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GUJARAT STATE

DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME

1987-88

NIEPA DC



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ANNING DIVISION

NERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

VERNMENT OF GUJARAT

NDHINAGAR

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PREFACE

This publication indicates the level of development achieved by the end of 1986-87 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1987-88. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to all those concerned with economic development of the State, and specifically to all those engaged in implementing various programmes of development outlined in this document

CHAPTER—I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

1.1 Agricultural Situation

1.1.1 The Agricultural year 1985-86 was most unsatisfactory for the State, as there was total failure of crops on account of delayed onset of monsoon and almost complete absence of rainfall after sowing in most parts of the State. As a result, most of the areas of the State were affected by drought conditions. In order to meet the situation created by the drought, the State Government had declared 13390 villages in as many as 16 out of 19 districts of the State as scarcity hit. The unseasonal rainfall in October, 1985, was, however, much favourable to cotton and tur crops. The total foodgrains production in the State during 1985-86 is estimated at about 27.36 lakh tonnes as against 52.87 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. The production of groundnut during 1985-86 was only 4.48 lakh tonnes as against 15.73 lakh tonnes in the preceding year, whereas the production of cotton is estimated to be about 19.87 lakh bales of 170 kg. each, as against 20.69 lakh bales in 1984-85.

1.1.2 Normally monsoon sets in in Gujarat by the second or third week of June. During the current year 1986-87, some parts of the State received premonsoon showers in the last week of May. This rainfall was not adequate for sowing of kharif crops. Regular monsoon in Gujarat during the current year commenced in the third week of June and most of the areas in the State received widespread rain in June. Sowing was started in the areas of the State where rainfall was adequate. This rainfall, was, however, inadequate for sowing in many talukas of Rajkot, Banaskantha, Mahesana and Kachchh districts. During the second fortnight of July, scattered rainfall was received in most of districts of the State except Valsad, Panchmahals and Dangs districts where good rainfall was reported. Sowing of kharif crops could not be done in some parts of Mahesana, Banaskantha, Kachchh and Rajkot districts and transplanting of paddy also could not be done in the paddy growing districts of Kheda, Ahmedabad, Surat and Valsad due to inadequate rainfall.

1.1.3 During the first fortnight of August, widespread rain was received in most of the areas of the State which helped in improving the crop condition and growth of kharif crops. Transplanting of paddy could be started in paddy growing areas. Sowing of kharif crops viz. jowar, castor, guar, pulses etc. was in progress in Banaskantha, Jamnagar and Kachchh districts where it was held up earlier due to inadequate rainfall. During the third week of August, there was scattered rainfall in most parts of the State except the districts of Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Kachchh. This spell of rainfall saved the crops from failure at the flowering stage. But subsequently there was no rain in the entire State till the end of September except some scattered showers which were received mainly in south Gujarat. The monsoon was finally withdrawn from the State and the shadow of second successive year of drought looms large over the State. As a result of long dry spell during later half of the monsoon season in most parts of the State, there was poor pod formation in groundnut, poor grain formation in rainfed paddy, sorghum, pearl millet and poor growth in long duration crops like pigeon pea and rainfed cotton.

1.1.4 On account of good rainfall in the first half of the monsoon, the kharif crops namely, bajra, jowar and pulses are not much affected by the early withdrawal of the monsoon. But rice crop is seriously affected because there was only scattered and scanty rainfall after middle of August. On account of inadequate rainfall in the State as a whole, the drinking water and fodder problems are likely to be critical. Due to early withdrawal of monsoon, the prospects of rabi crops have been adversely affected. On the whole, the agricultural prospects for the year 1986-87 are unsatisfactory. The total foodgrains production in the State is likely to be around 27.19 lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut is expected to be around 11.1 lakh tonnes and the production of cotton is anticipated to be about 17.2 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

1.2 Natural Calamity

1.2.1. On account of inadequate rainfall during the current year most of the areas of the State are affected by a drought condition for second successive year. Insufficient rainfall created serious problems of drinking water and fodder supply in many parts of the State. The State Government has declared scarcity in as many as 11515 villages covering 144 talukas in 16 districts out of 19 districts in the State. The districts of Kachchh, Banaskantha, Mahesana, Surendranagar and Sabarkantha are more severely affected by scarcity. In order to meet the situation created by the drought, the State Government has initiated relief measures in the scarcity affected areas. A detailed master plan to meet with the drinking water scarcity has been prepared by the State Government.

1.3 Power Situation

1.3.1 The State experienced some difficulty in the generation and availability of power during the year on account of closure of some thermal units for short periods, mainly for maintenance and other technical reasons. The State also did not receive normal power from Korba power station on account of closure of some units. At the same time, there was greater demand of power for irrigation purpose because of inadequate rainfall. In view of the inadequacy of power generation, the Government had to impose power cuts on H. T. consumers for some periods and to resort to load shedding to meet the energy requirement of various consumers as best as possible.

1.3.2 The total installed capacity in the State available for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and Korba Super Thermal Power Station was 3593 MW at the end of 1985-86. With the commissioning of Wanakbori Unit No. 5 of 210 MW in September 1986, the installed capacity has been raised to 3803 MW during the year.

1.3.3 The power position in the State is expected to improve with the completion of on-going projects. These projects include 120 MW Thermal Power Station at Sikka and two units of 70 MW each of lignite-based thermal power station at Panandaro in Kachohh district.

1.3.4 The total number of villages electrified in the State excluding uninhabited villages as at the end of 1985-86 was 16957. It is proposed to electrify 900 villages during the year 1986-87. Against this target, 261 villages have been electrified upto November 1986 during the year. Thus the total number of villages electrified upto the end of November 1986 comes to 17218 which is nearly 95 percent of total villages in the State.

1.4 Industrial Growth

1.4.1 According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1981-82, the share of Gujarat State was 11.3 percent of the gross value of output and 8.7 percent of the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the country. Gujarat State ranked second among the States of India in respect of percentage share of the gross value of output of the factory sector in the country.

1.4.2 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 12734 as at the end of 1984 to 12854 (provisional) at the end of 1985. The average daily employment in these factories which was 6.68 lakh in 1984 increased to 6.90 lakh (provisional) in 1985. Thus the employment in 1985 increased by 3.3 percent over the year 1984. About 11 percent of working factories at the end of the year 1985 belonged to each of the industry groups, namely, "Non-metallic Mineral products", and "Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal)". Nearly 10.4 percent of the working factories belonged to "Cotton Textiles". The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 9.62 percent, 10.07 percent and 30.33 percent respectively of the total number of workers employed by all working factories in the State.

1.4.3 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually getting diversified with the development of industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilisers, engineering, electronics etc. Some of the highlights of the recent industrial development in the State are mentioned below :

(1) The foundation stone of India's first special purpose cement plant of 'Gujarat High Tech Cements Limited' at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.25 crore was laid in Kodinar taluka in Amreli district on 11th April, 1986. This project is the joint venture of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited and will have an installed capacity of 66000 M. tonnes per year.

(2) As a part of diversification programme, Krishak Bharati Cooperatives Limited (KRIBHCO), one of the biggest fertilisers cooperatives in the world, is to set up a heavy water plant at Hajira in Surat district on behalf of Department of Atomic Energy. The work on the project with an estimated cost of Rs. 220 crore has already been started by the KRIBHCO project team.

(3) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has launched a pilot underground coal gasification (UCG) project at Mahesana in north Gujarat in June 1986. UCG is a process by which underground coal or lignite seams are ignited and gasified by injecting air, oxygen and steam into the burning seams. This produces raw gas which can be used as fuel gas or feed stock for liquid fuels and chemicals.

(4) The foundation stone of the Rs. 217 crore nitrophosphate project complex of Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser Corporation, the first of its kind in the country and the second largest in India

was laid at Bharuch. This project will have the production capacity of 1.42 lakh M. tonnes of nitrophosphate and 1.42 lakh M. tonnes of calcium ammonia.

(5) The preparations for setting up the Rs. 620 crore hydrocracker complex at the Gujarat Refinery at Vadodara have already started with the process of acquiring land for the project having been set in motion. The giant project has already received clearance from the Public Investment Board.

(6) The dia-ammonium phosphate (DAP) project of Gujarat State Fertilisers Company with a capacity to manufacture 3.30 lakh tonnes per annum was inaugurated near Sikka in Jamnagar district on 29th December, 1986. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 105 crore.

1.4.4 The Industrial policy of the State Government is to broaden the industrial structure and to spread new industrial units to the rural and backward areas of the State. For this purpose, the Government provides a number of incentives to new units. The development of the industries in the State, particularly, in the small scale sector is encouraged by various industrial corporations. These corporations provide assistance by way of finance, procurement of plants and machinery, import of raw materials against actual user's licence, marketing of products etc., and by creating infrastructural facilities.

1.4.5. The Gujarat Government announced in March, 1986 a new industrial policy with a package of subsidies and reliefs in Sales Tax to help and encourage industrial growth in the State, particularly in backward areas. The new policy came into effect from 1st April, 1986 and will remain in force for five years. A taluka will be considered the basic unit for the implementation of the new policy.

1.4.6 The State Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee for the Development of Backward Areas set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel for speedy development of 56 backward talukas of the State identified by the Committee.

1.4.7 The Textile Industry is still the largest organised industry of Gujarat. This industry provides employment to a large number of persons in the State. The industry is passing through a severe crisis since last 4 years. During this period, 26 mills closed down and about 50,000 workers rendered jobless. In order to restart some closed mills and to solve the problems of unemployed persons of the closed mills, the State Government has nationalised 12 textile mills in Ahmedabad City under an ordinance issued on 8th November, 1985 and out of these 12 mills, 6 mills have been restarted and more than 90 percent of the workers in these mills have been given re-employment. Out of 23000 workers in the 12 nationalised mills, about 10000 workers have voluntarily retired and Gujarat State Textile Corporation (GSTC) has paid all the terminal benefits to them. The State Government has also recently nationalised Priyalaxmi Mills of Vadodara, Shubhlaxami Mills of Khambhat, Kanti Cotton Mills of Surendranagar and New Jehangir Vakil Mills of Bhavnagar under the ordinance issued on 30th June, 1986. In these four mills, more than 6000 workers are employed. All these 4 mills were earlier run by GSTC as authorised Controller/person and a lessee.

1.5 Roads

1.5.1 The construction of the first-ever expressway in the country, National Expressway No. 1 (NE 1) connecting Ahmedabad with Vadodara commenced with the laying of the foundation-stone on 13th September 1986. The four-lane expressway will reduce the distance between Ahmedabad and Vadodara by 13-km and is expected to be ready by 1991. The entire cost of the project, which will have two interchanges to give access to Nadiad and Anand, is estimated at Rs. 130 crore.

1.6 Rural Development

1.6.1 Measures of augmenting skills and incomes of rural population have been accelerated. The Integrated Rural Development Programme, initially started in selected blocks has been introduced in the entire State with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of the income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest of the target group. During 1985-86, 1.01 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1986-87, 1.16 lakh families are proposed to be covered under the programme.

1.6.2 The National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme, the expenditure being shareable between the Central Government and State Government on 50:50 basis. The programme is implemented in the State from 1st May, 1981. It aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas and creating durable

community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Under the programme works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, tanks and wells, school buildings, etc., are undertaken. During 1985-86, about 69.71 lakh mandays of employment was generated under the programme. In 1986-87, a total provision of Rs. 1514 lakh (including the Central share) has been made under the programme and about 60 lakh mandays of employment is likely to be generated during the year.

1.6.3. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme with 100 percent Central assistance has been started in the State during the year 1983-84. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to atleast one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year and to expand employment opportunities, besides creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 15.13 crores was incurred under this programme generating employment for about 70.62 lakh mandays during the year. During the current year 1986-87 the Government of India isto allocate Rs. 21.26 crore (cash and kind) and the target of employment generation is fixed at 60 lakh mandays.

1.6.4 Under the programme of providing free house-sites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses, about 8.80 lakh plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March, 1986. During the year 1986-77, 27053 plots have been allotted by November, 1986. By the end of March, 1986 about 3.77 lakh houses have been constructed. During the year 1986-87, assistance has been provided for construction of 15361 houses by November, 1986 against the target of 39500 houses during the year.

1.7 Supply of Essential Items

1.7.1 The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation 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 10850 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running mobile shops in adivasi areas for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices to adivasi people. The scheme has benefited the adivasi people who get their requirements of essential commodities at their door steps. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of gas at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad, and Bhuj. Moreover the Corporation has got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.8 State Domestic Product.

1.8.1. According to quick estimates, the State Domestic Product of Gujarat for the year 1985-86 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3225 crore which is lower than that of the preceding year by about 9.4 percent. The decrease in the SDP is mainly on account of sharp decline in agricultural production due to failure of monsoon in 1985-86. The Per Capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1985-86 at 1970-71 prices is estimated at Rs. 862 which is lower than the corresponding figure of Rs. 970 of the preceding year by about 11.1 percent.

CHAPTER II

THE PLAN FRAME

Development Strategies

2.1. The National Development Council in its meeting held on November 8th and 9th, 1985 had approved a comprehensive Seventh Plan document which sets out the strategy of development based on the strength of past achievements and unfolds a canvas of growth for the Seventh Plan against the perspective of the next 15 years upto 2000 A.D. The Seventh Plan is a pace setter in the Country's march towards the 21st Century. The Plan lays emphasis on the elimination of poverty and creating conditions of near full employment, the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people in terms of food, clothing and shelter, attainment of universal elementary education and access to health facilities for all. Importance is rightly attached to create conditions for self sustaining growth in terms of both the capacity to finance growth internally and the development of technology with the aim of making India a modern technological progressive economy with expanding capacity to provide basic material and cultural requisites and well-being for all the people by the year 2000 A.D. In particular, emphasis has been laid on the adoption of effective promotional measures to raise the productivity and income of the poorer sections of the people. Decentralisation of planning towards achieving this goal by increasing the involvement of voluntary agencies in the implementation of the Plan programmes particularly in the rural areas has also been stressed.

2.2. The development strategy of the Seventh Plan aims at a direct attack on the problems of poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances. It requires for its success substantial improvements and economy in use of resources. These improvements will be achieved through the accelerated development of human resources, greater selectivity in the development and use of domestic technological capabilities, the widespread induction of new technologies in farms, factories and offices.

2.3. The State's Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 being the part of Nation's Plan is based on the guiding principles approved by the National Development Council. In Gujarat, the programmes in the Seventh Plan are in tune with the national approach, priorities and goals.

Concept of All Round Development

2.4. The satisfactory performance of the Sixth Plan has encouraged the State to chalk out the programmes towards growth and distributive justice. It is recognised that the concept of development should embrace issues of social, educational, cultural and material progress of each individual, development should, therefore, be construed as a process beyond what is captured by the traditional concepts measured in terms of gross national product and the per capita income. The emphasis on physical quality of life and the need for extension of social services, especially in the rural areas should reflect this concern.

2.5. It is in this context of the concern for physical quality of life that the State Government has launched the Mid-day Meals Programme for children in vulnerable age groups as a part of the human resources development programme. The provision of wholesome nutritious meal has come as a boon to underfed and illnourished children of poor parents who are thus motivated to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies. The detailed health check of the beneficiaries is organised to ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected and to provide bench mark for periodical evaluation in future. This programme is to be viewed both from the point of view of primary education and raising nutritional level of children as also a poverty alleviation measure.

Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87

2.6. The Plan outlay for 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 804 crore. The progress of implementation has been quite satisfactory and the expenditure incurred is around Rs. 855 crore. The current years outlay of Rs. 950 crores is likely to be fully utilised. During these years, due to inadequate rainfall the State has been facing severe drought condition, which has adversely affected the agricultural production targets. However, the targets set for the infrastructural development and beneficiary oriented programmes are likely to be fully achieved.

Annual Plans 1987-88

2.7. An outlay of Rs. 1160 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88. Consistent with the objectives and strategies of the Seventh Plan and the programmes initiated in the first two years of

the Seventh Plan, the inter-sectoral distribution of the outlays is determined on the following considerations

- the likely level of development at the end of the March, 1987 and the need to maintain the pace of progress and exploit optimally the growth potential built up in different sectors.
- to ensure that the projects at advanced stage, say at 75% and above level, are completed soon so that the returns on the investments accrue to the economy immediately on completion of the projects.
- to provide for the externally assisted projects.
- to provide adequately the requirements of Narmada Project.
- to provide adequate outlays for the poverty alleviation programme that affect the quality of life of the poor.
- to provide matching investments for centrally sponsored schemes.

2.8. An outlay of Rs. 1160 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88, the sectoral distribution is as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Major Sector of Development	Outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90	1985—86 Expenditure	Outlay for Annual Plan 1986—87	Outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture and Allied Services (including Co-operation)	38640 (6.44)	6667 (7.80)	6298 (6.63)	7325 (6.31)
2. Rural Development	12430 (2.07)	2445 (2.86)	2400 (2.53)	2944 (2.54)
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	165725 (27.62)	18431 (21.56)	21000 (22.10)	31650 (27.28)
4. Power Development (including Non-conventional sources of energy)	146650 (24.44)	23306 (27.27)	25000 (26.32)	31000 (26.72)
5. Industries and Minerals	25785 (4.30)	6462 (7.56)	8000 (8.42)	6170 (5.32)
6. Transport	37315 (6.22)	6693 (7.83)	6200 (6.52)	7416 (6.40)
7. Science, Technology and Environment	973 (0.16)	11 (0.01)	38 (0.04)	45 (0.04)
8. General Economic Services	27147 (4.52)	2984 (3.49)	3672 (3.87)	4392 (3.79)
9. Social Services	145122 (24.19)	18443 (21.58)	22372 (23.55)	25036 (21.58)
10. General Services.	213 (0.04)	33 (0.04)	20 (0.02)	22 (0.02)
GRAND TOTAL:	600000 (100.00)	85475 (100.00)	95000 (100.00)	116000 (100.00)

(figures in brackets indicate percentages to total)

A detailed statement showing the sectoral/sub-sectoral distribution of these outlays is appended (Appendix—A).

2.9 Priority has been given to the programmes of agriculture, rural development, co-operation, irrigation and energy. The outlays for these sectors add upto 62.85 % of the total outlays. Within this, agriculture including rural development and co-operation accounts for 8.85 %, irrigation and flood control 17.28 % and energy 26.72 %. The share of industries and minerals is 5.32 %, allocation for transport accounts for 6.40 % whereas social, general economic services and science and technology and environment and research including decentralised district planning and mid-day meals programme account for 25.43 % of the outlay. The investment of Narmada Project which is being assisted by World Bank is given high priority in the allocation of resources. This project accounts for Rs. 138.16 crores in the Plan. Of this, Rs. 123.50 crores are in the irrigation sector and the balance of Rs. 14.66 crore under power.

2.10 The State Plan outlay is expected to be supplemented by the centrally sponsored programmes estimated at around Rs. 153 crore during 1987-88.

2.11 A special programme for rural development is being implemented in the State by grouping various programmes viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme etc. to give maximum benefit to the poorest among the poor and to bring them above the poverty line.

2.12 The programmes of social and community services are geared to meeting the basic needs of the area/people so as to improve the quality of life. Priority is accorded to the programmes of providing drinking water to the villages, and basic health cover for rural areas, rural housing, elementary education and nutrition.

2.13 The development needs of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are being met through the mechanism of Tribal Area Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan for the scheduled castes. Care has been taken to provide adequate funds out of the divisible pool for these programmes.

2.14 The Decentralised District Planning is expected to go a long way in fulfilling the basic local needs of small works of villages/talukas. The compugraphic techniques have helped to identify the missing basic amenities in the villages, the choice of programmemix is based on the needs of the area to be decided at local level. A programme of development of backward area which would directly benefit the backward and problem areas spread across the administrative boundaries of one or more taluka/district is now a part of decentralised district planning.

Minimum Needs Programme

2.15 An outlay of Rs. 57.59 crore is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme which has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition, health services and road links as per national norms.

2.16 A broad break-up of the MNP outlays is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Rural Roads	560
Elementary Education	1225
Adult Education	110
Rural Health (including Ayurved)	944
Rural Water Supply.	1185
Rural Housing	1165
Environmental Improvement of Slums.	70
Nutrition.	500
TOTAL:—	5759

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.17 The level of agricultural production in 1986-87 will fall short of the targets on account of drought conditions. However, the targets for agricultural production for the year 1987-88 are worked out on the basis of the normal production potential. The production potential level of foodgrains is likely to be 59.20 lakh tonnes. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 25.34 lakh tonnes by the end of 1987-88. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are—

- to cover an area of 25.61 lakh hectares in 1987-88 under high yielding varieties of food crops.
- the consumption level of chemical fertilizers is estimated at 7.18 lakh tonnes at the end of 1987-88.
- to bring an additional area of 18000 hectares under the soil conservation measures on watershed approach.
- transfer of technology to large number of farmers within the shortest possible time through T & V System.
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 56000 hectares as a result of major/medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation works. Apart from tanks and bandharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.

2.18 The installed capacity for power generation is likely to be 4138 MW at the end of 1987-88. It is proposed to add 335 MW of installed capacity during 1987-88. Given the rising cost of power generation and difficulties in transportation of coal over long distance, energy conservation would have to be taken up as mass movement. The need to switch over to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, biogas is increasingly realised. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) has initiated many experiments to harness renewable sources of energy including the use of solar and wind energy for cooking, heating and pumping purposes.

2.19 By the end of 1986-87, 17857 villages are likely to be electrified. It is proposed to provide electricity to 418 more villages during 1987-88 thus covering all the villages in the State. The programme for energisation of tubewells and pumpsets is to cover 20,000 additional connections during 1987-88.

2.20 The net addition of 840 kms. to the road network has been targetted to raise the total length to 60761 kms. by the end of 1987-88.

2.21 Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training it is proposed to introduce additional 1052 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 30364 at the end of 1987-88.

2.22 It is envisaged to set up 10 residential schools for the backward class pupils during 1987-88.

Minimum Needs Programme

2.23 Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the targets set for the year 1987-88 are as under :

- To take care of 1.00 lakh additional children in the age group 6-11 and 0.75 lakh children in the age group 11-14.
- Electrification of 418 villages and thereby to cover all the 18275 villages in the State.
- Provision of safe drinking water to 800 'no source' villages.
- Connecting 375 villages with pucca roads thus, covering 13339 villages by the end of 1987-88.
- To set up additional 210 primary and subsidiary health centres thus, raising the total no. to 669.
- Establishment of 300 sub-centres during 1987-88 bringing the total number of sub-centres to 5769.

—Organising 20 community health centres (ayurved)

—Providing construction assistance to 14000 allottees of free plots.

—Accelerating the programmes of environmental improvement of slums to cover 20000 additional beneficiaries.

—Setting up of 15 integrated child development blocks (ICDS) to provide nutritional services to children and women alongwith a package of mother child health services.

2.24 A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of 1987-88 is appended. (Appendix-B).

APPENDIX-A.

Statement showing the Outlays provided for the Seventh Plan, Expenditure for 1985-86 and Outlays for the Annual Plans-1986-87 and 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector/Sub Sector	Outlays for the Seventh Plan 1985-90	Expendi- ture 1985-86	Outlays for 1986-87	Outlays for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1. Crop Husbandry	7720	1688	1460	1700
2. Soil and Water Conservation..	5763	409	278	400
3. Animal Husbandry	1820	257	340	400
4. Dairy Development	182	23	30	40
5. Fisheries	2426	435	500	550
6. Forests (including Wild Life)	12964	2494	2355	2800
7. Marketing, Storage & Warehousing	121	11	25	25
8. Agricultural Research & Education	3033	404	430	500
9. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971	135	80	100
10. Co-operation	3640	811	800	810
Sub-Total-I	38640	6667	6298	7325
II. Rural Development				
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	10991	2082	1958	2522
2. Land Reforms	910	282	230	250
3. Community Development and Panchayats	529	81	212	172
Sub-Total-II	12430	2445	2400	2944
III. Irrigation & Flood Control				
1. Water Development (Irrigation)	146203	15321	18155	28370
2. Minor Irrigation	13455	2664	1832	2080
3. Command Area Development	6067	446	1013	1200
Sub-Total-III	165725	18431	21000	31650

1	2	3	4	5
IV. Energy				
1. Power Development	145350	23057	24775	30670
2. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1300	249	225	330
Sub-Total-IV	146650	23306	25000	31000
V. Industry & Minerals				
1. Village & Small Industries	14361	2268	2185	2671
2. Industries (other than Village & Small Industries)	9557	3940	5315	2499
3. Mining	1867	254	500	100
Sub-Total-V	25785	6462	8000	6170
VI. Transport				
1. Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	3036	644	522	575
2. Roads & Bridges	25785	3974	2999	4200
3. Road Transport	8494	2075	2679	2641
Sub-Total-VI	37315	6693	6200	7416
VII. Science, Technology & Environment				
1. Science and Technology	623	1	18	20
2. Environment and Pollution Control	350	10	20	25
Sub-Total-VII	973	11	38	45
VIII. General Economic Services				
1. Planning Machinery	720	17	272	
2. Tourism	425	66	100	110
3. Statistics	200	4	18	20
4. Civil Supplies	366	5	11	12
5. Weights & Measures	182	4	26	28
6. Modernisation of Equipments (Wireless Network)	849	..	200	200
7. Decentralised District Planning	24405	2904	3300	3750
Sub-Total-VIII	27147	2984	3672	4392

1	2	3	4	5
IX. Social Services				
1. General Education	8676	943	1291	1906
2. Technical Education	1820	132	430	496
3. Medical & Public Health	10314	1512	1569	2050
4. Water Supply & Sanitation	16866	4916	4390	5200
5. Housing	16442	2622	1933	2900
6. Urban Development	9768	449	1014	1200
7. Capital Project	3337	706	520	600
8. Information and Publicity	758	126	245	250
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	11527	1582	2235	2380
10. Administrative Machinery for TASP	122	19	20	20
11. Labour and Labour Welfare	4911	613	1165	1330
12. Social Welfare	728	55	111	124
13. Nutrition	4550	272	300	500
14. Mid-Day-Meals Programme	55000	4502	7100	6000
15. Social Inputs	303	44	49	..
Sub-Total-IX	145122	18443	22372	25986
X. General Services				
1. Training of Development Personnel	213	33	20	22
GRAND TOTAL	600000	85475	95000	110000

APPENDIX : B

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements

ITEM	Unit.	Level of achievement at the end of					
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I Crop Husbandry							
1	Foodgrain Production						
(i)	Total	'000 tonnes	6276	2732	5680	2719	5920
(ii)	Of which pulses	"	550	336	550	158	600
2	Oilseeds Production						
(i)	Total	"	2840	879	2400	1539	2534
(ii)	Of which groundnut	"	2190	448	1800	1112	1928
3	Others.						
(i)	Production of Cotton.	'000 bales	2000	1987	1720	1720	1800
(ii)	Production of Sugarcane (Gur)	'000 tonnes	950	649	750	750	800
4	Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (NPK)	"	834	421	667	400	718
II. Animal Husbandry							
(i)	Milk	"	3290	3150	3200	3200	3250
(ii)	Eggs	Million	348	250	260	260	270
(iii)	Wool	Lakh kgs.	23.30	25.60	25.80	25.80	26.00
III I. R. D. P.							
(i)	Beneficiaries identified	In lakh	3.85	0.71	0.36	0.36	0.86
(ii)	Beneficiaries assisted.	New "	3.08	0.71	0.36	0.36	0.69
		old "	1.77	0.30	0.80	0.80	0.39
IV. N. R. E. P.							
	Employment generated	Lakh mandays	231.25	69.71	60.00	60.00	64.00
V. Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme/Employment Generated							
		Lakh Mandays	231.25	70.62	60.00	60.00	63.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Minor Irrigation						
(i) Potential	'000 Hect. (cum)	2423	2019	2038	2038	2054
(ii) Utilization	"	1877	1655	1669	1669	1678
VII. Major & Medium Irrigation						
(i) Potential	'000 hect. (cum)	1161	1092	1130	1130	1170
(ii) Utilization	"	743	678	718	698	718
VIII. Power Development						
(i) Installed Capacity	M.W.(cum)	5113	3593.5	3808.5	3803.5	4138.5
(ii) Villages Electrified (1971 Census)	No.	18275	16957	17607	17857	18275
(iii) Pumpssets & Tube Wells Energised	No.	392387	317403	337403	337403	357403
IX. Road Development						
1. Total Roads (excluding National Highways)						
(i) Surfaced	Km(cum)	53096	50355	51455	51455	53045
(ii) Unsurfaced	"	7603	8966	8466	8466	7716
Total	Km(cum)	60699	59321	59921	59921	60761
2. Villages connected by roads						
(i) With population of 1500 & above (5060 Villages)	No. of Villages (cum)	5051	4722	4797	4797	4877
(ii) With population of 1000-1500 (3241 villages)	"	2922	2597	2672	2672	2747
(iii) With population below 1000 (9815 villages)	"	5788	5295	5495	5495	5715
Total : 18116 villages (1981 census)		13761	12614	12964	12964	13339
X. General Education.						
1. Classes I to V (Age group 6-11)						
Total Enrolment						
—Boys	'000 No.(cum)	3050	2857	2899	2899	2969
—Girls	"	2722	2112	2233	2233	2263
Total:--	"	5772	4969	5132	5132	5232

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Classes VI to VIII (age group 11-18)						
Total enrolment						
—Boys	*000 No. (Cum)	1273	1045	1122	1122	1168
—Girls	"	901	679	701	701	730
Total		"	2174	1724	1823	1898
XI. Health						
(i) Sub-Centres	Nos.(cum)	6119	5169	5469	5469	5769
(ii) Primary Health Centres	}	"	1000	355	435	459
(iii) Subsidiary Health Centres (Non-PHCs)						
(iv) Community Health Centres	"	121	35	71	74	99
XII. Rural Water Supply						
(i) Villages covered	No.	5000 (net)	1012	1000	1100	800
XIII. Rural Housing						
(i) Allotment of sites	No. in lakh (cum).	10.55	8.80	9.13	9.13	9.48
(ii) Construction assistance	"	6.47	3.77	4.17	4.17	4.61
XIV. Labour Welfare— Craftsmen Training						
(i) No. of I.T.I.s.	Nos.(cum)	136	101	105	115	118
(ii) Intake Capacity	"	38648	28196	29396	29312	30364
XV. Environmental Improvement of Slums—Persons benefited						
	No. in lakh (Cum.)	7.05	5.51	5.63	5.63	5.83

CHAPTER—III

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

3.1.1. A new phase in the field of Decentralised District Planning was launched in Gujarat on 14th November, 1980 when implementation of schemes in each district of the State through District Planning Boards from outlays entirely placed at their discretion was initiated.

3.2. Basis of Distribution of outlays

3.2.1. The criteria and weightage for districtwise distribution of outlay for Decentralised District Plan from the State Plan were as follows during the Sixth Five Year Plan and they have been continued.

Sl. No. 1	Item 2	Percentage 3
1.	Population (Excluding towns having population of 50,000 and above)	40
2.	Population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and small and marginal farmers and population of agricultural labourers other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	15
3.	Agricultural Backwardness	10
4.	Irrigational Backwardness	10
5.	Industrial Backwardness	5
6.	Backwardness in respect of Roads and Drinking Water	10
7.	Backwardness in respect of the targets of other selected minimum needs	5
8.	Incentive Provision	5
		<hr/> 100

3.2.2. The district plan outlay has three parts *viz.*, (1) outlay for normal district level schemes, (2) discretionary outlay against which the District Planning Boards can select the schemes which they consider useful having regard to local needs, and (3) incentive outlay to be allocated against the funds raised by the District.

3.3. District Plan outlays

3.3.1. It is envisaged that 35% of the State Plan outlays should on an average, be allocated for district level schemes during the period of Five Year Plan and 20% of the district plan outlay is expected to be earmarked as discretionary and incentive outlays for districts to enable them to take up schemes considered useful in the light of local needs.

3.3.2. An outlay of Rs. 2508 crores in the State's Seventh Five Year Plan of Rs. 6,000 crores is allotted towards district level schemes. The above outlay of Rs. 2508 crores for district level schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is comprised of Rs. 2264 crores for normal district level schemes, Rs. 193 crores for discretionary and Rs. 51 crores by way of incentive outlay.

3.3.3. Out of total State Plan outlay of Rs. 950 crores for the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 408.12 crores has been provided for district level schemes, comprises of Rs. 375.12 crores for normal district level schemes and Rs. 33.00 crores as discretionary and incentive outlays. The outlays for district level schemes, thus, comes to about 43 percent of the total State Plan outlay for the year 1986-87.

3.4. DISCRETIONARY AND INCENTIVE OUTLAYS

3.4.1. Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to take up schemes of local importance especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned department or organisation. The District Planning Boards can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary component of the District Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50% or 25% depending upon the pattern prescribed for the taluka. For the rural areas of the backward talukas the matching contribution is 25% while for the remaining talukas and all urban areas of the State, the rate of matching contribution is 50%.

3.4.2. The District Planning Boards are expected to suggest schemes / works of local importance generally related to the Minimum Needs Programmes, keeping in view the balanced development of the district. The District Planning Boards can formulate, sanction, implement and monitor works/schemes. For the purpose of formulation of proposals and assessment of quality of works done and the impact generated thereby, committees have also been formed at taluka level. The District Planning Boards have full discretion for selection and appointment of members on these committees.

3.4.3. During the year, 1985-86 as much as 74 percentage was allocated by District Planning Boards towards schemes covered under the Minimum Needs Programmes. The percentage break-up of this amongst different programmes under MNP is given in the following table.

Percentage Break-up of allocation for the year 1985-86 in respect of

Programme	Discretionary outlay	Incentive outlay	Outlay for Development of special backward area	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rural Roads	33.7	7.7	47.6	28.2
2. Elementary Education	16.9	32.2	3.8	19.9
3. Adult Education	..	..	..	..
4. Rural Health	1.2	3.9	..	1.7
5. Rural Water Supply	26.4	18.1	11.4	23.7
6. Rural Housing	0.1	..	..	0.1
7. Environmental Improvement of Slums	..	..	..	..
8. Nutrition	0.4	0.7	..	0.4
Total : M.N.P.	78.7	62.6	62.8	74.00

3.4.4. Of the total outlay placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities by District Planning Boards during 1985-86 the large portion [i. e. 28.2 percent] went to rural roads. The next priority was rural water supply with 23.7 percent followed by elementary education 19.9 percent.

3.5. Outlay and Expenditure :

3.5.1. Details regarding allocations made to the District Planning Board, by way of discretionary outlay, incentive outlay and outlay for development of special backward areas under the programme

for Decentralised District Planning during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and Annual Plan 1985-86 and the expenditure incurred (Amount utilized) there against are as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

Item	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)			Annual Plan (1985-86)		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Discretionary outlay	129.16	128.84	99.60	20.60	20.60	100.00
2. Incentive outlay	40.08	38.16	95.20	7.00	6.94	99.10
3. Outlay for development of special backward areas.	2.20	2.16	98.20	1.50	1.50	100.00
4. Total	171.44	169.16	98.70	29.10	29.04	99.8

3.6. Physical Achievements

3.6.1. The physical achievements through Decentralised District Planning allocations are easily the most important index of their success. Some of the more important physical achievements during Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) and first year of the Seventh Five Year (1985-86) are given below :—

Item	Achievements during	
	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	1985-86
1	2	3
1. School rooms constructed	6572	2048
2. New water supply works completed	6130	2428
3. Link roads constructed	1727	464
4. Approach roads constructed	2072	858
5. Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes	250	61
6. Villages electrified for all purposes	948	182

3.7. IMPROVEMENT IN THE DISTRICT PLANNING PROCESS

3.7.1. With a view to streamlining the operationalisation of the programme for Decentralised District Planning within fixed time schedule the District Planning Boards have been advised to follow-up the following time-table for the formulation of works/schemes and implementation thereof.

Time table

Sr. No.	Item	Last date for compliance
1	2	3
1.	To prepare sector/sub-sectorwise allocation out of discretionary and incentive outlay for the year 1987—88	30-11-86
2.	To inform Taluka Planning Committee about talukawise tentative allocation of discretionary and incentive outlays.	30-11-86
3.	To obtain talukawise proposals from Taluka Planning Committee/Implementing Officers and/or Institutions /Organisations.	15-1-87
4.	To prepare note coordinating the sectorwise allocation and final proposals and get it approved by the Executive Committee.	31-1-87
5.	To get the approval of District Planning Board in principle of Annual Development Plan of 1987—88	25-2-87
6.	To inform the concerned implementing Officers regarding sanctions.	28-2-87
7.	To complete the pre-preparation of schemes/works from implementing officers and and intimate the same to Collector.	31-3-87

3.7.2. TALUKAWISE DISTRIBUTION OF DISCRETIONARY OUTLAY

3.7.2.1. The discretionary outlay and the incentive outlay allocated to the District Planning Boards are being divided amongst talukas with reference to the criteria of development. The criteria which are being adopted for the purpose are : population of taluka excluding population of towns having population of 50,000 or more, population of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and the agricultural labourers excluding those belonging to SC and ST, backwardness in agriculture, irrigation, industry, roads, drinking water facilities etc.

3.7.2.2. The District Planning Boards have been requested to set apart at least 66 to 75% (or more if the Board so decides) from the discretionary outlay allocated to the District and distribute the same amongst talukas in the proportion as determined with reference to the above criteria. The remaining amount of 34 to 25% of the discretionary outlay is allowed to be retained at the district level for District Level Schemes or for the schemes benefitting more than one talukas as may be approved by the District Planning Boards. In all the districts, Taluka Level Committees have been formed to formulate proposals against the discretionary and incentive outlays to be utilised in the talukas. Similarly a Committee has also been formed at taluka level to go into the question of effectiveness and quality of works undertaken from the Decentralised Planning Funds. The formulation of these Taluka Level Committees and the appointment of the members thereto are to be decided by the District Planning Boards themselves.

3.7.2.3. A Committee for coordinating the programme for rural road works which are being taken up under different programmes has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Collector and the concerned officers at district level during 1982-83. This Committee sorts out the items for being funded through the appropriate sources and prepares a blueprin for detailed planning for each road work.

3.7.3. Specific amount for the works/schemes directly benefiting S. C. Population of the Decentra'ised District Planning funds—

3.7.3.1. In pursuance of the greater stress being laid on the welfare of weaker sections, it has been decided in 1985-86 that out of the discretionary outlay, which is allocated to the District Planning boards, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly overall 10 percent of the discretionary outlay is being set apart for earmarking the funds for such works in proportion to the scheduled castes population in the districts.

Details of such earmarked outlays for the works/schemes benefiting the S. C. Population are given below:—

(Rs. in crores.)

Year.	Discretionary Outlay.	Amount earmarked/ to be earmarked for S.C. population works.
1	2	3
1985—86	20.00	2.00
1986—87	22.50	2.25
1987—88	26.78	2.68

3.7.3.2. The District Planning Boards have been advised to utilise this specific amount from out of the amount of discretionary outlay allocated to them solely for the works/schemes directly benefitting the scheduled caste population on the same pattern as determined for the programme of Decentralised District Planning with a view to helping the Executive Committee in getting the proposals for such works promptly and getting them properly examined, the District planning Boards have been advised to set up a small screening committee under the chairmanship of the Collector with the District Panchayat President, Chairman, district social justice committee, District Development Officer and District Backward Class Welfare Officer as members and the District Planning Officer as the member Secretary.

3.7.4. Scientific Approach towards Formulation of proposals

3.7.4.1. It has been observed by the experience that in some of the districts there were certain villages which are neglected in the terms of the benefit from investment made in the district by the District Planning Boards. With a view to remedying the situation it was decided to utilise the data available from village amenities surveys conducted in all districts during 1981-82 (updated every year), preparing scalograms indicating details of amenities existing in the village. These scalograms have been provided useful in focussing attention to the need of by-passed villages in formulating proposals at taluka level for different programmes. These devices have also helped to steer the proposals. For expenditure out of incentive outlays to more prosperous villages that need not be given the benefit of discretionary outlay without any matching investment from the villages.

3.8. Introduction of New Components

3.8.1. During the course of implementation of the Decentralised District Planning Programme has been experienced that several minor things which could not be reflected in the normal plan get implemented through the programme of Decentralised District Planning. There are, however, certain fields which have remained lopsided and require special attention. For this, the following components were introduced after 1981-82.

3.8.2. Development of Special Backward Areas

3.8.2.1. In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the State which spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore was provided during 1983-84 for this programme. Separate teams of senior officers were given the task of preparing report on such seven areas. Based on these reports discussions were held with the M. L. As., local representatives, like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs, Taluka Panchayat Pramukhs and local officers and works sanctioned. Necessary amount was placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Boards who were also directed to earmark and spend equal amount from their incentive outlays for the programmes sanctioned for each of the special backward areas. Under this programme, works of Water Supply, Roads, Drainage, Plantation of trees, skill formation schemes etc., as per the needs of the area are under implementation.

3.8.2.2. During 1984-85 three more areas were added under Special Backward Areas programme raising the total number of Special Backward areas to 10.

3.8.2.3. During 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs had been provided for works in the Special Backward areas. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

3.8.3. Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

3.8.3.1. A special programme for development of relatively more backward talukas by taking up small works of local importance such as roads, minor irrigation, primary education, primary health facility and rural water supply was under implementation upto the end of Sixth Plan. A provision for the purpose was being made every year at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per taluka for 25 such talukas in the Sixth Plan. Under this programme, the amount was placed at the disposal of the concerned district panchayats as grant-in-aid for undertaking essential works in these talukas having due regard to local needs.

3.8.3.2. During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. As per the recommendations of the Committee Government has accepted 56 talukas as most backward talukas. The District Planning Boards will make special efforts and plan for their around development. The funds for the purpose will be made available by the District Planning Boards at Macro level and by the concerned administrative Departments through the sectoral and sub-sectoral allocation at Macro level so as to develop these talukas in those sectors and sub-sectors in which they are lagging to attain the level of State average by the end of the Seventh Plan.

3.8.3.3. The popular contribution which Government may fix in due course of time would be at the rate of 10%, 25%, 50% depending upon the backwardness of talukas.

3.9. OUTLAYS FOR THE PROGRAMME OF DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

3.9.1. Details regarding the itemwise provisions made/proposed to be made during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) for the programme of Decentralised District Planning are given in the following table :—

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Provision for			
	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1. Discretionary Outlay	144.60	20.00	22.50	27.90
2. Incentive Outlay	50.60	7.00	7.40	8.00
3. Additional incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	14.60	0.50	0.50	..
4. Provision for dealing with problems for special backward areas	19.60	1.50	1.60	1.60
5. Corpus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward	14.65	0.10	1.00	..
Total ..	244.05	29.10	33.00	37.50

3.9.2. During 1987-88, out of the total amount of Rs. 35.90 crores, by way of discretionary and incentive outlay, works/schemes relating to mainly Minimum Needs Programme are proposed to be taken up by the District Planning Boards. In cases where the targets for Minimum Needs Programme would have been achieved intensive efforts for additional facilities are proposed to be made. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e.g. wind-mill, solar energy, fuel wood plantation, improvement of Gauchar plots, etc., are also proposed to be taken up.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Gujarat Population has increased by 209.2 percent in the last three decades from 163 lakhs in 1951 to 341 lakhs in 1981. The net addition is 178 lakhs which is more than double to 1951 population. The population growth has been very rapid in the last three decades, Gujarat accounted for 3.9 percent of India's Population in 1901. In 1981 it accounted for 5 percent of India's population. This trend is likely to continue because of the rapid development of Gujarat especially in the field of Industry. Therefore, Gujarat population may increase to around 430 lakhs in 1991 and about 530 lakhs in 2001 at an annual compound growth rate of 2.2 percent per annum for the period 1981-2001.

4.1.2. The other important demographic feature of Gujarat is that about 21 percent of Gujarat population belongs to the traditional disadvantaged group : Scheduled Tribe (14.2 percent) and Schedule Casts (7.16 percent). The Scheduled tribe population increased from 27.5 lakhs in 1961 to 48.5 lakh in 1981 at the rate of 2.9 percent per annum. The Scheduled Castes population also increased from 13.7 lakhs in 1961 to 24.4 lakhs in 1981 at the rate of 2.9 percent per annum. Another disadvantaged group is landless agricultural labourers which increased from 15 lakhs in 1961 to 25 lakhs in 1981.

4.1.3. The problem of unemployment assumes great importance due to the fact that every year with the growth in population, a certain percentage is added to the labour force who have to be provided with jobs and employment opportunities.

4.2. Dimension of the problem of unemployment

4.2.1. The National Sample Survey Organisation, the Central Statistical Agency for collection of Socio Economic data set up by the Government of India in 1950, initiated its programme of data collection on employment, unemployment and under employment on a comprehensive Scale in 1955. In the earlier year, its enquiries on employment-unemployment were kept restricted to a limited geographical coverage and they were of exploratory nature. In the light of long experience in the field of survey and on the recommendation of the Committee of experts on unemployment estimates viz. Dantawaa Committee set up by the planning Commission in 1969, National Sample survey organisation has developed and standardised the concept and definition of labour force field employment and unemployment suitable to the Socio-economic conditions in the country and adopted them in quinquennial Surveys on employment and unemployment since 1972-73 (i.e. 27th round of N.S.S.). The State Government is participating in the programme of National Sample Survey on a matching Sample basis. The last quinquennial survey by the N.S.S.O was carried out in the year 1983 as a part of its 38th round survey programme. The estimates of chronic unemployment are based on the usual status concepts and on the basis of the daily status concept, the estimates of under employment are worked out. On the basis of the National Sample survey—38th round data, the estimates of unemployment and under employment in the beginning of the Annual Plan 1987-88 has been worked out for the state as follows :—

	(in lakhs)
(a) Chronic unemployed	3.19
(b) Under employed	3.17
Total (a+b)	<u>6.36</u>

4.2.2. For assessing the total requirements of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Annual Plan has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the labour force for the first time during the annual plan period has also to be taken into account. The total labour force in the State in 1987-88 is estimated to be 139.66 lakhs, while at the end of the annual plan the total labour force worked out for the state would be 143.04 lakhs. Thus, the new entrants to the labour force would be 3.38 lakhs during the annual plan 1987-88.

4.2.3. Another indicator of the unemployment situation, especially of educated persons, is the data on the live register of the employment exchanges in the State. The following table gives relevant data about educated unemployed in the State.

No. of job seekers on Live Register, as on 1st April.

(Figure in '000)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1. S.S.C. and under graduate	194	205	294	261	284	354	346	411
2. Diploma Holders	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	6
3. Graduates post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law	41	36	35	32	30	40	41	53
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in the technical and professional Subject.	8	10	8	7	6	4	4	2
Total	247	254	280	303	323	381	395	472

It would be observed from the above table that there has been a steep rise in the number of educated unemployed more so in the case of categories of S.C.C. and under graduates.

4.2.4. The employment Exchange registers show all those job seekers who seek their job assistance. However, there are certain limitations to the live register data of employment exchanges. These limitations are (i) The live register includes persons already employed and seeking better jobs, (ii) some of the job seekers are registered at more than one exchanges (iii) some of the candidates get their names registered while doing higher studies and (iv) all unemployed persons are not registered with the employment exchanges. Despite these limitations the live registers data reveal the magnitude of job seekers especially in urban areas and that of educated unemployed. The data about educated job-seekers obtained from live register of the employment exchanges are given in the above table.

4.2.5. Looking to certain limitations of the Live Registers discussed in the last para, the application of correction factor, based on the past surveys would give the correct picture about the magnitude of educated unemployed. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district of the State in 1970. In this survey, both rural and urban areas, as also the educated job seekers registered with employment exchanges and those not registered with employment exchanges were covered. Another survey was carried out in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Amreli in the State in 1980 by the Directorate of Employment and Training. However in this survey only the job-seekers who registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch survey is more comprehensive in its coverage, in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive surveys for arriving at a correction factor "10% more than the number of L.R." as revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed as on the live register of employment exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st March, 1986 would stand revised as under :—

(In thousand)

1	As on 31-3-1986	
	2 According to Live Register	3 Revised by applying correction factor
1. S.S.C. and Under Graduates	411	452
2. Diploma Holders	6	7
3. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law.	53	58
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in technical and professional subjects	2	2
Total..	472	519

4.2.6. From the above table, it can be derived that 519 lakh educated persons would be seeking jobs at the end of March 1986. To this obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the educational institutions every year after completing certain level of education would be added. However who complete a certain stage of education would be seeking work. In fact, some employed persons take up courses leading to formal educational qualifications mainly with a view to further their career prospects. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diploma do not seek jobs especially after they are married. Some post graduates courses, notably in engineering and medicine, are pursued on account of the attractive stipends and/or part time employment that go with studentship. Statistics from the special census of degree holders (1971) provide to some extent a base to work out the percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work. However, this special census data is also not comprehensive as much as it is difficult to determine in absence of data from the census exactly that proportion of matriculates which do not seek jobs. On the other hand the No. of S.S.C. passed job seekers on the L.R. record show an upward trend.

4.3. Employment in Organised Sector

4.3.1. At the end of March 1986 the additional employment generated under the public sector was of the order of 13,000. While the employment in the private sector has gone up to the extent of 24,000 i.e. from 63,9000 in 1985 to 66,3000 in March 1986. Thus the total addition is 37,000 (based on EMI data which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in the Private Sector employing 25 or more persons, non-agricultural unit in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons being covered on voluntary basis). Past trends are summarised in the following table :—

4.3.2. Employment at the end of June		(in thousand)								
Sector	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	31-3-86	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Public	510	599	776	744	766	800	825	854	867	
Index No.	100	117	144	146	150	157	162	167	170	
Private	429	505	574	588	631	639	627	639	663	
Index No.	100	118	134	137	147	149	146	149	154	
Total	939	1104	1350	1332	1397	1439	1452	1493	1530	
Index No.	100	118	140	142	149	153	155	159	163	

4.4. Focus of Employment Generation

4.4.1. In the light of the situation of unemployment and employment in the organised sector discussed above, the focus of employment generation would be in the following categories :—

- (1) Increasing employment opportunities for unskilled persons
- (2) (a) Increasing employment opportunities for skilled manpower and
(b) Increasing the facilities for skill acquisition
- (3) Increasing employment opportunities for educated technical manpower.

Special Rural Development Programme like N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P., and Labour Intensive Programmes such as water Development, Forestry, Sewerage and Water Supply, roads and bridges, Soil and water conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries etc. generates sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The programmes under village and small industries sector with its low capital out-put ratio and high employment potential also help in a long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

4.4.2. The employment opportunities generated under NREP, IRDP are given below (inclusive of Central share) :—

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Likely)	Target for 1987-88
Lakh Mandays (NREP)	56.55	215.10	133.74	99.61	69.71	60.00	64.00

Under I.R.D.P. Number of beneficiaries covered in the past are as follows :—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
No. of Families (In lakhs)	1.05	1.16	1.74	1.60	1.55	1.01	1.16	1.08

4.4.3. As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry, Water and Power Development, Industries, Ports, Road Transport, Higher and Primary education including mid-day meal, Housing, Sewerage and Water Supply etc. create a number of job opportunities. Most of the programmes through their implementation provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortage in various categories of skilled and trained manpower is being experienced despite the fact that there are number of educated job seekers on the live register. As a step towards solution to this mis-matching, number of surveys in industrial estates and areas skill surveys and districts are being carried out. The area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mehsana are completed and one is still being done in Jamnagar. With a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training. Skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C. passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self-employment Programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons, small businesses and the information service sector. Since 1980-81 to 1985-86, 5646 persons have been assisted under the employment scheme for the vocationally trained persons. Under the Margin money scheme about 2404 persons have been provided margin money assistance during the period from 1979-80 to 1985-86. Similarly 27,150 persons belonging to tiny and informal service sector have been assisted during the last five years viz. 1981-82 to 1985-86.

4.5. Employment Strategy for the Plan (1987-88)

4.5.1. Plan Strategy and priorities in the State are always guided by the strategies and priorities adopted at the National Level.

4.5.2. Poverty and unemployment are the two main problems of the Indian economy. Naturally, therefore, by and large the twin objectives of the National as well as State plan have been the removal of poverty and attainment of full employment. The story of unemployment is not different from that of poverty. Stress will, therefore, have to be continued to be laid on progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment. The various programmes initiated in the State annual Plans 1987-88 will open out new job opportunities on large scale and thereby the living standard of the people will come up.

4.5.3. The key note of the strategy for employment generation during the plan would be the creation of additional job opportunities so as to absorb the maximum unemployed.

4.5.4. The main elements of the strategy in brief would be—

(1) Increasing job opportunities in agriculture by augmenting irrigation potential and optimising its utilisation, encouraging multiple cropping and switch over to more labour intensive crops introducing measures for increasing productivity through Labour Intensive methods.

(2) Exploring to the utmost the possibilities of increased income and employment through dairy, poultry and marine and inland water fisheries and forestry.

(3) Developing basic infrastructure facilities such as roads, electricity, transport both from the view point of increased employment opportunities during the construction phase and maintenance subsequently and the support, these would provide for gainful economic activities.

(4) A massive shift in favour of small and cottage industries and adoption of a conscious policy of dispersal to ensure the increased flow of benefits to the more backward areas.

(5) Adoption of concerted measures for encouraging self employment in all categories of small scale productive enterprise in collaboration with banks, identifying new areas of self-employment scheme.

(6) Intensive implementation of special rural development programmes viz. N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P., D.P. A.P. and as also the new Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

(7) Extending training facilities for developing skills, particularly for rural artisans and the educated unemployed.

(8) Drawing up the Schemes with optimum labour intensity and emphasizing an implementing labour intensive programmes such as forestry, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation etc.

(9) Identifying the labour intensive activities in the projects with capital nature and undertaking such activities to the extent possible.

4.6. Employment Potential of the Annual Plan 1987-88

4.6.1. Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development have been attached due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1987-88. Estimate for urban and rural areas is not separately worked out. Programmes covering both urban and rural areas provided Rs. 544.96 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 4.85 lakh person years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in year. This estimate indicates only direct employment arising out of plan programmes, excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.

While broad estimates of employment potential by major head and sub-head of development are indicated by annexure-I: brief account is given below :

Sector/Sub-Sector	Outlay 1987-88 on employment Scheme (Rs. in crores)	Total estimated employment potential (Person Year in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied programmes	49.82	0.54
2. Rural Development Programmes	8.75	0.18
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	316.50	1.84
4. Power Development	31.00	0.03
5. Industries and Minerals	12.36	0.35
6. Road Transport	51.69	0.79
7. Social and community services	68.84	0.52
8. Mid-day meal	6.00	0.60
	<u>544.96</u>	<u>4.85</u>

7. An Overview

4.7.1. The requirement of additional employment opportunities under Plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force 3.38 lakhs (2) Chronical unemployment at the beginning of 1987 1.19 lakhs (3) under employed at the beginning of 1987 3.17 lakhs. For the purpose of calculating the requirements of employment generation for full employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus the bulk of the under employed in the state have gain full work of less than seven to eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under employed. Thus for 3.17 lakhs under employed 1.40 lakh person years of work will be needed. In all 7.97 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 are estimated to generate 4.85 lakh person years of employment.

4.7.2. Employment thus generated could be estimated at the rate of 60.85 as against the total requirement.

4.7.3. The investments proposed under the Annual Plan represents only a part of the total state investment, unorganised and organised private sector are not included and accordingly as a result a substantial number of jobs to be generated have not been included in these estimates. Also, it has to be recognised that the geographical areas where employment opportunities might be created plays on important part, since the areas where job seekers are available might not coincide. There would also be discrepancies between the period for which under employed persons might be available and willing to work and the period for which employment would be available at a given location. Such other discrepancies have also to be kept in view while attempting an analysis of the requirements in conjunctions with the estimates of direct employment potential of the proposals incorporated in Annual Plan.

4.8 Man Power :

4.8.1. The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes. In the planned economy, it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. Lack of suitably trained personnel is a major obstacle in initiating development programmes. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1987-88 are presented in Annexure-II.

Engineering Personnel

4.8.2. There are 12 engineering Degree colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 2060 Engineering graduates in 1987-88. There are 27 polytechnics in the state with an estimated outturn of 8605 diploma holders in 1987-88. There were 1036 degree holders and 4485 diploma holders registered on the live register as on 31st December, 1985.

4.8.3. The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz., growth rate of 5.1% based on observed trend during 1970-71 to 1982-83 for non-agricultural sectors (Excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 7.1% for non-agricultural sectors for Five Year Plan 1985-90. On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during 1987-88 would be 77970 and 108495 respectively.

4.8.4. During the Annual Plan 1987-88, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 5.1% there will be shortage of 1234 degree holdes and surplus of 9778 diploma holders while at the targetted growth rate of 7.1% there would be shortage of 14506 degree holders and 7475 diploma holders.

4.8.5. The programmes included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 by respective department which indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalance between demand and supply are to be taken are as under:—

1. To increase 10 seats in computer Engineering at L. D. College of engineering, Ahmedabad.

2. To introduce Part time diploma Degree course in Mechanical Engineering at Vallabh Vidyanagar

3. To increase 15 seats in Electronics and Communication engineering at Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
4. To introduce course in "Master of Computer applications at Ahmedabad and Nadiad engineering colleges.
5. To introduce additional 30 seats in Electronics engineering at S.V.R. Engineering College, Surat.
6. To introduce part time Diploma course in Civil and Mechanical at Government Polytechnic, Jamnagar, with 15 seats each.
7. To introduce diploma course in Electrical and Mechanical with intake of 30 each at R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
8. To introduce Diploma course in Electronics and Radio Engineering at Government Girls Polytechnic, Ahmedabad.
9. To introduce Diploma course in Computer Technology at B. & B. Polytechnic Vallabh Vidyanagar and Government Polytechnic Ahmedabad for 2 1/2 year with intake of 20 seats each.
10. To introduce part time Diploma course in Textile Manufacturing at R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
11. To introduce Man made fibre fabrics course at R. C. Technical institute, Ahmedabad and S.B.T.I. Bhavnagar
12. To introduce basic electronic course in four more technical high schools.
13. To introduce additional batch of certificate course in electronics fabrication and assembly mechanics at Baroda and Ahmedabad.
14. To introduce certificate course in instrument mechanics at vocational training centre at Bhavnagar and Patan.
15. To introduce two computer courses viz (i) Console operator cum Programmer Assistant with intake of 12 seats and (ii) Data preparation Assistant with intake of 16 seats each at ITI, Surendranagar and ITI, Surat.
16. To introduce additional 620 seats under craftsman training Schemes including 56 seats of computer courses, 432 seats under grant in aid scheme, 32 seats under AVTS and 156 seats under mini ITI's.

Medical Personnel

4.8.6. There are five medical colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 750 medical graduates in 1987-88. There were 112 medical graduates in allopathy on the live register as on 31st December, 1985. As on 31st December 1986, the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical council was 18719 indicating a doctor population ratio 1:1970 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are selected shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

4.8.7. There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated outturn of 240 graduates in Ayurvedic System of medicine in 1987-88. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 659 on 31st December 1985. The problem of unemployment of Ayurved graduates seems to be quite acute. Self-employment in small towns, rural areas seems one of the major outlets for the surpluses.

4.8.8. There are two institutions in the state offering degree courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 129 in 1987-88. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 214 in 1987-88. There were 71 degree holders and 376 diploma holders on live register

as on 31st December 1985. As per the survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacists Association, there were about 5000 unqualified Pharmacists in the State. As per the amendment of the pharmacy act, 1948 no person other than registered pharmacists is allowed to compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner after 1-9-1984. This amendment affected about 5000 unqualified pharmacists. By the end of August, 1984, as many as 592 unqualified pharmacists have undergone training. As all the eligible unqualified pharmacists to be trained have been provided training and as such the training has been discontinued after August 1984.

4.8.9 The training and deployment of community health workers is a major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid treatment of minor ailments to the illiterate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire state and training is given in all primary Health Centres. About 25091 C.H.V. have been trained by the end of 1985-86.

Agricultural Personnel

4.8.10 There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1987-88 is 350. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1985 was 611. There are 13 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 400 in 1987-88. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 441 and 853 respectively. The Narmada irrigation project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

Animal Husbandry

4.8.11. There are two veterinary colleges in the state. The outturn in 1987-88 is expected to be 88. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates, together is estimated at 49 as against the estimated supply of 88.

4.8.12. The demand for Live stock inspectors during 1987-88 is estimated at 24, the anticipated supply would be 30.

4.8.13. The training institutions for field assistants are under the purview of the department of Animal Husbandry. The courses are conducted as per the requirement as and when necessary to meet with the demand of sanctioned posts.

Dairying Personnel

4.8.14. A degree course in dairying is offered by one institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40, the anticipated outturn in 1987-88 is 40. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 25.

Forestry Personnel

4.8.15. A full fledged college for training Range Forest Officers with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of R. F. O. during 1987-88 would be 40. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1987-88 is placed at 5.

4.8.16. The estimated demand for foresters is placed at 9 against the anticipated supply of 80.

4.8.17. The demand for forest guards is estimated at 17, the anticipated supply would be 120.

Teaching Personnel

4.8.18. As against the estimated supply of 5500 trained primary school Teachers during the annual plan 1987-88 the demand is likely to be 4000.

4.8.19. The anticipated supply of trained Secondary School teachers during 1987-88 is estimated to be 4243 as against the estimated demand of 1875. The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for Primary and Secondary Schools Teachers is recognised.

ANNEXURE—I

Broad estimate of direct employment likely to be generated through State Plan outlay for Ann-Plan 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Major Head/Sub-Head of development	Outlay 1987-88 (Rs. in lakh)		Estimated employment generation	
		Outlay Total	On employment intensive schemes	Construction (days in lakh)	Continuing (person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agricultural and Allied Programmes :					
1.1	Research and Education	500.00	200.00	2.47	1
1.2	Crop Husbandry	1700.00	1320.06	31.85	15
1.3	Soil and Water Conservation	400.00	400.00	17.27	
1.4	Animal Husbandry	400.00	176.63	0.97	1
1.5	Fisheries	550.00	281.75	2.86	52
1.6	Forests	2800.00	2604.00	73.60	
	Total : Agricultural & allied programmes	6350.00	4982.44	129.02	71
2. Rural Development :					
2.1	Integrated Rural Development	994.00	29.82	1.99	
2.2	National Rural Employment Programme	792.00	475.20	31.68	
2.3	Drought Prone Area Programme	322.50	129.00	8.59	
2.4	Land Reform	250.00	240.75	..	1
	Total : Rural Development.	2358.50	874.76	42.26	1
3.	Irrigation & Flood control	31650.00	31650.00	502.32	
4.	Power Development (Including Bio-gas)	31000.00	3100.00	..	29
5.	Industries and Minerals	6170.00	1236.00	10.57	307
6. Transport :					
6.1	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	575.00	575.00	1.20	490
6.2	Roads and Bridges	4200.00	4200.00	76.18	
6.3	Road Transport	2641.00	394.45	1.52	11
	Total : Transport	7416.00	5169.45	78.90	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Social and Community Service :					
7.1	General Education	1996.00	1310.00	1.00	5427
7.2	Technical Education	486.00	380.70	..	186
7.3	Medical and Public Health	2050.00	1258.00	..	1996
7.4	Housing (Including Police Housing)	2900.00	1015.00	18.70	..
7.5	Sewerage and Water Supply	5200.00	1820.00	80.99	1625
7.6	Capital Project	600.00	600.00	5.94	..
7.7	Nutrition	500.00	500.00	.	3794
Total : Social and Community Service		13732.00	6883.70	106.63	13028
8.	Mid-day meal	600.00	600.00	..	59950
GRAND TOTAL		104676.50	54496.36	869.71	166204

£ Exclusive of Outlays to which direct employment is not attributable.

ANNEXURE—II

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of Technical Manpower during annual Plan 1987-88.

Disciplines	Category of Personnel	Estimated demand during annual plan	Estimated supply during annual plan	Surplus(+) Deficit (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering	£ a 33900 £ b 47172	33266 33266	— 1234 — 14506
	Diploma in Engineering	£ a 44070 £ b 61323	53848 53848	+ 9778 — 7475
Agriculture	B. Sc. (Agri.)	441	350	— 91
	Diploma (Agri.)	853	400	— 453
Forestry	Range Forest Officers	5	40	◆ 35
	Foresters	9	80	+ 71
	Forest Guards	17	120	+ 103
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates & Post graduates	49	88	+ 39
	Live Stock Inspectors	24	30	+ 6
	Field Assistant Veterinary	..	££	—
	B. Sc. (Dairy Tech.)	25	40	+ 15
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers	1875	4243	+ 2368
	Primary School Teachers	4000	5500	+ 1500

£ For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1988.

££ There are 4 training centres with the intake capacity of 65 seats. Training is conducted as per the need of the Department.

(a) Estimates at 5.1% trend growth rate in state domestic product for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors.)

(b) Estimates at 7.1% targetted growth rate for non-agricultural sectors of domestic product for Five Year Plan 1985-86 to 1989-90.

ANNEXURE - III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable outturn during 1987-88, number on the live register and total availability during 1987-88

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1983	Actual admission 1983	Estimated out-turn 1987-88	Total on L. R. as on 31-12-85	Total availability (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Post Graduates					
Civil	76	47	16	1	17
Mechanical	46	35	13	1	14
Electrical	39	23	7	—	7
Textile Eng.	10	6	13	..	13
Metallurgy	10	10	1	..	1
Pharmacy	28	32	24	N.A.	24
Chemical Eng.	5	3	1	N.A.	1
Graduates					
Civil	844	918	708	410	1118
Mechanical	553	625	587	290	877
Electrical	346	389	264	177	441
Chemical	110	125	136	57	193
Instrumentation control	15	16	17	..	17
Metallurgy	40	61	38	12	50
Electronics Communication.	40	45	38	16	54
Textile Engineering	20	32	43	15	58
Textile Technology	40	51	51	27	79
Production Engineering	20	19	19	14	33
Electornics	146	162	61	5	66
Architecture	70	68	83	13	96
Textile Chemistry	10	22	14	..	14
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate Diploma					
Air conditioning Regrigeration	..	..	1	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Planning	25	10	15	..	15
Low Cost Housing	5	2	4	..	4
Post-Diploma					
Production	30	32	16	..	16
Power Plant	20	5	3	..	3
Television	20	10	10	..	10
Telecommunication	20	..	..	..	..
Instrumentation Control	30	20	23	..	23
Management	25	28	11	..	11
Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration	20	44	19	7	26
Automobile Engineering	10	..	..	..	..
Construction Engineering	10	..	..	..	..
Bio-Medical Instrumentation	10	8	7	..	7
Material Handling	10	..	..	..	..
Diploma					
Civil	1619	1799	1156	1902	3058
Mechanical	1302	1393	1079	1403	2482
Electrical	930	931	534	687	1221
Chemical	100	108	73	34	107
Textile Technology	15	24	28	19	47
Textile Chemistry	70	97	125	2	127
Electronics/Sound Eng.	10	11	6	74	80
Automobile Engineering	90	81	52	158	210
Printing Technology	30	..	24	42	66
Textile Manufacturing	75	86	66	35	101
Metallurgy	30	30	18	11	29
Architectural Assistanceship	60	67	34	70	104
Plastic Engineering	30	33	14	8	22
Ceramic Technology	15	17	9	4	13
Man made fibre Fabrics	55	61	18	5	23

1	2	3	4	5	6
Handmade fibres wet processing.	55	60	26	1	27
Industrial Electronics	15	..	20	..	20
Production Eng.	15	..	..	8	8
Electronics & Radio Engineering	110	110	77	22	99
Electronics Sound Eng.	10	11	6	N.A.	6
Commercial Art.	30	33	41	N.A.	41
Commercial Practice	205	194	147	N.A.	147
Costume Design and Dress making.	60	83	27	N.A.	27
Home Science	30	33	12	..	12
Garment Making	..	..	13	..	13
Agriculture Courses					
B. Sc. (Agri.)	..	128	100	9	109
B. V. Sc.	..	14	8	..	8
B. Sc. (Dairy)	..	4	3	..	3
B. Sc. (Agri.)	350	366	350	611	961
B. V. Sc.	80	125	80	..	80
B. Sc. (Dairy)	40	58	40	1	41
Diploma Agriculture	390	494	400	770	1170
Live stock Inspector course	40	50	50	..	50
Pharmacy					
Pharm	20	24	18	..	18
Pharm	165	140	129	71	200
Diploma in Pharmacy	330	327	214	376	590
S. A. M.	272	272	240	659	899
Pharmacy (Ayu.)	25	25	18	19	37
Teachers Course					
Ed.	3896	N.A.	4243	5756	9999
T. C.	4040	5500	5000	9949	14949

1	2	3	4	5	6
Medical and Para Medical Courses					
Post Graduate Courses					
M. D.	N.A.	N.A.	290	4	294
M. S.	N.A.	N.A.	..	1	1
M. D. S.	N.A.	N.A.	25	..	25
Graduate Courses					
M. B. B. S.	675	675	750	112	862
B. D. S.	50	50	50	..	10
B. So. (Nursing)	30	30	20	..	20
Para Medical Courses					
General Nursing (diploma)	750	304	225	51	276
Diploma in Homoeopathy	250	250	175	7	182
Sanitary Inspector Course	200	203	200	120	320
Health Visiter	45	23	10	49	59
Auxilliary Nurse Mid-Wifery	N.A.	N.A.	300	51	351
I.T.I. Certificate Course					
Wiremen	880	993	399	2441	3116
Fitter	1152	1286	663	1537	2200
Turner	612	665	336	911	1247
Machinist	336	371	174	506	680
Mechanic Grinder	108	120	51	..	51
Building Construction	80	80	10	1	11
Watch clock Repairer	48	48	4	4	8
Electrician	720	857	375	1177	1552
Instrument Mechanic	240	277	159	393	552
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	156	53	210	263
Civil Draughtsman	480	579	174	1479	1653
Mechanical Draughtsman	374	485	143	1025	1168
Surveyer	384	433	172	645	817
Radio T. V. Mechanic	304	285	76	205	281

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pattern Maker	..	..	2	1	3
General Mechanic	176	217	60	258	369
Engineering -cum- Electric Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Rural workshop Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Electroplator	16	18	7	12	19
Motor Mechanic	432	498	185	700	885
Tool die Maker	16	21	3	9	12
Welder	972	1051	640	798	1438
Sheet Metal Workers	48	50	41	22	53
Painter	80	75	47	2	49
Electronics	112	104	15	N.A.	15
Moulder	96	102	53	60	113
Carpentry	96	78	35	78	113
Mechanic (Diesel)	800	835	604	634	1288
Mechanic (Tractor)	352	334	173	78	251
Plumber	160	133	93	45	138
Hand compositor	112	109	56	83	139
Stenography (English)	240	242	85	N.A.	120
Stenography (Gujarati)	336	370	35		120
Foorwear	16	10	7	N.A.	7
Book binder	80	64	19	97	116
Letter Press Mechanic	..	..	..	16	16
Handicraft	..	..	..	..	..
Armature winding	..	..	..	19	19
Suitcase Manufacturer	..	..	..	N.A.	..
Handmade Paper and Printing	16	..	..	N.A.	..

+ N. A. Not Available.

EMP-I
EMPLOYMENT STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88.

Employment Content of Sectoral Programmes 1987-88.

Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the Sector	Outlay & Expenditure.			
	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay)	Actual expen- diture 1985-86	Outlay	Outlay 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture & Allied Programmes				
1.1 Research & Education	3033.00	404.64	430.00	500.00
1.2 Crop Husbandry	7720.00	1687.95	1460.00	1700.00
1.3 Soil & Water Conservation	5763.00	408.94	278.00	400.00
1.4 Animal Husbandry	1820.00	256.87	340.00	400.00
1.5 Fisheries	2426.00	435.46	500.00	550.00
1.6 Forests	12964.00	2493.86	2355.00	2800.00
Total : Agricultural and allied. Programme.	33726.00	5687.72	5363.00	6350.00
2. Rural Development.				
2.1 Integrated Rural Development	5284.00	755.53	750.00	994.00
2.2 National Rural Employment Programme	3700.00	744.19	600.00	792.00
2.3 Drought Prone Area Programme	1575.00	261.64	322.50	322.50
2.4 Land Reform	910.00	282.04	230.00	250.00
Total : Rural Development	11469.00	2043.40	1902.50	2358.50
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	165725.00	18430.99	21000.00	31650.00
Total: Irrigation & Flood Control	165725.00	18430.99	21000.00	31650.00

1	2	3	4	5
4. Power Development				
4.1 Power Development	146650.00	23306.02	25000.00	31000.00
Total : Power Development	146650.00	23306.02	25000.00	31000.00
5. Industries & Minerals	25785.00	6461.98	8000.00	6170.00
6. Transport				
6.1 Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	3036.00	644.30	522.00	575.00
6.2 Roads & Bridges	25785.00	3974.19	2999.00	4200.00
6.3 Road Transport	8494.00	2074.66	2679.00	2641.00
Total : Transport	37315.00	6693.15	6200.00	7416.00
7. Social & Community Service.				
7.1 General Education.	8083.00	943.02	1271.00	1996.00
7.2 Technical Education.	1820.00	132.10	430.00	486.00
7.3 Medical & Public Health	10314.00	1511.92	1569.00	2050.00
7.4 Housing	16442.00	2621.85	1933.00	2900.00
7.5 Sewerage and Water supply	16866.00	4915.78	4890.00	5200.00
7.6 Capital Project	3337.00	706.00	520.00	600.00
7.7 Nutrition.	4550.00	272.00	300.00	500.00
Total : Social & Community Services.	61412.00	11102.67	10913.00	13732.00
8. Mid-day Meals.	55000.00	4502.15	7100.00	6000.00
Grand Total :—	537082.00	78228.08	85478.50	104676.50

EMPLOYMENT STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Employment Content of Sectoral Programme

Targets and Achievements

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target		Additional Direct Employment Generated (Nos.)				1987-88 Target	
	Construction (Person days in lakhs)	Continuing (person Nos.)	1985-86 (Actual)		Anticipated (1986-87)		Construction (Person days in lakhs)	Continuing (Person Nos.)
			Construction (Person days in lakhs)	Continuing (Person Nos.)	Construction (Person days in lakhs)	Continuing (Person Nos.)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture & Allied Programmes								
1.1 Research & Education.	9.90	1043	1.20	277	2.17	60	2.47	122
1.2 Crop Husbandary.	67.38	1936	9.22	1099	18.34	26	31.85	1571
1.3 Soil & Water Conservation.	166.05	..	7.13	..	6.92	..	17.27	..
1.4 Animal Husbandry.	3.10	931	0.50	294	0.81	157	0.97	136
1.5 Fisheries	18.57	48658	2.61	7140	3.79	10380	2.86	5256
1.6 Forests	486.90	..	84.08	..	88.00	..	73.60	30
Total : Agricultural & Allied Programmes:-	751.90	52568	104.74	8810	120.03	16023	129.02	7115
2. Rural Development.								
2.1 Integrated Rural Development	10.55	..	1.51	..	1.50	..	1.99	..
2.2 National Rural Employment Programme.	115.60	..	34.85	..	23.78	..	31.68	..
2.3 Drought Prone Area Programme	39.86	..	6.97	..	8.60	..	8.59	..
2.4 Land Reforms	..	9640	..	1966	..	1922	42.26	1922
Total: Rural Development	165.51	9640	43.33	1966	33.88	1922	42.26	1922
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	2439.00	..	304.10	..	343.00	..	52.32	..
Total: Irrigation & Flood Control	2439.00	..	304.10	..	343.00	..	52.32	..
4. Power Development								
4.1 Power Development	..	17431	..	3190	..	3074	..	2984
Total : Power Development	..	17431	..	3190	..	3074	..	2984
5. Industries & Minerals	..	312047	..	40566	..	39569	10.57	307.47
6. Transport								
6.1 Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	12.00	160500	1.10	31075	1.12	31075	1.20	49080
6.2 Road & Bridges	389.12	..	50.14	..	41.12	..	76.18	..
6.3 Road Transport	9.14	7795	0.85	600	1.57	2111	1.52	1378
Total: Transport:-	410.26	168295	52.09	31675	43.81	33186	78.90	50458
7. Social & Community Service								
7.1 General Education	..	29501	..	10389	..	4639	1.00	5427
7.2 Technical Education	..	750	..	200	..	225	..	186

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.3 Medical & Public Health	..	10297	..	1273	..	1007	..	1996
7.4 Housing	34.50	..	6.19	..	..	..	18.70	..
7.5 Sewerage & Water Supply	220.90	15000	53.99	1662	64.63	2000	80.99	1625
7.6 Capital Project	34.49	..	5.96	..	5.26	..	5.94	..
7.7 Nutrition	..	19623	..	2108	..	3107	..	3784
Total: Social & Community Service	289.89	75171	66.14	15632	69.89	10678	106.68	13028
8. Mid-day-Meals	..	40000	..	78026	..	78545	..	59550
Grand Total:--	4066.66	1036152	570.40	180255	610.61	177867	669.70	166204

The Twenty Point Programme

5.1 Introduction :

5.1.1. Since the inception of the 20-Point Programme Gujarat has been amongst the front ranking State in the country in the implementation of the programme. The State Government has set up a large infrastructure for systematic and effective implementation and monitoring of the programme. In addition to regular Cabinet reviews and indepth monthly reviews by the Chief Secretary and departmental reviews by the Ministers concerned, the State has set up Committees at State, District and Taluka level.

5.2 Highlights of achievements :

5.2.1 During the first year of the Seventh Plan *i. e.* 1985-86, despite disturbed conditions in the State and drought in most parts of the State, implementation of the 20-Point Programme was given high priority and the performance of the State was adjudged at the Fifth position in the country by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India. The State exceeded the set annual targets in respect of many items of the programme.

5.2.2. Implementation of the programme continued to receive the highest priority from the Government during 1986-87. Annual targets for 1986-87 for the items of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Tree Plantation, Bio-gas Plants and setting up of ICDS centres have been surpassed by end of November, 1986. The monthly progress of various States under Twenty Point Programme is being assessed by the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India. The assessment is made on the basis of performance in the main items of the programme assigned with quantitative quarterly and annual physical targets. The performance of Gujarat State by the end of December, 1986 in respect of these selected items is given below :—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual target 1986-87	Achievement at the end of Dec. 1986.	Percentage achievement against annual target.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	No.	157000	98452	63
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	Manday in lakhs.	60.00	79.00	132
3.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.	„	60.00	39.96	67
4.	Surplus land allotted.	Acres	6000	5807	97
5.	Economic assistance to scheduled castes families	No.	51700	30124	58
6.	Economic assistance to scheduled tribes families.	No.	70000	45731	65
7.	Drinking water problem villages covered.	No.	1000	522	52
8.	House sites allotted.	No.	33000	32382	98
9.	Construction assistance provided	No	39500	21520	55
10.	Slum population covered.	No.	12000	11508	96
11.	EWS houses provided	No.	8000	3098	39
12.	Villages electrified	No.	900	335	37
13.	Pumpsets energised	No.	20000	14854	74
14.	Tree plantation	No. in crores	16.31	22.01	135
15.	Biogas plants set up	No.	5000	5486	110
16.	Sterilisation operations performed	No.	300000	139521	47

5.2.3 Despite scanty rainfall in most parts of the State and severe problems of drought and drinking water for the second year in succession, the administration has been geared up to ensure that the targets of all the items are achieved fully by the end of March, 1987.

5.3 Programme for 1987-88 :

5.3.1 The restructured Twenty-Points Programme was announced in the Parliament on 20th August, 1986. The programme has been conceived as the cutting edge of the plan for the poor. It renews the Government's commitment to eradicating poverty, raising productivity, reducing income inequalities, removing social and economic disparities and improving the quality of life. These objectives reiterate the goals of the Seventh Plan of Gujarat State.

5.3.2 Soon after the announcement of the Twenty-Point Programme 1986, the State Government initiated an in-depth exercise at the highest level to examine the priorities reflected in the Twenty-point Programme 1986, with a view to identifying on-going as well as new schemes under the programme, make adequate physical and financial commitment to such schemes in the Annual Development Plan, streamline the implementing and monitoring machinery, and most important, to take the necessary policy initiatives to translate its commitment into real benefits to the people of the State. The programmes for the Annual Development Plan 1987-88 have been formulated in this spirit. However, the final shape of the Twenty Point Programme 1986 which will be monitored from 1st April, 1987 will be finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Government of India. Meanwhile, the Planning Commission has, as a preliminary measure identified selected programmes and items for which financial outlays and physical targets have been identified by the State Government.

5.3.3 Details of the restructured Twenty Point Programme 1986 alongwith the programmes in the Annual Development Plan 1987-88 which have been identified on the basis of the Planning Commission's preliminary exercise are described in the subsequent paragraphs :

1. Attack on Rural Poverty :

- Ensure that poverty alleviation programmes reach all the poor in every village ;
- Dovetail wage-employment programmes with programmes for area development and human resources development, and create national and community assets like school buildings, roads, tanks and fuel and fodder resources ;
- Co-ordinate the various rural development programmes to :—
 - (a) Improve productivity and production; and
 - (b) Expand rural employment.
- Promote handlooms, handicrafts, villages and small industries and improve skills for self-employment;
- Revitalise panchayats, cooperatives and local bodies.

Programmes Identified :

Integrated Rural Development Programmes,
National Rural Employment Programme,
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme,
Village and Small Industries, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation.

2. Strategy for rain-fed Agriculture :

- Improve the technology for conserving moisture and ensure better management of land and water resources ;
- Develop and distribute appropriate and improved seeds ;
- Reduce vulnerability to drought through suitable changes in drought-prone area and drought-relief programmes.

Programmes Identified :

All schemes related to dryland farming and development of micro-water sheds and Drought Prone Area Programme.

3. Better use of Irrigation Water :

- Develop the catchment areas and improve drainage in basins and deltas ;
- Improve irrigation management in command areas ;
- Prevent water logging, salinity and wasteful use ;
- Coordinate the use of surface and ground water.

Programmes Identified :

All Major Irrigation Projects, Medium Irrigation Projects, Minor-Irrigation Works, Command Area Development and Catchment area treatment of selected river-valley projects.

4. Bigger Harvests :

- Revolutions rice production in the Eastern Region and other areas of low productivity ;
- Achieve self-reliance in edible oils ;
- Secure greater production of pulses ;
- Intensify the cultivation of fruit and vegetables ;
- Augment facilities for modern storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce ;
- Help livestock and dairy farmers to increase productivity ;
- Develop fish farming and sea fishing ;

Programmes Identified :

National Oilseeds Development Programme, National Pulses Development Programme, Horticulture Schemes relating to development of (i) Fruit crops, (ii) Vegetable crops, Storage and warehousing, Agricultural Marketing, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development and Fisheries.

5. Enforcement of Land Reforms :

- Complete completion of land records ;
- Implement agricultural land ceilings ;
- Distribute surplus land to the landless.

Programmes Identified :

Land Reforms.

6. Special Programmes for Rural Labour :

- Enforce minimum wages for unorganised labour in agriculture and industry ;
- Fully implement laws abolishing bonded labour ;
- Involve voluntary agencies in programmes for the rehabilitation of bonded labour.

Programmes Identified :

Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages in Agriculture and Rehabilitation of bonded labour.

7. Clean Drinking Water :

- Provide safe water for all villages ;
- Assist local communities to maintain the sources of such watersupply in good condition ;
- Pay special attention to water supply for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

Programmes Identified :

Rural Water Supply Programme in the State.

8. Health for All :

- Improve the quality of primary health care;
- Fight Leprosy, TB, Malaria, Goitre, Blindness and other major diseases;
- Provide immunisation for all infants and children;
- Improve sanitation facilities in rural areas, particularly for women;
- Pay special attention to programmes for the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

Programmes Identified :

Minimum Needs Programme for Rural Health in the State; Programmes for control of TB, Malaria, Leprosy and Goitre, Rural low cost sanitation in state sector and welfare of handiapped.

9. Two Child Norm :

- Bring about voluntary acceptance of two child norm;
- Promote responsible parenthood;
- Reduce infant mortality;
- Expand maternity and child care facilities.

Programmes Identified :

Family welfare programme, Nutrition and Health programmes for children and nursing mothers from weaker sections.

10. Expansion of Education :

- Universalise elementary education with special emphasis on girls' education;
- Improve the content of education at all levels;
- Promote non-formal education and functional literacy programmes including promotion of skills;
- Stimulate adult literacy programmes, with the participation of students and voluntary agencies;
- Emphasis national integration and social and moral values and instil pride in our heritage.

Programmes Identified :

Elementary education and Adult literacy schemes.

11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- Ensure compliance with the constitutional provisions and laws for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;
- Ensure possession of land allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;
- Revitalise the land allotment programme ;
- Organise and assist special coaching programmes to improve educational standards ;
- Eradicate scavenging and undertake special programmes for the rehabilitation of safai karamcharis;
- Provide better, direction and adequate funds for the special component programmes;
- Purchase programmes for the fuller integration of scheduled castes and tribes with the rest of society;
- Ensure the rehabilitation of tribals displaced from their habitat;

Programmes Identified :

Programmes for welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under Special Component Plan and Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

12. Equality for women :

- Raise the status of women;
- Enhance awareness of the problems of women;
- Create mass consciousness about women's rights;
- Implement a national programme for training and employment for women ;
- Enable women to participate with equality in socio-economic development and nation building;
- Rouse public opinion against dowry and ensure effective implementation of anti-dowry legislation.

Programmes Identified :

Schemes for setting up of women's training centres/institutions for rehabilitation of women in distress, training-cum-production centres and assistance to Women Development Corporation.

13. New opportunity for youth :

- Enlarge opportunities for youth in sports, adventure and cultural activities;
- Promote physical fitness;
- Involve youth on a massive scale in projects of national development such as ;
 - 0 the cleaning of the Ganga;
 - 0 the conservation and enrichment of the environment
 - 0 mass education

- Identify outstanding young persons in all fields to encourage and develop their talents.
- Involve youth in promoting national integration, cultural values, secularism and the scientific temper.
- Expand the network of Nehru Yuvak Kendras
- Strengthen the National Service Scheme and the National Cadet Corps;
- Encourage voluntary agencies working for the welfare of rural youth;

Programmes Identified :

Youth Welfare and Sports

14. Housing for the People :

- Make available house sites to the rural poor;
- Expand programmes of house construction;
- Lay special emphasis on construction of houses for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;
- Develop low cost building materials.

Programmes Identified :

Programmes for provision of House sites to the rural poor and assistance for house construction and improvement of rural houses.

15. Improvement of slums :

- Restrict the growth of slums;
- Provide basic facilities in existing slum areas;
- Encourage planned house building in urban areas;

Programmes Identified :

Environmental improvement of urban slums, housing for Economically Weaker Sections and Lower Income Groups.

16. New Strategy for Forestry :

- Grow more trees and raise more forests with the full involvement of the people;
- Protect the traditional rights of tribal populations and local communities of access to the wood and forest produce;
- Reclaim wasteland for productive use;
- Plant appropriate vegetation in hill, desert and coastal areas.

Programmes Identified :

Rural fuelwood plantation and afforestation of non-himalayan ecologically sensitive areas; plantation programmes (production, social forestry and other plantation) and equity contribution to the State Forest Development Corporation.

17. Protection of the Environment :

- Enhance public awareness of the dangers of environmental degradation;

- Mobilise popular support for environmental protection;
- Promote recognition that enduring development demands preservation of the ecology;
- Ensure judicious site selection for projects and proper choice of technology.

The State Pollution Control Board will be concerned with these Programmes.

18. Concern for the consumer :

- Bring essential consumption goods within easy reach of the poor;
- Build a consumer protection movement;
- Restructure the distribution system so that subsidies reach the most needy;
- Strengthen the public distribution system.

Programme Identified :

Schemes for Consumers Protection, Public Distribution System and Fair Price Shops.

19. Energy for the villages :

- Expand the supply of electricity for productive use in the villages;
- Develop alternative sources of energy particularly bio-gas;
- Promote integrated area specific programmes for rural energy;

Programmes Identified :

Rural electrification programmes, National Programme for Bio-gas Development and Integrated Rural Energy Project.

20. A Responsive Administration

- Simplify procedures;
- Delegate authority;
- Enforce accountability;
- Evolve monitoring systems from block to national level.
- Attend promptly and sympathetically to public grievances.

5.3.4 Details of programmes covered under each point are described in the respective sectoral profiles. The financial outlays for the programmes indicated above for 1987-88 are presented in Statement-I and pointwise physical targets in respect of these programmes are given in Statement-II. These targets are provisional and the entire programme for 1987-88 will be finalised after discussion with the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT—I

20 Point Programme—Outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Point No.	Item	1987-88 outlays
1	2	3
01	Attack on Rural Poverty	
	(a) IRDP	994.00
	(b) NREP	792.00
	(c) Village and Small Industries.	2,671.00
	(d) Panchayati Raj	100.00
	(e) Cooperation.	700.00
02	Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture	
	(a) Dry Land farming-development of microwatersheds	425.15
	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme	322.50
	(c) Drought Relief Programme.	Non Plan
03	Better use of Irrigation Water	
	(a) Major Irrigation Projects.	17,880.00
	(b) Medium Irrigation Projects.	10,490.00
	(c) Minor Irrigation Projects.	2,080.00
	(d) Command Area Development.	1,200.00
	(e) Catchment Area Treatment of Selected River Valley Projects..	C.S.S.
04	Bigger Harvests	
	(a) Special Rice Production Programme	—
	(b) National Oilseeds Development Programme	180.54
	(c) National Pulses Development Programme	21.46
	(d) Horticulture (i) Fruit Crops	28.03
	(ii) Vegetable crops.	20.75
	(e) Storage and Warehousing.	86.00
	(f) Agriculture Marketing	49.00
	(g) Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	440.00
	(h) Fisheries.	118.55
05	Enforcement of Land Reforms	
	Land Reforms	250.00

1	2	3
06	Special Programmes for Rural Labour	
	(a) Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery for implementation of Minimum wages in agriculture	18.00
	(b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour	0.50
	(c) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies.	—
07	Clean Drinking Water	
	Rural Water Supply Programme under MNP in State Sector.	1,185.00
08	Health for All	922.00
	(a) Rural Health-PHCs, Sub-centres, CHCs	
	(b) Programmes for control of T.B., Malaria Leprosy, Bludness and Goditre	565.00
	(c) Rural Low cost Sanitation in State Sector	
	(d) Welfare of handicapped.	30.75
09	Two Child Norm	
	(a) Family Welfare Programme	C.S.S.
	(i) Services and Supplies	
	(ii) Area Projects	
	(b) Maternity and Child Health.	508.00
10	Expansion of Education	
	(a) Elementary Education	1,225.00
	(b) Adult Education	100.00
11	Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
	(a) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	N.A.
	(b) Programmes for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	N.A.
12	Equality for Women	
	(a) Assistance for setting up of women's training centres/institutions for rehabilitation of women in distress.	4.50
	(b) Training-cum-Production centres.	31.90
	(c) Women Development Corporations	17.50
13	New Opportunities for Youth	
	Youth Welfare and Sports	117.50
14	Housing for the people	
	(a) Housesites to the rural poor	65.00
	(b) Programme of assistance for house construction	1,230.00

1	2	3
15	Improvement of Slums	
	(a) Environmental improvement of Urban Slums	94.00
	(b) (i) EWS Houses	307.00
	(ii) Janata Houses	—
	(iii) LIG Houses	126.50
	(v) MIG Houses.	Non Plan
16	New Strategy for Forestry	
	(a) Rural Fuel wood Plantation and afforestation of non-Himalayan ecologically sensitive areas.	254.97
	(b) Establishment of Silvi- pstural farmers	—
	(c) Plantation programmes (State Sector) (Production, social forestry, other plantation)	2,546.91
	(d) Equity Contribution to the State Forest Development Corporation.	1.00
18	Concern for the Consumer	
	Civil Supplies	12.00
19	Energy for the Villages	
	(a) Rural Electrification	1,133.00
	(b) National Programme for Biogas Development	150.00
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Project.	220.00

STATEMENT--II

20 Point Programme—Physical Targets

Point No.	Item	Unit	1987-88 Physical Targets
1	2	3	4
1. Attack on Rural Poverty			
(a)	IRDP— (i) Old beneficiaries assisted	No.	38,800
	(ii) New beneficiaries assisted	No.	68,700
	TRYSEM-- (i) Youths trained	No.	8,720
	(ii) Youths self-employed	No.	4,360
(b)	NREP—Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	64.00
(c)	RLEGP—Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	63.00
(d)	(i) Handlooms—Metres of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	200
	(ii) Handicrafts—value of production	Lakh Rs.	300
	(iii) Khadi—Metres of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	99.50
	(iv) Village industries—value of production	Lakh Rs.	3,815.00
	(v) Sericulture—production of raw silk	M.T.	100.00
	(vi) Small scale industries— No. of additional units to be set up	No.	6,600
	and total value of annual production	Lakh Rs.	13,200
(e)	Cooperatives—		
	(i) Amount disbursed on credit	Rs. in Crores	430.00
	(ii) Value of agricultural produce marketed.	Rs. in Crores	400.00
2 Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture			
(a)	No. of Micro watersheds and area covered	{ No. (cum) '000 ha.	438 Not fixed
(b)	Area covered outside watersheds by dry farming practice	'000 ha.	2400
(c)	Production of seeds—cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute & mesta	Lakh Qtls.	4.47
(d)	Distribution of seeds—cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute & mesta	Lakh Qtls.	3.28
(e) Drought Prone Area Programme			
	(i) Area treated under soil and moisture conservation	'000 ha.	3.30
	(ii) Irrigation potential created	'000 ha.	1.20
	(iii) Afforestation and pasture development	'000 ha.	3.70
3 Better use of Irrigation water			
(a)	Catchment area treated	'000 ha.	Not fixed
(b)	Area covered with :— (i) Field channel	'000 ha.	102
	(ii) Land levelling	"	Stet
	(iii) Warabandi	"	175
(c)	Irrigation :— (i) Potential created (Cum)	"	3,224
	(ii) Utilises (Cum)	"	2,396

1	2	3	4
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04 Bigger Harvests

(a) Oilseeds production	'000 M.Ts.	2534
(b) Pulses production	"	600
(c) Production of :—		
(i) Fruits (Seedlings & grats)	No. in Lakhs	2.00
(ii) Vegetables	Lakh Packets	0.07
(d) Creation of addl. storage capacity	'000 M.Ts.	25
(e) Regulated Markets (cum)	No.	315
(f) Marketing of agricultural produce by cooperative societies— value of produce	Rs. in crores	400.00
(g) Milk, eggs and wool production :—		
(i) Milk	'000M. Ts.	3250
(ii) Eggs	Million No.	270
(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	25
(h) Production of inland and marine fish		
(i) Inland	000 M.T.s.	26
(ii) Marine	"	313

05 Enforcement of Land Reforms

(a) Compilation of Land Records :		
(i) Area for which land records will be compiled	No. of village	Not fixed
(ii) Area for which land records will be up dated	No. of villages	2100
(b) Implement Agricultural Land Ceilings :		
(i) Area identified for ceiling surplus	Acre	Not fixed
(ii) Area declared surplus	Acre	4000
(iii) Area taken possession of	"	Not fixed
(iv) Area distributed	"	Not fixed
(v) Number of beneficiaries given land	No.	Not fixed

06: Programmes for Rural Labour

Bonded Labour :—	(i) Identified	No.	—
	(ii) Released	"	—
	(iii) Rehabilitated	"	—

07 Clean Drinking Water

(a) Problem villages not covered earlier	No.	800
(b) Augmentation of facilities in problem villages covered earlier	No.	Not fixed
(c) Other villages	No.	5

1	2	3	4
08	Health for All		
		No.	210
	(a) Primary Health Centres		
	(b) Community Health Centres	,,	25
	(c) Sub-Centres	No.	300
	(d) Control of Leprosy :		
	(i) Cases to be detected	,,	12,000
	(ii) Cases to be treated	,,	12,000
	(e) Control of T.B. :		
	(i) Cases to be detected	,,	1,20,000
	(ii) Cases to be treated	,,	Not fixed
	(f) Control of Malaria :		
	(i) Cases to be detected	No. in Lakh	35.84
	(ii) Cases to be treated	,,	Notfixed
	(iii) Area to be sprayed with insecticides (population covered)	No. in Lakh	203
	(g) Control of Goitre :		
	(i) Production of iodized salt	M.T.	4,886
	(ii) Cases to be detected	No.	Notfixed
	(iii) Cases to be treated	,,	,,
	(h) Control of Blindness :		
	(i) Prophylaxis against Vit A deficiency	No. in Lakh	20.00
	(ii) Cases to be detected	No.	Notfixed
	(iii) Cases to be treated Cop ration	,,	70,000
	(i) Control of water borne diseases Guineeworm :—		
	(i) Cases to be detected	No.	Not fixed
	(ii) Cases to be treated	,,	,,
	(j) (i) Sanitary latrines to be constructed in rural areas	No.	—
	(ii) Population covered	,,	—
	(k) Rehabilitation of handicapped :—		
	(i) Persons to be provided with prosthetic aids	No.	1000
	(ii) Number of rehabilitation centres opened	,,	5
	(iii) No. of conventional training centres opened	,,	1
	(iv) No. of persons trained.	,,	30

09 Two Child Norm

(a) Sterilisations	No. in Lakh	3.00
(b) I.U.D. insertions	,,	3.00
(c) O.P. Users	,,	1.00
(d) C.C. Users	,,	4.50
(e) Maternity and child health facilities—immunisation of children under different programmes		
(i) T. T. (Mothers)	No. in lakhs	10.00
(ii) T.T. (a) below 10 years	,,	5.00
(b) below 16 years	,,	2.50
(iii) D. P.T.	,,	9.00
(iv) D. T.	,,	9.00
(v) Polio	,,	9.00
(vi) Typhoid	,,	9.00
(vii) Iron & Folic Acid Tablets		
(a) Mothers	,,	10.00
(b) Children	,,	10.00
(viii) Vit. 'A' Tablets	,,	20.00

10 Expansion of Education

(a) Total enrolment under Elementary Education :—	'000 No.	7130
(i) Male	,,	4137
(ii) Female	,,	2993
(b) Total enrolment under adult Education :—		
(i) Male	,,	461
(ii) Female	,,	

11 Justice to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes :—

(a) SCs covered under IRDP	No.	12,900
(b) STs covered under IRDP	,,	26.900

12 Equality for Woman :—

(a) Training-cum-production centres :		
(i) Units	No.	2
(ii) Beneficiaries	,,	60
(b) DWCRA :		
(i) No. of Groups	,,	100
(ii) No. of beneficiaries	,,	1500
(iii) No. of women trained	,,	1500
(iv) No. of women self-employed	,,	1500

(IN TRYSEM)

1	2	3	4	
13	New Opportunities for Youth			
	Yuvak Kendras set up	No.	—	
14	Housing for the people :			
	(a) Housesites allotted	No.	35000	
	(b) Beneficiaries assisted with construction assistance	„	44000	
	(c) Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojna (RIEGP) :			
	(i) SCs	}	No.	
	(ii) STs			7,000
	(iii) Bonded labour			
15	Improvement of Slums :			
	(a) Persons benefitted	No.	20,000	
	(b) Houses constructed			
	(i) EWS	{ (a) U.D & U.H.D. (b) P & R. H. D.	No.	4,000
			„	7,000
	(ii) Janata		„	—
	(iii) LIG (U D & U. H. D.)		„	2500
	(iv) MIG		„	Not fixed
16	New Strategy for Forestry :			
	Afforestation :			
	(i) Seedlings distribution	No. in Lakh	2000	
	(ii) Tress planted (Dept.)	„	611.79	
	(iii) Trees survived	„	70%	
	(iv) Area covered	ha.	27,163	
18	Concern for the Consumer :			
	(a) Fair price shops opened :			
	(i) Rural	No.	125	
	(ii) Urban	„	45	
	(b) Essential commodities distributed :			
	(i) Rice	Lakh M.T.	1.08	
	(ii) Wheat	„	2.00	
	(iii) Sugar	„	Not fixed	
	(iv) Edible oils	„	Not fixed	
19	Energy for the Villages :			
	(a) Villages electrified	No.	418	
	(b) Pumpsets energised	No.	20,000	
	(c) Biogas installed	No.	15,000	
	(d) Blocks covered under IREP projects	No.	6	

PART-II
SECTORAL PROFILE

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 Introduction

1.1.1.1. The total geographical area of the State is 1,95,984 sq. kms. which accounts for about 6 percent of the total geographical area of the country. More than half of the geographical area of the State is under agriculture. Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (a) drought prone area with uncertain low annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 mm. at the north-west and high annual rainfall amounting to about 2500 mm. at the south-east end of the State (b) well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow soils with undulating configuration and poor fertility in hilly and rocky areas of the peninsular Gujarat and eastern strip bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (c) moisture starved denuded areas of upland and low lying water logged and saline areas, and (d) 41 talukas in 10 districts prone to frequent scarcity and some areas prone to either cyclone or floods or locusts.

1.1.1.2. These characteristics of soil, rain and surfaced and underground irrigation water together determine the productivity of land at a particular place and during particular season.

1.1.1.3. The land utilisation statistics (1981-82) show that 53.97 percent of reported area is put under cultivated crops (Net area sown and current fallow), The State accounts for 18.60 percent of the total cotton area and 28.10 percent of the total groundnut area of the country (1984-85).

1.1.1.4. According to the 1981 agricultural census, 29.9 percent of the holdings were irrigated either partly or wholly. Wholly irrigated holdings were only 10.4 percent covering 35.1 percent of total irrigated area. 19.5 percent of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.9 percent of the total irrigated area. Out of the total irrigated areas as much as 65.1 percent is irrigated by surface wells, 19.5 percent by canals, 13.3 percent by tube-wells, 1.9 percent by tanks and 0.2 percent by other sources.

1.1.1.5. The principal food crops of the State are pearl millet, sorghum, paddy, maize and wheat while cotton, groundnut, tobacco and sugarcane are the main commercial crops. Moisture retentive deep and clay soils with assured rainfall in south Gujarat are congenial for Paddy crop, Sorghum and maize have comparative advantage in undulating shallow soils with less rainfall in eastern region, cotton, thrives better in plains with deep alluvial soils with moderate rainfall. Pearl-millet, sorghum, castor and other oilseeds are the main crops in central and eastern parts with less moisture retentive soils and moderate rainfall.

1.1.1.6. The soil and rainfall are generally poor in peninsular part of the State (Saurashtra), where the natural tendency is to grow crops like groundnut, pearl millet and sesamum which mature with available moisture from the rainfall during the short span of monsoon. Cotton, Groundnut and Sugarcane are the cash crops which are grown through out the state in varying intensity. There has been an expansion in the cultivation of spices like cumin and mustard in north and peninsular Gujarat. Over the years there has also been a general shift towards cultivation of commercial crops like groundnut and sugarcane.

1.1.2. Review of progress

1.1.2.1. The production of foodgrains and commercial crops have increased rapidly over plan periods as shown in the following table.

Area in Lakh hectares.
Production in Lakh tonnes.
Yield per Hecter in Kg/Hect.

Sr. No.	Plan period.	Unit	Food-grain	Oil-seeds	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugar cane.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	First Plan, 1951-52 to 1955-56.	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	.60	0.10
		Prodn.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Yield/Ha.	336	362	109	683	5182

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Second Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18	
	Prodn.	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94	
	Y/Ha	407	586	108	691	5222	
3. Third Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29	
	Prodn.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.65	
	Y/Ha.	538	581	147	965	5594	
4. Average/Three Annual Plans. 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area	51.90	21.57	16.89	0.91	0.33	
	Prodn.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93	1.81	
	Y/Ha.	542	524	156	1026	5476	
5. Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74	Area	51.82	20.56	19.65	0.88	0.46	
	Prodn.	37.19	13.87	20.18	1.13	2.53	
	Y/Ha	714	675	174	1284	5500	
6. Fifth Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area	47.44	22.07	18.58	1.00	0.62	
	Prodn.	35.72	18.64	17.93	1.57	4.22	
	Y/Ha	753	844	164	1574	6806	
7. Average of Two Annual Plans 1978-79 and 1979-80.	Area	49.05	24.96	17.69	1.24	0.82	
	Prodn.	44.45	21.04	19.70	2.11	6.86	
	Y/Ha.	906	842	189	1702	8366	
8. Sixth Plan, 1980-81 to 1984-85.	Area	48.56	26.34	14.75	1.14	0.97	
	Prodn.	50.88	22.24	17.79	1.92	6.99	
	Y/Ha	1048	844	205	1684	7206	
9. Annual Plan, 1985-86	Area	43.61	23.52	14.04	1.04	0.91	
	Prodn.	27.32	8.79	19.87	1.61	6.49	
	Y/Ha	626	373	240	1548	7132	

—Production of Sugarcane is in terms of Gul.

—Production of Cotton is in lakh bales each of 170 kg. lint.

—Total Oilseeds include groundnut, seasm, castor and rape/mustard.

—1985-86 figures are as per latest forecast and provisional.

1.1.2.2 Set back in the production of foodgrains and oilseeds during 1985-86 was due to wide spread draught in the State. As a result large number of farmers were required to be paid their claims of crop insurance. Due to decreased supply of irrigation, area under irrigated crops like sugarcane, tobacco etc. had decreased significantly but their productivity was maintained very nearer to the previous levels achieved. Production and productivity of cotton exceeded the target with the commensurate expansion of HYV programme of cotton which was possible with supplementary irrigation and under rainfed condition in moisture retentive deep soils.

Review of production prospects for 1986-87.

1.1.2.3. In large part of the State, on set of monsoon was timely during second fortnight of June and sowing of crops was over in about seventy five percent of the area by the end of July. On 15th August, the area sown under paddy, pearl millet and sorghum was short of the normal area sown under the crop by 5.00 lakh hectares and the area shown under cotton and castor was short of the normal area 2.00 lakh hectares each. Post-sowing dry spell commenced in some talukas from last week of June and in many others in Northern and peninsular Gujarat is commended from first week of July. This dry spell prevailed in most of the so areas during the month of July till some sporadic showers were received at the end of July and beginning of August. Thus the dry spell extended to 4 weeks in some

talukas and upto 6 weeks in others. This long dry spell adversely affected on the growth of groundnut, paddy, pearl millet, sorghum and other shallow rooted crops. There was a second round of wide spread rain in varying amount in different talukas during second week of August which saved the crops from failure at the flowering stage. But there was no rain subsequently till the end of September except some sporadic showers which were received mainly in south Gujarat. As a result of long dry spell during latter half of the monsoon season in most of the parts of Gujarat, there has been poor pod formation in groundnut, poor grain formation in rainfed paddy, sorghum, pearl millet, etc., poor growth in land duration crops like pigeon pea and rainfed cotton.

1.1.2.4. Total rainfall is short of normal since last three monsoons. Total average rainfall in State during 1984, 1985 and 1986 was 732 mm; 496 mm and 445 mm respectively against the normal of 770 mm. This set-back in the rainfall has resulted in poor re-charging of ground water. Most of the rivers flowing in northern and peninsular Gujarat have dried away before the end of monsoon. Many reservoirs and ponds have remained empty during major part of the year. Water in most of the shallow wells have dried due to either late winter or early summer, and water table in tubewells has gone down resulting into meagre discharge available for irrigation. Unless the post monsoon rains are sufficient to mitigate backlog of short fall in recharging the ground water during October, prospects of Rabi and perennial crops this year will be poor.

1.1.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1987--88.

1.1.3.1. An amount of Rs. 1700.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1987-88 has been provided the broad breakup for which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Programme.	Annual Plan 1987-88 Outlay
1.	Direction and Administration.	5.05
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds.	96.31
3.	Manures and Fertilisers.	15.00
4.	Plant Protection.	29.75
5.	Commercial Crops.	230.97
6.	Horticulture.	54.78
7.	Extension and Farmers Training.	628.18
8.	Agricultural Engineering.	87.85
9.	Crop Insurance	122.56
10.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	34.55
11.	Others.	20.00
12.	Project for Small and Marginal Farmers.	375.00
	Total ..	1700.00

Crop Insurance

1.1.3.2. The Central Government has decided to introduce a country-wide Crop Insurance Scheme commencing from Kharif 1985. This scheme is operated through the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) with the active involvement of the State Government. Gujarat State has participated in the scheme since kharif 1985.

1.1.3.3. The objectives of the scheme are :

- to provide a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of a crop failure as a result of drought, flood, etc.,
- to restore the credit eligibility of farmers, after a crop failure for the next crop season; and
- to support and stimulate production of cereals, pulses, and oilseeds.

The salient features of the scheme are :

(i) All farmers availing of crop loans from co-operative credit institutions, commercial banks and regional rural banks for raising the crops *viz.*, rice, wheat, millets, oilseeds and pulses are covered under the scheme.

(ii) Insurance coverage is built in as a part of the crop in areas where the insurance scheme is extended.

(iii) The average in respect of crops insured in the State (risk and insurance charge) is to be shared between the GIC and the State Government in the ratio of 2 : 1.

(iv) The scheme operates in contingent defined areas for each crop as notified by the Union Ministry of Agriculture.

(v) If the actual average yields per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area determined on the basis of crop cutting experiments in the insured season falls short of the specified threshold yield all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered short-fall in their respective yield and the scheme seeks to provide coverage against such contingency.

(vi) The sum insured per insured farmer shall be 150% of the loan sanctioned to him for growing the crop in the defined area during the insured season.

(vii) The charges for the built-in-insurance coverage are 2% of sum insured for rice, wheat and millet crops and 1% of sum insured for oilseeds and pulses.

(viii) If there is a shortfall in the actual average yields per hectare of the insured crop, each of the insured farmer growing that crop in the defined areas will be eligible for indemnity calculated as under :

Shortfall in yield \times sum insured for the farmer.

Threshold yield

(Shortfall-Threshold yield minus actual average yield for the area-Threshold yield is 80% of the average yield per hectare during last five years.)

1.1.3.4. GIC acts as the leading insurer for the scheme and has established a Crop Insurance Cell with the Director of General Insurance at the State level. GIC maintains close and constant liaison with the State Governments, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD, State Co-operative Bank, Commercial and Regional Rural Banks.

1.1.3.5. GIC has set up a separate Crop Insurance Fund as the 'Central Crop Insurance Fund', whose main functions are—

- to receive crop insurance premiums from the financial institutions and issue policies
- to settle claims promptly

- giving overall technical guidance to State Funds and to undertake inspections of State Funds,
- collecting and analysing statistical data received from the States,
- to impress upon the State Governments to put in the necessary marketing and publicity efforts and also to link crop insurance with agricultural extension programmes, wherever possible ; and
- to fund the excess of crop insurance charge over indemnity claims in good crop years so as to enable GIC to draw from the fund to meet additional indemnity claims in bad crop years.

1.3.3.6. The State Government has set up State Crop Insurance Fund with an initial corpus of Rs. one crore with the matching contribution by the State Government and the Central Government. This fund is administered by a committee headed by the Chief Secretary and consisting of secretaries of Co-operation, Agriculture and Finance and Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Agriculture, representative of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, GIC of India, representative of the convener Bank for State level committee, RBI, and NABARD and Managing Director of the State Cooperative Bank.

The main functions of the State Fund are :

- to authorise the fund to act as a co-insurer to the extent of 33.1/3% in respect of crop insurance schemes introduced in the State.
- to administer the in-flow of fund by way of premium income and out flow by way of claims;
- to ensure proper and adequate conduct of crop cutting experiments on various crops taken up for crop insurance ;
- to send the yield data for each crop and each defined area to G.I.C. as well as to the Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute (IASRI), New Delhi;
- to ensure wide publicity of the scheme; and
- to send detailed accounts to the Ministry of Finance (Insurance Division) as required under the Insurance Act, 1938. The State Crop Insurance Fund would operate through Bank Account as being presently done in the case of IRDP to have operational flexibility and avoid delay in the settlement of claims. However, no claims would be settled by the State Crop Insurance Fund without the prior clearance from the G.I.C.

1.1.3.7. All expenses incurred by the Fund in the connection with the running of the Crop Insurance Scheme shall be defrayed out of the Fund.

Following role is played by the State Government

- (i) The State Government authorises the State Crops Insurance Fund to act as co-insurer to the extent of 33 1/3 percent in respect of Crop Insurance Scheme.
- (ii) Subsidises 25% of the insurance charge in respect of small and marginal farmers and
- (iii) Provides and strengthens infrastructural and administrative support in the matter of crop cutting experiments, assessment, yield, data, feed back through field survey, publicity, etc.

1.1.3.8. For small and marginal farmers 50% of the insurance charges are subsidised and shared equally by the Central Government and the State Government. The amount is to be paid to the financial institutions by the State Government in advance on estimate loaning. The Central Government has to remit its share to the State Crop Insurance Fund in advance on the same lines.

1.1.3.9. Procedure for determination and payment of claims is as under :

- (i) Within one month after crop cutting experiments of each insured crops, the State Government shall furnish to GIC the data of yields for each defined area (together with causes of loss) where the average yield falls short of the threshold yield as per crop insurance policies issued by GIC.
- (ii) On receipt of yield data from the State Government, GIC shall (a) identify the defined areas and crops for which claims become payable and (b) determine the amount of claim payable to each bank in each such defined area.
- (iii) GIC shall pay to banks and designated nodal points of commercial banks directly its share of claim.

(iv) Simultaneously GIC shall furnish full details and advise the State Insurance Fund to enable the latter to settle its share of the claims.

(v) On receipt of claim remittance from GIC/State Crop Insurance Fund, the bank concerned shall credit amount to the account of the loanee farmer concerned.

Financial Aspects

1.1.3.10. Though a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh was made during 1934-85 the scheme was not implemented then, as it was not sanctioned by Government of India. Again the token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh were made in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86, respectively and it has been implemented since then. A State Crop Insurance Fund of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been created with matching contribution from the State and the Central Governments. Rs. 500.00 lakh from State Fund and Rs. 57.00 lakh from Central Government were sanctioned during the financial year 1985-86 from which the payment of part of the claims for the crops of Kharif Season, 1935 was made. The year 1985-86 was a drought year and total payable claims amounted to Rs. 5330.04 lakh leaving a huge backlog of payable claims during the financial year 1986-87 also. Details regarding implementation of the scheme is given below :

Season	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Area covered (in lakh hect.)	Sum insured (Rs. in lakhs)	Premium (Rs. in lakh)	Claims payable (Rs. in lakh)	Claims paid upto August-86 (Rs. in lakhs)
Kharif-85	2.38	6.84	10956.65	134.27	5355.00	5163.23
Babi-85-86	0.26	0.62	574.06	7.78	25.04	..
Kharif-86	0.03	0.02	224.59	2.17	..	..

1.1.3.11. An outlay of Rs. 5.31 lakh provided during 1986-87 is for the components of a small cell of staff and the State share of subsidy on premium to small and marginal farmers.

1.1.3.12 The componentwise contribution in the expenditure under the scheme from State and Central Governments has been as under :—

Item	(Rs. in lakh)			
	State Government	Central Government	Total	Pattern of sharing State & GOI
<i>1985-86</i>				
(a) State Crop Insurance Fund	50.00	50.00	100.00	1 : 1
(b) Subsidy	9.00	9.00	18.00	1 : 1
(c) Payment of claims	441.00	×882.00	1323.00	1 : 2
Total ..	500.00	×941.00	1441.00	
<i>1986-87 Anticipated</i>				
(a) Staff	0.76	—	0.76	1 : 0
(b) Subsidy	2.00	2.00	4.00	1 : 1
(c) Payment of claims	1280.10	×2560.00	3840.10	1 : 2
Total	1282.86	2562.00	3844.86	

× This amount is directly contributed by the Government of India to the Crop Insurance Fund. Therefore it is not reflected in the book of Account of State.

Physical aspect

1.1.3.13 Pearl millet, paddy and groundnut were the three crops covered during Kharif, 1985. Taluka was the unit for defined area and criteria for inclusion of a taluka in the defined area were (a) availability of the last five year yield data and (b) minimum number of crop cutting experiments planned during the season should be 10. There were 70,44 and 58 talukas as defined area for pearl millet, paddy and groundnut crops respectively during kharif, 1985. For rabi 1985-86, following five crops were covered with the number of talukas as defined area shown against each crop:—

<i>Crop</i>	<i>No. of talukas as defined area</i>
Irrigated Wheat	36
Unirrigated wheat	14
Gram	10
Rape & Mustard	15
Summer Groundnut	13

Payment for the year 1986-87

1.1.3.14 Programme regarding the crops covered during kharif, 1986 and the number of talukas as defined area are as under :—

<i>Crop</i>	<i>No. of defined areas</i>
Pearl-millet	104
Paddy	63
Maize	28
Pigeon pea	30
Groundnut	81

1.1.3.15 The criteria for selection of defined area during 1986-87 are (i) availability of yield data of last five years and (ii) the minimum number of crop cutting experiments planned should be 16 in case of individual taluka. This number has to be 20 in aggregate for the clubbed defined area with a minimum of 10 in each of the components of the clubbed area. It is decided to continue to cover the following five crops during rabi, 1986-87 (i) Irrigated wheat (ii) Unirrigated wheat, (iii) Gram (iv) Rape & Mustard and (v) Summer groundnut. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Oilseeds Development Project.

1.1.3.16 National Oilseeds Development Project programme for increasing production of oilseeds has been introduced since Sixth Plan under 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Project. An outlay of Rs. 3752.00 lakh was provided in Central Sector during Seventh Plan and Rs. 434.56 lakh were spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, although an outlay of Rs. 495.00 lakh has been indicated in central sector while formulating the annual plan proposals, it was decided by Government of India at a later stage to operate this project with 50% assistance. Accordingly Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 181.09 lakh as central share and the State Government has to contribute a share of Rs. 167.58 lakh.

Similarly Rs. 180.45 lakh are provided as share in State Plan for 1987-88 against Rs. 180.45 lakh from Central Government.

Production Targets

1.1.3.17 The targets of production of food grains and commercial crops for the Annual Plan 1987-88 are as under :—

Crop	Unit	Actual achievement 1985-86	Anticipated achievement at the end of 1986-87	Target for 1987-88
Foodgrains	Lakh/tonnes	27.32	27.19	59.20
Oilseeds	Lakh/tonnes	8.79	15.39	25.34
Cotton	Lakh/Bales (170 kg. each)	19.87	17.20	18.00
Sugarcane (Gul)	Lakh/tonnes	6.49	7.50	8.00
Tobacco	Lakh/tonnes	1.61	1.75	2.40

1.1.3.18 The production programme will be implemented by development and transfer of technology and advisory services, efficient marketing and providing remunerative prices, pest control management, efficient credit, input and equipments supply, organisation, quality control measures etc.

1.1.3.19 In the case of groundnut, production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in Kharif groundnut by covering larger area under improved seed, pre-monsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilisers and micro-nutrient use, pest control management etc. In the case of mustard, cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region and in the case of castor, productivity will be increased by larger coverage under hybrid variety, fertiliser use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures. Besides, it is planned to introduce new crops of Soyabean in 0.35 lakh hectare and sunflower in 0.25 lakh hectare with a target of production of 0.35 lakh tonnes and 0.10 lakh tonnes respectively.

1.1.3.20 Production of cotton crop will be increased by larger coverage under hybrid and other high yielding varieties, supplementary irrigation, fertilisers and pest control measures.

1.1.3.21 Production of sugarcane will be increased mainly by larger coverage under improved variety, supplementary irrigation and fertiliser use.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

1.1.3.22 This programme will be expanded by providing sufficient quantity of certified HYV and hybrid seeds at appropriate time and at reasonable price through the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat Marketing Federation. The plan of coverage is as under :—

Crop	Base level 1984-85	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 likely to be achieved	1987-88 Target
HYV-Wheat (Irrigated)	4.50	2.93	2.50	5.86
HYV-Paddy	3.80	2.92	1.03	4.02
Hybrid Pearl-Millet	13.00	11.48	9.05	13.21
Hybrid Sorghum	0.95	1.37	0.80	1.28
Hybrid Maize	1.05	1.55	1.00	1.24
Hybrid Cotton	3.37	3.55	4.00	5.00
Hybrid Castor	1.50	2.04	1.75	1.80

Supply of Seeds

1.1.3.23 It is planned to replace the hybrid seeds every year in cent percent area and the improved seed of self-pollinated crops every year in 20 percent of the total area under each crop.

1.1.3.24 Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agricultural University and the Certified/improved seeds will be produced on the farms. Seed production programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The National Seed Corporation and the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply.

Use of Fertilisers

1.1.3.25 Fertilisers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural production per hectare. Use of NPK in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 47 kg. NPK utilised in the ratio of 9:0:4, 2:1. Nitrogen is required in large quantity as it is being depleted for most of the crops at a fast rate. Other nutrients are also necessary in appropriate proportion. Farmers have started using these fertilisers, after guidance regarding their method of use, such as rate of application, proportion of nutrients, time and method of placement, etc. for different crops and farm situation etc. through Training and Visit System.

1.1.3.26 The micro-nutrients though required in very small quantities get also depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of the high yielding varieties of the same crops on the same land. Under such condition the crops do not respond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yield. A scheme would be taken up at a later stage in the Seventh Plan as an innovative programme for micro-nutrients. At present testing laboratory for micro-nutrients is being developed at Gandhinagar.

1.1.3.27 In view of the high yielding varieties programme, Training and Visit System, Farmers Training Centres, Development of Commercial Crops and likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertiliser consumption is planned to be increased during the Annual Plan 1987-88 as under :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Nutrients	Base level	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1984-85	Achievement	likely to be achieved	Target
Nitrogen (N)	3.20	2.87	2.60	4.48
Phosphorus (P)	1.49	1.09	1.00	2.11
Potash (K)	0.35	0.25	0.40	0.59
Total-N.P.K.	5.04	4.21	4.00	7.18

Plant Protection

1.1.3.28 Plant protection activity in the State is implemented on need base and it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for cotton, groundnut, sugarcane and pulses. The cultivators are guided through Training and Visit System for spraying on threshold value.

1.1.3.29 Subject Matter Specialist (Plant Protection) has been provided in each district. It is planned to expand the coverage under this programme during the Annual Plan 1987-88 with the following targets.

Crop	Unit	Base level 1984-85	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 likely to be achieved	1987-88 target
Foodgrain crop	Lakh/Ha	25.00	15.00	17.00	30.00
Non-foodgrain crop	Lakh/Ha	75.00	42.68	43.00	85.00
	Total	100.00	57.68	60.00	115.00
Plant Protection	} '000 Tonnes	4.50	4.30	4.50	5.50
Material (Tech. Gr.)					

Agriculture Extension

1.1.3.30 Main objectives of this programme are :—

- To ensure that applied technology is transferred to as large number of farmers within the shortest time as possible, to test new innovations through adoptive trials on trial-cum-demonstration farms and farmers' fields.
- To encourage farmers to be adopters of new technology by providing incentives on sliding scale; and
- To provide advisory services for balanced and optimum fertiliser use with the help of soil testing, pest control measures, selection of proper equipment, farm management decision etc.

1.1.3.31 In consonance with these objectives of the programme of agricultural extension, the following activities are proposed to be strengthened during Annual Plan 1987-88.

- Training and Visit System.
- Demonstration.
- Farming Training.
 - Soil Testing Services.
 - Adoptive trials
 - Innovative measures
 - Farm planning

Training and Visit System

1.1.3.32 Training & Visit System was introduced in Gujarat under Composite Agricultural Extension Project as a World Bank Aided Project since 1978-79 as First Phase & the same was completed in 1984-85. This activity aims at improving the efficiency of the advisory services for the farmers by (i) intensifying contacts between the extension workers and farmers (ii) upgrading the expertise of extension workers at all levels and (iii) improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research.

1.1.3.33 The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase production of major crops like groundnut, cotton, pearl-millet, wheat, paddy and sorghum for which extension services would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with up-to-date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited for their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production income from farming.

Staffing Pattern

1.1.3.34 During the 1st Phase of T&V system the staffing pattern was as under :—

Field Level

—One VLW for 800 farm families in rainfed area and for 500 farm families in command area was given. 3605 VLWS in entire State are given the work of the project.

—Over eight VEWs, One AEO provides guidance to eight VLWS. Total 449 AEOs are provided during the first phase.

Sub-Divisional Level

—To supervise the work of field staff and to implement the project at Sub Divisional level, 39 SDAOs and 22 ASD AOs are working at the rate of one SD AO or ASD AO for eight AEOs. In 19 Sub Divisions, each sub division is assisted with two Subject Matter Specialists namely Agronomy and Plant Protection.

District Level

—At District level, DAO is the implementing officer who is assisted by three SMSs namely Agronomy Plant Protection and respective crop and over and above one Additional D.A.O., is given to assist the DAO in day to day routine work to enable him to devote more time for the project work in the field. There are 19 DAOs, 17 AD AOs and 51 SMSs are working in 19 Districts of the State.

Zonal Level

—For effective and close supervision of the project, State is divided in four zones, each zone is headed by JDA (Extension) who is assisted by DDA (Inputs). There are 4 JDA(E) and 4 DDA (Inputs) are working in the State.

Head Quarter Level

—Under the project, one post of ADAG. (Extension) and three posts of SMSs namely Agronomy, Plant Protection and Training are given in 1st Phase for day to day working of the project at Head Quarter.

Mode of Working

1.1.3.35 The main object of the project is to transfer the latest technology evolved at GAU/Research Stations by Scientists to farmers' field in stipulated time for increasing agricultural production.

1.1.3.36 The extension staff is supposed to work in time bound period and to contact the farmers, for transfer of technology. The extension staff is working as per scheduled programme and visiting regularly to contact farmer fields. The sub divisional level, District level, Zonal level and H.Q. level is supervising the working of project regularly to make the project work more and more effective.

1.1.3.37 To equip the extension staff with full knowledge of latest technology regular training programme is held every fortnight at sub divisional level to train the field staff and to increase their technical competency and senior extension staff is also regularly trained at GAU level every month as well as by organising short term special courses as well as by deputing to national level institutes in the country.

Work done

1.1.3.38 During 1st Phase of the project emphasis was given to increase agricultural production of the principal crops of the State with the efforts of the extension staff. During the period of 1st Phase the production of crops like Bajara, Jowar, Maize, Paddy, Wheat, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton etc. has increased.

Training

1.1.3.39 During 1st Phase the extension staff is trained regularly in different disciplines, the total staff trained is 27869 in different types of courses organised during project period.

National Agricultural Extension Project-II Phase of Training and Visit Project.

1.1.3.40 After observing impact of reorganised extension project i.e. T&V system during the 1st Phase on Agricultural Production of the State World Bank has approved the IIInd phase of the project as a sub project under NAEP-II as World Bank aided project worth Rs. 38.53 crores for the period of five years from 1985-86 to 1989-90.

1.1.3.41. At the time of sanction of IIInd phase the constraints observed during the implementation of 1st phase are taken into account and to overcome the lacunae of 1st phase and to make project more effective following aspects are considered at the time of approving the IIInd phase by World Bank :—

- (1) To provide additional extension staff from field to State level.
- (2) To provide more housing facilities to extension staff.
- (3) To provide mobility to field staff as well as incremental staff of IIInd phase.
- (4) To strengthen training facilities by up-grading the 3 FTCs as regional level training centres.
- (5) To establish the small information units at Zonal level JFAs office as well as to strengthen the H. Q. Information unit.
- (6) To strengthen the monitoring and evaluation cell by providing more evaluation and H.Q. staff.
- (7) To increase monthly workshop venue from 4 to 10 at GAU level.

1.1.3.42. This is a World Bank aided Scheme which has completed its first phase by the end of 1983-84. The incremental staff and other requirements for the second phase have been proposed as per the guidelines of the World Bank.

Farmers' Training Centres

1.1.3.43. At present, except Dangs and Gandhinagar all districts in the State are equipped with farmers training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest developed techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps organised at village level. Out of 17 farmers training centres, 5 are in Tribal Areas. Every year 3500 farmers are proposed to be trained in each such centres.

1.1.3.44. These centres are being developed in respect of infrastructural facility and expertise of training staff. Strengthening of three centres under World Bank aided T & V second phase project and other fourteen centres is on hand during the Seventh Plan. These centres are now used for orientation training to the staff of T. & V system.

Soil Testing Services

1.1.3.45. Soil Testing Service has been started since 1960-61. At present, there are 13 stationary and mobile soil testing laboratories working in the State. Of those, 4 stationary and 5 mobile laboratories are working in Tribal Areas. Although the samples of soil are analysed and the recommendations of fertilizers use are communicated through Panchayat institutions, it needs proper follow up work to guide the village level workers in taking soil samples with appropriate techniques, interpreting the recommendations and organising demonstrations. This task will be taken up under T & V scheme.

1.4. G. A. I. C.

1.1.4.1. The Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation has prepared New Projects like:—

- (1) ENERGY FOOD PROJECT.
- (2) AGRO CELL PESTICIDES.
- (3) RICE BRAN OIL EXTRACTION UNIT etc.

Out of the above projects, Energy Food Project is one of the important projects which would be required to be started very early. The project is proposed to be set up at Bavla, District. Ahmedabad. The capacity of the project will be six metric tonnes per day of Energy Food. The land is acquired for the project. The erection of the project will start from 1987-88. Necessary loan term is already tied up with Gujarat Land Development Bank. The product will be purchased by the Health Department as per agreement. The energy food will be used for nutritious Food programme of the State Government for this project Rs. 10 lakh are provided during 1987-88.

1.1.5. Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmers

1.1.5.1. Special programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced during 1983-84 as centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis by the State Government and Central Government. The financial allocation is Rs. 5.00 lakh per block per annum comprising state and central share. The programme is implemented on pattern of I.R.D.P. The Programme component comprise subsidy for Minor Irrigation works Viz. new wells, oil engine, electric motor, pump-sets, pipe line, deepening of well, repairs of wells, community irrigation works, free distribution of minikits for oilseeds, pulses and millets and land development etc. The programme is in operation in 218 blocks in the State. About 21,300 small and marginal farmers have been assisted for minor irrigation schemes like new wells, oil engine, electric motor, pump-sets, repair and renovation of wells, pipelines, etc. Under community irrigation schemes about 366 schemes have been sanctioned which will create irrigation potential for about 42,200 acres of land belonging to 20,600 small and marginal farmers.

1.1.5.2. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2,550 lakh has been provided in the State Plan for this programme and expenditure of Rs. 781.48 lakh (State share) is likely to be incurred till 1986-87. The targets for Seventh Plan are fixed to assist 4.00 lakh of small/marginal farmers of which 1.90 lakh small/marginal farmers are likely to be assisted till 1986-87.

1.1.5.3. An expenditure of Rs. 748.96 lakh comprising state share and central share was incurred during 1985-86. About 0.96 lakh small and marginal farmers were assisted under various programme components (0.13 lakh under M.I., 0.83 lakhs under Minikits) during 1985-86.

1.1.5.4. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 814.00 lakh is provided comprising State share and Central share and it is targeted to assist 8,700 farmers under MI, 82,000 farmers under minikits and 3,700 farmers under Land Development.

1.1.5.5. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 375.00 lakh is provided as state share against which a central share of Rs. 375.00 lakhs is expected from Government of India. It is targeted to assist 90,000 small/marginal farmers. (12000 MI, 78000 minikits, during 1987-88).

ANNEXURE—I

Statement showing the effect on Agriculture production due to Benor scheme in Gujarat State

Sr. No.	Name of crop	Average Year 1973-74 to 1977-78 Before Benor Scheme		Average Year 1978-79 to 1984-85 After Benor scheme		Remarks
		Production in kg./hect.	Total production in lakh tonnes	Production in kg./hect.	Total production in lakh tonnes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bajara	441	10.63	977	14.10	
2.	Paddy	1122	5.14	1251	6.87	
3.	Jowar	469	5.79	579	5.94	
4.	Wheat	1671	8.58	2031	13.12	
5.	Pulses	423	2.26	630	4.85	
6.	Cereal crop	747	36.36	997	49.35	
7.	Groundnut	862	15.90	807	17.08	
8.	Cotton	163	18.02*	199	18.26*	
9.	Oilseed Crop	827	17.86	844	21.94	

* Production in lakh bales of 170 kg. each

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays & expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

No. name and Code of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expdt.	Outlay 1986-87	1987 88	
				Outlay	Capital content
2	3	4	5	6	7
TOP HUSBANDRY					
Direction & Administration					
AGR-1 Planning machinery for Agril. department (0200100)	0.10	..	..	..	..
AGR-2 Estt. of seed cell (0200200)	1.00	..	3.51	1.40	..
AGR-3 Strengthening of budget and monitoring of expdt. (0200400)	1.00	..	2.21	1.00	..
AGR-4 Strengthening of administration (vigilance) (0200600)	12.00	..	..	..	..
AGR-5 Special cell for disaster relief work at State and Division level (0200700)	0.20	..	..	..	..
AGR-6 Strengthening organisation for monitoring fertilizer distribution & consumption (0201100)	2.00	..	1.40	1.50	..
AGR-7 Strengthening soil testing organisation (0201200)	5.70	0.09	1.15	1.15	..
AGR-8 Providing staff for soil survey units (0201300)	2.00	..	..	..	..
Total	24.00	0.09	8.27	5.05	..
Multiplication & Distribution of Seeds					
AGR-9 Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing infrastructural facilities and sheds (0205100)	25.00	5.00	1.36	0.88	0.88
AGR-10 Construction of godown on Taluka Seed Farms (0205200)	7.50	..	..	..	..
AGR-11 Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate in tribal areas (0205300)	190.00	125.00	70.00	60.00	..
AGR-12 Supply of seed and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate to ST cultivators residing outside tribal area (0205400)	11.00	2.25	3.00	3.00	..
AGR-13. Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate to SC cultivators (0205500)	124.50	15.27	18.00	18.00	..
AGR-14 Processing facilities for seed corporation (Centrally sponsored scheme) (0205641)	16.36	2.71	..	..	..
AGR-15 Reserve stock for certified and foundation and breeder seed (Centrally sponsored scheme) (0205741)	25.25	..	..	..	..
AGR-16 Strengthening of seed testing laboratory services (with CSS) under NSP (ph.-11) (0205800)	75.00	..	9.50	14.93	..
Total	474.61	150.23	101.86	96.31	0.88
Manures and Fertilizers					
AGR-17 To introduce major nutrient in high yielding varieties crop under intensive cultivation (0210100)	2.50	..	..	..	..
AGR-18 Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation (0210200)	125.00	..	10.00	15.00	5.00
Total	127.50	..	10.00	15.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	
IV. Plant Protection						
19.	AGR-19 Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying (Cotton) only (0215100)	140.00	90.00	30.00	10.00	..
20.	AGR-20 To help farmers in eradication of pests & disease by aero-Chemical operation (Sugarcane) (CSS) (0215241)	83.50	25.00	16.70	5.50	..
21.	AGR-21 Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances at subsidised rate to Tribal in TASP. (0215300)	7.00	4.00	3.75	3.75	..
22.	AGR-22 Control of white grubs (CSS) (0215441)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
23.	AGR-23 Additional staff for implementation of Insecticides (Act-1968) (Lab.) (0215500)	13.00	0.25	1.65	2.00	—
24.	AGR-24 Subsidy on pesticides and plant protection appliances to SC cultivators (0215672)	12.50	6.30	5.00	5.00	..
25.	AGR-25 Rodent control in the State (CSS) (0215741)	1.00	..	..	..	..
26.	AGR-26 Pilot sample survey to estimate incidence of pests and disease and consequent losses in crop of oil seed (CSS) (0215841)	9.00	..	..	..	..
27.	AGR-27 Anti-looust organisation and plant protection services (0215900)	2.00	1.00	..	..	..
Total		278.00	68.55	59.10	29.75	..
V. Commercial Crops						
28.	AGR-28 Intensive Cotton Dist. programme including mini-kits in dry farming areas (Cent. Sponsored scheme) (0220141)	100.00	44.45	45.81	29.06	..
29.	AGR-29 Increased production of pulses (0220200)	14.00	0.37	3.20	..	..
30.	AGR-30 Development of pulses (Centrally Spon. Scheme) (0220341)	95.90	7.39	37.29	21.46	..
31.	AGR-31 Sugarcane development (Cont. Spon. Scheme) (0220541)	50.00	..	..	..	..
32.	AGR-31 (1) National Oilseeds Development Project (CSS) (0220641)	..	..	..	180.45	..
Total		259.90	52.21	86.30	230.97	..
VI. Horticulture						
33.	AGR-32 Expansion and development activities pertaining to vegetables, fruits mother plant & horticulture (0225100)	2.50	..	0.55	0.61	..
34.	AGR-33 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants (New plantations) (0225200)	30.00	1.27	4.00	3.95	..
35.	AGR-34 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants in TASP. (0225300)	9.00	0.16	1.00	1.50	..
36.	AGR-35 Development of seri-culture (0225400)	30.00	9.87	6.00	6.00	..
37.	AGR-36 Package programme on Mango in Guj. State (0225500)	32.25	4.39	5.50	4.00	..
38.	AGR-37 Development of fruit nurseries (0225600)	14.25	5.40	6.40	6.47	..
39.	AGR-38 Date palm production in Kachhh district (0225700)	10.00	0.79	2.20	2.20	..
40.	AGR-39 Ber cultivation in Gujarat State (0225800)	17.00	..	0.62	0.70	..
41.	AGR-40 Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas (0225900)	15.00	2.04	3.29	3.05	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	AGR-41 To assist Koldha and Kathodi adivasi cultivators for Horticulture crops (022000)	3.00	0.35	0.50	0.50	..
43.	AGR-42 Purchase of coconut seed-nuts for raising seedlings (0226100)	20.00	2.24	5.00	5.50	..
44.	AGR-43 Production of hybrid seednuts and seedlings of coconut in deptt. nurseries (0226200)	8.40	..	..	..	..
45.	AGR-44 Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agril. University for Hybrid coconut (0226400)	2.10	2.10	2.30	2.60	..
46.	AGR-45 Establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of existing nurseries (0226300)	30.00	..	..	..	..
47.	AGR-46 Establishment of community canning centres and kitchen gardens (0226500)	24.25	7.35	5.35	17.70	10.60
Total		247.75	35.96	42.71	54.78	10.60

VII. Extension & Farmers Training

48.	AGR-47 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services (0230100)	1763.04	123.96	427.66	405.28	177.32
49.	AGR-48 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services in TASP (WBA) (0230200)	736.15	12.85	87.13	149.19	23.19
50.	AGR-49 Demonstration scheme in irrigated and problematic areas in Guj. State (0230300)	3.00	0.51	—	—	—
51.	AGR-50 Construction of building and staff quarters on soil testing laboratory under TASP. (0230400)	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.46	4.46
52.	AGR-51 Audio visual van (0230500)	7.70	1.25	1.77	1.00	..
53.	AGR-52 Farmers Training and education programme in Tribal Area equipping with aid-cum-exhibition units in TASP (0230600)	2.50	..	..	..	..
54.	AGR-53 Agril. Education tour by tribal cultivators (0230700)	2.00	0.25	0.40	..	..
55.	AGR-54 Agril. education tour for SC cultivators (0231000)	2.50	0.15	..	..	..
56.	AGR-55 Strengthening of farmers training centre including staff and building (0230800)	161.25	7.51	27.91	30.00	15.50
57.	AGR-56 Strengthening of farmers training centre including staff and building under TASP (0231100)	30.00	..	11.36	15.05	13.05
58.	AGR-57 Construction of residential and non-residential buildings and irrigation facilities on TCD farms (0230900)	3.25	0.65	3.00	2.00	..
59.	AGR-58 Organisation of crop competition (0231200)	10.00	—	0.20	..	..
60.	AGR-59 Organisation of crop competition for SC cultivators except Dangs district (0231300)	2.50	..	..	..	..
61.	AGR-60 Organisation of crop competition under TASP. (0231400)	1.35	0.14	0.27	..	..
62.	AGR-61 Strengthening of adoptive research (0231500)	40.00	3.81	1.09	2.07	2.07
63.	AGR-62 Demonstration of efficient lift irrigation devices and equipments. (0231600)	20.00	0.04	4.40	..	..
64.	AGR-63 Popularisation of improved Agril. implements. (0231741)	40.00	..	8.00	10.75	..
65.	AGR-64 Establishment of soil testing laboratory at Surendranagar district. (0231800)	15.00	0.75	4.00	3.10	0.54
66.	AGR-65 Providing new van, office building and staff quarter for mobile soil testing laboratory at Amreli and Jamnagar. (0231900)	24.00	..	3.50	5.28	5.28
67.	AGR-66 Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State. (0232000)	30.00	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
63	AGR-67	Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State under TASP. (0232100)	20.00	..	..	..	..
69	AGR-63	Establishment of new TCD farms with irrigation facilities. (0232200)	5.00	..	..	..	..
70	AGR-59	Strengthening of TCD farm (0232300)	7.50	..	1.50	..	..
71	AGR-69(a)	Construction of tubewells on TCD farms Pilwai and Dohgam (0232301)	..	..	4.00	..	..
Total :			2931.74	156.87	591.79	628.18	241.41

VIII. Agricultural Engineering.

72	AGR-70	Subsidised supply of productive assets, viz Agril. implements bullocks male buffaloes and bullock carts to SC cultivators under special component Plan. (0235100)	100.00	25.20	32.00	27.00	..	
73	AGR 71	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implement, Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area (0235300)	..	12.00	2.22	2.40	2.40	..
74	AGR-72	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implements, bullocks, male buffaloes and bullocks carts to tribal cultivators under TASP (0235400)	..	45.00	15.73	24.00	17.50	..
75	AGR 73	Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) (0235241)	..	135.00	27.89	31.20	25.15	..
76	AGR 74	Standardisation of Agril. Implements and machineries (0235500)	..	20.50	6.54	12.00	15.80	5.45
77	AGR 75	Assistance to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation for Agro Service Centre (0235600)	..	20.00	4.00	1.00	..	..
	AGR 75(i)	Investigation in artificial rain making (0235601)	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	AGR 76	Monitoring programme for subsidised supply of bullocks, carts, implements, wells, pump sets sprinkler and wind mills etc., in TASP(0235700)	..	5.00	4.00	..	..	..
Total ..			337.50	85.58	102.60	87.85	5.45	

IX. Crop Insurance

79	AGR 81	Crop Insurance Schemes in Gujarat State (C.S.S.) (0240541)	..	5.00	..	5.31	0.92	..
80	AGR 81	Creation of Machinery for Crop Cutting experiments (CSS) (0241241)	..	..	..	..	12.64	..
81	AGR 81	Contribution to State Crop Insurance fund for Payment of claims (0241300)	..	..	500.00	..	90.00	..
82	AGR-81	Contribution to State Crop Insurance fund for Payment of claim in TASP (0241300)	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
Sub---Total ..			5.00	500.00	5.31	122.56	..	

X Agril. Eco. and Statistics

82	AGR 77	Strengthening of Mechanical tabulation unit (EDP Cell) (0240100)	..	20.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
83.	AGR-73	Coordination Programme at pre-harvest forecasting yield of Crop of groundnut (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) (0240241)	5.00	1.31	1.34	—	—
84.	AGR-79	Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) (0240341)	30.00	4.30	6.90	7.50	—
85.	AGR-81	Improvement of crop statistics (CSS) (0240441)	17.25	2.54	3.95	4.20	—
86.	AGR-82	Creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops in Gujarat State (0240600)	58.85	28.79	21.02	22.00	..
87.	AGR-83	Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition (CSS) (0240741)	1.65	0.39	0.85	0.85	..
88.	AGR-84	Secretariat assistance to APC (0240800)	2.50	..	..	..	..
89.	AGR-85	Creation of machinery for correction and compilation of Agril. Statistics from village to state level (0240900)	150.00	..	..	..	..
90.	AGR-86	Estimation of production of Agril. Crops viz. Mango, Chiku and Coconut (0241000)	15.00	..	..	..	..
91.	AGR-87	Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits spices and studying their market practices (CSS) (0241141)	1.75	0.29	..	..	..
	Total		302.00	37.62	34.06	34.55	..
XI Dry Farming							
92.	AGR-88	Popularisation of input use in dry farming area (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) (0235141)	20.00	..	1.00	..	..
	Total		20.00	..	1.00	..	..
XII Other Expenditure							
93.	AGR-89	Assistance to Seed-Corporation (0245100)	17.00	3.00	..	..	..
94.	AGR-90	Loans to Gujarat Agr. Indu. Corporation (0245271)	58.00	10.00	..	10.00	..
95.	AGR-90 (Adj.)	Loans to Tractor Corporation	..	179.00	..	..	..
96.	AGR-91	Grant-in-aid to Indian Institute of Management (0245400)	11.00	..	..	..	..
	Total		86.00	192.00	..	10.00	..
	Sub-Total		5094.00	1279.11	1043.00	1315.00	262.84
	Nucleus Budget (0250100)		40.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Total		5134.00	1287.11	1053.00	1325.00	262.84
XIII Project for S. F. / M. F.							
97.	AGR-12	Special programme for S. F./M. F. (CSS) (0245641)	2550.00	400.84	407.66	875.00	..
	Total		7684.00	1687.95	1460.00	1700.00	262.84
98.	AGR-13	Consistency plan investigation and survey for preparation in shalf of project (Revenue Deptt.) (0245500)	36.00	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total		7720.00	1687.95	1460.00	1700.00	262.84

1.2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1. Introduction

1.2.1.1. Soil and Water are the two basic factors primarily important for crop production. The fertility of Soil and moisture directly affects production. To increase the fertility and conserve moisture, land development programme plays a vital role.

1.2.1.2. The programme for soil and moisture conservation along with appropriate technology for dry farming and its extension to dry land farming needs to be implemented on high priority basis especially in the dry farming areas of the State. Watershed and microwatershed planning is principal instrument for the purpose.

1.2.1.3. The total cultivated land in the State is 101.15 lakh hectares. The land use pattern is as under.

Sr. No.	Item	Area in lakh ha.	Percentage of reporting areas
A.	Geographical area	195.58	
B.	Reporting area	188.20	
1.	Cultivated land of private ownership	101.15	53.75%
2.	Panchayat land	8.48	4.50%
3.	Government land		
	(a) Cultivable land	19.85	
	(b) Non-Cultivable land	28.35	25.61%
		48.20	
4.	Forest land	19.68	10.47%
5.	Area under non-agricultural use, industries etc.	10.69	5.67%
		188.20	100.00%

1.2.1.4. Excluding the area under forests and area under non-agricultural use the remaining area of 157.83 lakh hectares requires to be treated by soil and moisture conservation measures. This can be classified into three categories :—

	Lakh hectares
—Dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source	107.33
—Area of various irrigation system including area to be covered under Narmada command	38.34
—Kharlands	12.16
Total	157.83

1.2.1.5. The major part of agriculture falls under dry land agriculture. Lands which are sloppy get eroded by run off and lose fertility. Their moisture holding capacity is also poor. The infiltration of ravine water is poor in sloppy terrain.

1.2.1.6. The total area to be covered is 107.33 lakh hectares. Out of this, area to be treated remains 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualized that 30% of this area will be treated by the farmers themselves and hence a net area of 64.08 lakh hectares requires soil conservation treatment.

1.2.1.7. Recently to speed up the coverage of land under soil conservation it was necessary to avail of the funds from the DPAP., IRDP., NREP., and RLEGP. Government has transferred all Soil Conservation schemes to the Land Development Corporation.

1.2.1.8. By the end of June 1986 the Corporation had submitted 116 projects for obtaining refinance, covering an area of 48273 hectares and costing about Rs. 2159.00 lakhs. At present NABARD has sanctioned 98 projects worth Rs. 470 lakhs.

Watershed Development

1.2.1.9. The Soil Conservation works namely contour bunding, terracing, nala plugging, etc. were undertaken previously on a large scale but the approach was limited on small catchment basis and scattered. As such the benefits were limited, as these activities were implemented individually. In order to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete harvesting of rainfall water and making it fit for maximum use to increase agricultural production, to solve problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation, improvements of pastures including village forests and farm forests, the programme has to be planned on an integrated watershed work plan.

1.2.1.10. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub watersheds of which 765 sub water sheds in catchment area of various river system covering an area of 16.49 lakh hectares have been demarcated so far for watershed treatment. The district wise break-up of demarcated areas is as under ;

Sr No	District	No. of sub watershed Area	Lakh/Hect.
1.	Banaskantha	63	1.39
2.	Sabarkantha	69	0.28
3.	Mahesana	26	0.54
4.	Ahmedabad	23	0.20
5.	Panchmahals	100	2.20
6.	Kheda	40	0.23
7.	Bharuch	31	0.17
8.	Vadodara	37	0.44
9.	Valsad	22	0.28
10.	Surat	7	0.26
11.	Jamnagar	25	0.49
12.	Surendranagar	63	3.30
13.	Rajkot	116	2.72
14.	Amreli	38	0.45
15.	Bhavnagar	52	1.79
16.	Junagadh	17	1.34
17.	Kachchh	28	0.36
18.	Gandhinagar	8	0.05
Total		765	16.49

1.2.1.11. At the end of Sixth Five Plan, 438 sub-watershed projects were under progress. All the projects are continued during Seventh Plan.

Ravine Land Reclamation

1.2.1.12. Ravine formation is the result of constant erosion over many years in the deep alluvial coastal area of the main rivers and their tributories in the alluvial plains of Gujarat. The ravine areas extending from 1 to 8 kms. on both the banks of the rivers and their tributories is endangering the good fertile table land, village sites, roads etc. Though no systematic technical survey of the ravine affected area had been made to classify the area according to land capability for various uses like agriculture, horticulture, pasture, forests etc., the visual survey carried out from time to time supported with reconnaissance surveys indicates that the affected area is nearly four lakh hectares on various

rivers namely Banas, Sabarmati, Saraswati, Meshwo, Mahi, Narnada, Tapi, Shetrunji, etc., and their tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mahesana, Kheda, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat, Amreli, etc. The district-wise details of the ravineous area are given below :

Sr. No.	District	Ravine area etc. (Hectares)
1.	Banaskantha	15,274
2.	Sabarkantha	40,055
3.	Mahesana	21,962
4.	Ahmedabad	8,901
5.	Kheda	45,645
6.	Vadodara	76,396
7.	Panchmahals	13,877
8.	Bharuch	33,614
9.	Surat	25,662
10.	Valsad	5,050
11.	Amreli	21,409
12.	Others	92,155
Total		4,00,000

1.2.2. Review of Progress :

1.2.2.1 The physical target for the year 1985-86 was fixed to carry out Soil Conservation Works on 20880 hectares of land. Against this the soil Conservation works were carried out on 9800 hectares of land. The physical target for the year 1986-87 is fixed to carry out Soil Conservation works on 14150 hectares of land. Against this the physical achievement upto June 1986 is 1278 hectares of land. The efforts are being made to achieve the target 100% in the rest of the period. In addition about 5800 hectares would be covered under scarcity works. The level of achievements will be as under.

Level of Achievement.

	Unit	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Likely)
Area covered under Soil Conservation Measures.	lakh Hects	15.800	15.970	16.068 (0.098)	16.267 (0.199)

Scarcity

1.2.2.2. Due to accute shortage of rainfall during monsoon of 1985-86, scarcity conditions prevailed through out the State in most of the districts. With a view to provide the works to the affected masses, Government of India sanctioned Rs. 200.33 lakhs for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 300.57 akhs for the year 1986-87. Against the provision as above, Soil Conservation works have been carried out on 1143 hectares of land and 4932 hectares at the cost of Rs. 115.21 lakh and Rs. 263.43 lakh during year 1985-86 and upto Sept. 1986 respectively.

1.2.3. Programme proposed for 1987-88.

1.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88. The broad break-up is as under:—

(A) Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

	(Rs. in lakh)
Soil conservation	318.00
Other programmes	12.00
	<hr/>
	330.00
	<hr/>

(B) Irrigation Department

Ghed Area Development	50.00
Khar Land Development	20.00
	<hr/>
	70.00
	<hr/>
	400.00
	<hr/>

1.2.3.2. The provision under this sub-sector will be supplemented by the funds available from other sources like DPAP, NREP, RLEGP, etc. It is proposed to undertake capital expenditure of Rs. 864.00 lakh to cover an area of 18000 hectares. The funding available will be as under.

	(Rs. in lakh)	Physical in ha.
1. State Plan outlay	330.00	12625
2. TASP Special Central Assistance	196.00	
3. European Economic Community (EEC)	123.00	—
4. N.R.E.P.	90.00	2250
5. DPAP/DDP	95.00	2375
6. RLEGP	30.00	750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	864.00	18000 ha.
	<hr/>	<hr/>

1.2.3.3. The important programmes envisaged for 1987-88 are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Soil Conservation Works

Non-Tribal Area Scheme

1.2.3.4. Soil and Water Conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land reclamation, improvement of pasture, farm ponds, etc. are undertaken on watershed management approach in non-tribal area of the State. Under this scheme it is programmed to cover 2800 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 125.80 lakhs.

Tribal Area Scheme

1.2.3.5. This is a scheme for development of land in the tribal sub-plan area particularly the land belonging to the farmers of scheduled tribes. The pattern of the scheme is the same as general scheme. The works are to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the farmers on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered in 10 equal instalments, from the farmers. Under this scheme it is targetted to cover 3200 ha. with an outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakh.

Special loan Account facilities for ineligible farmers.

1.2.3.6 This scheme provides special loan account facilities for ineligible farmers in the Tribal and Non-tribal areas and is meant to cover the area of about 30% of the total farmers who will be ineligible for bank finance. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.

Paddy Cultivation

1.2.3.7. Agricultural land of Surat and Valsad districts is suitable for paddy cultivation. With a view to encourage Adivasi cultivators for paddy cultivation, a scheme was formulated for converting one acre of land of the holding of small and marginal farmers to Kyari land. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided to cover 275 ha. extending benefit to about 690 families in 1987-88.

1.2.3.8. The Dangs district has peculiar condition of land holding and topography. Special emphasis on Soil Conservation is very essential for this area to convert the lands of farmers in to levelled land and whenever possible, to Kyari lands and to train the farmers to switch over to paddy cultivation. The present policy is that lands to the extent of one acre of holding of any farmer will be converted to Kyari. Now, it is proposed that both the limitations of holdings as well as total area for work in the holding of one farmer should be relaxed and Kyari making to the tune of 2 hectares should be done in the holdings of each individual farmer of Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh is provided for Dang Kyari to cover 200 hectares extending benefit to about 500 families.

International Aid Programme (WFP)

1.2.3.9. It has been proposed to implement World Food Programme under Soil Conservation activities in the 8 tribal districts. Special care has been taken to focus the work on small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. During the implementation of programme, food like wheat, pulses and oil will be supplied to labourers at a subsidised rates to help in improving the economic and general health condition of the people. Under this scheme a token amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1987-88.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Share Capital to Gujarat State Land Development Corporation

1.2.3.10. With the quantum of loan increasing tremendously, it would be necessary to strengthen the equity base of GSLDC to increase its capacity to get loans from financial institutions. Further a provision has to be made for the purchase of equipments for Soil Conservation works through Bank finance wherein margin money is to be provided by GSLDC. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided as share Capital to GSLDC in 1987-88.

Land Use Board

1.2.3.11. National Land Resource Conservation and Development Commission has emphasised for proper utilisation of land resources and have recommended to establish State Land Use Board. The Land Use Board shall draw up a proper land use policy. Nucleus staff, headed by a senior officer has to be provided to support the Board. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for Annual Plan 1987-88.

International Aid Programme (EEC)

1.2.3.12. An outline proposed for watershed project has been sent to avail the aid from E.E.C. The work will be carried out on watershed basis in the 14 districts of the State. The objectives are as under:—

- to bring fallow and ravine land under cultivation,
- to control and guide water run-off,
- to preserve moisture and increase soil water level,
- to store water in order to provide life saving irrigation, and
- to increase the production,

1.2.3.13. It is estimated that work will be carried out in 50170 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.58 crores over a period of 5 or more years from the inception of the project.

1.2.3.14. Under this programme, physical targets and financial outlays, under State Plan and SP. C. A. are as under for the year 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Programme	Physical targets in ha.	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakh)		
			State Plan	SP.CA.	Total
(1)	Non-Tribal	2000.00	66.00	..	66.00
(2)	TASP.	4150.00	60.00	73.00	133.00
Total :—		6150.00	126.00	73.00	199.00

1.2.3.15. The outlay of Rs. 126 lakh is in State Plan and Special C. A. is Rs. 73 lakh, where as EEC loan Rs. 123 lakh will be available as non-plan during the year 1987-88.

River Valley Project

1.2.3.16. This is a fully centrally sponsored scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in catchment areas of river valley projects for the Ukai, Mahi, and Damanganga Irrigation Projects along with headquarters cell. The scheme would be continued so as to check runoff due to rain water and control sedimentation process. It is proposed to cover an area of 2300 hectares under various Soil and Water Conservation measures during the Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for 1987-88.

Development of Ghed Areas

1.2.3.17. The Ghed area is situated in about 1425 sq. kms. divided in two parts, Barda Ghed and Sorthi Ghed. It covers 109 villages of Porbandar, Ranavav, Kutiyana, Manavadar, Vanthali and Mangrol Talukas of Junagadh District. The Barda Ghed comprises of 30455 hectares of cultivable land while the Sorthi comprises of 79950 hectares. The Ghed area is a vast deltaic region of the major west flowing rivers namely Minsar, Bhadar, Ozat, Madhuvanti etc. and bounded by Arabic coast on the South West. All along the coast, there is a limestone ridge. The width of which varies from 1 turlong to 1 mile. The above rivers have made their way through this limestone reach and have formed outlet in to the sea. As the river bed gradients in this area is very flat and most of the rivers loose regimes. the flood water causes inundation and erosion of the surrounding cultivable land. During floods of 1980 the area was affected very badly.

1.2.3.18. In order to find out the solution to the aforesaid problem, the proposals were framed for widening and regarding the rivers, constructing tidal regulators, drainage and reclamation works, providing direct irrigation by lift providing communication facilities, to provide electrically operated steel gates on the regulators to prevent effectively ingress of sea water.

1.2.3.19. The major bottleneck in the main work was the availability of the land. The work of tidal regulators was being done by using the existing inadequate water weir structures in the low level causeway for crossing the river. These are now being modified by the techniques adopted in salinity tidal regulators work with full hydrological design.

1.2.3.20. In addition, efforts are being made to link up the storage by cross channels and diversion wherever possible. In view of the above, the integrated development of Ghed Area is necessary for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Khar Land Development

1.2.3.21 Gujarat State has got about 1600 Kms. of long sea coast. In Gujarat about 12.00 lakh hect. of land has been affected by salinity/alklinity; out of which about 3.00 lakh hect. of coastal land has been adversely affected by salinity. Most of this area remains submerged in the rainy season and for the rest of the year, it is affected by the tidal water, with the result no vegetation grows. The soils are situated in a narrow strip along the sea-coast. These soils are formed from a mixture of black clay materials and old marine silt deposits. The soils are fairly deep with clay to loamy texture having poor structure, poor drainage and low infiltration rate. If such coastal barren saline land is protected, more area can be brought under cultivation.

1.2.3.22 Khar Land Development Board undertakes protection of coastal land against ingress of sea water by constructing earthen bund with necessary cross drainage work as per provision of Gujarat Khar Land Act, 1963. It undertakes protection schemes in the areas where assured irrigation water is available. As such, the Board undertakes schemes only in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch and Kheda. In these four districts total area under coastal saline is about 1,12,670 hectares of which only about 58,000 hectares have been protected.

1.2.3.23 There is a Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory which collects soil samples twice a year (April-May and November,-December before and after monsoon from the protected land covered under different khar land schemes) in order to know how far salinity level increases or decreases, these soils are analysed and on the basis of analytical report, technical guidance is given to beneficiaries to reclaim their land viz. leaching of salt, addition of gypsum, green manuring and recommending different salt tolerant crops. Under this scheme technical guidance is also given on reclamation of different khar lands in the State on the basis of survey and analysis of the soil.

1.2.3.24 During the year 1987-88, about 300 hectares of land will be protected and about 4000 soil sample analysis will be carried out by the mobile soil testing laboratory. To achieve this target an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Soil and Water Conservation

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. lakh)

Sr. No.	No., Name and Code of the scheme	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 Actual expenditure	outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SLC-1 : Soil Conservation including contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, etc. in non-tribal area. (0315100)	3180.00	241.42	104.50	125.80	—
2.	SLC-2 : Sp. loan account facility for in-eligible farmers in non-command areas, ravine reclamation areas & watershed areas in non-tribal area. (0315200)	490.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	—
3.	SLC-3 : Soil Cons. including contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing etc. in TASP. (0321100)	881.00	22.00	78.00	52.00	—
4.	SLC-4: Sp.loan account facility for in-eligible farmer in non-command areas, ravine reclamation areas and watershed areas in TASP (0320200)	485.00	83.91	1.00	1.00	—
5.	SLC-5 : Kyari making for paddy cultivation in TASP (0320300)	75.00	0.18	3.00	2.00	—
6.	SLC-6 : Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dangs Dist. (0320400)	60.00	5.00	8.60	9.00	—
7.	SLC-7 : International Aid Programme (WFP) (0320600)	5.25	—	1.00	1.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	SLC-8 : International Aid Programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including CB, Nala plugging, Terracing etc. in Non-tribal areas. (0325100)	5.00	—	1.00	66.00	—
9.	SLC-8 (adj.) : International Aid Programme (EEC) for Soil Cons. including CB, Nala plugging| terracing etc. in TASP (0325100)	—	—	—	60.00	—
2. Other Programme						
10.	SLC-9 : Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corpn. Ltd., Ahmedabad. (0325400)	200.00	—	8.00	8.00	—
11.	SLC-10 : Land Use Board (0325600)	5.00	—	1.00	1.00	—
12.	SLC-11 : Land Improvement Unit (Sachivalaya). (0325500)	3.75	0.79	0.90	1.20	—
13.	Nucleus Budget. (0325700)	10.00	—	2.00	2.00	—
Total—(A. & R.D.D.)		5400.00	356.12	210.00	330.00	—
3. Irrigation Department						
14.	SLC-12 : Ghed Area Development (0330100)	243.00	35.00	50.00	50.00	—
15.	SLC-13 : Khar Land Development (0330200)	120.00	17.82	18.00	20.00	—
Total (Irrigation Deptt.)		363.00	52.82	68.00	70.00	—
GRAND TOTAL		5763.00	408.94	278.00	400.00	—

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.3.1. Introduction

1.3.1.1. Dairy Industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other States in the country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for production of eggs and sheep and goats for production of wool and meat are accepted as subsidiary occupations to agriculture in the rural areas. Bullock power is still the main source of draught power for agricultural production and their transport to the nearby markets and will remain so for long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and others, viz. small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

1.3.1.2. Livestock population of the State for 1977 and 1982 is given below :

(Figures in '000)

Sr.No.	Category	1977	1982
1	2	3	4
1.	Cows above 3 years	1697	1958
2.	Buffaloes above 3 years	2093	2558
3.	Sheep	1592	2357
4.	Goats	3084	3300
5.	Total Livestock	14406	18440
6.	Poultry	3426	3572

1.3.1.3. Mahesani, Surati and Jafrabadi are the three milch breeds of buffaloes in the State. However, Murrah and Non-descript buffaloes are also found in the State. Gir and Kankrej are the main breeds of cow in the State. There are five breeds of goats, viz. Kachchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mahesani and Surati and they are good for meat and milk production.

1.3.1.4. Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for the Kathiawadi (Kathi) breed of horse, well known for its hardiness and swiftness.

1.3.2. Review of Progress

1.3.2.1. The programme of enhancement of the production of milk, eggs and wool is the major programme for the Animal Husbandry sub-sector. The progress in this direction is quite encouraging because though the targets for production of milk, eggs and wool were 2640 thousand tonnes, 220 millions and 19.17 lakh kgs. respectively in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan i.e. in 1984-85, the achievements were 3100 thousand tonnes of milk, 240 million of eggs and 25.50 lakh kgs. of wool in 1984-85. Thus the achievements were higher than the targets. It is expected that there would be a production of 3,200 thousand tonnes of milk, 260 million of eggs and 25.80 lakh kgs. of wool in 1986-87 as has been targeted after taking into consideration the achievement of the Sixth Plan.

1.3.2.2. Under the cross-breeding programme, 1.50 lakh artificial inseminations would be performed with exotic bull semen, 2368 cross-bred heifers would be assisted under the scheme of rearing of cross-bred heifers and 943 adivasi farmers would be trained under the Animal Husbandry training. To enable the S.C. and S.T. people to earn supplementary income and to cross the poverty line, 1931 S.C. beneficiaries and 12896 adivasi beneficiaries would be provided assistance for purchase of milch animals.

1.3.2.3. Under the Poultry development programme, necessary prerequisites of poultry production are made available to the poultry keepers through the net work of 10 Intensive Poultry Development Blocks, 5 District Poultry Extension Centres and 1 new Intensive Poultry Development Block established at Rajkot. 6059 poultry farmers would be imparted training in poultry keeping. Under the Special Livestock Development Programme, 1119 poultry units would be assisted.

1.3.2.4. Under Sheep and Wool Development Programme, necessary extension services to the sheep breeders are provided through a net work of 88 sheep and wool extension centres, 2 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks established earlier and one more Intensive Sheep Development Block at Palanpur established by 1985-86.

1.3.2.5. Under the veterinary care, 41 new veterinary dispensaries, 3 mobile units and 2 polyclinics would be established in addition to 224 veterinary dispensaries, 36 mobile units and 3 polyclinics already established earlier. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar is also continued to produce the various kinds of vaccines to protect the animals.

1.3.2.6. Under Fodder Development Programme, 1 new fodder seed production farm and 6 new village fodder production centres are established. Moreover subsidies would be provided for 4950 demonstration plots, 684 chaff cutters and 291 silopits.

1.3.2.7. Because of all the above programmes, it is anticipated that the production of milk, eggs and wool would reach to 3200 thousand tonnes, 260 million and 25.80 lakh kgs. respectively by 1986-87.

1.3.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1987-88

1.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88. The programmewise break-up is presented below :

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sr.No.	Programme	Outlay for 1987-88.
1.	Direction and Administration	7.59
2.	Veterinary Education and Training	2.30
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	142.39
4.	Investigation and Statistics	7.77
5.	Cattle and Buffalo Development	108.29
6.	Poultry Development	30.21
7.	Sheep and Wool Development	28.19
8.	Other Livestock Development	30.36
9.	Fodder and Feed Development	23.90
10.	Other expenditure : Nucleus Budget :	19.00
	Total : Animal Husbandry	400.00

Programmewise details and physical targets for 1987-88 are as under :

Cattle Development

1.3.3.2 At present, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 640 livestock insepector sub-centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.40 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the input subsidies under this programme during 1987-88. Much emphasis is given on cross-breeding programme for enhancement of milk production in the State. 40 cross-breeding sub-centres are established in the districts of Mahesana, Rajkot, Valsad and Vadodara. It is envisaged to establish 25 frozen centres in Amreli and Jamnagar districts during 1987-88. It is targetted to perform about 0.90 lakh artificial inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1987-88. Expansion of existing 4 cattle breeding farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is envisaged during 1987-88.

It is envisaged to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 4600 and 1820 milch animals to tribals and scheduled caste people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers, assistance will be provided for rearing of 1000 cross-breed heifers and it is also planned to impart training to 600 tribals in modern animal husbandry practices. Construction of office building for Intensive Cattle Development Project at Mahesana will be undertaken during 1987-88 in addition to the completion of the spill over works under the Cattle Development Programme.

Poultry Development

1.3.3.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. During 1987-88, 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued to provide all the pre-requisites of poultry farming. It is proposed to supply 4.00 lakh day old chicks, 0.80 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the Poultry Development Programme. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat State Egg Marketing Federation for its activities. Moreover, 1800 Poultry units under special livestock production programme and 60 poultry units, under the scheme for economically weaker section of society will be assisted. In addition, 200 poultry units of 25 R I R birds each under special component Plan, 1000 poultry units of 25 R I R birds each and 78 duck units (25 ducks each) will also be assisted under tribal area sub-plan.

Sheep and Wool Development

1.3.3.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, 88 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and 4 Sheep Breeding Farms will be continued during 1987-88. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation. During 1987-88, 300 rams of superior genetic material of ex-breed Patanwadi and Marwadi breed will be supplied to the breeders. The 88 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres will take-up breeding by artificial insemination with the exotic semen to cover 1.27 lakh breedable ewes with cross-breeding. The Department will take-up all inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd., 500 G2 and 550 crossbred FI. rams born under field conditions will be provided for natural services. Under the special Livestock production programme assistance will be provided for establishment of 600 sheep units. Service Centres for migratory sheep at Modasa and Viramgam will be expanded by taking necessary new construction works.

Fodder Development Programme

1.3.3.5. Under the Integrated Fodder Development Programme, it is envisaged to assist 800 beneficiaries for fodder seeds and also to provide assistance to 1455 demonstration plots and 150 silopits during 1987-88. 13 village fodder production centres and two seed production farms will be continued during 1987-88.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.3.6. Under this programme, the existing activities, viz., 561 first aid veterinary centres, 39 mobile units, 6 polyclinics and 246 veterinary dispensaries will be continued and in addition, 25 new veterinary dispensaries will be established during 1987-88. Under the disease control programme for foot and mouth disease, it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 1.50 lakh doses of foot and mouth disease vaccine for giving protection to their animals. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar is continued and during the year 1987-88, 35.00 lakh doses of H. S. (AP), 10.00 lakh doses of B. O., 10.00 lakh doses of E. T., 15.00 lakh doses of R. D. F-1, 2.00 lakh doses of Fowl pox and 5.00 lakh doses of sheep pox vaccine will be produced. Under the scheme for development of departmental personnel, 7 Officers for M. V. Sc. and 4 Officers for Ph.D. Training reputed earlier will be continued during 1987-88 for specialisation in different subjects.

ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

No.	Name and Code of the Scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 Actual expendi- ture	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	capital content
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
I. Direction and Administration						
1.	ANH-1. Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry (0400100)	80.00	9.75	18.98	7.59	4.50
	Total---I	80.00	9.75	18.98	7.59	4.50
II. Extension and Training						
2.	ANH-2. Development of Departmental Personnel (0405100.)	5.75	1.87	2.30	2.30	..
	Total:---II.	5.75	1.87	2.30	2.30	..
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health						
3.	ANH-3. Improvement of Veterinary Aid (0410141)	419.70	30.97	83.01	113.53	26.91
4.	ANH-4. Disease Control Programme (0410241)	271.95	36.12	30.50	28.86	5.25
	Total:---III.	691.65	67.09	113.51	142.39	32.16
IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics						
5.	ANH-5. Strengthening of Statistical wing (0415141)	17.25	4.35	4.75	7.77	..
	Total: IV.	17.25	4.35	4.75	7.77	..
V. Cattle and Buffaloes Development						
6.	ANH-6. Cross-breeding programme Artificial Insemination Scheme with semen bank and stud farm (0420100)	185.00	28.53	25.47	36.47	9.80
7.	ANH-7. Intensive Cattle Development Programme (0420200)	234.60	16.99	27.63	26.02	12.36
8.	ANH-8. Cattle Breeding Farms (0420341)	37.40	5.38	4.19	11.10	1.60

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1. ANH-9. Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas (0420441)	37.40	12.36	12.00	10.00	..
0. ANH-10. Supply of milch animals in Tribal Areas (0420500)	24.15	8.60	14.00	18.20	..
1. ANH-11. Assistance to small farmers for cross-bred heifers (0420641)	25.30	4.68	5.00	6.50	..
Total:--V.	543.85	76.54	88.29	108.29	23.76
VI. Poultry Development					
2. ANH-12. Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme (0425100)	21.12	15.68	14.00	9.01	4.35
13. ANH-13. Intensive Poultry Development Projects (0425241)	32.08	5.90	8.42	4.90	1.31
14. ANH-14. Beneficiary Oriented Programme (0425341)	134.00	26.69	5.72	16.30	..
Total:-VI.	187.20	48.27	28.14	30.21	5.66
VII. Sheep and Wool Development					
15. ANH-15. Intensive Sheep Development Programme (0430100)	48.18	5.62	16.34	23.37	11.45
16. ANH-16. Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms (0430200)	25.17	6.39	5.04	4.82	—
Total:-VII.	73.35	12.01	21.38	28.19	11.45
VIII. Other Livestock Development					
17. ANH-17. Expansion of Existing Exhibition Unit(0435100)	11.50	0.69	0.80	2.30	..
18. ANH-18. Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm.(0435241)	8.65	4.77	6.20	5.52	3.19
19. ANH-19. Establishment of Camel Breeding Farm (0435300)	5.75	1.00	1.15	1.54	—
20. ANH-20. Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products (0435400)	42.55	..	13.41	21.00	15.00
Total:-VIII.	68.45	6.46	21.56	30.36	18.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
IX. Feed and Fodder Development					
21. ANH-21. Fodder Development Programme (0440141)	57.50	11.53	22.09	23.90	1.35
Total-IX. ..	57.50	11.53	22.09	23.90	1.35
X. Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget) (045100)					
..	95.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	..
GRAND TOTAL :	1820.00	256.87	340.00	400.00	97.07

1.4. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. Introduction

1.4.1.1. Dairying which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes in the rural areas, is given due importance in Gujarat State. It ensures economic uplift of small/marginal farmers, milk producers and agricultural labourers by encouraging them to take-up dairy activities as means of increasing their subsidiary income. The State Government continued a policy of encouraging dairy development in Co-operative sector, which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the milk producers and thereby to improve their present economic condition. Wherever there is no co-operative union or the union is weak to take-up dairy development, this work is done through the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.

1.4.2. Review of Progress

Operation Flood Programme-I & II

Operation Flood-I

1.4.2.1. The Govt. of India, with the assistance of World Food Programme has launched a scheme viz. Milk Marketing and Dairy Development in and around four major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as well as associated milk shed areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana etc. The objectives of the scheme are :—

- Supply of milk to metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras at a reasonable prices;
- Storage, Transport and Marketing of milk under hygienic condition for urban and rural areas;
- Resettlement of cows and buffaloes, now stabled in cities in proper rural environment;
- Cross Breeding of milch cattle and;
- Fodder Development to increase and intensify milk yield.

1.4.2.2. This project was started in July 1970. Out of Rs. 95.4 crore that was generated by sale of reconstituted milk from skim milk powder and butter oil received as free gift from World Food Programme, an amount of Rs. 23.31 crore was to be spent in Gujarat in the first phase in six districts of Gujarat viz. Kheda, Mahesana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. Under this programme Rs. 20.94 crore have been given as financial assistance to concerned unions and Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation.

1.4.2.3. Before taking up this programme, Amul Dairy at Anand had an installed capacity of 3.00 lakh litres of milk per day while the Dudhsagar Dairy at Mahesana had an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh litres of milk per day. Due to expansion under Operation Flood Programme, the installed capacity of Amul Dairy, Anand has been increased to 8.00 lakh litres per day, while the Dudhsagar Dairy has reached the capacity of 4.50 lakh litres per day, while the new Dairy, viz., Sabar at Himatnagar and Banas at Palanpur have come up with installed capacity of 1.75 and 1.50 lakh litres per day respectively.

Operation Flood-II

1.4.2.4. In October 1976, Government of India sanctioned a National Dairy Development Programme called "Operation Flood-II" with an outlay of Rs. 485.5 crore. The funds required for the project are available through credit from the World Bank and the sale proceeds of Dairy commodities, donated by EEC. The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) is the project authority responsible for implementing the project in cooperation with the State Government.

1.4.2.5. Project proposal titled Operation Flood-II Gujarat Plan was prepared by National Dairy Development Board (N.D.D.B.) with the active participation of Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF), Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (GDCC) and the concerned District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union. The Gujarat Government authorised I.D.C. to appraise this proposal. Operation Flood Programme-II commenced from 2nd October 1979. Under this programme, 16 districts out of 19 districts of Gujarat State except Jamnagar, Amreli and Dang were to be covered in the two proposed clusters as under:—

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Planning and Administration,
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi-110016
DOC No.

Cluster-I

Comprised Districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Surendranagar and Valsad. This project is implemented by District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union. An amount of Rs. 41.56 crore has been proposed.

Cluster-II

Comprises districts of Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar and is implemented by Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 15.63 crore has been proposed.

1.4.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1987-88

1.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh is provided for the dairy development sub-sector for the Annual Plan 1987-88, the broad break-up of which is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
<u>Programme</u>	<u>Outlay for 1987-88</u>
A. & R. D. Deptt's Programme	
(i) Direction and Administration	3.90
(ii) Dairy Development	24.10
Total	28.00
Cooperation Department's Programme	12.00
Total-Dairy Development	40.00

Preservation of milch animals

1.4.3.2. With a view to preserve cattle wealth of the State, Government have issued certain orders, i.e., Gujarat Cattle (Export Control) Order 1961, Gujarat Cattle (Export Control) Order, 1982, Gujarat Milch and Draught cattle (Control and Movement) order 1983 and regulated the movement of cattle under the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle Control Act, 1958.

1.4.3.3. There is a huge demand of cows, buffaloes and bullocks in other States particularly Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc. The animals are allowed for export outside the State as per prevailing rules. In order to control un-authorized export of animals by road, additional check-posts on the border districts will be required to be established and the existing check-posts will be continued. Rs. 3.90 lakh are provided for this scheme for 1987-88.

Banni Development Scheme

1.4.3.4. "Banni" a grassland of 1311 sq. kilometers north in Kachchh is a grassland of its kind in India. At present Dichanthium annulatum and sperebelus species are in 2250 hectares of land. It is envisaged to increase the area by 570 hectares. 700 Metric tonnes of grass will be collected and stored for use during scarcity and natural calamity period, and seven tonnes of grass seeds of good quality will be collected. Rs. 8.90 lakh have been provided for this scheme for 1987-88.

State Commitment to Operation Flood-II Programme.

1.4.3.5. Operation Flood-II Programme in Gujarat State has already commenced. This program is estimated at a cost of Rs. 57.19 crore comprising of Rs. 41.56 crore in Cluster-I and Rs. 15.63 crore in Cluster-II. To supplement this programme, there will be State commitments to Operation Flood-II Programme for which Rs. 2.00 lakh are provided during 1987-88. There is no provision for electricity, water facilities, land and its development in Operation Flood-II Programme. For these the assistance will be given under the scheme.

Enhancement Programme in Non-OFP. Area.

4.3.6 Out of 19 Districts, 16 Districts are covered under Operation Flood Programme. Three Districts i.e. Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs are not covered under Operation Flood-II Programme. These three Districts are not getting any assistance for the milk enhancement programme. Therefore the milk producers in these districts are lagging behind in all aspects in comparison to the Districts where Operation Flood-II Programme is in operation. With a view to bring these districts at par with the other sixteen districts, it is absolutely necessary to cover these districts under State plan on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme.

4.3.7. It is proposed to take-up the schemes like artificial insemination, cross-breeding, grassland development, veterinary aid etc. for the milk enhancement programme on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme.

4.3.8. The grant portion is given by the Government and for the loan portion Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation/District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union will have to manage. Rs. 2.00 lakh are provided during 1987-88 for providing grant to GDDC/Union for the scheme.

Special Assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions for spear head team, etc.

4.3.9. The aim of the scheme is to finance District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions for construction of milk room at society level where the milk from the members will be collected and milk tests tested and the milk despatched to the Dairy. Cattle feed, cans etc., will be stored at milk rooms. Similarly the unions will be financed for the spear head team for milk enhancement programme. It is also proposed to finance the unions in transport subsidy so that more societies are formed and milk is collected. This scheme will be implemented in the tribal area of the State. Rs. 2.00 lakh are provided for the scheme for 1987-88.

4.3.10. The aim of the scheme is to increase the income of the beneficiaries to enable them to cross the poverty line but the beneficiaries are so poor that they are unable to supply enough feed and fodder to their animals and as a result, the milk production goes down and the animals become a liability rather than an asset.

4.3.11. For the success of the scheme, it is considered necessary that the animals are supplied with enough feeds and fodder and balanced cattle feed, so that milk production and health of the animals are maintained and the beneficiaries get the regular income of the surplus milk so as to enable them to repay the loan portion. The feeds and fodder etc. consist of three parts (1) green fodder (2) dry matter (3) balanced cattle feed. It is expected that the grass/dry fodder will be fed by the beneficiaries, the balanced cattle feed which is a costly item will have to be supplied to them.

4.3.12. It is estimated that about 3 kgs. of balanced cattle feed per animal per day will be required i.e. 1,000 kg. (1 M. Tonne) cattle feed per animal per year will be required. The cost of one tonne of cattle feed is estimated to Rs. 1,200. The rate of subsidy is 75% in non-tribal area. 250 beneficiaries in non-tribal area are proposed to be subsidised. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for the scheme.

Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation Scheme

4.3.13. For the economic development of Rabari Bharwad community animal husbandry-cum-culture cooperative societies for this community were established in 1955 during Ex-Bombay State. At the beginning, the scheme was limited to Ahmedabad, Kheda and Mahesana districts. However, when Gujarat State was formed, the scheme was implemented in the whole State. The scheme was administered by the Cooperative Department. During 1st April 1978 to 30th June 1982 the scheme was administered by Animal Husbandry Department.

4.3.14. Under Rural Development Programme, individual beneficiaries schemes, Co-operative societies were assisted, the scheme was discontinued on 30th June 1982. However, on reviewing it was found that under Rural Development scheme only immovable animal breeders get the benefit of the scheme and the movable breeders do not get any advantage. Therefore the scheme was restarted during 1984-85.

4.3.15. The aims and objectives of the scheme are :

-Loan for the purchase of land;

- Loan/subsidy for improvement of land;
- Subsidy for purchase of seeds, manure and agricultural equipments.
- Subsidy for purchase of bull;
- Subsidy for the maintenance of bull;
- Loan/subsidy for the construction of godown.

1.4.3.6 An outlay of Rs. 5.20 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

1.4.4. Co-operation Department's Programme

1.4.4.1. Dairy Co-operatives in the State have provided an important organisation in providing supplementary income to the agricultural farmers and landless labourers. It is necessary to provide guidance and supervision for the efficient running of the Society. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made in the Seventh Plan to strengthen the administrative machinery in the Cooperative Department at taluka, district and State level. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh is provided towards subsidy to milk unions and feeder societies during the Seventh Plan.

1.4.4.2. It is proposed to organise 3000 new primary milk cooperative societies, in the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to subsidise purchase of equipments at the rate of Rs. 2,000 each to 1500 primary co-operative milk societies. In tribal areas, it is proposed to increase the managerial subsidy from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p.m. for the period of 2 years to be paid to 300 primary cooperative societies. It is also proposed to establish 8 new chilling centres during the Seventh Plan.

Programme for 1987-88

1.4.4.3. Rs. 12.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 for Cooperation Department's programme with a target to organise 600 feeder societies.

ANNEXURE—A

Statement showing the Dairy Development in Gujarat State 1985-86

Sr. No.	Name of Dairy	Starting year	Installed capacity of Dairy plant lakh/lits/day	Quantity of milk handled during 85-86 lakh/lits/day	No. of Co-op. Societies	Members of Co-op. Societies (in lakh)	Chilling centres	Handling capacity of chilling centres lakh/lits/day	Cattle feed plants No.	Capacity of cattle feed plants M. Ton/day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Product Factories										
1.	Anand Dairy, Anand	June 1948	8.00	6.24	882	3.650	1. Kapadwanj 2. Dav	0.20 0.20	2	450
2.	Dudhagar Dairy, Mahesana	2-4-65	6.00	5.80	918	2.270	3. Vihar 4. Harij 5. Kadi 6. Kheralu 7. Hanspur	2.00 0.30 0.45 0.40 0.25	2	375
3.	Sabar Dairy, Himmatnagar	1964	4.00	2.90	1284	1.22076	8. Kbedbrahma 9. Dhansura 10. Shamlaji	0.50 0.80 0.25	1	100
4.	Banas Dairy, Palanpur	1939	3.50	1.43	1561	0.75206	11. Khimana 12. Dhanera 13. Tharad 14. Danta 15. Radhanpur	0.30 0.20 0.20 6.10	1	100
5.	Rajkot Dairy, Rajkot	1933	0.45	0.65	295	0.24716	16. Wankaner 17. Vinohhia	0.10 0.10	1	100
Liquid Milk Plants										
6.	Vadodara Dairy Vadodara	1965	1.00	1.05	881	1.05036	18. Bodeli	0.20	1	100
7.	Panchamrut Dairy, Godhra-Panchmahal	1980	0.30	0.45	602	0.58800	..	..	..	..
8.	Dalldhara Dairy, Bharuch	1973	0.60	0.18	270	0.30650	19. Rajpipala 20. Anakhi 21. Sagbara	0.04 0.04 0.04	..	..
9.	Sumul Dairy, Surat	1937	1.50	1.54	671	0.96836	22. Rajipura 23. Uchhal	0.50 0.10	1	120
10.	Vasundhara Dairy, Alipor, Valsad.	1-10-81	0.60	0.24	254	0.28001	..	..	..	..
Dairies under Dairy Development Corporation Ltd., Gandhinagar										
11.	Junagadh Dairy, Junagadh	1965	0.25	0.42	204	0.16773	..	..	..	..
12.	Jamnagar Dairy, Jamnagar	1964	0.25	..	Dairy has stopped procurement		24. Jamkhambhalia	0.04	..	..
13.	Dadi Sarita Dairy, Bhavnagar	1957	0.16	0.31	162	0.11412	25. Gadhada	0.04	..	..
14.	Chulila Dairy, Chulila-Amreli	1979	0.25	0.24	146	0.10600	26. Rajula	0.08	..	..
15.	Surendranagar Dairy, Surendranagar	1982	0.30	0.44	251	0.17101	27. Patadi 28. Halvad 29. Chotila	0.08 0.08 0.10	......	......
16.	Abad Dairy, Ahmedabad	1976	2.40	2.83	Consumers' Dairy, It has no procurement of its own.		..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Ahmedabad District Co-op. Milk Producers Union, Ahmedabad Sardar Ajod Gomtipur-Sukhranagar, Ahmedabad.	1985	0.20	0.68	300	0.29120	30M. Virangam 31. Katosan 32. Poiarpur (Dhandhuka)	0.30 0.20 0.20	1	100
18.	Madhapar Dairy & Madhapar, Kachchh	26-10-81	0.10	0.17	122	0.03963	33. Rapar	0.64		
19.	Gandhinagar Dairy, Gandhinagar	21-4-83	0.25	0.21	57	0.5295				
20.	Ahwa, Dang District Ahwa	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Dadara Nagar Haveli under central rule.	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	30.11	25.83	8920	12.75234	33. Chiling Centres	8.53 Lakh/lit day	10	1445 factories MT./day

ANNEXURE—'B'

Procurement and distribution of Milk 1985-86

Sr. No.	District	No. of Co-op./GDDC. Dairy	Installed capacity lakh/lts./day	Quantity of milk procured Av. lakh/lits./day	Quantity of milk distributed Av. lakh/lits./day	Rate of procurement Rs./kg. fat.	Average sale price of milk for sale/lit.					Average qty. of milk handled	Remarks
							Whole milk	Toned milk	Std. milk	Skim milk	Double toned milk		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Kheda	1	8.00	6.24	1.46	47.50	4.21	3.30	3.90	2.20	..	6.24	
2.	Mahesana	1	6.00	5.80	0.74	47.40	4.14	2.86	3.50	1.90	..	5.80	
3.	Sabarkantha	1	4.00	2.90	0.44	47.20	4.00	2.85	3.62	1.62	..	2.90	
4.	Banaskantha	1	3.50	1.48	0.79	45.30	4.10	2.93	3.70	1.76	..	1.48	
5.	Panchmahal	1	0.30	0.45	0.45	45.50	4.59	3.70	..	..	..	0.45	
6.	Vadodara	1	1.00	1.05	1.28	50.00	..	3.70	4.30	..	..	1.05	
7.	Bharuch	1	0.60	0.18	0.18	47.50	..	4.00	4.60	..	..	0.18	
8.	Surat	1	1.50	1.54	1.62	55.10	5.62	3.97	4.90	..	..	1.54	
9.	Valsad	1	0.60	0.24	0.20	51.50	..	3.70	4.50	..	..	0.24	
10.	Ahmedabad	ABAD 1*	2.40	2.83	2.81	..	..	3.50	..	..	..	2.83	*ABAD Dairy is a consumer Dairy. It has no Procurement of its own
11.	A. D. Co-op. M. Prod. Union	Sardar + Ajod	0.20	0.68	0.06	46.40	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
12.	Gandhinagar	1	0.25	0.21	0.15	48.55	..	3.60	..	..	..	0.21	
13.	Rajkot	1	0.45	0.65	0.67	48.55	4.93	3.30	..	2.40	..	0.65	
14.	Jamnagar	1*	0.25	..	0.03	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..	*Jamnagar Dairy has stopped its own procurement
15.	Junagadh	1	0.25	0.42	0.38	48.55	..	3.30	..	..	..	0.42	
16.	Bhavnagar	1	0.16	0.31	0.29	48.55	..	3.30	..	..	..	0.31	
17.	Surendranagar	1	0.30	0.44	0.41	48.55	4.80	3.30	..	..	..	0.44	
18.	Chalala-Amreli	1	0.25	0.24	0.22	48.55	4.50	3.30	..	..	..	0.24	
19.	Madhapar-Kechcht	1	0.10	0.17	0.10	50.55	..	3.30	..	..	..	..
		Total	30.11	25.83	12.28	48.48 yearly average	4.59 yearly average	3.40 Yearly average	4.13 yearly average	1.99 Yearly average	..	24.98	

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh).

Sr. No.	Name and Code of the scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-86 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture and Allied Services						
Dairy Development						
I. Direction and Administration						
1.	DMS-1. Preservation of milch animals (0500100)	33.00	1.28	2.84	3.90	..
Total : I		33.00	1.28	2.84	3.90	..
II. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects						
2.	DMS-2. Banni Development scheme (0505100)	15.00	3.95	4.00	8.90	..
3.	DMS-3. State Commitment to OFP (0505300)	10.00	3.00	1.50	2.00	..
4.	DMS-4. Milk enhancement programme in non-OF.P. area (0505400)	10.00	0.61	1.50	2.00	..
5.	DMS-5. Financial Assistance to Co-op. Milk producer's union for spearhead team (0505772)	25.00	0.75	1.80	2.00	..
6.	DMS-6. Maintenance of milk animals (0504400)	9.00	0.59	2.36	2.00	..
7.	DMS-7. Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation scheme (0505800)	15.00	3.25	5.00	5.20	2.46
Total : II		84.00	12.15	15.16	22.10	2.46
8.	Other expenditure—Nucleus Budget (0515100)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
Total :		127.00	15.43	20.00	28.00	2.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cooperation Department's Programme.						
Direction and Administration						
9.	DMS-8. Strengthening and Administration (0510152)	5.00	0.03	1.20	1.40	..
Dairy Development						
9.	DMS-9. Financial assistance to Dist. Cooperative milk unions and feeder Societies (0510151)	50.00	7.96	7.80	9.60	..
	Nucleus Budget (0515100)	..	..	1.00	1.00	..
Sub-Total :—Cooperation Department.		55.00	7.99	10.00	12.00	..
Grand Total-Dairy Development.		182.00	23.42	30.00	40.00	2.46

1.5 FISHERIES

1.5.1. Introduction

1.5.1.1. With nearly one-third of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometer of the continental shelf and having 11 intermediate and 28 minor and 188 marine fish landing centres, Gujarat is well placed for development of marine fisheries in the country. Besides marine fisheries and marine resources, the State has considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and mariculture in over 3 lakh hectares of the coastal base interspersed with a large number of creeks and low lying mud-flats.

1.5.1.2. In Inland Fisheries, the State has tremendous potential as five major rivers namely Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas provide a rich base. Besides, 1035 perennial village tanks, covering about 9500 hectares are also available for inland fishing culture. In addition to these resources, 315 small irrigation tanks covering about 19,000 hectares, 59 reservoirs covering 141693 hectares and 5 estuaries covering 21230 hectares of water area also offer considerable scope for inland fishing in Gujarat State.

1.5.1.3. The manpower available for this sector as per provisional live stock census 1982 is estimated to be 2.25 lakh. Of these 80,204 are actually engaged in fisheries vocations.

1.5.1.4. Total active fishermen are further spelt out in various branches of fisheries as under:—

Particulars	Live stock census year 1982
Engaged in—	
(i) Marine fisheries	57787
(ii) Fresh water	15388
(iii) Estuarine fisheries	7029
Total	<u>80204</u>

1.5.2. Review of Progress

1.5.2.1. The full extent of marine, fresh water and brackish water resources so richly available in Gujarat have not been fully assessed so far. They are far from being fully exploited or developed. The fishing in the sea is generally confined to the coastal belt upto 25 fathoms and in certain areas upto 40 fathoms.

1.5.2.2. The State contributes around 15% to the total fish production of the country, it has come quite close to reasonable utilisation of the potential of demersal marine fisheries up to the depth range of 40 fathoms. The exploratory survey of the Government of India (1074) assessed the standing stock of the demersal fish to be 2,23,504 tonnes. The details thereof are given as follow:—

Depth range fathoms	Area (Km. 2)	Standing stock (Tonnes)
0 to 25	44,723	1,79,499
25 to 40	11,277	44,005
TOTAL	56,000	2,23,504

1.5.2.3. There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products. As compared to 207 tonnes of export valued at Rs. 40 lakh in 1971-72, the exports in 1985-86 had crossed over 6637 tonnes valued at over Rs 2.6.93 crore.

1.5.3. Programme for 1987-88

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 550 lakh is provided for 1987-88, the broad break up of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Provision provided for annual plan 1987-88
Direction and Administration	..
Extension	1.40
Fish farms	104.74
Hatchery units	10.38
Research	8.00
Education and training	23.25
Inland fisheries	65.81
Fishing harbours and berthing facilities	69.50
Processing, preservation and marketing	12.50
Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts	43.70
Others	210.72
Total	550.00

1.5.3.2. The fish production statistics for the past four years indicate that more or less stable level of production with the existing pattern of exploitation has been attained. This calls for expansion in unexploited areas and diversified fishing efforts to cover resources hitherto not being fully exploited for augmenting fish production. The production level is as under :—

		Seventh Plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 likely achievement	1987-88 target
Marine	lakh tonnes	3.50	3.07	3.10	3.13
Inland	„	0.50	0.24	0.25	0.26
Total	..	4.00	3.31	3.35	3.39

Progressive Fishermens' Tour

1.5.3.3. To teach the fishermen through methods of learning "by seeing" would prove more effective to induce them to new methodology and means of diversified fishing etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to arrange tours of progressive fishermen to important successful projects of fisheries in the State and out side the State. 17 progressive fishermen were taken on tour during 1985-86. The target for 1986-87 is 20 fishermen and like that 20 fishermen will be sent every year.

Development of Acquarium fish culture and display

1.5.3.4. During the year 1985-86 the construction work of Naginawadi (Kankaria lakes fish aquarium has been completed and inaugurated on 1st March 1986. About 2 lakh people have visited this aquarium, which is proposed to be maintained on a permanent basis.

1.5.3.5. At present there are 23 fish seed production/rearing farms out of which, construction of 13 farms is completed while the work on 10 farms is in progress. Two hatchery units are coming up in Kheda and Surat. During Sixth Five Year Plan period State has conducted the survey of the Gujarat Coastal Belt and located 132 sites of possible location for launching coastal aquaculture programme. Out of these sites at Mundra (Kachchh), Sartanpur (Bhavnagar) and Dandi Madhwad (South Gujarat) have been selected. The farm construction at Sartanpur is now completed and the work at Mundra is in progress. The work at Dandi Madhwad Valsad is also being taken up.

1.5.3.6. It is also programmed to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to provide fish farms/cooperatives/corporation and companies to participate in site selection and establishment of fish seed production/rearing farms in both the areas on inland pisciculture and coastal aquaculture /mariculture brackish water fish farming and in production/procurement and rearing of fish seeds in local resources of the Gujarat State. An outlay of Rs. 115.12 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for this programme.

Research

1.5.3.7. During the earlier plan period including the Sixth Five Year Plan, the programme for applied studies had envisaged a small percentage of the plan allocation upto 3%. The emphasis was, therefore, on exploitation of the resources of the capture fisheries. The important studies taken up (from 1977 on wards) were work on pearl culture, oyster culture, fresh fish utilisation and prawn hatchery. The survey and investigation of marine resources through departmental survey vessel was done. The result of the work done in the areas has been encouraging.

1.5.3.8. On marine fisheries side studies will be undertaken on gear, fuel economy, fish preservation on board without use of ice, fresh fish preservation in remote villages without ice, fresh fish transport, resource development, biological Bombay duck fishery, prawn fishery of Surbari area, pearl culture, molluscs culture, prawn hatchery, pollution effects pre-pollution survey to preserve rich fishing grounds. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 for this programme.

1.5.3.9. 136 fisher youths are trained in 1985-86; 192 will be imparted training during 1986-87. Departmental personnel are also sent for training. In the year 1985-86, 73 officers/employees were trained and in 1986-87, 62 more departmental personnel are being trained. In addition 320 youths of weaker sections in tribal area will be trained in inland fisheries culture and capture practices. An outlay of Rs. 23.25 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for training programme.

INLAND FISHERIES.

1.5.3.10. An outlay of Rs. 65.81 lakh is provided for following components.

- Pond culture
- Reservoir Fisheries (tribal area)
- Reverine/estuarine fisheries
- Social game fisheries
- Fish Farmers Development Agencies
- Infrastructure facilities (Tribal area)

1.5.3.11. All these programmes aim to utilise the large number of village ponds profitably for intensive fish culture, systematically to bring all the reservoir under formation and scientific management so as to reach reservoir fish production of 40 Kg./hectare, to promote tourist attraction in the State by introducing angling or game fishing at Saputara, Ahmedabad and Junagadh to study the field applications of conditions as per guidelines of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (I.C.A.R.) all India Coordinate Research Project sponsored by I.C.A.R. to increase fish production from the existing fish farmer development agencies at Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Godhra, Jamnagar and establish new ones under centrally sponsored programme (50-50% sharing basis), to involve tribals/weaker sections in exploitation on capture fisheries from developed reservoirs, increase infrastructure facilities in rural and tribals like petrol boat, demonstration boat, cold storage etc., and grant assistance, for inputs and implements require for exploitation of fisheries developed and organise undeveloped resources, development of Sardar Sarovar etc. so as to increase inland fish, production. This will generate significant and sustained self-employment of weaker sections and adivasis trained and involved in inland fisheries.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities

1.5.3.12. Gujarat fishermen have 12811 fishing vessels/boats which includes 4358 mechanised fishing vessels/boats for which landing and berthing facilities are pre-requisites. The World Bank aided project for development of fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol is nearing completion. Porbandar is also being developed as fishing harbour under centrally sponsored programme (50:50%) sharing basis). Ten projects to provide landing and berthing facilities at Vansiborsi and Kosamba (Valsad District), Mandvi and Surajbari (Kachchh District), Jafrabad, Rajpura, Madhwad Mul-dwarka, Amreli and Salaya-Sachana (Jamnagar District) are in progress as sanctioned by Government of India during Sixth Plan. Out of these 10 ports, two viz., Umbergam Mandvi are completed in 1985-86 and the remaining 8 ports will be completed in 1986-87. Porbandar Harbour will also be completed in 1986-87. In 1987-88, new eleven ports have been proposed for providing landing and berthing facilities. Shivrajpur project at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.68 crores is under consideration of the Government of India for development of fishing harbour in Jamnagar District as per project report prepared by C.I.C.E.F, Bangalore.

1.5.3.13. An outlay of Rs. 69.50 lakhs is provided in 1987-88 for this programme.

Processing preservation and Marketing

1.5.3.14. The programme comprises of four sub-schemes aiming at :

- Commercialisation of products developed from low valued and uncoventional species of fish in domestic market.
- development of transit and terminal market,
- Cold chain for marketing of fish and fish products.
- research and extension support for technology for product development from low valued species.

Regulation of Primary Markets

1.5.3.15. These programmes are to achieve the main objective of getting higher remuneration for fish to the fishermen producer and more equitable distribution of income to the fishermen by reducing their exploitation by the middlemen and for obtaining greater availability of fish to the consumers through product developed from low valued species.

1.5.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for this programme.

Mechanisation and Improvement of fishing crafts

1.5.3.17. The programme is a core sub-sector especially for the development of marine fisheries. It comprises of :

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts
- Introduction of fibre glass boats

- Subsidy on non-mechanised boats
- Subsidy for improved gears.
- Establishment of service stations
- Establishment of fuel stations
- Financial assistance towards the insurance of boats
- The scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification
- Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation (G.F.D.C.) and Gujarat Fishermen's Central Cooperative Association (G.F.C.C.A.)

1.5.3.18. The present mechanisation of fishing craft programme is well tried and of repetitive character, it has proved production oriented and generating significant self-employment of fishermen.

1.5.3.19. To induce the fishermen to invariably insure their vessels the scheme is evolved from 1984-85 in the State where 50% of the premium will be subsidised by the State. This will help the fishermen to recoup their loss sustained during course of natural calamities like cyclone, heavy monsoon etc. which has become a phenomenal character of the Gujarat coast. Present service stations for the State at various places for repairs and installation of engines in the fishing vessels will continue.

1.5.3.20. An Outlay of Rs. 43.70 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for mechanisation and improvement programme.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation.

1.5.3.21. The Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation has chartered 5 pairs of Taiwanese Deep Sea Fishing Vessels under the Government of India's Charter Vessel Programme. As per the conditions laid down for the charter permission, the Corporation has to go in for acquisition of 5 pairs of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels in a phased manner. The Corporation has already placed an order for one pair of fishing vessels with M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar. The loan for these vessels was given by the Shipping Development Fund Committee. The Corporation has to acquire further two pairs of vessels this year. Out of the two pairs one pair is proposed to be imported from Australia. The cost of the deep sea fishing trawler to be procured from Australia is Rs. 213 lakhs. Out of this amount, 80% finance will be provided by the Australian Financial Institution; whereas the Corporation has to give 20% as margin money. It is proposed to give Rs. 42.60 lakh which is 20% of the value of the vessel as margin money loan to the Corporation during the year 1987-88.

1.5.3.22. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for this programme.

STATEMENT
UNNAAL PLAN 1987-88

FISHERIES

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with code Number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88	
				Outlay	Outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION							
1	FSH-1 Strengthening of administrative and supervisory set up of fisheries Department (06 001 00)	3.00	..	6.00	..	..	..
2	FSH-2 Enforcement staff to enforce Gujarat Fisheries Act (06 002 00)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—I		6.00	..	6.00	..	..	..
II. EXTENSION							
3	FSH-3 Strengthening of publicity and extension (06 051 00)	6.00	..	..	..	..	..
4	FSH-4 Development of aquarium fish culture and display (06 052 00)	18.00	4.85	..	1.00	..	..
5	FSH-5 Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour (06 053 00)	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
6	FSH-6 Demonstration of new designed of craft and gear in marine/inland fisheries (06 054 00)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
7	FSH-7 Demonstration of ponds for inland fish culture (06 055 00)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—II		32.00	5.25	0.40	1.40	..	..
III. FISH FARMS							
8	FSH-8 Fish seed production scheme in non-tribal area (CS.S.) (06 101 00)	70.00	34.18	55.30	38.14	14.08	
9	FSH-9 Fish seed production scheme in Tribal area (06 102 00)	223.00	35.94	32.40	52.20	24.39	
10	FSH-10 Development of brackish water coastal aquaculture fish farm (06 103 00)	50.00	11.55	15.15	11.55	4.55	
11	FSH-11 Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchery unit Centrally sponsored scheme (06 104 41)	9.00	1.62	12.75	2.85	1.00	
Total—III		362.00	83.29	115.60	104.74	44.02	
IV. HATCHERIES							
12	FSH-12 Estt. of two ten hectares hatchery unit at Korda and Surat Districts Centrally sponsored scheme (06 151 41)	40.00	2.69	9.62	10.38	7.02	
Total for IV		40.00	2.69	9.62	10.38	7.02	
V. RESEARCH							
13	FSH-13 Research and development programme of marine fisheries (06 201 00)	30.00	15.59	9.00	8.00	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	FSH-14 Applied research studies INLAND FISHERIES (06 202 00)	15.00	..	..	..	..
	Total-for V	45.00	15.59	9.00	8.00	..
VI. EDUCATION AND TRAINING						
15	FSH-15 Training of departmental personnel (06 251 00)	7.00	8.98	3.90	4.00	..
16	FSH-16 Training of fisher youths weaker section in Non-tribal area (06 252 00)	57.00	17.22	16.90	11.95	5.45
17	FSH-17 Training of Adivasis in tribal area (06 253 00)	60.00	7.98	9.60	7.30	..
..	Total-for VI	124.00	29.08	30.40	23.25	5.45
VII. INLAND FISHERIES						
(A) Non-Tribal Area						
.. 18	FSH-18 Pond culture scheme (06 301 00)	80.00	10.81	18.50	14.50	..
.. 19	FSH-19 Reservoir fisheries development scheme (06 302 00)	20.00	1.69	1.75	..	..
.. 20	FSH-20 Scheme sponsored by ICAR (C.S.S.) (06 303 41)	8.00	..	..	..	..
.. 21	FSH-21 Scheme sponsored by fish farmers development agencies centrally sponsored scheme (06 304 41)	52.00	17.98	17.15	29.31	..
.. 22	FSH-22 Riverine fisheries and estuarine fisheries (06 305 00)	5.00	..	..	..	..
.. 23	FSH-23 Game fisheries (06 306 00)	5.00	..	..	..	..
	Total — VII (A) Non-TASP.	175.00	29.98	32.40	43.81	..
(B) Tribal area						
24	FSH-24 Reservoir fisheries development scheme (06 307 00)	80.00	9.74	15.00	20.00	..
25	FSH-25 Scheme for infrastructure facilities (06 308 00)	15.00	0.61	..	2.00	..
	Total for VII (b) TASP	45.00	10.35	15.00	22.00	..
	Total for VII (A+B)	220.00	40.33	47.40	65.81	..
VIII. FISHING HARBOUR AND LANDING FACILITY						
26	FSH-26 Development of fishery harbours (06 351 41)	509.00	..	3.00	4.00	4.00
27	FSH-27 Landing and berthing facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) (06 352 41)	70.00	63.18	32.65	21.66	21.66
28	FSH-28 Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (C.S.S.) (06 353 41)	20.00	..	1.00	8.00	3.00
29	FSH-29 Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at various fishing centres (C.S.S.) (06 354 41)	50.00	5.99	6.10	6.00	2.00
30	FSH-30 Providing dredging facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) (06 355 41)	40.00	92.22	42.06	34.84	3.00
	Total — VIII	689.00	161.34	84.82	69.50	33.66
IX 31 FSH-31 Deep Sea Fisheries (0640100)						
	Total-IX	10.00	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
X PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING						
32	FSH-32 Scheme for improving marketing support (06 451 00)	20.00	..	3.00	5.00	..
33	FSH-33 Scheme to support fishermen's cooperatives and G.F.D.C. Ltd. for intervention in fish marketing (06 452 00)	75.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
34	FSH-34 Scheme for cooperative marketing for inland fisheries in Non tribal area (06 453 00)	5.00	5.00	..	..	..
35	FSH-35 Scheme for cooperative marketing fisheries in tribal area (06 454 00)	5.00	..	..	1.50	..
Total — X		105.00	11.00	11.00	12.50	6.00
XI MECHANISATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING CRAFT						
36	FSH-36 Mechanisation of fishing crafts (06 501 00)	115.00	20.81	20.00	22.00	..
37	FSH-37 Introduction of fibre glass boats (06 502 00)	70.00	4.72	5.00	4.00	..
38	FSH-38 Subsidy for non-mechanised boats (06 503 72)	15.00	0.61	3.00	3.00	..
39	FSH-39 Subsidy for improved fishing gears (06 504 72)	7.00	6.87	2.00	4.00	..
40	FSH-40 Estt. of service station (06 505 00)	7.00	..	..	..	..
41	FSH-41 Est. of fuel station (06 506 00)	4.00	..	..	..	..
42	FSH-42 Financial assistance towards the insurance of boats (06 507 00)	55.00	0.24	7.00	5.00	..
43	FSH-43 Scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification (06 508 00)	40.00	..	..	1.70	..
44	FSH-44 Grant-in-aid from M/s Gujarat Fisheries Development Corpn. and Guj. Fisheries Central Co-op. Assn. Ltd. (06 509 00)	15.00	..	..	2.00	..
Total for XI		328.00	32.75	37.00	43.70	..
OTHERS						
45	FSH-45 Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics (06 551 00)	5.00	0.18	1.05	1.20	—
46	FSH-46 (1) Strengthening of fisheries Co-operatives in non-tribal area (06 552 00)	8.00	0.82	1.70	1.85	0.40
47	(2) Fisheries cooperatives in tribal area (06 552 00)	—	—	0.50	1.00	—
48	FSH-47 Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives through NCDC sponsored scheme (06 553 41)	182.00	15.96	57.56	60.97	60.97
49	FSH-48 Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of coop. Societies centrally sponsored (06 554 41)	10.00	0.87	1.80	1.35	..
50	FSH-49 Scheme of subsidy for construction for houses for fishermen (06 555 72)	70.00	—	20.00	20.00	—
51	FSH-50 Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen (06 556 00)	90.00	9.30	15.50	15.50	10.33
52	FSH-51 Construction of buildings and quarters (06 557 00)	70.00	22.99	39.17	48.84	48.84
53	FSH-52 Financial assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corpn. (06 559 00)	20.00	4.00	10.00	60.00	60.00
54	FSH-53 National Welfare Programme (C.S.S.) (06 558 00)	10.00	—	1.48	—	—
TOTAL — XIII		465.00	54.14	143.76	210.72	180.64
Grand Total		2426.00	435.46	500.00	550.00	276.75

1.6 FORESTS

1.6.1. Introduction

1.6.1.1. Importance of forests in influencing the environment and improving the quality of life cannot be over looked in addition to its protective, productive and bio-aesthetic influences. Forests help in sustaining supply of water to streams and rivers, control the soil erosion, increase the moisture retention capacity of the soil and improve its fertility. In fact forests provide protective umbrella to agriculture.

1.6.1.2. The State has only 18,786 sq.kms. of area under forests, which works out to 9.58% of its geographical area. Of the existing forests, 12,956 sq.kms. have got green vegetal cover and the remaining areas are either sparsely vegetated or blank. These areas can be classified as wastelands in the forests areas. The State has only 0.05 hectares of forest per capita which is alarmingly low as compared to World average of 1.04 hectare per capita and 0.11 hectare of All India average.

1.6.1.3. The majority of the existing forests are situated in the eastern region of the State which has large population of tribals. The economy of the tribals is purely dependent on the forests. Forests provide them fuelwood, grass for their cattle, valuable minor forest produce and employment at their door steps.

1.6.1.4. The State has a rich variety of fauna comprising of about 40 species of mammals and 425 species of birds. The Gir Sanctuary, which is the only abode of Asiatic lion, finds an important place in the wildlife map of India and wild ass is a unique species found in the State. It is noteworthy that 4273 sq.kms. of forest area which accounts for 22% of the total forest area is covered under National Parks and Sanctuaries in the State.

1.6.2. Review of Past Performance

1.6.2.1. During the year 1986-87, an area of 7825 hectares is likely to be afforested under schemes of soil and moisture conservation, afforestation of desert border, coastal border plantation, fuel wood and small timber plantation; teak, khair and bamboo plantations, minor Forest produce plantations and plantations of medicinal plants. In addition plantations are raised in an area of 5386 hectares under special programmes such as R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P., River Valley Project etc. In addition 6.86 crores polypot seedlings, 3.26 crore Dharus are raised for distribution during the year to the public. Seeds equivalent to 2.42 crore seedlings are proposed to be distributed during the year.

1.6.2.2. During 1986-87, the 2nd year of Phase-II of the Community Forestry Project, the following different types of plantations have been carried out :-

Strip plantations	1878 hectares
Village woodlots, rainfed	2932 hectares
Village woodlots, irrigated	659 hectares
Reforestation of degraded forest areas	4615 hectares
Malki plantations	3721 hectares
Rural fuelwood plantation (Irrigated)	100 hectares
Total	13905 hectares

1.6.2.3. Though it was targetted to carry out 11000 hectares of plantations under the Community Forestry Project, excess achievement is possible due to allocation of funds from NREP, DPAP, etc.

1.6.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1987-88

1.6.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 crore has been provided for the forestry sector for the Annual Plan 1987-88. The State Plan outlay is likely to be supplemented by Rs. 128.68 lakh for the centrally sponsored schemes like social forestry including rural fuelwood plantations, soil conservation in catchment area of river valley projects and wild life development schemes.

1.6.3.2. The details of minor headwise distribution of outlays are as under :—

Minor head	Outlay for 1987-88 (Rs. in lakh)
1. Direction and Administration	43.20
2. Research	17.80
3. Education and training	18.11
4. Forest conservation and development	140.94
5. Plantation schemes	285.59
6. Farm forestry	7.14
7. Communication and buildings	15.53
8. Preservation of wildlife	102.00
9. Extension	2114.11
10. Management of Zamindari	22.50
11. Others	33.08
Total	2800.00

1.6.3.3. About 91% of the outlay is earmarked for forest Conservation and Development, Plantation schemes, World Bank aided Community Forestry Project and Rural Fuelwood Plantations.

1.6.3.4. The programmes for the year 1987-88 are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Direction and Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.3.5. There is a wide gap between the demand and supply of forest produce which has resulted in steep rise in the prices of these commodities. Some anti-social elements have therefore found the trade of illicit removal of timber and other forest produce most remunerative and lucrative. These elements try to outwit the protective staff by using fast moving vehicles and at times by taking advantage of the illiterate tribals. Due to involvement of the antisocial elements, the incidences of attacks on forest subordinates are on an increase and many a times the protective staff of the Forest Department has to face large gang involved in illicit cutting activities. It is therefore proposed to equip the forest staff in vulnerable areas with 20 revolvers and 35 guns. 4 striking force units created during 1986-87 would be continued and it is proposed to create 1 new mobile unit for Dangs during the year 1987-88. It is proposed to replace the existing boat in the Ukai lake by a faster moving boat so that illicitly cut material transported through Ukai could be intercepted more effectively. The existing boat is proposed to be utilised in the down stream portion of Tapi river. Forests of Vyara division in Surat Circle have been most vulnerable to the damage on account of illicit cutting during the last couple of years. The incidences of attacks on forest subordinates in this area are also on an increase. It is therefore, proposed to instal wireless net work system in Vyara division.

1.6.3.6. The frequent forest fires adversely effect the quality and consequently the value of the timber. The humus cover on the ground and young natural regeneration is also damaged by forest fires, In order to divide the forest areas into small patches, the fire lines are cleared along the compartment boundaries and other natural features. These fire lines help in localising and controlling the forest fires.

Watch towers are manned by fire guards to locate the forest fires. Wireless sets are maintained in Dangs division for quick reporting of fire incidences to the head quarters for seeking necessary help.

1.6.3.7. An outlay of Rs. 43.20 lakh is provided for the above programmes for 1987-88.

Research

1.6.3.8. Forestry research has proved to be very helpful in selecting suitable species for different climatic and edaphic zones in the States for finding out optimum espacement to be adopted under various plantation schemes, in adopting latest nursery techniques, to decide the water regime for irrigated plantations and for introduction of high yielding strains of selected species. The research activities are carried out at research stations established in different zones. The research wing also runs soil testing laboratory at Rajpipla. It is also proposed to further develop the Botanical garden, established on Waghai-Saputara road.

1.6.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 17.80 lakh has been provided for the above activities during the year 1987-88.

Education and Training

1.6.3.10. Forestry is a technical subject requiring technically qualified personnel. The State runs Gujarat Forest Ranger's College which imparts training to Range Forest Officers while inservice training to the Foresters and Guards is being imparted at Forestry Training Class, Kakrapar. During the year, it is proposed to train 24 Range Forest Officers at Rajpipla. 80 Foresters and 240 Gaurds will be given inservice training for a period of 6 months and 4 months respectively at Kakrapar. It is also proposed to impart combat training to the R.F.Os., Foresters and Beat Guards under training at Rajpipla and Kakrapar so as to equip them to face the attacks by group of people. An amount of Rs. 18.11 lakh has been provided for training programmes and training institutions during the year 1987-88.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.3.11. Due to adverse biotic factors some forest areas have reached the stage of high degradation. There is hardly any soil cover left to support the vegetation. Before these areas are brought under afforestation, it is necessary to carry out soil and moisture conservation works. The scheme proposes intensive soil and moisture conservation works such as construction of gradens, nala bundng and suitably fencing and area followed by reforestation of the same with suitable species which would yield small timber and fuelwood. During the year it is proposed to treat an area of 570 hectares lwith an outlay of Rs. 70.48 lakh. In addition an area of 1600 hectares would be planted under the scheme under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. Maintenance works such as weeding, soil workings, repairs to fence etc. would be undertaken in the area of plantations carried out in 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Afforestation on desert border

1.6.3.12. The winds blowing from the desert carry silt particles with them to the interlands and thus keep on advancing. Under this scheme it is proposed to arrest advancing of the desert by establishing shelter belts of trees along the border of the desert. An amount of Rs. 40.80 lakh has been earmarked for carrying out plantations in an area of 435 hectares.

Coastal Border Plantations

1.6.3.13. Gujarat has a long coastal line admeasuring to about 1600 kms. The strong winds from the sea carry loose sand from the coastal strip to the adjacent fertile agricultural lands making them unproductive. Under the scheme of coastal border plantations, plantations of Casuarina, equisetifolia and Prosopis juliflora are raised along the coastal border which protect the fertile agricultural lands and also create the resource of fuelwood in the areas, where it is extremely scarce. During the year it is

proposed to raise 165 hectares of coastalborder plantations and maintain the plantations carried out during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

1.6.3.14. It is also provided to raise 250 hectares of Mangroove plantations in an area which is inundated frequently by sea water.

1.6.3.15. An amount of Rs. 29.66 lakh has been proposed for the above activities in the year 1987-88.

River Valley Projects (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

1.6.3.16. Effective protection of catchment areas from soil erosion plays a very vital role in increasing the life span of the dams. Under this scheme, the catchment areas of Dantiwada is being treated under soil and moisture conservation works followed by afforestation. During the year an amount of Rs. 34.88 lakhs is proposed to be spent under this centrally sponsored scheme.

Plantation Schemes Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantations.

1.6.3.17. The rural population mainly depends on fuelwood for the domestic fuel. Due to increasing population the demand for fuelwood and small timber has increased many fold. The State has therefore put a lot of thrust on the plantation programme yielding fuelwood and small timber. Under the scheme of fuelwood and small timber plantations, it is envisaged to raise plantations in an area of 985 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 114.63 lakh.

Raising teak, khair and bamboo plantations

1.6.3.18. The percentage of economically important species like Teak is less in our natural forests and hence the economic value of our forests is low. These areas are potentially viable areas which could support the economically important species. It is therefore contemplated to convert such forests into man made forest plantations of economically important species like Teak, Khair and Bamboo. It is also proposed to raise Teak, Khair plantations in open forest areas of Surat Circle. An amount of Rs. 114.41 lakh is earmarked during the year 1987-88, to raise plantations in an area of 3520 hectares.

Irrigated Plantations

1.6.3.19 Experience has proved that the production of wood per unit can be increased 4 to 5 times with application of irrigation and fertilizers to the plantations of selected fast growing species. The irrigation also ensures the success of plantations. It is therefore proposed to raise irrigated plantations of suitable species by taking advantage of local water resources. An initial investment under this activity being very high, it has not been possible to undertake large scale plantations. An amount of Rs. 51.53 lakhs has been provided to maintain plantations raised during 1986-87, 1985-86 and 1984-85 and to raise 110 hectares of plantations during the year 1987-88.

Plantations of minor forest produce

1.6.3.20. The tribals collect various minor forestproducts for their own use and trade. They supplement their earnings from the sale of minor fore produce during the lean agricultural season. The collection of minor forest produce is mainly done by ladies and young children. The trees yielding minor forest produce are scattered in natural forests. It is therefore proposed to enrich forests with minor forest produce trees by raising concentrated plantations of minor forest produce yielding species. An amount of Rs. 2.64 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 to raise 50 hectares of such plantations.

Plantations of Medicinal Plants

1.6.3.21. Large number of Ayurvedic medicines are prepared from various parts of plants. However the scattered nature of availability of these species make the collection difficult and economically unviable. Preservation of important medicinal species is also becoming increasingly difficult due to adverse biotic factors It is therefore proposed to raise plantations of important medicinal plants in an area of 50 hectares during 1987-88 and an outlay of Rs. 2.38 lakh has been provided for the same.

Farm Forestry

1.6.3.22. The farmers in whose marginal lands, tree crops have been raised in the past are being paid compensation at the rate of Rs. 250 per hectare per annum. An amount of Rs. 3.23 lakh has

been provided for the payment of compensation to the farmers during the year 1987-88 and an amount of Rs. 3.91 lakh is provided for establishment cost under this scheme.

Communication and Buildings

Development of Communications

1.6.3.23. The department has net work of roads in the interior forest areas. These roads facilitate the transport of forest produce from harvesting areas to the marketing centres. During the year, it is proposed to carry out improvement of roads in 9 kms. length, metalling of roads in 1 km. and C.D. works on 2 nalas at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.05 lakh.

Construction of Buildings

1.6.3.24. Forest personnel are required to stay in interior forest areas. At such places rental accommodation is not normally available. It is absolutely essential that the forest staff stay at their assigned head quarters. The protective staff of the department is therefore provided rent free accommodation. It is proposed to construct 26 buildings during the year 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.48 lakh.

Preservation of Wild Life

1.6.3.25. The following developmental activities are proposed to be carried out during 1987-88.

- Demarcation and survey of sanctuary boundary;
- Development of Safari Park;
- Maintenance of Sanctuaries and National Parks including roads, fencing, staff quarters, guest-houses etc.
- Maintenance of Sakkarbaug Zoo, Crocodile Breeding Centre, Sea Turtle Breeding Centre etc.;
- Collection of marine specimen and
- Preparation and issue of publicity material on wildlife.

1.6.3.26 An amount of Rs. 102.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Extension

Community Forestry Project (World Bank Programme)

1.6.3.27. The IIInd Phase of the Community Forestry Project is under implementation since 1985-86. During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 2016 lakh has been earmarked for this activities. It is proposed to carry out plantations in an area of 10894 hectares as under:—

Strip plantations	— 1306 hectares
Village woodlot (Irrigated)	— 434 hectares
Village woodlot (Rainfed)	— 1730 hectares
Reforestation of degraded forest areas	— 1358 hectares
Farm forestry in degraded farm lands	— 4049 hectares
Rural fuelwood plantations (Irrigated)	— 217 hectares
	<hr/>
	10,894 hectares

1.6.3.28 In addition it is proposed to raise 2.22 crore polypot seedlings, 1.20 crore Dharu and distribute seed packets equivalent to 4 crore seedlings during the year under community forestry project.

Social Forestry including Rural fuelwood plantations

(Partly Centrally Sponsored)

1.6.3.29. Nearly 85% of the domestic fuel in the rural areas comprises of firewood (74%) and dung cake (11%). The use of dung cake as a fuelwood deprive its use as a manure. Moreover the dependence of rural population on the forests for meeting their domestic fuel needs, results into degradation of the forest areas. It is therefore necessary to create new resources of fuel wood in the rural areas by raising concentrated plantations of suitable fuelwood species so that fuel wood is available to the rural population in close proximity. It is proposed to raise such plantations in an area of 3400 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 98.11 lakh has been provided in the State Plan during the year 1987-88. The likely Central Share for this scheme would be Rs. 90.00 lakhs.

Management of Zamindari

1.6.3.30. The Government have acquired 1187 sq. km. of private forests under Private Forest Acquisition Act 1972 so that these forests could be managed on scientific lines. A Special Officer of the rank of Collector has been appointed as officer on special duty for determining the compensation to be paid to the owners of the private forests. Some proceedings are still in progress. An amount of Rs. 22.50 lakh has been provided for this scheme during the year 1987-88.

Other Programmes

Individual Beneficiary Schemes

1.6.3.31. Development of forests cannot be carried out in isolation and has to be linked with the welfare of the tribals residing in forest areas. The department has been implementing individual beneficiary schemes aiming at tribal welfare and preventing exploitation of tribals by middlemen. Following schemes would be continued during the year 1987-88, with an outlay of Rs. 4.95 lakh.

- (a) Grain banks
- (b) Firewood depots.

Demarcation and Survey

1.6.3.32. The work of settlement of protected and unclassified forests and declaring the same as reserved forests is in progress. It is necessary to carry out demarcation of the forests as soon as they are declared reserved forests to prevent encroachment in the reserved forests by adjoining land holders. It is therefore proposed to carry out such demarcation in an area of approximately 20,000 hectares by erecting cairns of suitable type with the proposed outlay of Rs. 8.22 lakh.

Forest Publicity

1.6.3.33. In order to create tree consciousness in the public in general and children in particular, publicity material such as posters, booklets, stickers etc. are being published by the department. Moreover exhibitions are held in rural areas. Painting competitions, elogution competitions are arranged on special occasions like Vanamahotsava, Wildlife Week, World Forestry Day etc. Suitable reading material is also required to be prepared for the students attending Nature Education Camps. It is also proposed to prepare publicity material for wasteland development programme. An outlay of Rs. 5.86 lakh has been provided for the above scheme during the year 1987-88.

Development of special sites

1.6.3.34. The life in cities and big towns has become very fast and people are on the look out for places for outings in the natural surroundings. The department has developed two such sites, one at Victoria Park near Bhavnagar and the other at Kabirvad in Bharuch district. An amount of Rs. 2.05 lakh has been provided for the development of these sites in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation

1.6.3.35. The Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd., has got a monopoly in collection of minor forest products in the State. The purchase of minor forest produce is done either directly

by the Forest Development Corporation or through the authorised agents. The introduction of this system has eliminated the exploitation of tribals by shop-keepers. This activity also provides employment opportunities to the tribals during lean agricultural season. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as share capital to the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited.

Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies

1.6.3.36. Gujarat is one of the pioneering states in introduction of cooperatives in harvesting forest areas. Today all the coupes are working through Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies. All the operations from felling of trees to the disposal of forest produce are handled by the societies. Some of the cooperatives also handle the work of collection of minor forest produce. These societies are managed by tribal office bearers and tribals are its members. The number of Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies in the State is about 153 and the turn over of the societies is about Rs. 2117.64 lakh.

1.6.3.37. Financial assistance by way of subsidy and share capital contribution is given to the newly organised societies at the rate of Rs. 1500 for welfare activities for 2 years, at the rate of Rs. 1200 for the management expenses for 5 years and share capital at the rate of Rs. 3000 per society.

1.6.3.38. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for the above activity.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
FORESTS
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. Name and Code of the Scheme	Seventh five year plan 1985-90 outlay	1985-86		1987-88	
			Expenditure	Outlay 1986-87	outlay	Of which capital conten
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Direction and Administration						
FST-1	Forest protection (0700100)	174.30	18.73	36.14	43.20	..
FST-2	Planning and evaluation (0700200)	14.10	..	1.51	...	..
Total (I)		188.40	18.73	37.65	43.20	..
II Research						
FST-3	Forest Research (0705100)	35.00	13.36	15.93	17.80	..
Total (II)		35.00	13.36	15.93	17.80	..
III. Education and Training						
FST-4	Training of staff (0715100)	144.20	23.71	22.12	18.11	..
Total (III)		144.20	23.71	22.12	18.11	..
IV. Forest Conservation and Development						
FST-5	Soil & Moisture Conservation (0715100)	435.70	60.94	79.04	70.48	70.48
FST-6	Desert Border (0715200)	235.40	50.69	43.51	40.80	40.80
FST-7	Coastal Border (0715300)	42.90	56.63	36.65	29.66	18.98
Total (IV)		714.00	168.26	159.20	140.94	130.26
V. Plantation Scheme						
FST-8	Fuelwood and small timber plantation (0720100)	442.15	77.79	112.50	114.63	114.63
FST-9	Teak, Khair and Bamboo plantation (0720200)	452.50	84.46	95.45	114.41	..
FST-10	Irrigated plantation (0720300)	149.20	55.20	45.74	51.58	51.53
FST-11	Planatation of Minor Forest Products (0720400)	30.95	1.24	3.58	2.64	2.64
FST-12	Planatation of medioial plants (0720500)	14.40	0.29	2.13	2.38	..
Total (V)		1089.20	221.98	259.40	285.59	168.80
VI. Farm Forestry						
FST-13.	Distribution of seedlings (0725100)	106.20	10.28	11.20	7.14	7.14
Total (VI)		106.20	10.28	11.20	7.14	7.14
VII. Communication and Buildings						
FST-14.	Development of Communication (0730100)	31.40	3.02	4.00	4.05	2.57
FST-15.	Construction of Buildings (0730200)	130.15	9.78	10.95	11.48	9.78
Total (VII)		161.55	12.80	14.95	15.53	12.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VIII. Preservation of wildlife.						
FST-16.	Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks (0735100)	46.65	19.79	22.00	27.56	..
FST-17.	Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries (0735241)	66.35	29.06	23.00	21.02	..
FST-18.	Development of Wild Ass Sanctuaries (0735241)	13.00	5.56	5.00	6.14	..
FST-19.	Development of Zoological and Wildlife Parks (0735441)	26.00	3.99	5.00	6.88	..
FST-20.	Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal and Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuaries (0735541)	13.00	3.59	5.00	3.43	..
FST-21.	Development of Vansda National Park and Purra Game Sanctuary (0735641)	13.00	1.05	2.00	1.68	..
FST-22.	Wildlife Education, Interpretation and Training (0735700)	37.80	10.36	8.00	7.10	..
FST-23.	Est. of Marine National Park (0735800)	84.50	12.61	15.00	15.22	..
FST-24.	Exhibition to promote wildlife (0735941)	16.25	..	..	..	..
FST-25.	Development of Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary (0736000)	19.60	7.32	9.16	8.33	..
FST-26.	Preparation of wildlife management plans for sanctuaries and National Parks (0736100)	16.25	..	2.80	..	..
FST-27.	Wildlife conservation outside sanctuaries and national parks (0736200)	9.75	0.77	1.00	0.91	..
FST-28.	Development of Black buck National Park. (0736341)	24.95	3.29	4.00	3.63	..
Total (VIII)		387.00	97.39	102.16	102.00	..
IX. Extension						
FST-29.	Community Forestry Project (0740100)	9340.00	1722.03	1661.17	2016.00	2069.16
FST-30.	Social forestry including Rural fuelwood plantation (0740241)	508.65	146.30	121.14	98.11	98.11
Total (IX)		9848.65	1868.33	1682.31	2114.11	2168.07
X. Management of Zamindari						
FST-31.	Acquisition of Private Forests (0745100)	67.80	30.81	20.72	22.50	9.11
Total (X)		67.80	30.81	20.72	22.50	9.11
XI. Other Expenditure						
FST-32.	Individual Beneficiary scheme (0750100)	37.10	2.61	4.62	4.95	..
FST-33.	Tribal welfare (0750200)	4.00	..	..	..	..
FST-34.	Demarcation and Survey (0750300)	34.90	7.58	8.93	8.22	..
FST-35.	Forest Publicity (0750400)	27.50	5.15	5.16	5.86	..
FST-36.	Development of Special sites (0750500)	12.50	1.80	2.25	2.05	..
FST-37.	Contribution of GSEFC Ltd. (0750600)	64.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
FST-38.	Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies (0750700)	6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
FST-35.	Nucleus Budget (0755100)	35.60	10.00	6.40	10.00	..
Total (XI)		222.00	29.21	29.36	33.08	1.00
GRAND TOTAL		12964.00	2433.86	2355.00	2500.00	426.54

1.7. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.7.1. Introduction

1.7.1.1. A well developed Marketing system implies in itself assurance of fair return of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade, providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities. There are 148 market committees together with 132 principal yards and 180 subyards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established and the corporation has created the storage facilities of 1.29 lakh tonnes upto 31st March, 1986.

1.7.2. Review of Progress.

1.7.2.1. The number of regulated markets which was 312 in 1985-86 is likely to increase to 313 by the end of 1986-87 while storage capacity of State Warehousing Corporation is likely to reach 1.46 lakh tonnes from 1.29 lakh tonnes during the same period.

1.7.3. Programmes for Annual Plan 1987-88

1.7.3.1. An amount of Rs. 25 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88. 2 Market Committees are to be organised and the storage capacity is to be increased from 1.46 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 to 1.71 lakh tonnes during 1987-88.

Development of Regulated Markets

1.7.3.2. At present, a loan 100% of the cost of the land subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh is being provided to the market committees. No loan is available to sanction other development works. It is therefore, necessary to expand the scope of the scheme the loan for all developmental purposes and also to revise ceiling for grant of loan upto Rs. 20 lakh. The market committee of tribal areas would be given 50% amount of the estimated expenditure as loan and 50% as subsidy. An outlay of Rs. 11.75 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing

1.7.3.3. The State Government has established a separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. An outlay of Rs. 2.75 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for this Directorate.

Agricultural Produce Markets Fund

1.7.3.4. As laid down under the statutory provisions, the State Government has to contribute to the fund so established. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh has been provided.

State Agricultural Marketing Board

1.7.3.5. The State Agricultural Marketing Board is constituted by the Government. To assist the Board in its smooth functioning till the marketing board creates its own sources of income, suitable outlay is provided in State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Financial Assistance to Market Committees

1.7.3.6. In the initial years of establishment, the market committees have no sufficient funds to implement the Act and to enforce its provisions. Therefore, to meet the managerial expenses for the first two years, it is felt necessary to reimburse the market committees against such expenses to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000. Again rural market committees need to be given loan at the rate of Rs. 20,000 to commence the functions when no sources of income have been created. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for the programme for 1987-88.

Assistance for Market Intelligence

1.7.3.7. Financially weak market committees find it difficult to meet the postal, telegraphic and other expenses incurred in furnishing the price data and information regarding arrivals of commodities, etc. to various Government Offices/agencies. It is proposed to sanction subsidy to meet such expenses to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Central Agmark Laboratory

1.7.3.8. To act as supervisory role over the existing State Agmark Laboratory and to extend the scope of additional commodities it is proposed to have a Central State Level Agmark Laboratory. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 for the programme.

Research and Training Centre

1.7.3.9. For providing training facilities to persons connected with market regulations and for carrying market research in agricultural marketing, it is proposed to establish training and research centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakh during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
Marketing, Storage and Warehousing
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No., name and code number of the scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Marketing						
1.	WRH-1. Development of Regulated Markets (0900171-172)	38.00	5.81	8.00	11.75	5.00
2.	WRH-2. Establishment of Directorate Staff (0900200)	30.00	0.58	2.50	2.75	..
3.	WRH-3. FA to Agricultural Marketing Board (0900300)	3.00	0.48	0.75	0.75	..
4.	WRH-4. FA to State Agricultural Marketing Fund. (0900400)	5.00	3.80	3.75	3.50	..
5.	WRH-5. FA for Market Intelligence. (0900572)	2.00	..	0.25	0.25	..
6.	WRH-6. Loan for equipment and instrument (0900671)	2.00	..	..	..	..
7.	WRH-7. FA to Market Committee (0900771-772)	6.00	..	0.50	0.50	..
8.	WRH-8. Establishment of Research and Training Centre (0900872)	4.00	..	0.50	1.50	..
9.	WRH-9. Establishment of Central Agmark Laboratory (0900972)	5.00	..	0.25	1.00	..
10.	WRH-10. Scheme to Regulate Hats and Mandies (0901057-71-72)	16.00	..	0.50	..	..
	Nucleus Budget (0915100)	..	..	3.00	3.00	..
	Total-Marketing	111.00	10.67	20.00	25.00	5.00
I. Storage and Warehousing.						
1.	WRH-11 State Warehousing Corporation (0905172-73)	10.00	..	5.00	..	..
	Total-Storage and Warehousing	10.00	..	5.00	..	..
	Total I+II	121.00	10.67	25.00	25.00	5.00

1.8. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.8.1. Introduction

1.8.1.1. The Gujarat Agriculture University was established in 1972 with a mandate to promote Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education in Gujarat State. Gujarat Agriculture University is a multi campus institution with campuses at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Krushinagar. Sardar Krushinagar (Dantiwada) is also the principal campus of the University.

1.8.2. Review of Progress

Education

1.8.2.1. Based on the concept of two tier system of education, nine different colleges located at different campuses of the University cater education programmes relating to Agriculture, Dairying, Veterinary, Home Science and Agricultural Engineering.

1.8.2.2 Progress made in education during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under:—

Programme	Seventh Plan Target Students	No. of students admitted	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
Under Graduates :			
B. Sc. (Agri.)	2150	356	439
B. V. Sc. and A. H.	800	91	101
B. Sc. (D. T.)	200	43	42
B. Sc. (Home Science)	200	..	40
B. Tech. (Agril. Engg.)	250	28	32
} Programme to be finalised as examinations and admission to be decided.			
Post Graduate			
M. Sc. (Agri.)		95	126
M. Sc.		8	07
M. V. Sc.	300	14	34 (anticipated)
M. Sc. (DT)		6	02
M. Tech. (Engg.)		—	—
Ph. D.	50	6	07

1.8.2.3. With a view to improve the teaching skills of the faculty members of the University, under faculty improvement programme, following number of faculty members were selected for post graduate training at different institutions during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Programme	No. of faculty members selected	
	1985-86	1986-87
M. Sc.	58	65
Ph. D.	74	76

Research

1.8.2.4. Organisation of research in the Gujarat Agriculture University is mostly crop based. Research work is conducted on 55 research stations, scattered all over the State, re-presenting varied eight Agro Climatic Zones, on all the important crops grown in the State viz., cotton, groundnut, bajra, sorghum, wheat, paddy, pulses, castor, oilseeds, tobacco, spices and medicinal crops, forage crops, horticultural and vegetable crops, including, potato, sugarcane as well as crops grown in hilly tribal areas. Besides, important disciplines like soil and Water Management, Soil Salinity, Dry Farming Technology, Post Harvest Technology and various important aspects of Animal Science etc. were investigated through indepth experiments.

Physical Progress

1.8.2.5. The Gujarat Agriculture University has evolved, in all, 109 improved/hybrid varieties for the use of farmers. In addition to the crop improvement programmes, following recommendations of different disciplines/subjects were made for improvement of crop productivity.

Discipline	No. of recommendations for farmers.	
	1985-86	1986-87
Agronomy and Soil Science	31	17
Plant Protection	13	17
Horticulture and Vegetable	2	5
Agricultural Engineering	1	3
Animal Science	13	..
Dairy Science	4	..

1.8.2.6. More research emphasis have been given to oilseeds crops, dry farming practices, pulse crops as Government is giving importance to these aspects. Different methods of farming of oilseeds and pulse crops have been evolved and recommended for the farmers' use. Gujarat State having above 60% dry farming area, the Gujarat Agriculture University is engaged in dryfarming research in Saugarashtra and North Gujarat. Several dryfarming practices for different crops have been evolved and recommended for farmers use.

1.8.2.7. In view of growing concern of salinity problem in the State, Water management research project has been launched and the results indicate that it is possible to reduce water logging and adverse effects of irrigation with the scientific use of water, resulting in high crop productivity likewise, run off rate, harvest recycling and evapotranspiration are of immediate concern in the dryland areas for water management.

1.8.2.8. To meet with the ever expanding requirement of quality seeds, the University has supplied 145 tonnes of breeders' seed, 117 tonnes of foundation seeds, 165 tonnes of breeder seeds and 49 tonnes of foundation seeds of different crop varieties to Gujarat State Seed Corporation and other institutions for further multiplication and distribution amongst the farmers during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

1.8.2.9. In the field of animal productivity, the University has evolved useful practices for rearing o crossbred calves from Jersey, Kankrej, Holstein. Research work was carried out and is in progress on buffaloes like Mehasani, Sutri and Jafarabadi. Cross-breeding programme of Patanwadi with Russian Marine and Rambouilletas resulted in increase in wool yield production in medulation percentage and fiber diametr.

1.8.2.10. During 1986-87, in poultry, selection for performance efficiency index has resulted into increased egg production with improvement in feed efficiency in white leghorn flock. Under Animal Nutritional programmes, several feeds for animal have been tested and recommended for mixture with cattle feeds. Under the Reproduction Biological Research Unit, the study on endocrinological studie status of farm animals and management practices are under progress.

1.8.2.11. The Gujarat Agriculture University has also assisted the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to establish a sub-centre of Central Agricultural Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur for conducting research on Arid Zone problems. Similarly, facilities for starting a sub-centre of Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal for conducting research in in-land salinity near Ankleshwar were also provided.

Extention Education

1.8.2.12. Various institutional extension education activities and training programmes, farm advisory services etc., are being extended to farmers through farmer's day, Radio talks, Demonstrations Publication of magazines (Kurshi-Go-Vidya) and other publications for the dissemination, of the Scientific knowledge. The GAU has also undertaken various long term/short term training programmes as well as other relevant activities through it's Agricultural Schools, Home Science Schools, Baking Schools, Livestock Inspector Training Centre, Sardar Smruti Kendras, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and other extension centres. The physical progress of the various extension programmes carried out during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is as under :—

Name of the programme	Seventh Plan Target (Students)	No. of Centres	No. of trainees	
			1985-86 (Successful)	1986-87 (Admitted)
Agricultural School	1050	14	444	420
Home Science School	175	1	31	35
Livestock Inspector Training Centre	250	1	30 (R) 24	30 120
School of Baking	1000	2	(S.D.T.)791	..
Tribal Research-cum-Training Centre	..	1	3250	725
T. & V. System	..	4	600	In progress.

(R)=Regular batch.

S.D.T.—(Short Duration Training).

1.8.2.13. Besides, the University also conducts Tribal Upliftment Programme with a view to imparting training in the use of new technology to the tribl population in the State. These programmes are conducted at Waghai, Dahod, Vyara, Khedbrahma and Devgadbaria.

1.8.2.14. Many demonstrations, discussions on the farms, farmers, meeting, Kisan Mela, Shibir etc., have also been organised during both the years. One more Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been started at Devataj (Sojitra).

1.8.3. Programme for 1987-88

1.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh has been provided for Education, Research and Extension Education for the year 1987-88. Broad breakup is given below :

Programme	(Rs. in lakh)
	Outlay for 1987-88
1. Education	255.83
2. Research	191.66
3. Extension Education	52.51
	<u>Total</u> 500.00

1.8.3.2. A brief outline of the programme for 1987-88 is given below.

Education

1.8.3.3. It has been decided to complete agricultural college building, under graduate and post graduates hostels besides construction of residential quarters for faculty at S. K. Nagar. A swamp well for fetching drinking water for students residing in hostels will also be provided.

1.8.3.4. It is also decided to upgrade the students facilities at different colleges by providing sports complexes, play grounds, auditorium, health care as well as sports materials.

1.8.3.5. College of Home Science, Nutrition and Food Technology which was established in 1981 at S. K. Nagar will be revitalised by providing requisite facilities and manpower resources.

1.8.3.6. College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology at Junagadh which was started during 1984 will be further provided with main building, hostel for students and a quarter for Principal of the College.

1.8.3.7. Existing Agricultural College at Junagadh and Anand need further strengthening by way of infrastructure facilities. In view of above quarters for faculty augmentation of hostels, compound walls and other structures will be constructed.

1.8.3.8. Library is the fundamental stream of providing knowledge to students and faculty both. It is decided to update library by purchasing books on advance technology and provide furniture, reading room etc.

1.8.3.9. It has been decided to complete Veterinary college building on priority basis. It is also decided to carry out expansion of College in respect of teaching and raising standards, provision of basic students amenities etc.

1.8.3.10. For upgrading teaching in Veterinary Science College, S. K. Nagar, existing hospital will be developed and instructional farm will be established. This will help provide practical knowledge to students in dealing with the problems of animal treatment.

1.8.3.11. At Dairy Science College, Anand product processing department will be revitalised. Based on the approval of Academic Council, students' dairy and engineering and Technology courses will be reviewed and revised. A condensed course on computerisation will be introduced for which instruments and other infrastructure facilities will be created. It is also decided to initiate research on standardising the procedure of manufacturing dairy products through multi-disciplinary approach through existing faculty.

1.8.3.12. Under faculty improvement programme, faculty members from different disciplines will be deputed for P. G. training to Indian Universities and for short term training abroad.

1.8.3.13. Provision of Rs. 255.83 lakh has been provided for the above programmes for the year 1987-88.

Agricultural Research.

1.8.3.14. It is decided to strengthen/expand the research activities on more locations representing different agro-climatic conditions and initiate new projects on location specific problems having regional significance during the year 1987-88.

1.8.3.15. It is decided to continue all the ongoing research projects on major and minor crops as well as research schemes relating to horticultural crops, medicinal plants, forage crops and researches on dryfarming, soil science, plant protection, agronomy, plant breeding and plant pathology during 1987-88.

1.8.3.16. Besides, it has been decided to strengthen existing research programme in pulses, wheat, sorghum, paddy, tobacco, cotton and research in dryfarming technology on locations like Navsari for wheat, Anand for pulses, Viramgam and Targhadia for Sorghum, Ubhrat for paddy, Anand, Vijapur and Sanand for Tobacco, Anand, Dhandhuka, Ratia, Viramgam, Amreli, Hansot, Achhalia and Talod for cotton as well as Dhandhuka and Ratia for dryfarming.

1.8.3.17. In the field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, it is aimed to implement research programme on improvement of productivity of milch animals through frozen semen technique. It has been also decided to improve quality of future generation of heifer through Embryo transfer technique by superovulating the cows.

1.8.3.18. It is envisaged to strengthen and maintain elite herds of indigenous buffalo breed at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari campuses. In addition, improving the productivity of milch animals through cross-breeding through H. F. breed is to be taken up in a big way. A study on the reproductive biology and endocrinology of farm animals through analysis for hormones in relation to reproductive abnormalities of buffaloes will be undertaken during 1987-88.

1.8.3.19. Research projects on watermanagement, bio-technology, agro-meteorology, medicinal plants, salinity problems as well as waste land development, efficiency of sprinkler drip irrigation and desalinisation plants will also be initiated.

1.8.3.20. A provision of Rs. 191.66 lakh has been provided for above research programmes for 1987-88.

Extention Education

1.8.3.21. Extension Education programme conducted during 1986-87 on a modest scale will be continued as such during 1987-88.

1.8.3.22. Since the extension education activities have a pivotal role in educating farmers' families in adopting technological innovations, it is proposed to strengthen existing programme by way of providing infrastructure and material facilities and additional manpower resources as under.

1.8.3.23. Existing Agricultural Schools at Junagadh, Deesa, Bharuch and Chharodi will be up graded by providing school buildings, hostels, water supply systems, godown etc.

1.8.3.24 At Navsari, existing school of baking will be provided with school building.

1.8.3.25 Extension education activities in relation to Veterinary discipline will be strengthened at S. K. Nagar in which existing Livestock Inspector Training Centre will be provided Laboratory. It is also proposed to start livestock inspector training Centre at Junagadh and Navsari to regulate the supply of trained inspectors to satisfy the growing demand from villages to have at least one Inspector to guide them in animal health and hygiene.

1.8.3.26 The farm advisory service which basically aims to disseminate agril. technology to farmers was implemented at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Deesa. This resulted into encouraging response from farmers. It is decided to implement Farm Advisory Service at other locations also.

1.8.3.27 Agricultural Polytechnic which is considered by the University during 1986-87 will be implemented with different courses during 1987-88. It will go a long way to impart knowledge to students on technological issues.

1.8.3.28 A provision of Rs. 52.51 lakh has been made for the above programmes for the year 1987-88.

Anticipated Assistance During 1987-88

1.8.3.29 ICAR extends assistance to GAU for strengthening its Education, Research and Extension Education programmes.

During 1987-88, assistance to the tune of Rs. 171.81 lakh is likely to be available from ICAR for developing Education, Research and Extension Education activities in the GAU, as detailed below.

The Anticipated Assistance from ICAR during 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakh)

	Pattern	State share	ICAR Assistance
1. ICAR Project			
(i) Agricultural Research	25.75	26.67	80.01
(ii) Veterinary Research	25.75	2.50	7.50
2. Assistance for the production of Breeder Seed and foundation seeds.	100%	—	14.93
3. ICAR Development Grant	100%	—	30.00
4. NARP	100%	—	11.37
5. Assistance for Extension Education Programme	100%	—	28.00
TOTAL		29.17	171.81

STATEMENT
Annual Plan 1987-88
Research and Education
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code number	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure.	Outlay. 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which Capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agricultural Education						
A Education						
1.	AER-1 Post-graduate degree training in India & Abroad (0100100)	15.00	3.75	2.50	3.50	—
2.	AER-2 Strengthening of College Education in Agril. Faculty. (0100200)	395.96	161.03	137.25	167.50	101.02
3.	AER-3 Expansion of College Education in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry (0100300)	224.00	20.96	16.50	25.83	15.66
4.	AER-4 Expansion of College Education in Faculty of Dairy Science (0100400)	100.00	10.27	15.00	15.00	14.73
5.	AER-5 Establishment of Student Welfare Scheme. (0100500)	38.00	16.71	17.50	24.00	24.00
6.	AER-6 Expansion of Faculty of Home Science. (0100600)	33.00	2.98	4.50	5.00	2.10
7.	AER-7 Strengthening of College of Agril. Engg. at Junagadh. (0100700)	76.00	15.97	11.00	15.00	7.66
Total (A)—Agricultural Education		881.96	231.67	204.25	255.83	165.17
B. EXTENSION EDUCATION						
8.	AER-8 Extension Education in Agriculture (0105100)	344.74	37.16	33.95	41.67	28.97
9.	AER-9 Extension Education in Vety.Sci. & Animal Husbandry (0105200)	36.39	1.44	2.20	10.84	7.53
Total (B)—Extention Education		381.13	38.60	36.15	52.51	36.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. RESEARCH						
10.	AER-10 Strengthening of Agril. Research Programme. (0110100).	1029.11	71.11	99.25	109.16	52.62
11.	AER-11 Strengthening of Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry. (0110200)	428.00	25.62	64.90	53.33	25.71
12.	AER-12 State share for ICAR and NARP Agril. Res. Schemes. (0110300)	286.00	34.64	22.45	26.67	—
13.	AER-13 State share for All India Co-ordinated Res. Projects Animal Husbandry & Vety. Science. (0110400)	26.80	3.00	3.00	2.50	—
Total(C)—Research		1769.91	134.37	189.60	191.66	78.33
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		3033.00	404.64	430.00	500.00	280.00

1.9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.9.1. Introduction

1.9.1.1. Progressive institutionalisation has been the strategy in the field of agricultural credit. Long-term finance is provided to the agriculturists by Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for construction of wells, repairs or deepening of old wells, pump sets (engines and motors), tractors, purchase of occupancy rights under the land reforms act and other miscellaneous purposes.

1.9.1.2. At present the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank limited provides long term finance to the farmers for increasing agricultural production through its branches. It gives loans to the farmers for land development and improvement, minor irrigation, purchase of tractors, oil engines, electric motors, repairing of old wells and other diversified purpose like dary development, cold storage etc. The loan is given against the mortgage of lands. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special denentures guaranted by the Government.

1.9.1.3. The Bank mainly issues two types of denentures viz. (1) Ordinary Debentures and (2) Special Debentures. In special debentures NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following ratios :

Scheme	Nabard	Central Government	State Government
Farm Mechanisation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%
Other	85%	7.5%	7.5%

1.9.1.4. Investment in ordinary debentures is made by the LIC, Commwrcial Banks, Provident Fund Commissioner, Land Deve.opment Bank of other states, Central Government, State Government as advised by the BNABARD.

1.9.2. Review of Progress

1.9.2.1. During the Seventh Plan period, Land Development Bank is expected to advance long-term finance to the tune of Rs. 215.00 crore (Net). During 1985-86, Rs. 26 crore have been advanced as long-term finance. In 1986-87, Rs. 37 crores are likely to be advanced.

1.9.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1987-88

1.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 with the target of advancing long-term finance to the tune of Rs. 43.00 crore.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	No. and Name of the Scheme With Code Number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expen- diture 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	AGC-1 Investment in debenture of Gujarat State Co-ope- rative Land Development Bank (0800173)	971.00	134.94	80.00	100.00	100.00

1.10. CO-OPERATION

1.10.1. Introduction

1.10.1.1. The Co-operative movement in Gujarat is started as in several parts of the country with credit cooperatives in the earliest decades of 20th century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of milk producers' organisations, cooperatives of cotton growers, groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisations engaged in fertilizer production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the cooperative sector. The number of members in Co-operative Societies, the number of societies and areas of activity have increased many fold, with provision of rural credit, supply of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, supply of consumer credit, regulation of private money lending business, development of regulated markets; organising milk producer's and dairy cooperatives and development of sugar-co-operatives, Co-operative based procurement of groundnut, cotton, ginning and pressing co-operatives, powerloom co-operatives, labour contract co-operatives, housing co-operatives, consumers' cooperatives, Fishery cooperatives of fishermen, handloom and powerloom weavers' are among the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producers and primary consumers.

1.10.1.2. Alongwith growth of cooperatives and different Apex Federations like cotton federation, milk marketing federation, marketing federation for agricultural produce and oilseeds grower's federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have thus developed into a well knit cooperative organisations from primary to National level.

1.10.2. Review of Progress

1.10.2.1. The following tables summarise the development that has taken place in various types of cooperatives in the State.

TABLE—I

Sr.No. 1	Types of societies 2	1982-83 3	1983-84 4	1984-85 5
1.	PACS (Including FSS & LAMPS)			
	(a) No. of societies	6964	6875	6874
	(b) Membership (In '000)	1938	1747	2217
2.	Sugar factories			
	(a) No. of societies	16	16	16
	(b) Production (In lakh tonnes)	4.74	4.08	4.16
3.	(A) Oil seeds			
	Gujarat State Co-operative Oil Industry Ltd.			
	(a) Quantity processed (In Metric tonnes)	16499	20455	23567
	(B) Groundnut Growers Gujarat State Co-op. Fed. Ltd.			
	(C) Quantity processed (In M.T.)	..	37409	..
4.	Cotton Ginning and Pressing Societies			
	(a) No. of societies	107	104	102
	(b) Raw Cotton ginned (In lakh tonnes)	4.23	2.81	2.74
	(c) Cotton processed (In lakh tonnes)	4.45	2.68	2.59

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Gujarat State Coop. Mktg. Fedn. Ltd.			
(a)	Sale of agricultural produce (Rs. in crore)	61.56	78.09	78.96
6.	Cotton Mktg. Fedn.			
(a)	Sales of cotton (Rs. in crore)	25.16	28.56	29.17
7.	Milk Mktg. Fedn.			
(a)	Milk purchased (Rs. in crore)	179.12	185.13	192.32

TABLE—II

Sr.No.	Item	1971	1981	1982	1983	1984
1.	No. of societies	20312	32229	34377	33956	37174
2.	Membership (In lakhs)	40.97	68.65	73.97	76.76	83.40
3.	Share capital (Rs. in crore)	97	250	267	283	318.16
4.	Owned funds (Rs. in crore)	153	570	654	591	833.24

110.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1987-88

1.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 810 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88; the broad break-up of which is as under :—

Programme	Outlay
1. Direction and Administration	14.00
2. Credit Cooperatives	445.90
3. Labour Cooperatives	2.00
4. Farming Cooperatives	3.00
5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives	110.00
6. Processing Cooperatives	10.00
7. Sugar Cooperatives	135.00
8. Consumers Cooperatives	10.00
9. Cooperative Training and Education	15.00
10. Other Cooperatives	0.10
11. Nucleus Budget	65.00
Total	810.00

Direction and Administration

1.10.3.2. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 for this group of schemes.

1.10.3.3. Reorganisation of the Cooperative Department was under consideration of Government due to many fold increase in number of co-operative societies and nature of their activities. The number of co-operative societies which was 13959 in the year 1961 has increased to 38269 as on 30-6-1985.

1.10.3.4. A separate Milk audit supervision committee was formed with adequate supporting staff and the audit functions in respect of the milk societies and district unions were transferred to committee. The chief executive officer of the committee is an independent Head of the Department directly functioning under the Secretary, Co-operation Department. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 7.98 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87, which is likely to be utilised. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for the Dairy Audit Board. More recently a separate Directorate of Sugar started functioning the State and Directorate of Agricultural Marketing has also started functioning. The idea is to give more attention to the problems of Milk Sugar/Agricultural Marketing Co-operatives.

Monitoring cell at Head Office level for monitoring the scheme implemented in Tribal area

1.10.3.5. The State Government is very keen to see the overall socio-economic development of tribal people who are lagging behind from the main stream of development and to see that the huge provision meant for various tribal schemes bring some positive and adequate results. It is, therefore very much necessary to have a monitoring cell in the office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, which will constantly monitor the implementation of the scheme, pertaining to tribal areas. Moreover, at district level, there is no special agency for the development of cooperative movement which can work for the development of the tribal people. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Monitoring and recovery cell for short term and long term credit

1.10.3.6. It is proposed to create a monitoring and recovery cell in the Registrar's Office to watch the recovery work done by the Special Recovery Officers (SROs) for the short term and long term credit of the District Co-operative Banks and the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank respectively. It was also observed that in view of the poor performance of the SROs in recovery SROs should be placed under the administrative control of the Registrar of Cooperative societies, and as such recovery cell was essential. In view of this Government has sanctioned monitoring and recovery cell to watch the recovery work done by the SROs for short term and long term credit of the Bank. For this an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakh, is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

1.10.4. CREDIT COOPERATIVES

1.10.4.1. For supporting the massive Agricultural programme the State tried to build up a strong credit structure. On the credit side, it consists of primary agricultural cooperatives, District Central Co-operative Banks, State Level Cooperative Bank, besides the unitary structure of the State Cooperative Land Development Bank and its 182 branches. The State's assistance to these cooperatives is in the form of loans and grants, guarantees for undertaking the special tasks and share capital contribution. The State Cooperative Bank is acting as an Apex agency for the District Central Cooperative Banks and at the grass root level, there are primary agricultural credit societies. The important components of various schemes are :—

- Out right grant is given by the State Government to primary agricultural credit societies at the rate of 4 percent on the excess amount of short and medium term loans granted to the weaker sections during the year than those of the previous year. The scheme encourages the PACS to give more advances to the weaker sections of the society.
- The Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund is created to serve as a reserve fund at the State level for writing off bad debts.
- Agricultural credit stabilisation fund is created at the State level to give loans to the State Cooperative Bank for conversion of short term loans and medium term loans in accordance with the principles laid down by the NABARD.

- Government contributes to share capital of agricultural credit institutions, i.e. Apex Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and PACS so as to supplement their own funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme.

Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) and Large sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS).

1.10.4.2. In pursuance of the latest policy of the Government of India, the farmers' service societies are organised only in non-tribal areas. There were 22 FSS working in the State as on 30th June, 1985 while 35 farmer's service societies are working in different areas of the State, at the end of December, 1984.

1.10.4.3. 178 LAMPS have been promoted in tribal areas. Opt. of 1.54 lakh members in different LAMPS, 1.30 lakh were scheduled tribe members; while 0.24 lakh were scheduled caste and other members as on 31st December, 1985.

1.10.4.4. The State Government accords high priority to promote large sized agricultural multi-purpose societies for serving the farmers in tribal areas better. The societies render the services like supply of agricultural inputs, implements, consumer goods, foodgrains, marketing and storage besides providing short term agricultural credit. The short term and medium term loans advanced by, LAMPS were to the tune of Rs. 305.78 lakh and Rs. 85.93 lakh respectively as on 30th June, 1985.

1.10.4.5. The distribution of inputs, marketing activities and consumers activities undertaken by them were of the order of Rs. 62.39 lakh and Rs. 107.58 lakh and Rs. 181.86 lakh respectively. It is envisaged to organise 10 new LAMPS in the year 1987-88 as a part of 50 LAMPS to be organised in the Seventh Plan period and also to increase the number of members to 5 lakh.

1.10.4.6. Primary agricultural credit societies will advance short and medium term loans of Rs. 332.00 crore and Rs. 55 crore respectively during the year 1987-88. Target of long term loans to be advanced is of at Rs. 43.00 crore.

Reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

1.10.4.7. Primary agricultural credit societies are being reorganised in the State on the basis of viability norms prescribed by the NABARD. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the State have been classified as viable, potentially viable and non-viable societies. The programme of reorganisation has been launched through the Gujarat State Cooperative Bank and District Central Cooperative Banks. In order to complete the programme a special provision for compulsory amalgamation of primary Agricultural Credit Societies has been made in the Gujarat State Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 by amending the Act suitably in the year 1982. The position of reorganisation of primary agricultural credit societies as on 30th June, 1985 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Total No. of Societies (PACS)	No. of viable societies (PACS)	No. of potentially viable societies (PACS)	No. of Non-viable Societies (PACS)	No. of Societies (PACS) to be liquidated	No. of Societies (PACS) to be amalgamated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	6663	4033	2529	161	29	42
No. of Societies (PACS) to be revitalised	No. of Societies (PACS) liquidated	No. of societies (PACS) amalgamated	No. of societies (PACS) revitalised	No. of societies (PACS) not liquidated (col. 6-9)	No. of societies (PACS) not amalgamated (col. 7-10)	No. of societies (PACS) not revitalised (col. 8-11)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
30	16	19	20	13	23	10

1.10.4.8. The number of non-viable societies in the State has decreased from 531 in 1984 to 46 at the end of 30th June, 1985.

Long Term Agricultural Credit

1.10.4.9. Long term agricultural finance is provided by the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank through its 182 branches in the State. The bank advances loans for investment in agricultural lands such as land improvement, construction of wells, provision of minor irrigation facilities and purchase of agricultural implements. The Gujarat State Cooperative Societies Act was amended to provide for diversification of activities for which the Land Development Bank would advance loans. These purposes include dairying, poultry and rural electrification.

1.10.4.10. Details regarding target of long terms finance and achievement by the Land Development Bank from the year 1980-81 are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	1980-81	10.00	5.77
2.	1981-82	15.00	13.99
3.	1982-83	15.00	14.53
4.	1983-84	19.00	22.57
5.	1984-85	19.00	18.60
6.	1985-86	37.00	26.00

Full coverage scheme :

1.10.4.11. The scheme is being implemented in 32 tribal talukas of the State. The object of the scheme is to see that all the economic activities of tribal agriculturists in the areas of integrated tribal development projects are fully covered by cooperatives. The scheme envisages the sale of agricultural produce of the members through cooperatives; the credit is to be linked with marketing.

1.10.4.12. Interest subsidy @ 4% to 7% is given on the recovery from the sale of agricultural produce from the members. Subsidy is also given to FSS/LAMPS for undertaking distribution of agricultural and consumers' activities.

1.10.4.13. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to increase the existing limit of assistance of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000 and Rs. 1000 to 2000 to enable undertaking of agricultural inputs and consumer activities to encourage the LAMPS to open new branches to extend their service in the tribal areas. It is also proposed to give this assistance to the branches as a separate unit for the purpose of assistance. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of short term advances for agriculture and financial assistance to District Cooperative Banks.

1.10.4.14. Agricultural Primary Cooperative Societies in default, are not eligible for fresh finance. However, with a view to give relief to the members affected by natural calamities like drought, floods, etc. certain arrangements are in existence as per R.B.I. and NABARD norms. The short-term loans of the affected members are converted into medium-term conversion loans and fresh finance is given to them. If the natural calamities occurred during the consecutive year or years rephasing and rescheduling facilities are also provided as a result of which affected persons are not treated as wilful defaulters.

1.10.4.15. A special scheme of rehabilitation of affected farmers in the scarcity affected areas was introduced during the Sixth Plan period. The scheme provided for rehabilitation of overdue of short term credit and relief in the interest to the debtors of scarcity affected areas under certain conditions. Under the scheme the over-dues of the short-term agricultural credit as on 30th June, 1981

were converted into 10 annual instalments in respect of farmers who opted for the scheme which was voluntary one. Following table provides details regarding rehabilitation of overdues of short-term agricultural finance. The financial assistance given under the scheme is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh).

Year	Expenditure		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4
1982-83	350.00	79.72	429.72
1983-84	116.92	83.31	200.23
1984-85	381.00	63.95	444.95
1985-86	..	37.12	37.12
Total	847.92	264.10	1112.02

1.10.4.16. Details regarding the rehabilitation of short-term overdues as on 30th June, 1983 are as under:—

Total no. of defaulters in case of villages affected by scarcity condition as on 30th June, 1981.	Total amount of overdues as on 30th June, 1981. (Rs. in lakhs)	Total no. of beneficiaries covered under the scheme.	Amount of Rehabilitation.		
			Principal	Interest	Total
			(Rs. in lakhs)		
4,12,919	12876.72	210677	7910.45	3125.07	11035.52

Amount of rehabilitation granted to farmers in tribal areas.				Amount of rehabilitation granted to scheduled caste members.			
No. of beneficiaries	Principal	Interest	Total	No. of beneficiaries	Principal	Interest	Total
44531	1016.32	413.27	1429.59	11265	192.33	74.47	266.80

1.10.4.17. The scheme provides relief interest to the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. The relief in interest to the extent of 7% is given to small and marginal farmers while relief to the extent 5 1/2% is given to other farmers. In addition, the agriculturist members of co-operative structure residing in areas where the defaulter members qualifying for benefits of rehabilitation scheme will also be eligible to get relief of 7% in interest on principal amount. In case they repay their principal and interest the benefit is given in the form of rebate share and such relief is to be given in 4 annual instalments. Out of this 7% rebate in interest the liability for 3 1/2% interest is to be borne by the State Government and the balance of 3 1/2% of liability is to be borne by the Cooperative structures. In addition there is also a provision to grant relief in principal for small farmers; under the scheme, after paying first four instalments regularly. Their 5th instalment will be paid by the State Government and in the same manner if they pay 6th to 9th instalments regularly 10th instalment will be paid by Government on behalf of these farmers. Thus, small farmers will get relief in repayments of principal to the extent of 20%.

1.10.4.18. Under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 423.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. For 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 115.00 lakh has been provided which is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Rehabilitation of long term overdues of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank :

1.10.4.19. To tackle the problems of overdues and to ensure the eligibility of the various branches of the Land Development Bank for fresh advance and also to improve the financial position of the bank the State Government has evolved a rehabilitation scheme in respect of the borrowers of the Land Development Bank. The scheme aims at blocking the overdues on 30th June, 1981 classifying them into four categories viz.,

1. Overdues arising out of misapplied loans.
2. Overdues of farmers other than small farmers in respect of whom period of repayment is over.
3. Overdues of small and marginal farmers and tribal farmers and
4. Overdues of other farmers, whose period of repayment is not over.

1.10.4.20. The scheme provides for rescheduling of overdues to the 3rd and 4th categories of the farmers over a maximum period of 5 years having regard to the repaying capacity of individual farmers. However, in the case of tribal and small farmers, the repayment period could be extended upto 7 years for justifying reasons. The benefit of the scheme is extended to 1.39 lakh farmers of 3rd and 4th categories and the amount of overdues rehabilitated in 5 annual instalments is Rs. 3112.22 lakh as envisaged under the scheme. The State Government has given financial assistance to the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank by way of loan, subsidy, share capital to the tune of Rs. 1906.70 lakh, upto 31st March 1986. Under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 198.56 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Scheme for providing Assistance to Cooperative Credit Institutions in the Cooperatively under developed areas—Assistance to District Cooperative Banks for non overdue cover

1.10.4.21. A scheme for providing assistance to cooperative credit institutions operating in the under developed States and areas was sanctioned by the Government of India in the year 1981-82, and has been continued since then. The scope of the scheme has been extended to cover cooperative credit institutions working in drought prone areas and areas having more than 20% scheduled caste population. The scheme covers central cooperative banks which are viable, potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfil their lending programme. Under the scheme financial assistance will be given to District Cooperative Banks whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdue and their recovery performance has been over 50% in the previous year. The assistance to non-overdues cover will be in the form of loan for a period of 9 years with a moratorium for first three years. The interest will be charged at the rate prescribed by the Government of India from time to time. The interest will be payable annually and even during the period of moratorium. The amount of assistance to be given to the District Banks under the scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Governments

1.10.4.22. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 14 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank against short-fall in recovery of Blocked overdues

1.10.4.23. Under the scheme of rehabilitation overdues of GSLDB as on 30th June, 1981 are to be blocked in a separate account. The amount blocked in this account is further classified into 4 categories. The payment of overdues in respect of 3rd and 4th category is to be made in suitable annual instalments related to the repaying capacity of individual borrowers subject to a maximum period of 5 years. As per understanding between the NABARD and State Government the blocked amount of Rs. 17.50 crore is accepted. As per the scheme, the average demand of the GSLDB is to be worked out on the basis of blocked overdues which is to be recovered for a period of 5 years. The State Government has to make good short-fall in recovery by advancing loans to the GSLDB.

1.10.4.24. Under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 40.90 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Share Capital subsidy to the SC/ST Members of Agricultural credit societies

1.10.4.25 The scheme aims at encouraging ST and SC farmers to join cooperative societies. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe members desiring to be enrolled as members of PACS are required to pay Rs. 1/- as an entrance fee and would be entitled to have initial share amount limited to Rs. 40 by way of subsidy from Government. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 4.03 lakh is likely to be spent. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Interest relief subsidy to tribal members and scheduled caste members on their short term Agricultural borrowing :

1.10.4.26. The object of the scheme is to provide agricultural finance at the differential interest rate of 4%. A large number of tribal farmers and SC farmers who are still outside the fold of the cooperative credit can also be brought under the coverage. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided for Seventh Plan period. Rs. 2.00 lakh have been provided for 1986-87 which is likely to be utilised and an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

1.10.5. Labour Cooperatives

1.10.5.1. Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The Labour Cooperative in the State reflect an attempt to minimise these exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members by obtaining various works on contract from Government, Semi-Government, Government undertaking and other public institutions. At the end of 1985, there were 1833, labour cooperative societies in the State. The value of works executed by them during the year 1984 was of the order of Rs. 2,734.23 lakh; out of which wages paid amounted to Rs. 1,083.61 lakh. During the Sixth Plan period, 724 societies have been organised. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to set up District Labour Contract Cooperative societies in each district to provide proper supervision and guidance to primary labour contract societies to be promoted in different areas. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 3.18 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 with a target to organise 30 new labour cooperative societies.

1.10.6. Cooperative farming

1.10.6.1. Farming Co-operatives are promoted to help farmers with small holding to adopt better techniques of agricultural production and to raise productivity. At the end of June, 1984 there were 403 farming Cooperative Societies with a total membership of 15117; out of which 13364 were scheduled caste members. Out of 403 Farming Cooperative Societies, 41 were joint farming societies and 362 were collective farming societies. During the Sixth Plan period 40 societies have been organised. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.94 lakhs is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 with a target to organise 8 new farming cooperative societies.

1.10.7. Marketing Cooperatives

1.10.7.1. This is one of the most innovative areas in expansion of Co-operative activities in the State. The Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation is a body at State level which is interlinked with District Purchase and sale Unions and 169 Taluka Purchase and sale Unions. However, the outstanding feature is the working of commodity-wise Marketing Federation dealing with single commodity like Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Oil Seeds Grower's Federation, Gujarat State Cooperative Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation, with primary marketing societies for Cotton, Oilseeds and fruits and Vegetables, Gujarat Cooperative Tobacco Growers Federation and

Gujarat Cooperative Paddy Federation. These Societies are organised for distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some marketing cooperatives are engaged in processing too.

Financial assistance to Marketing Cooperatives

1.10.7.2. To enable marketing societies for undertaking activities of sale of agricultural produce, inputs and to strengthen them, the State Government provides share capital contribution and subsidy for construction of godowns under the national grid of rural godown scheme. Subsidy on matching basis (25% : 25%) is also provided by the central Government. Subsidy for price fluctuation fund on the basis of the value of the agricultural produce purchased outright from marginal and small tribal farmers is also provided.

1.10.7.3. The National Cooperative Development Corporation also provides financial assistance under NCDC sponsored schemes. The National Cooperative Development Corporation provides financial assistance for construction of godowns to primary marketing societies and district marketing societies.

1.10.7.4. During the year 1985-86, agricultural produce worth Rs. 303.41 crore was marketed through cooperatives.

1.10.7.5. The storage capacity has increased to 5.98 lakh M.T. at the end of Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan, additional storage capacity is proposed to be enhanced by 2.00 lakh M. T. Additional storage capacity of 0.40 lakh M. T. will be created for the year 1987-88.

1.10.7.6. In Gujarat, 80% of the fertilizers are being distributed by the cooperatives. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to include the scheme for strengthening of commodity marketing organisations.

1.10.7.7. An outlay of Rs. 461.00 lakh has been provided for marketing Cooperative during Seventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 97.76 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

1.10.8. Processing Cooperatives

1.10.8.1. Processing Cooperatives are established to encourage farmers to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 136 cotton ginning and pressing societies with a membership of 107422, 49 Rice Mills with 4543 members and 8 Oil Mills with 2132 members. The Gujarat State Cooperative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Limited is federal society of primary oil seeds grower's societies and has its own oilseeds processing units at Bhavnagar and Dhasa in Bhavnagar District, Jagudan in Mahesana District as well as at Jamnagar and Junagadh. It is proposed to establish 15 new processing units (6 Oil-mills complex, 5 Dal Mills and 4 Ginning and Pressing) during the Seventh Plan.

1.10.8.2. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 11.70 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 10 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

1.10.9. Sugar Cooperatives

1.10.9.1. There are 17 Cooperative Sugar Societies in the State of which 13 are in operation. One Society viz., Ganesh Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Limited is now under erection; 3 (Three) Societies viz., Dhoraji, Palaj and Amreli are dormant. For the Development of Sugar Cooperatives there is a scheme for providing Government Share Capital to the Sugar Factory, With a view to enabling a tribal and scheduled caste agriculturist to become a member of sugar factories in the tribal area, there is a scheme for providing loan and subsidy to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe agriculturist. Under this scheme a loan of Rs. 500 free of interest is given for purchase of two shares each of Rs. 1,000. Interest subsidy of 5% for the first four years is also made available on the loan amount of Rs. 1,500 obtained from the institution.

1.10.9.2. 4 New Sugar Cooperatives are proposed to be established during Seventh Plan, each with a capacity to produce 1250 M.T. per day. An outlay of Rs. 572.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Plan for the programme. During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 229.36 lakh has been incurred and an amount of Rs. 150 lakh is likely to be spent during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88 which includes share capital of Rs. 77 lakhs for Ganesh Sugar

factory and Rs. 28.50 lakh for Talala Sugar Factory for rehabilitation. The balance amount of Rs. 29.50 lakh include Rs. 7 lakh for loan to 2800 new members, 2.50 lakh for interest subsidy for 700 members and Rs. 2 lakh for creation of Sugar Directorate.

1.10.10. Consumer Cooperatives

1.10.10.1. Consumer Cooperatives are established in a three tier system to supply essential articles to the consumers at fair price. There are 1109 primary consumer cooperatives with 2,90,624 members at the end of 30th June 1984. The total sale of these stores was of the order of Rs. 33.20 crore. There were 24 Central Cooperative Consumers Stores of which 13 were departmental stores at the end of 30th June 1984 with a membership of 1,03,160 and a total sale of Rs. 23.10 crore in the year 1983-84. The Gujarat State Cooperative Consumer Federation Ltd., has a membership of 233 and had a turnover of Rs. 9.48 crore during the year 1983-84.

1.10.10.2. During the Seventh Plan, 250 Primary Consumers Stores, 4 Departmental Stores and 3 Regional distribution centres are proposed to be organised. The targets of the additional distribution of necessities of life in rural and urban areas are as under :—

(Sale Rs. in Crores)

State Consumer Cooperative Federation	20.00
Central Consumer Cooperative Stores	40.00
Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores	60.00
Primary Service Cooperatives in rural areas	80.00
	200.00

1.10.10.3. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 14.05 lakh is likely to be spent. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 with a target to organise 50 new primary consumer stores.

1.10.11. Cooperative Training and Education

1.10.11.1. The Cooperative movement in the State has made rapid progress and has diversified its activities in several fields catering to various needs of the people. Cooperative being democratic institution, the members require necessary training to know their rights and duties as members. Managing Committee Members and the employees of the Cooperatives also need similar training. The task of cooperative training and education is being performed by the two tier cooperative education structure consisting of Gujarat State Cooperative Union and the District Cooperative Unions. The Gujarat State Cooperative Union is a federal body of 18 District Cooperative Unions. It runs 4 Cooperative Training Centres at Nadiad, Patan, Bhavnagar and Surat for the training of junior personnel of Cooperative Institutions and for intermediate personnel of various Cooperatives. There is training college at Gandhinagar known as Udyabhansinhji Cooperative Training College. The District Cooperative Unions provide training to secretaries, Managing Committee members, etc.

1.10.11.2. During the Seventh Plan following programmes are proposed to be undertaken by the Gujarat State Cooperative Union.

Type of class	No. of classes to be held.	No. of persons to be trained.
Secretary/Manager Training Class	225	5625
Training Class for managing Committee members and office staff	2700	40500
Village level campus for ordinary members	5400	135000
Leadership campus	95	2850
Unit Cooperative Training Class	500	20000
		203975

1.10.11.3. During the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs. 140.00 lakh has been made. An expenditure of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been incurred during 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 17 lakh is likely to be utilised during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

1.10.12. Other Cooperatives

Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers' cooperatives

1.10.12.1 There were 20 Auto rickshaw and Redda Pullers' Cooperative Societies, with a membership of 1687 as on 30th June, 1984. Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers' Cooperatives are organised to protect them from exploitation by intermediaries and to increase their earning conditions and living conditions. The Government is providing share Capital contribution upto Rs. 0.50 lakh to Redda Pullers Co-operatives. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is likely to be spent. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 with a target to organise 1 new auto rickshaw and Redda Pullers Co-operative Society.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN-1987-88
CO-OPERATION
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Five year plan 1985-90 outlay.	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Capital Contents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Direction and Administration.						
1	COP-1. Establishment of taluka level set up, strengthening of District level office etc. (3100100)	298.00	..	5.00	3.00	..
2	COP-2. Financial assistance to supervision committee of cooperative dairy audit board for staff. (3100200)	30.00	5.63	7.98	8.00	..
3	COP-3. Cooperative strengthening of statistical staff (3100300)	12.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
4	COP-4. (1) Setting up of monitoring cell and Creation of new administrative supervisory and statistical staff (3100400)	5.00	..	2.50	1.00	..
1	(a) COP-4. (a) Monitoring and Recovery cell	5.00	..	3.70	1.00	..
Total-I.		350.00	5.63	20.18	14.00	..
II. Credit Cooperatives						
5	COP-5. Village Cooperatives (3105151)	30.00	14.57	5.50	9.00	..
5	COP-6. Reorganisation and revitalisation of cooperative credit structure (3105272)	30.00	2.19	2.50	4.00	..
7	COP-7. Financial assistance to FSS/LAMPS for training their staff (3105372)	1.00	..	..	..	..
8	COP-8. Risk fund for consumption finance (3105472)	2.50	1.06	..	..	..
9	COP-9. Risk fund contribution-outright grant to LDB for long term advances to tribal (3105572)	2.00	0.60	1.00	1.00	..
10	COP-10. Full coverage scheme for project in tribal areas. (3105672)	79.00	23.05	15.00	15.00	..
11	COP-11. Scheme for secretarial cadre for Agricultural Cooperatives (3105700)	2.50	..	..	..	..
12	COP-12. Agricultural Relief and guarantee fund (3105800)	30.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	..
13	COP-13. Stabilisation fund arrangement-flow of cooperative credit for short and medium term Loan (3105900)	150.00	..	1.00	99.50	99.50
14	COP-14. Rehabilitation of short-term advance of agricultural and financial assistance to District Cooperative Bank. (3106072)	423.00	35.96	115.00	246.40	..
15	COP-15. Credit stabilisation fund to cooperative L. D. Bank for long term advances (3106171-72)	150.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.00
15	COP-16. Share capital contribution to agricultural credit institution/-share capital to (3106273)	90.00	10.63	11.00	13.00	13.00
17	COP-17. Rehabilitation of long-term advances and financial assistance to GSLDB (3106371-73)	300.00	223.27	198.56	..	..
18	COP-18. Scheme for providing financial assistance to cooperative institution in the cooperatively under developed areas Assurances to District Central Cooperative Banks for non-overdue cover (3106441)	120.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00
19	COP-19. Scheme for financial assistance to GSLDB Ltd. against the short falls in recovery of booked overdues. (3106571)	120.00	68.54	40.00	30.00	30.00

I	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	COP-20. Share capital subsidy to SC/ST members of agricultural credit society (310872)	50.00	2.32	4.03	4.00	..
21	COP-21. Interest subsidy to SC/ST members of agricultural credit cooperative. (310872)	50.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
	Total-II	1630.00	401.19	416.59	445.90	158.50
III. Labour Cooperatives.						
22	COP-22. Labour cooperatives (3110171-173)	30.00	1.83	3.18	2.00	0.90
	Total-III	30.00	1.83	3.18	2.00	0.90
IV. Farming Cooperatives.						
23	COP-23. Cooperative farming Societies (3115172-3115173)	19.80	0.94	0.94	3.00	0.90
24	COP-24 Share capital subsidy to farming cooperative for SC Members (3115172)	0.20	..	..	..	..
	Total-IV	20.00	0.94	0.94	3.00	0.90
V. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperative.						
25	COP-25. Financial assistance to Marketing Cooperatives (3120173)	8.00	1.12	1.00	4.00	4.00
26	COP-26. Margin money assistance to primary cooperative society / taluka P and S Union for outright, purchase and pooling of agricultural produce in tribal areas (3120273).	3.00	0.20	0.50	..	..
27	COP-27. District Marketing Society godowns (3120372)	3.00	..	..	..	..
28	COP-28. Price fluctuation fund. (3120472)	30.00	13.13	4.00	13.00	..
29	COP-29. Primary marketing societies godowns (3120572)	2.00	..	..	..	..
30	COP-30. Rural Societies godowns (3120672)	6.00	0.08	0.50	..	..
31	COP-31. National Grid godowns (3120741)	285.00	68.72	79.76	86.00	..
32	COP-32. Financial assistance for strengthening of marketing organisation (3120872)	104.00	..	7.00	7.00	..
33	COP-33. Scheme for creating price fluctuation fund (3120972)	20.00	..	5.00	..	..
	Total-V	461.00	83.25	97.76	110.00	4.00
VI. Processing Cooperatives.						
34	COP-34. Other processing cooperatives (3125173)	105.00	3.50	10.70	9.00	9.00
35	COP-35. Cooperative strengthening of processing organisation (3125172)	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
	Total VI	110.00	3.50	11.70	10.00	9.00
VII. Sugar Cooperatives						
36	COP-36. Cooperatives Sugar Factories (3130171-73)	497.00	220.21	121.00	415.00	112.50
37	COP-37. Establishment of separate Sugar Directorates, Cooperative Department (3130272)	75.00	9.15	29.00	20.00	..
	Total-VII	572.00	229.36	150.00	135.00	112.50
VIII. Consumers Cooperatives.						
38	COP-38. Distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas, through village and marketing societies (3135171-73)	3.30	0.73	1.55	0.65	0.65

	2	3	4	5	6	7
COP-39. Urban Consumers Cooperative (3135271-73)	17.40	2.15	3.00	3.00	2.90	
40 COP-40. Financial assistance to urban cons. socys. for purchase of mobile van for sale of vegetable in urban area. (3135372)	13.10	..	0.50	..	..
41 COP-41. Financial assistance to central consumers cooperative stores (3135472)	9.80	0.69	2.00	2.05	..	
42 COP-42. Rehabilitation of weak consumers cooperative stores (3135572)	6.00	..	1.50	1.30	..	
43 COP-43. Financial assistance to consumers cooperative of scheduled castes members (3135671-73)	10.00	0.89	1.50	1.50	1.20	
44 COP-44. Strengthening of credit-cum-marketing structure in tribal areas. (3135771-73)	8.40	0.40	4.00	1.50	1.20	
Total-VIII	68.00	4.86	14.05	10.00	6.25	
IX. Cooperative Training and Education.						
45 COP-45. Cooperative Training and Education (3140172)	60.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	
46 COP-46. Financial Assistance for cooperative education and training for the personnel of cooperative in tribal areas. (3140272).	38.00	..	..	..	..
47 COP-47. F. A. for establishment of two additional training centres (3140372)	14.00	..	..	..	..
48 COP-48. F. A. for construction of campus for training centres (3140472)	14.00	..	2.00	..	..
49 COP-49. Scheme for research, review and study on cooperatives. (3140572)	2.00	..	..	..	..
50 COP-50. F. A. for setting up of an additional cooperative training colleges in Gujarat State for imparting training intermediate level cooperative personnel (3140672).	2.00	..	..	..	..
51 COP-51. F. A. to university for introducing cooperation diploma in higher studies at university level (3140772).	2.00	..	..	..	..
52 COP-52. F. A. for Cooperative study tour and exchange programme (3140872).	3.00	..	..	..	..
53 COP-53. F.A. for appointment of additional Cooperative education instructions for educating the members -Com.-office bearers and employees of dairy cooperative (3140972)	2.00	..	..	..	..
54 COP-54. F.A. to Gujarat State Cooperative Union for production of documentary, films cooperation in Gujarat State. (3141072)	3.00	..	..	..	..
Total IX.	140.00	15.00	17.00	15.00	..	
X. Other Cooperatives						
55 COP-55. Autrickshaw and redha pullers cooperatives. (3145173)	6.00	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	
56 COP-56. F.A. to Redha Pullers Societies (3145271-72).	3.00	..	..	..	..
57 COP-57. Share capital contribution towards participation in share capital to multi unit cooperative to KRI-BHCO (3145371)	250.00	..	3.50	..	..
Total X	259.00	0.04	3.60	0.10	0.10	
Nucleus Budget (315100)	..	65.00	65.00	65.00	..	
Total-Cooperation	3640.00	810.60	800.00	810.00	292.15	

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1.1. Introduction

Poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the rural areas. The approach of a frontal attack on poverty by designing specific programmes for creation of employment and transfer of assets became well delineated in the Sixth Plan. With a view to accelerating economic activities and stepping up of employment opportunities in rural areas to alleviate poverty it was necessary to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation. To achieve these objectives multi-progred strategy has been adopted. The main elements in this strategy include:

- Programme for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor through IRDP.
- Works programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities through NREP and RLEGP.
- Special Area Development Programmes through DPAP and DDP.

2.1.2. Programmes for 1987-88

2.1.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 2522 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88 the programme wise details of which are as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakh) Annual Plan 1987-88 Outlay
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	994.00
2	Strengthening and supporting Special Programmes Organisation	354.50
3	National Rural Employment Programme	792.00
4	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	15.00
5	Drought Prone Areas Programme	322.50
6	Strengthening Training Facilities for R.D.	4.00
	Total A & R D. D.	2482.00
7	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.M. & E.D.)	40.00
	GRAND TOTAL	2522.00

The outline of each of the programmes is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

2.1.2.2. The programme is to be implemented during the Seventh Plan with its focus sharpened for taking the benefits to the target households. The Seventh Plan strategy envisages to assist by giving supplementary dose of assistance to the families who have been assisted during the Sixth Plan but have not crossed the poverty line. The families below the poverty line will have to be provided with supplementary dose of assistance in order to consolidate the investments made on them during the Sixth Plan and to enable them to cross the poverty line. Thus the strategy for IRDP during the Seventh Plan is two fold. First, to consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line. Second part of the strategy would be to take new beneficiaries after providing for the second dose of

assistance. The number of families to be assisted by supplementary dose will be determined by carry-out the household survey of all the families assisted during the Sixth Plan.

2.1.2.3. The programme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government. The programme is implemented in 218 blocks covering the entire State.

2.1.2.4. For the Seventh Plan, it is targetted to assist 4.85 lakh families (1.77 lakhs old families and 3.08 lakhs new families). During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, 2.24 lakh families (1.16 lakhs old families and 1.08 lakhs new families) are likely to be assisted.

2.1.2.5. During 1985-86, against the target of assisting 94,000 (39,000 new families and 55,000 old families), 1,01,275 families (71,465 new & 29,810 old families) were assisted which works out about to 107.7%. (The proportion of SC/ST families was 37.7%.)

2.1.2.6. For 1986-87, 1,16,500 families (36,500 new and 86,000 old families) are likely to be assisted.

2.1.2.7. For 1987-88 it is proposed to assist by giving supplementary dose of assistance to the families assisted during 1984-85 but who have not crossed the poverty line. About 1.55 lakh families were assisted during 1984-85 and it is tentatively estimated that about 25% of these families (*i.e.* 38,800 families) will be eligible for second dose of assistance. However, the exact number of families to be assisted by second dose during 1987-88 will be determined after the result of the survey for the families assisted during 1984-85 are available. Tentatively a target of assisting 1,07,500 families comprising 38,800 old families and 68,700 new families has been fixed for 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 977.20 lakh has been provided as state share for the programme for 1987-88 in the State Plan. A provision of Rs. 14.80 lakhs has been made for 1987-88 for 50 : 50 Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of training infrastructure under TRYSEM. It is also proposed to establish Composite Rural Technology and Training Centre (CRTTC) during 1987-88 for which Rs. 14.00 lakh are expected as full Central share from Government of India. For meeting with recurring expenditure an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided as state share and equal matching amount as central share is expected from Government of India.

2.1.2.8. Strengthening of Special Programmes Organisation

The Commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the State level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in implementing rural development programmes. Moreover, the block level administration has been strengthened for more effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. Expenditure towards most of the posts at the Block level and some posts at the State level is shared equally by the State Government and Central Government. For maintenance of these posts an outlay of Rs. 354.50 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 in the State plan. This provision will attract a matching contribution of about Rs. 260.00 lakh from Government of India.

National Rural Employment Programme.

2.1.2.9. The programme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State and Central Government.

2.1.2.10. Under the programme priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such works which mainly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker section of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For Social Forestry at least 25% of the outlay has been earmarked from 1986-87.

2.1.2.11. For the Seventh Plan it is targetted to generate employment for 231.25 lakh mandays. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan employment is likely to be generated for 129.71 lakh mandays.

2.1.2.12. During 1985-86, against the target of generating employment of 57.00 lakh mandays, employment was generated for 69.71 lakh mandays. Of the total employment generated during 1985-86 about 31.22 lakh mandays (44.8%) were availed of by STs and 13.11 lakh mandays (18.8%) availed of by SCs. The target for employment generation for 1986-87 is 60.00 lakhs mandays which is likely to be over achieved.

2.1.2.13. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 792.00 lakhs is provided as state share in the state plan and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. For NREP works at least 50% of the funds should be utilised on wage component. It is targetted to generate employment for about 64.00 lakh mandays during 1987-88 under the programme. For working out the target average wage rate of Rs. 15/- per day and proportion of actual wage component which is around 60% has been taken into consideration.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.

2.1.2.14. The scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was introduced in 1983-84 in Ahmedabad and Junagadh districts and has been extended to Panchmahals district during 1986-87. The scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under IRDP and, where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities, this scheme helps organising women in homogenous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis.

2.1.2.15. During 1985-86 169 women groups were organised covering 2978 beneficiaries. For 1986-87 the target is to organise 100 women groups.

2.1.2.16. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided as state share against which a central share of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India. It is targetted to organise 300 women groups during 1987-88.

Drought Prone Area Programme

2.1.2.17. The Centrally sponsored scheme for DPAP is being implemented in 43 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar.

2.1.2.18. The important achievements under the programme during the year 1985-86 are given below:

1. Minor Irrigation			
Irrigation potential	Hect	952	2315
2. Afforestation and grass development			
Plantation.	Hect	3852	3413
3. Soil and Water Conservation works.			
Area covered.	Hect	2042	2972

2.1.2.19. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 322.50 lakhs has been provided as state share at the rate of Rs. 7.50 lakh per taluka, against which a central share of Rs. 322.50 lakhs is anticipated from Government of India. Proposed Sectoral allocation of the total outlay for Rs. 645.00 lakhs for 1987-88 comprising state share and central share is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay for 1987-88.
1.	Minor Irrigation	150.40
2.	Afforestation and pasture development	131.60
3.	Soil and water conservation.	163.76
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairing	114.74
5.	Agriculture	1.00
6.	O & M	83.50
Total DPAP		645.00

Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development.

2.1.2.20. With the launching of Special Programme for Rural Development the need for training of rural development personnel at various levels and officials of banks have become imperative. Training strategy proposed would include organisation of special course of Rural Development and Seminars and workshops, etc. In order to achieve this objective a new scheme viz. a scheme for Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development was introduced during 1985-86, For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided.

Integrated Rural energy programme 1987-88

2.1.2.21 The State Government has promoted Gujarat Energy Development Agency in 1979 for promoting renewable energy systems and energy conservation. Since the inception, the agency has done considerable work in promoting renewable energy systems in rural areas through demonstration and extension projects. It has also undertaken Integrated Rural Energy Programme for specific villages. However, Planning Commission has initiated Integrated Rural Energy Programme for which Gujarat Government designated Gujarat Energy Development Agency as the nodal agency and allotted Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already selected Sankheda block of Baroda district and Vansda block in Valsad district. Another 5 blocks have been selected for implementing the programme this year. A brief description of Integrated Rural Energy Programme of Gujarat Energy Development Agency is given below :

2.1.2.22 Gujarat Energy Development Agency has sponsored a study for carrying out the rural energy survey in about 60 villages in different agroclimatic regions of the State. The study was carried out by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for North Gujarat; Bhavnagar University for Kutch and Jyoti Consultant for South and Central Gujarat. A copy of the survey report is enclosed. The survey included not only the energy consumption pattern in the villages but also it gives estimates of resource potential such as cattle population, wasteland available, agricultural residue etc.

2.1.2.23 Gujarat Energy Development Agency has further carried out detailed feasibility studies in selected villages for setting up Integrated Rural Energy Centres. Gujarat Energy Development Agency also sponsored study of the availability of agricultural residue in the state and their use pattern with a view to devise plan for optimal usage.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already implemented an Integrated Rural Energy Centre at village Khandia.

Plan of Action :

2.1.2.24 As per Planning Commission guidelines, I.R.E.P. Work has already been taken up in Vansada and Sankheda blocks in Valsad and Baroda districts respectively. During 1986-87, preparation of Integrated Rural Energy Plants for five more blocks viz. Hansot (Bharuch), Sihor (Bhavnagar), Mangrol (Junagadh) or Dhanera (Banaskantha), Halvad (Surendranagar) and Abdasa Kachchh have been proposed to the Planning Commission.

2.1.2.25 It is proposed that GEDA will take up 10 more blocks in different agro-climatic zones of Gujarat as shown in Appendix-I during 1987-88 for preparation of plan and installing some Renewable Energy Systems.

Method of Implementation :

2.1.2.26 GEDA would follow the guidelines prepared by Planning Commission for the mode of implementation and method of monitoring the I.R.E.P. from the current year 1986-87.

2.1.2.27 A high level co-ordination is being formed in the Department of Industries, Mines and Energy which will coordinate all the planning and monitoring activities at the state level. It will work under the direct supervision of Secretary, I.M.E.D. and will be located at Gandhinagar. The block level Cells will be formed in 7 blocks in collaboration with voluntary organisations.

2.1.2.28 Rural Energy Survey will be carried out in the ten blocks of different agro-climatic zones and block level Rural Energy Plans will be prepared by engaging competent consultants. Selective hardware will be installed in 1987-88 in seven blocks for demonstration and experimentation work.

Following hardware will be installed and demonstrated for the benefit of rural people in seven blocks which are already being surveyed in 1986-87.

- (a) Solar Cookers
- (b) Smokeless Chulhas
- (c) Wind Mills
- (d) Solar Photo-voltaic Pumping Systems
- (e) Solar Photo-voltaic Lighting
- (f) Solar Stills
- (g) Solar Timber Seasoning Klins
- (h) Gasifier Pump Sets
- (i) Solar Hotwater Systems.
- (j) Community Biogas Plants.

2.1.2.29 In the State Plan an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided towards Integrated Rural Energy Programme for 1987-88.

APPENDIX—I

Proposed Ten blocks for I.R.E.P. Programme 1987-88

Sr. No.	Blocks	Districts
1	Mangrol or Dhanera	Junagadh Banaskantha
2	Devgadh Baria	Panch Mahals
3	Zalod	Surat
4	Khambhat (Cambay)	Kheda
5	Dhari	Amreli
6	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
7	Okha	Jamnagar
8	Lodhika	Rajkot
9	Sami or Dehgam	Mahesana Ahmedabad
10	Ahwa (Mahal Area)	Ahwa-Dangs.

Desert Development Programme

2.1.2.30. The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, live-stock and other bio-logical resources. While striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasise prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and arrest the spread of desert areas and deserts condition. This programme is 100% centrally sponsored programme from 1985-86.

2.1.2.31. During 1985-86, 1230 Hect. of afforestation and grass land development works and 66 Hect. of soil conservation works were carried out. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 165.00 lakhs is expected from Government of India at the rate of Rs. 17.5 lakhs for 1000 sq. kms. for 9.37 lakhs sq. kms.—total area of 9 blocks in the state. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 169.00 lakhs is expected from Government of India as 100% central share.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

2.1.2.32. The RLEGP., introduced during 1983-84, with more or less the same objectives as those of NREP is entirely funded by the Central Government. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned by the Central Government. Projects under various sectors with total estimated cost of Rs. 2,985.32 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government of India, during the Sixth Plan. Against the allocation of Rs. 1,290.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs. 1,595.71 has been incurred.

2.1.2.33. For the Seventh Plan, it is targetted to generate employment for 231.25 lakh mandays. During the first two years of the Seventh plan an employment is likely to be generated for 130-62 lakh mandays.

2.1.2.34. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 1568.00 lakhs is expected for RLEGP. under RLEGP works atleast 50% of the funds should be utilised on wage component as per NREP pattern. It is targetted to generate employment for about 63.00 lakh mandays during 1987-88 under the programme. For working out the target average wage rate of Rs. 15 per day and proportion of actual wage component which is around 60% has been taken into consideration.

APPENDIX—1

NREP. Physical Assets created

No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Afforestation	Hect.	6109
2.	Group Housing for SC/ST	plants (in lakhs)	396
3.	Drinking water well for SC/ST and others	No.	4661
4.	Village Tank	No.	97
5.	Flood Protection Works	No.	142
		No.	9
6.	Soil & Water Conservation	Hect.	1000
7.	Rural Roads	Hect.	334
8.	School Compound Wall	K.M.	1293
9.	School Room	No.	9
10.	Panchayat Ghar	No.	217
11.	Community Centre	No.	76
12.	Balwadi Building	No.	20
13.	Minor Irrigation	No.	44
14.	Land leveling works for SC/ST	Hect.	1836
15.	Mid-day meal kitchen cum store room	Hect.	63
16.	Paving Works	No.	840
17.	Lavatory Works	No.	51
18.	Rural Bank Building	No.	16
		No.	2

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

No.	Name and Code Number of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	1987-88		
				Outlay 1986-87	Outlay capital Content	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Rural Development						
1.RDD-1 Integrated Rural Development Prog. (21 001 00)						
A.	Direction and Administration	396.30	85.27	56.25	73.20	..
B.	Subsidy to DRDA Agencies					
	1. Agriculture	} 4359.30	} 617.76	} 618.75	} 807.00	}
	2. A.H. & Dairing					
	3. Minor Irrigation					
	4. Village & Small Industries					
	5. Road Transport					
	6. Other Expdr.					
	7. Training (TRYSEM)	528.40	52.50	75.00	97.00	..
	8. Spl. Live stock production prog.	..	..	..	..	..
C.	Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM	..	..	..	14.80	..
D.	Composite Rural Technology and Training Centre	..	..	..	2.00	..
	Sub Total IRDP	5284.00	755.53	750.00	994.00	..
2.RDD-2 Scheme for strengthening Administration (21 201 41)						
		80.00	300.17	251.50	354.50	..
3.RDD-3 Development of women & Children (21 551 41)						
		40.00	9.36	5.00	15.00	..
4.RDD-4 Drought Prone Area Programme						
	1. Direction & Administration (21 106 41)	285.00	15.33	41.75	41.75	..
	2. Minor Irri. (21 101 41)	315.00	62.16	75.20	75.20	..
	3. A.H. & Dairing (21 104 41)	235.00	90.12	57.37	57.37	..
	4. Soil & Water conservation (21 103 41)	395.00	37.37	81.88	81.88	..
	5. Afforestation	} 315.00	} 54.33	} 65.80	} 65.80	}
	6. Pasture Dev. (21 102 41)					
	7. Other Expdr. (21 106 41)	30.00	2.33	0.50	0.50	..
	Total DPAP	1575.00	261.64	322.50	322.50	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. RDD-5 National Rural Employment Programme (21 051 00)						
1. Housing			52.92			
2. Minor Irr.			52.57			
3. Soil & Water conservation	3700.00		22.15	600.00	792.00	..
4. Forestry			127.45	(25% for Social Forestry)		
5. Water supply & sanitation			50.66			
6. Community centres			3.84			
7. Road			346.42			
8. Suspense			..			
9. Other Expend			88.18			
Total NREP	3700.00	744.19	600.00	792.00	..	..
6. RDD-6 Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development (21 351 00)						
	10.00	0.55	4.00	4.00	..	..
7. RDD-7 Integrated Village Environmental Programme (21 451 00)						
	Transferred to C. D. Panchayats					
8. RDD-8 Integrated Village Energy Programme (IMED)						
	..	..	25.00	40.00	..	..
9. RDD-9 Desert Development Programme (21 151 41)						
	256.00	..	..	..	..	..
10. RDD-10 Project Linkage (21 251 00)						
	35.00	..	..	..	..	..
11. RDD-11 Regional Rural Bank (21 401 00)						
	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	10991.00	2082.44	1958.00	2522.00	..	..

2.2. LAND REFORMS

2.2.1. Introduction

2.2.1.1. Gujarat has consistently followed a policy of elimination of exploitation and achieving social justice to agrarian society. The State has been in the forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy Act, Tenure Abolition Act/Laws etc. Necessary steps have also been taken to plug the gaps in the existing legislations in implementation of Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles. The programmes of this sub-sector are included in the 20 Point Economic Programme, 1986.

2.2.2. Review of Progress

2.2.2.1 The work of implementation of the Pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation. The Revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holdings came in force from April, 1976.

2.2.2.2 29 Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government has issued orders for finalising all the pending cases under the Ceiling Act. The progress achieved upto the end of June, 1986 in implementation of Gujarat Land Ceiling Act (The Revised and Pre-revised Act) is shown in the table below :

Item	Unit	Pre-revised Ceiling Act—achievement upto Sept. 1986	Revised Ceiling Act—achievement upto Sept. 1986	Total achievement under Pre-revised Act and Revised Act (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
Area declared surplus	Hectares	18,598	77,596	96,194
Possession taken of	„	18,090	40,438	58,528
(a) Allotment on permanent basis	„	17,930	25,465	43,395
(b) Beneficiaries of grant of land				
S. T.	No.	9,940	1,659	11,599
S. C.	„	1,534	7,783	9,317
Others	„	3,310	283	3,593
	Total	14,784	9,725	24,509

2.2.3. Outlay for 1987-88

2.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh is provided for the Land Reforms for the year 1987-88, the broad break up of which is as under:—

Item	Outlay for 1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)
Consolidation of Holdings	45.00
Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land (CSS)	10.00
Others	195.00
	250.00

2.2.4 Programme for 1987-88

2.2.4.1 The programmewise details are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Consolidation of Holdings

2.2.4.2 This scheme is designed to take care of the evil of fragmentation of holdings, consolidation of scattered holdings into a compact block, effect economy in labour and cost of agriculture and to induce cultivators to take new improvements.

2.2.4.3 The work of consolidation of holdings has to be undertaken in 14,715 villages covering 7,208 thousand hectares in the State. The State Government has declared its intention to prepare the scheme of consolidation of holdings in 7,126 villages. The scheme has been implemented in 4,182 villages, covering 2,417 thousand hectares upto the end of 1984-85. During the year 1985-86, the work of 155 villages covering 86 thousand hectares was executed and the follow up work of 18 villages covering 8 thousand hectares in Banaskantha District was also completed. During the year 1986-87, the work of 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares is to be executed. During the period April, 1986 to Sept. 1986, 126 villages has been covered covering 74 thousand hectares. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for execution of the scheme in 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares.

Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Villages

2.2.4.4 Original survey of certain villages of the State was undertaken 80 to 90 years ago and no revision survey has been undertaken in these areas. Need for resurvey was, therefore, keenly felt and the same has commenced since the Fifth Plan.

2.2.4.5 The total number of villages, the original survey of which had been done some 80 to 90 years ago, is 3,787 villages of Ex-Bombay regime and deemed settled villages. The work in 2,107 villages has been completed upto the end of the year 1984-85. The programme for the year 1985-86 envisaged completion of the work of 140 villages including 70 villages in Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The target for 1986-87 is to complete the work of further 140 villages of which 70 villages are in Tribal Area Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs. 36.04 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 with the target of 70 villages in non-tribal area and Rs. 27.50 lakh in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan with the target of 70 villages.

Introduction of Village Site Survey

2.2.4.6 Village site survey activity is taken up under section 95 read with section 131/135-G of the Land Revenue Code under the following categories :

- (1) The work of village site survey under State Plan scheme.
- (2) Villages situated within the periphery of 5/1 kms. from the Urban agglomeration.
- (3) Village site survey in the villages having population over 5,000 inhabitants.

2.2.4.7. Village site survey is pre-requisite for orderly development of the villages for various development activities, both by local bodies and Government. It also provides the Record of Rights (Property Card) showing clearly the rights, title, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies and Government on each property. Such survey is also useful for administrative purpose and also for determining non-agricultural revenue, reduction in encroachments on Government land and public street land and detection of un-authorized non-agriculture uses etc. It also provides accurate maps which are useful for various purposes.

(I) Introduction of Village Site Survey under State Plan scheme

2.2.4.8 The work of introduction of village site survey was completed in 102 villages upto the end of 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan, the theodolite work of 410 villages, P. T. work of 378 villages and enquiry work of 81 villages covering 25,241 properties and Sanad/P.R. work of 46 villages was completed. During the year 1985-86, the enquiry work of 2 villages was proposed to be completed. As against this target, enquiry work of 3 villages was completed covering 4771 properties and enquiry work was in

progress in 10 villages. During 1986-87, the enquiry work of 10 villages was in progress till Sept. 1986 as against the target of 2 villages. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1987-88 with a target of completing enquiry work of 2 villages.

(II) Village Site Survey in the villages having population over 5000 inhabitants

2.2.4.9 This scheme was commenced in 1980-81. During the Sixth Plan, the theodolite work of 325 villages, P. T. work of 285 villages, enquiry and Sanad/P.R. work of 6 villages was completed. During 1985-86, the theodolite work of 67 villages, P. T. work of 57 villages and enquiry work of one village was completed. During 1986-87, as against the target of completing the P.T. work of 49 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages, the theodolite work of 16 villages and P.T. work of 28 villages was completed alongwith theodolite work of 10 villages and P. T. work of 17 villages in progress till Sept. 1986. An outlay of Rs. 58.75 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 with a target to complete the P.T. work of 28 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages.

(III) Village site survey in the villages within the periphery of 5/1 kms in the cities under ULC Act 1976.

2.2.4.10 The work of 104 villages was completed upto the end of 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan, the theodolite work of 46 villages, P. T. work of 55 villages and enquiry and Sanad/P.R. work of 46 villages covering 35,078 properties was completed. During the year 1985-86, enquiry work of 16 villages and P.R./Sanad work of 25 villages covering 7496 properties were made. During 1986-87, the enquiry work of 9 villages was completed upto Sept. 1986 as against the target of 3 villages. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 with a target to complete the enquiry work of 3 villages.

Reclassification of villages of Jamnagar District

2.2.4.11 Most of the villages of Jamnagar District are adjoining sea coast, as a result of which, the lands of this district have become saltish. This factor has adversely affected the fertility of the lands and the agricultural production. This scheme was introduced in the year 1983-84. During the remaining years of the Sixth Plan, the work of 140 villages was completed. During the year 1985-86, classification work was completed in 143 villages whereas barsat work was done in 85 villages. During 1986-87, as against the target to complete the pratwari work of 140 villages, classification is completed in 12 villages and barsat work in 119 villages till Sept. 1986. An outlay of Rs. 8.46 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 with a completing target of pratwari/barsat work of all the 54 villages of the Jodia Taluka of Jamnagar District.

Record of Rights

2.2.4.12 In order to discover the concealed tenants and to update the record to ensure the position as on field tallies with the position on record, a scheme to update the Record of Rights has been introduced. Presently, nine RTS teams headed by Mamlatdars are sanctioned for this purpose, out of which, 2 teams are specifically appointed for the tribal areas.

2.2.4.13 Upto Sept. 1986, 12,965 villages have been covered in the first round, 12,709 villages in second round, 4175 villages in third round and 74 villages in the fourth round. In addition, 6,305 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in Kachchh area are also covered. Updating the Record of Right cannot be considered complete, as with the passage of time, it is again likely to lag behind requiring to be updated. Moreover, in the area surrounding big cities, unauthorised constructions etc. also required to be detected thoroughly. In addition, some basic work to the following extent is also done upto Sept. 1986 :

1. 156.92 lakh pages of village form no. VII-XII verified.
2. 1.33 lakh orders of A. L. Ts, noted.

3. 0.60 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.

4. 0.33 lakh cases of breach of conditions discovered.

2.2.4.14 In Gujarat, the RTS teams have brought 2,89,841 omitted tenants on record and have listed 2,89,838 tenants in the detailed list. During 1986-87, 900 villages are likely to be covered as against the target of 1,100 villages. During 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 32.50 lakh is provided with a target to cover 1,400 villages.

Record of Rights (TASP)

2.2.4.15 Under the similar scheme in tribal area, the RTS teams have done basic work to the following extent upto Sept. 1986 :

- (1) The work of 7,886 villages have been completed.
- (2) 23.81 lakh pages of village form no. VII-XII verified.
- (3) 0.01 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.
- (4) 0.29 lakh orders of A. L.Ts. noted.

2.2.4.16 During 1986-87, a target of covering 300 villages is likely to be achieved. The scheme is to be continued during the year 1987-88 for which, a provision of Rs. 12.50 lakh is made with a target to cover 300 villages.

Protection against Unauthorised Alienation of land held by tribals (TASP)

2.2.4.17 This scheme is introduced since 1976-77 to detect alienation of land held by tribals and to restore the possession of such land to them, for which, a new section 73-AA to 73-AD has been introduced from 1st February, 1981 under Land Revenue Code. The new amendment has empowered the Collectors to declare invalid transfers made by the tribals to non-tribals in contravention of the provision of Bombay Land Revenue Code. Upto Sept. 1986, such alienation is detected in 20,543 cases covering an area of 24,332 hectares of land, out of which, 17,451 cases covering an area of 20,352 hectares of land are disposed off. Out of 17,451 cases, 16,669 cases are disposed off in favour of tribals in 19,436 hectares of land and in 782 cases, possession is restored against the tribals covering 916 hectares of land. Out of 16,669 cases disposed, off the possession is restored to tribals in 16,159 cases covering 19,018 hectares while possession is yet to be given to tribals in remaining 510 cases. for 418 hect. of land. During 1986-87, it is envisaged to detect about 800 cases. The scheme is to be continued during 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakh with a target to detect 1,500 cases.

Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act (CSS)

2.2.4.18 The new allottees of the surplus land get financial assistance for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 1,000 per hectare which is increased to the tune of Rs. 2,500 per hect from the year 1984-85 is to be treated as subsidy. The share of the Central Government will be 50% in this scheme. The benefit of the above scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme areas also. Generally, the allottees of the surplus land belong to the weaker section of the society and they need financial assistance for the above purpose.

2.2.4.19 Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 194.53 lakh is given to 11,480 beneficiaries upto Sept. 1986. For 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided. The scheme is to be continued for the year 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs as State's share for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring Occupancy Rights under the B.T. & A.L. Act

2.2.4.20 Under the B.T. & A.L. Act, confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to the payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Land Tribunals. The tenant cultivators from the weaker section of the society are not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and in order to protect the rights of such tenants on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, this scheme has been introduced for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators. Upto Sept. 1986, an amount of Rs. 144.61 lakh has been spent by way of advancing loans to 13,853 tenant cultivators.

An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is made for the year 1987-88 for advancing loans to tenant cultivators.

Subsidy of financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe tenant purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under the B. T. and A.L. Act (Tribal Area Sub-Plan)

2.2.4.21. A scheme for subsidy of financial assistance to the scheduled tribe tenant purchasers is sanctioned from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948. This will help in raising economic status of this weaker section of the society. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover only those S.T. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto Sept. 1986, financial assistance of Rs. 8.15 lakh is given to 1,618 S.T. tenant purchasers. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 2.98 lakh is made. The provision of Rs. 2.98 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the grant of subsidy to S.T. tenant purchasers.

Subsidy of financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948 (Special Component Plan)

2.2.4.22. Under the similar scheme, it is proposed to cover those S.C. tenants only who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto Sept. 1986, financial assistance of Rs. 4.66 lakh is given to 717 S.C. tenants. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh was made for 1986-87. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1987-88 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh for the grant of subsidy to S.C. tenant purchasers.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

LAND REFORMS

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme with code number	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Outlay	1985-85 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Outlay	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	LND : 1					
	Consolidation of Holdings (2305100)	160.00	62.21	36.00	45.00	—
2	LND : 2					
	(1) Resurvey/Revision survey of the village of the State (2305200)	107.40	81.75	33.04	36.04	—
	(2) Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Tribal area village of the State. (2305300)	125.95					14.50	27.50	—
	Total : LND-2	233.35	81.75	47.54	63.54	—
3	LND : 3					
	(1) Introduction of village site survey (2305400)	10.00	56.82	3.00	3.00	—
	(2) Introduction of village site survey in the villages having population of more than 5000 inhabitants. (2305500)	153.00		38.75	58.75	—
	(3) Introduction of village site survey in the village within the periphery of 5/1 Kms in the cities under the ULC Act, 1976. (2305600)	18.00		3.25	3.25	—
	Total—LND—3	181.00	56.82	45.00	65.00	—
4	LND : 4					
	Reclassification of the villages of the Jamnagar District. (2305700)	10.00	8.47	5.46	8.46	—
5	LND : 5					
	Gujarat Survey Training Institute. (2305800)	0.65	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	LND : 6					
	Specific measures for Land Reforms—Record of Rights. (2305900)	90.00	26.87	38.00	32.50	—
7	LND : 7					
	Specific measures for Land Reforms—Record of Rights. (TASP) (2300000)	15.00	6.93	5.00	12.50	—
8	LND : 8					
	Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals. (TASP) (2306100)	40.00	8.52	4.00	7.00	—
9	LND : 9					
	Grant of subsidy in interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights. (2306272)	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	—
10	LND : 10					
	Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972. (2300100)	150.00	22.91	45.00	10.00	—
11	LND : 11					
	Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948. (2306371)	7.50	1.07	1.50	1.50	—
12	LND : 12					
	Subsidy for financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948. (2306472)	14.90	2.99	2.98	2.98	—
13	LND : 13					
	Subsidy for financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants for payment of acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948. (2306572)	7.50	1.48	1.50	1.50	—
	TOTAL:	910.00	282.04	230.00	250.00	—

2.3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.3.1. Introduction

2.3.1.1. The Community Development programme which ushered in a new era of people's participation in rural development grew into the Panchayat Raj system, which aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner through the elected representatives at all levels of Panchayats. The three tier system of the Panchayat set up came into existence on 1st April, 1963 in Gujarat State. The Panchayat set up since the inception has grown into a vast organisation with the major share of State's Development Programme becoming their responsibility in implementation. Resources and manpower have been transferred to the Panchayat agencies in sectors like health, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. The Panchayat agencies provided the back up support needed for implementation of anti-poverty package. During the Seventh Plan, Panchayat involvement in the anti-poverty programme is required to be made more and more positive.

2.3.2. Programmes for 1987-88

2.3.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 172 lakhs is provided for 1987-88. The programemwise details are as under:

Training, Education and Research

2.3.2.2. For improving the Panchayat Raj Administration training is imparted to officials and non-officials of Panchayat Raj Institutions at S.I.R.D. Junagadh, Padadhikari Talim Kendra, Gandhinagar and Panchayat Raj Training Centres at Bardoli, Gandhinagar, Sadra, Samoda, Gunawada, Sanosara and Junagadh.

2.3.2.3. There are about 1.42 lakh functionaries working in Panchayats excluding class IV servants. To improve the efficiency of staff it is necessary to make more efforts in the field of training. Accordingly one regional training centre was started at Junagadh in 1985-86 and Second regional training centre is started at Vaghodia (Vadodara) in the current year. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 for this programme.

Strengthening of Block Level Agency

2.3.2.4. High Level Committee on Panchayati Raj (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) had recommended to create the posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers on the population basis. Accordingly 13 posts were created in the first instance. It is proposed to provide similar posts in some of the remaining talukas in the Seventh Plan on population basis. The present block level agencies have been proposed to be strengthened by way of creating other 45 posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers during 1985-90 in the talukas having budget exceeding rupees one crore and population exceeding one lakh. Accordingly 15 posts are created during 1986-87. It is envisaged to create additional 30 posts in 1987-88 and to maintain posts created in 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided.

Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats

2.3.2.5. There are 143 Nagar Panchayats in the State. Nagar Panchayat areas are those villages having population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. These areas have been often noticed passing through transitional period in the sphere of development structure. They have many urban characteristics like number of pucca houses, better transport facilities, better schooling facilities, higher literacy rate etc. and also having greater diversification on occupational structure. The Nagar Panchayat areas are also having higher rate of population growth resulting in increased requirement of basic civic amenities. Financially the Nagar Panchayats are virtually not better placed though they have the advantage of the additional income through octroi.

2.3.2.6. With a view to provide and strengthen the amenities and also to augment the income of the Nagar Panchayats a new scheme has been introduced during 1985-86. The scheme proposes to provide assistance for various facilities including drinking water facility, roads, mandis, (markets) public health amenities, electrification etc. An outlay of Rs. 83.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

Integrated Village Environment Improvement Programme (IVEIP)

2.3.2.7 The new scheme introduced first time during 1985-86 envisages to cover community type of activities such as Safai Shibir activities as well as individual beneficiary oriented activities aimed at removing the backwardness of the area for providing healthy and hygienic environment and primary basic amenities for targetted groups viz. families having yearly income less than Rs. 6,000. Under the individual items the activities such as paniara, electrification assistance for improvement of Kachha roofs are proposed to be taken with varying norms of assistance. An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakhs has been provided for 1987-88.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. Name and code of the scheme	Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) Outlay.	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	CDP-1 Planning Cell for District Plan. (2200100)	2.20	—	—	..	..
2.	CDP-2 Training, Education and Research (2200200)	25.00	2.35	10.00	6.00	..
3.	CDP-3 Community Development (Core Budget) (2200300)	75.00	17.49	..	..	..
4.	CDP-4 Strengthening of Block Level Agency. (2200400)	45.80	..	5.00	6.00	..
5.	CDP-5 Strengthening of the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats (2200500)	337.00	..	127.00	88.00	..
×6.	RDD-7 Integrated village Environment improvement programe (2145100)	44.00	61.00	70.00	72.00	..
Total		529.00	80.84	212.00	172.00	..

× Transferred from Rural Development.

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1. In Gujarat, agriculture is the back-bone of the State's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 20% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Government and private) at present. Good monsoon, thus augers prosperity for Gujarat and a bad one leads to real disaster. Despite it's needs, Gujarat is one of the State in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. Moreover there are physical limitations about the available storage and diversion sites for economic and optimum exploitation of the resources. They are either not available or are inadequate in view of the flat nature of the terrain in the region where principal rivers flow.

3.1.1.2. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. As regards ground water resources, they are so relatively limited without augmentation by the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. In fact, some of the ground water resources have been depleted specially in Maehsana district (where control on the sources tapping ground water is called for) and the coastal parts of Saurashtra where the advancing ingress of salinity into the ground water has reduced potentially fertile soils into marginally productive or unproductive soils. The precise assessment of ultimate irrigation potential by ground water in alluvial and rocky tracts depends upon several factors and studies covering the whole of Gujarat which are yet to be made. Development of ground water potential through private sector is an important factor. This will govern the pattern of ground water potential creation and utilisation. However, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by ground waters. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential of the State as reassessed (April, 1984) works out to 64.88 lakh hectares. The details and the status of development at the end of March, 1986 are given in the table below :—

(Lakh Hectares)			
Item	Ultimate irrigation potential	Harnessed potential (June, 1986)	Maximum utilisation
(A) Surface Water			
1. Major and Medium Schemes based on Surface Waters (without Narmada)	18.00	10.92	6.78
2. Narmada Project (including Conjunctive Use)	17.92	..	..
3. Minor Irrigation Schemes	3.48	1.68	0.94
Total : (A)	39.40	12.60	7.72
(B) Based on ground waters	25.48	18.51	15.61
TOTAL	64.88	31.11	23.33

3.1.1.3. It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 48% while the surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 31.93%. The total cultivable area in the State is 124.45 lakh hectares and with the present potential created and irrigation (utilisation) achieved, these percentages are 25% and 18.53% respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one third.

2. Review of Progress

3.1.2.1. The following table indicates the physical achievement by way of creating irrigation potential and level of utilisation by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, Two Annual Plans, Sixth Five Year Plan and first two years of Seventh Five Year Plan.

(In lakh hectares)

Plan Period	Irrigation potential created (cumulative)	Maximum utilisation achieved (cum.)
At the end of the Fifth Plan (1974-78)	9.24	5.01
At the end of the two Annual Plans (1978-80)	8.62	5.29
At the end of the Sixth Plan (1980-85)	10.61	6.63
At the end of 1985-86	10.92	6.78
At the end of 1986-87 (Likely)	11.30	6.98

1.3 programme For 1987-88 ;

3.1.3.2. For the Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 28370 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88. The broad break-up is as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No	Item	Outlay for 1987-88
I.	<i>World Bank Aided Projects</i>	
	(A) Major composite projects (6)	5000.00
	(B) Medium Line of Credit (29)	7400.00
II.	Ongoing Major Projects (2)	500.00
III.	Ongoing Medium Projects (42)	1340.00
IV.	New Schemes (22)	120.00
V.	Other Programmes	1470.00
	Total I to V	15830.00
VI.	Sardar Sarovar Project	12350.00
	Total	28180.00
VII.	Flood Control	190.00
	Grand Total	28370.00

3.1.3.2. Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand and keeping in view the overall targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the targets of creating 40000 hectares of an additional irrigation potential and 20,000 hectares of utilisation have been fixed for the year 1987-88. The level of achievements of potential and utilisation will be as under :—

Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 Likely	1987-88 (Targets)
Potential	Lakh hectares	10.61	10.92	11.30	11.70
Utilisation	-do-	6.63	6.78	6.98	7.18

3.1.4. Details of programmes for 1987-88

3.1.4.1. The overall programme for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is divided into different groups. They are discussed in details as under :—

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.4.2. This project is the life-line of Gujarat. Agreements for the loan/credit have been signed with the World Bank in May, 1985 which have come into effect from 6th January, 1986. For purchase of turbine-generator sets for river bed power house, a loan agreement for 2850 million Yen (about Rs. 15 crore) has been signed in November, 1985 with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan which have come into effect from 13th January, 1986. An outlay of Rs. 12350 lakh is provided for this project for the Annual Plan 1987-88 towards the share of Gujarat under Water Development Sector. The gross outlay of this project including share of other beneficiary States (i.e. Rs. 8763 lakh) and Power Sector of the State (i.e. Rs. 1466 lakh) will be Rs. 22579 lakh during 1987-88.

World Bank Aided Projects

3.1.4.3 Assistance from World Bank, under two different groups (1) Major Composite Projects and (2) Medium Irrigation Projects is available at present.

Major Composite Projects

3.1.4.4 Damanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD Components including modernisation), Karjan Training Institution and Saurashtra Coastal Prevention of Salinity Ingress Projects have been accepted for assistance by the World Bank under this group. Considering the importance and requirements of funds for reconstruction of Machhu-II Project, negotiations were made with the World Bank for inclusion of this project in this group. Accordingly World Bank has given its clearance and accepted Machchhu II and Machchhu-I Dam Rehabilitation under this group for assistance. The latest estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 49934 lakh. The agreement was signed in May, 1980 for the credit of 175 million U. S. dollars for these projects. An expenditure of Rs. 31841 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1987. This is exclusive of Rs. 2018 lakh as U.T. Share. An outlay of Rs. 5000 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Total outlay of Rs. 50.00 crore under this programme includes following :—

- (i) Field Channels Rs. 100 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakh each for Karjan and Damanganga)
- (ii) Command Area Roads Rs. 100 lakhs (Rs. 50 lakh each for Karjan and Damanganga)

3.1.4.5. Outlay for field channels has been made since 100% of the eligible expenditure is reimbursible as per provision of the credit. Outlay proposed will cater to the needs of about 10,000 hectares of irrigation potential out of the cumulative potential of about 38,000 hectares which will be created against these projects at the end of June, 1986.

3.1.4.6. Command Area Roads activity is done by the Roads and Buildings Department for Damanganga and Karjan Projects. Outlay has been proposed to maintain tempo of works in progress under this sector.

3.1.4.7. On-going schemes included in this Group requires research and studies consistent with the problems involved. This will include model studies, remote sensing techniques and finalising scope of works in case of canal lining both for new schemes, as well as modernisation schemes involving canal lining needs under wet or canal flow conditions. Energy dissipation measures has to be finalised consistent with geological features on site to have efficient hydraulic performance which can be finalised through Hydraulic Model Studies. All such works form part of the project works for which specific provision has been made as below for carrying out such studies and testing in GERI, Vadodara. This provision is included in the total outlay provided in each case.

Project	Type of Research	Outlay provided
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakh)
Karjan	Hydraulic model study for aeration gallery design	10
Damanganga	Canal lining study and Cathodic protection studies	10
Ukai-Kakrapar	"Ulomat" study with indigenous fabric or living in under water conditions	20
Salinit Ingress	Remote sensing for monitoring of coastal environments	30
Machhu-I & II	Hydraulic model studies for energy dissipation system	20

Medium Line of Credit

3.1.4.8 This group includes in all 29 schemes, 6 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. Remaining 23 schemes are continuing schemes. The latest estimated cost of these 29 projects works out to Rs. 80992 lakh. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.1.4.9 An agreement for credit assistance of 85 million dollars was signed with the World Bank in July, 1978 and for 30 million dollars with US AID in August, 1978, for the medium irrigation projects. The extended agreement period has also been over by June 1984. The ultimate aim of the World Bank for releasing the credit assistance was to introduce a stable water management system based on the principle of equity and scheduled allocation of water as per the size of the holding of the farmer. The construction of only dam works was almost completed on most of the schemes by June, 1984 but the net work systems were very much lagging behind the schedule, which in turn, defeated the above purpose of the World Bank.

3.1.4.10 In view of the above, the inception of the further credit had become obligatory. Accordingly the new credit (No. 1496 IN) as a whole, was further introduced and a new agreement for the credit assistance of 172 M was signed in July, 1984 and has become effective upto the end of the year 1989, for all the 29 medium irrigation schemes included in the old credit. An expenditure of Rs. 50472 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1987. Machhan-Nallah and Ver-II Projects will be physically completed as planned during 1986-87.

3.1.4.11. However, a token amount of Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 40 lakh have been provided for payments of final bills and liquidating the liabilities of project works. Considering the balance requirements for Kelia and Uben Projects an outlay of Rs. 183 lakh and Rs. 160 lakh has been fully provided respectively so as to complete these two projects during the year 1987-88.

3.1.4.12 An outlay of Rs. 200 lakh has been provided for the execution of field channels on similar consideration as discussed for the schemes in Major Composite Group. This will cater to the need of about 20,000 hectares of created irrigation potential.

3.1.4.13. The works of construction of field Channels will be taken up in ten projects viz. (1) Machhundri, (2) Sukhi, (3) Watrak, (4) Deo, (5) Bhadar (PMS), (6) Panam (7) Modernisation of Canals in Six Projects, (8) Kelia, (9) Machhannala, (10) Ver-II. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh for each project for this activity has been provided which is 100% reimbursible by the World Bank.

3.1.4.14. Schemewise outlays provided for Venu-II, Aji-II, Und (Jivapur), Demi-II and Aji-III includes provision of Rs. 65 lakh for research studies to be undertaken by GERI, Vadodara, on similar considerations as discussed in case of Projects under World Bank aided Major Composite Group.

3.1.4.15 For the projects in this group, an outlay of Rs. 7400 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Ongoing Medium Irrigation Schemes (42 Nos.)

(Non-World Bank Aided)

3.1.4.16. There are 42 schemes in this Group. The total estimated cost of these schemes is about Rs. 16786 lakh. The total likely expenditure upto the end of March, 1987 will be about Rs. 12741 lakh. In all there were 43 nos. of ongoing schemes included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 under this Group. Machchhu-II Project has been accepted by World Bank for assistance during the last year, as such the same is now included under the group of major composite projects with World Bank aid.,

3.1.4.17 Out of these 42 ongoing schemes, 24 were planned for completion during the year 1986-87. Based on the latest review taken in the matter, it was ascertained that it will be possible to complete 19 medium irrigation schemes during the year. It may not be possible to complete the schemes Sonmati Iswaria, Bangawadi, Rangmati and Dai-Minsar mainly because of land acquisition aspects and balance requirements of canal works. These five schemes will be completed in 1987-88.

3.1.4.18 Remaining 18 schemes are at different levels of achievements. It is planned to complete Jangadia Scheme of Kachchh district. Full spillover need of Rs. 75 lakh has been proposed to ensure completion during 1987-88.

3.1.4.19 Thus, an over all picture of ongoing schemes included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 and 1987-88 is summarised below.

1986-87.	73 ongoing schemes
	21 schemes to be completed
	52 Balance ongoing schemes.
1987-88.	8 Schemes planned to be completed viz.
	Kelia (W.B.)
	Uben (W.B.)
	Iswaria
	Bangawadi
	Rangmati
	Dai-Minsar
	Sonmati
	Jangadia
	44 Schemes will spill into 1988-89.

New Schemes of Initial Stage

3.1.4.20. In tune with the approach and guidelines for the Seventh Five Year Plan and keeping in view the fact that as may as 15 medium irrigation schemes out of 21 nos. to be completed during the year 1986-87 are from Saurashtra and Kachchh region, which are drought prone areas and where benefit of Sardar Sarovar Project will not reach in near future, it has been decided by Government to take up two Medium Irrigation Schemes in Saurashtra. Six schemes, one in each district, namely Falku, Limbali, Ozat (Dharfad), Und-II, Vadia and Motisar Patiyali have been started with departmental machinery in December 1986. Remaining four Schemes will be taken up on availability of funds. Provision of Rs. 20 lakh each have been provided. Thus, total provision of Rs. 120 lakh have been provided for preliminary works in these projects during the year 1987-88.

Drainage

3.1.4.21 With the rapid progress of irrigation agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils, the problem of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are costing Rs. 2033 lakh and Rs. 1946 lakh respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2125 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3873 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March 1987, For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 330 lakh is provided.

Modernisation of existing Irrigation Channels :

3.1.4.22 In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of the State, modernisation of the earlier plan project specially canal system has been given a high priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. This programme is therefore, included under the World Bank Programme under Medium Line of Credit and also under Major Composite Project. The details of the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, likely expenditure upto the end of March, 1987 and an outlay provided for the year 1987-88 are as under :

Name of the Programme	Outlay in Seventh Plan	Likely Expenditure upto the end of 1986-87	Outlay for 1987-88
World Bank Programme			
Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project	900	4344	600
Projects under Medium Line 'of Credit (6 medium schemes)	3900	6655	980
Total	4800	10999	1580

3.1.4.23. Over and above the schemes mentioned above under the World Bank aid programme the modernisation programme of other schemes is also taken up. The cost of these works is estimated at Rs. 3056 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 485 lakh has been provided for this programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 1094 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1987 and for the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay of Rs. 1680 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

Water Development Services

3.1.4.24. This provides for survey and investigation of irrigation projects and also for research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara. The tempo on the irrigation activities can be maintained only if a shelf of schemes, properly investigated and processed upto construction stage are kept ready well in advance. Unfortunately, this aspect has not been given due importance in the earlier plans, perhaps because of the availability of good storage sites affording construction of economical schemes, smaller size of the outlay earmarked for the water development sector etc. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the schemes will have to be searched out. Suitable design solution for over coming the complicated site problems if any, will have to be evolved. This is a time consuming process and will be possible only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. At present two investigation circles are entrusted with the work of investigation.

3.1.4.25. The Government of India has directed that adequate provision should be made for research schemes in the five year plan. The Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara is doing a pioneer work in the field of engineering. A number of research projects are also undertaken by this Institute for which the State Government has to participate with the Government of India. The various hydraulic model studies pertaining to Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project are being carried out by this Institute. Looking to the type and size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 4514 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1987. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 550 lakh is provided of which Rs. 300 lakhs is for Gujarat Engineering Research Institute and Rs. 250 lakh for Water Resources Investigation Circles.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion

3.1.4.26. The National Commission on Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control schemes. These recommendations are kept in view while framing the revised Master Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3322.41 lakh is likely to be incurred upto March, 1987. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakh is provided for this programme for the year 1987-88.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.1.4.27. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimension. Currently an area of as much as 10.65 lakh hectares is affected with a population of about 13.29 lakh. The number of wells affected comes to 43000. Under the World Bank programme an expenditure of Rs. 3833 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1987. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 820 lakh is provided. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is provided for the works not covered under the World Bank programme for the year 1987-88.

Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak

3.1.4.28. With a view to have better management of irrigation it is necessary that a few number of farmers are covered under one outlet. It is also necessary to have shorter field channels from last Government outlet to the farmers field so that such field channels are managed properly by the farmers. To achieve this, it is necessary to extend the existing point of supply to the fields so as to reduce the present area of 40 Ha. chak to a manageable area of 8 Ha. chak. The Planning Commission has also directed in October, 1979 that irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost.

3.1.4.29. By the end of June 1987 an irrigation potential of 11.30 lakh hectares will be created. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 155 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March 1987. An outlay of Rs. 130 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for this programme.

Extension and Improvements

3.1.4.30. For extension and improvement works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs. 1112. lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1987. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is provided.

Steps for increasing utilisation

3.1.4.31. The Department has reviewed the actual area available for irrigation on the major and medium irrigation projects completed so far. It has been found that in the area of 10.92 lakh hectares the irrigation potential have been created by June, 1986. However actual irrigation is to the extent of 6.78 lakh hectares. With a view to bridge the gap between the created irrigations potential and its utilisation the department has taken the following steps/programmes.

(a) On farm development works are proposed to be carried out in the entire command area of the irrigation projects completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and 50% of the area to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Optimum targets are fixed at the level of Chief Engineer and their achievements are monitored from time to time.

(c) The rotational water distribution system is introduced in about one lakh hectares so far and the programme is continuing.

(d) The formation of Water Cooperative Societies under the command areas is encouraged.

(e) So far, four Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the State and creation of the fifth Area Development Authority is under consideration.

(f) Intensive training programme in water management for in service Engineers and Officers of Agriculture Department is undertaken through Water and Land Management Institute.

3.1.5. An Outline of Important Projects

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.5.1. During the year 1987-88, the activities proposed under each unit of the project will be as under :—

Unit-I : Main Dam and App. works

3.1.5.2. The construction of the concrete gravity main dam for Sardar Sarovar project amounting to Rs. 320 crore will be in progress. Also the construction of Vadgam saddle dam will be in progress. Procurement and installation of instruments for the main dam and seismological instruments around the reservoir will be on hand. The fabrication and supply crest radial and other gates will be taken on hand. Construction of rockfill dams between reservoir and main canal will be in progress. Rehabilitation of 10 villages in Gujarat and 6 villages in Maharashtra will be on hand.

Unit-II : Main Canal

3.1.5.3. Lining works between 0 to 21 km. and construction of Head Regulator and C. D. works upto 21 km. will be in progress. Also, works of irrigation bye-pass tunnel will be taken up during the year.

3.1.5.4. The earth work, lining and structures in the reaches between km. 21 to 50 and km. 50 to 82 will be in progress. ICB tender for the work of main canal in the reaches between km. 82 to 108 will be finalised and works would commence.

Unit-III : Hydro-Power works

3.1.5.5. Fabrication of pen-stock liner for both the power houses and civil works of underground river bed power house will continue. Erection of pen-stock in pressure shaft will be started. Fixing of agencies for civil works of Garudeshwar Weir and excavation for switch yard will be fixed and works would commence. Fabrication of Trash rack, draft tube and stop log gates for both the power houses will be started. The concreting for the civil works of canal head power house and Vadgam saddle dam proper will be taken up. Procurement of E.O.T. cranes and supply of T. G. sets will be on hand.

Group-IV : Branches and Distribution System

3.1.5.6. Construction of Miyagam Branch km. 0 to 19 will be in progress. Also the construction of Jambusar Branch will be on hand. The ICB tenders for constructing Vadodara Branch km. 0 to 21, Miyagam Branch, Km. 43 to 72, Por and Untiya Branch canals. etc. and ICB tenders for Kundhela branch will be finalised and construction of these branches will be taken up on hand.

3.1.5.7. Survey and investigation works of other branches and distribution system will continue and preparation of plans and estimates of these branches/distribution system will be on hand. Land acquisition procedures for branches of Phase-I will be on hand.

General

3.1.5.8. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings in the command area will be on hand.

Karjan :

3.1.5.9. This is a World Bank aided project under the major composite group located on the river Karjan near village Jitgadh of Nandod Taluka of Bharuch District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 17520 lakh. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 77600 hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. An important strategy on the project would be to push through the canal in progress.

3.1.5.10. Work on masonry and concrete dam is completed to the extent of 94%. The work of fabrication of gates is in progress. During the year 1986-87, it is planned to complete the work on head works. The distribution system is also likely to progress further. The command area roads will be nearing completion.

3.1.5.11. An expenditure of Rs. 8559 lakh has been incurred upto the end of March 1985. During the year 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 1861 lakh has been incurred, whereas an outlay of Rs. 1730 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87. Thus, the total likely expenditure upto the end of March 1987 will be about Rs. 12150 lakh.

3.1.5.12. During the year 1987-88, the remaining works on the left bank main canal will be completed in the length of about 48 kms. The distribution system in an area of about 12,000 hectares will also be completed. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 1,900 lakh is provided for this project.

Damanganga :

3.1.5.13. This is a multi-purpose Inter-State project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro power generation. The project which is in the major composite group under World Bank Aid is located on the river Damanganga near village Madhuban of Dharampur Taluka of Valsad District. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 15480 lakh. Irrigation potential of this project is about 56600 hectares. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra, Nagarhaveli and Daman. Upto March, 1986, the earthen dam was practically completed. The work of distribution system is completed in an area of about 17,000 hectares. During the year 1986-87 it is planned to complete the head works, right bank main canal and left bank main canal-about 90% of the work.

3.1.5.14. An expenditure of Rs. 10756 lakh has been incurred upto the end of March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 751 lakh has been incurred, whereas an outlay of Rs. 725 lakh has been provided for this project in the year 1986-87. Thus, the total likely expenditure upto the end of March 1987 will be about Rs. 12232 lakh. This is inclusive of Rs. 2016 lakh of share of union Territory.

3.1.5.15. During the year 1987-88, the remaining work of left bank main canal will be completed. The command area roads will also be completed. The distribution system in the remaining area of about 19,000 hectares will be completed. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 900 lakh is provided for this project as Gujarat irrigation Share.

Und-Jivapur

3.1.5.16. This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit located on the river Und near village Khokheri of Paddhari Taluka of Rajkot District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3181 lakh and an ultimate irrigation potential is 8000 hectares.

3.1.5.17. Upto March 1986 about 95% dam work is completed, whereas progress of main canal and distribution and other sub-head works is about 80%. During the year 1986-87, it is planned to complete major part of the dam works, main canal, distribution system and progress on other sub-head works shall be 90%, 72% and 90% respectively.

3.1.5.18. An expenditure of Rs. 1515 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 206 lakh has been incurred, whereas an outlay of Rs. 275 lakh has been provided for this project in the year 1986-87. Thus, the total likely expenditure upto the end of March, 1987 will be about Rs. 1996 lakh.

3.1.5.19. During the year 1987-88, the dam works are to be completed fully. The remaining works of main canal, distribution system and sub-head works will be in progress towards completion. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 397 lakh has been proposed for this project.

Machhu-II

3.1.5.20. This is not a new project but re-construction of project, Machhu-II. The head works of project were completed in all respect in the year 1971. In the year 1979, the heavy rains and floods in the river Machhu washed away the earthen dam partly causing considerable damage to the crop, land, people and property.

3.1.5.21. After enquiry into the disaster, it was decided to re-construct the dam again with an estimated cost of Rs. 8672 lakh. Considering the importance and huge requirement of funds, it was decided to pose this project for inclusion in the group of major composite project under World Bank aid in place of Hiran (Vadodara) project which has been decided to drop on technical grounds. Accordingly, this project was included in the major composite group in the year 1986-87. Upto March 1986, only 40% of the dam works and nearly 55% of other sub head works were completed. During the year 1986-87, about 55% of the dam works, main canals and sub-head works in full and only 30% of distribution system will be completed. An anticipated expenditure of Rs. 512 lakh has been incurred upto

the end of March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 267 lakh has been incurred whereas an outlay of Rs. 295 lakhs has been provided for this re-constuction work in the year 1986-87. Thus, the total expenditure upto the end of March, 1987 will be about Rs. 1074 lakhs.

3.1.5.22. During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to complete about 70% of the dam works and distribution syetm fully. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 550 lakh is provided, of which Rs. 75.00 lakh is for Rehabilitation of Machchhu-I Dam.

Jhuj

3.1.5.23. This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Kaveri near village Jhuj of Vansda Taluka of Valsad District. The project is in the tribal area. The latest estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 2499 lakh. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 15,008 hectares, Upto March 1986, the earth dam and the masonry spillway are practically completed. The main canal is completed upto 12 kms. and the distribution system is completed in 400 hectares upto 8 hectares. It is planned to complete the main canal and the distribution system in another 400 hectares during the year 1986-87.

3.1.5.24. The total expenditure incurred upto March, 1985 is Rs. 1529 lakh. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of about Rs. 126 lakh has been incurred. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakh has been provided. Thus, the total expenditure upto the end of March, 1987 will be Rs. 1855 lakh on this project.

3.1.5.25. During the year 1987-88, it is proposed to complete the canal system and the distribution system and it is also proposed to construct field channels in an area of about 25% of the command area. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh has been provided for this project for the year 1987-88.

Aji-II

3.1.5.26 This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit located on the river Aji near village Manharpur of Rajkot Taluka of Rajkot District. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1126 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 2380 hectares.

3.1.5.27 Upto March 1986, the dam works are fully completed, where as 50% works of main canal, 30% in distribution system and about 75% in other sub-head works have been completed. It is planned to complete works of main canal fully whereas distribution system and other sub-head works will be carried out towards completion.

3.1.5.28 An expenditure of Rs. 651 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 85 lakh has been incurred. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 140 lakh has been provided. Thus, upto the end of March, 1987 likely expenditure will be Rs. 876 lakhs.

3.1.5.29 During the year 1987-88, it is planned to complete the remaining works of distribution system and other sub-head works. The project is likely to be completed by the end of the year 1987-88. For this project, an outlay of Rs. 155 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Sipu

3.1.5.90 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit and is located on the river Sipu near Village Dhanera of Deesa Taluka of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of anti-desertification project. The latest estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 7,000 lakh and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 32,000 hectares. Upto March 1986, about 50% of the dam works are completed. The main canal work in part length is in progress and about 40% of the canal works have been completed. During the year 1986-87, it is planned to push the dam works. The works on main canal are planned to be completed if funds are available. Earth dam works of this project are partially entrusted to the departmental organization with machineries. Special type of technical problems and site conditions have been met with on right bank portion of earth dam. Solution of such a situation in consultation with C.W.C. has been given for the ongoing project works.

3.1.5.31 An expenditure of Rs. 1931 lakh has been incurred upto March 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 470 lakh has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 290 lakh has been provided for this project for the year 1986-87. Thus, the total likely expenditure on this project at the end of March 1987 will be Rs. 2691 lakh.

3.1.5.32 During the year 1987-88, earthen dam works will be completed. The works of masonry dam will be raised. The main canal works and other works will be taken up. For this project, an outlay of Rs. 710 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Sukhi

3.1.5.33 This is a World Bank aided Project under the medium line of credit located on the river Sukhi near village Sangoghra of Pavi-Jetpur Taluka of Vadodara District. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7151 lakh and an ultimate irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectare block on an average.

3.1.5.34 Upto March 1986, about 95% of the dam works have been completed, whereas the main canal, distribution system and other sub-head works have progressed upto 70%. During the year 1986-87 it is planned to complete 99% of the dam works. Main Canal, distribution system and progress in other sub-head works will also be advanced.

3.1.5.35 An expenditure of Rs. 5184 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 723 lakh has been incurred. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 502 lakh has been provided. Thus, the total expenditure of this project at the end of March, 1987 will be about Rs. 6409 lakh.

3.1.5.36 During the year 1987-88, the dam works will be completed fully and remaining other works of main canal, distribution system and other sub-head works will progress towards completion. An outlay of Rs. 690 lakh has been provided for this project for the year 1987-88.

Watrak

3.1.5.37 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Watrak near village Pahadia of Malpur Taluka of Sabarkantha District. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4303 lakh. The ultimate irrigation potential is about 18,000 hectares.

3.1.5.38 Upto March, 1986 about 90% of the dam works of the project are completed whereas progress achieved in respect of main canals and distribution and other sub-head works is about 70%. During the year 1986-87, it is planned to complete the dam works upto 95%. Main canal, distribution system and other works will progress considerably.

3.1.5.39 An expenditure of Rs. 2868 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1985. During the year 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 376 lakh has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 265 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87. Thus, the total expenditure of the project at the end of March, 1987 will be Rs. 3509 lakh.

3.1.5.40 During the year 1987-88, the dam works are planned to be completed. Remaining works of the main canal and other sub-head works will be completed upto 90%. An outlay of Rs. 470 lakh has been provided for this project for the year 1987-88.

Deo

3.1.5.41 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Deo near village Kuberpura of Halol Taluka of Panchmahals District. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 3530 lakh and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 10,000 hectares.

3.1.5.42 Upto March 1986, the dam works are practically completed and water is stored in the reservoir. The main canal works are also 90% completed. The progress achieved is about 60% in the distribution system. During the year 1986-87, it is planned to complete main canals works.

3.1.5.43 An expenditure of Rs. 2582 lakh has been incurred upto March 1985. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 259 lakh has been incurred. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 255 lakh has been provided. Thus, the total expenditure upto the end of March, 1987 will be Rs. 3096 lakhs.

3.1.5.44. During the year 1987-88, it is planned to complete almost all the remaining works of the canal. An outlay of Rs. 320 lakh has been provided for this project for the year 1987-88.

ANNEXURE

Annual Plan 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost	Expenditure upto 3/85	Expenditure during 1985-86	Outlay for 1986-87	Total (4+5+6)	Percentage of progress	Spillover as on 1-4-1987 (3-7)	Outlay 1987-88	Remarks
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11
World Bank Aided Projects										
(A) Major Composite Projects										
1.	Karjan	17520.00	8559.45	1860.96	1730.00	12150.41	69.35	5369.59	1900.00	
2.	Damunganga	15480.00	9045.70	568.15	600.00	10213.85	79.02	3247.72	900.00	
	U. T.		+1710.61	+182.82	+125.00	+2018.43	—	—	150.00	
3.	S. Jindiy Ingress	5493.00	2595.80	741.81	500.00	3837.61	69.86	1655.39	820.00	
4.	Ukai-Kakrapar	5749.00	3300.21	533.90	510.00	4344.11	75.56	1404.89	600.00	
5.	Training Institute	2020.00	—	90.67	130.00	220.67	10.92	1799.33	230.00	
6.	Maachhu-II	3572.00	612.26	267.43	295.00	1074.69	29.27	2597.31	475.00	
7.	Maachhu-I (Rehabilitation of Dam)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.00	
	TOTAL (A)	49934.00	24013.42	4062.92	3765.00	31841.34	67.81	16074.23	5000.00	
	U. T.		+1710.61	+182.82	+125.00	+2018.43			+150.00	
(B) Medium Line of Credit										
1.	Maachhannala (T)	1091.37	982.17	84.20	45.00	1091.37	100.00	—	30.00	Schemes is physically completed in 1986-87.
2.	Ver-II (T)	1351.11	1192.65	68.46	90.00	1351.11	100.00	—	60.00	—do—
3.	Kelia (T)	1297.74	924.23	71.51	119.00	1114.74	85.90	183.00	203.00	Schemes will be completed in 1987-88
4.	Panam	5653.64	4629.89	273.57	295.00	5198.46	91.95	455.18	350.00	—do—
5.	Sukhi	7151.33	5184.01	723.15	502.00	6409.16	89.62	742.17	690.00	
6.	Watrak	4302.76	2868.39	375.91	265.00	3509.30	81.56	793.46	470.00	
7.	Sukh Bhadar	1781.31	897.90	121.90	195.00	1214.80	68.20	566.51	250.00	
8.	Maachhundri	1598.01	912.27	83.69	125.00	1120.96	70.15	477.05	220.00	
9.	Kalubhar	1608.05	922.96	127.61	185.00	1235.57	76.84	372.48	200.00	
10.	Deo	3529.58	2581.87	258.71	255.00	3095.58	87.70	434.00	320.00	
11.	Venu-II	1683.49	685.11	59.96	160.00	845.07	50.20	838.42	265.00	
12.	Aji-II	1126.12	651.30	84.82	140.00	876.12	77.80	250.00	155.00	
13.	Und (Jivapur)	3181.21	1514.64	206.53	275.00	1996.17	62.75	1185.04	397.00	
14.	Bhadar (PMS)	2625.44	1899.26	144.18	150.00	2193.44	83.55	432.00	270.00	
15.	Sipu	7003.80	1930.98	470.19	290.00	2691.17	38.42	4312.63	710.00	
16.	Aji-III	2549.98	1304.13	149.59	175.00	1628.72	63.87	921.26	315.00	
17.	Mazam	1807.63	1193.84	144.46	130.00	1448.30	80.12	359.33	250.00	
18.	Dami-II	916.82	550.00	61.82	120.00	681.82	74.27	235.00	135.00	
19.	Kadaf	1597.03	1093.98	103.05	90.00	1287.03	80.09	310.00	200.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20. Guhai		3435.41	1307.43	309.04	202.00	1908.52	55.55	1526.89	510.00	
21. Zunkhari (T)		8649.80	195.65	31.84	2.00	229.49	2.65	8420.31	10.00	
22. Jhuj (T)		2409.31	1529.02	126.29	200.00	1855.31	74.23	644.00	250.00	
23. Ubon		995.06	679.16	55.90	100.00	835.06	83.92	160.00	160.00	
24. Modernisation of canals (3)		13553.00	5035.32	919.43	650.00	6354.75	49.09	6901.25	980.00	Scheme will be completed in 1987-88
Total (B)		80992.00	40646.21	5125.81	4700.00	50472.02	63.53	30519.98	7400.00	
TOTAL (A+B)		130023.00	64359.63	9188.73	8465.00	82313.36	64.14	46594.21	12406.00	
U. T.		—	+1710.61	+182.82	+125.00	+2018.43	—	—	150.00	

II. Ongoing Major Projects

1. Sabarmati	9300.00	7303.16	236.04	250.00	8352.20	87.00	1247.80	450.00		
2. Bajaj Sagar	4370.31	3719.82	—	50.00	3769.82	80.72	900.49	50.00		
Total		14270.31	11525.98	296.04	300.00	12122.02	84.95	2148.29	500.00	

III. Ongoing Medium Schemes

1. Pigut (T)	307.45	231.82	13.63	32.00	307.45	100.00	—	—	—	Scheme will be completed in 1986-87
2. Vaidy (T)	193.55	177.06	1.49	15.00	193.55	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
3. Nara	178.26	166.11	2.15	10.00	178.26	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
4. Goda Dharoi	270.33	230.70	19.66	20.00	270.36	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
5. Hiran (S)	631.41	600.90	15.51	15.00	631.41	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
6. Bhukhi	220.41	183.03	6.38	40.00	229.41	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
7. Rajawal	390.55	378.99	6.56	5.00	390.55	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
8. Mitti (Kachohh)	315.42	272.36	13.06	30.00	315.42	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
9. Lakhigam (T)	212.74	191.71	13.03	8.00	212.74	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
10. Karmal	308.89	274.58	14.31	20.00	308.89	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
11. Mithal	233.77	173.53	15.24	50.00	238.77	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
12. Barohiya	83.15	66.83	4.32	12.00	83.15	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
13. Don	128.03	104.04	3.99	20.00	128.03	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
14. Himirpara	223.24	197.18	11.06	15.00	223.24	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
15. Lakhanka	284.02	255.89	9.03	20.00	284.92	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
16. Edilwada (T)	245.55	202.44	13.11	30.00	245.55	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
17. Fatehghadh	118.85	112.05	1.80	5.00	118.85	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
18. Malghadh	127.26	92.29	24.97	10.00	127.26	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
19. Kalaghogha	140.90	118.93	1.97	20.00	140.90	100.00	—	—	—	-do-
20. Sonmati	246.20	203.18	6.02	37.00	246.20	100.00	—	40.00	—	Scheme will be completed in 1987-88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Bangawadi	330.14	195.75	54.39	50.00	300.14	90.65	30.00	30.00	Scheme will be completed in 1987-88
22.	Rangmati	223.24	141.92	10.32	25.00	177.24	79.23	46.00	46.00	-do-
23.	Dai (Minsar)	686.16	547.63	66.53	25.00	639.16	93.12	47.00	47.00	-do-
24.	Ishwaria	230.58	153.89	19.69	25.00	198.58	85.91	32.00	32.00	-do-
Total 1 to 24		6345.03	5302.81	348.22	539.00	6190.03	97.53	155.00	195.00	
25.	Harnav-II (T)	625.99	335.59	89.65	90.00	515.24	82.43	110.75	75.00	
26.	Sani	973.34	233.57	81.69	85.00	400.26	41.12	573.08	160.00	
27.	Anipur	540.35	289.39	35.96	32.00	357.35	66.14	183.00	60.00	
28.	Jang dia	237.42	140.38	15.04	7.00	162.42	68.42	75.00	75.00	will be completed in 1987-88
29.	Kabatari (T)	457.21	276.59	46.92	34.00	357.21	78.13	100.00	40.00	
30.	Sunkara (T)	201.73	73.55	1.54	1.00	76.09	37.72	125.64		Dropped
31.	Dhali (T)	328.89	107.64	36.01	50.00	198.65	58.88	155.24	70.00	
32.	Umria (T)	433.00	271.63	32.37	20.00	324.00	74.83	109.00	30.00	
33.	Shedhi Br. MRBC	1443.68	860.38	83.30	140.00	1083.68	75.07	360.00	250.00	
34.	Lift Irr.	389.67	154.87	—	10.00	164.87	44.60	204.80	39.00	
35.	Chopadvav (T)	499.00	355.75	34.59	15.00	405.34	81.24	93.66	35.00	
36.	Khambhala	469.71	84.53	54.80	30.00	169.33	36.05	300.38	70.00	
37.	Raidy	468.87	258.23	54.59	30.00	352.87	75.26	116.00	50.00	
38.	Vrajuni	313.75	168.99	41.91	10.00	220.90	70.41	92.85	56.00	
39.	Muktेशwar	1600.00	531.94	139.59	65.00	736.53	46.03	863.47	100.00	
40.	Falla (Kankavati)	414.30	186.95	6.60	30.00	223.55	53.96	190.75	38.00	
41.	Kakadiamba	504.00	260.15	28.10	36.00	324.25	64.34	179.75	36.00	
42.	Nyari-II	560.00	357.46	105.74	20.00	483.20	86.29	76.80	57.00	
Total 25 to 42		10440.91	4957.64	888.10	705.00	6550.74	62.74	3890.17	1145.00	
Grand Total (1 to 42)		16785.94	10200.45	1236.32	1244.00	12740.77	75.90	4045.17	1340.00	

IV. New Schemes

1	Und-II	897.00	..	0.07	..	0.07	..	896.93	20.00	
2	Ozit (Drafad)	542.00	..	0.26	..	0.26	..	541.74	20.00	
3	Veradi	321.57	1.50	1.19	..	2.69	..	318.88	..	
4	Mān (T)	1368.90	50.41	1.22	..	51.63	3.80	1317.19	..	
5	Ani (T)	1004.96	15.67	0.30	..	15.97	1.59	988.99	..	
6	Goma	952.01	01.00	3.36	..	64.36	6.72	887.65	..	
7	Valan (T)	1002.30	65.01	1.01	..	66.02	6.58	936.28	..	
8	Loliyana	284.00	..	..	..	..	..	284.00	..	
9	Bakrol	1037.99	5.13	0.21	..	5.34	..	1030.65	..	
10	Kaniyad	151.10	..	..	..	..	..	151.10	..	
11	Dared (Milana)	651.10	..	..	..	..	..	651.10	..	
12	Silambar (T)	3032.23	2.44	..	..	2.44	..	3059.79	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	Limbali	430.00	..	..	..	..	..	430.00	20.00	
14	Ramnath (Vadia)	459.20	0.10	..	..	0.10	..	459.10	20.00	
15	Aji-IV	776.10	0.01	..	..	0.01	..	776.09	..	
16	Gunda	335.10	..	..	..	..	..	335.10	..	
17	Mithapur (Falku)	981.10	..	..	..	..	..	981.10	20.00	
18	Michhu-III	456.10	..	..	..	..	..	456.10	..	
19	Ozat	1910.10	..	..	..	..	..	1910.10	..	
20	Kali-II (T)	618.00	..	0.23	..	0.23	..	617.77	..	
21	Ubou-II	1087.10	..	..	..	..	..	1087.10	..	
22	Sringpur Gala	451.00	..	..	..	..	..	451.00	..	
23	Motisar Poliyati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	
Total (1 to 22)		18828.96	201.27	7.85	..	209.12	..	18619.84	120.00	
Total I to IV		180811.21	86647.35	10728.54	10005.00	107385.27	..	71407.51	14100.00	
U.T.		..	+1710.61	+182.82	+125.00	+2018.43	..	..	+150.00	
V. Other Programmes										
1	Extension of channels, 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. chak	..	54.11	27.18	74.00	155.29	..	..	130.00	
2	Water Development services	..	3649.87	424.35	440.00	4514.22	..	..	560.00	
3	Drainage	..	3500.89	221.90	250.00	3972.79	..	..	330.00	
4	Modernisation of canals (other than W.S.)	..	1042.64	11.06	40.00	1093.70	..	..	100.00	
5	Prevention of Salinity (other than W.B.)	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	10.00	
6	Extension & Improvement	..	986.18	75.58	50.00	1111.76	..	..	50.00	
7	Special Requirements for completed projects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(A) Major	..	30571.59	312.18	235.00	31118.77	..	..	} 300.00	
	(B) Medium	..	2978.33	59.24	25.00	3062.57	..	..
Total (1 to 8)		..	42783.61	1131.49	1124.00	40539.10	..	..	1470.00	
Grand Total I to V		180811.21	129430.94	11860.43	11133.00	152424.37	..	..	15830.00	
U.T.		..	+1710.61	+182.82	+125.00	+2018.43	..	..
VI. Salar Sarcver.										
	(A) State Plan	452000.00	20634.36	3212.00	6852.00	3175.20	..	421820.04	12350.00	
	(I) Beneficiaries Share.	109200.00	6976.16	2541.45	9305.00	18822.61	..	90377.39	8703.00	
	(C) Power(G)	18100.00	1291.00	433.00	1678.00	3402.00	..	14018.00	1466.00	
Total S. S. P.		579300.00	28301.52	6287.45	17835.00	52403.97	..	526896.03	22579.00	
Grand Total :										
	State Plan	632811.21	149465.30	15153.53	17985.00	182003.73	..	..	28180.00	
	Beneficiaries Share.	109200.00	6976.16	2541.45	9305.00	18822.61	..	90377.39	8703.00	
	Power(G)	18100.00	1291.00	433.00	1678.00	3402.00	..	14018.00	1466.00	
	U. T.	..	+1710.61	182.82	125.00	2018.43	..	..	150.00	
VII. Flood Control										
		..	2984.36	168.06	170.00	5322.41	..	..	110.00	

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88.
WATER DEVELOPMENT
Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expendi- ture 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88	
				Outlay		Outlay	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Multipurpose Project.							
IRI--1.	Sardar Sarovar Project (350500)	108350.00 (8000.00)	3293.00	6852.00	12350.00	12350.00	
	Beneficiary State Share.	83190.000	2541.45	9305.00	8763.00	8763.00	
	Power.	14650.00	433.00	1678.00	1466.00	1466.00	
	Total	204190:00	6267.45	17835.00	22579.00	22579.00	
IRI--2.	D. N. S. (350200)	1400.000 (4000.00)	568.15	600.00	900.00	900.00	
	U. T. Share.	+ 550.00	+ 182.82	+ 125.00	150.00	150.00	
IRI--3.	Panam (350300)	1000.00 (1024.00)	273.57	295.00	350.00	350.00	
IRI--4.	S. barmati (3500100)	150.00 (794.00)	296.04	250.00	450.00	450.00	
IRI--5.	Bajaj Sagar (3500400)	250.00 (950.00)	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	
	Total A. State Share	109150.000 (86768.00)	4430.76	8047.00	14100.00	14100.00	
	Beneficiary share.	83190.00	2541.45	9305.00	8763.00	8763.00	
	Power	14650.00	433.00	1678.00	1466.00	1466.00	
	U. T.	+ 550.00	+ 182.82	+ 125.00	150.00	150.00	
B. Major and Medium Irrigation Projects							
I. Major Schemes							
IRI--6.	Kurjan (3505300)	3700.00 (6800.00)	1860.96	1730.00	1900.00	1900.00	
IRI--7.	Watrak (3505100)	950.00 (1434.00)	375.91	265.00	470.00	470.00	
IRI--8.	Sipu (3505200)	2000.00 (2000.00)	470.19	290.00	710.00	710.00	
IRI--9.	Sukhi (3505400)	1200.00 (1967.00)	723.15	502.00	690.00	690.00	
IRI-10.	Zankhari (T) (3505500)	10.00 (813.00)	31.84	2.00	10.00	10.00	
IRI-11.	Sidambar (T) (3605600)	1.00 (100.00)	..	..	..	..
	Total : B:I	7861.00 (13114.00)	3462.05	2789.00	3780.00	3780.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
II. Medium Schemes						
IRG-12.	Sukh Bhadar (3510600)	600.00 (853.00)	121.90	195.00	250.00	250.00
IRG-13.	Machhundri (3510700)	380.00 (686.00)	83.69	125.00	220.00	220.00
IRG-14.	Kalubhar (3511300)	400.00 (686.00)	127.61	185.00	200.00	200.00
IRG-15.	Machhanala (T) (3510300)	61.30 (100.00)	84.20	45.00	30.00	30.00
IRG-16.	Ver-II (T) (3510100)	121.00 (124.00)	68.46	90.00	60.00	60.00
IRG-17.	Deo (3511000)	570.00 (573.00)	258.71	255.00	320.00	320.00
IRG-18.	Venu-II (3510800)	477.00 (998.00)	59.96	100.00	265.00	265.00
IRG-19.	Aji-II (3514100)	390.70 (394.00)	84.82	140.00	155.00	155.00
IRG-20.	Und (Jivapur) (3511500)	900.00 (1667.00)	206.53	275.00	397.00	397.00
IRG-21.	Bhadar (Pms) (3511200)	334.00 (361.00)	144.18	150.00	270.00	270.00
IRG-22.	Aji-III (3515000)	740.00 (1246.00)	149.59	175.00	315.00	315.00
IRG-23.	Mazam (3512400)	370.00 (614.00)	124.46	130.00	250.00	250.00
IRG-24.	Demi-II (3514000)	180.00 (360.00)	61.82	120.00	135.00	135.00
IRG-25.	Hadaf (3512200)	180.00 (336.00)	103.05	90.00	200.00	200.00
IRG-26.	Guhai (3512300)	1300.00 (2128.00)	399.04	202.00	510.00	510.00
IRG-27.	Kelia (T) (3512800) @	170.00 (170.00)	71.51	119.00	203.00	203.00
IRG-28.	Jhuj (T) (3516000)	517.00 (477.00)	126.29	200.00	250.00	250.00
IRG-29.	Uben (3513400) @	249.00 (253.00)	55.90	100.00	100.00	100.00
IRG-30.	Harbhav II (T) (3510200)	115.00 (115.00)	89.65	80.00	75.00	75.00
IRG-31.	Pigut (T) (3510400) *	36.00 (42.00)	13.63	32.00	..	..
IRG-32.	Vaidy (T) (3510500) *	35.00 (25.00)	1.49	15.00	..	..
IRG-33.	Nara (3510900) *	49.00 (12.00)	2.15	10.00	.	.
IRG-34.	Suni (3511100)	375.00 (739.00)	81.69	85.00	100.00	100.00
IRG-35.	Amipur (3511400)	94.00 (103.00)	35.96	32.00	00.00	60.00
IRG-36.	Goda dharoi (3511600) *	12.00 (28.00)	19.66	20.00	..	..
IRG-37.	Hiran (S) (T) (3511700) *	12.00 (23.00)	15.51	15.00	.	.
IRG-38.	Jangadia (3511800) *	60.00 (79.00)	15.04	7.00	75.00	75.00

	2	3	4	5	6	7
IRG-39. Bhukhi (3512000) *		36.00 (45.00)	6.38	41.00	.	.
IRG-40. Rajwala (3511900) *		77.00 (20.00)	6.56	5.00	.	.
IRG-41. Mitti (Kachobb) (3512100) *		10.00 (35.00)	13.06	30.00	.	.
IRG-42. Lakhigam (T) (3512500) *		20.00 (18.00)	13.03	8.00	..	..
IRG-43. Kabutari (T) (3512600)		67.00 (123.00)	46.62	34.00	40.00	40.00
IRG-44. Sankara (T) (3512700)		10.00 (128.00)	1.54	1.00	— dropped—	
IRG-44. (Adj.) Motisar Patiyali		20.00	20.00
IRG-45. Dholi (T) (3512900)		224.00 (221.00)	36.01	50.00	70.00	70.00
IRG-46. Umariya (T) (3513000)		95.00 (78.00)	32.37	20.00	30.00	30.00
IRG-47. Shedhi Branch Ex.MRBC (3513100)		300.00 (461.00)	83.30	140.00	250.00	250.00
IRG-48. Lift Irrigation Scheme. (3513200)		125.00 (215.00)	..	10.00	39.00	39.00
IRG-49. Karmal (3513900) *		42.00 (25.00)	14.31	20.00	..	..
IRG-50. Mathal (3514300) *		150.00 (60.00)	15.24	50.00	..	..
IRG-51. Chopad Vav, (T) (3514500)		20.00 (44.00)	34.59	15.00	35.00	35.00
IRG-52. Barechia (3515400) *		75.00 (15.00)	4.32	12.00	..	..
IRG-53. Don (3515800) *		40.00 (23.00)	3.99	20.00	..	..
IRG-54. Khambhada (3514700)		265.00 (358.00)	54.80	30.00	70.00	70.00
IRG-55. Bungawadi (3515200) @		180.00 (110.00)	54.39	50.00	20.00	30.00
IRG-56. Hamirpara (3517300) *		96.00 (20.00)	11.06	15.00	..	..
IRG-57. Sonmati (3513600) @		27.00 (44.00)	6.02	37.00	40.00	40.00
IRG-58. Raidy (3514200)		63.00 (76.00)	54.59	30.00	50.00	50.00
IRG-59. Rangimati (3516900) @		62.00 (25.00)	10.32	25.00	46.00	46.00
IRG-60. Vrajami (3513300)		150.00 (145.00)	41.91	10.00	56.00	56.00
IRG-61. Dai (Minsar) (3513700) @		20.00 (40.00)	66.53	25.00	47.00	47.00
IRG-62. Lakhanka (3513800) *		13.00 (24.00)	9.03	20.00	..	..
IRG-63. Edalwada (T) (3514400) *		20.00 (45.00)	13.11	30.00	..	..
IRG-64. Muktashwar (3514100)		172.00 (206.00)	139.59	65.00	100.00	100.00
IRG-65. Fatehgulh (3515500) *		11.00 (10.00)	1.80	5.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
IRG-36.	Falla (Kinkavati) (3516300)	125.00 (227.00)	6.60	30.00		38.00	38.00
IRG-37	Kakadimba (T) (3514600)	51.00 (46.00)	28.10	36.00		30.00	30.00
IRG-68.	Malgadh (3515300) *	21.00 (20.00)	24.97	10.00		..	..
IRG-69.	Kalaghogha (3516500) *	16.00 (25.00)	1.97	20.00		..	..
IRG-70.	Iswariya (3517400)	20.00 (32.00)	19.69	25.00		32.00	32.00
IRG-71.	Nyari-II (3515900)	170.00 (172.00)	105.74	20.00		27.00	27.00
IRG-72.	Und-II (3517100)	2.00 (897.00)	0.07	..		20.00	20.00
IRG-73.	Ozat (Dharwad) (3518200)	2.00 (542.00)	0.26	..		20.00	20.00
IRG-74.	Veradi (3516400)	1.00 (320.00)	1.19	..		..	..
IRG-75.	Michohhu II (3517000)	1250.00 (1832.00)	267.43	295.00		550.00	550.00
IRG-76.	Men (T) (3517700)	90.00 (1310.00)	1.22	..		..	..
IRG-77.	Ani (T) (3517800)	90.00 (989.00)	0.30	..		..	..
IRG-78.	Goma (3517900)	100.00 (891.00)	3.36	..		..	..
IRG-79.	Valin (T) (3518000)	8.00 (937.00)	1.01	..		..	..
IRG-80.	Dam on Namvantal (3518100)	1.00 (233.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-80.	Adj-Loliyana	..	..	..		..	..
IRG-81.	Bakrol (3514800)	3.00 (1083.00)	0.21	..		..	..
IRG-82.	Kaniyad (3516100)	1.00 (151.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-83.	Darod (Milana) (3516600)	1.00 (651.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-84.	Sangwadi (3515100)	1.00 (181.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-84.	Adj-(Limbali)	..	..	..		20.00	20.00
IRG-85.	Ramnath (3515700)	1.00 (459.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-85.	Adj. (Vadia)	..	..	..		20.00	20.00
IRG-86.	Aji-IV (3517000)	1.00 (776.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-87.	Ginda (3516300)	1.00 (334.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-88.	Michapur (3515300)	1.00 (100.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-88.	Adj. Falku	..	..	..		20.00	20.00
IRG-89.	Michohhu-III (3517200)	1.00 (456.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-90.	Ozat-II (3518200)	1.00 (100.00)	..	..		..	..
IRG-91.	Kali II (T) (3518400)	618.00 (-)	0.23	..		..	..

	2	3	4	5	6	7
RG-02. Uben II (3517500)	1.00 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	..
RG-03. Kajipur (3516100)	1.00 (60.00)	..	..	..	..	..
RG-04. Adji-Sarangpur Gula	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Schemes of Seventh Five Year Plan. (3520100)	90.00 (—)	..	..	..	..	..
Total B-II	13757.00 (23857.00)	3843.32	4235.00	6200.00	6200.00	6200.00
(C) Other Programmes						
RG-04. Drainage (3525200)	2125.00 (4320.00)	221.90	250.00	330.00	330.00	330.00
RG-05. Modernisation of Canals :						
(i) Ukai-K. krapar (3525351)	900.00 (900.00)	533.90	510.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
(ii) Medium line of Credit. (3525352).	3900.00 (8450.00)	919.43	650.00	980.00	980.00	980.00
(iii) Other than World Bank. (3525353)	485.00 (*)	11.06	40.00	100.00	100.00	160.00
Total IRG-95.	5285.00 (9350.00)	1464.39	1200.00	1680.00	1680.00	1680.00
RG-96. Flood Control and Anti Erosion works (3525400)	1200.00 (1200.00)	168.06	170.00	190.00	190.00	75.00
RG-97. Extension of Channels. Is from 40 Ha to 8 Ha. chak. (3525600)	900.00 (*)	27.18	74.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
RG-98. Extension & Improvement. (3525700)	300.00 (*)	75.58	50.00	50.00	50.00	..
RG-99. Water Development Services. (3525100)	1500.00 (1500.00)	424.35	440.00	550.00	550.00	..
RG-100. Prevention of Salinity Ingress (World Bank Aided). (3525500)	2400 (2400.00)	741.81	500.00	820.00	820.00	820.00
RG-101. Prevention of Salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank). (3525600)	1000.00 (*)	—	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
RG-102. Special Retirements for completed Major and Medium Schemes. (3525851/52)	725.00 (*)	371.42	260.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
RG-103. Training Institute (3526000)	@	90.67	130.00	230.00	230.00	..
Total-C.	15435.00 (19370.00)	3585.36	3084.00	4290.00	4290.00	3345.00
Grand Total A+B+C	146203.00 (148109.00)	15321.49	18155.00	28370.00	28370.00	27425.00
Beneficiary State share.	83190.00	2541.45	9305.00	8763.00	8763.00	8763.00
Power.	14650.00	433.00	1678.00	1466.00	1466.00	1466.00
U. T.	550.00	182.82	125.00	150.00	150.00	150.00

Obj 3)0835R*Note.—1. Figures in brackets in Col. 3 are the figures adapted by the Planning Commission.

2 * Shows provision included in the lump provision of Rs. 4120 l. kr.

3 @ Shows provision included in CAD sub-sector (CAD-11).

4 x Schemes will be completed in 1986-87.

5 * Schemes will be completed in 1987-88.

3.2. MINOR IRRIGATION

3.2.1. Introduction

3.2.1.1. Minor Irrigation plays an important role in irrigated farming. Minor Irrigation works though small, are numerous and give quick results. As many of them are taken up at the instance of the local public, they have a more pronounced public participation aspect resulting in maximum utility. They are comparatively of simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quick.

3.2.1.2. The annual rainfall in Gujarat varies from 25 cm. to 241 cm. The areas of Kachohh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat with comparatively lower rainfall have many small rivulets and streams. Minor Irrigation schemes can tap all these available natural resources providing irrigation facilities to such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal areas of Panchmaha's, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and some pockets in Bansi-kantha district etc. are mainly hilly tracks. Here also, due to the topography there is greater potential for Minor Irrigation works.

3.2.2. Types of Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.2.1. Minor Irrigation works comprise of the following—

- (a) Tanks, bandharas, check dams and percolation tanks.
- (b) Tubewells.
- (c) Lift Irrigation.
- (d) Assistance to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe cultivators in providing irrigation facilities.

3.2.3. Programme for 1987-88

3.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2080 lakh is provided for 1987-88 as under :

	(Rs. in lakh)
(1) Irrigation Department	
Minor Irrigation Schemes (Tanks, Bandharas check-dams, percolation Tanks.	1630
Tubewells	325
Lift Irrigation (GWRDC)	50
Sub-Total	2005
(2) Agriculture & Rural Development Department	
Assistance to weaker sections for providing irrigation facilities	60
(3) Co-operation Department	
Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme	15
Total	2080

Surface Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.3.2. During the year 1987-88, Rs. 1130 lakh are provided to create an additional irrigation potential of 10,000 hectares through Minor Irrigation works viz. tanks and bandharas while Rs. 500 lakh are provided for check-dams and percolation tank to create an additional irrigation potential of 500 hectares which is considered under ground water potential as per the advice of the Planning Commission.

Tubewells

3.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 325 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 for the tubewells programme to create an additional potential of 500 ha.

Irrigation (GWRDC)

32.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for Lift Irrigation schemes.

Grant of Subsidy to S.C. cultivators for irrigation facilities.

32.3.5. The object of the scheme is to grant subsidy to S.C. cultivators for construction of dug wells and installation of oil engine/electric motors/pump-sets so as to enable them to raise agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakh is provided with a target of 200 new wells and 400 pump-sets.

Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (TASP)

32.3.6. This scheme is proposed for giving subsidy to tribal farmers in tribal area for construction of new wells, installation of oil engine, electric motors, pump-sets and pipeline for increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income.

32.3.7. An outlay of Rs. 2.85 lakh with the target of 560 new wells, 1120 pump-sets and pipelines in the field of 100 tribal cultivators is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. cultivators residing outside tribal area.

32.3.8. The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to adivasi farmer and other scheduled tribe farmers residing outside tribal areas to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh with the target of 35 new wells and 20 pump-sets is provided for 1987-88.

Blasting Works of Irrigation Wells (GSLDC)

3.1.3.9. Minor Irrigation is most important factor in agriculture production. 23 percent of agricultural land is under irrigation in Gujarat. 2/3 of this irrigated area is covered by dug wells. Thus irrigation in Gujarat mainly depends upon dug-wells which is being carried out by 6 lakh wells. Out of this 4 lakh wells are located in rocky areas. To increase water level in this rocky wells, the hard rock in wells is being broken by blasting. The rocky areas are mainly in Saurashtra, Kachchh, Tribal areas and South Gujarat.

3.1.3.10. For the year 1987-88, the physical targets envisaged and outlays proposed in different 306 Minor Irrigation schemes are as under:—

Programme	Physical target (No. of shots)	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
Improvement of Irrigation wells by blasting in SCP	40,000	11.00
Improvement of Irrigation wells by blasting in TASP	40,000	4.00
Total : ..	80,000	15.00

3.1.3.11 Over and above this, an amount of Rs. 18.05 lakh is provided for the blasting and improvement of wells in non SCP(TASP) area.

Co-operative Lift Irrigation.

3.23.12. Lift Irrigation Schemes are taken up either on the bank of the rivers or nalas, where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon or on the wells. Minor Irrigation activities are organised in the form of lift irrigation societies. The Government gives 45% cost of scheme as subsidy is raised to 75% in tribal areas. The subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1,700 per acre. Government also gives managerial subsidy for employing technically competent hand to the extent of Rs.3,000 each year for first and second year and Rs. 2,000 for third and fourth year in tribal areas.

3.23.13. It is also proposed to give 75% cost of the scheme as subsidy to scheduled caste people's lift irrigation society, so as to encourage more and more SC members to join and also up co-op. lift irrigation schemes.

3.2.3.14. An amount of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88 and 36 new lift irrigation societies are proposed to be organised during the year.

Physical Targets

3.2.3.15. As a result of the above programmes, the targets for the Minor Irrigation sub-sector are as under :—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1984-85 Achievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target (cum)	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievement (cum)	Annual Plan 1986-87 Target (cum)	Annual Plan 1987-88 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 1987-88 Target (cum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. (A) Potential-Ground Water								
1.	Ground Water—Tubewells (ID)	'000 Ha.	228	298 (70)	245	246	246	247 (1)
2.	Dugwells (ARDD)	"	1529	1779 (250)	1531	1534	1534	1536 (2)
3.	Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt.)	"	64	82 (18)	75	78	78	81 (3)
Total : (A)			1821	2159 (338)	1851	1858	1858	1864 (6)
(B) Surface Water—Tanks and Bandharas (ID)								
Total : (A+B)—Potential			1983	2423 (440)	2019	2038	2038	2045 (16)
2. (A) Utilisation—Ground Water								
1.	Ground Water—Tubewells (ID)	'000 Ha.	112	154 (42)	146	147	147	148 (1)
2.	Dugwells (ARDD)	"	1374	1521 (147)	1376	1380	1380	1382 (2)
3.	Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt.)	"	38	49 (11)	39	41	41	41 (—)
Total : (A)			1524	1724 (200)	1561	1568	1568	1571 (3)
(B) Surface Water—Tanks and Bandharas (ID)								
Total : (A+B)—Utilisation			1617	1877 (260)	1655	1669	1669	1678 (9)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate net additions during the period.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Numbers	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87		1987-88	
				Outlay		Outlay	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

1	MNR-1 Tanks & Bandharas, Check dams, P.T. etc. (including lift irrigation by GWRDC (3600100 & 3001400))	7751.00	1098.32	1170.00		1680.00	1680.00
2	MNR-2 Tubewells and Ground Water, Survey and Investigation (3600200)	4989.00	1516.71	600.00		325.00	325.00
	Sub-Total : ID	12740.00	2615.03	1770.00		2005.00	2005.00

A. & R. D. DEPARTMENT

3	MNR-3 Grant of subsidy for Harijan, SC cultivators for irrigation facilities (3605172)	140.00	22.00	24.00		22.00	..
4	MNR-4 Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities including wells, pump-sets and pipelines (3605272)	160.00	1.30	5.40		2.85	..
5	MNR-5 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribal areas (3605372)	50.00	0.95	2.10		2.10	..
	other farmers for failed (72)	137.00	7.65	..		..	..
	Cost of irrigation (digging & boring)	25.00	..	11.20		18.05	..
	Cost of irrigation (digging & boring) for cultivators	45.00	0.12	6.00		11.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
9	MNR-9 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring for ST cultivators (3605600)	50.00	0.54	1.30		4.00	..
	Sub-Total : ARDD	607.00	32.56	50.00		60.00	..
CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT							
10	MNR-10 Co-operative Lift irrigation-subsidy (3610172)	70.00	16.11	8.50		10.50	..
11	MNR-11 Creation of Technical Cell for co-op. lift irrigation—subsidy (3610272)	30.00	..	2.50		3.70	..
12	MNR-12 Interest subsidy for loans to lift irrigation societies-Subsidy (3610372)	3.00	..	0.20		0.10	..
13	MNR-13 Working capital loan to lift irrigation societies-Loans (3610471)	5.00	..	0.80		0.70	0.70
	Sub-Total : C.D.	108.00	16.11	12.00		15.00	0.70
	GRAND TOTAL	13455.00	2663.70	1832.00		2080.00	2005.70

3.3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1. Introduction

3.3.1.1. Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation projects is a must. It is, therefore, very much important that integrated area development approach should be adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

3.3.2. Review of Progress

3.3.2.1. The important activities under this programme are :—

- (1) Field Channels
- (2) Warabandhi

3.3.2.2. The work used to be carried out till recently on behalf of the cultivators at their cost, consent of atleast 51% or more cultivators are required to be obtained before the work of field channel could be taken up. The cultivators were required to bear 50% of the cost of construction of field channels. Small and marginal farmers get some subsidy depending upon fulfilment of certain criteria. Cultivators are generally reluctant to give consent of taking up the work of field channels. Subsequently, it has been decided to construct field channels and warabandhi at Government cost with effect from 1st October, 1984. In Annual Plans, only field channels and warabandhi are included whereas land levelling and field drain works will be taken up from institutional funds.

3.3.2.3. The physical targets and achievements are as under :—

Item	1984-85 Base Year	Seventh Plan Targets	(In lakh hectares)		
			Cumulative achievement at the end of		
			1985-86	1986-87	1977-88
Field Channels	5.44	12.00 (6.56)	5.94 (0.50)	6.84 (0.90)	7.86 (1.02)
Warabandhi	1.60	8.45 (6.85)	2.72 (1.20)	3.92 (1.20)	5.67 (1.75)

(Figures in brackets show net targets and achievements)

3.3.2.4. This is an important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation against potential created.

3.3.3. Programmes for the year 1987-88

3.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1200 lakh is provided for 1987-88; to be supplemented by Rs. 1187-50 lakh of central share. The broad break-up is as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Outlay for 1987-88		
	State	Centre	Total
C.A.D. Organisation	387.50	387.50	775.00
Field Channels	457.00	457.00	914.00
Warabandhi	305.50	305.50	611.00
Demonstration and Extension Education	10.00	10.00	20.00
Others	40.00	27.50	67.50
	1200.00	1187.50	2387.50

Establishment of CAD Organisation

3.3.3.2. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, for establishment of Command Area Development Authorities, an outlay of Rs. 463.00 lakh as State Share has been provided. This covers administrative set-up at State level and at field level in the office of the Command Area Development Authorities to carry out onfarm development works. For these works, an outlay of Rs. 387.50 lakh is provided in the State Plan for the Year 1987-88. Against this outlay matching equal central assistance of Rs. 387.50 lakhs will be available.

OnFarm Development Works

3.3.3.3. Onfarm development works cover construction of field channels and warabandhi which are proposed under the State Plan. This is an important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential already created. Two Command Area Development Authorities have been established in the State in the year 1974 for carrying out OFD works on the projects. The projects which have been taken up for onfarm development works are :

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mahi-Kadana | 12. Mitti |
| 2. Ukai-Kakrapar | 13. Mathal |
| 3. Shetrunji | 14. Karad |
| 4. Bhadar | 15. Patadungri |
| 5. Machhu-I | 16. Hiran |
| 6. Panam | 17. Wankleshwar Bhey |
| 7. Dharoi | 18. Umaria |
| 8. Dantiwada | 19. Jojwa-Wadhvan |
| 9. Meshwo | 20. Deo |
| 10. Hathmati | 21. Karjan |
| 11. Damanganga | |

3.3.3.4. It is proposed to take up construction of field channels and warabandhi in all the 21 projects during 1987-88. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 762.50 lakh is provided under the State Plan. Equal matching central assistance of Rs. 762.50 lakhs will be available during the year 1987-88 which is shown in the following table.

Item	Total outlay	State share	Central Assistance	Total area to be covered
		Rs. In lakhs		(Ha.)
1. Field Channels	914.00	457.00	457.00	102000
2. Warabandhi	611.00	305.50	305.50	175000
Total ..	1525.00	762.50	762.50	..

Science and Technology (Research and Development)

3.3.3.5. Various studies, experiments and research activities and adaptive trials would need to be taken up so as to make optimum utilisation of the available resources. With a view to get maximum agricultural production per unit of land and per unit of water, activities to be undertaken would be as under:

- To study water losses by seepage in earthen and lined channels including research in lining materials.

— To study soil test crop response with a view to grow suitable crop depending on type of the soil available.

— To conduct adaptive experiments for new crops under irrigated condition.

— To conduct adaptive trials for improved varieties of crops.

— Evaluation programme.

3.3.3.6. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided in the State Plan for the year 1987-88. Equal amount will be available as central assistance.

Education and Training

3.3.3.7. The objective of the programme is to demonstrate water use and management practices and to impart training to the farmers in improved methods of cultivation by use of improved agricultural implements. For this programme, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88. The details are shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Activity	Annual Plan 1987-88 Outlay		
	State share	Central assistance	Total
Setting up of Soil and Water Management Centre (Pilot Project)	1.50	1.50	3.00
Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmers' field	5.00	5.00	10.00
Education through publicity	1.00	1.00	2.00
Education through agricultural extension	2.50	2.50	5.00
Total ..	10.00	10.00	20.00

Setting up of Water Cooperative Societies

3.3.3.8. Under this programme it is proposed to form Water Cooperative Societies in the State. Each society will be given an assistance of Rs. 10,000. Each water society may cover about 150 hectares of land. Thus, about 150 such societies can be given an assistance from the outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh provided for the year 1987-88. Equal central assistance is available for this activity.

Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water

3.3.3.9. Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the command areas of the irrigation projects so as to :

- lower ground water level;
- augment canal water with ground-water;
- supply water for crops during canal closure;
- supply water to lands having higher levels in the command areas.

3.3.3.10. It is also proposed to drill tubewells in the command areas. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been provided for this activity. This activity is entitled for Central assistance.

Introduction of Sprinklers/Drip System of Irrigation as Adaptive Trial.

3.3.3.11 With a view to encourage cultivators to adopt sprinklers and drip system of irrigation and to educate them in raising with this system, it is proposed to demonstrate use of sprinklers/drip irrigation system as adaptive trial. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided in the State Plan for the year 1987-88. Equal amount will be available as central assistance.

Reclamation of Saline land in the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects (Pilot Project)

3.3.3.12 With the introduction of irrigation and excessive use of water, good agricultural land get turned into saline. With a view to make studies to reclaim such land economically it would become necessary to set up a pilot project. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for this activity. No central assistance is available for this activity.

Soil Survey of the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects.

3.3.3.13 Soil surveys of the command areas of the completed projects become necessary some time after introduction of irrigation with a view to suggest cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is expected that about 3 lakh hectares may need post irrigation soil survey. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided as State Plan outlay for the year 1987-88. No central assistance is available for this scheme.

ANNEXURE

Outlays provided and Central assistance likely to be available during the year 1987-88

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Activity	Seventh Plan provision (State Share)	Outlay 1987-88		
			State Share	Central Assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation					
(i)	At State level	118.00	12.50	12.50	25.00
(ii)	At field level	220.00	55.00	55.00	110.00
(iii)	A. D. C. Office				
	(i) Adm. set up for carrying out O.F.D. works	125.00	320.00	320.00	640.00
	Sub-Total-1	463.00	387.50	387.50	775.00
2. OnFarm Development Works					
(i)	Field Channels	3281.50	457.00	457.00	914.00
(ii)	Warabandhi	1200.00	305.50	305.50	611.00
	Sub Total-2	4481.50	762.50	762.50	1525.00
3. Science and Technology					
		10.00	1.50	1.50	3.00
4. Education and Training					
(i)	Setting up of Soil and Water Management Centres	5.00	1.50	1.50	3.00
(ii)	Education through agricultural extension	20.00	2.50	2.50	5.00
(iii)	Education through publicity	5.00	1.00	1.00	2.00
(iv)	Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmers' field	20.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
	Sub Total-4	50.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
5. Setting up of water co-operative societies					
		250.00	15.00	15.00	30.00
6. Conjunctive use of ground and surface water (Drilling tubewell in command areas)					
		20.00	6.00	6.00	12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Introduction of sprinklar and drip system of irrigation	17.50	5.00	5.00	10.00
8.	Reclamation of saline land in the command area of irrigation projects	25.00	10.00	..	10.00
9.	Soil Survey of the command area of irrigation projects	150.00	2.50	..	2.50
10.	Establishment of Water and Land Management Institute	600.00	..	..	..
	Grand Total	6067.00	1200.00	1187.50	2387.50

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Command Area Development

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1985-86	1987-88		
				Outlay 1986-87	Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	CAD-1 Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation (3700151-152)	463.00	230.19	280.00	387.50	..
2.	CAD-2 On Farm Development Works (3700251-252)	4481.50	205.67	705.00	762.50	...
3.	CAD-3 Science & Technology (3700300)	10.00	..	..	1.50	..
4.	CAD-4 Education & Training (3700451-54)	50.00	2.53	11.00	10.00	..
5.	CAD-5 Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies (3700500)	250.00	1.09	7.00	15.00	..
6.	CAD-6 Conjunctive use of Ground & Surface Water (3700600)	20.00	..	3.00	6.00	..
7.	CAD-7 Introduction of Sprinklers & Drip system of Irrigation (3700700)	17.50	..	..	5.00	..
8.	CAD-8 Reclamation of Saline land in Command Areas of Irrigation Projects (3700800)	25.00	6.32	7.00	10.00	..
9.	CAD-9 Soil Surveys of the Command Areas of Irrigation Projects (3700900)	150.00	..	..	2.50	..
10.	CAD-10 Establishment of Water & Land Management Institute (3701000) £	600.00	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL		6067.00	445.80	1013.00	1200.00	..

£ Expenditure details are covered under Water Development Sector.

POWER DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Electricity is basic necessity of any modern society. The growth in demand for electricity in India since independence has been phenomenal. In spite of energy crisis and the development of other sources of energy, the demand for electric power will continue to grow. The development of power sector therefore, continues to be accorded the highest priority.

4.1.2. The progress of any society can be measured in terms of per capita electricity consumption. The per capita consumption in Gujarat was only 48 units in 1960-61 but has risen rapidly to 275 units in 1985-86. The actual total sale of electrical energy has gone up 20 times.

4.1.3. Since the inception of Gujarat State in May, 1960, substantial resources have been allocated to the power sector. This has enabled addition of substantial installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period.

4.1.4. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarised in the following table :

Year	Installed Capacity MW	Gen. M. Units	Units Sold M. Units	Villages Electrified No.	Pumps energised No.
1960-61	315	546	441	823	5401
1970-71	879	2976	2346	4987	67052
1979-80	2384	8255	6244	10867	202853
1984-85	3383.5	12375	8578	16049+96	292387
1985-86	3593.5	13274	9005	16957+96	317403

4.2. Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.

4.2.1. As per the estimates of the Twelfth Annual Power Survey Committee, power demand of the State is expected to reach 4038 MW by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Adopting most conservative and unrealistic norm of 64% peak availability factor, an installed capacity of 6309 MW is needed to meet this demand. This means about 2926 MW of installed Capacity will have to be added to Gujarat Power System. However, it will be possible to add only about 1700 MW to the System after allowing retirement. This means there will be a deficit of 1228 MW.

4.3. Review of Progress

4.3.1. The installed capacity at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period was 3383.5 MW. During 1985-86, the fourth 210MW thermal unit at Wanakbori Thermal Power Station was commissioned. Boiler light up for fifth unit was completed. Progress on other projects was maintained during the year. 675 circuit kilometers (ckms) of transmission lines comprising of 120 circuit kilometers of 400 KV, 153 circuit kilometers of 220 KV, 142 circuit kilometers of 132 KV and 260 circuit kilometers of 66 KV transmission lines were added to the system. Achievements in rural electrification were more than targets. 915 villages were electrified against the target of 870 villages. 25016 wells/tubewells were electrified during the year against the target of 25000 wells/Tubewells.

4.3.2. Gujarat has been leading in development of non-conventional and renewable sources of energy. The year 1985-86 was an year of unique achievement in this respect. Village Khandia of Vadodara District was electrified through non-conventional sources of energy and was dedicated to the nation in December, 1985.

4.3.3. The likely achievements during 1986-87 are indicated below:—

	1986-87 (Nos)
Installed capacity MW	219
Rural Electrification-village Electrification (Nos.)	900
energisation of Tubewells and Pump-sets (Nos.)	20000
Electricity generated + Purchased MKWH	18545
Electric ty sold MKWH	9480
Transmission lines (220KV and above) CKM	420

4. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

4.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 310 crore is provided for 1987-88. The broad break up of the outlay is as under:—

Item	Outlays (Rs. in lakh)
I Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	50
II Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Power portion)	1466
III Power Projects (Generation)	
(i) Continuing and ongoing	16618
(ii) New schemes under approval	2033
(iii) Renovation schemes	1127
Sub-Total Generation (III—III)	19778
IV Transmission and Distribution	8000
V Rural Electrification	1138
VI General	176
Total : (I to VI)	30603
VII Non conventional sources of energy	599
Nuclear Budget	67
GRAND TOTAL	31000

4.4.2. The targets proposed for 1987-88 are:—

	(Nos)
Installed Capacity (MW)	335
Village Electrification (Nb.)	418
Energisation of Pump Sets (Nb.)	20000
Transmission lines (Circuit Kilometers.)	460

4.4.3. While considering outlays for 1987-88, care has been taken to provide adequately for new generation projects which have been approved by Central Electricity Authority but are awaiting approval of Planning Commission.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Stage-I (3X210 MW)

4.4.4. The scheme envisaged the installation of three units each of 210 MW capacity on the river Mahi in Kaira District at an estimated cost of Rs. 25158 lakh. All the three units have been commissioned, the first in March 1982, second in January 1983 and third in March 1984. Alternative water supply arrangement to take care of the power station during closure of the canal is taken up. Rs. 100 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 for making end payments to suppliers/contractors and M/s. BHEL to carry out balance works and for alternative water supply arrangement.

Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension Unit No. V (1X210 MW)

4.4.5. The scheme comprises installation of one additional unit of 210 MW unit No. 5 at the estimated cost of Rs. 8703 lakh. The unit has been commissioned in January, 1985 and is working on full load.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2X60 MW)

4.4.6. The station has been designed as peaking station on the Kadana Dam across river Mahi having an ultimate capacity of four units each of 60 MW. Stage I of the project comprises of the installation of two units of 60 MW each. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12513 lakh. The civil works for all the four units including installation of 2 units of Stage-I are in full swing. The excavation work of tail race channel and diversion channel is in progress. Draft tube decks for all the four units are completed. The plant and equipments for both the units are already received at site except replacement for shortages and damages. Orders for other necessary equipments are placed and are being received at site. The tentative layout for Dolatpura weir (alternative site for Limbodara weir) is submitted to Central Water Commission for approval. Erection of the rails and hoists for draft tube gates has been completed. Both the 165 tonnes EDT cranes are already commissioned. Rectification of tremendous manufacturing defects in the equipment supplied by M/s. BHEL has pushed back the commissioned schedule of the project by nine months. Now the first unit is programmed for commissioning by June 1988 and second in September 1988. An outlay of Rs. 1300 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2X2.5 MW)

4.4.7. The scheme envisaged installation of 2 units each of 2.5 MW located on the left bank canal of Ukai Dam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 424 lakh. The main power plant order is placed with M/s Jyoti Limited, Baroda, who have already supplied most of the equipments. The civil works have been entrusted to M/s. Gujarat State Construction Corporation who have taken up the work. The two units are scheduled for commissioning in June 1987 and September 1987 respectively. An amount of Rs. 55 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Extension Stage-II (3X210 MW)

4.4.8. The Stage II of Wanakbori Thermal Power Station envisages installation of additional 3 units of 210 MW capacity bringing the total capacity of the power station to 1260 MW on completion. The estimated cost of the extension project is Rs. 39500 lakh. The project is at an advanced stage of execution. First unit of the project has been commissioned in March 1986. The second unit is programmed for synchronisation in 1986. Erection of third unit is in progress. Boiler hydro test is programmed in February 1987. Cooling tower for this unit is also completed. The unit is programmed for synchronisation in December 1987. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 2200 lakhs.

Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kachchh (2X 70 MW)

4.4.9. The scheme envisages installation of 2 units each of 70 MW capacity at Panandhro using lignite as fuel at the estimated cost of Rs. 20000 lakh. The scheme is approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1979. The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL in March, 1981. The work orders for various Civil works i.e. main power station building, foundations, cooling towers, chimney, quarters etc. have been placed. Necessary steel and cement have been arranged.

The works have commenced and are in progress. BHEL payments alone due in 1987-88 will be Rs. 2600 lakh. Non-BHEL payments in 1987-88 are estimated at Rs. 1800 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 4400 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Replacement (1X120 MW)

4.4.10. The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 120 MW capacity to replace the existing old units. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 5478 lakh. The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL and most of the supplies are completed. The agencies for the various associated civil works viz. plant foundations, chimney, residential quarters, hot water channal etc. are finalised. The civil works commenced in January 1984 and are in progress. Most of the orders have been placed. Works are in full swing. Boiler hydro test has been successfully completed on 3rd August 1986. Boiler light up is expected in February/March 1987. The unit is programmed for synchronisation in 1987. An outlay of Rs. 2200 lakh is provided for the scheme for the year 1987-88.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-III (1X210 MW)

4.4.11. The installation of one unit of 210 MW capacity has been approved by the Planning Commission in July 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 12391 lakh. The orders for the main power plant are placed with M/s. BHEL in May 1983. M/s Desein have been appointed as Consultants for this project. Orders for civil engineering works i.e. power station building, quarters, equipment, foundation are awarded and the works are on hand. Due to paucity of funds adequate funds could not be provided for the project. Unit is programmed for completion by December 1988. An outlay of Rs. 6363 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Ahmedabad Electricity Company ('F' Unit 1X110 MW)

4.4.12. Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Sabarmati have submitted a scheme for installation of 110 MW unit 'F' at their Sabarmati power station. The scheme has been cleared by Central Electricity Authority, Planning Commission's approval is awaited. Ahmedabad Electricity Company has taken up the project for execution and considerable progress has been achieved. The unit is programmed for commissioning in 1988-89.

4.4.13. A provision of Rs. 2700 lakh has been made for assistance to Ahmedabad Electricity Company for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An assistance of Rs. 350 lakh has been released during the year 1985-86. Revised provision of Rs. 1000 lakh has been made in the year 1986-87. Rs. 1350 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Narmada Hydro Project

4.4.14. As per discussions with the Central Electricity Authority, the following units are proposed:

(1) River Bed Power House	6 X 200 — 1200 MW
(2) Canal Bed Power House	5 X 50 — 250 MW
Total	<u>1450 MW</u>

4.4.15. The Share of Gujarat is 16 percent i.e. 232 MW.

4.4.16. Seventh Five Year Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 14650 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 842 lakhs is incurred for the year 1985-86. A provision for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1678 lakh. A provision of Rs. 1466 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-IV (1×210 MW.)

4.4.17. It is proposed to further extend Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station by installing fourth unit of 210 MW capacity. The scheme is approved by the Central Electricity Authority. Planning Commission's approval is awaited.

4.4.18. Advance action on the project is taken. Order for supply and erection of main plant and equipment is placed with M/s BHEL. Civil works of the project are also being ordered alongwith the works of Unit-III. M/s BHEL have already supplied material worth Rs. 2659 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 538 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Micro Hydel Project

4.4.19. In the context of changed circumstances due to energy crisis and very high fuel cost for thermal station, priority is given to Micro Hydel Projects. Gujarat Electricity Board has proposed the following micro hydel schemes to Central Electricity Authority for approval.

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Panam Mini Hydel Project (2X1000 KW)	335
2.	Damanganga Hydel Scheme (1X1000KW)	238
3.	Dharoi Right Bank Canal Power House (1X600 KW)	168
4.	Dharoi River Bed Power House (2X1000 KW)	897
5.	Karjan Hydel Scheme (2X1500 KW)	499

4.4.20. The scheme at Sr. No. 1 is cleared by Central Electricity Authority. No provision was made for Micro Hydel schemes during 1985-86 and 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 150 lakh is made for the year 1987-88 for Panam.

Renovation Schemes.

4.4.21. For operation of the existing Power Stations at optimum level, it is considered essential to carry out the necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or not efficient or outdated otherwise the plant will work at the reduced output resulting in the level of available power, higher maintenance cost. Keeping this in view, the renovation schemes for Dhuvaran T.P.S., Ukai Thermal Power Station and Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station costing total of Rs. 7258 lakh have been approved by the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission.

4.4.22. Rs. 1652.20 lakh have been spent on renovation schemes upto the end of 1985-86. Rs. 678 lakh are provided for this scheme in the State Plan for the year 1986-87. This would be supplemented by Rs. 859 lakh as central share. Rs. 1127 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 in the State Plan which will be supplemented by Rs. 325 lakh as Central share.

Transmission and Distribution Schemes (Including System Improvement Schemes).

4.4.23. The development of transmission and distribution system is a continuous process and has to keep pace with increase in generation capacity on one hand and requirements of the consumers on the other hand. Hence development of Transmission and Distribution system needs a special attention. Due to funds constraint, 1985-86 and 1986-87 provision has been too meagre. The position if continued during the third year of Seventh Five Year Plan, T and D losses will increase, reliability in power supply

tion will decrease, system conditions feared to be unstable and voltage conditions will be still poor. All these will result in reduction of internal resources of the Board. Hence it is highly necessary to clear the back log. The Seventh Five Year Plan provision for T and D schemes is Rs. 50000 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 4584 lakh was incurred for Transmission and Distribution works in the year 1985-86. Rs. 5500 lakh are provided for Transmission and Distribution schemes including system improvement for the year 1986-87. It is proposed to take up system improvement works on large scale in the year 1987-88. Rs. 8000 lakh are provided for T&D works for the year 1987-88.

Rural Electrification

4.4.24 An outlay of Rs. 1133 lakh is provided for Rural Electrification programme for 1987-88.

4.4.25. Rural electrification is a socio-economic activity. It aims at the upliftment of living standards of the rural population. Recognising its importance, State has given priority to rural electrification. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 16042 towns and villages were electrified in the State leaving a balance of 2233 villages. 915 villages were electrified during 1985-86. 900 villages are programmed for electrification during the year 1986-87. Balance villages i. e. 418 villages are targetted to be electrified during 1987-88 thereby achieving 100% electrification in the State.

4.4.26. 1,00,000 wells/tubewells are programmed to be electrified in the State during Seventh Five Year Plan. 25016 wells/tubewells are electrified during the first year of Seventh Plan i. e. 1985-86, 20,000 wells are programmed for electrification during 1986-87. Further 20,000 wells/tubewells are programmed for electrification during 1987-88. Rs. 1133 lakh are provided for the Rural Electrification Schemes for the year 1987-88 in the State Plan.

Survey and Investigation.

4.4.27. Investigation for sites for new power generation schemes and formulation of project reports etc. is included in this scheme. A provision of Rs. 100 lakh is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 20 lakh is made for survey and investigation works for the year 1987-88.

Acquisition of Licences.

4.4.28. Gujarat Electricity Board has taken over most of the licences in the State on expiry or revocation of their licences. In order to make payments to the licences a provision of Rs. 200 lakh is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs is incurred during the year 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh is made for the year 1986-87. Keeping in view, the possibilities of Baroda Municipal Corporation's Electric Department being taken over by Gujarat Electricity Board during the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 150 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Training, Research and Development.

4.4.29. To keep pace with the ever changing technology of various sectors it is always required to provide training facilities for employees and to provide reserach facilities for arround development of the organisation. For the Seventh Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made for Training, Research and Development schemes. Provision of Rs. 30 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Scheme for enforcement of House Hold Appliances by Chief Engineer (Electrical)

4.4.30. The Government of India, Ministry of Industry has issued an order viz. "The household electrical Appliances (quality control order 1981) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The main object of this order is to control and stop the sale and use of sub-standard household electrical appliances not conforming to the relevant standard of the Indian Standard Institute as well as to maintain and improve the quality of various household electrical appliances. This will provide better protection to the users of such appliances and public at large against the inferior quality of the house hold equipment. The Chief Electrical Inspector has been appointed as an implementing authority for this order and to assist him the addiional staff is sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 11 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Scheme for providing Rural Safety by Chief Engineer (Electrical)

4.4.31. This scheme aims at providing electrical safety in rural areas of the State with a view to save human and animal lives from electrical accidents. Under this scheme the quality of maintenance and electrical safety will be checked and visit will be made to agricultural electrical installations of the consumers located in rural areas of the State and these installations would be advised about the electrical safety and would be asked to carry out necessary rectification wherever necessary. The implementation of the scheme would also facilitate the quick inquiries of such accidents and early settlement of claims of compensation preferred by the victim or their heirs and public at large. With a view to carry out various activities under this scheme a separate administrative and supervisory set up is required. An expenditure of Rs. 10 lakh is incurred during the year 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 88 lakh is made for the year 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 12 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Plasma Physical Programme Unit.

4.4.32. In the Seventh Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 25 lakh is made for the Plasma physical programme. Rs. 4 lakh were spent in a year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 no provision is made. A provision of Rs. 3 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Non-conventional sources of energy

ASSISTANCE TO GUJARAT ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

4.4.33. This Agency was constituted by Government of Gujarat in 1979 for promoting and propagating non-conventional and renewable energy sources for the Rural and Tribal up-liftment of Gujarat State and to promote conservation of conventional, non-renewable energy sources viz. Coal, Coke, Petrol, Kerosene and other petro-based fuels. The Agency has also undertaken number of projects as under :—

- (a) Obtaining Electricity from Wind Energy
- (b) Growing Energy Plantation
- (c) Demonstration-cum-subsidy schemes-gasifiers
- (d) Smokeless Chullah development programme
- (e) Demonstration project on community/Institutional Bio-Gas Plants
- (f) Bio-mass powered cold storage
- (g) Water pumping wind mills
- (h) Solar hot water, hot air, hot water, food conservation and marine product drawing systems
- (i) Subsidised Solar Cooker programme
- (j) Solar photovoltaic-lighting programme and Solar Passive Building construction
- (k) Integrated Rural Energy centres
- (l) Energy conservation in Agriculture, Food processing and Marine based industries

4.4.34. Rs. 936 lakh have been provided for assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency (EDA) for the Seventh Plan. Rs. 140 lakh have been released to GEDA in 1985-86. A provision of 160 lakh has been made for the year 1986-87. It is envisaged to provide 180 lakh as assistance to EDA for the year 1987-88.

4.4.35. The programmes covered under Integrated Rural Energy are discussed under the sector of Rural Development. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh is provided for this programme with a target of 10 blocks for the year 1987-88.

National Project on Biogas Development

4.4.36. The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November 1981. The Project is also included in the revised 20 point programme announced by the Prime Minister. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crises, throughout the country. A greater awareness has now emerged to set up Biogas plant on a large scale as expeditiously as possible which become multipurpose decentralised disbursed units of—

- (i) Renewable Sources of Energy for fuel
- (ii) Bio-Fertilizer
- (ii) Recycling of Wastes
- (iv) Environmental Sanitation etc.

4.4.37. Though this is a centrally sponsored scheme, Government of Gujarat is also providing liberal State Subsidy under plan to the beneficiaries, besides the financial assistance from the Government of India.

4.4.38. An outlay of Rs. 364/- lakhs has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan for this programme. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period it is expected to construct 54000 Biogas plants.

4.4.39. During the year 1985-86, about 13563 Biogas plants have been set up. During 1986-87, the target of setting up 5000 Biogas plants is likely to be exceeded. During the year 1987-88, it is expected to construct 15000 Biogas plants. However, the final target will be fixed in consultation with the Government of India, Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES). To achieve this tentative target, an outlay of Rs. 150 lakh is provided in the State Plan, to be supplemented by Rs. 630 lakh under the Centrally sponsored National Project on Biogas.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
Energy
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme with Code numbers	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	1987-88		
				Outlay 1986-87	Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Power Development						
I Generation						
(a) Schemes completed by 31st March 1985						
(i)	PWR-1 Wanakbori TPS (3x210 MW) (4100400)	1086.00	303.00	200.00	100.00	100.00
(ii)	PWR-2 Ukai TPS Extn. Unit-V (1x210 MW) (4100500)	483.00	1174.53	270.00	..	..
Sub-Total (a)		1569.00	1477.53	470.00	100.00	100.00
(b) Approved & On-going schemes for benefits during Seventh Five Year Plan						
(i)	PWR-3 Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2x60 MW) (4100100)	4175.00	984.24	1131.00	1300.00	1300.00
(ii)	PWR-4 Kadana Hydro Electric Project Extn. (2x60 MW) (4100300)	3410.00	..	..	..	..
(iii)	PWR-5 Ukai LBC Power House (2x2.5 MW) (4100200)	220.00	90.61	100.00	55.00	55.00
(iv)	PWR-6 Wanakbori TPS Extn. (3x210 MW) (4100600)	11149.00	4396.64	4000.00	2200.00	2200.00
(v)	PWR-7 Lignite based TPS in Kuchchh (2x70 MW) (4100700)	13153.00	1608.48	1577.00	4400.00	4400.00
(vi)	PWR-8 Sikka TPS Replacement (1x120 MW) (4100800)	9266.00	3028.49	3200.00	2200.00	2200.00
(vii)	PWR-9 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1x210 MW) (4100900)	14908.00	2221.72	3014.00	6363.00	6363.00
Sub-Total (b)		56281.00	12330.18	13022.00	16518.00	16518.00
(c) New Schemes for benefits during Seventh Five Year Plan						
(i)	PWR-10 A.E.Co.'s Extn. Unit (1x110 MW) (4105151)	2700.00	350.00	2176.00	1350.00	1350.00
Sub-Total (c)		2700.00	350.00	2176.00	1350.00	1350.00
(d) Approved & Ongoing schemes for benefits beyond Seventh Five Year Plan						
(i)	PWR-11 Narmada Hydro Project (4101000)	14650.00	433.06	1678.00	1466.00	1466.00
Sub-Total (d)		14650.00	433.06	1678.00	1466.00	1466.00
(e) New Schemes for benefits beyond Seventh Five Year Plan						
(i)	PWR-12 Assistance to GIPCO (Utran TPS) (4105200)	644.00	..	..	..	..
(ii)	PWR-13 Asstt. to A.E.Co (1x210 MW) (4105152)	}	..	..	533.00	533.00
(iii)	PWR-14 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-IV (1x210 MW) (4105300)					
(iv)	PWR-15 Gas based TPS at Kawas (3x130 MW) (4105451)					
(v)	PWR-16 Gas based TPS at Kawas Extn. (3x130 MW) (4105452)	}	..	..	..	..

(vi) PWR-17 Joint pit head station at Bandhav (4x50 MW) (Gujarat share 1000 MW) (4105453)	..	..	..
(vii) PWR-18 Joint pit head station at Mand (2x120 MW) (Gujarat share 210 MW) (4105454)	..	..	..
(viii) PWR-19 Narmada TPS at Sinor (4x500 MW) (4105553)	7702.00	25.00	..		
(ix) PWR-20 Sikka TPS Extn. Unit-II (1x120 MW)(4105554)	..	..	..
(x) PWR-21 Lignite TPS Extn. Unit-III (1x70 MW) (4105555)	..	..	..
(xi) PWR-22 Installation of 2x4 MW D.G. sets at KFTZ. (4105556)	..	..	..	..	..
(xii) PWR-23 Installation of 60 MW D.G. sets at various places (4105600)	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) PWR-24 Micro Hydro Schemes (4105557)	..	..	..	150.00	150.00
Sub-Total (e)	8346.00	25.00	..	683.00	683.00
(f) Renovation Schemes					
(i) PWR-25 Dhuvaran TPS Modification (Diaphragm wall) (4110151)					
(ii) PWR-26 Renovation Schemes at Dhuvaran (4110152)	3939.00	545.84	678.00	1127.00	1127.00
(iii) PWR-27 Renovation schemes at Gandhi- nagar TPS (4110153)					
(iv) PWR-28 Renovation schemes at Ukai TPS (4110154)					
Sub-Total (f)	3939.00	545.84	678.00	1127.00	1127.00
Total Generation (a+b+c+d+e+f)	87485.00	15161.61	18024.00	21244.00	21244.00
II Transmission and Distribution Schemes					
(i) } Transmission Schemes (4115100)	40000.00	6150.66	5500.00	8000.00	8000.00
(ii) } PWR-29 Distribution Schemes (4115200)	10000.00				
Total T & D	50000.00	6150.66	5500.00	8000.00	8000.00
III System Improvement Schemes	Included in II above	Included in II above	Included II above		
IV PWR-30 Rural Electrification Schemes (4120161)	7240.00	1678.93	1133.00	1133.00	1133.00
V PWR-31 Survey & Investigation (4125100)	100.00	6.20	10.00	20.00	20.00
VI General					
(i) PWR-32 Acquisition of Licences (4130100)	200.00	30.47	10.00	150.00	150.00
(ii) PWR-33 Training, Research & Develop- ment (4140100)	200.00	8.07	15.00	30.00	30.00
(iii) PWR-34 Schemes for enforcement of House- hold appliances by C.E.(E) (4150100)	30.00	5.00	8.00	11.00	..
(iv) PWR-35 Scheme for providing rural safety by C.E. (E) (4160100)	70.00	2.50	8.00	12.00	..
(v) PWR-36 Plasma Physical Programme Unit (4170100)	25.00	13.40	..	3.00	3.00
Total—General	525.00	59.44	41.00	206.00	183.00
Total A (I to VI) Power Development	145350.00	23053.84	24708.00	30603.00	36580.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(B) Non Conventional Sources of Energy						
(i)	PW R-37 Assistance to GEDA (4135100)	936.00	128.90	160.00	180.00	..
(ii)	PW R-33 Biogas Plants (4155100)	364.00	120.28	65.00	150.00	..
	Total—B	1300.00	249.18	225.00	330.00	..
(C)	Nucleus Budget (For Rural Electrification)	..	..	67.00	67.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL—(A+B+C)	146650.00	23306.02	25000.00	31000.00	30580.00

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1. With less than one acre per head is the land available for cultivation and only 20% of this land getting irrigation facilities, Gujarat has to lay greater emphasis for development of industries in the State. The industrial activity helps in diversifying employment structure and in creating centres of high productivity which can further provide the base for development and diversification of economic activity, especially the infrastructure development in terms of energy, transport, housing, human resources development, etc. Besides, it provides much needed support to agriculture. The industrial development in the State is, therefore, essential to provide better employment opportunity, increasing per capita income and thereby to raise the standard of living of the people.

5.1.2. The State is endowed with good natural resources, especially minerals, oils and marine resources and setting up industries based on these resources. Besides, the State is fortunate in having enterprising people and disciplined skill labour force. The successive State Governments since formation of the state in 1960, have contributed towards building of institutional support for development of industries. All these factors have contributed towards impressive growth of industries during past 25 years.

5.1.3. Till 1960, the industrial activity in the State was dominated by the textile and allied industries and was concentrated mainly for few city centres like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. The State, today, has become a major producer of petrochemicals, fertilizers, dyes and intermediates, common salts, milk and baby food and hosts of other items. Besides, new industrial centres like Vapi, Ankleshwar, Halol etc. have emerged as a result of the State policies towards industrial development.

5.2. Review of Progress

5.2.1. In 1960, there were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh persons. The number of these factories and the number of persons employed therein rose to 10674 and 6.36 lakhs respectively at the end of 1980. The number of factories and employment therein further increased to 12963 and 7.16 lakhs respectively at the end of 1984.

5.2.2. The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs. 246 crore, producing goods worth Rs. 421 crore. This has increased to Rs. 3300 crore and Rs. 5837 crore respectively in 1979-80. The productive capital and value of output has further increased to Rs. 6633 and Rs. 10757 crore respectively in 1983-84. Similarly, the value added in factory sector has increased to Rs. 1616 crore in 1983-84 from Rs. 121 crore in 1960-61 and Rs. 1028 crore in 1979-80.

5.2.3. The registration of small scale industrial units in the State also shows continuous upward trends. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This has increased to 43682 in 1980 and further to 69197 at the end of March 1985. The number of small scale industries further increased to 76396 at the end of June, 1986.

5.2.4. On the infrastructure front, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has developed 162 industrial estates and acquired 11491 hectares of land till March, 1985. The number of estates have further increased to 168 and land acquired to 12490 hectares by June, 1986. GIDC has allotted 480.07 lakh sq.mtrs. of plot area and 8681 sheds to industrial units throughout the State by June 1986. The Corporation has made development expenditure worth of Rs. 223.92 crore till June 1986.

5.2.5. On the financial front, Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned loan worth of Rs 512.31 crore among 24485 units in the State till March 1985. The Corporation has crossed a new landmark of assistance worth over Rs. 600 crore in 1986-87. The total loan sanctioned by the Corporation stands at Rs. 601.73 crore among 26241 units at the end of June 1986, of which loan worth of Rs. 459.27 crores has been sanctioned among 25391 small scale units.

5.2.6. Similarly, the assistance sanctioned by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has also increased to Rs. 314.53 crore among 2432 units at the end of June 1986 from Rs. 252.56 crore among 2325 units at the end of March, 1985.

5.2.7. An impressive progress has been achieved towards setting up State sector/joint sector projects through GIIC. In all, 12 projects have gone into commercial production till March, 1985. Five more projects in the field of white cement, wind farm, engineering thermoplastic, ampicillin, erythromycin

have gone into commercial production during the current plan period. In addition, there are over 20 projects under active implementation by GIIC.

5.2.8. The progress of the State sector projects like GCEL, GNFC, GSFC, Alcock Ashdown, etc. has also been impressive during the current plan period. All of them have initiated action towards diversification so as to improve their overall performance.

5.2.9. In the field of textiles, State Government has nationalised 12 closed textile mills of Ahmedabad which have been taken over by the Gujarat State Textile Corporation Ltd. The Corporation has planned to open viable units and already started 5 mills in Ahmedabad recently. Besides, the Corporation is managing two co-operative textile mills each at Limbdi and Visnagar.

5.2.10. Industrial Extension Bureau (iNDEXTb) continued to play the role for promoting rapid development of industries in the State. A monitoring cell for monitoring the letter of intent issued for the State has been established in iNDEXTb. The cell has earned recognition from Government of India.

5.2.11. District Industries Centres have been set up in all the districts except in Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at the State level to coordinate and supervise the progress of DIC and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes.

5.2.12. The small scale industries have been assisted under various schemes like state cash subsidy, sales tax exemption/deferment, testing subsidy, power subsidy, etc. In addition, these units are assisted with regard to financial assistance, purchase of machinery, raw materials supply, marketing, technical counselling, etc. through network of institutions like GSFC, GSIC, GRIMCO, GITCO etc.

5.2.13. Under the village and cottage industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agencies for looking after different activities such as cottage and village industries, handloom and handicraft, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to the rural artisans etc.

5.3. Programme for 1987-88

5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 25785 lakh has been provided for Industries and Minerals sector in the Seventh Plan period. The details of expenditure for 1985-86, likely expenditure for 1986-87 and the outlays provided for 1987-88 are given below :—

Industries	Outlay for Seventh Plan	(Rs. in lakh)		
		1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure	1987-88 Outlay
A. General Industries	1920	110.26	244	324
B. Large and Medium Industries	7637	3650+	5071++	2175
C. (i) Small Industries	9361	1563.10	1373	1748
(ii) Village and Cottage Industries	5000	717.54	812*	923
D. Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1867	245	500	1000
Total..	25785	6285.90	8000	6170

* Including Nucleus Budget of Rs. 35 lakh.

+ Includes Rs. 20 crores for Nationalised Textile Mills.

++ Includes Rs. 35 crores for Nationalised Textile Mills.

5.3.2. For various programmes under general industries, a provision of Rs. 324 lakh has been provided for Annual Plan 1987-88. The break up is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakh)
Compilation of Industrial Data	8.00
Establishment of Salt Cell in IC's Office	6.00
Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar	31.00
Research and Development Scheme	100.00
Esstt. of Tool Room Project at A'bad.	50.00
Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	10.00
Subsidy for Acrylic Based Industries	2.00
Industrial Research Laboratory (GIRDA)	40.00
Export Award	1.00
Pollution Control Scheme	10.00
Construction of Residential Quarters for Officers/ Employees of Government Press at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and Construction of Printing and Stationery buildings	16.00
Establishment of new Government Printing Presses and Allied offices	50.00
Total	324.00

Compilation of Industrial Data

5.3.3. Presently the data collected by A.S.I. in the office of Ind. Commissioner has a time lag and is limited to factory sector only. The census sector data yearly available is normally limited to factories which employ more than 50 persons and operated by power which accounts for around 2700 units in a year, hence it becomes difficult to get the data for the purpose of detailed analysis on various parameters for industrial growth. There are more than 75,000 small scale industrial units and about 1200 medium and large scale sector units existing in the State. The data of industries can be classified into three sectors viz., (1) S.S. sector, (2) L & M Scale sector, (3) Data on Technical Processors adopted by the DGTD registered units. The data are voluminous and varied in technical details and at the same time very important from the technical points of view. These data require to be compiled through a computer.

5.3.4. It is proposed to strengthen the statistical wing of the Industries Department for which an outlay of Rs. 8 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Creation of Salt Cell in the Industries Commissioner's Office

5.3.5. Gujarat produces about 60% of total production of salt in India. The State Government is collecting the removal royalty at the rate of Rs. 1.00 per M.T. on despatch of salt and if the salt work fails to produce the minimum quantity of salt as per lease agreement, unit (Salt Work) has to pay the minimum royalty at Rs. 1.00 per M.T. for the minimum quantity of salt to be produced as per the lease agreement. Salt Department, Government of India is collecting the cess on despatch of salt at Rs. 3.50 per M.T. The Government of India is giving assistance from salt cess fund on the development and labour welfare activities to the Salt works and for approach road and water supply schemes etc. For taking maximum benefit from salt cess fund, salt cell has been created. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar

5.3.6. As per policy of the State Government, various offices of Industries Department and Head Offices of various Corporations of State Government are to be located in one building to be constructed in the State Capital at Gandhinagar named as Udyog Bhavan. Land admeasuring about 30,000 sq.mtrs. in Sector 11 is allotted. The proposed building has a total carpet area of 378,815 sq.mtrs, which includes over and above the working carpet areas, passage, utility and amenity carpet areas. The planned building has total built-up area of 78,780 sq.mtrs. and the estimated cost for this Udyog Bhavan is Rs.21. 12 crore. The entire work is to be carried out through Roads and Buildings Department of the State Government. The first phase of construction will be carried out in the year of 1987-88 for which a provision of Rs. 31.00 lakh is provided.

Industrial Education, Research and Training

5.3.7. The State Government is encouraging Research and Development activities with a view to promote industrial development, testing facilities and training of skilled manpower. The Research and Development programmes are carried out in close collaboration with the professional institutes in the respective fields. The following institutions are participating in the research and development programme of the State.

- (1) Central Institute of Plastic Engineering.
- (2) Electrical Research and Development Agency.
- (3) Man made Textile Research Association.
- (4) National Productivity Council.
- (5) B S I Laboratory.
- (6) Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute.
- (7) I S I Membership.
- (8) Poly-Technological Clinic.
- (9) C L R I (Central Leather Research Institute).
- (10) Field Testing Station for Dyes and Intermediates.
- (11) Tools Room Project.

5.3.8. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for activities under research and development scheme.

Establishment of Tool Room Project at Ahmedabad.

5.3.9 Engineering Industry has made repaid strides in the State of Gujarat. These industries are mostly located in Ahmedabad and Rajkot Dist. in the SSI S ctor. Setting up of Tool Room project at Ahmedabad with UNDP assistance will ensure accelerated growth of these industries and would further provide assistance based on latest technology. The poosed centre would give design and consultancy services and assist in production planning, scheduling and costing. It would also provide facilities for training of manpower, quality control, documentation etc.

5.3.10 The State Govt. has agreed to bear total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 231.88 lakh towards purchase of land and construction of building. Initially a provision of Rs. 50 lakh will be required for the above purpose in the Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88. This expenditure is proposed to be met from the Research and Development grants. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Hosiery Training and Research Institute

5.3.11. Hosiery Training and Research Institute is established by the Centre for the entrepreneur Development in the year 1980-81. In this organisation training pertaining to different trades of hosiery like cutting, stitching, circular knitting, double bed hand flat knitting etc. is imparted. Under the scheme upto 1985-86, 609 artisans are trained out of which 89 have started hosiery industry, 61 proposes to instal hoisery units, 148 have got job in hosiery industry. During 1986-87, 232 persons are targeted to be trained. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh is provided for 1987-88 with a target of training 200 persons.

Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industries.

5.3.12. State Government has announced a package scheme of incentive for development of hosiery industry in Gujarat based on acrylic fibre produced by IPCL Vadodara in April 1981. The purpose of the scheme is to develop acrylic based hosiery industry in the State so as to utilize raw material produced in the State. Moreover, hosiery industry does not require more capital investment and hence provides scope for development on a decentralised household basis. The benefits announced to such industries are :

(i) Acrylic yarn based hosiery industry is eligible for sales tax exemption both on purchase of yarn and sale of finished goods for a period of 5 years.

(ii) Such units will get subsidy of Rs. 2/- per kg. (two) on the raw material purchased for manufacture of goods, from a spinning mill of Gujarat. Benefit of such subsidy is available for the period of five years.

5.3.13. In practical implementation of the scheme, it was observed that hosiery units are not buying their raw materials directly from the spinning mill as their requirement is of very small quantity. As such beneficiaries are not able to take the advantage of the scheme. Revision of this scheme is under consideration and on revision, it is expected that beneficiaries will take the benefit. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency (GIRDA)

5.3.14. Government of Gujarat have set up in August, 1981, the Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency at Vadodara (GIRDA) with the objective of promoting research, development, extension, assistance and guidance in respect of technology, raw materials, finished products, quality control, including development of new uses of polymers etc. (The Industrial Research Laboratory has since been merged with GIRDA). For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakh is provided for the development of this institution.

Foreign Trade and Export Promotion

5.3.15. The scheme is intended to provide incentives to registered exporters, export houses and merchant exporters to boost exports of products of both small and large scale units from the State. State Government has decided to give silver trophy instead of merit certificates to the best exporters so as to attract large number of participants under the scheme. The Awards will be in the form of silver coated revolving and the total no. of awards will be as under :—

<i>Revolving Trophy</i>	<i>Big Trophy</i>	<i>Small Trophy</i>
1	34	221

5.3.16. It is proposed to continue this scheme during 1987-88 for which a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided.

Subsidy to SSI Units for Pollution Control Scheme

5.3.17. The task of pollution control and protection of environment is very vast in dimension. Gujarat State particularly has good potential for chemicals, dyestuff and pharmaceutical industries. The spare of Industry is such where air and water pollution will be a problem and the need to control and prevent pollution is acknowledged by all. The water Pollution Control Act, 1974 and Air Pollution Control Act, 1981 are administered by a Statutory Body created under the provision of the Acts. Thus, Gujarat Pollution Control Board is the statutory Body for the State to enforce and implement the Acts. Recently, Government of India has passed an Environmental Protection, Act, 1986. With these legislative measures, it is the intention of the Government to control water and air pollution and also to protect the environment.

5.3.18. The cost of pollution control is considered to be non-productive investment and hence with a view to encourage the pollution control in small scale sector, the State Government has sanctioned a cash subsidy scheme at the rates given below :—

(1) For the consultancy expenditure the subsidy may be to the extent of 80% of expenditure with ceiling limit of Rs. 2500 to the individual unit.

(2) The subsidy on account of the expenditure made on creating the pollution control facilities is 50% of the cost of the plant, machinery and laboratory equipment or Rs. 10,000 whichever is less.

(3) For engaging technical person having minimum qualification of Diploma in Engineering or B.Sc. Graduate, on maintenance and operation of pollution control facilities, the unit will be eligible for cash subsidy of Rs. 150/- per month per person and not exceeding 2 persons per unit.

5.3.19. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Construction of Staff and Officers Quarter at Government Presses

Construction of 1 quarter for officer grade-I and 6 quarters for officer grade-III at Government Press-Rajkot.

5.3.20 The tentative cost of the whole project is Rs. 10.00 lakh. The administrative approval has been given by the Government. The process of land acquisition is completed and the fixing work of agency is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Construction of 36 staff quarters for class-III and Class-IV employees of Photo Litho Press

5.3.21 The tentative cost of the project is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The question of according administrative approval is under consideration, Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1987-88.

Construction of category P-unit for Class-I, Category C-6 units for Class-II and Category B-24 units for Class-III employees for the Government Press, Vadodara.

5.3.22. The tentative cost of the project is Rs. 20.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Construction of Building for Government Press and other allied offices in South and North Gujarat-
(i) Sachin (Surat) (ii) Mahesana.

5.3.23. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Government has decided to build 2 new presses one each at Sachin and Mahesana in South and North Gujarat respectively. The provision of Rs. 8.00 crore has been made for this purpose, of which Rs. 32.00 lakh has been made for the construction of building of stationery stores, book depot and forms stores at Bhavnagar. The land has been acquired from GIDC for Sachin and it has been handed over to the Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings Department, Surat. The administrative approval has been given. The land for Mahesana Press has also been acquired and it is handed over to the Executive Engineer, R&B Department, Mahesana. The construction work at Sachin Press will be completed in March, 1989 and the same for Mahesana will be completed in March, 1990. The construction work of sanctioned stores at Bhavnagar is started.

5.3.24 An amount of Rs. 50 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Large and Medium Industries

5.3.25. The programmewise details of the outlays provided for Annual Plan 1987-88 are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakh)
Programme	Outlay for 1987-88
A. <u>Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries</u>	
Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Corporation	10.00

Programme	Outlay for 1987-88
B. Tele-communication and Electronic Industries	
Loan/share capital contribution to GC and EL	100.00
C. Consumer Industries	
Gujarat State Textile Corporation	1300.00
D. Industrial Financial Institutions	
GIIC Market Borrowings	90.00
GIIC Projects	400.00
Loans to GIIC for interest free loans for Large Engineering and Electronic Project (LEEP)	150.00
E. Other Expenditure	
Index grant for Promotional Activities	20.00
Monitoring Cell for information of letters of intent	5.00
Grant of loan to industries for the amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products	50.00
Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax differment benefit	50.00
Total	2175.00

Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation Limited

5.3.26. State Government has formed a fully owned Government Company "Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and approached the Government of India in 1979 to with a request to grant Letter of Intent for setting up a gas cracker plant for the production of ethylene, proplene and other down stream projects as Government of India had taken decision some time in 1979-80 for fixing the landfall point of sub-sea pipeline of the gas at Ubhrat and setting up a gas separation plant at Kawas near Surat, Government of India has also approved the site for the Gujarat Petrochemicals Complex at Kawas, near Surat.

5.3.27. GSPCL has already prepared an environmental impact study and the report was considered by the Department of Petroleum in June 1984 and the Department of Petroleum has cleared the project from the location point of view.

5.3.28. Pending receipt of letter of intent, corporation had undertaken the feasibility study of the various products. The corporation has also made review of available technologies for the various products and shortlists of the process licensors for the cracker and HDPE/LDPE.

5.3.29. The Corporation has already initiated actions for acquiring the land required for the project to the extent of about 350 hectares through GIDC. It has also registered its demand of 16 MGD water with the Irrigation Department. It will be necessary to make payment for land as well as water amenities immediately once the implementation of the project is taken up.

5.3.30. Based on the discussions with the officials in the Ministry of Petroleum during August 1985, and subsequent period, GSPCL has submitted a revised application for the letter of intent for condensate based cracker complex. Government of India has favourably responded and it is hoped that the letter of Intent will be received in a very near future.

5.3.31. After submission of the revised application for letter of intent in October 1985, series of meetings have been held by the officers of the State Government with the officers of the Department of Petrochemicals and the Ministry of Industry. As an outcome of these discussions, the State Government has written to the Government of India in February, 1986 requesting for increase in the size of the cracker so as to produce 320,000 MTA of Ethylene and increased quantities of Propylene (155,000 TPA) and 0.4 out (98,000 MTA).

5.3.32. The entire complex is estimated to cost Rs. 1965 crore. State Government has proposed to set up the complex in association with Corporations of Govt. and private parties. Pending the clearance of letter of intent application it is provided to make a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Share capital contribution to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd.

5.3.33. The Company has achieved sales turnover of about Rs. 17 crore net of excise and sales tax as against Rs. 15.96 crore in the previous year. The gross turnover including excise duty and sales tax together with increase in WIP, finished goods, amounting to Rs. 24.17 crores. The company's profit for 1985-86 is likely to be Rs. 1.65 crores as against Rs. 1.63 crores in the previous year. During 1985-86, the company has produced and supplied large number of video equipments including professional tape recorders, monitors, digital time base corrector etc. to Doordarshan, State Government Educational Institutions and private film producers. The company has also supplied 30 channel pulse code modulator to Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department. During the year the company has entered into collaboration agreement with Simens of West Germany for transfer of technology to produce and sell electronic push button telephones at Gandhinagar factory. (Industrial licence is also received in August, 1986 and order for 50,000 telephones booked). The company has also entered into collaboration agreement with M/A COM TELECOMMUNICATIONS INC. USA for the transfer of technology to produce and sell digital single channel per carrier. The joint sector company viz. Gujarat Data Electronics Ltd. has also been established for manufacture of musical instruments and electronic cash register based on know how from renowned company M/S. Casio, Japan.

5.3.34. The company has provided employment to 1313 persons compared to 1229 at the end of 31st March, 1985, developed about 200 small scale industries and given business of more than Rs. one crore to them. The Electronics Testing and Development Centre, Vadodara continued to expand and increase its facilities by rendering services and assistance to small scale industries in Vadodara and nearby area. The Company has also employed 46 women employees belonging to backward area under NORAD Scheme for training-cum-employment. The value of the orders which remained unexecuted as on 31st March, 1986 was Rs. 45.34 crore.

5.3.35. The company has a plan to produce and sell equipments and systems of Rs. 53.20 crore with a profit of Rs. 4.36 crore during the year 1986-87. Apart from regular production of ILS, video and communication equipments like computed aerial direction finder (CADF) and electronic telephones have been added to existing product line. Based on the know how from electronic and radar development establishment and Bharat Electronic Ltd., the company has successfully developed 'B' Model of CADF and planned for mass production against order from defence. The demand for telephones during the Seventh Plan has been estimated at approximately 3 millions per year. GCEL is identified as one of the three lead companies as per licence with Simens, W. Germany. During 1986-87, the production of 1,00,00 nos. of telephones will be launched at Gandhinagar factory. The company will also enter into technical collaboration agreement with number of foreign reputed firms like ROHDE & SCHWARZ and others to produce and sell frequency modulated transmitters (FM transmitters) and Time Division Multiplex Access (TDMA).

5.3.36. The Company will also launch a new venture at Valsura, Jamnagar with the help of 'NAVY' to produce software programme for Defence and Educational Institutions.

5.3.37. Based on the orders remaining unexecuted and orders under negotiation, the production programme has been chalked out covering turnover of Rs. 69.49 crores. Apart from regular production of ILS, video and communication equipments, the new products like distance measuring equipment (DME), frequency modulated Transmitters (FM Transmitters), Digital Single Channel per Carrier Equipments, Time Division Multiplex Access, Digital Video Effects, Telemetry and Sismic Telemetry System, Electronic Field project van etc. have been added to the existing product line. The company

has also planned to execute orders for video equipments meant for world wide TV coverage for world-cup cricket to be held in this year.

5.3.38. The Company will need around Rs. 2000 lakhs towards requirements of funds for capital expenditure, like housing complex, repayment of loan, technical knowhow fees and working capital margin. This is proposed to be met from the equity/loan of Rs. 200 lakh from Government of Gujarat, Rs. 600 lakh from financial institutions, Rs. 600 lakh by way of bonds/public deposits and remaining internal accruals.

5.3.39. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for the various projects of GCEL.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation

5.3.40. A provision of Rs. 2.00 crore is provided as margin money for modernisation of plant and equipment of nationalised mills of GSTC. During the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 3.00 crore was made for this purpose and the whole amount is expected to be spent. Against a provision of Rs. 2.00 crore, GSTC will be able to raise loans amounting to Rs. 12-13 crore from the financial institutions for modernisation of mills. This modernisation is necessary to reduce heavy losses incurred by GSTC mills on account of old and obsolete machinery. The modernisation is necessary to improve the viability of these mills.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills.

5.3.41. State Government has nationalised 12 closed mills of Ahmedabad in November, 1985. A plan of Rs. 87.00 crore to meet the expenses of nationalisation was drawn up. Under this plan the Central Government was to extend advance plan assistance of Rs. 65.00 crore. The State Government received Rs. 30.00 crore during the year 1985-86 and Rs. 35.00 crore during the year 1986-87 from Central Government for this purpose. The expenditure incurred during 1985-86 on account of nationalisation was Rs. 20.00 crore and the likely expenditure on nationalisation during the year 1986-87 is Rs. 35.00 crore. This expenditure has been mainly on account of payment of gratuity, retrenchment compensation and other arrears of workers. During the year 1986-87 the expenditure will be mainly on account of payment of dues of banks and financial institutions.

5.3.42. As per nationalisation plan, the State Government has to make provision of Rs. 1100. lakh during the year 1987-88. This amount will be utilised mainly for working capital margin, stat-up expenses, margin for modernisation and to recoup the cash losses of nationalised mills.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad.

5.3.43. GIIC Limited is established under the Companies Act, 1956 on 12th August, 1968 as a wholly owned Government Company. The Corporation has been established with a twin objective of (1) providing direct financial assistance to the industrial units in the State of Gujarat and (2) promoting projects which are vital to the economy of the nation. In other words, the Corporation acts as an industrial catalyst in the State. The Corporation had formulated various schemes like technicians' scheme, new entrepreneurs' scheme and general scheme under which the financial assistance has been provided to the industrial units in the State. However, in last few years, our major thrust is now geared around financing of medium and large scale industries and the small scale industry (NES-TS) has been left over to GSFC. In order to sustain and accelerate the activities of the Corporation for the financial year 1987-88, realistic assessment of requirement of funds would be as under:

General Scheme (Market Borrowing)

5.3.44. Under the Scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance to medium and large scale industries, whose requirement exceeds Rs. 60.00 lakh. The loans under this scheme are usually for a period of 8 years with moratorium period of 2 years. To be in the line with the policy formulated by the State Government, the Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to the units located/to be located in the backward districts/talukas. In the financial year 1985-86, our sanction had reached a new target of Rs. 54.68 crore and disbursements were to the extent of Rs. 34.17 crore. In the current financial year i. e. 1986-87, the Corporation expects to achieve the sanctioned target of Rs. 55 crore and the disbursement of Rs. 36 crore. In the financial year 1987-88 it is expected to achieve total sanction exceeding Rs. 60.00 crore and disbursements of about Rs. 40.00 crore. This will be achievable in view of the fact that the IDBI has revised its guidelines in providing refinance to the State Industrial

Development Corporations (SIDCs) whereby the units whose total cost of the project is upto Rs. 5.00 crore (previously Rs. 3.00 crore) will be eligible for refinance.

5.3.45. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Project Loan to GIIC

5.3.46. The catalistic role of GIIC has been pursued by the Corporation through implementation of various projects either in joint sector and/or associate sector. The Corporation, in the last one decade, has already established 37 companies for various industrial projects in the State; of which, 18 have already commenced their commercial production and 2/3 more are likely to start their production before the end of financial year 1986-87.

5.3.47. This accelerated space of industrialisation through the promotion of projects by GIIC is likely to receive further impetus in the financial year 1987-88 as few of the important and major projects like soda ash, cement at Veraval, nylon near Bharuch, caustic soda near Rajpipla are likely to commence their trial production in the financial year 1987-88.

5.3.48. The projects like galvanised sheets, hot rolled strips, cycle, tyres, hotels, etc. will require funds for investment.

5.3.49. It is expected that the total investments after all these projects are commissioned would be about Rs. 1000 crore and will create employment opportunity for more than 50,000 persons and along with ancillary industry, it may perhaps go up to 1 lakh persons.

5.3.50. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Interest free loan for Large Engineering and Electronics Projects (Leep)

5.3.51. Government has introduced the LEEP scheme in October, 1982 with a view to attract large engineering and electronics projects in Gujarat. Under the scheme, the two major projects namely Gujarat Cycles Limited and M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited are required to be provided financial assistance by GIIC Ltd as agreed to by Government in principle. For this purpose, the eligibility for the financial assistance of M/s. Gujarat Cycles Limited has been determined and accordingly the company will be entitled to a loan assistance under the scheme upto Rs. 375 lakh. The provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been made for the year 1986-87 and the Government in principle has agreed to release the amount before the close of the current financial year and an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

5.3.52. Besides, Government have also agreed in principle to grant loan assistance under this scheme to M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited to the extent of Rs. 1500 lakh. This assistance is to be provided in the period of three to four years.

Index Grant for Promotional Activities

5.3.53. Industries promotional activities are carried on by Industrial Extension Bureau (iNDEXTb) on behalf of the State Government. Various industries development panels have been constituted in order to encourage growth of industries in the State. These panels serve as useful forum for discussion on various issues related to the industries concerned and making concrete suggestions for the development of industries in the State.

5.3.54. A technical wing, known as mini-DGTD cell has been created with the Industrial Extension Bureau which acts as secretariat to these development panels. The other activities of the wing include, preparing industrial status reports, potential study reports preparing project profile, guiding entrepreneurs in respect of the concerned field of industry for technical matter pertaining to industrial projects and thus working for promotion of industries.

5.3.55. From the year 1986-87 substantial promotional activities on chemical industries and other plastic industries are being undertaken. Moreover, in the view of the report of Shri I. G. Patel Committee, special efforts would be required to attract entrepreneurs in backward areas. A provision of Rs. 20 lakh has been provided in Annual Plan 1987-88 for iNDEXTb for carrying out such activities.

Monitoring Cell for Implementation of Letter of Intent

5.3.56. It has been stressed by the Industry Ministry, Government of India, that letter of intent should be converted into industrial licence within the prescribed period and, thereafter, the industrial licence should be implemented within the time limits laid down. It was further suggested that the progress of letters of intent and industrial licences should be closely monitored by the Central as well as the State Government.

5.3.57. It is therefore decided to set up a monitoring cell in iNDEXTb with main objective of reviewing the progress of implementation of LT and IL, for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for iNDEXTb for 1987-88.

Grant of Loan to Industries for amount of Sales Tax paid on Sales of finished products

5.3.58. This scheme was introduced in December, 1977 and is implemented through GSFC and GIIC. Under the scheme, eligible industrial units which commenced commercial production during the operative period of the scheme are entitled to the benefits of loan equal to the amount of sales tax paid on sale of their finished products during the period of five years from the date of commercial production. The validity of the scheme has expired on 31st October, 1982. However, the claims for loans against sales tax paid during the period of five years from the date of commercial production are required to be entertained, for which Rs. 50.00 lakh have been provided for Annual Plan 1987-88.

Infrastructure Loan in lieu of Sales Tax Deferment Benefit

5.3.59. Government has introduced incentive schemes of capital investment subsidy and sales tax deferment benefit to the "Pioneer" units, in the year 1980. The extent of sales tax deferment benefit was subsequently increased to 90 per cent of the fixed assets to certain categories of pioneer unit.

5.3.60. In order to enable every large industrial project to meet the expenditure on infrastructure such as railway siding, power line, etc. Government has announced a scheme in August, 1983 where under units with the fixed capital investment of over Rs. 25 crores are eligible for sales tax deferment under the pioneer scheme to the extent of 90 per cent of fixed assets and are given interest free sales tax loan, not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs per unit in lieu of part of sales tax deferment benefit on certain conditions. The amount of loan is limited to 40 per cent of the expected benefit from sales tax deferment. This loan is sanctioned and disbursed by Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation Limited. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

5.4. Village and Small Industries

Small Industries

5.4.1. For small industries an outlay of Rs. 1748 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1987-88; The broad break-up of which is under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
Share Capital contribution loan to GSFC	225.00
GIIC Market Borrowing	90.00
GIIC Margin Money	230.50
Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial Self-employment in Rural and Backward areas	22.00
Capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas	1000.00
Apprentice Training in Government Printing Press	7.50
District Industries Centres	100.00
RAP/RIP	9.00
Financial Assistance for organisation of exhibition trade fairs and seminars.	29.40
State award for production of quality control.	0.60
Package assistance to SSI units	24.00
Margin money loan for working capital to sick units under revival programme	10.00
	<hr/>
	1748.00

Share Capital Contribution

Loan to Gujarat State Financial Corporation

5.4.2. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries in the, State of Gujarat. The Corporation grants term loan assistance upto Rs. 60 lakhs to limited companies and co-operative societies, to proprietary and partnership concern, the extnt of assistance is restricted to Rs. 30 lakhs.

5.4.3. During the last 26 years of its operation, the Corporation has assisted 25986 units with loans of Rs. 586.98 crores. The loan outstanding stood at Rs. 228.58 crores at the end of 31st March 1986. Since the inception of the Corporation, disbursement has been made in respect of 17987 accounts, amounting to Rs. 365.74 crores. Of the assistance rendered, as many as 7258 units were provided assistance of Rs 168.62 crores in backward areas. In term of number of units, the units assisted in backward areas constituted 40.35% of total unit assisted. In terms of amount the assistance to backward areas was of the order of 46.10%.

5.4.4. The Corporation has assisted 19656 small scale units with loans of Rs. 348.56 crores. In, terms of numbers of units assisted, the share of the small scale units was 96.5% and in respect of amount 76.11%, of the total. The Corporation has formulated a number of schemes for industrialisation. The prominent schemes being the Corporations' Loan Scheme, the New Entrepreneurs Scheme, Mini loan scheme, Equipment Finance, Modernisation Scheme and a Scheme to provide term loan, assistance to self employed doctors.

5.4.5. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share capital, market borrowings, refinance from IDBI etc. The main source of the Corporation's lending is to get refinance from IDBI. The Corporation is taking full advantage of the refinance facilities. However, the extent of resources, available to the Corporation is restricted by the formula of resources mix prescribed by IDBI, the Corporation has to raise the Capital plus plough back to the extent of 20% of the total disbursement to be envisaged during the year. The Corporation has put the total disbursement during the year 1987-88 at Rs. 65 crores, 15% of which comes to about Rs. 10 crores, which is to be contributed equally by State Government and IDBI. Thus, the Government share of capital contribution comes to Rs. 425 lakhs to meet the resources of the Corporation. Since the lending operation of the corporation are increasing as a result of various incentives announced by the State Government for the promotions of industries, the Corporation will be called upon to increase its resources substantially in the year ahead. Accordingly, to increase the resources of the Corporation, a provision of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided towards contribution of share capital. A matching contribution of Rs. 225 lakhs will also be available from IDBI.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

Market Borrowing and Margin Money Scheme

5.4.6. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation was established in the year 1962 with the objective of providing industrial infrastructure to achieve rapid, orderly and balanced industrial growth in the State. GIDC would like to strengthen the industrial estates existing at present and would give priority to the establishment of new estates at potential locations, particularly which have "No Industry" or "No estate" status, at present. Keeping this in view, GITDC has planned for development of existing industrial estates in terms of social, physical and economic infrastructure facilities.

5.4.7. The Corporation has programmed to establish 36 new estates, acquire about 6432 hectares of land, develop some 4080 hectares of land, construct 5173 factory sheds and 1,466 housing quarters with the total capital expenditure of Rs. 210.30 crores. As against this, the Government has provided the Seventh Five Year Plan, State assistance of Rs. 25 crores to GIDC as margin money and Rs. 7.50 crores as market borrowing.

5.4.8. During the year 1985-86, the Corporation has established 5 new estates, acquired about 997 hectares of land, developed about 822 hectares of land, constructed 563 factory sheds and 182 workers' quarters.

5.4.9. During the year 1986-87, the Corporation expects to establish 7 industrial estates, acquire about 1200 hectares of land, construct 750 factory sheds and 700 workers quarters,.

5.4.10. During the year 1987-88, the Corporation proposes to set up about 11 new estates to acquire about 927 hectares of land, to provide infrastructure development, to take the construction of 600 new sheds alongwith 816 spillover i.e. incompleated sheds that would remain by the end of current financial year, to take up construction of about 800 new housing quarters alongwith 1260 spillovers which would remain incompleated by the end of current year.

5.4.11. Against works the financial requirement of development programme of Rs. 42.60 crores, the Corporation expects to generate Rs. 14.50 crores after meeting the requirement of committed expenditure to be utilised towards the development expenditure programme of Rs. 42.60 crores. As such to meet the balance amount for development expenditure of Rs. 28.10 crores, Corporation would raise institutional finance to the extent of Rs. 18.50 crores, which would need margin money of Rs. 9.60 crores. This would be required to be met with by way of Government assistance in the form of long term loan by way of margin money and open market borrowings. Usually, Corporation is allowed to raise funds from open market borrowings to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and hence Corporation would need Government loan by way of margin money for Rs. 8.50 crores to carry out the proposed development programme of Rs. 42.60 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 28.60 crores would be spent in the areas under general scheme and Rs. 14 crores in the areas under Tribal sub-Plan. However, as against the above requirement, a provision of Rs. 230.50 lakhs as Margin Money has been provided in Annual Plan 1987-88. Similarly, GIDC will be allowed to raise market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 90.00 lakhs during the year 1987-88.

Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial Self Employment in Rural and Backward Areas

5.4.12. During the year 1987-88, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development proposes to organise entrepreneurship development programme of various types as under :

- (a) Entrepreneurship Development Programme for manufacturing entrepreneurs
- (b) Entrepreneurship Development Programme for women entrepreneurs.

- (c) Entrepreneurship Development Programme exclusively for rural entrepreneurs.
- d) Entrepreneurship Development Programme exclusively for tribals.
- e) Entrepreneurship Development Programme exclusively for scheduled cast/entrepreneurs.

5.4.13. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has planned to conduct 77 training programmes and 1500 trainees through various training programmes in the State. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development had trained 1160 trainees under EDP, Special Component and Tribal schemes out of which 615 trainees will be self employed or establishing their own small scale units. In the year 1986-87 the centre for entrepreneurship development intends to run 77 training programmes by developing 1500 Entrepreneurs in various schemes.

5.4.14. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan for 1987-88 against the total requirement of Rs. 67 lakhs, the balance amount of Rs. 45 lakhs is expected by way of special central assistance. The details of the programme envisaged during 1987-88 are as under:—

Trade/scheme.	Target	Trainee
Entrepreneurship Development Programmes	30 (Centres)	700
Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme	9	180
Rural Industries Centres (Skill Formation Programme)	8	120
Component Plan (Schedule Caste-Persons-Skill Formation).	20	300
Tribal Plan (Tribal persons manufacturing entrepreneurship development)	10	200
Research, Documentation and Evaluation.	..	..
TOTAL	77	1500

Capital Investment Subsidy for new Industries in Backward areas

5.4.15. A Cash Subsidy incentives scheme was announced by Government for granting subsidy at the rate of 8 to 15% on fixed assets created by new industrial units limited to Rs. 15 lakhs, which are established in backward districts and growth centres during the operative period of 1st November, 1977 to 31st October, 1982. Government had issued orders to sanction subsidy for the fixed assets created upto 31st October 1983. Thereafter, State Government had also announced new scheme of cash subsidy for the development of back-ward districts for the period of five years from 1st November 1982 to 31st October 1987.

5.4.16. Government has announced new Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for new industries in backward area. The scheme envisages tapering rate of subsidy of 35 % to category I to 20% to category IV for new units and 30 % to 15 % on expansion/diversification of industrial units. During 1985-86 Rs. 626.23 lakhs have been disbursed as State Cash Subsidy to 774 units. Now the new incentive scheme has been introduced which covers more areas. Maximum limits have been enhanced and electronic units will get subsidy in cities as also draft Government of India scheme reduces coverage of areas and reduction in maximum limits which will result in more distribution from State Government. Therefore, for the year 1987-88, an expenditure of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is anticipated. The same amount is provided in the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

District Industries Centre

5.4.17. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis limited to Rs. 4 lakhs per District Industries Centre. According to the new Industrial policy of the Central Government, 18 District Indus-

stries Centres have started working in the State. Now, only Dangs District remains without District Industries Centre which is being looked after by DIC, Valsad. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. In the State, DICs were initially started in 10 backward districts of the State on 1st May, 1978 and 7 districts were covered on 2nd October, 1978. DIC at Gandhinagar started working from 1st June 1984. A committee under the chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the District Industries Centre.

5.4.18. Over and above activities of industrialisation, various schemes are implemented through the DIC like Central Cash Subsidy on capital investment, power subsidy, interest subsidy, testing subsidy, Sales Tax Exemption and Sales Tax Deferred payment, State Cash Subsidy, Bankable Scheme for Cottage Industries, Central/State Self-Employment Scheme, Vocational Training, Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the working of the District Industries Centres and to help in smooth implementation of the various schemes. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided towards State share in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Rural Artisans Programme and Rural Industries Programme (RAP/RIP)

5.4.19. The Government of India have directed to implement the rural industries programme and rural artisans programme from 1978 through the District Industries Centres. The scheme is not applicable to the towns and villages having population more than 25,000. The expenditure is to be shared in the ratio of 50 : 50 by Central Government and the State Government. The expenditure is limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh per DIC. This scheme is meant to encourage the youths in rural areas. This scheme covers a training programme demonstration, study-tour, power connection subsidy, tool-kits publicity and propaganda etc. 1780 Beneficiaries were covered in 1985-86 and 1,750 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 with a target to cover 1,750 beneficiaries.

Apprentice Training in Government Presses

5.4.20. Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Government presses have to train apprentices in the ratio 1 : 7 workmen. The Apprentice Training Scheme has been introduced in Government presses with effect from 1st September, 1967. In all, 269 posts have been sanctioned. The duration of training is 3 years and the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 230/- p.m., Rs. 260/- p.m. and Rs. 300/- p.m. for the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsmen in printing trade. During 1985-86, 236 candidates were under training and the target for 1986-87 is to train 269 candidates. A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR ORGANISATION OF EXHIBITIONS, TRADE FAIRS AND SEMINARS ETC.

5.4.21. The Trade Fair Authority of India organises India International Trade Fairs at New Delhi every year. Similarly important exhibitions and seminars are also held from time to time by various agencies and State Government is asked to participate in such exhibitions etc. The Gujarat State Export Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad has been nominated as nodal agency for taking effective part in such exhibitions, fairs, seminars etc. on behalf of the State Government.

5.4.22. It has been decided that Government should finance this activity. Hence a sum of Rs. 29.40 lakhs will be required in the year 1987-88 for sanctioning financial assistance to Gujarat State Export Corporation and other agencies.

State Award for Production of Quality goods

5.4.23. On the basis of Government of India's recommendation, the State Government has approved the scheme of awards to encourage production of quality goods conforming to national standards and to promote quality consciousness amongst the small entrepreneurs. Every year three state awards of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 4,000/- and Rs. 3,000/- will be given to the small scale units under selected groups of industries. Besides the cash prize, a trophy and citation will also be awarded to the winners. The scheme would be implemented with effect from 1987-88. Against above requirement Rs. 00.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

Package assistance to Small Scale Industry

5.4.24. Various schemes viz., (1) Subsidy on power consumption, (2) Subsidy for testing of products of SSI and purchase of testing equipment, (3) Quality marking on products of cottage and small scale industries are merged into one scheme namely "Package Assistance to SSI units". The details are as under :

(1) *Subsidy on power consumption.*—Under the provision of Gujarat State Subsidy to Electric Power consumption (Cottage and Small Industries) Rules 1965, the subsidy is granted on consumption of electric power to industrial units which are having less than 90 HP connection. The power subsidy is given to the units for only motive power to enable the SSI units established in remote areas,

to stand in competition in the market. The quantum of subsidy depends upon the place of establishment of the unit for the period between 7 to 10 years graded on the population basis. The benefit is upto difference of 3 paise to 9 paise per unit of power consumed and limited for 2000 units per annum. This scheme is discontinued from 1st July 1982 for the new unit.

(2) *Subsidy on testing of product and purchase of equipments.*—In order to make industrialists quality conscious, a scheme of subsidy for purchase of testing equipments as well as subsidy for cost of testing charges in operation since 1971 under “Gujarat State aid to Industries (Purchase of Testing Equipment for Establishment of Testing houses or Private Laboratories) Rules 1971” and “Gujarat State aid to Industries (Testing of Products of Small Scale Industries) Rules 1971.”

(i) For the purchase of testing equipments, 50% subsidy on the cost of testing equipments limited to maximum Rs. 10000/- per annum is given.

(ii) For the establishment of testing house or private laboratory unit has to first obtain approval of their project report from the Industries Commissioner. After getting approval they are eligible for 12 1/4% subsidy on the cost of laboratory equipment limited to Rs. 25000/-.

(iii) For the testing of product of SSI units which gets their produce tested as per ISI/BSS/IP/BP/or any other specified standard in an approved laboratory, they are given 50% subsidy limited to maximum Rs. 1000/- per annum on the testing charges paid by them.

(3) *Quality Marking Scheme.*—The absence of quality consciousness had adversely affected the sales of SSI units. A scheme of quality marking of selected commercial products of SSI units has been introduced which is implemented through the Industrial Chemical Laboratory, Vadodara and in respect of diesel engine by the proto-type-cum-Trading Centre, Rajkot. The progress of the scheme is as under :

Year	Testing Subsidy	Power Subsidy	Quality Marking	Total
	Units	Units.	Units.	Units.
1	2	3	4	5
1. 1980-85	1694	10370	377	12441
2. 1985-86	436	1209	17	1662

In the year 1987-88, Rs. 24, lakhs have been provided. This will take care of old cases of power subsidy also.

Margin Money loan For working Capital to Sick Units

Sick unit Revival Programme

5.4.25 With a view to assist the State Government in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst small scale industries and to ensure greater utilisation of installed capacity the Government of India has formulated a margin money scheme for revival of SSI units. It is observed that small industrial units fall sick for want of timely financial assistance. In cases where banks are also willing to assist, they are unable to bring in margin money of their own. Under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000 per unit at not less than 4% p.a. interest are admissible. This loan can be availed to the extent of 50% of margin money requirement (in exceptional cases 75%). These loans are repayable in nine years including moratorium which should not in any case, exceed four years. The Government of India will contribute to the extent of 50% of the loan and the balance amount is required to be contributed by the State Government. No expenditure was incurred during the year 1985-86 for want of sanction of the scheme from Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 10 lakhs are provided for the year 1987-88 towards State share.

Village and Cottage Industries

5.4.26. The objective of removing poverty and unemployment and increasing productivity have been the unassailable objectives of the Plan. Village and Cottage Industries play a vital role in generating larger employment opportunities for artisans in general and weaker sections of the community in particular with special emphasis on utilisation of local resources and skills. The main objective of the Seventh Plan is to generate productive employment and thereby to alleviate poverty and to eliminate inter-class, inter regional and rural urban disparities, which can be achieved through cottage and village industries.

5.4.27. An outlay of Rs. 923.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for Village and Cottage Industries sector, the break up of which is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1987-88
Administration & Supervision	15.00
Handloom Industry	142.00
Handicraft Industry	58.00
Coop. Industry	83.00
Khadi Industry	163.00
Other Industry	427.00
Nucleus Budget for TASP	35.00
Total	923.00

Administration and Supervision

5.4.28. The Directorate of Cottage Industries has been established in 1973 with a view to implement the programme effectively and catering the needs at the industrial cooperative societies. The other programmes being implemented by this Department are handloom and handicraft industries, training and financial assistance to artisans and technical and marketing guidance to the artisans. The Director of Cottage Industries needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems of the artisans and proper implementation of the programmes of handlooms, handicrafts, leather, coir, industrial finance and marketing etc.

5.4.29. It has been proposed to continue this scheme in 1987-88. For conducting the various examination under training programme, an examination cell is sanctioned by the Deptt. Monitoring cell is also sanctioned to monitor and review the schemes implemented by the Department. It is proposed to establish a separate monitoring cell to supervise the progress of the schemes which cover the beneficiaries under 20 point programme. In order to avail the institutional finance in cottage industries sector, it is proposed to create the post of a Joint Director (Finance) in the Directorate. Post of class-II Accounts Officer is proposed to be created for recovery of Government dues and proper maintenance of records relating to loans and advances. To meet with the administrative expenditure in outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88.

Handloom Industry

5.4.30. Handloom is second biggest sector from the view point of employment and it contributes to provide clothing to the poor people. It is a labour intensive industry concentrated in villages and the activities of weaving are carried out in dwelling of weavers without the aid of electricity. Development of handloom industries in the context of 20 point programme assumes significant importance. As against the 3.6 million handlooms in India, there are 23741 handlooms in Gujarat State. In Gujarat 80% to 85% of the handloom weavers are from S.C. community and the rest are from minorities. The development of handloom is encouraged through cooperative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Corporation. The financial assistance to Handloom Industrial Cooperative Societies is provided under revised package scheme. The Government has prepared the direct production programme in the Seventh Plan as per the norms suggested by the Central Government which includes modernisation of looms, formation of new Societies and revitalisation of dormant looms etc. The pattern of the scheme of workshed cum residence is revised and the amount has been enhanced to Rs. 30,000/- with 50% loan and 50% subsidy per unit.

5.4.31. In view of the revised textile policy the census of handloom is to be conducted in the State by appointing technical staff etc.

5.4.32. The thrift fund scheme is being introduced as centrally sponsored scheme for the benefits of weavers to provide them social security. In this scheme the weaver of the society will contribute 6% of the wages earned by him and the State and Central Government will contribute the equal amount limited to Rs. 90 per weaver per annum. The weavers can withdraw the amount on certain occasion viz., marriage, medical treatment, purchase of food grains etc.

5.4.33. As per the new textile policy a monitoring cell is to be created to monitor the activities of handloom at district level.

5.4.34. The target is to cover 30940 beneficiaries, 230 societies during the Seventh Plan. 11962-beneficiaries of 248 societies were covered during 1985-86. The target for 1986-87 is to cover 1500 beneficiaries of 24 societies. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakh is provided to cover 4900 beneficiaries of 98 societies during the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries

5.4.35. The Handloom Development Corporation is implementing the Intensive Development Project scheme since 1976. The object of the scheme is to supply raw material and to take back the finished goods after paying wages to ensure better return to the weavers who are not covered under cooperative sector. It provides training in designing, processing and supply of tools and equipments etc. so as to enable them to produce quality goods. It has covered handloom from all the districts of the State.

5.4.36. During 1985-86, 1185 beneficiaries were covered and 1250 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided to cover 1400 beneficiaries during the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Handloom Development Corporation

5.4.37. The Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1979 to develop the handloom sector in the State for better production for giving fair wages to weavers for improving their old looms and modernisation etc. It has been implementing the intensive development project for the weavers not covered under cooperative sector. It gives raw materials to the weavers and takes back the finished goods after giving wages. It gives training to weavers for product designs, subsidy/loan for tools and equipments etc. The project is assisted under the State Plan scheme. The Corporation is producing Janta and Non-Janta cloth under Intensive Handlooms Development Scheme. The Corporation receives share capital, subsidy and loans from Government in order to carry out its operation to meet its working capital requirement, It has arranged for cash credit facility with nationalised banks. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is provided for 1987-88.

Handicraft Industry

5.4.38. Gujarat has rich heritage in arts and crafts. In addition to artistic value of the handicraft products it has a large market at home and abroad. Gujarat's Handicrafts are based on textiles, wool, ceramics, bamboo work, wood carving and block engraving, tie and die, knitting, embroidery and such other by products. The State Design Centre provides valuable service in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. The other activities are :

1. Establishment of handicraft cooperatives and their associations.
2. Financial assistance to handicraft artisans and their cooperatives.
3. Celebration of special weeks and exhibitions of best designs.
4. Establishment of show cases at conspicuous places viz. air-port, railway stations etc.
5. Training to artisans in handicrafts through State Design Centre.
6. Providing marketing support and export facilities by State Handicraft Development Corporation.

5.4.39. During 1985-86, 58 beneficiaries were covered and 250 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 with a target to cover 250 beneficiaries.

Handicraft Development Corporation

5.4.40. With a view to accelerate the promotion, revival and development of handicraft industries a separate Corporation has been established in 1973. The Corporation encourages the artisans by providing raw materials and marketing facilities. It has opened emporias at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta. It sets up production centres, introduces new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products in exhibitions. It also exports best articles of handicrafts.

5.4.41. During 1985-86, 2000 beneficiaries were covered and 2100 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1987-88 for covering 1100 beneficiaries.

Carpet Weaving Centre

5.4.42. Carpet Weaving is an old Indian craft introduced by king Akabar from Persia during the Moghal period. After years of stagnation it has emerged a flourishing cottage industry offering large employment opportunities to artisans under 20 point programme. The carpet weaving requires the skill formation for which teenagers have been found more suitable. It has an ample scope for marketing abroad. This activity is becoming popular in rural areas.

5.4.43. Cooperative societies and registered trusts are provided liberal assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,85,000 for establishing a centre for providing training to 50 youths. These centres absorb their trained artisans for production programme, after completion of training. They also form a Cooperative Society of trained artisans and give them employment.

5.4.44. During 1985-86, 1994 trainees at 40 carpet weaving centres were covered and 600 beneficiaries or 12 carpet weaving centres are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakh has been provided with a target to cover 1150 trainees of 38 carpet weaving centres during Annual Plan 1987-88.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Cooperative Societies

5.4.45. The package scheme for financial assistance to industrial cooperative societies was sanctioned in 1979. The new revised package scheme was sanctioned in 1980. Most of the industrial cooperatives are formed by the people of weaker sections with a view to strengthen and enable cooperative Societies to generate more employment opportunities for their members. Liberal financial assistance is provided in the form of share capital contribution. Share loan managerial subsidy, Interest subsidy rebate on sale of production, subsidy for purchase of machinery, tools and equipments, reserve fund subsidy, grant for demonstration, propoganda, training and celebration of special weeks.

5.4.46. The Department has taken care to develop the industrial cooperative societies in all respects, and thus the provision of assistance is made for all activities of societies.

5.4.47. During 1985-86, 28320 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme. 6075 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided to cover 9000 beneficiaries of 135 societies for the year 1987-88.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

5.4.48. There are five co-operative spinning mills working in the State. The two co-operative spinning mills are under weavers sector while three are in growers sector and other two co-operative woollen spinning mills namely Sarvodaya Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. at Patdi, Dist. Surendranagar Banaskantha Dist. Co-operative Spinning Mill at Palanpur have already started production on trial basis. The Saurashtra Co-operative Spg. Mill Ltd. Limbdi, Dist. Surendranagar and Visnagar Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd. Visnagar are in Weavers Sector and other three mills at Surat, Bharuch and Himatnagar are under grower sectors.

5.4.49. The State Government is contributing in the share capital of co-operative spinning mills in the ratio of 1:2. The contribution is provided to strengthen the share capital base of the mill for borrowing funds from the financing institutions. This scheme is in operation since 1955-56. For the year 1987-88, the share capital contribution to the co-op. spinning mills is proposed to be provided for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided.

Powerloom Industries

5.4.50. There were 853 powerlooms allotted to 30 co-operative societies in Sixth Plan, 700 new powerlooms have been allotted to cooperative sector to cover 64 societies. Thus, 1553 powerlooms are covered in Co-operative fold so far Government of Gujarat has sanctioned a scheme to assist the powerloom societies. The pattern of assistance is as under :

- (1) A loan amount of Rs. 15,000 is given to purchase powerloom, electric motor and other equipments etc.
- (2) For purchase of shed or for construction of shed Rs. 5,000 is given as loan.
- (3) Share capital loan of Rs. 1,000 per member is given to the society.
- (4) To purchase prime winding machine a loan of Rs. 5,000 is given to the unit of 12 powerlooms.
- (5) Subsidy is given for the first three years to meet with the expenses for management of the society. For the first year Rs. 7200, for the second year Rs. 6,000 and for the third year Rs. 4,800 are given to the society.

5.4.51. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 446 beneficiaries of 24 societies during 1987-88.

Gujarat Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Board

5.4.52. Khadi and Village Industries are employment oriented programmes. The adoption of improved technology in Khadi and Village Industries has raised the production, standing of quality and had minimised the manual labour. The Board is established in 1960, with a view to provide training in Khadi and Village Industries, to adopt improved technology, to undertake survey and publicity, propoganda for production and sale, and to settle more and more persons under this programme.

5.4.53. The Board is being financed by the State Government as well as by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The Board provides finance to subsidiary institutions for implementation of 23 various programmes such as soap making, khadi Production, tel ghani, leather, palngur, pottery, khandsari, blacksmith, carpentry and other activities. Khadi board intends to develop Khadi and Village Industries in unexplored areas and also intends to develop local leadership for implementation of KVIC programmes.

5.4.54. During the year 1985-86, 1440 beneficiaries were covered and 2600 beneficiaries are likely to be covered under KVIC during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 163 lakhs is provided to cover 2800 beneficiaries during the year 1987-88.

Training to Artisans

5.4.55. Main object of the scheme is to train the artisans of hereditary crafts and potential small entrepreneurs in different cottage industries for improving their skills and enabling them for improved methods of new technology and thereby to increase employment opportunities. The Directorate of Cottage Industries at present runs 45 training centres having 192 classes of different trades in 18 districts of the State. The training course is of one year duration. The S.T. Trainee is paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 125, S. C. SEBC (BAXI) AND EBC trainees at the rate of Rs. 100 and others at the rate of Rs. 75 per month. Two new training centres sanctioned for Rajkot and Gandhinagar with capacity of 4 classes and 80 trainees each are to be established during 1986-87.

5.4.56. During the year 1985-86. 1369 trainees were covered under the scheme and 1670 trainees are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is provided to train 2150 trainees during 1987-88.

Training to unskilled artisans

5.4.57. Under this scheme the untrained rural artisans are to be trained under various trades through training programmes run by the approved institutions. During 1985-86, 500 beneficiaries were covered and 565 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided to cover 700 beneficiaries during 1987-88.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans

5.4.58. Financial assistance to individual artisans for Cottage Industries was made available under the State aid to industries rules, 1935 as well under block loan scheme of the Government through Co-operative banks upto 1979. A new scheme has been introduced to ensure the flow of funds from scheduled banks and urban banks and other financial institutions. The object of the scheme is to promote self employment amongst artisans having some skill and entrepreneurship to engage into production activities. A loan with maximum limit of Rs. 25000 is provided by the financial institution or establishment of cottage industries on recommendation of D.I.C. The Department has prepared detailed project profiles of 158 cottage industries. The subsidy on purchase of new tools and equipments interest subsidy is provided by the department as per the details given as under:—

Pattern of assistance

Loan amount sanctioned	Rate of subsidy		
	S.T.	S.C.	Others
upto Rs. 5000/-.	50%	40%	30%
Rs. 5001 toRs. 10,000/-.	50%	35%	25%
Rs. 10001-to Rs. 25,000/-.	40%	30%	20%
interest subsidy.	6%	5%	4%

5.4.59. During the year 1985-86,9503 beneficiaries were covered and 10745 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 with a target to cover 9000 beneficiaries.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation

5.4.60. The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Limited has been established in 1979, with a view to provide marketing facilities to rural artisans. These artisans are completely unorganised and as a result they have to rely upon middle-men and traders for marketing their products. On account of the exploitation made by these traders and middle-men, the artisans get very low returns inspite of their hard labour for their products. GRIMCO has tried to provide marketing support to these artisans though in a limited way.

5.4.61. During the year 1985-86. 750 beneficiaries are covered and 600 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs is provided to benefit 750 beneficiaries during 1987-88.

Village Flaying Centres

5.4.62. The cattle population in the State is about 200 lakhs. There are three lakh leather workers in the State out of which 0.50 lakhs are engaged in flaying and one lakh in tannery. There are 1.50 lakh cobblers in the State. For the economic upliftment of the most neglected Chamar Community, who are dealing with leather industry since long, a liberal scheme for providing grant of Rs. 2.27 lakhs has been introduced since 1979-80 so that they can produce good quality of leather through improved technology and methods which fetches them attractive returns.

PATTERN OF ASSISTANCE.

Sr. No.	Purpose	Provision. (Rs.)
<i>A. Tannery :</i>		
1.	For Purchase and Levelling of land.	10,000
2.	For Construction of tannery with 20 pits, store room, light fitting, drainage etc.	98,920
3.	Water arrangement such as digging of well, electric moter, pipe line etc.	25,000
4.	Miscellaneous Expenses	6,080
	Total	1,40,000
 <i>B. Flaying Centres :</i>		
1.	For Purchase of levelling of land	5,000
2.	Construction of flaying centre.	13,500
3.	Water arrangement	5,000
4.	Miscellaneous expenses.	1,500
		25,000
	For 3 flaying centres 25000X3	75,000
 <i>Technical Staff :</i>		
	Pay of Leather Supervisor.	12,000
	Grand Total :	2,27,000

5.4.63. Looking to the price escalation the present scheme is proposed to be revised to the tune of Rs. 3.92 lakhs per tannery. The revised scheme of common facility centres to the tune of Rs. 24 lakhs is also under consideration.

5.4.64. During 1985-86, 1061 beneficiaries and 26 centres were covered and 175 beneficiaries of 7 centres are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs has been provided to cover 360 beneficiaries of 12 centres for 1987-88.

Rural Production Centres

5.4.65. In order to generate employment for rural industrial artisans, a scheme of training-cum-production centre has been sanctioned by the Government in 1979. The aim of the scheme is to provide employment opportunities to rural artisans. The scheme is implemented by GRIMCO. It has established 23 centres of foot-wear, garments, tannery, hand-lorry, furniture making and bamboo works.

5.4.66. During the year 1985-86, 600 beneficiaries were covered and 1050 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs is provided to cover 1000 beneficiaries during 1987-88.

Rural Technology Institute

5.4.67. The role of Rural Technology Institute is to identify technological problems to develop tools and equipments which will reduce fatigue of an artisan and ensure productivity, in large quantity and better quality. The institute has been established in 1979. It has a plan to undertake various projects. Most of the artisans in tribal area belong to category of village pottery, Carpenters, Black-smiths and Bamboo-weavers. The Rural Technology Institute organises demonstration cum training centres to study the problems of rural artisans. Four such centres have been started in Bharuch, Panchmahal and Valsad District. It also proposes to establish Bamboo Technology centre at Mandavi Bhiroda.

5.4.68. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 to help the institute.

Financial Assistance to Vocationally Trained persons for self employment

5.4.69. Scheme of financial assistance to vocationally trained persons has been implemented since 6th February, 1980. Under the scheme a person trained by training institute and willing to start in industry by getting finance under Bankable scheme is covered under the scheme. To encourage the trainee a provision of subsidy is made in initial stage, to prepare loan application etc. The beneficiary is given Rs. 250/- as a consumption finance. The beneficiary is given Rs. 250/- after sanction of loan by the bank. Thus the trainee gets Rs. 500/- as Consumption finance subsidy at the start of Cottage Industry. During 1985-86, 602 beneficiaries were covered and 750 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is provided to cover 1100 beneficiaries during 1987-88.

Mini Industrial Estates under financial assistance to vocationally trained persons for self employment

5.4.70. The scheme of Mini Industrial Estate is proposed as a new adjusted scheme. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a shed to the rural artisan of Cottage Industry. Most of them are engaged in Cottage Industries like weaver, potters, carpenters, black smiths etc. The scheme is to be implemented, through recognised institutions with financial assistance. The artisans who are willing to have independent space for production activity will be covered in a cluster in rural areas. It is proposed to apply the prevailing rate of cost of construction for the sheds in the estate. The loan portion is to be obtained from the financial institutions and the margin money will be given by way of subsidy.

5.4.71. The scheme can be implemented in the villages having population above 50,000. There are two types of sheds to be constructed under this scheme. One is of Rs. 50,000/- and the second is of Rs. 15,000/-, 25% subsidy is given for the big type of shed and 40% subsidy is given for small type of shed.

5.4.72. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided under this adjusted scheme for the year 1987-88 to cover 1298 individuals.

Financial Assistance to self employed persons

5.4.73. A scheme of financial assistance to self employed persons has been introduced from 21st August, 1981 in the State. Urban petty self employed persons are provided loan and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipments in order to develop their business. Hawkers, vendors and others engaged in small business like newspapers, cutlery, kerosene, fruit, waste papers and umbrella repairing and road side borders etc. are provided loan/subsidy under the scheme.

5.4.74. Financial assistance upto the limit of Rs. 500 is provided in the form of subsidy in kind, in case of financial assistance from Rs. 501 to 5000, a subsidy at the rate of 50% and 33 1/2% is provided to the beneficiaries belonging to S.C./S.T. and EBC and women. Recently the scheme is extended to cover the beneficiaries of the whole State. During the year 1985-86, 2490 beneficiaries were covered under the scheme, 2650 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 with a target to cover 3000 beneficiaries.

Sericulture Industry

5.4.75. There is a vast potentiality for development of sericulture in Gujarat. The activity has been introduced in Gujarat by District Panchayat, Surat in the year 1982-83. This activity can provide gainful employment to small and marginal farmers, farm labourers, reeler and weavers and can play an important role to uplift the standard of living with the increase in their income. Gujarat is a major raw silk user State. Hence, by developing this industry, raw silk material can be produced for silk weaving in the State. Looking to the possibility of development of sericulture industry, Government of Gujarat had sanctioned the scheme of setting up of sericulture research and Training Institute, establishment of reeling unit and package scheme for financial assistance to sericulture co-operative Societies by way of Government share capital contribution, share loan to purchase societies, share an subsidy for purchase of tools and equipments and machinery, workshop, godown, managerial subsidy etc. During the year 1985-86, 300 beneficiaries were covered, 900 beneficiaries are likely to be covered during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 44 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 with a target to cover 925 beneficiaries.

Women's institutions at District level—Strengthening Administrative set up

5.4.76. Under the Cottage Industries Department there are various schemes which provide self employment to women and encourage them in becoming self-supporting. There are 167 women industrial cooperative societies in the State which are engaged in activities such as tailoring, patchwork, making of stationery articles, masala, bakery, breakfast etc. There was only one post of Women's organiser (G.C.S. Class-II) in the Department at the State level to look after the working of women cooperative societies. With the organisation of new women industrial cooperative societies and need to provide guidance to existing societies in their day to day working and revival of dormant societies, necessity of special staff at District level was felt and accordingly posts of 3 Women Cooperative Officers have been sanctioned during the year 1985-86 for Kachchh, Saurashtra and other parts of the State. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1987-88.

5.5. Mining and Metallurgical Industries

Expansion and Reorganisation of the Directorate of Geology and Mining—Purchase of equipments, technical assistants etc.

5.5.1. Mineral Exploration and Mineral Administration are the prime responsibilities of the department. The results achieved in last 19 years have brought into light the economic minerals like Coal, Bauxite, Basemetals, Limestone, Graphite, China clay, Dolomite, Bentonite, Chalk, Gypsum, Marble, Atapulgitic Decorative stones, Phosphorite etc. Mineral Exploration is being carried out in different parts of the State by deploying exploration parties. Mineral Administration includes administration of mineral concessions granted under mineral rules, collection of royalty, collection and maintenance of mineral statistics etc. The above activities are carried out through the district offices under the competency of respective Collectors. There are about 1560 Mining Leases and 5147 Quarry Leases in the State.

5.5.2. The provision for the Seventh Five Year Plan of the department is Rs. 600 lakhs. The target of physical achievements are 25000 mts. of drilling, 6750 sq.km. of geological mapping and chemical and petrographic analysis of about 17500 samples. The physical targets and actual achievements during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and the targets proposed for the year 1987-88 are given below :—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 Target
			Target	Achieved	Target	Achievement (likely)	
1.	Drilling	mts.	5000	1496	5000	5000	5000
2.	Surveys/ Mapping	sq. km.	1000	343	1250	1100	1250
3.	Analysis of samples	Nos.	3000	1998	3500	2700	3500

5.5.3. It is proposed to continue the activities of mineral exploration and mineral administration in the State. Moreover the department has undertaken the work of progressive planning of mineral exploration for 1986-87 to 1990-91. The department has prepared action plan accordingly.

5.5.4. During the year 1987-88; it is planned to purchase new equipment, replace old vehicles and old machineries. In order to carry out the geological and mining programme during 1987-88, Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided under Minera.

Plan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited

5.5.5. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a Government of Gujarat enterprise established in 1963, has been operating in the field of mining and processing of industrial minerals available in the State. From its mining operations situated in seven different locations in the State. GMDC supplied minerals like Flourspar, Silica-sand, Lignite and Bauxite to various consuming industries in the State and the country.

A) On-Going Projects

Flourspar Project, Kadipani (District Vadodara)

5.5.6. This is an ongoing project and is the only one of its kind in the country. Till date, it has produced 2,26,000 M.T. of material which would have otherwise been imported. Saving in the foreign exchange has been of the order of Rs.28 crores. The project is able to meet only a part of the country's requirements. To maintain the present level of production of around 18,000/20,000 M.T. per year, it is necessary to buy certain equipments and incur certain other capital expenditure for replacement in respect of mining machineries and/or major plant and spares.

Lignite Project, Panandhro (District Kachhh)

5.5.7. The mining activities of this project have to be continued with the help of manual mining supported by conventional mining equipments like excavators, dumpers, dozers etc. so as to continue the production of lignite on an average rate of 8 lakh M.T. per year. The present block of manual mining will be operated at this level for next two years; there after the production from the manual mining will be staggered as the production of lignite from expansion project will step up gradually. Replacement of mining machineries and equipment is necessary not only to continue the present level of production but also to increase it to the extent possible so as to meet with the requirements of lignite by consuming industries of the State.

Lignite Project, Rajpardi (District Bharuch)

5.5.8. Another lignite deposit, comparatively smaller than the Panandhro field is being exploited near Rajpardi town of Jhagadia taluka, Bharuch District. This proved very useful for large number of industries situated in South Gujarat. The mining operations at Rajpardi have been continuously on an increasing trend. Though overburden ratio in this deposit is highest at 1:8 time, the production is increasingly obtained to meet with the requirements of consuming industries. With a view not only to maintain the present level of production of 1.5 lakh M.T. but also to increase to the extent possible, replacement of mining machineries and equipments as well as providing other infrastructural facilities has to be taken care.

B) Project Under Implementation

Lignite Project Expansion, Panandhro (Kachhh)

5.5.9. The implementation of an expansion project for raising the capacity of lignite production from the current level of 8 lakh M.T. per year to 16.5 lakh M.T. per year with switchover from conventional mining equipments (Excavators and Dumpers) to specialised mining equipments (Bucket-wheel excavators, Convoyners, Reclaimers etc.) is progressing as per schedule. The phased programme of expansion as submitted to the financial institutions and as agreed to with the major equipments suppliers M/s. Takery, Export/Import, GDR, is being monitored so as to complete the project well within the stipulated period i.e. July, 1988. Infrastructural facilities for the project site are in a very advance stage, common facilities like school, hospital, club house, shopping centre etc. have been constructed and

are in use. Township is nearing completion and more than 300 quarters are already occupied. The expenditure planned to be incurred in 1986-87 will amount to Rs. 46.44 lakhs in view of the strict adherence of shipments from GDR. In fact, two shipments have already been despatched and received at site. The Lignite Expansion Project is the largest State Project in Kachchh District. It is vital as it provides basic fuel. Based on GMDC's expansion scheme, GEB is setting up Power Plants with two units of 70 MW each. During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 4344 lakhs will be spent on implementation of this project. The expenditure will be financed in the decided pattern by withdrawal of loans from financial institutions/banks and the deferred credit from the supplier leaving the balance amount to be financed by equity contribution from State Government.

Fluorspar Project-Expansion-Kadipani (District Vadodara)

5.5.10. Fluorspar Project was commissioned in 1970 and since then it has been producing fluorspar concentrates in the range of 16,000 to 18,000 MT per year. Of late, the demand of fluorspar concentrates has considerably increased and there have been regular imports of about 22,000 tonnes during 1984-85 and 25,000 tonnes during 1985-86. The projection for the current year is 27,000 tonnes. The market study has been made by M/s GITCO and according to them, the domestic demand of fluorspar is expected to go beyond 60,000 tonnes during the year 1989-90 and onwards.

5.5.11. GMDC is the only major producer of fluorspar concentrates (90% of national output) in the country. A scheme has been prepared to increase the production capacity of 45,000 tonnes per year at an estimated investment of Rs. 16.3 crores. The scheme has been approved by Board of the Corporation and the same is under implementation.

5.5.12. The Techno-economic feasibility report is found to be very promising. The pre-tax profit which is currently around Rs. 10 lakhs is expected to reach Rs. 193 lakhs after expansion. The entire investment is estimated to be recovered in a period of six years. Though major specifications of plants and equipments have been already worked out for preparation of techno-economic feasibility report, tenders are invited for pre-qualification of suitable parties to take up different jobs. Simultaneously technical offers are also being invited for the purpose of detailed engineering of individual systems.

5.5.13. Though, the plant has been working for the last fifteen years on a flow-sheet developed by National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur it is found that technological improvements are called for towards getting better recovery as well as purity of the concentrates. Accordingly, this opportunity of the expansion of the plant is being utilised to upgrade the technology so as to improve the overall performance as well as to bring the purity of the concentrates closer to international standards. Offers from leading technologists in this area have been received and are being examined. Based on the offers and other technical data available with the Corporation estimates for the expansion cost has been considered at Rs. 20,000 lakhs. Completion period of expansion will be of two years. In the year 1987-88, it is estimated to spend Rs. 480 lakhs on the expansion project.

5.5.14. The cost of expansion project is expected to be met through term loans from financial institutions/banks and internally generated funds.

Multi-Metal Project, Ambaji (District Banaskantha)

5.5.15. With a view to continue the miners' development and stripping on a modest scale operations at this project are continued and a token provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made for this purpose until a final decision is taken to implement the project in full-swing.

Other Project

5.5.16. As and when required, the Corporation is taking up the feasibility and the investigations for the new projects based on minerals available in the State for which a provision of Rs. 115 lakhs has been made for incurring such expenditure. This includes a major expenditure of Rs. 100 lakhs which is very likely to be incurred on the Bauxite Calcination Project, for which detailed investigations are already going on with the help of joint sector partners.

5.5.17. In order to implement the programmes of the Corporation an amount of the order of Rs. 16.25 crores would be required as a loan support. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is provided in the form of loan from Government for the year 1987-88.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Industries and Minerals

Scheme-wise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A General Industry						
(a) Direction and Administration						
IND-1	Compilation of Industrial Data (4500200)	65.00	..	8.00	8.00	..
IND-2(1)	Establishment of self mill in Industries Commissioner's Office (4500300)	25.00	4.59	5.00	6.00	
(2)	Adj. Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandh nagar.	..	..	..	31.00	31.00
Sub Total (a)		90.00	4.59	13.00	45.00	31.00
(b) Industrial Education, Research and Training.						
IND-3	Research and Development Scheme (4505100)	500.00	45.60	115.00	100.00	20.00
	Adj. Estt. of Tool Room project at Ahmedabad	—	—	—	50.00	50.00
IND-4	Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED) (4505200)	50.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	..
IND-5	Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industry (4505372)	15.00	..	2.00	2.00	..
IND-6	Industrial Research Laboratory, Vadodara (4506400)	200.00	16.00	40.00	40.00	8.00
Sub-Total (b)		765.00	65.60	163.00	202.00	78.00
(c) Other Expenditure						
IND-7	Export Award (4510100)	5.00	0.34	1.00	1.00	..
IND-8	Pollution Control Scheme (4510200)	60.00	5.00	12.00	10.00	..
IND-9	Construction for Residential quarters for employees of Government Presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of Printing and Stationery Building (4510300)	200.00	14.52	15.00	16.00	16.00
IND-10	Establishment of new Government printing press (new) and Allied Officers. (4510400)	800.00	19.91	40.00	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total (c)		1065.00	39.77	68.00	77.00	66.00
Total : A-General Industry		1920.00	109.96	244.00	324.00	175.00
(B) Large & Medium Industry						
(a) Petroleum Chemicals & Fertilizers Industry						
IND-11	Gujarat Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd., (4515100)	700.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sub-Total (a)		700.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00
(b) Ship Building & Aeronautical Industry.						
IND-12	Alokok Ashdown Co. Limited (4520100)	62.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (b)		62.00	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) Telecommunication & Electronics Inds.						
IND-13	Share capital contribution to Gujarat Communication & electronics Limited. (4525173)	750.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
Sub-Total (c)		750.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
(d) Consumer Industry						
IND-14 (1)	Gujarat State Textile Corporation (4530100)	500.00	425.00	300.00	200.00	200.00
	(2) Adj. Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills,	..	2000.00	3500.00	1100.00	1100.00
	(3) Adj. Ginnar Scooters Limited	..	50.00	—	..	—
Sub-Total (d)		500.00	2475.00	3800.00	1300.00	1300.00
(e) Industrial Financial Institution :-						
IND-15	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B.) (4535100)	500.00	110.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
IND-16	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (Project) (4535200)	3500.00	925.00	700.00	400.00	400.00
IND-17	Loans to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for interest free loans for Engineering and Electronics Project (LEEP) (4535317)	300.00	—	150.00	150.00	150.00
Sub-Total (E)		4300.00	1035.00	940.00	640.00	640.00
(F) Other Expenditure :-						
IND-18	Index grant for promotional activities (4540100)	100.00	15.00	16.00	20.00	—
IND-19	Monitoring Cell for information of letter of intent. (4540200)	25.00	—	5.00	5.00	—
IND-20	Grant of loan to industries for amount of Sales, Tax paid on sales of finished Products (4540371)	400.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
IND-21	Grant of Loans to industries in lieu of sales tax differment (4540471)	500.00	—	—	—	—
IND-22	Infra-structure loan in lieu of sales tax differment benefit (4540571)	300.00	180.40	100.00	50.00	50.00
Sub-total (f)		.. 1325.00	220.40	171.00	125.00	100.00
Total (B)		.. 7637.00	3830.40	5071.00	2175.00	2150.00
Total : Large and Medium Industries. (A+B)		.. 9557.00	3940.30	5318.00	2499.00	2325.00
G. Village and Small Industries :-						
IND-23	Share Capital Contribution Loan to Gujarat State Financial Corporation Limited. (4600173)	1000.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
IND-24	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M.B.) (4600200)	750.00	83.00	77.00	90.00	90.00
IND-25	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M.M.) (4600300)	2500.00	443.00	200.00	230.50	230.50
IND-26	Grant in aid to CED for industrial self employment in backward areas. (4600400)	200.00	42.31	20.00	22.00	—
IND-27	Subvention to Gujarat Small Industries Corporation (4601200)	25.00	12.80	—	—	—
IND-28	Capital Investment-subsidy for Industries in backward areas (4600572)	4000.00	665.39	710.00	1000.00	—
IND-29	District Industries Centres (4600641)	500.00	81.93	90.00	100.00	—

	2	3	4	5	6	7
D-30 Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Project (4600741)	45.00	8.83	9.00	9.00	—	—
D-31 Apprentice Training for Government Printing Press (4600800)	50.00	7.61	7.00	7.50	—	—
D-32 Working Assistance to SSI units (4600900)	100.00	23.71	25.00	24.00	—	—
Adj. Adoption of sick units	—	3.75	—	—	—	—
D-32 Financial Assistance for organisation of exhibitions Trade fairs and seminar etc.	—	4.69	—	29.40	—	—
D-32-A State awards for production of quality goods.	—	—	—	00.60	—	—
D-33 Margin Money Assistance for Self Employment. (4601300)	70.00	8.29	—	—	—	—
D-34 Margin Money Loan for Working Capital to sick units under Sick units revival programme (4601471)	121.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	—
Sub-total (a) Small Industries.	9361.00	1550.31	1373.00	1748.00	555.50	—
Village and Cottage Industries.						
D-35 (1) Admin and Supervisory Staff (4605100)	75.00	—	15.00	15.00	—	—
Sub-Total (i)	75.00	—	15.00	15.00	—	—
Handloom Industry						
D-36 Handloom Industry (4610100)	470.00	100.06	90.00	90.00	—	—
D-37 Intensive Development of Handloom Industry (4610200)	275.00	30.40	38.00	40.00	—	—
D-38 Gujarat Handloom Development Corpn. (4610300)	70.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	—
Sub-Total : (2)	815.00	140.46	138.00	142.00	12.00	—
Handicraft Industry						
D-39 Handicraft Industry (4615100)	70.00	13.14	12.00	14.00	—	—
D-40 Gujarat Handloom Development Corpn. (4615200)	80.00	22.00	22.00	14.00	—	—
D-41 Carpet Weaving Centre (4615300)	150.00	27.00	25.00	30.00	—	—
Sub-Total : (3)	300.00	62.14	59.00	58.00	—	—
Co-operative Industry						
D-42 (1) Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives (4620100)	350.00	63.50	60.00	60.00	5.00	—
(2) Adj. Spinning Mills	—	—	—	10.00	—	—
D-43 Power Loom Co-operatives (4620200)	200.00	18.85	10.00	13.00	—	—
Sub-Total : (4)	550.00	82.35	70.00	83.00	5.00	—
Khadi Industries						
D-44 Gujarat State Khadi & Village Industries Board (4625100)	1000.00	96.00	170.00	163.00	—	—
Sub-Total : (5)	1000.00	96.00	170.00	163.00	—	—
Other Expenditure						
D-45 Training to Industrial Artisans (4630100)	600.00	44.17	60.00	90.00	10.00	—
D-43 Training to industrial Artisans for self-employment	25.00	4.55	5.00	7.00	—	—
D-47 Financial Assistance to individual Artisans (4630200)	700.00	166.13	125.00	125.00	—	—
D-49 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for Village & Cottage Industries (GRIMCO) (4330300)	75.00	15.00	20.00	16.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IND-49	Establishment of Village Flying Centres & Village Teachers (4630400)	200.00	23.01	23.00	36.00	6.00
IND-50	Rural Production Centres (4630500)	100.00	14.00	17.00	17.00	..
IND-51	Rural Technology Institute (4630600)	75.00	14.00	17.00	20.00	..
IND-52	Financial Assistance to Vocationally Trained persons for self-employment	35.00	3.48	6.00	7.00	..
	(2) Adj. Mini Industrial Estate	..	..	..	30.00	..
IND-53	Financial Assistance for self-employment	125.00	14.66	25.00	25.00	..
IND-54	Sericulture Industry (4030700)	300.00	3.59	24.00	44.00	..
IND-55	Subsidy to approved Women Inst. (4630872)	25.00	..	4.00	10.00	..
	Sub-Total : (6)	2260.00	302.59	326.00	427.00	..
	Total (b) Village & Cottage Industries	5000.00	683.54	778.00	888.00	33.00
	Total Village & Small Industries	14361.00	2233.85	2161.00	2036.00	588.50
(D) Mining & Metallurgical Industries						
(a) Mineral Exploration & Development						
IND-56	Expansion & Re-organisation of Directorate to Geology & Mining (4700100)	600.00	53.77	75.00	100.00	20.00
Loans for Mining & Metallurgical Industries						
IND-57	Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. (4700271)	1267.00	200.00	425.00	900.00	300.00
	Total : Mining & Metallurgical Inds.	1867.00	253.77	500.00	1000.00	920.00
	(E) Nuclear Budget	..	34.00	34.00	35.00	..
	Grand Total : Industry & Mineral (A+B+C+D+E)	25785.00	6461.98	8066.00	6170.00	3833.50

6.1. PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1. Introduction :

6.1.1.1. Gujarat is a principal maritime State and is having a long coastline which is about 1/3rd of the total coastline of the Country. Out of 10 Major and 139 Intermediate and Minor Ports in the Country, one major, 11 Intermediate and 28 Minor Ports are located on the coastline of Gujarat from Koteshwar in the north to Umergaon in the south. Some of the Gujarat Ports are well developed and connected with their vast hinterland extending over Central and Northern India by good roads and railways. The Gujarat Ports are located on the main international sea trade route. Due to this locational advantage these Ports constitute an important infrastructural facility for the development of maritime economy of the country and they function as growth centres in coastal areas.

6.1.1.2. In view of the good facilities existing at the intermediate and minor ports, each of the 11 Intermediate Ports viz. Mandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi, Sikka, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Magdalla handle a traffic of more than one lakh tonnes in a year. The 6 Intermediate Ports at Bhavnagar, Jafrabad, Porbandar, Okha, Sikka and Magdalla have direct berthing facilities and these Ports are all weather Ports. Except at Jafrabad and Magdalla which are used by small coastal ships, large ocean going ships can berth at other direct berthing Ports. The remaining 5 Intermediate Ports are lighterage Ports where facilities exist for handling cargo by lighters. The 28 Minor Ports are Fair Weather Lighterage Ports or Sailing vessels Ports or Ports having fishing activities.

6.1.1.3. Gujarat Ports handle a traffic of over 5 million tonnes in a year, consisting of sizeable exports to foreign countries, which earn foreign exchange of about Rs. 12,000 lakh per year for the country. About 98% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate Ports and 3 Minor Ports viz., Pipavav, Salaya and Mundra.

6.1.1.4 The development, conservation and management of all the Minor and Intermediate Ports of the State is done by the Gujarat Maritime Board. The development activities have been concentrated at these Intermediate and Minor Ports which handle sizeable volume of traffic in a year.

6.1.2. Review of Progress

6.1.2.1. During the Sixth Plan, Port facilities were provided at Jafrabad and Magdalla Ports for handling the captive traffic of clinker. The first stage works of terminal facilities at Dahej and Ghogha for operating a Trans-Sea-Ferry Service between these two places were completed. At Alang and Sachana facilities for shipbreaking were developed to a considerable extent. The work on the project of providing Port facilities at Pipavav, in the backward district of Amreli, was started during the last year of the Sixth Plan. Other important works were undertaken at Navlakhi, Bedi and Bhavnagar. Additional flotilla units and cargo handling equipment were purchased. The targets in respect of above mentioned important programmes were mostly achieved.

6.1.2.2. The targets envisaged for the Seventh Plan include providing port facilities at Pipavav, Sikka, Koteshwar and Hazira, provision of additional facilities at Navlakhi and at the ship breaking yards at Alang and Sachana and completion of the work of providing terminal facilities at Dahej and Gogha. Provision of terminal facilities at Jafrabad as part of the RO-RO Service between Jafrabad and Bombay is also envisaged during the Seventh Plan period. The work on Pipavav project is in progress. The work on Sikka Project started during 1985-86 is expected to be completed in 1986-87. The remaining works will also be completed during the Seventh Plan. In addition, programmes for augmenting the flotilla units, the dredging capacity, and the cargo handling equipment, etc, will be undertaken as envisaged in the Seventh Plan. These programmes will improve both the rate of cargo handling and the volume of traffic handled at the Ports.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.3. The Ports of Gujarat were traditionally export oriented Ports, though since last three years net imports have increased. The major items of export are deoiled cakes, groundnut seeds, Bauxite, Clinker, Salt, Foodgrains, Bentonite etc., and principal imports are fertilizer, raw materials for

fertilizers, clinker, fuel oil, coal, coke and iron scrap etc. The traffic handled during 1985-86 and the projections for the two years 1986-87 and 1987-88 are indicated below :—

(in lakh tonnes)

Year	Import	Export	Total
1	2	3	4
1984-85	30.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86	34.17	17.12	51.29
1986-87	31.70	20.30	52.00
1987-88 (Projected)	34.00	20.00	54.00

6.1.2.4. The volume of traffic handled has been showing a steady increase. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, it has crossed the five million mark for the first time and further steady increase in traffic is anticipated during the subsequent years. The increase in the traffic is mainly due to more handling of items like Fertilizer, raw material for fertilizer, clinker, ships for scrapping, etc.. It is expected that the Central Government will be allocating more ships of fertilizer for being handled through the Gujarat Ports in future due to quick turn round of ships at these Ports and also due to the fact that handling of cargo through minor ports is comparatively cheaper than handling through some of the Major Ports in the Country. In addition, captive facilities are being created at Sikka and Koteshwar. Hence the volume of traffic is expected to increase further in future.

6.1.3. Programme for Annual Plan, 1987-88

6.1.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 575 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for the development of Ports under State Sector. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakh)
	Outlay for 1987-88
A. Ports and Pilotage :—	
— Development of Minor Ports	485.00
— Construction and Repairs	15.00
— Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	60.00
— Ferry Service	10.00
TOTAL (A)	570.00
B. Light Houses and Light ships (including construction and development of other navigational aids)	
Navigational Aids	5.00
TOTAL (B)	5.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	575.00

6.1.3.2 Details of important works/activities are as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Outlay for 1987—88
1. Development of Minor Ports	
Construction of docks berths and Jetties	40
Port equipment and Machinery	35
Transport Facilities including internal roads and cargo stocking platform	30
Floating Crafts like tugs, barges, etc.	135
Warehousing Facilities	30
Other expenditure including Pipavav, Port Development Project, Development of Ship-breaking yards at Alang, Sachan, Office buildings quarters, etc.	210
Creating of new posts for Management like Mechanical Circle, Divisions etc. for Ports.	5
TOTAL (1)	485
2. Construction and Repairs :	
Construction and Repairs including development of new Ports at Sikka, Koteshwar and Hazira	15
TOTAL (2)	15
3. Dredging, Sureveying and Investigation	
Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast	10
Dredgers and Dredging at various Ports	50
TOTAL (3)	60
4. Ferry Services :	
Dahej Gogha, Ferry Service, Jafrabad RO--RO Service and Inland Water Transport works	10
TOTAL (4)	10
5. Navigation Aids at various Ports	5
TOTAL (5)	5
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	575

6.1.3.3 The outlays proposed for the above mentioned programmes are discused in detail in the succeeding paragraphs :—

Development of Minor Ports

Construction of docks, berths and jetties

6.1.3.4 Under this programme main works viz. (i) Extension of Steel Piled Wharf at Navlakhi, (ii) Raising the existing parapet wall in breakwater at Porbandar and (iii) Strengthening to Beyt passenger jetty at Okha will be under taken. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at different Ports are envisaged to be carried out. The estimated cost, the outlay envisaged, expenditure incurred and provision made for these works are as under :—

Estimated cost	Rs.	255.23	lakh
Seventh Plan outlay	Rs.	150.00	„
Expenditure during 1985-86	Rs.	97.07	„
Anticipated expenditure during 1986-87	Rs.	50.00	„
Provision for 1987-88.	Rs.	40.00	„

6.1.3.5 Due to these development works increase in traffic handled at Navlakhi by about 1.00 lakh tonnes per year and better maintenance of civil works and floating crafts at Porbandar and Veraval will be achieved.

Port Equipments and Machinery

6.1.3.6 It is proposed to purchase equipment like Wharf Cranes, tools and plants etc, for different ports, for which an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88. This programme will help in achieving faster handling of cargo.

Transport Facilities

6.1.3.7 It is proposed to provide Paved Platforms for keeping bulk cargo and other related facilities at important Ports, for which a provision of Rs. 30 lakh is provided for 1987-88. These works will facilitate keeping and clearing of cargo from the wharf.

Floating Crafts

6.1.3.8 Under this programme it is proposed to purchase one 350 BHP Tug for Veraval, one 1000 BHP Tug for Okha and Barges, launches etc. for different Ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 400 lakh. A provision of Rs. 135 lakh is made for the year 1987-88. A Pilot cum Survey launch is expected to be received during 1986-87. This programme is undertaken with a view to handling more traffic at the Ports.

Warehousing Facilities

6.1.3.9 It is proposed to construct storage godowns and transit sheds at Okha, Bedi, Navlakhi, Veraval etc. A provision of Rs. 30 lakh is made for this purpose for 1987-88. These works will increase the storage capacity at the Ports.

Other Expenditure

6.1.3.10 Under this programme the important works to be undertaken are, Development of Pipavav Port, Development of Shipbreaking Yards at Alang and Sachana and other Smaller works at different Ports as under:—

Development of Pipavav port

6.1.3.11 The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 987 lakh. The outlay envisaged for this project during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 820 lakh. Most of the development works like steamer berth, approach bund, godowns, provision of harbour crafts, etc. are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. The provisions made for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 are Rs. 150 lakh and Rs. 150 lakh respectively. The project when completed is expected to generate additional traffic of about 3 lakh tonnes per year. The corresponding increase in revenue due to the increase in traffic is expected to be about Rs. 150 lakh per year.

Development of shipbreaking yards at Alang and Sachana

6.1.3.12. The ship breaking industry has assumed considerable importance in the country. This is highly labour intensive industry. Two sites at Alang and Sachana have been developed for ship-breaking at an estimated cost of Rs. 181 lakh. Various facilities like roads, developed plots, fire fighting facilities, electrification, water supply, etc., have been provided. During the Seventh Plan, these yards will be developed further and modern facilities will be provided. It is proposed to spend Rs. 80 lakh on these development works during the Seventh Plan. The provision made for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 10 lakh. The traffic handled at Alang and Sachana during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 5.63 lakh tonnes and the revenue earned was Rs. 184.67 lakh.

Other Smaller Works

6.1.3.13. Other smaller works comprising construction of quarters, water supply, reclamation etc. estimated to cost Rs. 180 lakh are proposed to be undertaken during the plan period. The provision made for these works for 1986-87 is Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 50 lakh have been provided for 1987-88.

Creation of new posts for management

6.1.3.14. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 10 lakh provided in the Seventh Plan for setting up a management cell, an amount of Rs. 5 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Construction and Repairs :

6.1.3.15. The development of new port projects at Hazira, Koteswar and Sikka fall under this Minor Head.

Hazira :

6.1.3.16. It is proposed to provide port facilities at Hazira comprising wharves, quays, reclamation, harbour crafts etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 lakh. In addition, Capital dredging and works for providing ancilliary services like water supply, electrification, roads etc. will be undertaken. All these works will be undertaken after conducting necessary investigations. The new Port at Hazira, when completed, can be expected to generate additional traffic to the extent of 5 to 6 lakh tonnes per year.

Koteswar :

6.1.3.17. Port facilities estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakh are being provided for handling captive traffic of lignite at Koteswar. These facilities are provided out of the funds made available by the user industry. It is expected that a traffic of about 1 lakh tonnes per year will be handled at Koteswar.

Sikka :

6.1.3.18. Works for providing port facilities estimated to cost more than Rs. 1200 lakhs started during 1985-86, are expected to be completed during 1986-87. This project is also financed by the port user industry, and an amount of Rs. 4.90 crore has so far been spent on this project. On completion of this project a captive traffic of about 3 lakh tonnes per year will be generated. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for construction and repairs which is mainly for works at Koteswar.

Dredging, Surveying and Investigation :

6.1.3.19. A provision of Rs. 60 lakh is made for carrying out the annual programme of Survey and Investigation for doing capital dredging in the approach channels at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports and also for purchase of dredgers for doing dredging operations in the ports. By improving the draft by dredging at Okha and outside the Lock Gate at Bhavnagar, bigger ships can be berthed at these ports.

Ferry Service

Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service :

6.1.3.20. The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses etc., across the Gulf of Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both the ends are to be provided by Gujarat Maritime Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 lakh. Works relating to acquisition of ferry boat and operation of ferry service by joint sector Co., viz., "Dahej-Gogha Trans-Sea Ferry Service Ltd., is in progress. The State's share in the share capital of this company is Rs. 26 lakh.

Development of Inland Water Transport :

6.1.3.21 There is great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the rivers of Narmada, Tapi, etc. flowing through Gujarat. For this purpose following programmes are envisaged :—

- (a) Development of landing facilities such as Wharves, Jetties etc.
- (b) Providing facilities for passenger and cargo (transit and storage)
- (c) Dredging the navigable water ways.
- (d) Undertaking hydrographic survey, economic, feasibility studies, developing boat design etc.

6.1.3.22. A special organisation for planning and development of Inland Water Transport will be set up. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh is made for 1987-88 for providing terminal facilities for ferry service at Dahej-Ghogha and for the development of Inland Water Transport.

6.1.3.23. The Government of India has provided in the Seventh Plan 3 schemes of Inland Water Transport for Gujarat State, the estimated cost of which will be Rs. 303 lakh. The State share towards these three IWT Schemes has been considered at 25% as Rs. 75.75 lakh, during the plan period. Accordingly in the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is included in the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh made for PRT-5—Ferry Service. The Central Government's approval to these schemes is awaited.

Navigational Aids :

6.1.3.24. Local Navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights etc. at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports, where lighterage fleet have to work in creeks and during nights. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is provided for this purpose for 1987-88.

6.1.4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.1.4.1. The possibility of reviewing the scheme for Central Financial assistance for development of selected Minor Ports is under active consideration of the Government of India. It is expected that the development of Pipavav Port Project and development of Port Hazira proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan may be approved as centrally sponsored scheme. Schemes for development of Inland Water Transport are centrally sponsored schemes and financial assistance is given by Government of India upto Rs. 75% of the cost of the scheme as interest bearing loan. Under Inland Water Transport Development Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 303 lakh a provision of Rs. 75.75 lakh has been made in the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 227.25 lakh will be available as loan assistance from the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh as state's share for development of Inland Water Transport scheme is provided for 1987-88.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme (with Code Number)	Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90 Outlay 3	Expendi- ture 1985-86 4	Outlay 1986-87 5	1987-88	
					Outlay 6	Of which capital content 7
Ports, Light Houses & Shipping						
(A) Ports & Pilotage						
I. Development of Minor Ports :						
1.	PRT-1 : Development of Inter- mediate & Minor Ports :					
(a)	Construction of docks, berths & jetties (5100101)	150.00	97.07	50.00	40.00	40.00
(b)	Port Equipment & Machinery (5100202)	50.00	54.56	10.00	35.00	35.00
(c)	Transport facilities (5100103)	25.00	11.77	10.00	30.00	30.00
(d)	Floating crafts (5100104)	300.00	122.49	75.00	135.00	135.00
(e)	Warehousing facilities (5100105)	25.00	11.08	10.00	30.00	30.00
(f)	Other expenditure (5100106)	1000.00	144.43	160.00	210.00	210.00
(g)	Creating of new posts like mechanical circle, divisions etc. for Ports (5100107)	10.00	83.44	5.00	5.00	..
Total : I		1560.00	524.84	320.00	485.00	480.00
II. Construction & Repairs						
2.	PRT-2 Construction & Repairs in- cluding Development of new port at Hazira (5105100)	300.00	49.48	42.00	15.00	15.00
Total : II		300.00	49.48	42.00	15.00	15.00
III. Dredging, Surveying and Investigation						
3.	PRT-3 : Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast (5110100)	100.00	2.02	5.00	10.00	10.00
4.	PRT-4 : Dredger & Dredging (5110200)	400.00	53.12	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total : III		500.00	55.14	55.00	60.00	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IV. Ferry Service :						
5.	PRT-5 : Inland Water Transport and Dahej Gogha Ferry Service, RO-RO Service (5115200)	650.00	8.78	100.00	10.00	10.00
	Total : IV	650.00	8.78	100.00	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total : (A)-I to IV	3010.00	638.24	517.00	570.00	565.00
(B) Light Houses & Shipping :						
Construction & development of other Navigational Aids						
6.	PRT-6 : Development and construction of other Navigational Aids at Intermediate & Minor Ports (5120100)	26.00	6.06	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total : (B)	26.00	6.06	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Grand Total (A+B)	3036.00	644.30	522.00	575.00	570.00

6.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

6.2.1. Introduction

6.2.1.1. The roads play an important role in the development of industries, agriculture, trade and commerce and have now become a part of the fabric of our daily life. The dispersal of industries and general economic development depend upon adequate road system. Rural roads play a vital role in rapid socio-economic development of rural areas in addition to providing facilities for industries in backward areas and productive employment for rural poor.

Road Development Plan

6.2.1.2. The road development in the Country started with the Nagpur Plan and adopted a grid and star formula for determining kilometerage of two categories of roads namely Main Roads and Other Roads. The 1961-81 Plan laid down a comprehensive formula for arriving at the kilometerage required for National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads depending upon the (i) developed and agriculture areas (ii) Semi-developed areas (iii) undeveloped and uncultivable areas and (iv) No. of towns/villages with population in different groups.

6.2.1.3. The 1981-2001 Plan laid down the kilometerage for National Highway, State Highway on the basis of area and also to have inter connections with taluka head quarters and cities, industrial towns etc. Kilometerage for M.D.R. is envisaged to connect all villages having population of 1500 and above while for O.D.R. it is proposed to connect villages having population 1000 and above. Rest of the villages are proposed to be connected by the end of Century by the village roads.

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.1.4. Rural roads need greater attention now especially to achieve green revolution. Roads are required to supply fertilizers, hybrid seeds, finished goods, etc. to the villages and to sell out marketable surplus quickly to the marketing centres. During the Sixth Plan, revised Minimum Needs Programme came into being which envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1500 and above and 50% of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 by the end of 1990, except in tribal, coastal and desert areas. While in tribal, desert and coastal areas it is envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1000 and above and 50% of villages having population between 500 and 1000, by the end of 1990.

Introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan

6.2.1.5. Special attention is given to the tribal and hilly areas by introducing a Tribal Area Sub-Plan so as to spend specific amounts within the tribal areas for the specific purpose, since Fifth Five Year Plan, while special attention is being paid to the Component Plan since Sixth Five Year Plan.

6.2.2. Review of Progress

Road Length

6.2.2.1. The road length including National Highways which was about 13154 Kms. in 1950-51 increased to 60742 km. by the end of 1985-86.

Number of villages connected

6.2.2.2. The position in respect of villages connected by pucca roads at the end of 1985-86 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Population group of villages	No. of villages as per 1981 Census	No. of villages joined by the pucca roads at the end of 1984-85	No. of villages joined by pucca roads as on 31-3-1986.
1.	1500 and above	5051	4644	4722
2.	1000-1500	3249	2472	2597
3.	500-1000	4955	2886	3119
4.	Less than 500	4859	1976	2176
Total ..		18114	11978	12614

6.2.2.3 The accessibility of villages as on 31st March, 1986 is given below :

TABLE

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population as per 1981 census (Provisional)					Total
		1500 and above	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Connected by pucca roads as on 31-3-1986.	4722	2597	3119	2176	12614	
2.	Connected by Kachcha roads as on 31-3-1986. ..	190 (137)	394 (153)	998 (247)	1242 (241)	2824 (778)	
3.	Not connected by any road as on 31-3-1986. ..	139 (93)	258 (81)	838 (134)	1441 (125)	2676 (433)	
	Total Villages that will be connected by roads by the works included in 1986-87. ..	(230)	(234)	(381)	(366)	1211,	
	Total ..	5051	3249	4955	4859	18114	

NOTE.—Figures in brackets indicate number of villages to be connected by pucca roads on completion of works taken up in 1986-87.

6.2.2.4 The existing number of major bridges in Gujarat State as on 31st March, 1986 is 1034.

6.2.2.5 In addition to this, there are 53170 culverts with linear waterway upto 6 Mtrs. and 3877 minor bridges with linear waterway between 6 Mtrs. to 30 mtrs as on 31-3-1986.

6.2.2.6 Progress during 1985—86 and 1986—87 is as under :—

(a) Financial

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	Outlay	Actual expenditure
1.	1985—86	2739	3515
2.	1986—87	2999	2999 (anticipated).

(b) Physical

Sr. No.	Year	Details	Target	Achievement
1.	1985—86	i. New Road length	600 KM	2897 KM
		ii. Kachcha to Surfaced road	500 KM	637 KM
		iii. No. of villages to be connected	350	636

NOTE.—The anticipated target of 1985-86 was 600 KM. but the actual achievement is 2897 and includes roads constructed under other schemes such as R L E G P, N R E P, Decentralised District Planning schemes etc.

1	2	3	4
2.	1986-87 (anticipated)	i. New road length	600 KM.
		ii Kachcha road to Surfaced road	500 KM.
		iii. No. of villages to be connected	350 Nos.

Spillover liability

6.2.2.7. The Annual Plan, 1987-88 will open with a spillover liability of Rs. 17027 lakh as shown below :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Item	No. of work	Actual Esti. Cost	Expenditure upto 31-3-86	Spillover liability as on 31-3-86	Budget provision for 1986-87	Spillover liability as on 1-4-1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	NORMAL						
	(A) Panchayat						
	Roads and Bridges	1192	11743	3787	7956	769	7187
	(B) Government						
	(i) Roads and Bridges	173	9066	4395	4671	1015	3656
	(ii) Command Area roads	105	1325	1038	287	56	231
	(iii) Rural Roads (World Bank)	251	2453	2	2451	25	*2426
	Total of B	529	12844	5435	7409	1096	6313
	Total A+B	1721	24587	9222	15365	1865	13500

II. TRIBAL

(A) Panchayat

Roads & Bridges	373	4048	1780	2268	282	1986
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(B) Government

(i) Roads & Bridges	43	2408	921	1487	220	1267
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(ii) Command Area Roads	123	1827	1603	224	55	169
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Rural Roads (World Bank).	15	105	..	105	*included in Normal B (iii) above	105
	Total—B	181	4340	2524	1816	275	1541
	Total A+B	554	8388	4304	4084	557	3527
	Grand Total I+II	2275	32975	13526	19449	2422	17027

6.2.3. Programme for 1987-88

Basic considerations underlying the plan for 1987-88.

6.2.3.1. The Plan for 1987-88 is required to be formulated with the following main considerations in view :

- (1) Spillover works are given top priority for their earliest completion.
- (2) The works included in the rural road project to be taken up under the World Bank Aid are proposed to be taken up.
- (3) Road works connecting villages having population of 1500 and above in non-tribal area and road works connecting remaining villages having population of more than 1000 which are not connected by any road, in case of tribal, coastal and desert areas.
- (4) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 1500 and not connected by any road. This land acquisition is required so as to take up the road works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme or the scarcity programme.

Programme for 1987-88

6.2.3.2. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 4200 lakh is provided with a target to construct an additional road length of 840 kms. and improve 630 kms. of earthen surfaced road with surfaced road. It is also envisaged to connect 375 villages by alweather roads during 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Details.	Spill-over liability as on 1-4-1987.	Actual Requirement.	Outlay 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
I. (A) Panchayat Works				
(1)	Works in progress	7187	3820	1275
(2)	New works 1987-88	..	..	15
				1290

1	2	3	4	5	
<i>(B) State Works</i>					
(1) Works in progress		3656	2107	963	
(2) New works 1987-88		—	—	15	
(3) Command Area roads		231	231	10	
(4) Rural Roads (W. B.)		2426	1000	680	
				1668	
II. TRIBAL					
<i>(A) Panchayat works</i>					
(1) Works in progress		1986	1100	379	
(2) New works 87-88		—	—	10	
				389	
<i>(B) State works</i>					
(1) Works in progress		1267	750	283	
(2) New works 87-88		—	—	10	
(3) Command Area Roads		169	169	10	
(4) Rural Roads W. B.		105	—	20	
				3.3	
III. COMPONENT PLAN					
(1) Works in progress		included in (A)(1) above.	20	20	
(2) New works 87-88			—	10	
				30	
IV. Establishment					
	N	..	452	452	
	T	..	48	48	
				500	
Grand Total I+II+III+IV.			17027	9697	4200

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 560 lakh has been provided for Minimum Needs Programme. It is proposed to connect 375 villages during 1987-88. Out of the outlay of Rs. 560 lakh, an amount of Rs. 510 lakh for Panchayat works and Rs. 50 lakh are for Rural Road Programme with World Bank aid. Population-wise break-up of villages to be covered is as under :

Population	No. of villages
1500 and above.	80
1000 — 1500	75
500 — 1000	120
Below — 500	100
	375

Rural Road Project for World Bank Aid

6.2.3.4. The Government of Gujarat has submitted to Government of India, a modified Rural Roads Project amounting to Rs. 166.90 crore for seven districts i. e. Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mahesana, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bhavnagar in February, 1982, for meeting transport needs in these districts achieving integrated development of these prominent dairy activity areas. The proposed road works under this project are classified in three categories ; (a) New Construction (b) Reconstruction (Existing alignment) and (c) Improvement (Existing Road).

6.2.3.5. The final estimated cost of the rural roads project under the World Bank aid works out to be Rs. 204.70 crore as under as per the draft staff appraisal report of September, 1985.

<i>Civil works</i>	<i>Rs. in crore</i>
a. New construction	41.36
b. Reconstruction	30.86
c. Improvement	34.45
	106.67
Say.	106.70
1. Building works	2.30
2. Machinery	16.00
3. Engineering staff	16.00
4. Contingency	13.00
5. Training and Monitoring	2.00
6. Price contingency	51.70
	204.70

The total length of roads in various categories is as under :

a. New construction	1031 KM
b. Reconstruction.	988 KM
c. Improvement	2023 KM
	4042 KM

The above project will connect new villages as under :

Population groups of villages (1981 Census)

1500 and above.	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500	Total
43	98	250	115	506

It will also improve the condition of existing roads connecting 1050 villages.

6.2.3.6 During 1987-88, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 700 lakh on the budgetted works having a liability of Rs. 2531 lakh and this will provide the minimum needs component of Rs. 50 lakh connecting nine villages having population of 1500 and above.

Roads of Inter-State Importance and Roads of Economic Importance

6.2.3.7. Roads of Inter-State Importance is a 100% Central Assistance programme and programme of Roads of Economic Importance is on loan basis i. e. 50% loan by Central Government and 50% share by State Government. The amount of works sanctioned under Roads of Economic Importance programme during Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan is Rs. 79.43 lakh, Rs. 150.00 lakh and Rs. 348.65 lakh respectively and under Roads of Inter-State Importance Programme is Rs. 125 lakh. No new sanction will be accorded during the Seventh Five Year Plan by the Government of India. Overall picture of this programme is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sr. No.	Details	Central loan	State share	Total
1.	Sanction authorised by Government of India.	477	225	6 90
2.	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1986.	424	584	1008
3.	Revised Estimates for 1986-87	33	109	142
4.	Budget Estimates for 1987-88	20	78	98

Command Area Road Works

6.2.3.8. Government of Gujarat has taken up the following programme of construction of roads under the Command Area of major irrigation project with the World Bank Assistance.

(1) Heran (2) Karjan (3) Damanganga (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and medium irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi with World Bank assistance.

6.2.3.9. The total road length of 161 Roads under Major Irrigation Project Command Area is 698 Kms, while the road length of 61 Roads is 210 kms. under Medium Irrigation project Command Area. The estimated project cost for the Road component in Gujarat Major and Medium Irrigation Project is as under :

(A)	Road component in 4 Major Command Area.	2635.60 lakh
(B)	Roads component in Panam and Sukhi Medium Irrigation Projects.	516.00 lakh
Total		3151.60 lakh

The total expenditure incurred is as under :

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		up to 31-3-85	upto 31-3-86
(1)	Major	1969	2160
(2)	Medium	467	481
		<u>2436</u>	<u>2641</u>

The total liability as on 1st April, 1986 for the Road Component is as under :

(A) Major	476
(B) Medium	36
	<hr/>
	511
	<hr/>

The provision for the Road component is Rs. 51.00 lakh in the 1986-87.

6.2.3.10. Road component form part of the Irrigation Projects and the Command Area Road works have been taken up for execution with World Bank assistance as part of the Irrigation Projects. The realistic revised implementation schedule for completing the Roads by April, 1988 is framed and submitted to the World Bank. Thus, the project date is revised upto April, 1988 for Major Projects and upto December, 1989 for the Medium Projects.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme & Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Roads & Bridges						
	A. Rural Roads (5200161)					
	B. State Roads (Other than Rural Road). (5200200)	25785	3974.19	2999	4200	3700
	C. Misc. & Establishment (5200300)					

6.3. ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1. Introduction

6.3.1.1. Passenger road transport services have been completely nationalised in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation, as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

6.3.1.2. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 11.6% per year as against 9% in the country as a whole, and the growth of railway traffic at about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 6% per year, the balance of the rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation.

6.3.2. Review of Progress

6.3.2.1. The Corporation had planned to cover 1810 villages with direct services as on 31st May, 1984. Accordingly, most of the villages were covered with direct services. As a result, 92.74% of the number of villages and towns, covering 98.55% of the population are directly served with S.T. services as on 31st March 1986. The Corporation has not made expansion in the last 2 to 3 years. Now the Corporation has decided to carry out expansion at the rate of 7%, and operate additional 170 schedules with semi-luxury buses on selected routes.

6.3.2.2. During the year 1985-86, a gross capital expenditure of about Rs. 2372.98 lakh was incurred with the capital contribution of the State Govt. at Rs. 1718.00 lakh, loan from L.I.C. at Rs. 282.00 lakh, capital contribution from Central Government at Rs. 1232.71 lakh and repayment of borrowings at Rs. 138.69 lakh (including L.I.C.) and reimbursement of Rs. 859.73 lakh to Depreciation Fund. During the year, 876 new vehicles were registered; out of which 12 were used for expansion and 864 were used for replacement of vehicles. An outlay of Rs. 2679.00 lakhs, comprising of capital contribution of the State Government at Rs. 2369.00 lakhs and loan from L. I. C. at Rs. 310.00 lakh has been provided for 1986-87. The total outlay for the year is placed at Rs. 3863.50 lakh. During the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 196.79 lakhs was also received from the Central Government against the arrears for the year 1985-86. Thus, the total provision for the year is placed at Rs. 4060.29 lakh. Out of this, Rs. 3610.29 lakh will be spent for purchase of 1203 vehicles, Rs. 180.00 lakh for land & building, Rs. 81.00 lakh for Plant, Machinery and Equipment items and Rs. 189.00 lakh for repayment of loans.

6.3.2.3. The Corporation has decided to expand the schedules at about 7% in Winter Time Table 1986-87, over and above 170 schedules to be operated (200 vehicles) on semi-luxury buses. Out of these 170 schedules, about 50 schedules will be operated in March, 1987 and the remaining 120 schedules will be operated in the months of April, 1987 and May, 1987. Thus, the number of schedules will be increased from 5939 to 6404 at the end of March, 1987. Thus, the schedules will be increased by 465. However, if the capital contribution from the Central Government will not be received fully, the number of vehicles to be purchased will be reduced to that extent. Out of the total of 1203 vehicles, 512 vehicles will be used for expansion and the remaining 691 vehicles will be used for replacement. For operation of the 6404 schedules, 496 overaged vehicles will be required for operation. The total staff of the Corporation as on 31st March 1986 was 47919. Now the Corporation is expected to increase the number of schedules by 465. For operation of these schedules the Corporation is expected to recruit about 2111 drivers and conductors, by the end of the year.

6.3.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan, 1987-88

6.3.3.1. A provision of Rs. 2641.00 lakh comprising of Rs. 2300.00 lakh from the State Government and Rs. 341.00 lakh from L.I.C. is made for 1987-88. The matching capita

contribution of the Central Government is placed at Rs. 1150.00 lakh. Thus, the total outlay is placed at Rs. 3791.00 lakhs. This amount is proposed to be incurred for the following :—

	(Rs. in lakh)
(1) For Vehicles	3441.00
(2) On Land and Buildings	230.00
(3) For Plant, Machinery and Equipment	120.00
(4) For repayment of loan	—
Total	<u>3791.00</u>

6.3.3.2. The internal resources likely to be generated due to revision of fares will be utilised for payment of arrears of interest of capital of the State Government.

6.3.3.3. Out of Rs. 3441.00 lakh, it is proposed to purchase 1110 vehicles. Out of these, 422 will be used for expansion and a balance the requirement of 1067 vehicles due for replacement only 688 vehicles will be replaced leaving a balance of 379 vehicles to be replaced. Thus the No. of overaged vehicles will increase from 496 to 875. The No. of schedules will be increased by 384 i.e. from 6404 to 6788 at the end of March 1988, the rate of expansion of schedules being 6%. Out of 384 schedules, 120 schedules will be operated by semi-luxury buses. For operation of 384 schedules, recruitment of about 1743 drivers and conductors will be made.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development (with code no)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1985-86 expen- ditur- (Actual)	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Road Transport						
1.	RTS-1 Road Transport (5300100)	8494.00	2074.66	2679.00	2641.00	2641.00

£ Net-Rs. 1140.27 lakhs after reimbursement of depreciation fund.

7.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

7.1.1. Introduction

7.1.1.1. The importance of the role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised and hence the development of scientific and technological capability and its application has become an integral part of planning. Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is imperative that massive application of Science and Technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sectors. In order to find quicker and cheaper solutions Science and Technology have to be vital input in all investments.

7.1.1.2. The Government of India has emphasized the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology Council for the formulation of policy and plans of Science and Technology at the State level and (ii) Setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The areas of concern have to be identified and make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in Science and Technology and also generate Science consciousness and scientific temperament amongst people at large. It is in this context that the need for creating Department and Council of Science and Technology at the State level has been accepted.

7.1.2. Review

7.1.2.1. In the year 1986-87, a high level State Council of Science and Technology, under the chairmanship of Chief Minister, has been formed with appropriate aims and objectives. A cell, with professional post and supporting staff, has been established.

7.1.3. Programmes for 1987-88

7.1.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for 1987-88. During the year emphasis will be laid on the following areas to achieve the objectives of development of Science and Technology :

(i) For strengthening activities of Department of Science and Technology and newly formed State Council of Science and Technology an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for 1987-88.

(ii) For funding of specific Science and Technology schemes including strengthening of existing State Level institutions for research in specific problems of the region, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

(iii) For Identification and encouragement to talented individuals to carry out research in National Laboratories, State Organisations and Institutions in the specific approved areas of interest identified by the State Council and Department of Science and Technology, an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

(iv) Establishment of Entrepreneurship Parks including promotion and supporting of entrepreneurship among persons having scientific and technological background, an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

(v) For setting up of pilot plant and initiation of programmes of product development for the purpose of bringing useful laboratory research results to the stage of viable production, an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

(vi) To support to research and development of special programmes and projects of medical and health sector for the purpose of bringing benefits of research in medical and health fields to the common people and mass, an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

(vii) Establishment of Institute of Science and Technology :

The Institute of Science and Technology will be a centre of excellence for giving the required thrust to research and development of manpower required to carry forward the programmes of Science and Technology. It will be mostly an Institute of National character and emphasis will be laid mostly on Post Graduate training and research with appropriate liaison with industries, institutions, research organisations and defence organisations. It will augment the existing infrastructure in identified gaps. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the Institute for 1987-88, for survey of need, preparation of project report etc.

(viii) Popularisation of Science :

In order to popularise science and dissemination of information on Science and Technology and to cultivate scientific temper and appreciation of the importance of Science and Technology in socio-economic development, especially the young, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 and the following steps are envisaged :

- (a) Establishment of Central Science Museum
- (b) Establishment of / support to Community Science Centres.
- (c) Popularisation of Science, among the masses by organising exhibitions, Science Fairs, Science Yatras etc.
- (d) Publication of/support to scientific and technological knowledge and material, which can be understood by common people.
- (e) Support programmes of/dissemination of knowledge of Science and Technology through other medias of mass communication like Radio, Television, Films etc.
- (f) Help the centres and the teachers in the preparation of science-kits and other audio-visual aids useful for spreading the understanding of Science and Technology.

(ix) National Natural Resources Management systems :

Survey and management of national natural resources is one of the most important requirement for economic development. Valuable natural resources if harnessed will provide valuable inputs. The department of Science and Technology will support the above activities, as one of its important functions. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for 1987-88 for this programme.

(x) Assisting and rewarding models etc. prepared by students as project work in Technical Institutions :

It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1987-88 for assisting and rewarding the students of final year in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics for taking up project works for development of good prototypes and working models.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EDP CELLS IN DISTRICTS :

7.1.3.2. Processing of sizeable data at district level calls for introduction of computerisation for their processing at district level. The information available from different weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual returns also needs to be computerised. For this purpose, it is envisaged to purchase micro computer equipment for each district at a cost of Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 10.00 lakh each. Micro computers will be installed at the district head quarters. During 1986-87 micro computer will be installed in Suredranagar and Kheda districts. It is proposed to cover two additional districts during 1987-88. The micro computers are expected to be made available by the department of Science & Technology under their NRDMS project. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 as State share towards cost of peripherals and establishment contingency etc.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan 1987-88

Schemewise outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Name of the Scheme (with code number)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expendi- ture	Approved outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
				Outlay	Of which Cap ital content
1	2	3	4	5	6
B. Social and Community Services :					
Science and Technology :					
1. STP—1 Establishment of Department of Science and Technology (6100100)	20.00	..	1.50	1.50	—
2. STP—2 Development of Science and Technology (6100200)	40.00	..	0.50	0.50	
3. STP—3 Research and Support to individuals in Institutions and Laboratories (6100500)	5.00	..	0.25	0.25	..
4. STP—4 Establishment of entrepreneurship park for Development of entrepreneurship based on Sand T. (6100600)	10.00	..	0.25	0.25	..
5. STP—5 Setting up of pilot plant including product, development (6100700)	50.00	..	0.25	0.25	..
6. STP—6 Support for R and D on Special programme on medical research and health (6100800)	20.00	..	0.25	0.25	..
7. STP—7 Estt. of Institute of Science and Technology (6100300)	155.00	..	1.00	1.50	1.
8. STP—8 Popularisation of Science and Dissemination of scientific information (6100400)	50.00	0.30	1.50	2.00	..
9. STP—9 Establishment of cell for evolution of national natural resources management system (6100900)	100.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	..
10. ADJ- Assistance and rewards for models etc. prepared by students as project work in Tech. Instt	..	..	1.00	0.50	..
11 PLM-6 Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts. (8500600)	173.15	—	11.45	12.00	10.00
TOTAL	623.15	0.80	18.45	20.00	11.00

7.2. ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

7.2.1. Introduction

7.2.1.1. The last few years have witnessed an increasing awareness and concern for environment in Gujarat. Some results have been achieved as a result of this concern, particularly in the field of control of industrial pollution through the introduction of sophisticated effluent treatment plants, social forestry and systematic effort is needed to rectify the damage caused by denudation of forests, unabated soil erosion, desertification, silting of reservoir, frequent floods, exodus of people from the country side and pollution of air and water.

7.2.1.2 Only through environmental protection, it is possible to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use, the air we breathe and the land that sustains us. Many environmental problems arise from our attempts to develop for meeting the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. Development efforts lead to industrialisation, urbanisation, over use and depletion of natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction.

7.2.2. Programme for 1987-88

7.2.2.1 For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for environment schemes, the schemewise breakup is as under:—

Environmental Education

7.2.2.2. Due to increasing population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, the environmental problems are being aggravated. The problems of pollution, soil erosion, desertification etc., which are of environmental origin cannot be solved effectively without the participation of people from all walks of life and all sections of the society. A mass educational drive for environmental awareness is necessary not only for improving the quality of life but also for survival. The activities envisaged to be under-taken under this scheme are (1) Organisation of environmental awareness camps at various levels and at various locations. (2) Preparation of literature, material, exhibits, films audio-visuals etc., for environmental education. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for Annual Plan 1987-88 for the purpose.

Grant-in-aid to the GEER Foundation

7.2.2.3 The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation which has been set up in September, 1982 is implementing the scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar from 1st February, 1983. This foundation has also taken over the management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running of Nature Education Camps in this Sanctuary. Other projects such as ecological survey of Gujarat as well as setting up of Nature Park at Dharoi area are also contemplated by this foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out various projects it is proposed to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 9.00 lakhs to this Foundation during 1987-88.

Training of officers and staff in the field of environmental planning, conservation, education, extension and monitoring

7.2.2.4. The environmental problems caused by fast depletion of non-renewable and renewable resources of the State on account of increasing human population, desertification, industrialisation and urbanisation are required to be dealt with immediately. For this, it will be necessary to impart necessary technical and specialised training to the officers and staff of various Government Departments so that they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. Training facilities available within and outside the country will be identified for this purpose. Training capabilities are to be built up in the various areas of environmental science, such training is of crucial importance. It is proposed to cover atleast 5 officers and staff members of various Government Departments under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for this scheme.

7.2.3. Water Pollution Control :

7.2.3.1. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board is constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Its primary function is to enforce the Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act as well as the Water Cess Act. The other functions pertain to planning a com-

prehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution, to lay down effluent standards, to evolve methods of treatment and disposal of effluent, to encourage research relating to pollution problems, to create public awareness and to advise the State Government with respect to the location of any industry likely to pollute the environment. Since the inception of the Board in October, 1974, it has made substantial progress in implementing the provisions of the Acts and has performed important functions assigned to it. In the past one year the activities of the Board have been enhanced considerably as a result of which considerable achievement has been made in various areas.

Activities of the Board :

7.2.3.2. The Board has finalised 3,924 consent applications under Water Act, 2,037 NOC. applications and 2,166 applications for the N.A. recommendation as of 31st July 1986. Under the Air Act 913 applications have been finalised. The industries which have put effluent treatment plant are 531, about 99 effluent treatment plants are under execution, about 1,110 industries are directed to provide the treatment plant.

7.2.3.3. Under Water Cess Act Rs. 229.59 lakh were collected and Rs. 225.16 lakh have been remitted to the Central Government as on 31st July 1986.

7.2.3.4. With the help of other agencies of the Government the Board has made location clearance from environmental point of view as a pre-requisite before establishing any industrial project which will help in protecting the environment and public health from immediate adverse effects of the industry.

7.2.3.5. The Board has carried out zoning of the industrial estates of Gujarat Industrial Development Corp. (GIDC.), so that haphazard growth of industries within the estate can be prevented. This will also improve the overall quality of the environment.

7.2.3.6. The various standards, pertaining to the effluent quality have been finalized and it has been decided to give wide publicity to these standards. It has also been decided to give wide publicity to gaseous emissions standards. The standards pertaining to the emission of specific substances have also been decided upon and the Central Board is being consulted for its approval.

7.2.3.7. In accordance with the environmental guidelines published by the Central Government, the Board has worked out 'distance criteria' and requirement of 'green belt' for the establishment of different industrial units based on the nature and size of the industry.

7.2.3.8. The effluent disposal scheme prepared for the disposal of the effluent from dyeing and printing units located at Jetpur was out of operation for want of adequate financial resources. The Board was instrumental in helping to arrive at decision wherein the Government and the Jetpur Dyeing and Printing Association have been asked to operate and maintain the system.

7.2.3.9. The Board participated in various meetings to discuss and finalise the various issues related with transportation of hazardous substances. The Board also prepared a detailed proposal for amending the rules under the Motor Vehicles Act.

7.2.3.10. The Board published emission standards and began to carry out testing of vehicles on voluntary basis to create public awareness as regards the need for control of pollution resulting from vehicular emission. The Board carried out public awareness campaign involving various medias such as advertisement, posters, handbills etc. The Board also demonstrated and carried out testing of vehicular emission and adjustment of engine for Government vehicles to begin with.

7.2.3.11. The Board has placed orders for the important instruments useful for stack monitoring and ambient air quality monitoring. This will help in enforcing the Air Act more effectively.

7.2.3.12 The following programmes were organised by the Board:

—On 2nd September, 1985, a Re-orientation Workshop on Environment was organised in collaboration with the Department of Environment, Government of India, to create environmental awareness among legislators, Government officials, social workers and people. This programme received admiration and appreciation from all sections of public.

—A training course on environmental pollution control was organised in September 1985 in collaboration with National Productivity Council wherein the technical and scientific staff of the Board as well as other organisations participated.

—A system of report with industries associations has been worked out so that close co-ordination on a continuous basis can be maintained with the group of industries through four Regional Offices.

7.2.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1987-88

7.2.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88, for undertaking the following activities.

—Rs. 10 lakh are proposed for the strengthening of Regional Offices by way of purchasing new instruments and appointing more staff.

—For setting up of the Central Laboratory an amount of Rs. 5 lakh is provided towards the first stage of construction of the building i. e. the Government agency requiring some deposit before starting the construction and finalising the work. Total estimated cost of the laboratory is Rs. 30 lakh.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Environment ;						
1.	EPC-1 Creation of Envl. Cells at State & Dist.level (6200100)	27.00	..	..	..	..
2.	EPC-2 Env. Education (6200200)	40.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	..
3.	EPC-3 Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation (6200300)	35.00	1.00	9.00	9.00	..
4.	EPC-4 Setting up of Nature Parks in the State (6200400)	20.00	..	..	..	..
5.	EPC-5 Dev. of Educational material publicity and support to NGO (6200600)	15.00	..	..	..	..
6.	EPC-6 Detailed Survey and Analysis of the Status of Env. (6200800)	8.00	..	..	..	..
7.	EPC-7 Computerised Data Banks of all aspects of Envl. (6200700)	5.00	..	..	..	..
8.	EPC-8 Training of Officers and Staff in the field of Env. Education Planning Extension and Monitoring (6200800)	4.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	..
Sub-Total : I		<u>154.00</u>	<u>1.50</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>..</u>
II. Water Pollution Control :						
9.	EPC-9 Strengthening of regional offices (6205100)	90.00	8.50	4.00	10.00	..
10.	EPC-10 Setting up of Central Laboratory (6205200)	106.00	..	6.00	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total : II		<u>196.00</u>	<u>8.50</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>15.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL : (I + II)		<u>350.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>

8.1 PLANNING MACHINERY

8.1.1. Organisation of the Planning Division

8.1.1.1. The Planning Division in the General Administration Department headed by the Chief Secretary has been placed in charge of the Secretary (Planning). This division provides general direction and looks after co-ordination of plan programmes and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. This Division is organised as follows :—

- State Planning Board Unit
- Perspective Planning Unit
- Programming Unit
- Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
- Multilevel Planning Unit
- 20 Point Economic Programme Unit
- Backward Area Development Unit.

The State Planning Board

8.1.1.2. At the apex level, the State Planning Board in its present form was constituted in August, 1973 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The State Planning Board was last reconstituted in September, 1980 with the Chief Minister as Chairman, Minister of Finance and Planning as Vice Chairman and includes other members with considerable knowledge and distinguished record of service in different fields. The Board assists and advises the State Government in all matters relating to planning such as formulation, implementation of plans and their monitoring. The functions, in brief, are to assess human and material resources of the State and advise the Government on formulation of plans and their balanced and effective implementation, to indicate the scale of priorities at the State Level; to formulate an integrated frame-work for inter sectoral interdependence; to consider the Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of the State, to devise effective procedures for monitoring of plan schemes and review the performance of the programme; to undertake comprehensive evaluation of plan schemes, periodic revision of perspective plan to indicate a future pattern of development of the State; to recommend steps to eliminate inefficiency in project planning and shortfalls and slippages in execution and to overcome the impediments in the process of implementation of plan programmes and to study the scope and direction of additional resource mobilisation and to cut wasteful expenditure.

Perspective Planning Unit

8.1.1.3. This Unit formulates perspective plan of the State and also prepares guidelines for formulation of the perspective plan of districts and prepares alternative growth models of development. This unit also initiates systematic studies for the assessment of natural and human resources to fill in the data gaps as may be found in the course of long term studies, and suggests research studies to be undertaken through Governmental and other consultancy organisations.

Programming Unit

8.1.1.4. This unit formulates general policy and strategy for formulation of the development plans of the State, provides general direction to the departments for the formulation of Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, determines the size and priorities of the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans and makes the required adjustments, as and when necessary.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

8.1.1.5. The Monitoring Unit monitors plan expenditure and physical progress on concurrent basis through a system of periodical reports; compiles plan statistics; prepares programme reviews and publishes Annual and Five Year Plan Reviews as well as booklets on development of the State.

8.1.1.6. Its functions include evolving a suitable monitoring system for the State; its modification according to changing needs of the times and its control through a system of regular inspections and review meetings.

8.1.1.7. Detailed district level monitoring of the MNP Programme is also undertaken by the Unit. The need for a Management Information System which can provide timely and accurate information on expenditure under various plan programmes was felt since long. Accordingly, the Directory of Computer Codes for Plan Programmes for the Seventh Five Year Plan has been prepared and regularly updated to facilitate the computerisation. The office of the Director of Evaluation carries out the Evaluation Studies proposed by Secretariat Departments. The Monitoring Unit also initiates evaluation studies of important selected projects and programmes and monitors the follow up actions taken on evaluation reports.

Multilevel Planning Unit

8.1.1.8. At the State level, the MLP Unit consists of two branches each headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government. One branch looks after the policy formulation and another after the monitoring aspects of District Level Planning.

Implementation of State Level and District level Schemes

8.1.1.9. Plan programmes at State level are implemented by the executive heads of departments under the direct control of the various administrative departments concerned with respective sectors of development. At the district level, schemes are divided into two parts viz., those retained by the Government and those transferred to the District Panchayats. The schemes retained by the Government are implemented by the district executive heads of departments under the directions and supervision of the Government Departments directly, while the transferred schemes are implemented by the District Panchayats.

The Twenty Point Programme

8.1.1.10. The work relating to monitoring and periodical reviews at the State level is being done by a specially constituted cell within the Planning Division. The functions performed by the above cell include publishing disaggregated districtwise targets; monthly collection and compilation of the progress of selected items of the programme; forwarding monthly progress reports to the Ministry of Programme Implementation, Conducting periodic indepth and qualitative reviews to assess the performance in respect of various items under the Twenty Point Programme; preparing detailed and analytical review notes for the consideration of cabinet as well as for Secretaries meeting and bringing out publications relating to the Twenty Point Programme.

8.1.1.11. The State Government has set up a large infrastructure for the implementation and monitoring of the programme. In addition to Cabinet reviews and indepth monthly reviews by the Chief Secretary and departmental reviews by the Minister concerned, the State has set up Committees at State, District and Taluka Levels.

8.1.1.12. Since the inception of the 20-Point Programme, Gujarat has been amongst the foremost States in the country in implementation of the programmes.

8.1.1.13. Implementation of the programme continued to receive the highest priority from the Government during 1986-87.

8.1.1.14. The TPP 1986 was announced in Parliament on 20 August, 1986. The State Government has initiated an itemwise exercise to ensure that the TPP 1986 finds adequate representation in the Annual Plan 1987-88 as well as in the current year's Plan in terms of qualitative and quantitative targets as well as financial outlays.

Decentralised District Planning

8.1.1.15. The Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 emphasises the need for augmenting the capabilities of developing administration both at the district level as well as at the taluka level.

8.1.1.16. It is equally necessary that district plans are formulated having due regard to the State plan objectives, strategies and priorities and within the limits of financial resources in sight. In addition, effective linkages need to be established between the State level and the district level planning.

8.1.1.17. The functions of the District Planning Board are wide enough to cover various aspects of Plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, besides facilitating popular participation in the development process. Special monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Minimum Needs Programmes also constitute a vital function of the District Planning Board.

8.1.1.18 Till the end of the Fifth Plan, there was no separate planning unit at the District level. During the year 1978-79, a District Planning Unit in each district under the administrative control of the Collector has been created. Each such unit has a small technical staff consisting of one Research Assistant, two Statistical Assistants and a Clerk and a typist and is headed by a District Planning Officer. One post of Research Officer, one Deputy Mamlatdar and a Deputy Accountant have been added. Subsequently, one post of Research Assistant and one post of Statistical Assistant have also been added to the unit for ensuring proper implementation and evaluation of Minimum Needs Programme. In the context of the responsibilities now cast, the organisation and the structure of the District Planning Unit will be reviewed from time to time and suitable strengthening and improvement will be effected as and when necessary.

8.1.1.19. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, there has been a centrally sponsored scheme in regard to the Planning Machinery, the cost of which is shared between State and Centre in the ratio of 50:50 for district level planning machinery approved by the Government of India. Guidelines are also finalised by the Government of India according to which experts are to be inducted to District Planning Board.

8.1.1.20. Under Multi-level planning (Decentralised District Planning) it would be necessary to induct qualified professional expertise as the planning function would become considerably more complex in the Seventh Plan. With many more diversified demands being placed upon it, without induction of such professional expertise, it would be difficult for the Multi-level Planning unit to cope with the demands being placed upon it by various District Planning Boards.

Development of Special Backward Areas

8.1.1.21. Development of backward areas has received special attention of the State Government. There were certain geographically homogeneous areas, spread over in more than one taluka or district, having common constraints to development. For rapid development of such areas a special scheme was introduced during 1983-84 of the Sixth Plan, and ten areas have been identified as special backward areas during the Sixth Plan. A small unit of a Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary and a Section Officer is set up to look after the implementation and monitoring aspects of this programme.

Minimum Need Programme

8.1.1.22. Since the Fifth Plan, emphasis has been laid on Minimum Needs Programme and outlay for these programmes have been earmarked. The Government attaches great importance to qualitative implementation and vigorous monitoring of the benefits conferred on Adivasis, Harijans and other socially, educationally and economically backward classes [an MNP Unit was first created.] within the Monitoring Unit of G.A.D. (Planning). As the next step a separate cell to monitor MNP was created under the District Planning Officer. Subsequently, additional posts of Research Assistant/Statistical Assistant were sanctioned for all districts to exclusively watch the progress under MNP and for effective monitoring of the implementation of MNP. Spot verifications and physical checks to be carried out by District Planning Officer have been emphasised before sending the progress reports. Each district is expected to send the Quarterly Progress Reports of expenditure incurred and physical achievement schemewise/programmewise in a standard format prescribed by the Government. The responsibility for monitoring of MNP at district level has been entrusted to the District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.23. In order to streamline the monitoring of the MNP, Government has taken several innovative steps in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The first step was in July, 1983 when a "Status Paper on Monitoring of Minimum Needs Programme" was published. So, Districtwise break up of financial outlays and physical targets for the year 1983-84 to 1986-87 have been published by the Government. In the year 1986-87, workwise details were also incorporated in the booklet for Rural Roads Sector. Disaggregation of financial outlays and physical targets at the district level is important in the monitoring system as it makes it possible for field offices to effectively monitor the programme. It also ensures that no duplication of efforts takes place in providing basic amenities at the field level through District Planning Boards. Consequently, such booklets have been found to be very useful at both the State level as well as at the District level.

8.1.1.24. The question of having a firm and reliable data base at the taluka and village level had been engaging the attention of Government for quite some time. The State Government constituted a working group which advocated that District Planning Boards should prepare Taluwawise profiles of existing amenities under MNP as well as other basic amenities and social services at the village level which have an overall bearing on the quality of life of people. In order to make these taluka-

wise profiles easily understandable, adoption of the scalogram techniques as well as qualitative grading of villages as per amenities available have been applied. The villages are required to be categorised in category A, B, C, D, depending upon the number of facilities available (0-5, 6-9, 10-14, 15-18, respectively) at village level. A list of by passed villages in terms of amenities available under MNP has also been identified.

Introduction of Modern Methods

8.1.1.25. The monitoring function in the Seventh Plan will undergo a substantial change and it will have to be put on modern and professional line so as to cope up with demands which are likely to be placed upon it. It would be necessary to introduce modern methods of data collection, storage, processing and use. It is envisaged that the monitoring functions at the State level would be computerized and micro processors installed down to the District level. The monitoring wing would need modernisation of equipments to quickly collect, compile, process and analyse data if dissemination of information is to be made quicker and effective in order to ensure a better sense of public participation in the planning process.

8.1.1.26. The working group on monitoring and information systems at State and District levels during Seventh Plan Period (1985-90) appointed by the Planning Commission have also in their report emphasised the need for a wide use of computers and data processing facilities. It has also suggested that the Planning Commission's scheme of providing 2/3 assistance should be made available for computerised information system.

Strengthening of Computer Centre at the State level and regional level

8.1.1.27. The present ICL-1901-A computer which was installed in 1975 has outlived its normal life in terms of its utilisation. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the same by a more powerful machine with a large memory and a number of interactive terminals and a few Remote Job Entry computers. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the State Government, it has been decided to instal powerful computer at the Gujarat Computer Centre and to instal Remote Job-Entry (RJE) computers one at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar and one each at Ahmedabad and Vadodara. It is further proposed to instal four graphic terminals, and 20 query programme development and data entry terminals. The new computer along with RJE Systems and graphic systmes is likely to cost more than Rs. 2.50 crores.

8.1.1.28. The RJE computer at Ahmedabad will cater to the computing and processing needs of users like Commissionarate of Sales Tax, Technical Examination Board and Commissionerate of Industries, Directorate of Agriculture and other State Government offices at Ahmedabad. The RJE (Computer) at Vadodara will cater to the needs of Narmada Project and various Government offices located at Vadodara. The RJE (Computer) at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar will be used more or less for data retrieval and query purposes so that important key data required for taking policy level decisions can be retrieved instantly.

8.1.1.29. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 267.36 lakh is provided for this scheme.

Establishment of a Central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP cells

8.1.1.30. It is proposed to establish EDP Cells in each district equipped with a Micro Computer. Various Computer applications and computer based information systems will have to be developed for implementation on the distric Micro-Computers. For effective communications with the computer user organisations and better understanding of their information requirements and imparting training to the users and the district level EDP cells in using the computerised information systems a central EDP cell is proposed to be established. An outlay of Rs. 1.17 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Cartography Unit

8.1.1.31. A cartography unit has been established in the office of the Directorate of Bureau of Economics and Statistics., Gandhinagar. Hitherto cartography was being used to bring out Statistical and Planning Atlases in addition to miscellaneous maps. Maps have proved to be a useful medium in portraying the development profile, comparision of maps showing the same information over a time period has been found useful in immediaely highlighting the progress made through planning. Cartography has proved to be a useful statistical aid in improving public involvement in planning in a visually appealing manner. During 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 0.85 lakh is provided for this scheme.

Setting up of Evaluation Unit

8.1.1.32. Under Decentralised District Planning over Rs. 170 crores have been spent during Sixth Plan and with a view to ascertain whether benefits of various schemes have reached to the persons for whom such programmes are undertaken it is essential to undertake case study of various works undertaken so far. The Directorate of Evaluation is to be strengthened to take up this task during the Seventh Plan period. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 1.96 lakh provided for this scheme. The Directorate has also been entrusted the responsibility imparting training to the planning personnels. This strengthening will be useful Link also.

8.1.1.33. With the increasing scope and financial commitment of development works there has arisen a need to enlarge the scope of monitoring from evaluation of financial progress to the physical and qualitative status of the on-going programmes. In this direction studies on unit costs of service in key areas, related to minimum needs programme such as primary education, health services, rural roads would enable Government to re-examine priorities of expenditure, rationalise the allocation of plan resources and provide for timely intervention in the operation of developmental programmes.

8.1.1.34. It has, therefore, been proposed to create a cell with nucleus staff and personnel drawn from various disciplines like cost accountancy, statistics and relevant areas of development under the Directorate of Evaluation. An outlay of Rs. 66 lakh as 1/3 State share is provided for the cell. Central share is expected to be Rs. 1.32 lakh.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme and Computer Code Number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88	
			1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	PLM-1 Monitoring Unit (8500353)	3.67	..	0.66	0.66	..
2.	PLM-2 Cartography Unit (8500200)	6.67	0.39	0.50	0.85	..
3.	PLM-3 Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level (8500700)	9.00	0.08	2.22	1.96	..
4.	PLM-4 Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level (8500800)	284.66	..	..	..	..
5.	PLM-5 Strengthening of Computer Centre (8500400)	388.00	..	12.62	267.36	250.00
6.	PLM-6 Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts Transferred to science and Technology (8504500)					
7.	PLM-7 Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for District Micro Computer/ Regional EDP Cells (8500600)	27.85	..	0.55	1.17	..
Grand Total		719.85	0.47	16.55	272.00	250.00

8.2 TOURISM

8.2.1. Introduction :

8.2.1.1. The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wild life alongwith archaeological monuments which date back to the dawn of civilisation are of great tourist interest. In Gujarat colourful folk life and history are filled with traditions and legends. Thus, Gujarat provides necessary potential for tourist destination. After the identification of the three travel circuits, the stress has been on developing centres identified along them. About more than 40 lakh domestic tourists visit the State annually. Amenities for these tourists at various centres need to be improved. The private sector would need to be encouraged to put up more hotels, motels in the State. For about 25,000 foreign tourists who visit the State every year, more facilities would need to be provided at Ahmedabad, Dumas, Bet Dwarka, Somnath, Limbdi and at selected beaches.

8.2.2. Review of progress :

8.2.2.1. An amount of Rs. 67.00 lakh was provided for the year 1985-86 for the schemes under Tourism, out of which an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh was provided towards equity contribution to the T.C.G.L. and the remaining provision was to take care of providing additional accommodation facilities including development of picnic spots at hot springs, transport facilities and promotion of Fairs and Festivals. On account of the efforts being made to promote fairs and festivals, it has been possible to promote the Tarnetar fair.

8.2.2.2. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh is made for the activities under Tourism. For the cottages in Sasan Gir forest of Sauarashtra, the plans have been prepared and the proposal of total 20 cottages is under active consideration for implementation and the work will be started in near future. This will increase tourist activity by 40 beds. Gujarat Tourism has started taking action for putting up 24 rooms already set up at Beach Resort Ahmedpur-Mandvi. During 1986-87, it is envisaged at least to complete one floor of the extension project. The diesel generating set and other such facilities are to be put up for new extension project. A tourist hotel is being handed over by Roads and Buildings Department to Gujarat Tourism to cater to the needs of the varied tourists at Junagadh. The tenders for the interior decoration and other infrastructure facilities are floated and also have been evaluated. It is envisaged to complete the project in the current year. The works pertaining to Hotel Pawagadh is completed and handed over to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. The corporation will furnish all the cottages and the same shall be made open to the tourists in the current year. In the year 1986-87, the Tarnetar fair was successfully organised and attracted lot of tourists including Indo-Cultural Group from Germany as promotional activity of the tourism in the State.

8.2.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1987-88 :

8.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 110 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88, the broad break-up of which is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakh)
	Outlay
	1987-88
1. Tourist Accommodation.	25.00
2. Tourist Information and Publicity.	20.00
3. Other Expenditure	65.00
Total	110.00

8.2.3.2. The activities proposed to be undertaken under the sub-sector for the year 1987-88 are narrated in the following paragraphs.

Dumas Amusement-cum Cafeteria :

8.2.3.3. There is a lot of potential for the development of Dumas Amusement-cum-Cafeteria. Nearly 5 lakh tourists are visiting Dumas Amusement-cum-Cafeteria which include domestic tourists and foreign tourists also. It is therefore, proposed to develop the Dumas as Amusement-cum-Cafeteria with a dining hall, well furnished kitchen, 4 rooms and facilities for video games and other facilities for the children. The project is proposed to be completed within 18 months. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 10.00 lakh against which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Way side amenities :

8.2.3.4. The necessity of developing way side amenities at Mahesana and Alamgir need immediate attention. At Mahesana it is proposed to have a Cafeteria with modern kitchen and two rooms and similarly for Alamgir way side amenities it is proposed to have two rooms and a Cafeteria with modern kitchen to cater to the highway tourists. The estimated cost of each project is Rs. 7.5 lakh. It is proposed to start the project within 3 months and shall be completed within 18 months. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakh is accordingly made for these two projects for the year 1987-88.

Patan Development.

8.2.3.5. Patan has got a historical importance and it is also famous for its handicrafts. The Sahashtraling Talav and Ranki Vav are very famous. It is therefore, proposed to put up a Cafeteria at Patan with a dining hall, well furnished kitchen with modern kitchen equipments and other facilities. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 5.00 lakh, which is provided during 1987-88.

Establishment of District level Tourist Centres and upgrading the facilities.

8.2.3.6. It has been found that there are many places of sight seeing which are of only local interest within the district. According to the draft Tourism Master plan, such places number over 50 and it would not be possible for the Tourism Corporation to set up and maintain all these properties. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum, of Rs. 5.00 lakh for development of district level tourist centres for upgrading the existing facilities or for providing infrastructure like water supply, approach roads, toilets etc., at suitable places. Where local bodies are willing to undertake such works, matching grants are proposed to be given to them through the Director of Tourism.

Tourist Publicity.

8.2.3.7. Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and famous pilgrimage places. These centres require publicity within as well as out side India through various media. Video films on tourism are proposed to be produced. At present a major portion of the publicity consists of printed material i. e. attractive colourful folders, brochures booklets, maps, guide books, picture postcards, posters etc. Publicity through other media like hoardings, audio visual programmes exhibitions, films, etc. is therefore proposed to be organised towards promotional efforts for development of tourism in the State. These efforts are also aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Gujarat. For these activities an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1987-88.

Fairs and Festivals.

8.2.3.8 There are many Fairs and Festivals in the State. A few fairs like Tarnetar, Chitra Vichitra, Madhawpur etc. have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Dipawali etc., are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed to provide facilities like lodging, boarding etc. at sites of such fairs and festivals and to celebrate Tourist week at the time of 'Navratri' where national as well as international tourists can participate. It is also proposed to organise interstate conducted tours of youths. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for this purpose during 1987-88.

Miscellaneous expenditure :

8.2.3.9 An amount of Rs. 6.10 lakh is provided during 1987-88 on the miscellaneous items such as rent of tourist office at New Delhi, electrification work at Bet Dwarka, minor renovation work at Gandhi Ashram etc.

Grant-in-aid/share capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited.

8.2.3.10 The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited has taken up various schemes to develop the tourism prospects in the State of Gujarat. The Corporation has been successful in setting up three to four star complexes in Gujarat. The Corporation has set up two beach resorts at Ahmedpur-Mandvi and Chorwad which are doing good business. It has also been successful in taking over the ITDC hotel at Sasangir which is the only habitant of the Asiatic lion. This hotel has also started doing good business. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 32.90 lakh as contribution to the corporation towards equity as grant-in-aid/share capital for the following projects.

(i) Ukai Lake Resorts :

There is no planned lake resorts in Gujarat State. It has therefore been considered to develop Ukai which has got lot of potential as lake resort as it is the big reservoir in Gujarat. It is proposed to construct approximately 50 cottages on the hill itself with water sports facilities. The approximate project cost is around Rs. 1.25 crore. It is intended to complete the project within 3 years. In the year 1987-88, it is proposed to complete the work worth Rs. 15.00 lakh.

(ii) Kachchh-Mandvi Project :

Gujarat Tourism has developed a Beach Resort at Ahmedpur-Mandvi which has got lot of tourist potential including foreign tourists. Similarly, there is lot of potential to develop Kachchh Mandvi Beach Resort which is a virgin beach resort and has got very low ingredient. It is proposed to put up 15 cottages at Kachchh-Mandvi. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 27.00 lakh. It is intended to complete the work within 3 years. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 7.90 lakh is made in the year 1987-88.

(iii) Chorwad Swimming Pool :

Chorwad Palace beach resort has already been developed and lot of response has been observed. The facilities developed are almost of 4 star categories hotel. It is extremely essential to have fresh water swimming pool at Chorwad so that the Steering Committee of the Government of India can give the certificate for 4 star category to this hotel. The total estimated cost for the construction of the fresh water swimming pool is approximately Rs. 8.00 lakh. It is intended to complete the project within 18 months. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Amusement facilities at Saputara :

(iv) There is only one hill resort with lot of tourist potential in Gujarat which is at Saputara. It is proposed to include video cassette records, video project system and a provision of skating ring at Saputara. The total estimated cost for the amusement facility at Saputara is approximately Rs. 5.00 lakh. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

8.2.3.11. The Government of India, Department of Tourism has sanctioned various projects in the State of Gujarat. The entire cost of construction is born by that department while the cost of other infrastructural facilities like water supply, electrification, approach road, furnishing etc. will have to be provided by State Government. Accordingly, for the following projects an amount of Rs. 21.00 lakh has been provided for the financial year 1987-1988 :

Somnath	Rs. 3.00 lakh.
Bet Dwarka	Rs. 4.00 lakh.
Limbdi motel	Rs. 5.00 lakh.
Nargol	Rs. 5.00 lakh.
Enjar	Rs. 4.00 lakh.
Total	<u>Rs. 21.00 lakh.</u>

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Tourist Accommodation.						
1.	TRS-1 Development of Sasan-Veraval Porbandar complex (5400100)	30.00	28.68	22.50	—	—
2.	TRS-2 Development of Ahmedabad complex (5400200)	3.00	—	—	—	—
3.	TRS-3 Development of Hot springs/Picnic Spot (5400300)	10.00	1.67	—	—	—
4.	TRS-4 Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotels/Motel, Ropway etc. (5400400)	130.00	10.98	2.50	25.00	20.00
II. Tourist Information and Publicity.						
	TRS-5 Tourist Publicity through various media. (5400500)	60.00	8.54	15.00	20.00	—
III. Other Expenditure.						
6.	TRS-6 Costal conducted tours inter—State tours and development of tourist facilities and Tourist Spots etc. (5405200)	125.00	3.60	16.10	11.10	—
7.	TRS-7 Share Capital to TCGL (5400673)	35.00	12.38	42.90	32.90	32.90
8.	TRS-8 Development of Infrastrcture facilities. (5405300)	32.00		1.00	21.00	21.00
		425.00	65.85	100.00	110.00	73.90

8.3 STATISTICS

8.3.1. Introduction

8.3.1.1. With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the problems of planning and co-ordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. With the increasing awareness of an integrated approach to development, planning and taking into account the complexity of the process of development and decentralised planning at regional, district and block level, the availability of detailed information in time in respect of various programmes undertaken by the Government is a pre-requisite of development planning.

8.3.2. Review of Progress

8.3.2.1. Efforts have been made to improve the coverage, timeliness and quality of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the State economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at different levels particularly in setting up of statistical machinery at district and lower levels and streamlining procedures for collection and compilation of statistics relating to different sectors.

8.3.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakh is provided for the schemes under Statistics sub-sector for the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Annual Plan 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 4.42 lakhs has been incurred and an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87.

8.3.3. Programme for Annual Plan, 1987-88

8.3.3.1. For Statistics sub-sector, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88. Details of these schemes are given in the following paragraphs :

Strengthening of the existing publication unit in the Bureau

8.3.3.2. The publication "Socio-Economic Review" is a budget publication, covering all the aspects of the State economy. Under the publication "Hand Book of Basic Statistics", the coverage has been almost doubled. The work in the Publication Branch of the Bureau has increased and to cope up with this work, this unit is strengthened with suitable staff in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88, for continuing the posts.

Strengthening of the Training Division in the Bureau

8.3.3.3. The Statistical activities of all the departments are expanding and a very powerful computer is to be shortly installed in the Computer Centre of the Bureau. The training division with the skeleton staff at present imparts training to Statistical Assistants and Research Assistants of the Bureau and Panchayats. With the introduction of computerisation in various Government Departments, more and more officers and staff members are being trained in computer application and programming languages.

8.3.3.4. The present Training unit organises the training classes by inviting experienced cadre officers of the Bureau and subject specialists from other departments for delivering the lectures on different topics. This arrangement will continue though more emphasis will be given to development of certain faculties in the Bureau itself. Moreover, in order to impart intensive training, it is required to organise case studies, seminars, field visits and to give assignments during the course of training. More supporting staff and training equipments, e.g. audiovisual equipment, roneo machine, copier machine, calculators, etc., will therefore be required to meet the needs of the training. This scheme has been taken up during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Financial Assistance to Research Institutions

8.3.3.5. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been conducting Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and collecting necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of fields of economic activities, where the advantage of expertise and technical competence of research institutions, University departments, management institutes, etc., can be taken by entrusting them surveys and studies on various aspects of development in different areas of the State. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakh is provided for the year, 1987-88.

Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts

8.3.3.6. The Regional Accounts are meant to provide information on various Macro - economic aggregates like income, consumption, capital information, savings, depreciation of fixed capital, etc., for the State economy. In view of great emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the

ent and considering the importance of these macro-economic aggregates in the formulation of Plans, the scheme has been sanctioned during 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakh and the work of evolving methodology for construction estimates of fixed capital formation is being initiated and the estimates for the same would be built up atleast for certain important categories viz., State Government Departmental Enterprises, State Government non-departmental enterprises, Panchayats and Municipalities by the end of Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

8.3.3.7. It is proposed to accelerate the activities of the Centre of Monitoring Gujarat Economy with the objective of monitoring the progress and changes in different sectors of the State economy on a comprehensive and continuous basis with as small a time lag as possible. The Centre would also take up the work of monitoring of the current economic development in different sectors of economy of the State and the major projects implemented in the State. To begin with, some work has already been started with the assistance of the existing staff of the Bureau. "Quarterly Review of Gujarat Economy" (quarterly) and 'Gujarat Economy in figures' (Annual) are published under this scheme. It is proposed to strengthen the Centre with suitable posts and equipments and machines such as photocopier machine, electrical typewriter, etc. During the year 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 1.29 lakh was incurred and for 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakh is provided for this scheme. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 2.45 lakh is provided.

Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat

8.3.3.8. Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat was started in the Sixth Plan with the association of Operations Research Group of Vadodara. Preparation of Planning Atlas of the Sabarkantha and Panchmahals Districts was also taken up in the Sixth Plan. The preparation of the Planning Atlas in Resource profile is at an advance stage of printing. The work relating to the Planning Atlas of Sectoral Profile is expected to commence in 1986-87. Preparation of District Planning Atlas for Sabarkantha District in association with the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology is over and for Panchmahals District is in progress in association with Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad. The scheme is to be continued in the year 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been provided.

Strengthening of the Headquarter Staff of NSS for quick and detailed tabulation of NSS data

8.3.3.9. Information on various Socio-economic aspects is collected regularly in different rounds of NSS. Though the summary results on important characteristics of the subjects covered in each round are brought out within very short time, the work of detailed tabulation and the preparation of the reports take considerable time. It is envisaged to carryout detailed tabulation and prepare detailed reports by strengthening the existing NSS unit with more staff. The scheme has been included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh and an outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Strengthening of Administrative machinery

8.3.3.10. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is a Central Statistical Agency at the State level and its activities have increased considerably as a result of the implementation of several plan schemes. There has therefore been an increase in the statistical staff in the Bureau in the last few years. Apart from the growth of the activities of the Bureau proper, the statistical activities have expanded or started in the various departments of Government and statutory Corporations and Boards. The increase of various statistical activities and statistical staff in the different cadres has added heavily to the workload of the administrative machinery of the Bureau. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Bureau by creating few posts in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 1987-88.

Strengthening of District Statistical Offices in District Panchayats.

8.3.3.11. The functions and the activities to be performed by the District Statistical Officers have considerably increased and shall further increase during the Seventh Plan. With the implementation of schemes/works under the decentralised planning, the District Statistical Officers have to provide considerable data and technical notes to the District Planning Boards for the formulation of District Plans. Important work of village Amenity survey and such other surveys are also being carried out by the D.S.O. The sixth conference of the CSO held in New Delhi in January, 1984 has recommended that the Statistical machinery at district and lower level needs to be strengthened. In view of this, one R.A. and one clerk have been sanctioned from 1st December, 1986 for each of District Statistical Office. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 2.30 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

STATEMENT
Annual Plan 1987-88
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

No. and Name of the Scheme with code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay.	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	(Rs. in lakh)		
				1987-88		
				Outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(A) Statistics						
1. STT-1	Strengthening of A.S.I unit in the Bureau (8600800)	10.16	..	1.85	..	..
2. STT-2	Strengthening of the existing publication Branch in the Bureau. (8601000)	8.30	..	1.45	1.80	..
3. STT-3	Strengthening of Training Division in the Bureau (8601100)	20.00	..	2.40	3.00	0.50
4. STT-4	Financial Assistance to Research Institutions (8601500)	7.67	2.22	1.50	1.75	..
5. STT-5	Strengthening of Socio-Economic Analysis Division (8600400)	5.62	..	..	..	..
6. STT-6	Strengthening of three field level sub offices of the Bureau (8600500)	22.00	..	..	..	..
7. STT-7	Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts (8600100)	10.00	..	1.85	1.85	..
8. STT-8.	Setting up of a Centre for monitoring Gujarat Economy (8600200)	14.00	1.29	2.10	2.45	..
9. STT-9	Preparing a Planning Atlas of Gujarat(8600300)	10.54	0.91	2.00	0.70	..
10. STT-10	Strengthening of Headquarters staff of N.S.S. for quick and detailed tabulation of N.S.S.data (8600600)	9.00	..	0.65	1.60	..
11. STT-11	Conducting Annual Survey of Industries in the factories not covered by N.S.S.O. (8600700)	7.04	..	..	..	..
12. STT-12	Creation of Statistical unit for co ordination of statistical activities in the State. (8600900)	5.67	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. STT-13 Strengthening of the Administrative machinery of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. (861200)	10.00	..	1.90	0.60	..
14. STT-14 Strengthening of the District Statistical offices in District Panchayats. (8601300)	40.00	..	2.30	6.25	..
15. STT-15 Strengthening of Taluka level statistical machinery in Taluka Panchayat. (8601400)	20.00	...	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL : ..	200.00	4.42	18.00	20.00	0.50

8.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMERS' PROTECTION

8.4.1. Introduction

8.4.1.1. During the Sixth Plan, positive steps towards strengthening the public distribution system were taken in the form of establishing the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., bringing the Controller of Weights & Measures under the Food and Civil Supplies Department, providing broad based schemes for assistance to Consumers' Protection Agencies, providing telex facilities at State Head Quarter and all Districts for faster flow of information in both directions and providing flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. Parliament passed an Act viz. the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. This enabled the department to sharpen its cutting edge in the field of enforcement.

8.4.1.2. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., the entire responsibility of servicing the Public Distribution System and providing necessary finance was transferred to it and the drawal from budgetary resources of the State was reduced by Rs. 25 crore annually. With the creation of GSCSC, the entire financing of the Public Distribution System Scheme has been provided through institutional finance.

Consumer Protection Agencies

8.4.1.3. The assistance to consumer protection agencies is by way of matching grant. Consumer protection agencies get the assistance on a matching basis. Programme is funded through non-budgetary resources.

8.4.2 Review of Progress

8.4.2.1 The number of fair price shops have gone up. On 31st March 1985, there were 10,408 fair price shops, while on 31st March, 1986, there were 10,761 fair price shops, an increase of 353 fair price shops during the year 1985-86. By the end of 1987-88, the number is likely to be 12,500 and it will be further increased gradually. The storage capacity available with the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was 2.12 lakh tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan which has been raised to 2.83 lakh tonnes by the end of 1986 and it is anticipated to be further raised by 3,000 tonnes by the end of 1987. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., and addition of edible oil as a regular item of distribution through the Fair Price Shops, the basic infrastructure for the public distribution system has come to a stable stage facilitating smooth and regular functioning of the Fair Price Shops. Fair Price shops have been made viable by upward revision of commission and transport charges. Exemption from professional tax to the fair price shopkeepers with an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1 lakh was granted. Moreover in the public distribution system, one scheme of the Central Government in ITDP areas of distribution of wheat and rice at the reduced price and another scheme of the State Government "Food for All" where the family having annual income of less than 5,000 Rupees are given, wheat, rice and coarsegrains at a subsidised price of 1.20 per Kg. wheat and coarse grain and at Rs. 1.40 per Kg. rice. The State Government by this scheme of "Food for All" bears the subsidy portion to the tune of Rs. 50 crore per annum from its own resources. These measures have strengthened the public distribution system and have proved beneficial to the people in tribal areas and to the poor people in the State. Additional items for distribution through Fair Price Shops have ensured a level of availability which sustains Fair Price Shops through thick and thin. With the provision of Mobile Shops to cover tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas, more effective coverage of consumers from the weaker section has been ensured. Upto June 1986, 20 Mobile Shops were functioning in Adivasi areas. It is anticipated to further increase mobile shops progressively.

8.4.3. Programme for 1987-88

8.4.3.1. In strengthening the public distribution system in the beginning of Seventh Plan, it was thought of making available financial resources to the GSCSC by contribution of share capital to the Corporation. But, however, in the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, Corporation has made good profit and therefore, Corporation will, perhaps, need limited share capital. For this purpose, a token provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh as share capital to the Corporation is made for the Annual Plan of 1987-88.

Consumers' Protection

8.4.3.2. The State Government is very keen for the protection of consumers. In this direction, the Government has already established Consumers Affairs & Protection Agency of Gujarat, a top level

State Institute. The Government has also revised the scheme for the recognition and grant-in-aid with effect from 1st April 1986. The main purpose of the formulation of new scheme is to broadbase the consumers' protection activities and to percolate it down to the rural and tribal areas. At present there are 11 Consumer Protection Institutions recognised by Government. The Government have made provision for giving grant-in-aid to CAPAG and other institutions recognised by Government. The CAPAG undertakes various programmes on behalf of Government relating to consumer protection such as creating consumer awareness by educating them, activities of the redressal of grievances of consumers, activities regarding research and scientific studies and arranging consumer forums to ensure that consumers' interests are kept in view right from enactment of law and formulation of policy. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is made for the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for giving grant-in-aid to CAPAG for carrying out these activities.

Studies and Training in Commodities

8.4.3.3. The availability of data at present is not sufficient to provide effective and scientific analysis to enable the Government to either intervene timely and counter the effects of market forces working against both the consumers and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies in specific important commodities through recognised institutions, studies in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing of essential agricultural products. It is also proposed to take effective measures and intervene and to rectify the imbalance created by the open market forces. It is therefore, proposed to impart training to the staff engaged in activities relating to market intelligence and enforcement for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during the Annual Plan, 1987-88. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for this sub-sector.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme with Code numbers	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	PDS-1 Share Capital to GSCSC Ltd. (9500173)	300.00	—	1.00	3.00	3.00
2.	PDS-2 Consumer's protection—Grant-in-aid—subsidies to (9500300)	30.00	5.39	8.20	8.00	..
3.	PDS-3 Strengthening of marketing intelligence cell (9500200)	36.00	..	1.80	1.00	..
	Total ..	366.00	5.39	11.00	12.00	3.00

8.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

8.5.1. Introduction

8.5.1.1. Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been in force in the State. The Central Government has since passed another Act i. e. "Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976" in April, 1976. This Act has very wide coverage. Over and above the routine types of activities of verification and stamping of Weights and Measures used by trading community, it covers calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometers, taxi/autorickshaw meters, Electricity meters, water meters, etc. This Act has provisions of regulating packaged commodities also for protecting the consumers interest. The State Controller of Weights and Measures has been appointed as Controller of Legal Metrology under this Act. The State Government is anxious to protect the consumer's interest and has taken several steps in this direction. The State Government has separated the Weights and Measures activities from the Industries Commissionerate and the organisation has been placed under the direct control of Food and Civil Supplies Department. Recently the Central Government has passed the Standard of Weights and Measures Rules, 1986; The same are likely to be implemented in the near future.

8.5.2. Review of Progress

8.5.2.1. To carry out various activities viz., annual verification and implementation of the Packaged Commodities Rules etc, initially offices headed by an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures were set up in six districts and there were three regional offices headed by Dy. Controller. Offices have been opened in all the Districts except Gandhinagar and Dangs till the end of the Sixth Plan. For carrying out these activities, an outlay of Rs. 182.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the Annual Plan, 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakh has been provided.

8.5.3. Programme for 1987-88

8.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan, 1987-88. Details of the activities are as under :—

Annual Verification

8.5.3.2. The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1958 provides for biennial verification and stamping of Weighing and Measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification for industrial establishments and bullion weights. Thus, weights and measures instruments used by traders are verified and stamped once in two years. Therefore, the mal-practices employed by the traders come to the notice of the Department after lapse of considerable time. Not only that, but weighting and measuring instruments do not show exact position due to improper handling. The Government has realised the situation and has decided to introduce annual verification in phased manner. Accordingly, annual verification was introduced in the cities having population between 65,000 to 75,000 in 1985-86. In the year 1986-87, it is further introduced in the cities having population between 50,000 to 65,000.

8.5.3.3. For 1987-88, it is proposed to introduce Annual Verification in the cities having population between 40,000 to 50,000 i. e. Dholka, Dhandhuka, Viramgam, Mahemadabad, Petlad, Thasara, Dabhoi, Deesa, Visnagar, Ankleshwar, Udhna, Patdi, Bilimora, Himatnagar, Unjha, and Borsad. By introducing Annual Verification to more cities revenue of the Department will also increase and consumers will also get protection. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 2.40 lakh has been made.

Tribal Units at Dangs and Dahod

8.5.3.4. In tribal areas of the State, adivasi people are exploited by the traders in weights and measures. It is proposed to implement the Weights and Measures Act strictly in these areas to root out the exploitation of adivasi people. There is such a unit at Surat at present which looks after the interests of the adivasis. At present, the area of the Dangs District is covered by Inspector of Valsad District. It is very difficult to cover all tribal areas by the present units. It is, therefore, proposed to create such units for Dangs and Dahod for which Rs. 0.60 lakh has been provided.

Construction of Office Buildings

8.5.3.5. The construction of Office buildings at Ahmedabad and Surat and Laboratory building at Ahmedabad could not be completed during Sixth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is, therefore, provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 9.50 lakh has been made in 1986-87 for construction of office buildings at Ahmedabad and Surat. It is proposed to provide Rs. 15.15 lakh during 1987-88 for construction of office buildings at Ahmedabad and Surat.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme (with Code number)	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	WAM-1 Regulation of Weights & Measures (8700100)	182.00	3.92	26.00	28.00	15.15
		182.00	3.92	26.00	28.00	15.15

8.6. MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENTS

(Wireless Network)

8.6.1. An efficient and modern-communication system is absolutely essential for proper maintenance of law and order. Gujarat is a flood and cyclone prone area. During times of natural calamity, the normal communication system may fail particularly during floods/cyclones or due to heavy rains when they are needed most. In addition, remote places like irrigation dams, forests, etc., are also required to be connected for monitoring and controlling flood and natural calamities. The flood warning rescue and relief operations are required to be streamlined. It is, therefore, essential to set up an efficient wireless network using modern equipments. This network will help in maintaining law and order more effectively in the State in addition to making flood warning rescue and relief work more efficient.

8.6.2. The total number of wireless sets available at present in the State are as detailed below:—

Wireless Set	Police	Revenue	Irrigation	Total
1	2	3	4	5
HF	513	..	..	513
VHFHB	1170	..	200+117	1487
VHFLB	897	50	..	947
Total	2580	50	317	2947

8.6.3. During 1986-87, it is envisaged to equip 400 Police Officers' mobile-vans and mobile vans of 400 Police Stations with wireless sets. It is also envisaged to have additional 580 wireless sets—as standby sets—290 for Police Officers and 290 for Police Stations. Thus, in all 1380 wireless sets are proposed to be installed during 1986-87 for which a provision of Rs. 200 lakh is made.

8.6.4. The yardstick for standby sets and Central reserve sets is fixed by Technical Standard Committee of Government of India, New Delhi. The provision of 1380 wireless-sets as mentioned above will increase the striking power of the force. Police Officers would remain in communication with their Police Station area and rush to any place in their jurisdiction as soon as the necessity arises.

Programme for 1987-88

8.6.5. In the second phase, during 1987-88, it is proposed to provide Hand Held VHF sets to all districts and SRP Units. In all, 1242 WL sets are proposed to be provided in the State. This will help police patrolling on foot and help communication with police stations etc. Further, provision of 172 VHF, 25 WWL sets for VVIPS and their conveyes have been made. In all 172 sets will be purchased as under :—

100 Wireless sets	for 100 VVIPS in the State
50 -do-	as standby
22 -do-	as central reserve
172	

8.6.6. It is also proposed to have 3 more channels for the Repeater Stations for smooth flow of traffic on each repeater. At present, 2 channels are installed which are not adequate to cope up with the over increasing-traffic. As such, it is proposed to purchase 96 repeater units of 6-channels. All these Repeater Units of 6 channels will be installed at 14 Repeater Stations. The provision of standby and central reserve at 15% is also made for uninterrupted communication.

8.6.7 The details of Wireless equipments to be purchased during 1987-88.—

Sr. No.	Details of WL equipments	Qty.	Total Amount
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakh).
1.	Hand Held Walkie Talkie sets 2 W.	1242	99.36
2.	-do- spare parts of the above equipments	as indicated	12.87
3.	Transreceiver VHF 25 W	172	25.80
4.	Auto Repeater Unit	96	48.00
5.	-do- 20% spare parts of total value of equipments	as indicated	9.60
6.	Nicoid Battery charger	207	4.14
7.	-do- 20% Spare parts	as indicated	0.83
		Total	200.00

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN -1987-88

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

Sr. No.	No and Name of the scheme with code number	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	(Rs. in lakh)		
				1986-87 Outlay 1986-87	1987--88 Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	MEP-1 Modernisation of equipments (Wireless Net-wrok) (9700100)	849.00	..	200.00	200.00	200.00

9.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

9.1.1. Introduction

9.1.1.1. The importance of education in the State and the national economy needs no mention. Provision of education facilities as an essential social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plans. Education holds the key to all round development of the society and the State. The State Government has always accorded a very high priority for the development of education. Maximum importance has been given to the development of Primary Education which forms the base of the educational pyramid. The main thrust continued on the following two areas.

- (1) Universalisation of Elementary Education.
- (2) Vocationalisation of Education.

9.1.1.2. The growth of Secondary, Higher Secondary and College Education has to keep pace with the growth of basic primary education and necessary linkages for the growing demand for education in a fast developing society have to be maintained. The development of education policy in Gujarat has been in tune with the needs of a growing economy. The State Government has recognised the need of backward areas, and therefore special efforts are being made to encourage secondary and higher education in remote and backward areas.

9.1.1.3. Elementary Education and Adult Education have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and have been accorded priority. Secondary education has been given a new orientation with emphasis on controlling the expansion of Secondary Schools and its vocationalisation. University Education has been simultaneously linked with it. This sub-sector also covers other programmes like development of libraries, sports and youth welfare activities, archaeology, archives museum and development of languages.

9.1.2. Primary Education

9.1.2.1. Primary Education being the part of Minimum Needs Programme has been given priority. In the National Policy on education 1986 also more stress has been given on Universalisation of Primary Education. New Policy aims at Universalisation of Elementary Education by 1995.

9.1.2.2. The position of enrolment in the age group 6-10 and 11-13 at the end of Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85 was 48.27 lakh and 14.53 lakh respectively; the details are as under :—

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	2759	2068	4827
11-13	902	551	1453
6-13	3661	2619	6280

9.1.2.3. The target for Seventh Plan is 100% and 75% in the age group 6-10 and 11-13 respectively. The details are as under :—

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	3050	2722	5772
11-13	1273	901	2174
6-13	4323	3623	7946

9.1.2.4. The likely achievements during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under :—

Age Group	1985-86			1986-87		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	2857	2112	4969	2899	2233	5132
11-13	1045	679	1724	1122	701	1823

9.1.2.5. During the preceding two years, 7590 new teachers have been appointed on stipendary basis. Looking to the vast demand as big as 35000 class rooms of the State, the Government has appointed a high level committee to take-up the programme of construction of class rooms in a big way and has decided to construct 36000 class rooms during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan under various schemes viz. R.L.E.G.P. and Public donations through Voluntary agencies.

Secondary Education

9.1.2.6. The New Education Policy lays down a ratio of 1 secondary school for every 2.5 upper primary schools. There are 27,300 primary schools in the State out of which 15,400 are upper primary schools. For achieving the ratio mentioned above, there should be 6160 secondary schools. Presently, there are only 4124 secondary schools in the State. Another about 2000 new secondary schools have to be started. The new education policy also lays emphasis on the need for a secondary school within a distance of 10 K.M. Taking all these into consideration, large scale expansion of secondary schools is called for in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In the first year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86, 249 new secondary schools were opened. In addition, 480 new divisions were started in the existing schools. Out of this, 49 new schools and 70 new divisions were in the tribal areas. In 1986-87, it is expected that about 300 new schools and about 500 new divisions will be started.

Higher Secondary Education

9.1.2.7. As in case of secondary education, Government is committed to provide facilities to all the students seeking admission. The number of students seeking admission to 11th standard has been steadily growing from 88,000 in 1979-80 to about 1,56,000 in 1985-86, the net increase being about 10,000 between 1984-85 and 1985-86. During the first year of the Seventh Plan 34 new schools and 64 new divisions were started. During 1986-87 34 new schools and 64 divisions are likely to be started.

Higher Education

9.1.2.8. A new university has been started for districts of Mahesana, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha. The new university will have to be equipped with buildings, staff, furniture and library, etc. The scheme of providing matching assistance for developmental programmes undertaken by the colleges and by the universities with the help of UGC fund will also be continued. Emphasis will be given to the introduction of courses on Management, Computer Science and other Professional subjects. Already, the Government run Gujarat College has started a graduate course in Electronics.

9.1.3. Programme for 1987-88

9.1.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1996.00 lakh is provided for General Education for the Annual Plan, 1987-88. The Broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1987-88 outlay
1	2	3
1. Primary Education-MNP		
(i)	Elementary Education	1208.60
(ii)	Teachers' Training	16.40
(iii)	Special Education-Adult Education	110.00

1	2	3
2. Secondary and Higher Education		
(i) Secondary Education	..	226.50
(ii) Higher Secondary including Vocational education	..	59.00
(iii) University Education	..	127.00
(iv) Physical Education	..	12.50
(v) National Cadet Corps	..	5.00
3. Sports and Youth Services	..	38.00
4. Art and Culture	..	136.00
5. Development of Languages	..	13.00
6. Nucleus Budget	..	44.00
	Total	1996.00

9.1.3.2. Generally, items of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as items covered under 20 Point Programme are to be considered on priority basis and accordingly Primary Education is considered with par to those of other programmes under M.N.P. and 20-Point Programme. The National policy on Education-1986 has added more weight in considering the programmes for Primary Education for the year and accordingly the State Government has provide the outlay of Rs. 1225.00 lakh. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Minor Head	Outlay for Seventh Plan	Expdt. for 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	Outlay 1987-88
Elementary Education	4863.45	449.96	748.52	1208.60
Teachers' Training	273.15	65.45	150.48	16.40
Total	5136.60	515.41	899.00	1225.00

(I) Elementary Education

Appointment of additional Primary Teachers for additional enrolment

9.1.3.3. As suggested in programme of action by the task force under National Policy on Education 1986, 100% enrolment is targetted by 1995. The State has envisaged to achieve 94% enrolment in the age group 6-13 by the end of Seventh Plan. The target and likely achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 are indicated below :—

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Target for Seventh Plan, 1985-90	1985-86 Achivement	Likely Achievement for 1986-87
6-10	5772	4969	5132
%	(100)	(112)	(114)
11-13	2174	1724	1823
%	(75)	(66)	(95)
6-13	5132	1823	6955
%	(114)	(69)	(98)

9.1.3.4. It is expected that 22.66 lakh additional children will be enrolled during the Seventh Plan. Out of this, 6.00 lakh children are proposed to be covered under Non-Formal System. To man the remaining 16.66 lakh children, it is proposed to appoint 26650 teachers during the Seventh Plan. In past two years, 7590 stipendary teachers on a consolidated pay of Rs. 325 P.M. have been appointed. All these Stipendary teachers will be continued for first two years and also 1000 additional teachers on stipendary basis are proposed to be appointed during 1987-88. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 802.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Construction of Class rooms

9.1.3.5. Taking into consideration, the valued opinion of the task force, the State Government has appointed a high level committee with a view to co-ordinate popular co-operation in the gigantic work before the Government. According to the position prevailing, it is estimated that there is a shortage of 36000 class rooms in the State. The Government proposes to meet with the requirement by the end of Seventh Plan with the assistance of Government of India under R.L.E.G.P. scheme and also with the help of popular contribution through the Voluntary Agencies as well as with the help of District Planning Board. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for 1904 class rooms for 1987-88.

Opening of New Primary Schools

9.1.3.6. As per the Fourth Educational Survey, the State has covered 98.5% population under schooling facilities, however good number of villages with the population between 100 to 200 have no such facility in their own village and hence little children have to go on foot by walking a distance of about 1.5 K.M. The State Government has proposed for detailed school mapping exercise in order to prepare a Master Plan of Universal provision of facilities for Elementary Education. For opening of 50 New Primary Schools in the Villages where there is no school, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh and to open 2 New Schools in the New Capital of Gujarat, Rs. 0.40 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88.

Conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools

9.1.3.7. Single teacher school remains closed when a teacher is absent and it adversely affects the Universalisation of elementary education. For qualitative improvement, more stress has been given under National Policy on Education-1986 and hence single teacher Schools should be converted into two teacher schools. Accordingly, the State Government has targetted to cover all such schools within five years. In 1987-88, Government has proposed to cover 1500 schools and remaining all such schools will be covered in the ensuing year. 1330 teachers appointed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325 P.M. will be continued. Moreover 1000 additional teachers are proposed to be appointed on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325 P.M. For this an amount of Rs. 159.60 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Physical Facilities

9.1.3.8. Operation Black board is one of the important as well as essential programmes framed under National Policy on Education 1986. To bridge the disparity between a school giving good education and an ordinary school, operation blackboard is must. Under the programme, a list of items which have been considered essential facilities at the Primary Stage has been prepared. To cope up with the requirements of the needy school, it is proposed to take up the programme in a phased manner. In the first instance, 600 schools are proposed to be covered under the scheme for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Science kit boxes

9.1.3.9. Government has also decided for qualitative improvement of Education and accordingly a programme for supply of Science Kit-boxes to the Primary Schools having Standard-V to VII has

been taken up. Out of 15,400 such schools, 6000 schools have been covered by the end of Sixth Plan. Remaining schools are intended to be covered by the end of Seventh Plan. For this an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for 500 Kit-boxes for the year 1987-88.

Incentive Schemes with special central assistance

9.1.3.10. For the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, the Special Central Assistance to the tune of Rs. 780.00 lakh is envisaged. With this, the following activities are being taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

(1) Incentive to Children in Tribal area

9.1.3.11. Literacy rate in the Tribal Area, as compared to that in Non-Tribal area is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give incentive to attract the children to schools. 13.29 lakh children have been enrolled in school in tribal area upto 1985-86. It is proposed to supply text books to Students of Std. I to VII free of cost, 5.50 lakh students would be supplied text books at an estimated cost of Rs. 252.00 lakh during 1985-90.

9.1.3.12. During 1986-87 all students of Std. I and II of Non-Tribal area were supplied set of text books free of cost. For this Rs. 69.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 10 lakh have been provided for the year 1987-88 in the State Plan. Two pairs of Uniforms per pupil would be supplied to 8 lakh pupils including 2 lakh girl students free of cost at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 per Uniform for which an amount of Rs. 380.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 107.50 lakh is provided for 23,80,000 sets of text books and 2,40,000 pairs of school Uniforms.

(2) Special Incentives to parents (Families) of primitive group

9.1.3.13. It is proposed to give special incentive to the parents of the primitive pupils in the form of foodgrains at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 per family per annum if they send their children to school regularly. There are about 10583 primitive group families in tribal area. It is proposed to give Rs. 250/- in the form of foodgrains to 10,000 primitive group families for encouragement to their children, of which one would be girl student for which Rs. 150.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 32.00 lakh is provided to cover 10,000 pupils from families of primitive groups.

Financial Assistance to Talented Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes as Bani Panch Girl pupils

9.1.3.14. There is a huge wastage in elementary education system after Standard-IV particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girls education particularly in Backward Communities, a scheme of giving a cash award of Rs. 100 per student every year to the first five talented girls of S.C., S.T. and O.B.C. in order of merit in the annual examination of Std. IV of each taluka was in operation during the Sixth Plan. The same is proposed to be continued with some modification. It is now accordingly proposed to give cash award to first girl of each Sts. V, VI and VII of each community (i.e. S.C., S.T. and O.B.C.) of each school of 99 talukas with low and very low literacy. During Seventh Plan, 1985-90, a provision of Rs. 788.00 lakh is made to cover 2.88 lakh girl pupils. During 1985-86, 57,600 girl pupils and equal number during 1986-87 was benefited by this scheme. An amount of Rs. 57.60 lakh is provided to cover 57,600 girl pupils during 1987-88.

Special incentive for Girl's regular attendance

9.1.3.15. The literacy rate for women in Gujarat as compared to that of men is low by 22%. With a view to promote girls' education over and above the Financial Assistance to talented girl pupils, Government has also decided to link-up teachers as well schools in the campaign of Universalisation of elementary education. For this purpose, three best primary schools in rural area of each district will be selected on the basis of—(1) increase in general enrolment, (2) increase in general attendance, (3) increase in girls enrolment, (4) increase in girls average attendance. The first four schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 5,000. The second four schools and the third four schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 each respectively. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided during 1987-88 to continue the award scheme.

Coaching classes for weak students

9.1.3.16. It is proposed to conduct coaching classes for students who are weak in English, Maths and Science of each Std. from Std. III to VII during second term to enable them to appear for examination. A teacher who will conduct a class of not less than 25 pupils will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 10 per student. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is made to cover 5.00 lakh students during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1985-86, 1,00,000 students and during 1986-87, 50,000 students were benefitted under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided to cover 50,000 pupils during 1987-88.

Non-formal education

9.1.3.17. Under the Programme of Action drafted by the task force under National Policy on Education-1986 more stress has been given to the New Programme of Non-Formal Education. In New Programme, modern technological tools viz. Audio visual aids, Radio cassette players are to be used. Over and above this learning material of high quality is to be developed taking into consideration the several assets. A learner centred approach, emphasis on learning rather than teaching etc. are the salient features of the New Programme. The Government has decided to increase the target of coverage of 4.00 lakh to 6.00 lakh of the Seventh Plan. During 1987-88, 0.24 lakh children are targetted to be covered under the New Programme for which an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided.

Pre-Primary Schools and Early Childhood Centres

9.1.3.18. Taking into consideration the thrust on Early Childhood centres under National Policy on Education 1986, Government has decided, over and above the payment of grant to pre-primary schools in rural areas, to start 50 Early Childhood Centres in the Tribal Areas. An amount of Rs. 22.50 lakh is provided for payment of the grant to Pre-Primary Schools and Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided for opening of Early Childhood Centres in the existing primary schools in Tribal Areas.

Stenghtening the Directorate of Primary Education

9.1.3.19. The system of monitoring and evaluation of the programmes has been changed under New Policy. For smooth and effective implementation of the programme undertaken under the New Policy, it is proposed to strengthen the existing machinery at State level as well as at District Level. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the same for the year 1987-88.

Teachers training

9.1.3.20. The Science Kit-boxes are provided in Primary Schools. 25000 teachers would be imparted training for using Science kit-boxes during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided to cover 3000 teachers during 1987-88, while an outlay of Rs. 16.30 lakh is provided to undertake activities like Publication of magazines, Science Fairs and Hobby Corners, Workshops for science teachers and administrative machinery of S.I.E., etc.

Special Education

1. Adult Education

9.1.3.21. The adult education programme has been given priority by Government of India and as such it has been included in the 20-Point/New Education Policy Programme and also in the minimum needs programme. The State Government has also realised its importance. According to 1981 Census, the total number of illiterates is 192.00 lakh of which 47.85 lakh illiterates are in the age group 15-35. Applying annual population growth of 2.80% (i.e. 134 lakh illiterate adults) to the illiterate adults, there would be about 49.00 lakhs illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 by 1985-90. This magnitude of illiterate adults is proposed to be covered during Seventh Five Year Plan both through the centrally assisted adult education programmes and the State adult education programmes. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided to cover 0.90 lakh illiterate adults during 1987-88.

2. Post literacy and follow up

9.1.3.22. Under the State adult education programme, illiterate adults become literates. However, they are likely to lapse into illiteracy if no care is taken and hence an activity of post literacy is a must. For this purpose, various models of post-literacy activity and follow up activities have been prepared looking to the needs of new literates according to their age. Models suggested by Government of India shall be made operative under State adult education on post literacy and follow up programme. For this, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

3. Incentive grants to voluntary agencies

9.1.3.23. Government of India gives 100% grant on field cost and 75% grant on administrative cost while sanctioning projects to voluntary agencies under the scheme of assistance to Voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education. Just to encourage the voluntary agencies to take up adult education programmes under the said scheme, an incentive grant of 15% on administrative costs shall be paid to them by State Government under the above scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for the purpose for 1987-88.

4. Advertisement

9.1.3.24. For wide publicity, adult education programme requires to be propagated through Dramas, Radio, T.V. films, Cinema slides, news papers, wall posters, banners and documentary films, etc. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

5. Administrative set-up for adult education

9.1.3.25. Government of India has created the administrative structure at State level and district level for adult education programme. Government of India only reimburses the amount paid for those posts only the State Government bearing expenditure other than Pay and allowances of Officers. For new staff Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided in 1987-88.

Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher Education

9.1.3.26 An outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88. The broad details are as under :—

	1987-88 Outlay (Rs. in lakh)
Secondary Education	226.50
Higher Secondary Education	59.00
Higher Education	127.00
Games and Sports	12.50
Total Rs.	425.00
Development of Languages	13.00

The details of the schemes are given below :—

1. Secondary Education

9.1.3.27. *Regulated growth of Secondary Education:*—The net increase in the number of students seeking admission to the secondary classes every year is about 34,000. As the Government is committed to providing educational facilities to all those who seek admission, new schools/classes will have to be opened every year. In 1985-86, 249 new schools and 480 new divisions were started. In 1986-87, it is expected that 300 new schools and 500 new divisions will be sanctioned. In 1987-88 also almost the same number of schools and divisions will have to be approved. For the purpose of meeting the expenditure on the schools started in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and proposed to be started in 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 157.00 lakh is made which includes Rs. 17.00 lakh for the Government schools.

9.1.3.28. *Remedial teaching for weak students:*—The scheme provides for coaching weak students especially in science subjects. Under the scheme, a class of 2 teachers and 20 students will be conducted

in selected schools for a period of 8 months. The classes will be conducted outside school timings. For the extra work the teacher will be paid Rs. 125 per class per month, which will amount to Rs. 2000 per class. It is also proposed to organise few such classes in the vacation. With the proposed provision of Rs. 5.40 lakh, it will be possible to organise 270 classes covering 5400 students.

9.1.3.29. *Improvement of Science Education.*—With a view to equip Science Laboratories in the secondary schools, it is proposed to provide an assistance of Rs. 10,000 each to 80 selected schools in 1987-88. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is made.

9.1.3.30. *Setting up of Book Banks.*—The scheme envisages provision of free text books to needy students. Text books are distributed through the District Education Officer every year. It is proposed to supply 50,000 sets of text books during 1987-88 for Standard 10. The average cost of one set of text books is estimated at Rs. 30/-. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

9.1.3.31. *Strengthening the Directorate of Education and District Education Offices.*—The District Education Officer is an important district level functionary. He has to do extensive touring for the purpose of supervision and inspection. So far vehicles have been provided only to 4 DEOs. It is proposed to provide vehicles to 10 DEOs in 1987. For this purpose and also for meeting expenditure on staff created during the plan period, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

9.1.3.32. *Construction and repairs to Government Secondary Schools and DEO offices.*—Most of the Government schools are housed in very old buildings. These buildings require substantial repairs. With the introduction of higher secondary classes in Government schools, it has also become necessary to construct additional rooms and improve existing laboratories. New buildings are also required to be constructed for two Government secondary schools started in tribal areas, i.e. Almadadi, and Kolwan in Bharuch district. In all a provision of Rs. 18.00 lakh is made for this purpose for 1987-88.

9.1.3.33. *Strengthening of State Examination Board.*—The State Examination Board conducts various examinations related to teachers training, Commerce, Arts and Vocational Courses. Presently as many as 96 examinations are conducted by the Board. For the purpose of meeting expenditure on additional staff required as well as additional construction work and vehicles a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

9.1.3.34. *Strengthening of Institute of Vocational Guidance.*—The Institute of Vocational Guidance is disseminating information on career opportunities and educational facilities through distribution of literature, organisation of students and teachers training camps etc. The institute proposes getting up of 100 information centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 500/- for each centre. In all the total provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for various such activities during 1987-88.

9.1.3.35. *Development of Sanskrit Pathashala.*—There are 45 Sanskrit Pathashalas in the State. These Pathashalas are encouraged by the State Government by way of grant-in-aid. In addition scholarships are also proposed to be given to students studying in these Pathashalas. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the purpose for 1987-88.

9.1.3.36. *Performance Awards to Secondary Schools.*—A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh is made for giving 3 performance awards to secondary schools in tribal areas. Each award will be of Rs. 15,000 to be given to the best schools in the respective districts.

9.1.3.37. *State Scholarship to talented SC/ST students.*—Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide incentive scholarship to SC/ST students. In each taluka there will be 3 scholarships of Rs. 350, 250 and 200 to the SC/ST students who come first, second and third respectively on the basis of marks obtained in the 7th standard examination, in the 8th standard examination and in the 9th standard examination respectively in the taluka. A provision of Rs. 2.45 lakh is made for the purpose.

9.1.3.38. *Coaching for National Talent Search Examination.*—It is proposed to introduce special coaching classes for preparing students for appearing in the National Talent Search Examination. The coaching classes will be held in 8 selected centres. Residential coaching classes will be held in the month of April/May. A provision of Rs. 1.20 lakh is made for the scheme.

Higher Secondary Education

9.1.3.39. *Opening of new higher secondary schools.*—There is a net increase of about 10,000 students seeking admission to 11th standard every year. For the purpose of accommodating these students new higher secondary schools/divisions have to be sanctioned. 34 new higher secondary schools and 64 new divisions were started in 1985-86. In 1986-87 almost same number of new schools/divisions are likely to be started. It is expected that this trend will continue in 1987-88. For the purpose of meeting expenditure on teachers appointed in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and proposed to be appointed in 1987-88, provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is made.

9.1.3.40. *Performance Awards to higher secondary schools.*—Under the scheme, performance awards are proposed to be given to higher secondary schools for Science Stream and General Stream separately. Awards will be given for 3 different regions separately. The award will be of Rs 50,000. In each region one school in the Science Stream and 1 school in the General Stream will thus get the proposed awards. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made for the scheme for 1987-88.

9.1.3.41. *Improvement of Science Education in higher secondary schools.*—Under the scheme it is proposed to provide financial assistance to higher secondary schools for improving their laboratories. The financial assistance will be of the order of Rs. 20,000 per school. In 1987-88 it is proposed to cover 30 schools with a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh.

University Education

9.1.3.42. *Grants to Universities for higher administrative and managerial courses.*—In view of the fact that the number of successful candidates in the All India Competitive Examination falling from Gujarat has been very small. The Government has sponsored a scheme for coaching students from Gujarat for appearing in the IAS and allied examinations. Three training centres are thus being run at Gujarat University, Sardar Patel University and M. S. University. In 1987-88 the capacity of the training centres is proposed to be increased from 120 to 160. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is made for the purpose.

Performance Awards to Colleges

9.1.3.43. Under the scheme, colleges are given performance awards of Rs. 50,000 each in all the 4 faculties *i.e.* Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Development of Government Colleges

9.1.3.44. There are 15 Government college in the State. For the purpose of creating expanding/physical facilities in these colleges, as well as for starting 2 new colleges in tribal areas, and a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made. It includes a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for constructing Government colleges in tribal district Ahwa (Dangs).

Special Coaching Classes for students

9.1.3.45. For the purpose of providing special coaching to weak students belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes, a scheme of special coaching classes is being implemented in selected colleges. It is proposed to organise such special coaching classes in 48 colleges in 1987-88 with a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh.

Provision of inatching share against UGC grants to Colleges

9.1.3.46. The U.G.C. provides financial assistance to colleges for approved scheme. The State Government has to provide 25% of the cost of such schemes. In 1987-88, it is expected that an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakh will be required to be provided as matching assistance and hence the said amount is provided for the purpose.

Grants to Universities

9.1.3.47. —The universities undertake educational projects with the help of financial assistance from U.G.C. and State Government. The State Government share is ranging from 25% to 75%. An amount of Rs. 51.00 lakh is required to complete schemes, development/construction of schemes sanctioned by the UGC in 4th and 5th Five Year Plan. In addition new schemes will be sanctioned by the UGC for which it is expected that State Government will have to provide funds in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 59.00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

Development of North Gujarat University

9.1.3.48 The new university of North Gujarat has been started recently. For the purpose of providing building, library, staff etc. a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Creation of Higher Education Board

9.1.3.49. For the purpose of improving the standard of higher education and bringing about uniformity in the pattern of education in different universities, it is proposed to create a Board of Higher Education. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made for the purpose 1987-88.

Loan Scholarships

9.1.3.50. Under the scheme loan scholarships are given to students whose family income is not more than Rs. 6,000 per year. The amount of loan scholarships is Rs. 600 per year for those studying in Arts, Commerce, Science Colleges and Rs. 900 per year for those studying in Medical and Engineering. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made for the purpose for the year 1987-88.

Free Education for Girls

9.1.3.51. Government has decided to provide free education to girls at all levels. Accordingly girls studying in various colleges as well as various types of diploma courses are eligible to get free education. The estimated revenue loss on account of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 2 crore per year. Since most of these educational institutions are receiving grant-in-aid reimbursement is required only in respect of those institutions which are not receiving grant-in-aid. During 1986-87, it is expected that an amount of Rs. 34.50 lakh will be required for reimbursement to educational institutions on this account. For the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakh is made.

Games and Sports

9.1.3.52. At present, the scheme of providing financial assistance for Sport equipments is applicable only in the tribal areas. Under the scheme the management of the institutions have to make a matching contribution. Physical Education plays an extremely important part in the overall development of the younger generation. During the last decade Physical Education has not received the attention it deserves. While the country had developed in almost all sectors, physical education has lagged behind. Accordingly, there is a need for expanding the scheme to other areas also and also for removing the condition about the matching grants by the management. It is, therefore, proposed to provide equipments for sports and Gymnastics costing about Rs. 2,000 to all the 4000 high schools in the State in a period of 3 years beginning from 1987-88. For this purpose total requirement is Rs. 80.00 lakh. Out of this a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for 1987-88.

Development of new Colleges of Physical Education

9.1.3.53. The Government has started a new College of Physical Education in Magrol, district Junagadh. This is the only such college of its type available in the whole of Saurashtra region. The college has been started without adequate building and play-ground facilities. Therefore, it is necessary to equip this college with building as well as other facilities including augmentation of water supply, sanitary facilities etc. For this, a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh is made for 1987-88.

National Services Scheme

9.1.3.54. The National Services Scheme, a Centrally sponsored scheme, has been introduced in most of the colleges and universities. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the Central and the State Government in the ratio of 70 : 30. The amount is spent on organising camps and other social service activities. The outlay provided for 1987-88 is Rs. 8.00 lakh.

9.1.3.55. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the development of languages as under::

(1) Development of Gujarati language and literature.— For the programmes pertaining to Gujarati language and literature to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Academy, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided. These programmes include financial assistance to writers, awards to books, publication of selected literature, honouring well-known authors etc.

(2) Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other Indian languages : For promotional programmes of these languages, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is made. The programmes are similar to that of Gujarati.

(3) Development of Sanskrit Language.—For promotional activities in respect of Sanskrit an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided during 1987-88.

National Cadet Corps

9.1.3.56. One of the aims of NCC is to develop cadets with qualities enabling them to get Commission (as officers) in the Armed Forces. Representation of Gujarat in the Defence Services is comparatively less. NCC 'C' Certificate holders are eligible for commission in the Army, Navy and Air Force by merely passing the UPSC examination without coming in the merit list as 32 seats out of 150 twice a year in IMA are reserved for 'C' Certificate holders from the NCC. Similar reservations are available for Navy and Air Force. The eligible and aspiring youths of our State need only to be coached properly/systematically in the interview technique based on what is expected of them when they appear before the Services Selection Board for grant of commission as officers in the Armed Forces. The scheme thus, aims to benefit the youths of the State and to increase their employment/career prospects. It is, therefore, proposed to establish N.C.C. pre-selection training centre at Ahmedabad for which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Sports and Youth Services

Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare 1987-88

9.1.3.57. With a view to develop the spirit of adventure amongst the youths and to provide them maximum opportunities to develop their personality and to utilise their energy in national building activities in various fields steps are envisaged to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period as per recommendations of working group of youth programmes. During the year 1987-88 the various Youth Schemes viz. establishment of adventure academy, Strengthening of Establishment of Youth Wing are proposed. Moreover the Schemes namely Life Saviour Camp, Basic Course for Water Sports and Interview Clinic which have been sanctioned during the year 1985-86 are also proposed to be continued during the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 7.19 lakh are therefore provided for the year 1987-88.

Expansion of Sports Activities

9.1.3.58. With a view to create awakening in the field of Sports at grass root level and to have allround expansion, different sports schemes have been framed. It has been proposed to establish Sub-Coaching Centres, recruitment of coaches for various games and sports, providing duplicating machine and telephones to the District Sports Offices, strengthening of the Directorate by means of recruiting additional staff, strengthening of the existing Sub-coaching centres by means of providing clerical staff, conducting National tournaments and conducting sports competitions for young talented children of the State of Gujarat. in order to achieve this goal a provision of Rs. 43.00 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Art and Culture

Development of Libraries

9.1.3.59. Establishment of Taluka Libraries :-This is a tribal sub-plan scheme under which an amount of Rs. 3.27 lakh is provided for maintaining existing libraries at taluka places includes Rs. 0.27 lakh to open libraries in coastal areas.

Construction of Library Building.

9.1.3.60. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided for construction of District library building at Mahesana.

Purchase of furniture for libraries in Tribal and Non-tribal areas

9.1.3.61. There are 51 Government libraries in tribal and non-tribal areas. Library furniture such as book banks, news paper stands, periodical stands and tables etc, is proposed to be provided for which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Purchase of Reading materials for libraries in tribal and non-tribal areas

9.1.3.62. It is proposed to supply reading material for libraries situated in tribal and non-tribal areas with an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakh during 1987-88.

State contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation

9.1.3.63. This is a scheme for supply of reading materials to libraries under which equal amount is being sanctioned by RRMLF against State contribution. During 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made as State contribution under this scheme.

Refresher Course for Employees etc.

9.1.3.64. There are ten library science classes run by educational institutes in the State. It imparts library science education to nearly 450 pupils. These institutions are paid G.I.A. as per prescribed rules. Over and above this department conducts workshops, seminars, etc. For these activities an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during 1987-88.

Strengthening of the Office of the Curator of Libraries

9.1.3.65. Curator of Libraries has been declared as Head of the Department since 1983-84. To perform work smoothly, infrastructure of the administration is proposed to be expanded gradually. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Strengthening of the Office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries

9.1.3.66. To cope up with the increased work load, a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Strengthening of the Office of Central Library

9.1.3.67. Central Library, Gandhinagar is established in 1983-84 as State Central Library. An outlay of Rs. 1.98 lakh is provided under the scheme.

Strengthening of Government District Libraries

9.1.3.68. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is made for continuing the activities of Government District Libraries during 1987-88.

Cultural Activities

Cultural Activities of Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi

9.1.3.69. The development activities under Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi include schemes : (i) to establish Children Akademi (ii) Construction of Open-Air-Theatre at Taluka level (iii) to institute National Annual Award in the field of Culture and Lalit Kala; Literature, Science and Sports, and (iv) financial assistance to West Zone Cultural Centre etc. These are all new schemes undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan in addition to the existing scheme. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is made during the year 1987-88.

Lalit Kala Akademi

9.1.3.70. The plan activities of Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akademi include the expansion of the activities of State Art Gallery at Ahmedabad and thereby strengthening of staff; documentation of art and artists, These schemes are proposed in addition to existing schemes and programmes of Lalit Kala Akademi. A provision of Rs. 9.81 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar

9.1.3.71. Gujarat Government has decided to construct Swaraj Bhavan building at Gandhinagar which will serve as a mirror to reflect Gujarat's contribution in freedom struggle for the country. In this building, it is proposed to provide a permanent display room library and an auditorium with necessary audio-visual equipment. For preliminary work an amount of Rs. 19.50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88. In addition, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh for construction of Shahid Smarak at Adas in Ananad Taluka and Rs. 1.50 lakh for systematic and methodical collection of data of freedom fighters and preparation of history of freedom movement during the year 1987-88. Thus, an amount of Rs. 21.0 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Development of Archaeology

9.1.3.72. Under this scheme the following activities are proposed to be undertaken with a provision of Rs. 5.0- lakhs for 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Activities	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88 Target proposed
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Exploration	600	348	600	450	600
2	Excavation	2	1	2	1	1
3	Conservation	25	13	25	15	15
4	Chemical Treatment	10	18	10	8	10
5	Creation of new posts	6	3	21	10	6
6	Publication	..	..	..	..	1

Development of Archives :

9.1.3.73. A separate Department of Archives was set up in 1971. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument for public as a source of historic materials and seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-current record of a permanent nature. For the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made.

Development of Museums

9.1.3.77. The Department of Museums is mainly concerned with preservation of cultural heritage and enrichment of museums by addition of new collections, reorganisation of old galleries of museums on modern lines, research and creation of new museums for educational benefits of students, scholars and general public. At present, there are 11 Government museums and 2 Grant-in-aid museums in the State of Gujarat.

An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh is provided for the following activities during 1987-88:

1. Purchase of equipment for laboratory
2. Installation of Burglar Alaram for the safety of the costly paintings and exhibits
3. Printing of publications
4. Establishment of museums in important tribal areas as well as in cultural and historical places
5. To carry out educational programmes for cultural integration, national and international understanding

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Number and Name with Computer Code of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Outlay of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Primary Education						
I Elementary Education						
1	EDN-1 Additional teacher for additional enrolment Primary School (65 001 61)	2689.30	186.04	431.49	862.00	..
2	EDN-2 Construction of class rooms (65 002 61)	50.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00
3	EDN-3 Opening of New Primary Schools (65 004 61)	10.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	..
4	EDN-4 Opening of New Primary Schools at Capital Town (65 005 61)	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	..
5	EDN-5 Conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools —(65 006 61)	751.87	17.55	45.85	159.60	..
6	EDN-6 G.I.A. to schools for improvement of Physical facilities (65 007 61)	100.00	5.10	10.00	10.00	..
7	EDN-7 Science Kit-Boxes (65 008 61)	50.00	9.50	10.00	5.00	..
8	EDN-8(Adj) Supply of free school Text Books	..	..	..	10.00	..
9	EDN-8(Adj-2) Incentive to parents of Tribal Pupils (65 009 61) provision made out of(S.C.A.)*	..	..	..	..	..
10	EDN-9 Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/O BC (Baxi Panch Girls pupils) (65 010 61)	288.00	57.60	57.60	57.60	..
11	EDN-10 Residential Primary school in Tribal area (65 012 61)	184.68	..	29.12	..	..
12	EDN-11 Incentive to girls for regular enrolment attendance (65 013 61)	52.00	10.00	10.40	10.00	..
13	EDN-12 Strengthening of supervisory machinery (65 014 61)	155.60	..	18.66	..	..
14	EDN-13 Coaching classes for weaker students in summer vacation (65 015 61)	50.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	..
15	EDN-14 Introduction of Non-Formal Education for the age group 9-14 (65 016 61)	250.00	18.50	60.00	20.00	..
16	EDN-15 G.I.A. to Pre-primary schools (65 018 61)	200.00	120.00	30.00	22.50	..
17	EDN-15-A Opening of early childhood centre (6501961)	..	..	..	2.50	..
18	EDN-16 Strengthening the existing machinery at state and district level (65 019 61)	30.00	0.27	2.00	3.50	..
Total : (I) Elementary Education		4863.43	429.98	721.52	1208.60	100.66
II Teachers Training						
19	EDN-17 Inservice training of teachers (65 051 61)	190.00	58.00	9.07	..	..
20	EDN-18 Training of primary teachers for Std. V to VII (Science Kit-Boxes) (65 052 61)	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
21	EDN-19 Magazines for school boys (65 053 61)	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
22	EDN-20 Science Fair at District/State Level (65 054 61)	6.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	..
23	EDN-21 Science Hobby corner innovation and experimentation in science education (65 055 61)	4.50	0.30	0.90	0.60	..
24	EDN-22 Workshop for Science teachers for primary education (65 056 61)	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	EDN-23 Strengthening the Administrative wing of S.I.E. A'bad (65 057 61)	3.61	..	0.62	0.50	..
23	EDN-24 Strengthening of publication Unit of S.E.I. A'bad (65 074 61)	0.85	..	0.13	0.05	..
27	EDN-25 Strengthening the activities of group centres in the State (65 058 61)	33.07	2.70	8.75	8.75	..
23	EDN-23 Strengthening library Services of S.I.E. A'bad (65 059 61)	1.80	0.22	0.28	0.05	..
29	EDN-27 Tribal Cell in S.I.E. A'bad (65 060 61)	4.73	..	0.85	0.05	..
30	EDN-23 Strengthening of S.I.E. Unit (Development of Communication Science Centre) (65 061 61)	3.93	..	0.35	0.35	..
31	EDN-23 Learning material for non-formal education i.e. open schools by correspondance and contact (65 073 61)	10.00	0.18	2.00	2.00	..
32	EDN-33 Construction of Govt. P.T.C. Collage & S.I.E. Building (65 075 61)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Total : II—Teachers Training	273.15	65.45	27.00	16.40	2.00
	Total : I+II	5136.60	515.41	748.52	1225.00	102.00
III Special Education						
33	EDN-31 State Adult Education (65 103 61)	500.00	121.20	120.00	90.00	..
34	EDN-32 Additional Post for Literacy programme (65 102 61)	120.00	..	24.00	12.00	..
35	EDN-33 Incentive grant to voluntary agencies (65 103 61)	10.00	1.05	3.00	3.00	..
36	EDN-34 Publicity (Adult) (65 104 61)	10.00	0.53	3.00	3.00	..
37	EDN-35 Administrative Set-up (Adult) (65 105 61)	35.00	..	..	2.00	..
38	EDN-33 Prize scheme in Adult Education (65 106 61)	25.40	..	0.48	..	..
	Total : III—Special Education	700.40	122.78	150.48	110.00	..
IV Secondary Education						
39	EDN-37 Regulation growth of Sgo. Schools (65 151 51)	350.00	80.08	45.58	140.00	..
40	EDN-33 Regulated growth of Government Secondary schools (65 151 52)	50.00	6.79	17.07	17.00	..
41	EDN-33 Remedial teaching for weak students (65 152 00)	15.00	1.09	3.20	5.40	..
42	EDN-40 Improvement of Science Education (65 153 00)	20.00	..	..	8.00	..
43	EDN-41 Inservice training to teachers (65 163 00)	10.00	..	..	..	..
44	EDN-42 Setting up of Book banks (65 154 00)	70.00	8.00	11.00	16.00	..
45	EDN-43 Strengthening of Directorate of Education & District Education Offices (65 155 00)	35.00	2.40	10.80	12.00	..
46	EDN-44 Construction and Repairs to Govt. Secondary schools & Dist. Education Offices (65 156 00)	50.00	8.85	8.20	18.00	18.00
47	EDN-45 Strengthening of State Examination Board (65 157 00)	15.00	..	0.50	3.00	..
48	EDN-46 Strengthening of Institution of Vocational Guidance (65 158 00)	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	..
49	EDN-47 Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas Scholarships (65 159 41)	10.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	..
50	EDN-48 Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking State (65 159 41)	10.00	..	..	..	..
51	EDN-49 Performance award to secondary schools (65 160 00)	20.00	0.45	0.45	0.45	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52	EDN-50 State Scholarships to talented SC/ST students in tribal area (65 161 00)	4.00	0.36	1.90	2.45	..
53	EDN-51 Coaching classes for national talented students (65 162 00)	3.00	..	0.40	1.20	..
Total : IV—Secondary Education		667.00	108.52	102.10	226.50	18.00
V Higher Secondary Education						
54	EDN-52 Opening of new higher secondary schools including Govt. higher secondary schools (65 201 51)	300.00	8.72	23.00	50.00	..
55	EDN-53 Performance award to higher secondary schools (65 202 00)	30.00	..	3.00	3.00	..
56	EDN-54 Improvement of Science Education in Higher Secondary Schools (65 203 00)	20.00	1.89	3.00	6.00	..
57	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education GIA to Voluntary Agencies (65 204 00)	40.00	..	..	..	..
58	EDN-56 Vocationalisation of Education Supervision, Control, direction and placement (65 205 00)	20.00	..	..	..	..
Total : V—Higher Secondary Education		410.00	10.61	29.00	59.00	..
Total : IV+V		1077.00	119.13	131.10	285.50	18.00
VI. University and other Higher Education						
59	EDN-57 Grants to Universities for Higher Administrative and Managerial Development courses (65 251 00)	16.00	2.20	3.00	4.00	—
60	EDN-58 Performance award to colleges (65 252 00)	10.00	1.66	2.00	2.00	—
61	EDN-59 Development of Govt. Colleges (65 253 00)	70.00	9.10	19.20	25.00	10.00
62	EDN-60 Special coaching classes for weak students (65 254 00)	16.00	1.53	1.00	4.00	—
63	EDN-61 Provision of Matching Share against U. G. C. Grant to Colleges. (65 255 00)	10.00	7.73	2.00	6.00	—
64	EDN-62 Grants to Universities (65 256 00)	125.00	46.52	34.50	59.00	—
65	EDN-63 Establishment of New university of North Gujarat (65 257 00)	160.00	—	3.50	10.00	—
66	EDN-64 Opening of New-Non-Govt. Colleges (65 258 00)	30.00	—	—	—	—
67	EDN-65 Creation of Higher Education Board (65 259 00)	10.00	—	—	2.00	—
68	EDN-66 Loan Scholarship (65 260 00)	5.00	1.70	1.60	2.00	—
69	EDN-67 Free Education to Girls (65 261 00)	5.00	11.04	1.00	13.00	—
Total—VI—Uni-Education :-		397.00	81.48	67.80	127.00	10.00
VII. Physical Education						
70	EDN-68 Games and Sports (65 301 00)	25.00	0.33	1.00	2.00	—
71	EDN-69 New Colleges of Physical Education (65 302 00)	20.00	0.65	1.60	2.50	—
72	EDN-70 National Services Schemes (65 303 41)	15.00	9.75	7.50	8.00	—
Total—VII—Physical Education		60.00	10.73	10.10	12.50	—
Total—IV+V+VI+VII		1534.00	211.24	209.00	425.00	28.00
73	EDN-70 (A1) NCC-Pre-selection Training Centre	—	—	—	5.00	5.00
VIII. Sports and Youth Services						
74	EDN-71 Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare (65 351 00)	52.00	0.26	2.40	7.12	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	EDN-72 Expansion of Activities of Sports Council (65 352 00)	220.00	6.07	20.90	43.00	32.00
	Total—VIII—Sports and Youth Services	272.00	6.33	23.30	50.19	37.00
IX. Art and Culture						
(1) Development of Libraries						
76.	EDN-73 Establishment of taluka Libraries (65 401 51)	15.00	3.07	—	3.27	—
77.	EDN-74 To Start Mobile Unit (65 401 52)	10.00	1.01	2.50	—	—
78.	EDN-75 Construction of Lib. Building (65 402 00)	15.00	1.00	6.00	3.00	3.00
79.	EDN-76 Purchase of Furniture for Government Library (65 403 00)	15.00	0.30	1.00	1.00	—
80.	EDN-77 Purchase of Reading Material for Govt. Lib. (65 404 00)	15.00	0.60	2.00	2.00	—
81.	EDN-78 State Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation (65 405 00)	15.00	—	2.00	2.00	—
82.	EDN-79 Opening of Village Lib. (65 406 00)	5.00	0.10	0.50	—	—
83.	EDN-80 Refresher courses for employees etc. (65 407 00)	10.00	1.14	0.50	1.00	—
84.	EDN-81 Strengthening of the office of Curator of Lib. (65 408 00)	10.00	1.25	2.50	0.75	—
85.	EDN-82 Strengthening office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries (65 413 00)	16.00	0.41	2.00	2.50	—
86.	EDN-83 Strengthening office of the Central Library (65 410 00)	30.00	4.16	2.00	1.98	—
87.	EDN-84 Strengthening of the District Government Library (65 411 00)	25.00	0.23	1.00	1.50	—
88.	EDN-85 G.I.A. to Non-Government Library (65 412 00)	40.00	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total (1) Deve. of Libraries ..	275.00	13.27	22.00	19.00	3.99
(2) Cultural Activities						
89.	EDN-86 Sanget Nritya Natya Academy (65 451 00)	96.00	11.00	34.20	40.00	10.57
90.	EDN-87 Left Kala Academy (65 452 00)	32.00	0.25	3.50	9.81	—
91.	EDN-87-A Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar (65 00)	—	—	20.00	21.00	19.50
92.	EDN-88 Development of Archeology (65 453 00)	75.00	3.74	5.00	5.00	—
93.	EDN-89 Development of Archives (65 454 00)	76.00	4.51	5.00	5.00	—
94.	EDN-90 Development of Museum (65 455 00)	100.00	7.28	14.00	24.00	20.50
	Sub-Total (2) Cultural Activities	378.00	26.78	81.70	104.81	50.57
	Total-IX : Art and Culture	593.00	40.05	103.70	123.81	58.57
X. Development of Languages and Book production						
95.	EDN-91 Development of Gujarati Language and its literatures (65 501 00)	130.00	2.69	8.00	5.00	—
96.	EDN-92 Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other languages	65.00	1.08	4.00	4.00	—
97.	EDN-93 Development of Sanskrit language (65 503 00)	30.00	0.34	1.00	4.00	—
	Total—X—Development of Languages and Book Production	225.00	4.11	13.00	13.00	—
	Nucleus Budget	215.00	43.00	43.00	44.00	—
	Grand Total—General Education	8676.00	943.02	1291.00	1996.00	225.57

9.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Introduction

9.2.1.1. This being the third year of Seventh Five Year Plan, review of the developments which have taken place in the Technical Education in Gujarat upto Sixth Five Year Plan and first and second year of Seventh Five Year Plan, which are likely to influence the planning in the remaining years of Seventh Plan has been made while formulating Annual Plan of 1987-88. Important changes in the dimension and the character of the activities under this sub-sector have taken place which will need further attention to consolidate the changes and gains. "New Education Policy" adds many more dimensions.

9.2.2. Review

9.2.2.1. Major expansion in the field of increasing number of Government Engineering Colleges, Government Polytechnics and certificate level Government Technical Institutions initiated during last two years of the previous plan needs major funding during current plan period. Introduction of diversified degree, diploma and certificate courses as per requirement of fast technological changes adds new dimension. Special consideration will be needed through out the Seventh Plan period to stabilize above expansions and programmes. Procurement of suitable land, development of appropriate building plans, identification of modern equipments including their specification was taken up vigorously during initial years. The progress of new institutions and consolidation of diversified courses have been slow during earlier years.

9.2.3. Programme for 1987-88

9.2.3.1. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 486.00 lakh is provided for Technical Education which is sub-divided for different categories of programmes as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)						
Sr. No.	Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay for 1986-87	Anticipated expenditure 1986-87	Outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Direction and Administration	15.00	0.73	6.26	6.26	5.40
2.	Technical High Schools	340.00	31.79	95.77	95.77	72.90
3.	Polytechnics	822.70	52.37	182.62	182.62	192.26
4.	Grant-in-Aid to private Poly.	15.00	0.20	7.00	7.00	9.47
5.	Engineering Colleges	415.00	39.64	88.66	88.66	94.13
6.	Grant-in-Aid to private Engineering Colleges	40.00	2.17	15.45	15.45	15.02
7.	Scholarships	5.00	—	0.06	0.06	0.06
8.	Training	10.00	—	—	..	—
9.	Other Expenditure	157.30	5.20	34.18	34.18	96.76
		1820.00	132.10	430.00	430.00	486.00

9.2.3.2. The year 1987-88, is expected to be the peak year in respect of building activities and for procurement of machineries, instruments, etc. Building work of two Engineering Colleges, five polytechnics and 6 Certificate Level Technical Institutions (all being New Institutions) will be in full swing and calculating allotment at the rate of 1/3rd of each project cost, the requirement of fund for capital works itself will be Rs. 292.83 lakh. The new institutions and the newly started diversified courses have reached the final stage and hence substantial allotment for machineries, instruments, other learning

resources, etc., is essential for full fulfilment of prescribed practical work of concerned courses. Requirement of funds for this purpose is about Rs. 118.18 lakh. Requirement of funds for continuation of posts sanctioned during first two years will be about Rs. 74.99 lakh. Allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan for the Rs. 41.75 lakh.

Education Policy :

- (a) With Direct Central Assistance a nodal centre is being established in the Directorate of Technical Education as a part of Computerised National Manpower Information System.
- (b) It is proposed to establish policy implementation Cell in the Directorate for planning, monitoring and review of schemes.
- (c) A Curriculum Development Cell is proposed in the Technical Examination Board for updating and diversification of Technical Courses.
- (d) For modernisation and removal of obsolescence proposals—Project reports in case of three Polytechnics have been submitted to Government of India for Direct Central Assistance.
- (e) Flexibility in Diploma Course structure based on credit and multipoint entry system is proposed to be adopted from 1987—88.
- (f) As a part of expansion of Computer Education in 1987—88, Master Degree Course in Computer Application is proposed at two Centres, seats in Computer Engineering Degree Course will be increased at two centres and Diploma Course in Computer Technology will be introduced at two new centres. Besides this programme of training of existing teachers in Computer Application and providing Micro-Computers to Polytechnics for use by students started in 1986—87 will be doubled in 1987—88.
- (g) As a part of expansion of Technical Education facilities for women, additional seats in Diploma in Costume Design and Dress Making and Diploma course in Home Science are proposed in Girls' Wings of two different Polytechnics. A Hostel for women studying in Technical Courses is proposed at Bhavnagar.
- (h) Under continuing Education Programme for already employed craftsmen and technicians, part-time Diploma courses in Mechanical & Civil Engineering are proposed at one new centre i. e. Government Polytechnic, Jamnagar.

9.2.3.3 The activities proposed to be undertaken during 1987—88 are narrated in the following paragraphs :—

I. Direction and Administration

9.2.3.4. The Programme of strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education is necessary for providing additional staff for increase work of the Directorate. It is proposed to create development, monitoring and evaluation cell in the Directorate, headed by one Additional Director and other staff to shoulder the new responsibility of "New Education policy". It is also required to establish curriculum Development Cell in the Technical Examination Board and suitable posts of professional experts and supporting staff will also have to be created. An amount of Rs. 5.40 lakh is provided for the purpose for 1987-88.

II. Government Technical High Schools

9.2.3.5. It is proposed to start construction of buildings for Technical High Schools and few staff quarters for newly established Technical Institutes at Vyara, Chhota-Udepur and Vocational Training centres at Bhavnagar and Patan. Additional equipments/staff will also be needed for the following :—

- (a) Third year of new additional division started in three Technical High Schools.
- (b) Third year of basic electronics subject introduced in Technical High Schools.
- (c) Introduction of one more I.T.I. pattern course in Instrument Mechanics at vocational Training centres at Patan and Bhavnagar.

9.2.3.6 It is also decided to introduce basic Electronics subject in Std. VIII to X in four additional Technical High Schools and to establish vocational Teachers' Training Centre at Kalol in Mahesana district. Moreover, additional batch of Electronics fabrication and Assembly Mechanics at Vadodara and R.C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad are proposed to be introduced. An amount of Rs. 72.90 lakhs is provided for the purpose for 1987-88.

III. Government Polytechnics

9.2.3.7. Government of India has started Diploma Course in Computer Technology at Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad with intake capacity of 20 seats. It is proposed to increase 15 seats in costume Design and Dress Material at Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic, Bhavnagar. Also Part-Time Diploma Course in Civil and Mechanical Engineering at Government Polytechnic at Jamnagar with 15-15 seats each is proposed to be introduced during 1987-88. It is also proposed to start Man Made fibre fabrics in place of full Time Spinning & Weaving certificate course at Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad. In accordance with the suggestion of Government of India to start Diploma course in Electronics & Radio Engineering in more polytechnics, it is proposed to start this course at Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad. The construction of Government Polytechnic and staff quarters for newly started polytechnics like-Himatnagar-Jamnagar-Surendranagar-Palanpur and Amreli have been started. It is also proposed to start the construction work of staff quarters for the new polytechnics. An amount of Rs. 192.26 lakh is provided for the purpose for the year 1987-88.

IV. Private Polytechnics

9.2.3.8. It is envisaged to start Diploma course in Computer Technology at B. & B. Polytechnic Vallabh Vidyanagar with intake capacity of 20 seats. A provision of Rs. 9.47 lakh is made for grant-in-aid to the private institutions for the programmes already started and to be started during the year 1987-88.

V Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.9. The construction work of college buildings and staff quarters for newly established Engineering College at Bhavnagar have been started. It is also proposed to start the construction of College buildings and staff quarters for newly established Engineering College at Modasa. Additional equipments, staff and other resources for the newly started Engineering Colleges at Bhavnagar and Modasa are required. Moreover fourth year of new Degree Courses started at Ahmedabad and Morbi will need additional equipments and staff. Moreover, it is proposed to increase 10 seats in Computer Engineering by adjustment within the total intake sanctioned at L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. Engineering Colleges at Ahmedabad and Morbi being very old, the programme of modernisation is proposed. An amount of Rs. 94.13 lakh is provided for the above activities for the year 1987-88.

VI Private Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.10. Degree Courses in Electronics and Communication Engineering and Production Engineering have been started at Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar. Earlier seats have been increased at Vallabh Vidyanagar. Degree Course in Civil Engineering, Electronics Engineering and Computer Engineering have been started at Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad and Part Time Post-Diploma Degree Course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering has been started at S. V. Regional College, Surat. It is proposed to introduce Part-Time Post-Diploma Degree Course in Mechanical Engineering at Vallabh-Vidyanagar. It is also proposed to increase 15 seats in Electronics and communication Engineering by adjustment within the total intake sanctioned at Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar. A Provision of Rs. 15.02 lakh is made for grant-in-aid to the private Engineering Colleges for such activities during the year 1987-88.

VII Other Expenditure

Revision of staff structure.

9.2.3.11. It is decided to adopt the revised staff structure for Polytechnic Teachers as per Madan Committee Report. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakh during 1987-88 for this purpose.

Staff Quarters

9.2.3.12. Due to continuous pressure for the expansion of courses and seats, provision of quarters for essential staff required to stay on the campus has not been made earlier. This deficiency is a constraint in attracting teachers in this faculty. It is proposed to gradually provide staff quarters in tribal areas like Dahod, Chhota-Udepur, Vyara and other places like Porbandar, Surat, etc., where the staff finds it difficult to get residential accommodation. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 84.76 lakh is provided during 1987-88.

Hostels for Ladies

9.2.3.13. It is proposed to construct Girls Hostel at Bhavnagar with 50 seats where girl students of Engineering College and Polytechnic will be admitted. It is also proposed to complete the construction of Girls Hostel started at L. E. College, Morbi. An amount of Rs. 10 00 lakh is provided for this purpose.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1987--88

Schemewise outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with code Number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TED-1 Strengthening of Adm. Machinery of Technical Education Department and Technical Examination Board (6600100)	15.00	0.73	6.26	5.40	..
2	TED-2 Technical High Schools (Vocationalisation) (6600200)	340.00	31.79	95.77	72.90	38.60
3	TED-3 Development of Government Polytechnics including Quality Improvement Programme. Industrial Training for students of diversified and Sandwich courses at Diploma level (6600300)	822.70	52.37	182.62	192.26	108.26
4	TED-4 Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics and Development of Food Craft Institute, Ahmedabad (6600400)	15.00	0.20	7.00	9.47	..
5	TED-5 Development of Government Engineering Colleges including Quality Improvement Programme, Development of Special Training Programme for specific requirement in Gujarat (6600500)	415.00	39.64	88.66	94.13	51.21
6	TED-6 Grant-in-aid to private Engineering Colleges including S. V. Regional Engg. College, Surat (6600600)	40.00	2.17	15.45	15.02	..
7	TED-7 Increase in number of scholarship in Engineering Colleges and Institutions (6600700)	5.00	..	0.06	0.06	..
8	TED-8 Training of Teachers and Instructors for Technical Institutes (6600800)	10.00	..	..	..	..
9	TED-9 Provision of students' amenities in Tech. Institutes (6600900)	5.00	..	..	..	..
10	TED-10 Revision of Staff Structure (6601000)	17.30	..	5.00	2.00	..
11	TED-11 Continuing Education Programme (Non-formal Education) (6601100)	5.00	..	..	..	..
12	TED-12 Construction of staff quarters for Engg. Colleges and Polytechnics (6601200)	90.00	5.00	24.18	84.76	84.76
13	TED-13 Construction of Hostels for Students of Tech. Institutes (6601300)	40.00	0.20	5.00	10.00	10.00
TOTAL :		1820.00	132.10	430.00	486.00	292.83

9.3 MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

9.3.1. Introduction :

9.3.1.1. Pursuant to the directive in the Constitution, the State has been undertaking from the year 1951-52 the programmes of development in the field of Health. Programmes of development taken up include rural health care services, nutrition, family welfare, health education and water supply. Health programmes capable of delivering services to larger number of people specially in the rural areas covering the rural poor are emerging from plan to plan and correspondingly the health infrastructure is thereby getting stronger and stronger in the State. The aggregate indices like expectation of life, the death rate, infant mortality rate, etc., reflect the improved health infrastructure and its delivering capacity. The health activities envisaged for the period 1985-90 will strengthen the health infrastructure. It is envisaged to bring health services to more and more people so that the national commitment of "Health for All by 2000 A.D." is achieved.

9.3.1.2. Broadly, the health programmes taken up by the State so far have been guided by the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee 1946), Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee of 1961), the Chaterji Committee on Health Administration appointed by the State, the comprehensive national policy "Health for all by 2000 A.D." and the deliberations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. The Recommendations of these committees form the basis of the health programmes taken up under the Five Year Plans.

9.3.1.3. Public Health Services cater (1) Curative and preventive primary health care services (2) Control or eradicate major communicable diseases and (3) Training programme of medical and para-medical personnel.

9.3.1.4. While organizing the provision of comprehensive health care services relevant to the needs of the people at a cost they can afford, care has been taken to ensure the involvement of the people, communities and voluntary agencies in the stages of formulation and implementation.

9.3.2. Review of Progress :

9.3.2.1. A para-medical system at base level with primary health centres and sub-centres have been established in the rural areas. They had their origins in 1952 when a national programme of community development was taken up. Beginning with curative services, the primary health centres have gradually extended their activities. They now provide a package of services which include nutrition, sanitation, family planning, health education, maternal and child health, control of communicable diseases and the collection of epidemiological and other data. The sub-centres normally provide services primarily on the preventive side. The PHCs as well as their sub-centres also provide referral services. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 21 community health centres, 260 primary health centres, 50 subsidiary health centres and 4869 sub-centres in the State under different programmes like Health Programme, Family Welfare Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and multi-purpose workers scheme. During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 additional 1250 sub-centres, 690 PHCs/SHCs and 100 CHCs will be established. During the year 1985-86, 300 sub-centres, 45 PHCs/SHCs and 14 CHCs are established. During the year 1986-87, 300 sub-centres, 5 PHCs and 75 SCHs and 6 CHCs/Referral hospitals sanctioned in 1985-86, will be commissioned and additional 30 CHCs including 5 new CHCs and 20 Referral hospitals will be converted into CHCs and construction work will be undertaken for 5 CHCs.

9.3.2.2. Community participation was encouraged through recruitment of Community Health Volunteers under the revised national health policy of 1977. Community health volunteers provide basic medical services in each village. More complicated cases are referred to the primary health centres or sub-centres. At the end of 1984-85, 25091 village health guides were serving the rural areas of the State. During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, additional 6000 health volunteers will be trained. During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to train 2000 health volunteers.

9.3.2.3. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, as multi-purpose worker scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health services which includes health care services, nutrition and family planning. The multi-purpose workers are attached to the PHCs. They carry out their functions in the village by visiting the house-holds. They also supervise the work of village health volunteers. Upto 1984-85, 5921 multi-purpose workers have been trained in the State. During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, additional 580 MPW and 145 supervisors for MPW will be added.

9.3.2.4. At the higher level above PHCs, there are CHCs, taluka and district hospitals, Civil Hospitals and other hospitals dealing with special medical care.

9.3.2.5. At the end of the Sixth Five year Plan, i.e. 1984-85, there were 345 hospitals and dispensaries in urban areas and 480 in rural areas, the bed strength by the end of the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, was 1162 in urban areas and 5387 in rural areas. During the year 1985-86, 739 beds in urban areas and 350 beds in rural areas are added. During 1986-87, 480 beds in urban areas and 360 beds in rural areas are likely to be added.

9.3.2.6. A full fledged vaccine institute producing antirabbic vaccine has been started at Vadodara. During 1985-86, 4104120 ml. antirabbic vaccine and 550510 ml. cholera vaccine were produced and during the year 1986-87, it is estimated to produce 4500000 ml. antirabbic vaccine and 600000 ml. cholera vaccine.

Medical Education and Research :

9.3.2.7. Under the control of Medical Education and Research Section there are four Government Medical Colleges, one dental college and hospital, one nursing college and four teaching hospitals attached to Government medical colleges at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Jamnagar and Surat. Four general nursing schools each at four teaching hospitals, Paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad, M & J Institute, Ahmedabad, Institute of Cardiology, Ahmedabad, Kidney Diseases and Research Institute, Ahmedabad and Director of Post graduate studies and Research, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad are also under M. E. & R. section.

9.3.2.8. The details regarding number of annual admissions in the medical colleges and number of beds of the teaching hospitals are as under :

Sr. No.	Medical Colleges and Hospitals	Annual Admission	Existing beds
1.	B. J. Medical college and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	210	1615
2.	Medical College and hospital, Baroda	140	1010
3.	M. P. Shah Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar	150	870
4.	Medical College and Hospital, Surat	100	735
5.	Government Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad	59	20
GRAND TOTAL		659	4250

9.3.2.9. Besides, one Medical College run by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation with an intake capacity of 100 students cater to the need of Medical Education in the State. For Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 1197.00 lakh has been provided for the medical education and research. For the first year 1985-86 of the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 145 lakh was provided for expansion and improvement of medical teaching at under graduate and post-graduate level and to meet the requirements of Medical Council of India, Dental Council and Nursing Council. Equipments for upgrading of central Pathological laboratory, Psychiatric deptt, Gastroentology deptt., Emergency wards paraplegia centre, kidney institute, urology department at Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad have been purchased. The essential staff for Paraplegia centre and kidney institute, Ahmedabad has also been provided. Essential staff such as pharmacist, plant operator, staff for physiotherapy deptt, staff for open heart surgery has also been provided at SSG Hospital, Vadodara, Dead-body van and essential equipments have been provided at Irwin Group of Hospital, Jamnagar. Staff for stand by genetator, incinerator and laundry plant has been provided at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat.

9.3.2.10. Equipments for utilising solar energy have been provided at all the four teaching hospitals during the year 1985-86. The building works such as hostels, building for cardiogy at Ahmedabad, staff quarters, OPD building at Surat are under progress. An amount of 195.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87.

Public Health

Prevention and Control of Communicable and other diseases

9.3.2.11. Programme for control of communicable diseases has also made significant progress in the State during the last 36 years.

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)

9.3.2.12. The programme was launched in 1953 as a national programme to cover the Malarious area of the Country and control malaria. The success achieved initially emboldened the programme administration at the national level to modify the objective from control to eradication. The State also adopted this objective. Later some short comings were noticed in the implementation in 1965, 15000 malaria cases were reported through the surveillance activities. Instead of getting rid of malaria once and for all by 1966, as it was envisaged, a significant number of population got back to the consolidation or attack phase. In 1977, the eradication plan was modified. The modified plan of operations aimed at making strenuous efforts to contain malaria so as to prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria and to maintain industrial and farm production by antimalarial measures. Under the modified plan of operations there has been a decline in the incidence of malaria. Activities upto Sixth Plan, 1980-85 and during the year 1985-86 are shown in the following table:--

Year	Blood slides collected	Annual Blood Exam. rate (ABER)	Malaria positive cases	Annual positive index (API)	Plasmodium falciparum	Slide positivity rate (SPR)
1984-85	4233474	11.8	253552	7.0	29606	5.9
1985-86	3858300	10.8	139207	3.8	22097	3.6

9.3.2.13 Provision for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 is Rs. 2385 lakh. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 625.96 lakh were spent and for the year 1986-87, Rs. 418.00 lakh have been provided.

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.2.14. The programme was launched in 1956 as a national scheme and was taken up in the State. Filariasis in the State is confined to coastal areas of Saurashtra and South Gujarat. 11 Filaria control clinics have been set up to provide protection to the affected population. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 6.42 lakh were spent and Rs. 9.90 lakh have been provided for the year 1986-87.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

9.3.2.15. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (at 1971 census level) was infected with T. B. in 1962, the National Tuberculosis Institute at Bangalore formulated a nationally applicable and socially acceptable Tuberculosis programme for India. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District tuberculosis centre which is required to organise tuberculosis work in the entire district as an integral part of the general health services. 19 district centres are functioning in the State with a bed strength of 300 (isolation) beds. Besides a T.B. Demonstration, training and research centre has been established at Ahmedabad during the Sixth Plan period. Rs. 372.00 lakh have been provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 42.01 lakh were spent and Rs. 52.93 lakhs have been provided for the year 1986-87, T. B. Centres at Petlad and Mansa are scheduled to be commissioned during the year 1986-87.

Small Pox

9.3.2.16. Small pox was eradicated in the State by May, 1975. The international commission appointed for the purpose has examined and issued a certificate that Small pox has been totally eradicated in Gujarat State.

National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.2.17. There is a high incidence of Leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh, and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha districts. The infrastructure consisting of 11 central units and 365 survey, education and treatment units, have been established under the programme in the State. This scheme is fully centrally sponsored scheme but for strengthening leprosy hospital and monitoring administration, a provision of Rs. 2.83 lakh was made for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 1.76 lakhs were spent. Rs. 3.07 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87 for continuation of staff sanctioned in the year 1985-86.

National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.2.18. There is a high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh areas. A programme to establish ophthalmic services in the district hospitals and primary health centres was taken up in 1978-79, under the national programme. For the purpose of promoting the programme, trained ophthalmic assistants were to be recruited and medicines and equipment were to be supplied. 5 hospitals and 210 PHCs were covered under the programme. Besides, 4 upgraded ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established in the State. This scheme is fully centrally sponsored scheme.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

9.3.2.19. The process of rapid industrialisation in the last three decades in the State has led to rise in the factory employment. Average number of workers employed daily in the factory sector in the State stood at about 7 lakhs accounting for 9 percent of the factory employment in the country. As a measure of social security and for the welfare of labourers, the scheme of Employees State Insurance is in operation in the State. Under this scheme, a net work of Hospitals, dispensaries and Diagnostic centres have come into existence providing services for Medical Sickness, Maternity disability benefit, etc., to 6.09 lakhs industrial workers in the State. At the end of the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, there were 7 Hospitals with 1325 sanctioned beds, 32 Diagnostic Centres and 117 Dispensaries including 3 Mobile Dispensaries. Over and above this 849 beds have been reserved in other Hospitals such as Semi Government/Government/Charitable trust Hospitals, for industrial workers under E.S.I.S.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.2.20. Effective steps to tackle the problems of Drugs and Food Adulteration received attention during the period under review. The Drugs Control Administration enforces the following Acts :-

1. The Poision Act, 1919.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
3. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
4. The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954.
5. The Drugs Price Control Order, 1979.

9.3.2.21. During the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, 9 circle offices have been created with additional technical field staff and certain branches of Head quarters to administer the above Acts, and monitor quality of food articles and drugs manufactured in the State. Drugs Laboratory at Vadodara started in 1956 was expanded and provided with testing equipment and suitable technical staff in 1961. Offices of the Drugs Inspectors have been opened at all district head quarters and 13 circle offices have been established upto 1986-87. Regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot has been started in Sixth Plan Period and Public Health Laboratory, Bhuj was also expanded during first two years of the Seventh Plan period.

9.3.2.22 The Drugs Control Administration, during the period, also imparted education and training to personnel needed for management of drugs control administration and for compounding and dispensing of drugs on Prescription provided under the Pharmacy Amendment Act. In this connection, two centres for conducting diploma course in Pharmacy each at Adipur and Bardoli and one degree centre at Vallabh Vidyanagar has been started with an intake capacity of 6030. All the unqualified Pharmacists eligible for training have been imparted training.

Ayurved/Homeopathy

9.3.2.23. There are 9 Government Ayurvedic colleges out of which 4 are run by Government and remaining arerun by private bodies affiliated with Ayurvedic University. There are five Homoeopathic colleges run by private bodies; 192 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 31 Ayurvedic Hospitals with bed strength of 935, 3 mobile units, 9 botanical gardens, 3 collection centres and 14 District Ayurved Offices, were functioning at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85.

9.3.1.24 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been envisaged to expand the Government Ayurved Colleges to develop Ayurved University naturopathy, homoeopathy, accupancture, publication Deptt., etc. It has been envisaged to open 100 Rural Health Centres. 5 Ayurvedic hospitals, one botanical garden and 20 Homoeopathy dispensaries. 20 each Ayurvedic dispensaries (i.e. Rural and Tribal area) have been opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Two 10 beded Ayurvedic hospitals have been opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87 in tribal area. 40 each additional beds were provided at teaching hospitals at Ahmedabad and Junagadh. 3 New Homoeopathic dispensaries were opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87. One botanical garden was sanctioned during the year 1986-87 at Valsad. 20 Posts of Professors were sanctioned at four Government Ayurvedic Colleges during 1985-86. One separate unit for Development of botanical garden and collection centre was sanctioned during the year 1985-86. Tube well at botanical garden Nani Reladi was provided during 1985-86. Construction of Hostel building at Vadodara was completed during 1986-87. Two dispensaries building with staff quarters at Dumakhali and Kashipara were completed. During the year 1985-86 R. 35.00 lakhs were provided, against which an expenditure of Rs. 30.18 lakhs was incurred. During 1986-87, Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been provided.

Perspective of Development Plan for "Health for All"

9.3.2.25. The perspective of development plan for Health for the next five years takes note of the gaps in the existing system, and the National commitment to provide health for all by 2000 A.D. The objectives of the health plan for the next five years therefore will be :—

- to provide improved health care delivery system to make primary health care services available to all by 2000 A.D.,
- to make people conscious of their health needs and to make them participate in the health programme;
- to improve the standards of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene leading to reduction in incidence of diseases and provide healthier life,
- to improve maternal and child health services,
- to increase awareness about the need and advantages of small family and encourage practices towards that end, and
- to control/eradicate common communicable and infectious diseases.
- to translate these objectives into action, different programmes have been framed for the proposals for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

9.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1987-88

9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2050 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan, 1987-88. The Programme wise outlays are as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	outlay for 1987-88
1. Direction and Administration.	9.00
2. Medical Relief	163.00
3. Training :	
(a) Health	5.00
(b) Medical	9.00
(c) Medical Education	3.00
4. Medical Edu. and Research	230.00
5. Indigenous system of Medicine	50.00
6. Employees State Insurance Scheme	10.00
7. Prevention and control of communicable and other diseases	574.00
8. Minimum Needs Programme	922.00
9. Other programme (Including School Health)	25.00
10. Family Welfare Programme (State Plan)	—
11. Drugs Control	50.00
Total : Medical and Public Health	2050.00

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of the Directorate of Health

9.3.3.2. With increase in work load on the health as well as Medical and Medical Education sides, the Directorate of Health need to be strengthened. The Government of India have also recognised the need of strengthening the State's Health and Medical Directorate. It is proposed to decentralise suitably the function and activities under Medical, Health and Family Welfare Section with appropriate staff so as to supervise and monitor all the activities more efficiently and achieve desired results by applying organisation and methods system and also by strengthening the centralised recruitment system in the Directorate.

9.3.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, for the activities under Direction and Administration for new programmes and sanctioned programmes in the Sixth Plan period. Rs.4.00 lakh were provided for 1985-86 against which the expenditure of Rs. 7.10 lakh was incurred. An amount of Rs. 6.70 lakh has been allotted for 1986-87 and the likely expenditure would be the same during the year 1986-87, Rs. 9.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88, for continuing existing staff and new item for strengthening health directorate.

Medical Relief (Medical)

9.3.3.4. Necessary provision has been made to overcome short falls existing in the present medical institutions and also to provide new requirements absolutely necessary for rendering better medical care. Spillover works for which provision has been made include construction of works of various Civil Hospital Buildings at Sola, Ahmedabad Jamnabai Hospital, Vadodara, Himatnagar, K. T. Children's Hospital, Rajkot and P. K. Hospital, Rajkot and Rajpipla and Navsari staff quarters at Civil Hospital Palanpur, Surendranagar and Jasdan. Necessary provision has been made for continuation of 19 beds at Government Hospital Jetpur. 50 beds at C. H. Sola, 75 beds and 50 beds at Bhaurch and Surendranagar I. C. C. Unit, Rajkot, Kidney Unit Rajkot, Glucose Saline Plant at Civil Hospital Rajkot, Orthopaedic Unit, Gandhinagar O.P.D. Block at Civil Hospital Sola, (Ahmedabad), and construction works for New Civil Hospital, Valsad, 29 bedded ward at Government Hospital, Dharampur are completed. Necessary provision has also been made for staff, equipments, Instruments etc. for 100 bedded New Civil Hospital Valsad and 29 bed ward at Government Hospital, Dharampur in the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 163.00 lakhs is Provided for the year 1987-88.

Training

(a) Health

9.3.3.5. A public Health Training Institute is proposed to be established at Vadodara to provide health education for the Doctors who are rendering the public health services in the State. Its establishment would reduce the dependence of the State on the Public Health Institute, Calcutta, for Health education for the employed doctors. The Institute will be able to impart training to a large number of doctors in service who have not been able to get Diploma in Health for want of seats in the Public Health Institute. The proposed institute would also be utilised for training for other categories of staff concerned with Public Health. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been made the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 1.94 lakhs were spent. Rs. 4.30 lakh are also provided for the year 1986-87, for continued programme and a new scheme of training of MPW partially centrally sponsored scheme. Rs. 5.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88, for continuing the scheme.

(b) Medical

9.3.3.6. The outlay is proposed for continuation and maintenance of posts of Nursing staff sanctioned under plan programme in connection with the expansion of General Nursing and ANM Schools, in the State which are started in 1985-86 and 1986-87. The construction work of expansion of Nursing Hospitals Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Rajkot will remain in progress during 1987-88. For these schemes an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

(c) Medical Education.

9.3.3.7. The outlay is provided for continuation and maintenance of posts of teaching staff sanctioned under plan Programme in connection with the expansion of General Nursing School in the State. Provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Medical Education and Research.

9.3.3.8. The Annual Plan 1987-88, seeks to cope up with the gaps in Medical Education. The proposals consist of the following :

1. For adequate treatment 20 more beds have been added at the Paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad. The Centre has also been provided with an artificial limbs division and this would be maintained during 1987-88.
2. New Ambulance, nursing staff, para-medical staff and Class-IV staff have been provided at S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 and these would be continued during the year 1987-88.
3. Orthopaedic units at Irwin Hospital, Jamnagar and New Civil Hospital, Surat have been provided during the year 1986-87 and this would be maintained during 1987-88.

4. 25 seats have been increased at M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar during the year 1985-86, staff and equipments have also been provided at M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar and this would be maintained during 1987-88.

5. 9 seats have been increased at Government Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad during 1985-86 and this would be continued during 1987-88.

6. Staff, equipments and buildings as per requirements of Medical Council of India, Nursing Council and Dental Council and according to the requirement of concerned Universities have been provided at all the teaching hospitals and Medical colleges and this would be continued during the year 1987-88.

7. Staff for Hospitals and Medical Colleges is proposed during the year 1987-88. Equipments such as Ultra Sound at all the teaching hospitals, X-Ray Machines, equipments for operations theatres and various departments of medical colleges and teaching hospitals have been provided during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Indigenous System of Medicines

9.3.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 for the development of Indian Systems of Medicines and Homeopathy of which Rs. 35.00 lakh have been provided for the continuance of the schemes which were started during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. Rs. 15.00 lakh have been provided for 1987-88 for the new programme i. e. opening of Dispensaries in Rural Tribal areas (10 each dispensaries) opening of 20 bedded Ayurvedic Hospitals and 6 Homeopathic dispensaries and setting up Herbarium for botanical garden and development of Ayurved university, Jamnagar.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

9.3.3.10. The Employees State Insurance Scheme is a major social Security measure in operation in the State. Benefit of the scheme will be extended to 10 more industrial centres, raising the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme to about 6.09 lakh in the State during 1986-87. The programme for 1987-88 include :

- (a) Starting of ESIS Dispensaries in 4 mofussil centres.
- (b) Starting of 50 bedded ESIS hospital at Bhavnagar.
- (c) Starting of 100 bedded ESIS T. B. Hospital at Vadodara.
- (d) Starting of Nursing School at 600 bedded Bapunagar General Hospital, ESIS, Ahmedabad.
- (e) Starting of Library, Pathological Museum and purchase of steel and wooden furniture at 600 bedded Bapunagar General Hospital, ESIS, Ahmedabad.
- (f) Creation of Administrative Inspection Party in the Directorate.
- (g) Purchase of equipment, Instruments, furniture, for E.S.I. Hospital and to modernise ESIS Hospital.
- (h) Replacement of Mobile vans and Ambulances.

9.3.3.11. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided as State's contribution for Annual Plan. 1987-88 towards, E.S.I. Scheme. For the year, 1987-88, a total amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided which is shareable between E.S.I.S. and E.S.I.C. (Government of India) in usual ratio of 1:7.

Prevention and control of communicable and other Diseases.

9.3.3.12. Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from T. B., Filaria, Goitre, Guinea worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases necessary infrastructure has been created. During the Annual Plan, 1987-88, present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control and in some cases like Guinea worm and Leprosy, eradicate them in the near future. Augmentation of

the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling disease, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings.

9.3.3.13. National programmes on T.B., Filaria, Malaria Eradication, guinea-worm, control of Leprosy etc. are being taken up either as fully centrally sponsored scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and the Centre.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

(On sharing basis).

National T. B. Control Programme :

9.3.3.14 This is a programme which is shareable between Centre and State on 50:50 basis. Following activities will be taken during 1987-88 under this programme :—

- (i) Introduction of Chemotherapy treatment.
- (ii) Establishment of T. B. Centres at Petlad and Mansa.
- (iii) Spillover construction work of two additional T. B. Centres and spill over construction work of Isolation wards and T. B. room at PHCs.

9.3.3.15 Rs. 372.00 lakh have been provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. Rs. 48.12 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 against which an expenditure of Rs. 32.01 lakh was incurred. For the year 1986-87, Rs. 52.93 lakh are provided. Rs. 56.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

9.3.3.16. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on wider scale so as to control and eradicate Malaria and prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to Malaria. It is, therefore, decided to provide storage facilities for insecticides, replacement of vehicles, construction of laboratory rooms at PHCs and staff etc.

9.3.3.17. An outlay of Rs 2385.0 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. Rs. 380.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86, against which Rs. 632.16 lakh were spent. Rs. 418.00 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87. Rs. 500.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88.

National Filaria control Programme

9.3.3.18. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, it is proposed to consolidate filariasis control measures and extend them where they are needed. It is also proposed to enforce anti-larval measures. In fulfilment of the above objectives, it is proposed to strengthen the staff in these filaria control units. An outlay of Rs. 72.12 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and 9.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86. Rs. 9.00 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

National Goitre Control Programme :

9.3.3.19. The Goitre disease in the State is widely prevalent in Bharuch and Valsad. A survey undertaken in 1984 has shown that nearly 37% of population in these two districts is affected by the disease. The disease is the result of Iodine deficiency. The treatment for these diseases involves supply of iodised salt and salt injections in these districts. Tribals, pregnant women and children upto 5 years would be given priority for treatment through injections of iodised salt. Rs. 5.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, Rs. 5.50 lakh are provided. Rs. 5.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88.

Leprosy Control (State Plan)

9.3.3.20. There are five Leprosy Hospitals with 625 beds in the State of which Meghji Petharaj Leprosy Hospital at Bhavnagar and Parvatibai Leprosy Hospital at Surat are under private management with 450 beds strength. As these Hospitals are playing useful role in the treatment of leprosy patients in the State, they are required to be strengthened under State Plan. In this connection, necessary G.I.A. to private hospitals will be provided and Government Hospitals will be strengthened by providing sufficient staff to cope up with the increased work load. Rehabilitation of Leprosy patients is also an important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training etc. Rs. 2.88 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 against which Rs. 1.66 lakh were spent. Rs. 3.07 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87, and Rs. 4.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.3.3.21. The Minimum Needs Programme has been designed to provide to the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas among other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth Plan. It has contributed to the upgradation and expansion of health infrastructure in the rural areas and has helped in clearing to a large extent, the back-log of construction work of sub-centre buildings and staff quarters of existing Primary Health Centres. It is now envisaged to have

- (i) One sub-centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated areas.
- (ii) One Primary Health Centre per 30000 of population in general area and per 20,000 of population in hilly, tribal areas and sparsely populated areas.
- (iii) One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health Centres under its jurisdiction.
- (iv) One male and one female Health Assistant at Primary Health Centres.

9.3.3.22. The key target envisaged under M.N.P. in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and the Annual Plan 1987-88 are as under :—

Item	Target for Seventh Plan (Net)	Proposed target for Annual Plan, 1987-88
1. Sub-Centres	1250	300
2. Primary Health Centre/Subsidiary Health Centre	690	150
3. Community Health Centre	100	28
4. Multipurpose Workers	500	—
5. Health Supervisors for M.P.W.	145	—
6. Health Guide	6000	—

9.3.3.23. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, with regard to targets set for PHCS/SHCs mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHCs/SHC and the existing referral hospitals and Taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to CHC and new PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions.

9.3.3.24. During 1985-86, 20 CHCs, 50 PHCs and 300 sub-Centres were proposed and 14 CHCs, 45 PHC/SHCs and 300 sub-centres are established. During the year 1986-87 remaining 5 PHCs, 6 CHCs which were sanctioned in 1985-86 will be established and additional 30 CHCs, 75 PHCs/SHCs and 300 sub-centres will be established in the State. It is also proposed to establish additional 8 CHCs and 24 PHCs by providing necessary staff from the current year. During 1987-88 necessary provision for maintenance of these CHCs and PHCs/SHCs are provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88 and additional 210 PHCs/CHCs will be established by upgrading existing dispensaries and old PHCs. 23 Cottage Hospital and PHCs at Taluka Head Quarters will be upgraded into CHCs and two new CHCs will be established. It is also provided to construct staff quarters of 6 CHCs and 50 sub-centres building in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

9.3.3.25. The provision for MNP (Public Health) for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, is Rs. 4792.00 lakh, Rs. 530.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 against which Rs. 426.88 lakh are spent. Rs. 922.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88.

Rural Health Centre (Ayurvedic)

9.3.3.26. Under this programme, it has been envisaged to open 100 Rural health centres (Ayurved) under Minimum Needs Programme during Seventh Five Year Plan, for which Rs. 50.00 lakh have been provided. Rs. 22.00 lakhs have been provided for the construction of dispensary building with staff quarters where no facilities exist. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, 40 Rural Health Centres have been opened. Two dispensary buildings with staff quarters have been completed. During 1987-88 it has been envisaged to open 20 new (Ayurvedic) Rural Health Centres. Rs. 4.00 lakh have been provided for the same. However, no new programme has been envisaged for construction of dispensary building with staff quarters for the year 1987-88.

Other Programmes

Expansion of vaccine Institute at Vadodara

9.3.3.27 The Vaccine Institute set up in the Third Five Year Plan with the object of providing anti-Rabic Vaccines was strengthened in subsequent Plan periods and its activities were diversified with a view to produce Cholera Vaccine and Titanus Toxoid. Potentials to manufacture Anti-Diphtheria vaccine has also been created. It is proposed to expand the production activities of the vaccine now produced and start production of T.T. D.T. DPT. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided for the expansion of the Institute for the Seventh Plan. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided against which Rs. 0.50 lakh was spent. For the year 1986-87 Rs. 4.72 lakh have been provided. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Health Statistics

9.3.3.23. Incidental to the administration of delivery of the health and medical care services, substantial information as well as data are generated at the level of primary health centres, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions in the fields. Presently, this information and data flow directly into the State Bureau of Health Intelligence where it is processed and the important ones, helpful in planning, policy making and decision making is published in the publication "Health Statistics." However, the data regarding hospitals, treatment diseases etc. are not properly and systematically collected and compiled in Hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. Rs. 2.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Health Education Programme

9.3.3.29. The various efforts which are being made in the field of Health will not yield full results unless they are backed up by health education. Such an education if they are to produce desirable results, should be taken up at all levels especially at adult and family levels and through all media. Much can be achieved through the health education of patients, their care takers, and the people at large. Realising the importance of education, both formal and non-formal, the following programmes have been formulated.

Establishment of District Health Bureau

9.3.3.30. The multi-purpose health workers and the multi-purpose health supervisors, among other things, are required to educate the people with whom they come into contact. Many health problems prevailing now are the result of poor environmental sanitation, malnutrition, communicable diseases, etc. The incidence illness / diseases relating to the above, can to a great extent be reduced and motivating the people about them and the preventive measures can be taken to keep them out.

Whether the multipurpose Workers and their supervisors are educating the people and what methods should be used by them to make people conscious of these, how far the multi-purpose workers and their supervisors are educated in the matters they have to educate about etc.--all these need to be continuously looked into. At present, there is no authority either at the peripheral or district level to look into these questions. To fill up this void, the establishment of District Health Bureau in the State is proposed.

Hospitals Health Education

9.3.3.31. The hospitals not only attract patients but also their friends and relatives who came to attend them and cheer them. This population should be the target of education, because they are highly receptive to what the doctor and other medical staff in the hospital tell them, during their visits and stay in the hospitals. It is proposed to introduce health education for this group of people in all the Class I Hospitals in the State as a part of the hospital management administration. Health Education, therefore is proposed to be imparted to the target group through audio-visual and other communication media.

Health Education material in community health centres

9.3.3.32. The best educators in health are the field workers like health guides, dais, MPWs, etc., delivering health services and the best target group for them are the people amongst whom they live. These field workers would be able to communicate better if they are themselves adequately oriented in Health Education, from time to time. Their education could be through the media like films slides, exhibitions, workshops, etc. For this purpose, it is proposed to include the above project for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). All the workers belonging to the community health services will be made conscious of measures and facilities offered by the Government to the people for the improvement of their health. Each community centre will be provided with communication media like project films, slides, etc.

Strengthening of State Health Education Bureau

9.3.3.33. The State health education bureau was established in the year 1962 with the object of educating the people about matters connected with health and the services that are being provided by the State in this regard. The Bureau's work comprise of planning, health education, production of health education materials, training and research into health education, etc. In the fulfilment of the national goal of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." the Bureau has a very important role to play. The Bureau will be expected to supervise the District Health Bureau which are proposed to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Bureau will also impart education to educators of people.

Base production centre

9.3.3.34. With the spread of television which is expected to reach about 70% of the population shortly, health education through television needs to be undertaken. Interesting programmes could be produced to educate the people in matter concerning their health and how to prevent illness and diseases. For this purpose, production of video cassettes covering the subjects of "Public Interest of Health" will be necessary. The video cassettes can be used for telecasts in cooperation with Doordarshan. Under the scheme of "Health Education Programme" an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 2.00 lakh were provided and Rs. 0.33 lakh were spent. Rs. 3.25 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87 for continuing the schemes sanctioned in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh provided for the year 1987-88.

School Health Services

9.3.3.35. It is a fact that today's children are the citizen of tomorrow. It is therefore, necessary to provide school health services to the children in rural as well as urban areas. These services comprise of the following :-

- Promotive school health services which include mid-day meal, nutrition and health education.
- Preventive school health services which will include immunization against childhood seases.
- Early detection of abnormalities for which it is absolutely necessary to provide periodical check-up to the school going children.

—Correction of defects and rehabilitation. It is not adequate that medical abnormalities are detected but it would be necessary that these defects are corrected and facilities are provided for rehabilitation of these children.

9.3.3.36. The above services are proposed to be expanded and strengthened so as to cater to the felt needs in respect of school health education, and school health services. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 5.00 lakh were provided but no expenditure was incurred. Rs. 5.50 lakhs are provided for the year 1986-87 for continuing the scheme. For the year 1987-88, Rs. 7.00 lakh are provided for continuing the scheme.

Family Welfare Programme (State)

9.3.3.37. Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and fully financed by the Centre. In addition to the various incentives provided in the Centrally Sponsored Programme, the State Government intends to introduce certain innovative incentive schemes for popularising various family welfare methods. An outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakh is provided for 1985-90. As against the provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh for the year 1985-86. Rs. 2.00 lakhs were spent. Rs. 5.80 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.3.38. In Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, due priority has been given to the enforcement of various Acts. First necessity is the establishment and development of testing laboratories with competent Scientific staff for checking adulteration of food articles and the quality of drugs manufactured and put out for sale and test their fitness for public consumption. The enforcement machinery is inadequate to cope up with work load. The Inspection staff will be strengthened. It has been decided to strengthen the administrative machinery for enforcement of provision of Food Adulteration Act by establishing circle offices in each of the districts of the State except Dangs and Gandhinagar. Upto 1986-87, thirteen circle offices have been established. Necessary provision has been proposed for Grant-in-aid for diploma course at Adipur, Bardoli and for Degree Course at Vallabh Vidyanagar. Suitable provision has been suggested for construction of Pharmacy College and hostel building at Rajkot. Moreover, provision for carrying out testing of increased number of samples of drugs and food at Vadodara, Bhuj, and Rajkot as well as additional staff has been proposed. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1987-88.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.3.39. This being one of the important national programme Government of India provides full Central Assistance for the scheme. A provision of Rs. 156.72 lakh is made for 1987-88 as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Provision for the year 1987-88
(a) Medical	33.20
(b) Medical Education and Research	83.67
(c) Health	51.00
	<u>167.87</u>

Medical

9.3.3.40 Under this programme, 18 Ophthalmic units at District hospitals and 5 Ophthalmic units at Taluka hospitals in the State were upgraded. It is proposed to continue and maintain the existing units and to provide 2 District Mobile Ophthalmic units in the State in 1987-88.

Medical Education and Research :

933,41 In order to provide sophisticated services in the field, it is proposed to maintain and further upgrade the ophthalmic services in all the medical colleges attached/Teaching hospitals/institute during 1987-88.

Health :

9.3.3.42 As per the guidelines of Central Government, the scheme is being implemented under this sub-sector and has covered 210 PHCs under this programme. It is proposed to cover all the P.H.Cs/ S. H. Cs/existing as well as proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and provide necessary staff and equipment, etc. for treatment of minor eye ailments.

National Leprosy Control Programme ;

9.3.3.43. There is high incidence of Leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh, and certain parts of Jamnagar, Sabarkantha, and Rajkot districts. The infrastructure consisting of 11 control units and 365 survey, education and treatment units were established upto the Sixth Plan. Multi-drugs treatment project was started during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 in Vadodara District. Since two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 more than four thousand leprosy patients are sign free (cured). Two more districts viz. Valsad and Dangs are proposed under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1987-88. Additional 4 control units and 10 SET units are proposed in the year 1987-88. Grant-in -aid is provided to voluntary organisation for rehabilitation work and indoor facilities.

9.3.4. Family Welfare Programme (Fully Centrally Sponsored) ;

Introduction :

9.3.4.1 Expansion of health facilities, eradication of large scale epidemics, introduction of new drugs, modern methods of health treatment, improvement in the production of Food-grains in the State during the last 35 years have resulted in a rapid rise in population of the State. The population of the State which was about 1.63 crores in 1951 went upto 3.41 crore in 1981. The average annual growth rate was around 2.5 percent in the sixties and 2.4 percent in the seventies. The rapid growth of the population in the State has had many adverse effects. It has slowed down the per capita income growth and is also hampering economic progress resulting in increase in poverty among the people. It also hinders efforts at improving the quality of life of millions of people.

Objectives and Strategies :

9.3.4.2. With a view to securing the small family norm and improve the quality of life, population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development plans of the State. For attaining the objectives, various strategies have been adopted to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD oral pills, conventional contraceptives. Their acceptance has been made purely voluntary. The F. W. programme is a fully centrally sponsored programme, the expenditure thereon is fully met by the central Government. The visible effects of the measures taken by the State Government have been felt as reflected in the decreasing growth rate of population in the decade 1971-80 as compared to the sixties as mentioned earlier. The objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, in the field of Family Welfare are not limited to containing of birth rate but are also aimed at accelerating the tempo of activities on long term basis.

Review of progress ;

9.3.4.3. Till the mid 1960 the approach to Family Planning was mostly clinical in character. There was a shift in the family control measures after 1963 from the clinical approach to a more vigorous, promotional approach. A goal to bring down the birth rate, from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was also fixed then. Subsequently to achieve the goal time bound targets were fixed and recognised that birth control measures were integrated with maternity and child health care services, nutrition and minimum needs programme to improve the quality of life of the people. The emphasis is thus shifted from birth control to family welfare.

Performance of the programme during the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

9.3.4.4. The objective of the programme during the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, was to reduce the birth rate to a level from 35 per thousand in 1980 to 30 per thousand population by the terminal year 1984-85. The following targets were fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 period.

1. Sterilisation	8.12 lakh
2. I. U. D.	2.36 lakh
3. Contraceptive users including oral pill users	13.76 lakh

Yearwise achievements in the terminal and spacing method are as under:—

Year	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	CC. USERS	Oral pill users
1980—81.	200594	40942	168774	15365
1981—82.	237405	45647	164988	16030
1982—83	241519	63127	206310	20383
1983—84.	235853	111574	335680	38130
1984—85.	256454	214213	460605	60700
1980—81 to 1984—85	1171825	475503	1336357	150608
Achievement against target in percentage	144.3%	201.5%	108.1%	100%

9.3.4.5. The performance of the family welfare programme in the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate which went up to 46.7% as on 31st March, 1985. As a support to the achievement of the target the following additional facilities have been made available by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980—85.

1. Urban Family Welfare centres and moveable Dispensaries-16.
2. Postpartum Unit 1

9.3.4.6.. The number of couples protected by various methods of Family Welfare programme in Gujarat is given in the table below:—

Year	Estimated Couples in productive age group (000)	Sterilisation		IUD		Conventional		Contraceptive	Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1980—81.	5434	1695	31.2	92	1.7	92	7.7	1879	
1981—82.	5689	1835	32.3	102	1.8	90	1.6	2027	
1982—83	5843	1964	33.6	112	1.9	123	2.1	2199	
1983—84.	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483	
1984—85.	6122	2311	37.7	258	4.2	291	4.8	2860	
1985—86.	6244	2495	39.9	383	6.1	327	5.2	3205	

Immunisation programme Achievement

(No. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Method	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83	1983—84	1984—85	1985—86
1.	Tetanus toxiod(TT)	5.6	4.9	6.1	7.6	6.2	6.6	7.2
2.	Diphtheria, porsites and Tetanus (DPT)	10.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	5.0	6.7	8.1
3.	Diphtheria and Titanus	14.7	11.3	11.0	10.3	9.3	7.6	9.6

Programme for the Annual Plan, 1987-88 :

9.3.4.7. Outlay of Rs. 3782.77 lakh for fully centrally sponsored Family Welfare Programme is provided for Annual Plan, 1987-88. The details are given below :

Sr. No.	Sub-Head	Outlay 1987-88
1	2	3
A.	1. State Family Welfare Bureau	29.68
	2. City Family Welfare Bureau	7.10
	3. Dist. Family Welfare Bureau	107.74
	4. Area Development Project (USAID)	144.16
	Total	288.68
B.	1. Rural Family Welfare Programme	476.80
	2. Rural Family Welfare (Sub-centres)	514.57
	3. Health Guide Scheme	470.90
	Total	1462.27
C.	Urban Family Welfare Centres	170.20
D.	Immunization	56.36
E.	1. Maintenance and supply of vehicles for Rural Family Welfare Centres	69.80
	2. State Health Transport	10.99
	Total	307.35

1	2	3
F.	1. Vasectomy	319.95
	2. Tubectomy	943.40
	3. I.U.D.	51.50
	4. Ex. Gratia	13.95
	Total	1328.80
G.	1. Maintenance of Beds	35.35
	2. Post partum centres	128.02
	3. Conventional Contraceptives	1.90
	3. Inf. Dist. Programme	12.60
	5. Awards	3.30
	Total	181.17
H.	Mass Education Programme	59.05
I.	1. Regional Family Welfare Training Centre	14.50
	2. Training of ANMS, Dais and HV's.	132.00
	3. Demographic Research Centres	8.95
	Total	214.50
	Grand Total	3782.77

9.3.4.8. Having achieved a couple protection rate of 51.33 percent by 31st March, 1986 the State has set its goal to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Years Plan, a birth rate of 60 per thousand population at a couple protection rate of 51.3 percent during 1985-86, 56 lakh births have been averted upto March, 1986. Target for various spacing and terminal methods of family planning have been worked out keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the goal-fixed for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Year	Sterilization	IUD	Oral pills and conventional contraceptive
1987-88	3.00	3.25	5.46

9.3.4.9. For achieving the targets the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infrastructure have been proposed during the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Bureau :

9.3.4.10. The State Family Welfare Bureau administers the Family Welfare Programme in the State. It undertakes a vigorous and continuous monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the targets set are achieved in the given time and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. During 1987-88, 2 Audit parties are proposed to be created for exercising control over expenditure.

Rural Family Welfare Sub-centres :

9.3.4.11. Apart from strengthening the State Family Welfare Bureau it is also proposed to increase the number of sub-centres for achieving the objective and targets of the programme. During 1987-88, it is targetted to establish 300 sub-centres Urban Family Welfare Centres.

9.3.4.12. There are now 190 Urban Family Welfare Service Centres in the State. It is proposed to revamp the Scheme in the Urban areas during 1987-88.

Post Partum Services :

9.3.4.13. The main objective of post partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services Primarily to the obstetrics and abortion cases coming to hospitals as well as to other patients in the hospital. The P. P. Units are Classified as 'A' type i.e., medical colleges or medical institutions having 1500 to 3000 obst. cases annually and 'C' type institutions having 500 to 1500 obst. and abortion cases annually. At the end of Sixth Plan, 1980-85, it is expected that there would be 45 p.p. units functioning in the State 18 addnl. p. p. Units will be set up during 1987-88.

Reserve Beds Scheme :

9.3.4.14. At present, there are in all 842 addnl. beds reserved for family planning purposes at the hospitals/dispensaries/PHC's. run by Government, Voluntary Organisations and Local Bodies. Their break up is as under :—

Government	407
Voluntary Organisations	347
Local Bodies	88
Total	842

Health Guide Scheme :

9.3.4.15 Actual facilities available at the end of Sixth Plan, 1980-85, there would be 25091 health guides in the State. It is proposed to strengthen Health Guides cadre during the course of 1987-88, looking to the needs of the Family Welfare Programme in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, in the State.

9.3.4.16. Though the programme is fully aided by the Government of India, the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 lakh during the Annual Plan, 1987-88, for granting incentives to the beneficiaries and for evolving better information management system by computerisation of data so as to make the programme success. The Government has also established monitoring machinery at all levels for the speedy and successful implementation of this programme.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name with Computer Code of the Scheme	Seventh Plan, 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Direction & Admn.;						
1	HLT-1 Strengthening of Directorate (Health, & Medical Education) (8700100)	32.00	5.49	6.70	9.00	..
2	Strengthening of Health Directorate Establishment (O & M Cell) (8700200)	..	..	..	..	..
3	Strengthening of Health Directorate Staff selection Committee Cell	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total : I		32.00	5.49	6.70	9.00	..
II. Medical Relief (M) ;						
4	HLT-2 X-Ray Service to Hospitals (8705900)	..	..	..	..	..
5	HLT-3 Ambulance Services (8705100)	7.60	2.35	0.41	0.43	..
6	HLT-4 Strengthening of Distt. Hospital & Increase of Beds in District Hospital (8705200)	209.60	36.47	81.39	78.50	16.50
7	HLT-5 Strengthening of Taluka Hospital and Increase of beds in Taluka Hospitals (8705300)	112.50	4.85	25.70	62.86	10.89
8	HLT-6 Staff quarters in Dist. Hospitals (8705400)	7.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
9	HLT-7 Staff quarters in Taluka Hospital (8705500)	6.00	3.35	1.05	0.50	0.50
10	HLT-8 B.T.S. Centres (8705300)	1.20	..	..	..	..
11	HLT-9 Mental Health Units in Dist. Hospital	63.50	..	..	..	..
12	HLT-10 Expansion of Mental Hospitals (8705600)	7.00	36.38	..	..	..
13	HLT-11 Improvement of Nursing Care in Hospitals (870100)	49.00	11.06	11.66	14.95	..
14	HLT-12 Additional Class-II & IV Technical Staff (8706000)	25.00	12.51	13.79	14.76	..
Sub-Total II (M.R.)		480.00	106.97	135.00	163.00	27.89
III. Training Programme. Medical						
15	HLT-13 Construction of Hostel Nurses (8710100)	23.90	7.65	3.00	3.00	3.00
16	HLT-14 Expansion of General Nursing school ANM (8710200)	9.00	3.45	2.50	6.00	..
Sub-Total (Medical)		37.00	11.10	5.50	9.00	3.00
Health ;						
17	HLT-15 (i) Certification course in H.V. School, Surat, Public Health Nurses School (8710400)	4.00	1.90	1.00	2.00	..
	(ii) Estt. of P.H. Training Insti. at Vadodara (8710300)	10.00	..	3.30	1.00	..
	(iii) Multipurpose Worker Scheme	..	..	..	2.00	..
Sub-Total (Health)		14.00	1.90	4.30	5.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Medical Education :					
18	HLT-16 Training Programme (6715100)	9.00	1.02	2.20	3.00	..
	Sub-Total (Medical Education)	9.00	1.02	2.20	3.00	..
	Sub-Total III (Training)	60.00	14.02	12.00	17.00	3.00
	Medical Education and Research					
19	HLT-17 Expansion of Medical College & Hospital, Ahmedabad. (6720100)	510.00	47.08	33.86	39.28	7.20
20	HLT-18 Expansion of Medical College & Hospital, Baroda. (6720200)	130.00	5.44	23.47	34.97	4.00
21	HLT-19 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar. (6720300)	130.00	79.07	53.30	65.53	8.00
22	HLT-20 Expansion of Medical College & Hospital, Surat. (6720400)	100.00	49.34	22.47	37.47	9.69
23	HLT-21 Expansion of Medical Edu. Faculty Faculty. (6720500)	80.00	6.54	23.00	26.86	..
24	HLT-22 Expansion of Medical Records Orgn. (6720600)	12.00	2.93	5.65	4.40	..
25	HLT-23 Strengthening of Libraries in Medical Colleges. (6720700)	18.00	4.04	4.00	4.00	..
26	HLT-24 Specialist Units. (6720800)	102.00	1.14	5.20	3.31	..
27	HLT-25 Expansion of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad (6720900)	15.00	2.96	2.18	3.18	..
28	HLT-26 Re-orientation of Medical Education (6721241)	100.00	17.88	21.87	11.00	0.50
28-A	Expansion of General Nursing School	..	1.27	..	..	..
	Sub-Total : IV	1197.00	217.69	195.00	230.00	29.39
	V. Indigenous system of Medicines Aturved and Homeopathy					
29	HLT-27 Expansion of existing Ayurved College (6725100)	60.00	0.48	7.00	5.00	1.00
30	HLT-28 Construction of Hostel building for Ayurvedic College (625200)	32.00	2.65	4.50	2.00	2.00
31	HLT-29 Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar (6725300)	30.00	5.26	1.00	8.00	..
32	HLT-30 Establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries colleges and G.I.A. (6725400)	20.00	..	1.00	3.00	..
33	HLT-31 Trainees Training (6725500)	2.00	..	..	..	..
34	HLT-32 Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospitals attached with teaching institutions (6725600)	13.0	6.50	2.50	2.50	0.50
35	HLT-33 New Financial assistance to Ayurvedic teaching institution Naturopathy and Unani (6725700)	15.00	..	0.50	..	..
36	HLT-34 New Financial assistance to Acupaneutre (6725800)	5.00	..	..	..	..
37	HLT-35 New Development of Publication Department (6725900)	5.00	..	0.50	..	..
38	HLT-36 Opening of Rural Health Centres in Rural/Tribal Area (MNP) (6726061)	35.00	7.35	15.00	22.00	..
39	HLT-37 Construction of Rural Health Centres Building with staff quarters (MNP) (6726161)	15.00	..	..	..	..
40	HLT-38 Strengthening the Directorate and starting of D. A. Os. (6726200)	10.00	..	0.50	1.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41	HLT-39 Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospitals Expansion of Existing Ayurvedic Hospitals (8726300)	18.00	0.22	1.00	3.50	..
42	HLT-40 Research Botanical survey and Herbs Garden (8726400)	15.00	2.81	1.50	3.00	..
43	HLT-41 Upgrading and expansion of Pharmacy (8726500)	7.00	..	..	..	..
44	HLT-42 Establishment of collection centres (8726600)	10.00	..	..	..	..
45	HLT-43 Opening of Ayurvedic Wing in District Head Quarter hospitals (8726700)	5.00	3.70	..	..	..
46	HLT-44 Provision of Panch Karma Section in Government Ayurvedic Hospitals (8726800)	3.00	0.82	..	..	..
Sub-Total : V-Ayurvedic		300.00	29.79	35.00	50.00	3.50
VI. Employees State Insurance Scheme						
47	HLT-45 Employees State Insurance Scheme (8730100)	60.00	0.70	5.50	10.00	..
Sub-Total : VI E.S.I.S.		60.00	0.70	5.50	10.00	..
Public Health ;						
VII. Prevention of Control of Communicable diseases						
48	HLT-46 National T. B. Control Programme (8735141)	372.00	32.01	52.93	56.00	15.45
49	HLT-47 National Filaria Control Programme (8735241)	72.12	..	9.00	9.00	..
50	HLT-48 National Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan) (8735341)	2.88	1.66	3.07	4.00	..
51	HLT-49 National Malaria Eradication Programme (8735441)	2385.00	632.16	418.00	500.00	..
52	HLT-50 National Goitre Control Programme. (New) (8735500)	5.00	..	5.50	5.00	..
Sub-Total : VII-Public Health		2837.00	665.83	488.50	574.00	15.45
Minimum needs Programme						
53	HLT-51 Upgrading of PHC into 30 bedded Hospital Community Health Centres (8740161)	1052.00	316.37	425.67	532.32	190.85
54	HLT-52 Construction work of sub-centres (Back-log) (8740261)	450.00	20.37	23.25	51.49	51.49
55	HLT-53 Drugs and Medicines (Establishment of Add. Primary Health Centres) (8740361)	120.00	..	5.40	30.05	..
46	HLT-54 Upgrading of dispensaries into PHECs/SHECs and New PHCs. (8740461)	2010.00	57.20	150.44	252.77	..
57	HLT-55 Construction work of PHC building with staff quarters (Back-log) (8740561)	1160.00	32.94	20.24	55.37	55.37
Sub-Total : VIII (M.N.P.)		4792.00	426.88	625.00	922.00	297.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX. Other Programme						
58	HLT-56 Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara (6745100)	30.00	0.50	4.72	2.00	
59	HLT-57 Strengthening of Health Education Bureau (6745200)	20.00	0.33	3.25	3.50	..
60	HLT-58 Strengthening of Health Statistics (6745300)	20.00	..	2.00	3.50	..
61	HLT-59 Expansion of Health Transport (6745400)	20.00	2.50	7.83	9.00	..
Sub-Total : IX-Other Programme		90.00	3.33	17.80	18.00	..
X. School Health Programme						
62	HLT-60 Health Services to School going Children of State School	20.00	..	5.50	7.00	..
Sub-Total : X-School Health Programme		20.00	..	5.50	7.00	..
XI. Family Welfare (State Plan)						
63	HLT-61 Payment of Additional Incentive under F.W.P.	62.00	2.00	5.80	..	..
Sub-Total : XI-Family Welfare		62.00	2.00	5.80	..	..
XII. Drugs Control						
64	HLT-62 Training of Pharmacists					
	(a) Grant-in-aid to new Government Institution for conducting diploma & degree course in Pharmacy (6760151)	35.00	2.99	4.75	7.50	..
	(b) Construction of Building for Government college at Rejkot-augmentation of staff for Degree course (6760152)	3.00	4.06	5.45	7.50	3.00
65	HLT-63 Expansion of Foods and Drugs Control Administration (6760200)	85.00	0.49	6.40	12.60	..
56	HLT-64 Expansion of Intelligence Branch (6760300)	3.00	0.57	0.55	1.00	..
67	HLT-65 Expansion of Foods & Drugs Laboratory (6760400)	92.00	27.83	17.20	17.85	10.00
68	HLT-66 Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot (6760500)	7.00	3.28	2.05	2.65	..
69	HLT-67 Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory in North Gujarat (6760600)	30.00	..	..	..	..
70	HLT-68 Providing of Vehicle in each circle office (6760700)	10.00	..	0.30	0.30	..
71	HLT-69 Providing of Mobile Laboratory at Bhavnagar and Surat (6760800)	15.00	..	..	..	..
72	HLT-70 Strengthening of Cell for Magic Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954 (6761900)	2.00	..	0.50	0.60	..
73	HLT-71 Construction of Staff quarters at Vadodara (6761000)	10.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total : XII-Drugs Control		292.00	39.22	37.20	50.00	13.00
74	HLT-72 Central Medical Stores Organisation Building for office & godown (6765100)	92.00	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL :		10314.00	1511.92	1569.00	2050.00	339.94

9.4. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

9.4.1. Introduction

9.4.1.1. The programme under Sewerage and Water Supply envisages provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 Census which cover about 69% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population in urban areas is covered in 255 towns 9038 villages were identified as "No Source" villages as per the survey carried out upto 1980. Thereafter more than 5000 villages/hamlets have been identified to be eligible for "No Source" category. Government has accorded high priority to the programme of providing drinking water facility to such "No Source" villages.

9.4.2. Annual Plan 1987—88

9.4.2.1. The outlay provided for different schemes under Sewerage and Water Supply Sector for the year 1987-88 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1987-88
1	2	3
1.	Survey and investigation	3.00
2.	Research and Development	86.00 (56.00)
3.	Urban Sanitation	2026.00 (1368.00)
4.	Rural Sanitation	7.00
5.	Urban Water Supply	1833.00 (468.00)
6.	Rural Water Supply (As and When) MNP ..	35.00
7.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	1120.00 (450.00)
8.	Rehabilitation of Rural W. S. Scheme MNP ..	30.00
9.	Construction of Office Buildings	40.00
10.	Construction of staff quarters	20.00
GRAND TOTAL :		5200.00 (2342.00)

Note:—Figures in brackets indicate IDA component

9.4.2.2. The programme proposed for the Annual Plan 1987—88 is discussed in the following paragraphs :—

World Bank Aided Project

9.4.2.3. The World Bank Project estimated to cost Rs. 137.54 crore has been taken up by the State Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The break-up of the cost of this project is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost.
1	2	3
(A) Urban Water Supply Schemes		
(1)	Nadiad	433.16

1	2	3
(2)	Godhra	260.61
(3)	Jamnagar	958.80
(4)	Bhavnagar	767.15
(5)	Anand	122.20
		I 2541.92
(B)	Urban esgShemeeSewera	
(1)	Nadiad	861.14
(2)	Anand	354.33
(3)	Savarkundla	325.38
		II 1540.85
(C)	7 Regional Rural Water Supply Schemes covering 257 villages	1980.00
(D)	Individual villages water supply schemes for 111 villages	910.73
(E)	Low cost Sanitation Project (for 15 towns)	600.00
(F)	Loan fund for House connections	200.00
(G)	Training	77.00
(H)	Equipment	70.00
		III 3837.73
CORPORATIONS		
1.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	3379.03
2.	Rajkot Municipal Coporation	2454.03
		IV 5833.06
GRAND	TOTAL : (I+H+III+IV)	13753.56
	i. e. Rs. 137.54 crore	

9.4.2.4. The project was negotiated in June, 1982. The World Bank accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of 72 million dollars (Rs. 61.2 crore) in July, 1982 and the project agreement was signed on 9th November, 1982. The credit has become effective from 8th February, 1983. The period from March 1982 to March, 1984 was utilise for preparing detailed engineering designs. The project entered the construction stage only in 1984-85.

9.4.2.5. The drainage schemes of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation costing Rs. 3379.03 lakh is being executed by the Corporation itself while rest of the schemes costing Rs. 10374.53 lakh are being executed through the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board. A provision of Rs. 2342.00 lakh is made for the works under this World Bank aided project during 1987-88.

Survey and Investigation

9.4.2.6. The water supply and sewerage programme envisages providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to problem villages and urban towns in the State. Survey and investigation is an essential precondition to the execution of the planned works. It would involve :—

1. Geohydrological Survey
2. Pumping test
3. Investigation for sources
4. Surveying and levelling for water supply and sewerage projects
5. Chemical Analysis of water samples
6. Soil Testing for foundations, and
7. Strength tests of R.C.C. structures

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is made for undertaking survey and investigation works during 1987-88.

Research, Development and Training

9.4.2.8. The importance of Research, Development and Training hardly needs to be stressed in the present day context of fast changing and improving technologies. During the period 1987-88 the following activities are proposed to be taken up under R. & D.

Public Health Engineering (PHE) Laboratory

9.4.2.9. There is a P.H.E. Laboratory at Vadodara with regional laboratory at Rajkot under it. The analysis of water samples for fixing sources of water, waste water analysis and pollution studies and routine water quality checking during operation stage are being carried out at these laboratories. Another regional laboratory at Mahesana has been recently started. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made during 1987-88 towards purchase of equipment, chemicals, vehicles, glass-ware, etc. for the newly created regional laboratory at Mahesana and also for purchase of Gas Chromatograph, spectrophotometer and air conditioners for instrumentation room of main laboratory at Vadodara.

Radiation Technology for Sewerage Sludge Treatment

9.4.2.10. A project to Cost Rs. 100.00 lakh (at 1983 prices) for sewerage sludge treatment at Vadodara, is envisaged in coordination with Vadodara Municipal Corporation and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Bombay. 1/3rd of the capital cost and 1/5th of the O. & M. cost is to be borne by State Government for five years. The civil works of the project are on hand and equipments are also being received. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakh is made during 1987-88 towards capital share of State Government.

Desalination

9.4.2.11. There is a problem of salinity ingress in some parts of the State including coastal areas of Savarashtra, Rann of Kachchh and Surendranagar District. 5 desalination plants have been installed and other 17 plants are under various stages of installation under R. & D. and Scarcity programme. Recently few firms like BHEL, Hyderabad Alwyn Pumps, Madras have acquired the technical know-how from established research centres like CMCRI, Bhavnagar and BARC, Bombay respectively. It is proposed to procure one plant each from both these firms for techno-economic comparison with other plants for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Training

9.4.2.12. Training is an essential input for proper operation, maintenance and repairs of water supply, sewerage and sanitation schemes. Lack of trained personnel has resulted in short-comings in

services and frequent break-downs and failures of pipe systems, motors, boring equipment etc. in a number of cases, particularly in rural water supply schemes which are situated in remote and interior places far away from the cities. The need for training of lower level personnel such as pump operators, pipeline fitters, valvemen, engine drivers, electricians, wiremen, etc, is therefore, acutely felt. A central training institute to cater to the needs of GSWSB, Panchayats, municipalities, etc, is contemplated to be set up at Gandhinagar under the IDA Assisted Project. The total cost of this project is Rs. 147.00 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 40.56 lakhs is incurred upto March, 1986 and an expenditure of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is envisaged during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 53.60 lakh is made for Institute building and equipments during the year 1987-88. This will enable almost completion of civil works of the buildings and purchase of equipment etc. By the time the Institute Building gets ready, it is proposed to start conducting training Classes in hired premises through skeleton staff. Provision of Rs. 2.40 lakh is made during 1987-88 for the purpose. Thus total provision for training component is kept Rs. 56.00 lakh.

Thus, the total provision made for R. & D. during 1987-88 is as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Research and Development

P.H.E. Laboratory	5.00
Radiation Technology	20.00
Desalination	5.00
Training	56.00
Total..	86.00

Urban Sanitation

9.4.2.13. In all, there are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 25 towns including Corporations have been covered with underground drainage schemes by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. One more town was covered during 1985-86. Target for 1986-87 is to cover 4 towns. Urban underground drainage schemes of non-Corporation towns are taken up on "As & When" basis. For this, the local bodies are initially required to deposit funds with GWSSB and grant-in-aid is given on the basis of actual expenditure incurred as per availability of funds. The scale of grant-in-aid varies from 35% to 60% depending upon the population of the town. If the Local body cannot deposit funds from its own resources, then the GWSSB helps the local bodies in securing LIC loan under Government guarantee.

For low cost sanitation, financing pattern is as under :—

- (i) 50% subsidy
- (ii) 30% loan to local bodies (Not to be borne by beneficiaries)
- (iii) 20% from beneficiaries

9.4.2.14. There are 48 Non-IDA urban drainage schemes of "As and When" under implementation at various stages. There is a backlog of Rs. 640.00 lakh of grant-in-aid in respect of these schemes. On account of this huge backlog, it has been decided not to take up any new scheme under "As and when" for 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 350.00 lakh under Non-IDA for giving grant-in-aid to schemes at an advanced stage is made for 1987-88. The provision of GIA for IDA assisted urban drainage scheme during 1987-88 is kept at Rs. 258.00 lakh.

9.4.2.15. The outlay provided for both Non-IDA and IDA schemes under urban sanitation during 1987-88 is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1987-88		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Grant-in-aid				
	Underground drainage schemes	350.00	258.00	608.00
	Low cost Sanitation Schemes	—	57.00	57.00

1	2	3	4	5
2. Government loan				
	For IDA Projects (excluding low cost sanitation schemes)	—	283.00	283.00
	Anand ..	8.00		
	Nandiad ..	10.00		
	Savarkundla	25.00		
	Rajkot	120.00		
	A. M. C.	120.00		
		<u>283.00</u>		
	Low cost sanitation Scheme	..	20.00	20.00
3. LIC loan.				
		708.00	..	308.00
4. Market borrowings				
		..	750.00	750.00
	A. M. C.	375.00		
	R. M. C.	375.00		
		<u>750.00</u>		
		TOTAL	658.00	1368.00
			2026.00	

9.4.2.16. During 1987-88, additional 5 towns are targetted to be covered subject to payment of required contribution by the local bodies.

Rural Sanitation

9.4.2.17. Very little progress has been made so far in the field of rural sanitation. Due to weak financial position of smaller local bodies, they cannot afford to take up underground drainage schemes. Also LIC does not grant loans to small Panchayats and hence it is necessary to provide for Government loan to complete such schemes. Two rural underground drainage schemes and one open surface drainage scheme costing Rs. 67.38 lakh are in progress. The provision for grant-in-aid and loan for these schemes is made as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1987-88
1.	Grant-in-aid	
	For "As and When" Schemes	5.00
2.	Government loan	
	For "As when Schemes"	2.00
	Total	<u>7.00</u>

9.4.2.18. One scheme is targetted to be completed during 1987-88.

Urban Water Supply

9.4.2.19. There are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 181 towns have been covered with water supply facilities by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. 1 new and 1 augmentation scheme have been completed during 1985-86. Target for 1986-87 is 8 new and 5 augmentation schemes. In all 61 water supply schemes under Non-IDA category are on hand.

9.4.2.20. There is a backlog of grant-in-aid of Rs. 561.00 lakh. These schemes are taken up on "As and When" basis. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is provided for grant-in-aid for these schemes. 3 new and 10 augmentation schemes are envisaged to be completed subject to payment of required contribution by the Local Bodies. For IDA assisted water supply schemes, a provision of Rs. 256.00 lakh is made as per the break up given below :—

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sr. No.	Name of Town	Outlay for 1987-88
1	2	3
1.	Anand	—
2.	Nadiad	53.00
3.	Jamnagar	88.00
4.	Bhavnagar	60.00
5.	Godhra	55.00
	TOTAL	256.00

9.4.2.21. Head works of Porbandar, Dwarka, Kandla and Godhra are owned by Government and maintained by GWSSB. Works of capital nature like augmentation of source, replacement of pipelines are often required to be undertaken in respect of those schemes for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Water Supply project for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

9.4.2.22. The project costing Rs. 31.00 crore for augmenting water supply of Ahmedabad city has been taken up by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The funding of the project is to be done as under :—

Rs. 12.00 crore	State Government
Rs. 9.00 crore	L. I. C.
Rs. 10.00 crore	A.M.C.'s own resources
Rs. 31.00 crore	

9.4.2.23. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made during 1987-88 for Government loan to A. M. C. for this project.

Water Supply Scheme for Rajkot Based on Bhadar Dam

9.4.2.24. Rajkot town having a population of about 5 lakh has been experiencing acute water supply problem every now and then. The Rajkot Municipal Corporation, therefore, intends to take

up a scheme costing Rs. 31.50 crores to bring 45 mld water from Bhadar dam situated at about 62 kms. from Rajkot. Funding arrangement would be as under:—

L. I. C. loan	Rs. 1040 lakh
M. B. L.	Rs. 1040 lakh
State loan	Rs. 260 lakh
Contribution from R. M. C.	Rs. 810 lakh

TOTAL Rs. 3150 lakh

9.4.2.5. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as Government loan for this project during 1987-88.

9.4.2.26. Thus, the outlay provided for urban water supply is Rs. 1833.00 lakh as detailed below:
(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1987-88		
		Non IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grant-in-aid—"As and When" schemes	250.00	256.00	506.00
2.	LIC loans	700.00	..	700.00
3.	Government Water Supply Scheme	15.00	..	15.00
4.	MBL for corporation towns (RMC-Bhadar Scheme Rs. 200 lakh)	380.00	112.00	492.00
5.	Government loan			
	(i) for A. M. C.	10.00	..	10.00
	(ii) For R. M. C.	10.00	..	10.00
	(iii) For IDA Project	..	100.00	100.00
		<u>1365.00</u>	<u>468.00</u>	<u>1833.00</u>
	Nadiad ..	15		
	Bhavnagar ..	40		
	Godhra	45		
		<u>100</u>		

Minimum Need Programme

(A) Rural Water Supply (GIA)

9.4.2.27. The water supply schemes of villages other than "No Source" villages are taken up on "As and when" basis. According to the procedure, the local body has to first deposit the amount and grant-in-aid as per availability of funds is released on the basis of expenditure incurred. 57 schemes are on going. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 722.00 lakh. There is a backlog of Rs. 60.00 lakh in payment of grant-in-aid for these schemes. LIC does not advance loans for small rural

schemes. It is proposed to provide for Rs. 20.00 lakh as grant-in-aid and Rs. 15.00 lakh as Government loan during 1987-88 as under :-

	(Rs. in lakh)
	1987-88
Government loan	15.00
Grant-in-aid	20.00
	35.00

9.4.2.28 It is targetted to cover 5 villages during 1987-88 subject to payment of required contribution by the local bodies.

(B) Rural Water Supply (MNP)

9.4.2.29. The supply of safe drinking water to "No Source" villages is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programmes in the Water Supply and Sewerage Sector and is also included in the New 20 Point Programme and under the Minimum Need Programme. Most of the areas of the State depend for their water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi-arid which do not get adequate rainfall. Only few rivers in the State are perennial. The State has a long coastline of about 1600 kms. and the areas bordering the coastline are experiencing problem of salinity. Some areas in Anreli district of the State have high fluoride content in ground water which is detrimental to health. Some areas of the State are affected by guinea worm disease. Sub-soil water levels are going deeper every year aggravating the water problem.

9.4.2.30. There are 18,114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 census. Of these, 9038 villages were identified as "No Source" villages in 1980. Out of these 3,720 villages were covered by the end of Fifth Plan, 4492 villages have been covered during the Sixth Plan, thus covering 8,212 villages by the end of the Sixth Plan. Besides, 5,250 villages /hamlets have further been identified after 1980 upto March, 1985, eligible under the "No Source" category and need to be covered. Out of these villages, 1,165 are covered by the end of Sixth Plan leaving 4,085 villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan. Thus, 4,911 villages (826+4085) remain to be covered after Sixth Plan as identified in the "No Source" category upto March, 1985. During 1985-86, 1012 villages have been covered while it is targetted to cover 1000 villages under MNP and ARP combined during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1120.00 lakh for Rural Water Supply under MNP is provided during 1987-88. In addition Rs. 65.00 lakh are provided for Rural "As and when" and rehabilitation of rural schemes making total provision under MNP to be Rs. 1186.00 lakh. It is expected that equal amount of Rs. 1185.00 lakh will be coming as Central assistance under ARP. Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board has taken over maintenance of all regional rural water supply schemes in the state as per the policy of State Government. 129 schemes covering about 1210 villages are being maintained and more and more new schemes are taken over for maintenance every year. As per the decision of Govt. of India, upto 10 percent provision under MNP is permissible to be utilised for maintenance of rural schemes. Accordingly Rs. 100.00 lakh are provided from out of MNP provision to be utilised for maintenance of rural schemes during 1987-88.

The broad break up of funds under MNP and ARP and the target set is indicated below. It is targetted to cover 800 villages during 1987-88.

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1987-88	Target (Villages)		Remarks
			New	Augmentation	
			4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. On going Schemes					
(i)	MNP-IDA	450.00	100.00	107.00	..
(ii)	MNP Non-IDA Piped Schemes	900.00	225.00	..	..
B. Partially completed schemes					
	Individual	305.00	..	..	There will be no extra coverage as W.S. has already been started on temporary basis in these cases.
	Regional				

1	2	3	4	5	6
C. New Schemes					
	(i) Hand pumps	225.00	375.00	..	
	(ii) Simple wells	30.00	100.00	..	
	<i>(iii) Regional Schemes</i>				
	(a) Mahardad w.s.s. Dist. Dangs 5 villages	15.00	..	..
	(b) Kodmal w.s.s. Dist. Dangs 5 villages	15.00	..	..
	(c) Floride suspected villages of Mahesana Dist.	50.00	..	..
	(d) Special Component Plan	150.00	..	..	Water Supply facilities to Harijanvas in Non-'No Source' villages is provided under Component Plan & hence coverage of 'No Source' villages will be practically "Nil" from this provision.
	(e) Maintenance of rural schemes	100.00	..	..
		2240.00	800.00	107.00	

(C) Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes

9.4.2.31. Maintenance of regional rural water supply schemes is to be done by GWSSB. Accordingly, 129 schemes covering 1210 villages are presently being maintained by GWSSB. Some of these schemes were executed long back and hence in many cases improvements, rectification, augmentation have become necessary. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided during 1987-88 for rehabilitation of these schemes.

Construction of Office Building for Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

9.4.2.3 . The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed in the year 1979. Presently the office of the Board as well as its circles, divisions and sub-divisions are accommodated in the rented premises for which the Board has to pay heavy rental charges. In the long run, it would be economical to have its own office building and its sub-offices. There is a provision of the Rs. 40.00 lakh during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. Rs 40.00 lakh is provided for taking up construction work of the building during 1987-88.

Residential Accommodation for the Staff of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

9.4.2.33. The activities of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board are expanding and extending to talukas and villages where the housing accommodation for residential purpose is not adequate and satisfactory. Unless the staff members are provided with suitable residential accommodation their application to work and performance is not likely to be as desirable as it should be. It is, therefore, proposed to provide to the staff residential accommodation. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided during 1987-88 for the purpose.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN, 1978-88

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme with code number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	Outlay 1987-88	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	WSS-1 Survey & Investigation (6800100)	6.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	..
2	WSS-2 Research & Development (6800200)					
	(i) PHE-Laboratory	10.00		5.00	5.00	5.00
	(ii) Radiation Technology	10.00		2.00	20.00	20.00
	(iii) Desalination	10.00	} 36.98	3.00	5.00	5.00
	(iv) Defluoridation	10.00		2.00	..	..
	(v) Biogas Plants	10.00		2.00	..	..
	(vi) Establishment of Training Institute	70.00 } (70.00)			30.00 (30.00)	56.00 (56.00)	56.00
		120.00 (70.00)	36.98	44.00 (30.00)	86.00 (56.00)	86.00
5	WSS-5 Urban Water Supply					
	(i) Govt. Schemes (6815100)	200.00		25.00	15.00	15.00
	(ii) G.I.A. (6815200)	680.00 (280.00)		200.00 (120.00)	506.00 (256.00)	..
	(iii) L.I.C. Loan (6825600)	1090.00		432.00	700.00	700.00
	(iv) M.B.L. (6825500) For Corporations	890.00		220.00	492.00 112.00	492.00
	(v) Government Loan					
	A.M.C. (6815300)	50.00		40.00	10.00	10.00
	R.M.C. (6815300)	175.00	} 946.28	20.00	10.00	10.00
	IDA Project (6815300)	910.00 } (910.00)			200.00 (200.00)	100.00 (100.00)
		3995.00 (1190.00)	946.28	1137.00 (320.00)	1833.00 (468.00)	1327.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	WSS-6 Rural Water Supply (MNP.) As & When Schemes					
	Govt. Loan (6820100)	10.00	71.41	5.00	15.00	15.00
	G.I.A. (6820200)	50.00		10.00	20.00	20.00
7	WSS-7 Rural Water Supply (MNP)	6233.00 (1233.00)	1619.12	1090.00 (490.00)	1120.00 (450.00)	1120.00
	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Scheme (6825300)	120.00		30.00	30.00	30.00
	Water Supply Scheme (6825300)	6413.00 (1233.00)	1619.12 + 71.41	1135.00 (490.00)	1185.00 450.00)	1185.00
			1690.53			
3	WSS-3 Urban Sanitation :					
	(i) G.I.A.					
	(a) Under Ground Drainage Schemes (6805100)	1070.00 (575.00)		127.00 (95.00)	608.00 (258.00)	..
	(b) Low cost Sanitation (6805200)	252.00 (192.00)		45.00 (40.00)	57.00 (57.00)	..
	(c) Conversion of latrins (6805600)	5.00		1.00	..	..
	(ii) Government Loan to :					
	(a) IDA Project (6805400)	1560.00 (1560.00)		400.00 (400.00)	283.00 (283.00)	283.00
	(b) Low cost Sanitation (6805500)	160.00 (115.00)	1024.87	35.00 (30.00)	20.00 (20.00)	20.00
	(c) Conversion of latrines (6805600)	5.00		1.00	..	..
	(iii) LIC. loan (6825600)	1350.00		484.00	308.00	308.00
	(i) M.L.B.L. (6825500)	1780.00 (1060.00)		909.00 (769.00)	750.00 (750.00)	750.00
		6182.00 (3502.00)	1024.87	2002.00 (1334.00)	2026.00 (1368.00)	1361.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	WSS-4 Rural Sanitation G.I.A. to					
	(i) As & When Schemes (6810100)	10.00		2.00	5.00	..
	(ii) Low cost Sanitation (6810200)	30.00		5.00	..	..
	Govt. Loan to :—					
	(i) As & when Scheme (6810300)	10.00	} 10.12	2.00	2.00	2.00
	(ii) Low cost Sanitation (6810400)	20.00		5.00	..	..
		70.00	10.12	14.00	7.00	2.00
9	WSS-9 Construction of office Building (6825400)	50.00	..	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	WSS-10 Construction of Staff Quarters (6825400)	20.00	..	16.00	20.00	20.00
	(i) Government loan (IDA)	..	..	..	..	..
	M.B.L.	..	1205.00	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	16866.00 (5995.00)	4915.78	4390.00 (2174.00)	5200.00 (2342.00)	4021.00

Note:—Figures in brackets indicate IDA component.

9.5. HOUSING

9.5.1. Introduction

9.5.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, next only to drinking water, food, and clothing. Housing has become problematic due to the growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Shortage of housing is on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in house building activity. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

9.5.1.2. Besides generating direct and indirect employment on a massive scale, housing also generates demand for goods and materials produced and manufactured by village and small scale industries and organised industries. Moreover, decent working conditions keep down death and mortality rates, check epidemics, and help in increasing labour productivity.

9.5.1.3. According to the 1981 census 17.8% of the urban population lives in slums. According to 1971 census data there were 55.29 lakh occupied residential houses in the State, of which 18.54 lakh constituting 33.5% were in urban areas. In 1981, there were 56.69 lakh households of which 19.00 lakh were in urban areas. The information also revealed that 52.3% of the households in urban areas live in one room accounting for 45.6% of the urban population. Further 29.4% of the households in urban areas live in two rooms constituting 29.7% of the urban population. Thus 81.7% of the urban population lives in houses with two rooms or less. Besides it also revealed that 58% of the urban population was living in rented accommodation. The average households size in urban areas works out to 5.58. The housing deficit works out to 3800 units per year. The 1981 census showed that 234.80 lakh people in rural areas *i. e.* 40.30 lakh families live in 35.51 lakh houses. In addition to an outright shortage of 4.88 lakh houses at least 7 percent of the houses fall below the accepted standards of habitation.

9.5.1.4. Various housing schemes are being implemented as a part of the State Plan. The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are undertaking housing activities in urban areas. Similarly Gujarat Rural Housing Board is undertaking housing activities in rural areas. Police and Jail housing as well as House Building Advance to Government employees contribute towards mitigating housing problem.

9.5.2. Programme for 1987--88

9.5.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 2900.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987--88; broad breakup of which is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Programme	Outlay 1987-88
1. Urban Housing	306.00
2. Rural Housing	1554.00
3. Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings.	555.00
4. Police and Jail Housing	354.00
5. H. B. A. to Government Employees	131.00
	2900.00

Urban Housing

9.5.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 306.00 lakh is provided for Urban Housing during the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the following programmes :-

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the scheme.	Outlay 1987-88
Economically Weaker section Housing	70.00
Low Income Group housing	50.00
Slum Improvement and Upgradation	4.00
Seed Capital to the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board for EWS Housing	82.00
World Bank aided project	100.00
	<hr/> 306.00

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme (Urban-A).

9.5.2.3 The people having a monthly income upto Rs. 700/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 15,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for various categories of people :-

- (a) 10% for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (b) 10% for the communities declared socially and economically backward.
- (c) 10% for defence personnel.
- (d) 3% for the blind and physically handicapped.

9.5.2.4. During 1985-86, the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have constructed 866 and 1191 tenements respectively and during the year 1986-87, 800 and 2200 tenements are likely to be constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively. An outlay of Rs. 152.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88; of which Rs. 70.00 lakh and Rs. 82.00 lakh are proposed to be given to Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively. No targets for 1987-88 have been fixed so far.

Low income group housing scheme (Urban-B).

9.5.2.5. The people having monthly income upto Rs. 701 to 1500/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban-B category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 30,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for the scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved on the same pattern adopted for the Scheme of EWS Housing-Urban-A.

9.5.2.6. During the year 1985-86, The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board constructed 4800 and 1082 tenements respectively and during the year 1986-87, 2000 tenements are likely to be constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 for the Gujarat Housing Board. No target is fixed so far for 1987-88.

Slum Improvement and Upgradation :

9.5.2.7. Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and shortage of low-cost land for housing in accessible areas are the causes of the proliferation of slums in big cities. The living environment of slum areas and living units are substandard. Urban slum dwellers are enabled to improve the same through following forms of assistance :

- (i) Subsidy of Rs. 1000 to 2000 on sliding scale, to individuals.
- (ii) The remaining amount, would be met by the beneficiary or would be tied up with the Financial Institutions like HUDCO, Nationalised Banks etc.

9.5.2.8. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

World Bank aided Urban Projects :

9.5.2.9. The Government of Gujarat has since decided to avail the assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The schemes of Area Development, T. P. schemes and slum upgradation schemes are covered under Urban Housing Sector. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan, in Housing Sector. During the year 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 56 lakh has been incurred and a provision of Rs. 41 lakh has been made for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Rural Housing

9.5.2.10. An outlay of Rs. 1554.00 lakh is provided for Rural Housing programme for 1987-88.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.5.2.11. Two schemes namely Housesites for landless labourers and assistance for construction of houses on the Housesites allotted have been covered under Minimum Needs Programme. These schemes are also covered in the Revised 20 Point programme.

Housesites for Landless Labourers.

9.5.2.12. The scheme, firstly introduced during the year 1972-73 in the Central Sector, envisages to provide land admeasuring 100 sq. yards to every landless labourer who has no land of his own and maintaining his livelihood through manual labour including rural craftsman in order of priority to SC, ST and others. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which beneficiary may build hut or small dwelling. The land for housesites is proposed to be provided from surplus or waste land. However, the scheme envisages to provide land by acquiring from appropriate sources including private land. In case of the shortage of available land, land admeasuring minimum upto 50 sq. yards are also being given to beneficiary.

9.5.2.13. The scheme also provides Rs. 150/- per plot as a subsidy towards the development of the plot including levelling, fencing, a masonry wall for group of houses, approach roads, street light etc. An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan with a target of providing 2,06,666 housesites to the beneficiaries. During 1985-86 as against the target of 16,000, 31,198 housesites were allotted to the beneficiaries and target for 1986-87 is to allot 33,000 housesites. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 with a target of allotting housesites to 35,000 beneficiaries.

Assistance for construction of Houses on the Housesites allotted.

9.5.2.14. Under the scheme of providing housesites to the Landless Labourers introduced during 1972-73, the beneficiaries were not in a position to construct the houses on their own and hence the scheme for providing the financial assistance was introduced with effect from 2nd October, 1976. The financial pattern of assistance has since undergone many changes in view of the willingness on the part of State Government for providing a small but pucca house and thereby causing a change in the pattern of design and also due to hike in the cost of construction material. Following is the revised pattern of assistance for a house costing Rs. 6,000/- :

<i>Details</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. State Government subsidy	1,750
2. State Government Loan	750
3. HUDCO/Bank Loan	3,000
4. District Panchayat contribution	250
5. Beneficiaries contribution (in kind or cash)	250
	<hr/>
	6,000

9.5.2.15. An outlay of Rs. 6,140 lakh has been provided during the Seventh Plan, with a target of constructing 3,07,000 houses. An expenditure of Rs. 487.89 lakh was incurred during 1985-86 and 37,484 houses were constructed. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakh has been provided for 1986-87 with a target of constructing 39,500 houses. An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakh has been provided during 1987-88 with a target of constructing 44,000 houses.

Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses.

9.5.2.16. There are large number of Houses/Huts existing in the rural areas requiring improvement in ventilation facilities and smokeless chullas. Such closely covered dark houses with smoke nuisance poses a threat to the health due to murky atmosphere of the rural inhabitants. Thus, in view of dire necessity for improvement of the houses in the rural areas this scheme was introduced during 1978-79. The scheme provides for installation of ventilators and smokeless chullas. The assistance is limited to Rs. 50/- in case of ventilators and Rs. 100/- in case of smokeless chullas depending upon the SC, STs, and others belonging to a group of Socially and Economically backward classes whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,400/- per annum get Rs. 25/- and Rs. 50/- respectively for ventilators and smokeless chullas.

9.5.2.17. An outlay of Rs. 163 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakh was spent and 13,097 ventilators and 6068 smokeless chullas were provided and during 1983-87, because of drought and rainy season, no remarkable progress has been made till the end of June 1986. Since the inception of the scheme till the end of June 1986, 1,24,687 ventilators and 88,285 smokeless chullas have been provided to the beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakh has been provided for 1987-88.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

9.5.2.18. The low income group scheme covers people whose monthly income is within Rs.600. Generally Rs. 20,000/- per unit scheme is in practice in which Rs. 15,300 is loan from State Government and Rs. 4,700/- is beneficiaries' share. During 1985-86, an expenditure of Rs. 65 lakh was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakh has been provided for in 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 76.50 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 with a target to construct 500 houses.

Economically Weaker Section Scheme.

9.5.2.19. HUDCO has introduced a rural housing finance scheme under which 50% loan assistance of the total cost of the house i.e. Rs. 6,000/- is available from HUDCO for economically weaker section (Income less than Rs. 350/- p.m.). For this scheme Government has decided to provide loan assistance of Rs. 1,500/- per house and Rs. 1,000/- is received from Social Welfare Department as subsidy. Remaining expenditure of house and land would be borne by beneficiary.

9.5.2.20. HUDCO has revised this norm of Economically Weaker Section Scheme and cost of the house has been raised from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- and the sharing components are as under :—

(a) HUDCO Loan	Rs. 5,000/-
(b) State Government Loan	Rs. 3,500/-
(c) Loan from Social Welfare Department	Rs. 1,500/-
(d) Beneficiary Share	Rs. 1,000/-

The proposal regarding revised norms is under consideration of Government.

Rs. 10,000/-

9.5.2.21. During 1985-86, 4,336 houses were constructed and the target for 1986-87 is to construct 5,000 houses. During 1987-88, it is proposed to construct 5,000 houses for which an outlay of Rs. 155 lakh has been provided.

Loans to Farmers for construction of Houses

9.5.2.22. The scheme envisages financial assistance to farmers other than landless labourers for construction of modest dwelling. Under this scheme it is proposed to give loan limited to the ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- to the farmers through District Panchayats. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh was spent during 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88.

Loans to Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation

9.5.2.23. The Gujarat Government has decided to establish the Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation with a view to give impetus to the housing activities in rural areas and to financing the rural housing. It is proposed to provide a loan of Rs. 2 Crores payable in three instalments spread over from 1986-87 to 1988-89. The first instalment of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed to be released in 1987 for which necessary provision is proposed by way of supplementary demand in the current financial year. The loan shall bear an interest of 5% per annum. The initial period of 3 years shall be interest free. After three years the rate of interest would be linked with the dividend declared, the minimum being 5% per annum. Repayment of the principal will begin in the 11th year and will be completed in 5 years. Thus the period of loan will be 15 years with a moratorium of 10 years on principal interest/dividend being payable after 3 years as prescribed and repayment period of 5 years after the moratorium. The second instalment of loan of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is to be released in 1987-88 and therefore an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the pu pose.

Government Residential and Administrative Buildings

Residential Buildings

9.5.2.24. The programme for construction of residential quarters for government servants had been taken up right from the year 1970-71 when the requirement of about 29000 quarters at District Head Quarters and 12000 quarters at Taluka Head Quarters was assessed. Initially from 1971-72 to 1974-75, good number of quarters could be taken up for construction but thereafter the pace of construction slowed down on account of steep rise in prices of building materials and increase in wages of labour. Totally 6577 units could be completed during the Sixth Plan period.

9.5.2.25. According to the data recently collected as regards requirement of residential quarters, as on 1st April 1985, 25074 employees are on waiting list at various District and Taluka Head Quarters. Out of total demand of 25074 units, required at District and Taluka Head Quarters, 4592 units were included in the budget of 1985-86. Out of these, work of 2933 units was in progress. During the year 1986-87, around 1300 residential units are likely to be completed out of 2933 units in progress. Special programme for construction of 1734 quarters at District Head Quarters and 294 quarters at taluka head quarters had been sanctioned during the year 1984-85. From this about 400 quarters are likely to be completed. Hostel for officers on transfer at Ahmedabad at the total estimated cost of Rs. 16.13 crore, and special programme work of 918 quarters have already been commenced and the balance will have to be taken up on hand.

Programme for 1987-88 (Residential Building)

9.5.2.26. There shall be a heavy spillover liability of Rs. 9.41 crore as on 31st March, 1987. Out of this, the spillover liability of on going works is Rs. 6.04 crore. during the year 1987-88, it is proposed to complete as many quarters as possible which are in advanced stage of progress both under the normal plan and tribal area Sub-plan programme. An outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs is provided during 1987-88.

Administrative Buildings

9.5.2.27. From 1st April 1963 the Government of Gujarat introduced the Panchayati Raj system at district and taluka level. There was no proper facility for office accommodation at many of the District and Taluka Head Quarters. Many of the new offices are housed in private premises, paying a very high rent. Government has, therefore, taken up a programme for construction of Multi-storied Buildings to provide adequate space within the land available, for better facilities to the public as well as Government servants. So far, office buildings are constructed at following places :—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Ahmedabad | M. S. Building, Lal Darwaja,
Sales Tax Offices,
Labour, Employment and Training
Centre (Sardar Bhavan)
R.T.O. Office. |
| 2. Vadodara | M. S. Building and Narmada Bhavan. |
| 3. Surat | M. S. Building for Central Offices. |
| 4. Rajkot | M. S. Building.
Treasury Office
R.T.O. Office. |
| 5. Palanpur | District Office Building. |
| 6. Valsad | District Office Building. |
| 7. Bhavnagar | R. T. O. Office. |
| 8. Jamnagar | Treasury Office. |

9.5.2.28. The works of Judicial complex at Ahmedabad, Multistoried building at Bhavnagar and District Court Building at Surat are in progress.

9.5.2.29. As on on 31st March, 1987, the spill-over liabilities of the works of Sixth Five Year Plan under this programme works out to be Rs. 18.96 crore out of which the spillover liability of ongoing works is Rs. 5.70 crore. An outlay of Rs. 280 lakh is provided for the works for the year 1987-88, out of which Rs. 20 lakhs are for works in tribal areas.

9.5.2.30. Thus, in all an outlay of Rs. 555.00 lakh is provided for Government Residential and Administrative Buildings for Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Police Housing

9.5.2.31. The housing needs for the police personnel are to be viewed in a different context from the needs of houses for the other Government servants. The police personnel have been given duties to maintain law and order and as such their services are required round the clock to deal with problems calling urgent attention. As such a provision was made in B.C.S.R. to provide rent free accommodation to the police personnel upto the rank of Police Inspector and that too at one place as far as possible. If all policemen are housed at one or two places, they can be collected together immediately in case of disturbances.

9.5.2.32 The details of the sanctioned strength and the quarters constructed as on 1st April 1986 are as under:-

Category	Sanctioned strength as on 1-1-85	No. of Quarters allotted	No. of Quarters to be constructed	No. of quarters under construction	No. of quarters yet to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Inspectors	597	276	321	7	314
P.S.Is.	2576	1038	1538	73	1465
Constabulary	55385	30931	24454	3383	21071
Total ..	58558	32245	26313	3463	22850

9.5.2.33. An outlay of Rs. 244 lakh (excluding repayment of HUDCO loan) has been provided for 1987-88. Of this Rs. 150 lakhs are for works in progress and Rs. 94 lakhs are for new works of residential quarters for Police.

Police Housing Scheme by HUDCO Loan

9.5.2.34. 1,260 quarters have been completed at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat and the same have been handed over. At present construction work of 240 quarters is in progress at Bharuch, Himatnagar and Bhavnagar. Plans and estimates, maps etc. for 144 quarters to be constructed at Godhara and Bhuj have been submitted to HUDCO, New Delhi for their approval. Plans and estimates of 1,398 quarters (extension of already executed scheme) to be built at several places in Gujarat will be prepared and submitted to HUDCO.

9.5.2.35. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for HUDCO schemes including Rs. 58 lakh for repayment of loan and interest.

Jail Housing

9.5.2.36. The Jail Employees are required to reside in the Jail premises and therefore they are provided with rent free quarters on the jail premises. But due to insufficient number of quarters available, some of the employees have to stay out side the jail premises. The timing of the Jail Offices are morning and afternoon hours. Hence, it becomes inconvenient for such employees to attend the office twice a day. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the remaining staff members with residential accommodation on the jail premises. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is provided for Jail Housing Scheme, with a target to construct 20 quarters.

House Building Advance to Government Employees

9.5.2.37. There is a large demand from the Government and the Panchayat employees including primary teachers for purchase/construction of houses for which house building advance is being sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 131.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88
Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with code number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	1985-86 Expenditure	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Urban Housing						
1.	HSG-1 EWS Housing Scheme (6900100)	1200.00	144.00	110.00	70.00	70.00
2.	HSG-2 LIG Housing Scheme (6900200)	800.00	132.00	75.00	50.00	50.00
3.	HSG-3 Site and Service (3300300)	200.00	16.00	17.00	..	..
4.	HSG-4 Slum Improvement and Upgradation (6900400)	55.00	..	4.00	4.00	..
5.	HSG-5 Seed Capital to Gujarat Slum clearance Board for EWS Housing (6900500)	200.00	90.00	20.00	82.00	82.00
6.	HSG-6 World Bank aided Housing Projects (6900600)	700.00	56.00	41.00	100.00	100.00
Total : (Urban) - I		3155.00	438.00	267.00	306.00	302.00
II. Rural Housing						
7.	HSG-7 Housing sites for landless labourers (MNP) (6905761)	310.00	17.00	50.00	65.00	..
8.	HSG-8 Assistance for construction of houses on the houselots allotted to landless labourers (6905261)	6140.00	487.89	800.00	1100.00	330.00
9.	HSG-9 Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses (6905300)	163.00	6.50	13.00	30.00	..
10.	HSG-10 Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme (6905100)	634.00	65.00	70.00	76.50	76.50
11.	HSG-11 Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation (6905400)	636.00	65.00	75.00	155.00	155.00
12.	HSG-12 Loans to farmers for construction of Houses (6905571)	125.00	8.00	15.00	27.50	27.50
13.	ADJ-Loans to Rural Housing Finance Corporation.	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Total : (Rural) - II		8008.00	649.39	1023.00	1554.00	689.00
III. Government Residential Buildings						
14.	HSG-13 Government Residential Quarters (6910100) and Government Administrative Buildings (6910200)	1735.00 1602.00	781.10	178.00 165.00	275.00 280.00	275.00 280.00
Total—III		3337.00	781.10	343.00	555.00	555.00
IV. Police and Jail Housing						
15.	HSG-14 Police Housing (6915100)	1305.00	350.39	209.00	344.00	344.00
16.	HSG-15 Jail Housing ((6915200)	30.00	8.97	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total—IV		1335.00	359.36	219.00	354.00	354.00
V. Loans to Government employees for House Building						
17.	HSG-16 Loans to Government employees for House Building (6720171)	607.00	394.00	81.00	131.00	131.00
Total—V		607.00	394.00	81.00	131.00	131.00
GRAND TOTAL : (I+ II+ III+ IV+ V)		16442.00	2621.85	1933.00	2900.00	2031.00

9.6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.6.1. Trends in Urbanisation

9.6.1.1. According to 1981 Census, the population of Gujarat was 3.41 crore, of which 2.35 crore persons resided in the rural areas and 1.06 crore persons in the urban areas. Thus, the proportion of Urban population in Gujarat State is 31.10 percent. The urban population of Gujarat increased in the last eight decades from 2.03 million in 1901 to 10.6 million in 1981. Since 1961 it has doubled from 5.32 million to 10.6 million.

9.6.1.2. Gujarat is one of the highly urbanised States in the Country and ranks third among the States of India after Maharashtra (35.03%) and Tamilnadu (32.95%). The rapid urbanisation and changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilized in time, will bring even haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the very quality of life of urban dwellers. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life.

9.6.2. Review of Progress

9.6.2.1. During the Seventh Plan period, the activities and programmes under Urban Development sub-Sector comprises of (1) Town and Regional Planning, (2) Urban Development Programme, (3) Financial Assistance to local bodies, (4) Minimum Needs Programme (5) World Bank aided Urban projects and (6) New Schemes.

9.6.2.2. The scheme of Environmental Improvement of slums was taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme by the Government for the first time in the year 1972-73. In order to provide basic minimum services, the scheme of environmental improvement has been introduced. A subsidy of Rs. 250 per capita is given to local bodies for providing basic amenities and services like water supply, drainage, sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc., in slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for the next 10 years.

9.6.2.3. From December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Urban Development and Area Development Authorities. Priority is to be given to the slums located on Government or Municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly scavengers. In view of the amendment made in the Land Acquisition Act, in 1981, 13 projects of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation located on private land have been taken up for improvement. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, 40 cities have been covered benefiting 356163 slum dwellers.

9.6.2.4. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided with a target to cover 2 lakh beneficiaries. During 1985-86, 45590 beneficiaries were covered and the target for 1986-87 is to cover 12000 population.

9.6.3. Programme for Annual Plan, 1987-88

9.6.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan, 1987-88, for various Urban Development programmes. The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

Name of the Minor head	(Rs. in lakh)
	1987-88 Outlay
1. Town and Regional Planning	99.00
2. Urban Development Programme	110.00
3. Financial Assistance to Local bodies	278.00
4. Minimum Needs Programme (E.I.S.)	70.00
5. World Bank Aided Urban Projects	618.00
6. New Schemes	25.00
Total ..	1200.00

Town and Regional Planning

Preparation of Regional Plans and creation of PPM Cell

9.6.3.2. Regional planning is necessary not only to prevent sporadic and unhealthy urban expansion but also to arrest deterioration of rural environment and to secure balanced growth of industry and agriculture, to achieve better utilisation of human and physical resources and more desirable pattern of agro-industrial and rural urban relationship.

9.6.3.3. During the year 1987-88, works of Regional Plan for South Gujarat Region, additions and alterations in Departmental Manual as and when required, standardisation of Urban Parameters, Urban Management and Administration, study of Implementation practices in different States will be taken up. It is also proposed to work for Urban poor and Urban policy aspects as per the need. A new cell for publications of D.P./T.P. materials is also proposed during the Annual Plan, 1987-88. It is also proposed to complete the Part II of the report of South Gujarat Regional Planning. This report will include urban settlement pattern, distribution and growth of rural settlement, Development perspective etc. An outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 of which Rs. 4.00 lakh is for Special Cell created in Sachivalaya for the work of World Bank Project.

Preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning Scheme

9.6.3.4. Within the frame work of Regional plan the development plan emphasises all aspects of the physical planning such as designation of land use, proposals of traffic and transportation system, reservation of land for public purposes such as schools, gardens, play grounds and shopping centres, etc. It is proposed to take up the work of 10 development plans viz. Khedbrahama, Dharmaj(R), Anklav, Por, Amod, Bardoli(R), Muli, Morbi(R), Mangrol, Palitana(R) and 4 draft Town Planning schemes viz. Unjha No. 5, Anand No. 9, Bilimora No. 2 and Mahuva No. 1. After the sub-system for Anand town is prepared under URIS, it is proposed to make it applicable to the Urban centres of the State in a phased manner. This information system will be adopted for medium towns on priority basis and later the small towns would be covered. It is also proposed to create a Recovery Cell, with a new branch office at Bhuj and a technical co-ordination cell. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme

9.6.3.5. This is a continuous grant-in-aid scheme. Under this scheme, at present grant is given for the implementation of the town planning schemes, against the expenditure incurred subject to the maximum of the percentage of the rates of the net cost of the town planning schemes, as prescribed by the State Government, viz. 50% of the net cost of the schemes for the Municipalities of 'B' and 'C' class and 33% of the net cost of the schemes for the Municipalities of Class 'A'. The grant is given in two instalments per year, to the deserving appropriate authorities only, after following the prescribed procedures Periodic inspection with reference to the work and account is also made.

9.6.3.6. The work of distributing the forms, collecting the applications from the appropriate authorities, scrutinising the applications and releasing the grants etc. for the implementation of town planning schemes will be continued during the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1987-88.

City Survey

9.6.3.7. The work of introduction of City Survey of 23 villages covering 33 T.P. Schemes within the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limit has been commenced since the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Theodolite work of 26 T.P. Schemes, P.T. work of 18 T.P. Schemes was completed and the rest was in progress at the end of 1979-80. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Theodolite work of 6 T.P. schemes, P.T. work of 18 T.P. schemes and enquiry work in 17 T.P. schemes covering 92,698 properties was completed while the enquiry work of rest of the properties in 17 T.P. schemes was in progress.

9.6.3.8. During 1985-86, enquiry work of 17436 properties was in progress and the target for 1986-87 is to complete the enquiry of 36000 properties. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is provided with a target to complete the enquiry work of 42,000 properties.

Urban Development Programme

9.6.3.9. The Urban Development Programme comprises of—

1. Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities
2. Urban Community Development Project
3. Urban Local Development Programme and
4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities

9.6.3.10. With a view to regulate, guide and provide for the development in and around larger cities, the Government of Gujarat has constituted four Urban Development Authorities namely Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara, Surat and three Area Development Authorities, namely, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Hajira. These Urban/Area Development Authorities require assistance at the initial stage. These authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas and to prepare and implement the Development plans and Town Planning Schemes. They are empowered to obtain contribution from the local bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charge. They can also utilise the loans made available by HUDCO, LIC and Banks and also avail of assistance under Integrated Urban Development programmes. To make them get on in the initial period, the scheme of giving financial assistance in the form of the Seed Capital was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This Seed Capital is given in the form of loans on the basis of revolving fund for undertaking various projects by the Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for this scheme.

Urban Community Development Project

9.6.3.11. In order to provide the basic minimum civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreational and cultural educational activities for the relatively disadvantaged section of the community, a scheme of Urban Community Development Project has been introduced. At present 13 projects are in progress and it was proposed to take 2 new projects during the year, 1985-86 and 1986-87. But only one project could be started during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88 with a target of taking one project.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

9.6.3.12. This is a loan scheme of continuing nature, under which the projects are prepared and revised in consultation with the T.C.P.O., New Delhi, through the State Government. The concerned appropriate authorities are given the loans of Central Government, State Government and Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, for these projects, and in this way the provisions of infrastructure and essential other facilities in small and medium towns are increased resulting also into improvement of life in such towns. The project reports of four new towns namely Deesa, Bilimora, Unjha and Mahuva are prepared for forwarding them to Government of India.

9.6.3.13. During the year 1987-88, the work of implementation of the projects of 17 towns will be carried out. The project reports for remaining 3 towns will be prepared and also the implementation will be started in three towns, as soon as sanction is received from Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

Market Borrowing to Municipal Corporations for Miscellaneous Development Activities

9.6.3.14. Open Market Borrowings are major source of revenue of Municipal Corporation for Developmental activities. The open market borrowings are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations. The amount that can be raised by the Municipal Corporations is subject to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. An outlay of Rs. 278 lakh is provided for this purpose for 1987-88.

Minimum Needs Programme

Environmental Improvement of Slums

9.6.3.15. The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 250 per capita of slum population to the local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community bath rooms and latrines, street lights and road improvement etc., in the slum areas which are not likely to be cleared by the next 10 years. From December, 1980 the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Urban Development and Area Development authorities. Priority is to be given to the slums located on government or municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly scavengers. The benefit of this scheme has now been made available to the private land slums also, in view of the amendments of the Land Acquisition Act, in 1981. Due to this amendment, 13 projects of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation which are located on private lands have been taken up for improvement.

9.6.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, with a target to cover 2,00,000 slum dwellers under the programme. For the year 1985-86, 45,590 slum dwellers have been covered and the target for year 1986-87 is to cover 12,000 slum dwellers. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88, with a target to cover 20,000 persons.

Urban Poor

9.6.3.17. There is considerable influx of people in urban centres from rural areas which has created many problems in urban areas. With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the poor people residing in urban areas viz., towns and cities having population of more than 50,000, a special provision of Rs. 2 crore was made during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for taking up works benefiting the urban poor such as sites and services scheme, slum clearance, primary schools, water supply, skill formation, construction of public latrines, medical care etc.

9.6.3.18. The programmes are formulated by the Municipal bodies and submitted to District Planning Boards for approval through the Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board. The Administrative and technical sanction to such schemes approved by the District Planning Board is accorded by the District Collector and the competent officer of the department concerned.

9.6.3.19. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board is responsible for disbursement of funds to the Municipalities. This programme has generated consciousness towards the problem of urban poor. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is provided for this programme. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

World Bank Aided Project

9.6.3.20. The Government of Gujarat has since decided to avail the assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total outlay of Urban Development Projects (Credit No. 1643 IN) had been raised from Rs. 136 crores to Rs. 156 crores at the time of negotiations held at Washington in November, 1985. Under the agreement with World Bank a credit of U.S. Dollars 62 Million (SMR 58,500, 000) is offered and has become effective.

9.6.3.21. The Gujarat Urban Projects have now entered into the phase of implementation since January 1986. The tender documents for all the projects are approved by the World Bank. The agencies have now started floating tender notices for procurement of services or equipments for their various contracts, either through World Bank in case of L.C.B. or directly by local advertisement for L.C.B. contracts.

9.6.3.22. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar Municipal Corporations, Gujarat Housing Board, Ankleshwar, Jetpur and Palanpur Municipalities have been covered under these projects. The projects of individual Municipal Corporation, municipalities are of solid waste management, priority infrastructure, Area Development, Slum upgradation and Town Planning schemes. The cost of individual projects varies from Rs. 2058.57 lakh to Rs. 75.26 lakh.

9.6.3.23. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority, Vadodara Municipal Corporation, Rajkot Municipal Corporation and Jamnagar Municipal Corporation have also undertaken various studies for improvement of financial and managerial aspects, studies to identify problem areas and various inservice training programmes and institutional strengthening component. Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has already started inservice training programme with the help of All India Institute of Local Self-Government.

9.6.3.24. As per the decided financial pattern 1/3 cost of the project will be borne by the implementing agency, 1/3 share will be provided by the State Government and 1/3 share will be provided by the World Bank. However, at present 1/3 share of the World Bank will be provided by State Government which will be reimbursed by the World Bank on presentation of reimbursement claim.

9.6.3.25. During the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 56 lakh was provided of which an amount of Rs. 20 lakh under Urban Development Sector and Rs. 36 lakh under Housing was disbursed to various agencies to meet with an expenditure on consultancy for project preparation. During the year 1986-87, the provision of Rs. 605 lakh has been made. This amount will be distributed in phases. The total likely expenditure requirement on Gujarat Urban Projects during 1987-88, will be Rs. 718.00 lakh for both sectors i.e. Urban Development (Rs. 618.00 lakh) and Housing (Rs. 100 lakh). Thus, an amount of Rs. 618 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 in Urban Development Sector.

Urban Basic Services

9.6.3.26. The Government of India has introduced a new programme viz. Urban Basic Services with the help of UNICEF assistance. The programme is designated to enhance the survival and development of children and women of Urban low income families in selected districts. The State Government has recommended to the Government of India to implement this programme in 14 cities.

The scheme in question is under consideration of the Government and implementation has not yet started. Therefore, a token provision of Rs. 4 lakh is made for 1986-87 and an equal amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88.

STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88
Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Town and Regional Planning						
1.	UDP-1 1. Preparation of Regional plan (7000100)	75.00	11.17	14.00	15.00	..
	2. PPM Cell (7000500)		2.45	4.00	4.00	..
	Total	75.00	14.12	18.00	19.00	..
2.	UPD-2 Preparation of Development plans and Town Planning Schemes (7000200)	200.00	14.50	18.00	20.00	..
3.	ULP-3 Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning scheme (7000300)	525.00	16.30	1.00	10.00	..
4.	UDP-4 Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (7000400)	103.00	14.43	24.00	50.00	..
	Sub-Total A	903.00	53.35	61.00	99.00	..
B. Urban Development Programme						
5.	UDP-5 Seed capital to Urban Area Development Authority (7005100)	1000.00	37.00	38.00	80.00	..
6.	UDP-6 Urban Community Development Project (7005200)	100.00	7.39	11.00	10.00	..
7.	UDP-7 Urban Local Development Programme (7005300)	100.00	..	..	..	..
8.	UDP-8 Assistance to Municipal Finance Board (7005400)	100.00	11.00	11.00	..	..
9.	UDP-9 Integrated Development of small and medium towns (7005541)	700.00	..	1.00	20.00	..
	Sub-Total B	2000.00	55.39	61.00	110.00	..
C. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies						
10.	UDP-10 Loans to Municipalities for Misc. development activities (7010171)	200.00	..	..	..	..
11.	UDP-11 Market borrowing for Misc. development activities (7010200)	1300.00	230.00	253.00	278.00	..
	Sub-Total C	1500.00	230.00	253.00	278.00	..
D. Minimum Needs Programme						
12.	UPD-12 Environmental Improvement of slums (7015161)	500.00	90.22	30.00	70.00	..
	Sub-Total D	500.00	90.22	30.00	70.00	..
E. New Schemes						
13.	UDP-13 Urban Poor (IYSH) (7020100)	400.00	..	..	24.00	..
14.	UDP-14 Grant in aid for Urban Renewal Programme (7020200)	65.00	..	..	..	..
15.	UDP-15 World Bank aided project (7020300)	4000.00	20.00	605.00	618.00	..
16.	UDP-16 Urban Basic Service (705700)	400.00	..	4.00	1.00	..
	Sub-Total E	4865.00	20.00	609.00	643.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL	9768.00	448.96	1014.00	1200.00	..

9.7. CAPITAL PROJECT

9.7.1. Introduction

9.7.1.1 Gandhinagar, the new capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati, the site occupying an area of about 5785 hectares. The city proper is planned on the western bank of Sabarmati river.

9.7.1.2. The Master Plan of township envisaged the development in two phases of self-contained city with a targetted population of about 3.5 lakh. The population of the city as on 31st March, 1985 was 85,000.

9.7.2. Review of Progress

9.7.2.1. Though the preliminary survey works for the Capital Project were started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The cumulative expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1986 is Rs. 10839 lakh and expenditure on budgetted works in progress upto March, 1986 is Rs. 6308 lakh

9.7.2.2. The main works completed upto 31st March, 1986, are as under :—

- (1) 13603 Nos. residential quarters (1202 quarters completed during 1985-86).
- (2) Administrative offices including Sachivalaya (Block No. 11 and 14 are completed during 1985-86).
- (3) Schools and Colleges (Primary School in Sector-20 is completed during 1985-86).
- (4) Dispensaries and Hospitals.
- (5) Town Hall and Olympic size Swimming Pool.
- (6) Main District Shopping Centres.
- (7) Engineering Staff College in Sector-17.

9.7.2.3. Moreover, the programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of Water Supply and Drainage and Electricity to 22 out of 30 sectors have been nearly completed.

Sale of Land

9.7.2.4. For the period ending December, 1983, 696 hectares of land was sold or allotted for various purposes like Residential, Educational, Religious and other institutions, yielding a cumulative revenue of Rs. 14.66 crore. Further during the period of April, 1984 to December, 1985, 44 hectares of land was disposed off yielding an amount of Rs. 4.60 crore.

9.7.2.5. During the period of Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985 -90, the land disposal programme is worked out as under :—

Period	Land in Hectares	Revenue from land sale	(Rs. in crore)
			Net amount after deducting the development cost.
1985-1990	77.26	50.00	42.12

9.7.2.6. The anticipated revenue from land disposal during the year 1985-86 was estimated at Rs. 1.20 crore. Actual proceeds stands at Rs. 2.12 crore whereas the anticipated land to be disposed off in the period of 1986-87 is 10.9 hectares with the anticipated revenue of Rs. 6.80 crore gross and

Rs. 5.71 crore net after deducting the development cost. The actual proceeds may exceed Rs. 6.80 crore, as the prices might be higher than estimated. Moreover, 8.58 hectares of land have been ordered to be allotted to G. E. B., for which likely revenue of Rs. 3.43 crore is anticipated.

Spillover liability

9.7.2.7. The spillover liability of all the works included in the budget at the end of the year 1985-86 is Rs. 5849 lakh. However the spillover liability of the works physically in progress will be Rs. 686.51 lakh at the end of 1986-87.

9.7.2.8. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 as detailed below :—

	1987-88
1. Works in progress.	500
2. Direction and Administration.	100
Total	600

9.7.2.9. Following main works which are in progress at the end of 1986-87 would be completed by the end of 1987-88 :—

- (a) Residential quarters-2000 units.
- (b) Sachivalaya Complex including offices for Heads of Departments.
- (c) E. I. Air-conditioning, Lifts etc., in Sachivalaya Complex.
- (d) E. F. G. Blocks including intensive care unit and cardiac unit in Civil Hospital.
- (e) Fire Brigade Station.
- (f) Radial collector well including pipe line, approach road, machinery, etc.
- (g) Providing infrastructure facilities like water supply, drainage and roads in sector 6, 8 and 13.

ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88**Schemewise outlays and expenditure**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme (with code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	SCP-1 Capital Project (7100200)	3337.00	706.00	520.00	600.00	600.00

9.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

9.8.1. Introduction :

9.8.1.1. Adequate publicity to development programme is essential for the better understanding of Government policies and plan measures adopted by Government covering the involvement of the people and the purposeful collaboration with the implementation of the development activities of the State. In the formulation of publicity programme the basic approach will be to provide atleast minimum facilities in the areas which are backward and the areas which need special treatment in the provision of the Information Services. The objective of the Publicity Schemes is to cover large sections of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, residents in rural areas and such other sections who require special treatment. Thus, it is necessary to select the most suitable areas for different regions and programmes and formulate the schemes for the preparation of publicity material.

9.8.2. Review of Progress :

9.8.2.1. The activities under "Information and Publicity" gathered momentum during the period ending Sixth Five Year Plan. The schemes relating to rural broadcasting, printed and pictorial publicity, recreational activities, exhibitions, Information Centres, Field Publicity and building programme were implemented. Till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 10205 radio sets and 1375 T.V. sets were installed. One mobile exhibition unit van was also established. Five buidlings for information centres at Ahwa, Amreli, Himatnagar, Surendranagar and Jamnagar have also been constructed. The other activities under this sector have also been accelerated. The workshop at Amedābad has also been strengthened. The Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd. has been set up. Besides, two liaison units have been started at Gandhinagar. 32 field publicity units at Taluka level were started at the end of the Sixty Five Year Plan.

9.8.3. Programme for 1987-88

9.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan, 1987-88; broad break up is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Minor Head	outlay
(I)	Direction and Administration	78.50
(II)	Field Publicity	128.12
(III)	Strengthening of Information Centres	40.13
(IV)	Others	3.25
		<u>250.00</u>

Direction and Administration

News Service

9.8.3.2. The State Directorate of Information has started its own news service from January, 1984. The service was started following recommendations of the national level workshop held at National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad in 1983. The Gujarat is the first State to accept this recommendation of the national level workshop.

9.8.3.3. The network of the functionaries for the news service is yet to be created and the service is to be expanded to cater to news media, especially the news papers. The experience of the service hitherto revealed that the service has been proved to be very useful with special relevance to small and medium newspapers as well as for the audio-visual media like radio and T.V. It is gratifying to note that some of the metropolitan newspapers at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta have also made remarkable use of the handouts issued by this news service. The items and handouts issued by the service get prominently good coverage to the extent of 90%.

9.8.3.4. The expansion of this news service is envisaged as it is proposed to make it more effective. For this purpose it is proposed to strengthen head office as well as district offices with equipments and accessories. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 3 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88.

Improving feedback mechanism

9.8.3.5. Modern trend of communication lays special stress on providing effective and corrective feedback to the Government. Two-way traffic in communication includes adoption of feedback mechanism on the most scientific lines. The system of feedback that is obtaining at present in Government is not adequate for providing effective feedback. It is therefore, necessary that a separate machinery with special cadre of functionaries is set up. This special machinery is proposed to be provided with the logistic support so that the functionaries working on this side can have functional independence.

9.8.3.6. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh is provided for this scheme for 1987-88.

Expansion of Traditional media utilisation

9.8.3.7. Traditional media utilisation has assumed special significance and importance in the context of backwardness of areas and population as well as in the context of low ratio of literacy. Under the scheme, each district was authorised to arrange at least 10 programmes per month. These programme could include folk dances, harikathas, bhajans, kirtans, plays, songs, bhavais, folk songs, etc. The districts have already started implementation of the scheme with the aim of conveying the message to the targeted audience. The message covers areas like family welfare, eradication of untouchability dowry removal, popular participation in the developmental schemes, small savings, afforestation, prohibition, adult education, development of the needy and the backward people, uplift of women and children, etc. All the districts of the State are proposed to be covered under this programmes. A provision of Rs. 9.90 lakh is made for the year 1987-88 for this scheme.

Modernisation of Directorate of Information :

9.8.3.8. After the starting of publication of 'Gujarat' weekly and its increasing circulation, a separate set up is proposed in the Directorate. Such a separate cell for 'Gujarat' weekly is proposed for efficient circulation work and for making 'Gujarat' weekly more popular.

9.8.3.9. It is proposed to provide in-service training to the personnel and pre-service training to new recruits to enable them to perform their duties more efficiently as a live link between the Government and the people and for giving due publicity to the various activities of the Government. It is also proposed to publish informative booklets on various schemes of the State Government and its policy level decisions to disseminate the information to the public. It is also proposed to give wide publicity to achievements of the State Government through pamphlets, folders and posters. An outlay of Rs. 60.57 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 for all the above activities.

Financial Assistance to Film studios

9.8.3.10. The State Government has decided to encourage development of film industry in Gujarat by granting subsidy to film studios and laboratories. The Government has decided to grant a subsidy of Rs 15,000 to studio per film and a subsidy of Rs. 15,000 to laboratories per film per year. An outlay of Rs. 2.68 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for this scheme.

Field Publicity

Rural Broadcasting and Community T. V. Centres

9.8.3.11. The scheme of installation and maintenance of community Radio sets free of cost is formulated with a view to catering information with entertainment to the people residing in the villages situated in tribal areas of the State so that they can march ahead with the people living in forward areas of the State and get information and education on different aspects of life and Government can have direct contact with them.

9.8.3.12. 70% of the State's population has been covered by the T.V. network with the installation of T.V. Transmitters at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodera, Patan, Bhavnagar and Dwarka. Moreover, Government of India has planned to instal Low Power T.V. Transmitters at Anreli, Junagadh, Veraval, Surendranagar, Palanpur, Godhra, Valsad, and Ahwa and a High Power T.V. Transmitters at Bhuj during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Hence Government of Gujarat intends to instal and maintain community TV sets in a phased manner so that weaker sections of the society can take advantage of TV programmes.

9.8.3.13. Government of India has allotted 300 Direct Reception TV sets for installation in village primary schools of Junagadh and Jamnagar districts under INSAT programme. The State Government has accepted responsibility of maintenance of those TV sets. Moreover Direct Reception (DR.) TV sets are also proposed to be installed in the villages where TV reception is not possible.

9.8.3.14. The State Government has installed about 10396 radio sets and 2082 TV sets in villages upto the end of the year 1985-86. The scheme of installation and maintenance of community radio sets free of cost in the tribal areas is formulated. About 2400 villages in the tribal areas are yet to be provided with radio sets. It is envisaged to provide radio sets to 1000 villages during 1986-87. It is also envisaged to instal 1200 TV during sets 1986-87. It is proposed to instal and maintain 200 colour TV sets, 650 B/W T.V. sets, 50 DR T.V. sets and 500 community Radio sets during the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 73.97 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88 for this scheme.

Exhibitions

9.8.3.15. The utilisation of exhibition as the medium of communication ensures people's participation in plan programmes. The exhibitions focus attention on plan publicity especially on its performance factor. This scheme envisages holding of exhibitions at the National, State, District and Taluka levels. Modern equipment and technology including audio-visuales, electronics etc., are proposed to be used in exhibitions. It is proposed to engage professionals, experts and consultants for arranging exhibitions successfully.

9.8.3.16. Dandi has become a legendary name in the history of freedom movement. Saifivilla, a place where the father of National Mahatma Gandhi stayed for a night is a historic place. It is proposed to set up an administrative unit to focus people's attention on the struggle through which the nation passed and emphasise on the importance of independence.

9.8.3.17. An amount of Rs. 8.65 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for this scheme.

T.V. Utilisation

9.8.3.18. The modern trend of communication lays special emphasis on audio visual media especially the TV. Its utilisation has, therefore, to be made more effective and purposeful; the concept being to reach the targetted audience of different groups in the rural as well as in the urban areas. The State Government initiated a scheme of TV utilisation in 1986-87. At present there are 2 TV cameras (U-matic) and a small editing unit for news coverages and video documentaries. But these facilities are inadequate and require expansion. It is, therefore proposed to purchase video equipment like Trypods for camera, Switcher, Vision Mixure, Studio lights and allied equipment.

Setting up field publicity units

9.8.3.19. Field publicity units in all the 184 talukas of State deserve consideration. 32 field publicity units were started at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Another 10 field publicity units were established in 1985-86 and 5 field publicity units are envisaged in 1986-87. It is proposed to run 15 old field publicity units and 5 new field publicity units in the year 1987-88. It is proposed to produce 8 documentary films and feature film prints for publicity units and to produce T.V. documentaries.

9.8.3.20. Press representatives of many dailies from various parts of the State and other states come to Gandhinagar to collect information in respect of various development activities of Government for publicity purpose. A separate information unit for the press to feed them back with sufficient publicity material for vast publicity of development activities is proposed at Gandhinagar.

9.8.3.21. Coverage of the official programmes is assuming wider dimension day by day. For coverage and reporting of such programmes whole unit with a special vehicle is to be engaged. Also for coverage of natural calamities and VIPs, it is proposed to purchase three latest cameras equipped with various lenses with complete kits. Moreover, the Government has also empowered district offices to give advertisements to the publications. It is necessary to strengthen district offices.

9.8.3.22. The vehicle used to carry reporters from Ahmedabad goes out of order at any time. It is proposed to replace the vehicle.

9.8.3.23. It is proposed to have five T.V. units on experimental basis at the five major districts of the State.

9.8.3.24. An amount of Rs. 45.50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for undertaking all such programmes under this scheme.

Strengthening of Offices

9.8.3.25. An information Centre has been set up at Surendranagar. Surendranagar being one of the economically backward district of Saurashtra region; it is proposed to develop it as a major information centre. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for this scheme.

Setting up of Information Centres and TV premises

9.8.3.26. Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 8.63 lakh, an amount of Rs. 7.82 lakh is provided for construction of office building at Mahesana during the year 1986-87. Remaining amount of Rs. 0.81 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for completing the building work. It is proposed to construct office buildings at Godhra, Nadiad, Bhavnagar and Bhuj during the year 1987-88.

9.8.3.27. It is proposed to commission Low Power TV stations at various centres in the State. For these LPT stations State Government will provide suitable buildings. An amount of Rs. 10 lakh is therefore provided for construction of LPT station buildings at Ahwa, Junagadh, Veraval, Palanpur and Valsad.

9.8.3.28. An outlay of Rs. 40.13 lakh is proposed for construction of office buildings at various places for the year 1987-88.

Gujarat Film Development Corporation

9.8.3.29. The Government has constituted the Gujarat Film Development Corporation Ltd. during the Sixth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 45.03 lakh is provided as share capital upto 1986-87.

Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Limited

9.8.3.30. The purpose of giving encouragement to small and medium news papers could better be served if such activities are done by a Corporation. The "Small and Medium News Papers Development Corporation Limited" has been set up and Rs. 20 lakh have been initially provided as share capital in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 6.25 lakh is provided during the year 1986-87 and Rs. 3.25 lakh have been provided for 1987-88 as share capital to the Corporation.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Direction & Administration						
1.	PUB-1 News Service (7200100)	10.00	—	1.96	3.00	—
2.	PUB-2 Improving Feed back mechanism (7200200)	8.00	—	2.59	1.10	—
3.	PUB-3 Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation (7200300)	50.00	—	11.08	9.90	—
4.	PUB-4 Modernisation of Directorate of Information (7200400)	75.00	4.30	—	60.57	—
5.	PUB-5 Financial Assistance to Film Studios (7200500)	20.00	3.40	6.00	2.68	—
II. Field Publicity						
6.	PUB-6 Rural Broadcasting and Community T. V. Centres (7205100)	220.00	59.82	74.04	73.97	—
7.	PUB-7 Exhibitions (7205200)	35.00	7.09	9.27	8.65	—
8.	PUB-8 T.V. Utilisation (7205300)	20.00	—	2.66	—	—
9.	PUB-9 Setting up Field Publicity Units (7205400)	250.00	33.02	105.23	45.50	—
III. Strengthening Information Centres						
10.	PUB-10 Strengthening of Bombay & Delhi offices & starting of new office at Madras (7210100)	20.00	—	10.41	1.25	—
	PUB-10A- (Adj) Setting up of Information Centres & T. V. Premises.	—	3.24	—	40.13	40.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
IV. Others								
11.	PUB-11	Gujarat Film Development Corporation (7215173)	..	30.00	15.00	15.51	—	—
12.	PUB-12	Small & Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Limited (7215200)	..	20.00	—	6.25	3.25	3.25
Total (7215400)			..	758.00	125.87	245.00	250.00	43.38

9.9. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

9.9.1. General

9.9.1.1. In the Constitution of India, special mention has been made for the amelioration of weaker sections of the society. It has specifically directed that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with these provisions, special efforts are being made by the Government to bring about socio-economic amelioration of the weaker sections of the society in general and of the Backward Classes in particular. The Backward Classes in the State of Gujarat comprise of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Socially and Educationally Backward classes (based on the recommendations of Baxi Commission), Economically Backward Classes and Minorities.

9.9.1.2. As per the 1981 census, the population of Scheduled Castes in the State is 24.38 lakh and that of Scheduled Tribes 48.48 lakh *i.e.* 7.15% and 14.22% respectively, of the total population of the State. The population of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been estimated to be 7 lakh. The Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and E.B.Cs form a major part of the total population. The population of minorities is about 30.00 lakh. In addition to the benefits which accrue to these classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, special schemes have also been devised for the people living below the poverty line including small and marginal farmers etc. Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are made under most of the sectors of development and these are aggregated into Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan for Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, some special schemes of supplementary nature are prepared under this sub-sector for the welfare of Backward Classes to bring them at par with other sections of the society.

9.9.1.3. The Scheduled Tribes, in Gujarat, are settled in hilly and forest areas. Unlike the population of Scheduled Tribes, the population of Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. The other communities of backward classes are spread all over the State almost uniformly. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up. Similarly, for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and for minorities, the Gujarat Backward Classes Board and Gujarat Minorities Board are functioning respectively.

9.9.1.4. Under this sector the schemes have been classified mainly in three groups of programmes *viz.* (i) Education (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii), Health, Housing and other schemes.

Educational schemes

9.9.1.5. The schemes under this programme are given top priority as Education is the backbone of all welfare measures undertaken to promote the assimilation of the backward communities in the mainstream of social life. As a result of this the literacy level among S.Cs. and S.Ts. has improved considerably as can be seen from the table given below:—

Year	General literacy rate	Literacy rate in S.C.	Literacy rate in S.T.
1961	30.45	22.46	11.69
1971	35.79	27.74	14.12
1981	43.70	39.79	21.14

Economic Uplift

9.9.1.6. In order to raise the standard of living of weaker sections by providing various assistance for economic activities, number of schemes have been included in this sector. The Corporation and Boards set up under this sector are helping to achieve the objective.

Health, Housing etc.

9.9.1.7. Under this programme Backward Class persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses on individual basis as well as through Rural Housing Board. Under the scheme of Health and Medical financial assistance is also granted to Backward Class persons who suffer from T.B., Cancer etc. The State Government took various important measures for the welfare of Backward Classes. Some are indicated below :—

- (i) The rate of post Matric Scholarships (Government of India) has been enhanced from 1981-82.
- (ii) The income limit for pre-S.S.C. Scholarships is raised from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- p.a. from the year 1985-86.
- (iii) The stipends in the B.C. Hostels and Ashram Schools have been raised from Rs. 75/- per month to Rs. 100/- per month *w.e.f.* 1st June, 1982.
- (iv) The rates of Scholarships in Training-cum-Production Centres have been raised from Rs. 65/- to Rs. 100/- per month *w.e.f.* 1st January, 1980.
- (v) Assistance for Hostel Building is raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- *w.e.f.* 1st January, 1980.
- (vi) The schemes for granting assistance to Medical graduates upto Rs. 15,000/- (Rs. 7,000/- as subsidy and Rs. 8,000/- as interest free loan) is in operation. A new scheme of giving loan as margin money upto Rs. 22,500/- and subsidy upto Rs. 7,500/- to the medical post graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to start their own clinics has also been introduced.
- (vii) The ceiling for granting financial assistance under Halpati Housing scheme is raised to Rs. 5,000/- in 1983-84.
- (viii) 558 Balwadis for Scheduled Castes, 85 Balwadis for N.T. and D.N.T.s, 508 Balwadis for the Scheduled Tribes and 438 Balwadis for Baxi communities have been established.
- (ix) Backward communities like Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva (in Scheduled Caste) and Kolgha, Kotwalia, Padhara etc. (in Scheduled Tribes) are given special scholarships—Rs. 140/- to a boy student and Rs. 190/- to girl student in Std. I to VII.
- (x) Under the special cell at State level, 18 intensive units, 3 vigilance units and 3 propaganda units are functioning for removal of untouchability.
- (xi) The rates of assistance to backward classes in case of Social boycott and other calamities are revised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per day per head *w.e.f.* July, 1986.
- (xii) In case of atrocities on SC/ST persons, the amount of relief for murder, injury and other calamities has been raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 *w.e.f.* 1986-87.

9.9.2. Review of progress, 1985-86, and 1986-87

9.9.2.1. The categorywise and programmewise break-up of the outlay and expenditure is given in Table-A and Table-B below :—

TABLE — A

Category-wise break up of outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Category	Seventh Plan	Expenditure 1985-86	Anticipated
		1985-90 Outlay		Expenditure 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Scheduled Castes	3678.00	736.62	754.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Scheduled Tribes	1027.00	99.87	172.40
3.	Tribal Area sub-Plan	3073.00	180.59	629.00
4.	NT and DNT	368.00	19.26	41.60
5.	Socially and Educationally Backward classes	2483.00	367.01	520.00
6.	Economically Backward Classes	564.00	105.10	88.00
7.	Minorities	334.00	23.36	50.00
Total :		11527.00	1531.81	2255.00

TABLE — B

Programmewise break-up of outlays

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Programme	Seventh Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87
1.	Education	4817.20	861.32	1310.27
2.	Economic upliftment	3151.30	414.70	456.77
3.	Health, Housing and others	2761.30	169.35	377.46
4.	Direction and Administration	797.20	86.44	110.50
TOTAL :		11527.00	1531.81	2255.00

Residential Schools

9.9.2.2. As an adjusted Plan Scheme it was envisaged to start 40 Residential Schools during Seventh Plan period (i.e. 10 schools in 1986-87, 15 schools in 1987-88 and 15 schools in 1988-89). As decided 10 Residential Schools are envisaged to be started during the year 1986-87 of which 2 Residential Schools are envisaged to be started from TASP funds.

9.9.2.3 During the current year it is envisaged to start the Residential Schools at Bhuj, Gandhinagar and Banaskantha for scheduled castes, for Baxi Communities (Socially and Economically Backward Classes) at Kheda, Amreli and Junagadh districts and under TASP, at Dangs, Chhota Udaipur, Dahod, Dharampur, Rajpipla and Vyara.

9.9.2.4. Out of 12.10 buildings on hire basis have already been located and the Residential Schools at these places are likely to be started during the current year. While for remaining 2 schools (Junagadh and Banaskantha), buildings are still to be located.

9.9.3 Programme for 1987-88

9.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 2400.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88. The broad break-up is as under:—
(Rs. in lakh.)

Sr. No.	Category	Group	1987-88 Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Scheduled Castes	Education	490.17
		Economic Uplift	118.70
		Health, Housing and Others	104.70
		Dire. and Administration	69.94
		Total :	783.51
2.	Scheduled Tribes	Education	114.97
		Economic uplift	27.70
		Health, Housing and others	39.30
		Dire. and Administration	1.10
		Total :	183.07
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Education	465.73
		Economic Uplift	110.05
		Health, Housing and Others	151.80
		Dire. and Administration	12.00
		Tribal Administration	20.14
		Total :	759.72
4.	N.T. and D.N.T.	Education	23.45
		Economic Uplift	11.10
		Health, Housing and Others	10.30
		Dire. and Administration	—
		Total :	44.85
5.	S.C. B.C.	Education	325.09
		Economic Uplift	100.50
		Health, Housing and Others	46.91
		Dire. and Administration	21.80
		Total :	494.30
6.	E.B.C.	Education	59.25
		Economic Uplift	17.00
		Health, Housing and Others	8.05
		Dire. and Administration	5.40
		Total :	89.70

1	2	3	4
7.	Minorities	Education	8.10
		Economic Uplift	27.70
		Health, Housing and Others	5.05
		Dire. and Administration	4.00
		Total :	44.85
Grand Total		Education	1486.76
		Economic Uplift	412.75
		Health, Housing and others	366.11
		Dire. and Administration including Rs. 20.14 lakh (TASP)	134.38
		Total :	2400.00

Physical Targets for 1987-88

9.9.3.2. The groupwise targets and programmes for 1987-88 are briefly narrated below :—

Education

(1) 2.53 lakh students will be given scholarships, 54,000 students will be given tuition fees and 45,000 students will be given examination fees for various standards.

(2) 3 new Government hostels, 80 grant-in-aid hostels, and 10 Ashram schools and 5 Post Basic Ashram Schools will be opened, 7 post basic Ashram schools will be upgraded to higher secondary education after considering viability.

(3) In all 19 hostel buildings will be constructed and for 4 Government hostels, land will be purchased.

(4) For higher secondary standards and post-matric courses, 8,000 students will be awarded post matric scholarships over and above 35,000 students to be awarded under 100% S.C.P. Schemes.

(5) 1 lakh students belonging to more backward communities, SC/ST & OBC will be paid special scholarships at enhanced rates including opportunity cost.

(6) In primary standards 1,75,000 children will be provided with free books and clothes.

(7) Residential schools programme for the year 1987-88 : During the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 417.71 lakh has been provided to start another 10 Residential schools and for development of existing Residential Schools.

Economic Uplift

(1) Subsidy for cottage industries, self-employment, etc. is proposed to be given to about 17,500 persons.

(2) Financial assistance is envisaged to be given to 190 lawyers and 45 doctors so as to enable them to start their own profession.

(3) New Schemes of giving financial assistance for purchase of equipments, shifting of charmakunds, repairing of oil-pumps are introduced and proposed to be continued during 1987-88.

(4) Training complex at Gandhinagar and present pre-examination training Centres, are proposed to be developed.

(5) Financial assistance is to be provided to 7,000 persons for training at approved workshops.

(6) 4,500 more trainees are proposed to be trained in various crafts in T.C.P.Cs,

Health, Housing and Other

(1) Medical aid is to be provided to 8500 persons.

(2) 95 new Balwadies are to be sanctioned.

(3) 3,000 houses are to be constructed on individual basis.

(4) 300 houses are to be given to backward class persons through various Housing Boards.

(5) Aid for housing is to be provided to 1520 halpaties.

(6) Financial assistance is proposed to be given to 833 sweepers, Bhangi, Hadi, Senva and Nadia families for construction of houses.

9.9.3.2. Thus, under this Sector, out of Rs. 2,400.00 lakh, Rs. 759.72 lakh have been provided for Tribal Area Sub-Plan, while Rs. 783.51 lakh have been provided for Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan for 1987-88.

Role of Voluntary Agencies

9.9.3.3. In the Gujarat State, fortunately, the voluntary agencies are actively associated with the implementation of certain Backward Class Welfare Schemes. The Hostels for Secondary School students are run by voluntary agencies on grant-in-aid basis @80% to 90% on maintenance and 50% on rent etc. The Ashram Schools for tribals and others are also run through voluntary agencies @90% grant-in-aid on recurring and @100% grant on non-recurring expenditure. The balwadis for pre-primary education are also run through voluntary agencies @80 to 90% grants. The agencies running hostels are paid building grant @75% or as per rates prescribed limited to Rs. 1.50 lakh per building. The activities being undertaken through voluntary agencies could be seen from the following statistics :—

1. No. of grant-in-aid Hostels	1040
2. No. of Balwadies	1462
3. No. of Ashram Schools	378

Construction work for 1987-88

9.9.3.4. During the 1987-88 the programme of construction of Government buildings is envisaged as under :—

(1) Out of 37 Government Hostels run by Government only 10 Hostels are having their own buildings, while the remaining 27 hostels are housed in rented buildings. For construction of 27 Hostel buildings where work is in progress an amount of Rs. 27.00 lakh has been provided.

(2) The land for training complex at Gandhinagar is made available and for the first phase of construction programme, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh is provided.

(3) The work in progress of two buildings of T.C.P.C. will be completed and a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh is made for the same.

Centrally Sponsored Programme

9.9.3.5. The details of the outlays envisaged under fully centrally sponsored schemes and centrally sponsored schemes on sharing basis are as under :—

Category	(Rs. in lakh)
	1987-88
100% Basis :	
Scheduled Castes	130.00
Scheduled Tribes	90.00
Total ..	220.00
50% Matching Basis :	
Scheduled Castes	111.75
Scheduled Tribes	13.80
Tribal Area Sub-Plan	12.20
Total ..	137.75

9.9.4. Administrative Machinery for TASP

9.9.4.1. The State Government has evolved a system of functioning within the existing administrative frame work which would approximate to the condition of single line administrative control. The tribal areas of the State have been demarcated into project areas for which separate administrative structure has been sanctioned. Each project team is headed by the Project Administrator of the rank of Additional District Development Officer or Additional Collector except in Banaskantha and Dangss district. For the district of Banaskantha and Dangs the responsibility of the Project Administrator is entrusted to District Development Officers of the respective district. They have also been given the support of specialist in agriculture, co-operation and forests and other administrative staff. Although the project Administrators have been sanctioned a nucleus staff in the form of the subject specialists etc. they have been kept out of the Panchayat Raj fold and therefore they are not subject to the control and influence of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Some sort of administrative control is however being extended to the project administrator over the project Officer-cum-Taluka Development Officer and other Government and Panchayat staff working in the Project areas.

9.9.4.2. To look after the working of the projects and monitoring of the schemes and evaluation of the schemes post of Tribal Development Commissioner at the state level is created since April, 1982. The Government has also created the post of Secretary-Cum-Tribal Development Commissioner and he is provided with the supporting staff of the Director of Primitive Group and Ex-officio Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director (Planning), Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Director (Agriculture), Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and other administrative staff. Tribal Development Commissioner is also solely responsible for the implementation of TASP. Government has created the post of Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) under the Directorate of Social Welfare for implementing and monitoring the tribal welfare schemes.

9.9.4.3. For the purpose of the administrative staff a total provision of Rs. 102.65 lakh is made for the year 1987-88 of which an amount of Rs. 19.25 lakh is provided for state flow and an amount of Rs. 83.40 lakh is anticipated as Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 0.89 lakh is provided for the Growth Centres.

Additional Staff

9.9.4.4. A separate Department of Tribal Development has been created in the year 1984-85. The Secretary of the Department is also working as the Tribal Development Commissioner. There are two

experts in the rank of Deputy Directors for the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Programmes, but it is proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan that similar experts are needed for assisting the Tribal Development Commissioner in the disciplines of Co-operation, Forests, Education, Statistics, Medical and Health, Institutional Finance etc. It is necessary that, for the purpose of better supervision and monitoring by the Commissionerate in the matter of Co-operation, there should be one expert from the District Registrar Cadre to look after the work of supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes under co-operation effectively.

9.9.4.5. The Tribal Development Department has also initiated a Scheme of Direct Purchases of the Tribal Agriculture Produce on a large scale. If the tribal agriculture produces are purchased at the market rate, then the elimination of exploitation in the matter of rates of agricultural produce, weight, and payment could be achieved to a certain extent. The linkages to Co-operative societies for direct purchasing as well as for findings outlet for the produce purchase has also to be organised. The tribals also require provision of consumption credit along with the short term finance for purchasing agricultural inputs for which various kind of subsidies are provided to them. For establishing all these linkages in consultation with the Co-operation Department, it is necessary to create a small Administrative infrastructure in the office of the TDC.

9.9.4.6. In the tribal Area, 40% of the total land is under Forests. Forests play an important role in tribal economy. Importance of forests in influencing the environment and improving the quality of life cannot be overlooked in addition to its protective, productive and bio-aesthetic influence. Forests and tribals can develop only in mutually reinforcing relationship. The economy of tribals is agricultural based. It hardly provides them a life of year long sustenance. Forestry provides main sources of employment supported by Animal Husbandry to a very limited extent. They earn wages from harvesting of forests, raising of plantations, collections and processing of M.F.P. and other developmental works like construction of Roads and Buildings, protection of forests from fire etc. The State has therefore taken up large number of measures to ameliorate the Socio-Economic conditions of tribals and bring them closer to mainstream of development.

9.9.4.7. Very recently, with the help of Special Central Assistance, the development of 195 Forest Settlement Villages under the Administrative and territorial control of the Forest Department has been taken up. Under the nucleus budget sector also large number of forestry programmes are taken up with the administrative and technical assistance of Assistant Project Administrator (Forest). The Tribal Development Department has also issued a resolution for formation of tree growers' co-operative societies in the tribal areas. The waste land development projects have also been framed on a very large scale. For implementation of all these programmes and for effective supervision and monitoring and, the TDC needs the assistance of one expert in Forestry. Therefore, it is proposed to create technical posts from the Forests Department in the cadre of Office of the TDC. The technical staff will be drawn on deputation from the Forest Department.

Monitoring and Evaluation Cell

9.9.4.8. In the recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on beneficiary/family oriented programmes, more particularly in tribal areas. Several schemes have been formulated for the specific needs of the tribal people residing in remote areas. This has led to outlays being earmarked for the TASP on a very large scale. It is extremely important to not only ensure that the outlays provided are fully utilised but also to ensure that the physical benefits accrue to the target groups. It is also necessary to monitor, whether the assets which are given are being put to good use and are generating additional income. This has considerably enhanced the importance of monitoring for special interest of tribals which requires continuing attention to bring them above the poverty line.

9.9.4.9. Over and above the objectives of monitoring work, evaluation as a systematic assessment of a programme with reference to this specific objective in relation to a point of time is also needed. The extent to which the objective has been achieved can be measured with the help of evaluation. The importance of reporting, appraisal and evaluation has been recognised in all Organisations which operate through an impersonal hierarchical system. Keeping these points of monitoring and evaluation for strengthening the office of the TDC, a monitoring and evaluation unit is proposed to be strengthened. This staff is proposed to be drawn from the cadres of Gujarat State Bureau of Economics Statistics.

9.9.4.10. For the purpose of compiling, collating, retrieving and feeding computer units the data with prefer to development it is proposed to create a statistical computerisation unit in the office of the T.D.C.

9.9.4.11. The Government of India is pressing to have a single line administration for the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme. In the State of Gujarat, the scheme of the democratic decentralisation has been fully implemented at the villages taluka and district level. For the implementation of the TASP, a system has been evolved whereby the Project Administrator has been made to play a key role of Co-ordination of Officers working under the District Panchayat and the State both so far as the Schemes under TASP are concerned. The officials functioning for the non-transferred activities like forest, soil conservation, medium Irrigation etc. are also made responsible to the Project Administrator so far as their activities in TASP are concerned. Thus even though there is no single line administration in Gujarat under the TASP, a position akin to that has already been established by different administrative orders and the conventions established over the years.

9.4.4.12. There is no staff to look after office work of the TASP in the Taluka Panchayat. Therefore, it is proposed to create one post of Assistant Taluka Development Officer in the cadre of Extension Officer/Dy. Mamlatdar specifically to look after the work of TASP in Taluka Panchayat Office.

Growth Centres and Evaluation Studies :

9.9.4.13. The Bench Mark Survey was conducted in the areas covered under I.T.D.P. including pocket area in the year 1977-78. The work relating to tabulation of data has been completed. State level reports based on household schedules, village schedules, and hamlet schedules have been prepared. In addition, three taluka level reports have been prepared each based on village schedules, hamlet schedules and family schedules. It has been decided to prepare reports based on village schedules, hamlet schedules and family schedules by the project administrators.

Programme :

9.9.4.14. In order to study the socio-economic changes that have taken place in the areas covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan, assessment surveys are being under-taken by this unit. The unit has under-taken the "Assessment Study, of the Socio-Economic changes that have taken place in the areas covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan. Reports for three tribal districts i. e. Bharuch, Panchmahals, and Valsad, were to be prepared. Accordingly the reports for two districts viz : Bharuch and Panchmahals have already been completed during the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 respectively.

9.9.4.15. Evaluation studies on Valsad, Integrated Tribal Development Project, Ashram Schools, Nucleus Budget have been taken up in 1986-87. This work will be continued in 1987-88, for which an amount of Rs. 2.75 lakh is provided. The tabulation, analysis and drafting of report of Evaluation Study on "Nucleus Budget" and "Integrated Tribal Development Project, Songadh" will be completed during the year 1987-88, after completing the field work of both the evaluation studies.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1985-86 Expdt.	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88			
						Outlay	Of which capital content		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7		
Education									
1.	BCK-1 Examination fees	74001 81 SC	16.50	4.13	2.75	3.00	..		
		74001 82 S.T.	5.00	2.87	0.35	2.00	..		
		74001 83 TASP	3.50	2.87	0.75	2.35	..		
		74001 84 NT	2.50		..	0.35	..		
		74001 85 DNT	2.50	0.46	0.30	0.35	..		
		74001 86 SEBC	16.50	2.16	2.75	5.25	..		
		74001 87 EBC	16.50	1.52	2.75	2.00	..		
		74001 88 MINO	5.00	0.58	0.90	0.35	..		
			Total		68.00	14.59	10.85	15.65	..
2.	BCK-2 Tuition fees	74002 81 SC	53.00	17.59	7.00	16.00	..		
		74002 82 ST	3.30	5.24	0.60	3.00	..		
		74002 83 TASP	1.50	6.66	0.25	7.00	..		
		74002 84 NT	2.00	0.42	0.20	0.50	..		
		74002 85 DNT	2.00		0.20	0.50	..		
			SEBC	
			EBC	
			Total		61.80	30.23	8.25	27.00	..
		3.	BCK-3 Merit Scholarships for Pre S.S.C. Students	74003 81 SC	110.00	27.13	25.00	30.00	—
74003 82 ST	43.00			8.73	6.00	11.00	..		
74003 83 TASP	20.00			38.64	6.00	40.00	..		
74003 84 NT	8.00			2.71	1.50	2.00	..		
74003 85 DNT	8.00				1.50	2.00	..		
74003 86 SEBC	402.50			67.64	73.00	75.00	..		
74003 87 EBC	100.00			24.33	17.00	25.00	..		
74003 88 MINO	20.00			4.31	6.00	5.25	..		
	Total				711.50	173.49	136.00	190.25	..
4.	BCK-4 State Scholarships for Pre S.S.C. of children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	74004 81 SC	80.00	14.96	19.00	20.00	..		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
5. BCK-5	State Scholarships for post S.S.C. Girls students not eligible because of income criteria, Service and family size	74005 81 SC	6.50	0.12	3.00	3.00	..
		74005 82 ST	10.00	2.37	2.50	2.50	..
		75005 83 TASP	10.50	0.50	2.50	2.00	..
		74005 84 NT	2.50	0.86	0.30	0.50	..
		74005 85 DNT	2.50		0.30	0.50	..
		Total		32.00	3.85	8.60	8.50
6. BCK-6	Scholarships for post SSC. Students (Other than SC/ST) like NT/DNT & SEBC Students	74006 84 NT	15.00	3.30	3.60	2.00	..
		74006 85 DNT	15.00		3.60	2.00	..
		74006 86 SEBC	39.50	3.19	6.50	3.00	..
		74006 87 HBC	7.00	..	..	..	..
		Total		76.50	6.49	13.70	7.00
7. BCK-7	Scholarship for students studying in Higher secondary i.e. Std. XI to XII	74007 86 SEBC	109.00	17.99	12.00	18.00	..
		74007 87 EBC	100.00	17.50	17.00	10.00	..
		74007 88 MINO	46.60	0.64	6.00	1.00	..
		Total		255.60	36.13	35.00	29.00
8. BCK-8	Scholarships for Technical and professional courses	74008 81 SC	76.00	12.79	9.00	13.50	..
		74008 82 ST	2.00	1.26	0.40	1.50	..
		74008 83 TASP	4.00	0.32	0.60	0.50	..
		74008 84 NT	4.00	..	0.50	0.10	..
		74008 85 DNT	4.00	..	0.50	0.10	..
		74008 86 SEBC	103.00	24.49	17.50	18.00	..
		74008 87 EBC	119.00	26.86	20.00	22.00	..
		74008 88 MINO	7.60	0.79	0.30	0.50	..
Total		319.60	66.51	48.80	56.20	..	
9. BCK-9	Free Books and clothes to children of SC/ST/NT/DNT labourers whose parents annual income is upto Rs. 10,000 and 24 Communities of SEBC	74009 81 SC	160.00	18.22	31.00	30.00	..
		74009 82 ST	16.00	6.00	4.50	5.00	..
		74009 83 TASP	40.00	13.96	11.00	15.00	..
		74009 84 NT	10.00		3.00	3.20	..
		74009 85 DNT	10.00	1.69	3.00	3.20	..
		74009 86 SEBC	53.00	6.13	13.00	8.00	..
Total		289.00	46.60	65.50	64.40	..	
10. BCK-10	Opportunity cost to girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva in SC & tocha, Colgha, Kotwalia Kathodi, Dubl, Padhar, Sidi in ST in Std. I to VII						

Clubbed with BCK 10-A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11. BCK-10-A Opportunity cost to Boy Students of SC/ST of the communities shown in scheme No. 10 and boys & girls students of NT/DNT 24 communities of SEBC in Std. I to VII	74010 81	SC	924.00	145.93	132.60		160.00	..
	74010 82	ST	63.20	15.24	8.65		8.00	..
	74010 83	TASP	160.00	4.24	33.00		5.00	..
	74010 84	NT	15.00	2.90	1.00		1.00	..
	74010 85	DNT	15.00		1.00		1.00	..
	74010 86	SEBC	165.00	5.33	25.00		15.00	..
Total			1342.20	183.64	201.25		190.00	..
12. BCK-11 Special Scholarships for boy and girl students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC & Golcha, Colgha, Kotwalia, Kathodi, Dable, Padhar in ST & 24 communities JEBC studying in Std. VIII to X	74011 81	SC	26.00	27.96	30.25		40.00	..
	74011 82	ST	5.00	7.38	1.00		10.00	..
	74011 83	TASP	16.00	19.66	3.20		6.00	..
	74011 84	NT	2.00	2.00	0.25		0.25	..
	74011 85	DNT	2.00		0.25		0.25	..
	SEBC		26.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total			77.00	55.00	34.95		56.50	..
13. BCK-12 Book Bank for students studying in Medical & Engineering colleges	74012 81	SC	6.50	1.04	1.00		1.00	..
	74012 82	ST	3.36	0.17	0.50		0.50	..
	74012 83	TASP	6.60	0.58	1.00		1.20	..
	74012 84	NT	2.00	..	0.10		0.10	..
	74012 85	DNT	2.00	..	0.10		0.10	..
	74012 86	SEBC	7.00	0.73	1.00		1.00	..
Total			27.40	2.62	3.70		3.90	..
14. BCK-13 Grant in aid to Backward Class Hostels (SC/ST/SEBC/NT & DNT) including General (Cosmopolitan) Hostel and Electrification of Hostels	74013 81	SC	99.00	16.05	20.00		22.00	..
	74013 82	ST	55.00	14.43	13.50		15.00	..
	74013 83	TASP	70.00	28.57	30.45		40.00	..
	74013 84	NT	8.00	..	0.50		0.50	..
	74013 85	DNT	8.00	..	0.50		0.50	..
	74013 88	SEBC	100.00	57.15	22.00		50.00	..
	74013 87	EBC	..	..	..		..	..
	74013 88	MINO	5.00	0.48	1.00		1.00	..
Total			345.00	116.19	87.95		129.00	..
15. BCK-14-A Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Boys Hostels for Building construction	74014 81	SC	20.00	3.55	2.50		2.00	..
	74014 82	ST	6.00	2.30	1.50		1.00	..
	74014 83	TASP	15.00	..	2.50		2.50	..
	74014 84	NT	7.00	..	0.50		1.00	..
	74014 85	DNT	7.00	..	0.50		1.00	..
	74014 86	SEBC	40.00	..	5.00		3.00	..
Total			95.00	5.85	12.50		10.50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. BCK-14-B G.I.A. to Backward Class Girls Hostel for Building construction	74015 81 SC	20.00	..	4.00		4.00	..
	74015 82 ST	7.20	..	3.00		2.00	..
	74015 83 TASP	15.00	..	2.50		2.50	..
	7401589 NT	..	}	..		..	..
	7401585 DNT	..		0.29	..	..	..
	74015 86 SEBC	25.00	7.89	3.00		6.50	..
Total		67.20	8.19	12.50		15.00	..
17. BCK-15 Admisstion to SC/ST students in Hostels attached with colleges	74018 81 SC	8.00	..	..		..	..
	74018 82 SI	1.60	..	..		..	..
	74018 83 TASP	5.00	..	..		..	..
	74018 84 NT	2.00	..	..		..	..
	74018 85 DNT	2.00	..	..		..	..
	74018 86 SEBC	6.50	..	..		..	..
Ttotal		25.10	..	..		..	..
18. BCK-16 Additional Coaching centres in grant-in-aid and Government Hostels	74019 81 SC	6.00	0.72	1.00		0.70	..
	74019 82 ST	5.00	0.25	0.25		0.20	..
	74019 83 TASP	5.20	0.83	0.75		0.60	..
	74019 86 SEBC	10.00	1.33	1.60		1.60	..
	74019 87 EBC	3.30	..	0.50		0.25	..
Total		29.50	3.13	4.10		3.35	..
19. BCK-17 Establishment of New & Development of Government Hostels for Boys and girls.	74021 81 SC	34.00	10.89	8.00		13.00	..
	74021 82 ST	13.20	1.63	6.00		3.60	..
	74021 83 TASP	25.00	2.35	13.30		6.00	..
	74.21 86 SEBC	13.00	1.90	4.25		5.00	..
Total		85.20	17.07	31.55		27.60	..
20. BCK 18 Construction of Government Hostels for Boys	74022 81 SC	35.00	..	2.50		2.50	2.50
	SI	5.00	..	..		..	..
	TASP	20.00	..	12.50		7.00	7.00
	SEBC	40.00	..	2.50		6.00	6.00
Total		100.00	..	17.50		14.50	14.50
21.A. BCK-18-A Construction of Government Hostels for girls	74.23 81 SC	30.00	..	2.50		2.50	2.50
	74023 82 ST	5.00	..	3.00		2.50	2.50
	74023 83 TASP	20.00	..	12.50		6.00	6.00
	74.23 86 SEBC	26.00	..	2.50		1.50	1.50
Total		81.00	..	20.50		12.50	12.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
21	BCK-19 Purchase of private land for construction of Government Hostel for Boys and Girls.	74024 81 SC	40.00	..	3.00	1.00	1.00
		74024 82 ST	13.20	..	..	1.00	1.00
		74024 83 TASP	20.00	..	3.00	1.00	1.00
		74024 86 SEBC	26.40	..	2.00	1.00	1.00
		Total	99.60	..	8.00	4.00	4.00
22.	BCK-20 Ashram Schools.	74026 81 SC	66.00	..	26.00	13.72	—
		74026 82 ST	43.00	..	3.08	9.00	—
		74026 83 TASP	110.00	..	64.52	75.00	—
		74026 84 NT	8.00	..	1.50	0.23	—
		74026 85 DNT	8.00	..	1.50	0.22	—
		74026 86 SEBC	132.00	76.39	42.50	27.15	—
Total	367.00	76.39	139.10	125.32	—		
23.	BCK-21 Post Basic Ashram Schools.	74027 82 ST	20.00	..	..	..	—
		74027 83 TASP	162.00	..	40.97	58.88	—
		Total	182.00	..	40.97	58.88	—
24.	BCK-21- Residential School for talented students (Adjusted Scheme)	SC	..	..	111.00	112.25	—
		ST	..	..	37.00	37.17	—
		TASP	..	..	91.00	187.20	—
		SEBC	..	..	111.00	81.09	—
		Total	..	..	350.00	417.71	—
TOTAL : EDUCATION		SC	1816.50	302.00	441.10	490.17	41.00
	ST	325.00	67.92	91.83	114.97	3.50	
	TASP	729.30	119.43	332.29	465.73	19.50	
	NT	88.00	12.63	13.25	11.73	..	
	DNT	88.00		13.25	11.72	..	
	SEBC	1340.40	282.33	347.10	325.09	4.00	
	EBC	345.80	70.21	57.25	59.25	..	
	MINO	84.20	6.80	14.20	8.10	..	
	Total	4817.20	861.32	1310.27	1486.76	68.00	
Economic uplift							
25	BCK-22 Financial Assistance for purchase of camel carts and bullock carts etc.	SC	..	..	5.00	2.00	—
		ST	..	..	2.00	1.00	—
		TASP	..	..	5.00	2.00	—
		74054 86 SEBC	18.00	1.09	1.60	1.50	—
		74054 87 EBC	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	—
		74054 88 MINO	..	..	..	..	—
Total	24.60	1.09	4.60	7.50	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6. BCK-23 F. A. cottage Industries Self employment including bamboo work & traditional occupations like Vadi, Bhajiya etc.	74055 81	SC	240.00	257.99	23.00	25.00	—
	74055 82	ST	150.00	9.37	10.60	10.00	—
	74055 83	TASP	264.00	26.66	41.00	40.00	—
	74055 84	NT	38.00	1.05	2.50	3.50	—
	74055 85	DNT	38.00		2.50	3.50	—
	74055 86	SEBC	211.00	33.80	35.45	30.00	—
	74055 87	EBC	76.00	9.66	8.35	8.00	—
	74055 88	MINO	71.00	9.36	9.00	10.00	—
Total			1088.00	347.89	132.40	130.00	—
7. BCK-24 F.A. to Law & Medical Graduate.	7405981 7406081	SC	35.00	2.12	5.00	3.70	2.00
	7406082	ST	13.00	0.07	2.00	1.70	1.00
	7406083	TASP	13.00	0.59	3.00	3.20	1.80
	7406084	NT	8.00	0.59	1.00	0.50	0.50
	7406085	DNT	8.00		1.00	0.50	0.50
	7406086	SEBC	0.41	0.41	5.00	2.50	1.25
	Total			110.00	3.78	17.00	12.10	7.05
8. BCK-25 F.A. to Medical Post Graduates for starting clinic pathological laboratory, medical store.	74061 81	SC	20.00	0.38	4.50	2.00	1.50
	74061 82	ST	6.20	0.23	1.60	1.00	0.75
	74061 83	TASP	13.00	..	2.00	1.50	1.00
	Total			39.20	0.61	8.10	4.50	3.25
29. BCK-26 Tailoring Centres for women.	74062 81	SC	6.50	1.58	2.50	2.00	—
	74062 82	ST	1.50	0.13	0.20	0.20	—
	74062 83	TASP	6.00	..	1.00	2.00	—
	74062 84	NT	2.00	..	0.15	0.20	—
	74062 85	DNT	2.00	..	0.15	0.20	—
	74062 86	SEBC	6.60	5.60	1.25	6.00	—
	74062 88	MINO	4.00	0.05	0.50	1.00	—
Total			28.60	7.36	5.75	11.60	—
30 BCK-27 Mahula Training cum production centre (Radio & T. V. Repairing Centre)	74063 81	S.C.	13.00	0.45	1.00	0.50	—
	74063 82	ST	6.50	—	1.00	0.50	—
	TASP.					1.30	
Total			19.50	0.45	2.00	2.30	—
31. BCK-28 Training to Backward Class artisans at approved workshop.	74064 81	SC	20.00	10.04	5.50	6.00	—
	74064 82	ST	10.00	1.40	1.50	2.00	—
	74064 83	TASP	20.00	2.76	4.00	5.00	—
	74064 84	NT	5.00	2.49	0.50	0.75	—
	74064 85	DNT	5.00		0.50	0.75	—

		2	3	4	5	6	7		
		7406486	SEBC	86.00	—	17.00	6.00	—	
		7406487	EBC	20.00	16.85	8.80	6.00	—	
		7406488	MINO	21.00	6.02	5.50	6.00	—	
			Total	187.00	39.50	43.30	32.50		
33.	BOK-29 Setting up and running of training cum production centres.	7406581	SC	33.00	—	7.00	12.00	—	
		7406582	ST	13.00	5.39	1.50	1.00	—	
		7406583	TASP	33.00	—	10.12	9.00	—	
		7406586	SEBC	104.00	—	17.00	40.00	—	
		7406588	MENO	8.60	—	1.00	0.50	—	
			Total	191.60	5.39	36.62	62.50		
33.	BOK30 Construction of Buildings for training cum production centres.	7406681	SC	10.00	..	3.50	2.50	2.50	
		7406682	ST	5.00	..	..	..	—
		7406683	TASP	18.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	
		7406686	SEBC	6.20	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	
			Total	39.20	..	11.00	10.00	10.00	
34.	BOK-31 Pre-Examination Training Centres & short hand typing classes.	7406881	SC	13.00	1.72	3.50	3.00	—	
		7406882	ST	6.00	..	1.00	1.00	—	
		7406883	TASP	10.00	..	0.50	1.00	—	
		7406884	NT	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	—	
		7406885	DNT	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	—	
		7406886	SEBC	10.00	—	3.00	2.00	—	
			Total	43.00	1.72	8.40	7.40	—	
35.	BOK-32 Coaching centres for administration field Jobs such as teachership and for those preparing for para-medical services.	7406983	TASP	3.50	..	0.55	1.00	—	
36.	BOK33 Training Complex and centre, Gandhinagar.	7407081	SC	35.00	—	6.00	6.00	4.00	
		7407082	ST	35.00	0.37	0.00	6.00	4.00	
			Total	70.00	0.37	12.00	12.00	8.00	
37.	BOK-34 Stipend to backward class students for IAS/IPS and allied services.	7407181	7407281	SC	3.50	0.04	0.25	0.25	—
		7407182	7408282	ST	3.50	..	0.25	0.25	—
			Total	7.00	0.04	0.50	0.50	—	
38.	BOK-35 Day hostel for technical courses trainees under apprenticeship I.T.I. and other professions	7407381	SC	3.00	..	..	0.05	—
		7407382	ST	3.00	..	0.05	0.05	—	
		7407383	TASP	3.00	..	..	0.05	—
			Total	9.00	..	0.05	0.15	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
39. BOK-36 Working Men's Shed	7407481	SC	6.50	0.32	1.00	1.00	—
	7407482	ST	6.50	—	..	—	—
	7407483	TASP	7.00	—	..	—	—
	Total		20.00	0.32	1.00	1.00	—
40 BOK-37 Working Men's Hostel	7407581	SC	6.80	0.40	1.00	1.00	..
	7407582	ST	7.00	0:17	0.50	0.50	—
	Total		13.80	0.57	1.50	1.50	—
41. BJK-33 Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Corporation	7407681	SC	396.00	—	70.00	44.10	—
	7407682	TASP	554.00	—	52.00	32.00	25.00
	7407686	SEBC	79.00	—	13.00	8.00	..
	7407687	EBC	13.00	—	2.50	1.50	..
	7407688	MINO	52.89	—	10.00	10.00	..
	Total		1094.80	—	147.50	95.60	25.00
42 BJK-33 F.A. to agricultural labourers for purchase of equipments	7407981	JG	8.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	—
	7407982	ST	6.80	1.00	0.50	0.50	—
	7407983	TASP	13.00	1.10	1.90	2.00	—
	7407984	NT	3.00	..	0.20	0.25	—
	7407985	SNT	3.00	..	0.20	0.25	—
	7407986	SDBC	10.00	..	0.50	1.00	—
	7407987	EBC	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	—
	7407988	MINO	5.00	..	0.20	0.20	—
	Total		52.30	3.10	4.50	5.70	—
43. BJK-4) F.A. to Backward Class farmers for purchasing agricultural land	7408081	SC	13.00	..	1.00	1.00	—
	7408082	ST	5.00	..	0.50	0.50	—
	7408083	TASP	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	—
	7408084	NT	1.00	..	0.10	0.15	—
	7408085	DNT	1.00	..	0.10	0.15	—
	7408086	SEBC	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	—
Total		37.00	—	3.70	3.80	—	
44. BJK-41 F.A. to Backward Classes for repairing of Oil pump & electric motor.	7408181	SC	6.50	0.95	1.10	1.00	—
	7408182	ST	3.50	0.50	0.60	0.50	—
	7408183	TASP	6.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
	Total		16.60	2.45	2.70	2.50	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
45.	BOK-42 F.A. for Dealership for petrol pump Kerosene and gas agency	74078 82 ST	18.00	..	1.00	1.00	—
		74078 83 TASP	15.60	..	..	3.00	—
		Total	33.60	..	1.00	4.00	—
46.	BOK-43 F.A For Shifting charn kunds	7408581 SC	10.00	..	1.60	1.60	—
47.	BOK-43 F.A. to Soc. Castes Eco-Development corporation for D.R.I. Scheme	7407781 SC	13.00	..	1.00	3.00	—
	TOTAL: ECONOMIC UPLIFT	SC	892.30	276.99	143.95	118.70	40.00
		ST	299.50	13.24	30.80	27.70	5.75
		TASP	989.70	37.50	128.07	110.05	32.80
		NT	59.00	4.13	4.65	5.55	0.59
		DNT	59.00		4.65	5.55	0.50
		SEBC	570.00	40.90	97.30	100.50	3.75
		EBC	118.60	26.51	21.15	17.00	..
		MINO	162.40	15.43	25.20	27.70	..
		Total	3151.30	414.70	456.77	412.75	83.80
Health Housing and Other Schemes ;							
48.	BOK-45 Free Medical aid	74101 81 SC	42.80	9.58	6.25	19.00	—
		74101 82 ST	23.20	1.72	1.00	8.00	—
		74101 83 TASP	60.00	9.16	7.59	18.00	—
		74101 84 NT	10.00	1.00	0.50	2.50	—
		74101 85 DNT	10.00		0.50	2.50	—
		74101 86 SEBO	52.80	—	5.50	8.00	—
		74101 87 EBC	13.00	2.52	1.50	3.00	—
		74101 88 MINO	6.60	..	..	..	—
		Total	218.40	23.98	22.84	51.00	—
49.	BOK-46 Balwadis	74102 81 SC	66.00	9.42	12.50	10.00	—
		74102 82 ST	29.80	8.26	3.50	2.00	—
		74102 83 TASP	60.00	—	14.50	10.00	—
		74102 84 NT	10.00	1.50	0.50	0.60	—
		74102 85 DNT	10.00		0.50	0.60	—
		74102 86 SEBC	53.00	18.30	14.00	20.00	—
		74102 88 MINO	6.60	0.27	1.00	0.50	—
		Total	235.40	32.75	46.50	43.70	—
50.	BOK-47 Special facilities to children for Balmandirrun by voluntary organisations	74103 81 SC	6.60	1.14	1.10	1.50	—
		74103 82 ST	6.50	8.62	0.60	1.00	—
		74103 83 TASP	3.75	—	0.50	0.75	—
		Total	16.85	9.26	2.20	2.20	3.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
51. BCK-48 F.A. to youth and Mahila Mandal for activities	74104 81	SC	1.30	0.02	0.15	0.20	—
	74104 82	ST	0.90	..	0.10	0.15	—
	74104 86	SEBC	1.30	0.01	0.20	0.15	—
	74104 87	EBC	1.00	0.01	0.10	0.05	—
	74104 88	MINO	1.00	0.01	0.10	0.05	—
	Total		5.50	0.05	0.65	0.60	
52. BCK-49 Community Centres	74105 81	SC	13.20	..	2.00	3.00	3.00
	74105 82	ST	5.00	..	..	..	..
	74105 83	TASP	26.40	—	6.00	2.00	2.00
	Total		44.60	—	8.00	5.00	5.00
53. BCK-50 F.A. to housing on individual basis	74106 81	SC	132.00	13.19	20.50	20.00	15.00
	74106 82	ST	55.00	2.00	5.50	5.00	7.50
	74106 83	TASP	172.00	—	20.00	20.00	15.50
	74106 84	NT	12.00	—	1.40	1.80	1.00
	74106 85	DNT	12.00	—	1.40	1.80	1.00
	74106 86	SEBC	67.00	5.70	10.50	6.00	..
	74106 87	EBC	40.00	1.85	3.00	2.00	..
	74106 88	MINO	30.00	..	4.00	4.00	..
	Total		520.00	22.74	60.30	60.60	40.00
53-A. BCK-51 F.A. for individual housing to most Backward Communities of SEBC	74108 86	SEBC	86.00	—	6.00	4.00	2.50
54. BCK-52 F.A. for housing in urban areas	74109 81	SC	33.00	—	1.00	0.50	—
	47109 82	ST	14.50	..	1.00	0.50	—
	47109 83	TASP	10.00	..	1.00	0.50	—
	74109 86	SEBC	33.60	..	3.00	0.50	—
	74109 87	EBC	7.00	..	2.00	0.50	—
	74109 88	MNO	30.00	..	2.00	0.50	—
	Total II		128.10	..	10.00	3.00	
55. BCK-53 F.A. to H.apati Housing schemes	74110 82	ST	138.00	1.71	30.42	16.00	8.00
	74110 83	TASP	429.00	—	50.00	60.00	40.00
	Total		567.00	1.71	80.42	76.00	48.00
56. BCK-54 F.A. for housing to sweepers and scavengers, Bhangi, H. di, Nadia and Senva	74111 81	SC	199.00	20.45	30.00	25.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57. BJK-55 F.A. to PWR-219 Co. op. housing society	7411381 SC	19.80	—	3.50	2.50	2.50
	7411382 ST	13.20	—	5.00	3.00	3.00
	7411383 TASP	13.20	—	3.45	1.50	1.50
	7411384 NT	5.00	—	0.50	0.25	0.25
	7411385 DNT	5.00	—	0.50	0.25	0.25
	Total	56.20	—	12.95	7.50	7.50
58. BJK-56 F.A. to Co.-Operative housing societies through Rural Housing Board	7411486 SEBC	145.00	12.73	10.00	7.10	—
	7411487 EBC	32.00	4.00	2.00	2.50	—
	Total	177.00	16.73	12.00	9.66	—
59. BJK-57 Fees legal assistance for civil and criminal proceedings	7411582 ST	1.00	—	0.15	0.10	—
	7411583 TASP	0.75	—	0.05	0.05	—
	7411586 SEBC	1.00	—	0.15	0.10	—
	Total	2.75	..	0.35	0.25	—
60 BJK-53 F.A. to encourage Inter caste Marriage between Harijans and Hindus	7411881 SC	9.90	1.50	1.00	1.75	—
61 BJK-59 G.I.A. to District Panchayats	7412081 SC	19.80	3.36	2.00	1.00	—
	7412082 ST	9.90	—	1.50	0.50	—
	7412083 TASP	13.20	13.00	2.00	2.00	—
	7412086 SEBC	10.00	—	1.50	0.50	—
	Total	52.90	16.36	8.00	4.00	—
62. BJK-60 Subsidy for Bhangi Kashta Mukti & Seminars on untouchability	7412181 SC	0.90	1.24	Clubbed with BJK-62		
63. BJK-61 Social Education Camp	7412281 SC	3.30	0.64	0.25	0.50	—
	7412282 ST	3.30	..	0.25	0.25	—
	7412283 TASP	3.30	—	0.50	0.50	—
	7412286 SEBC	3.30	—	0.75	0.50	—
	Total	13.20	0.64	1.75	1.75	—
64. BJK-52 Nagraik Cell	7412381 SC	150.00	16.98	23.75	15.00	—
	ST	..	..	..	1.00	—
	TASP	..	..	..	1.00	—
	Total	150.00	16.98	23.75	17.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
65. BCK-63 Tribal Research & Training Institute	7412682	ST	1.30	1.40	0.25	1.80	—
	7412683	TASP	10.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	—
	Total		11.30	2.90	1.75	3.30	
66. BJK-64 Research Unit for SC	7412781	SC	3.30	1.56	0.55	0.75	—
67. BCK-65 Film Project for Tribal	7412883	TASP	5.00	—	..	..	—
68. BCK-66 Nucleus Budget	7412981	SC	25.00	—	3.30	4.00	—
	7412983	TASP	224.00	—	38.55	34.00	—
	Total		249.00	—	41.85	38.75	

TOTAL : HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES.

SC	734.00	79.08	109.45	101.70	20.50
ST	301.60	18.71	49.27	39.30	18.50
TASP	1030.60	23.66	145.64	151.80	75.50
NT	37.00	2.50	2.90	5.15	1.30
DNT	37.00		2.90	5.15	1.30
SEBC	453.00	36.74	51.60	46.91	2.50
EBC	93.00	8.38	8.60	8.05	—
MINO	74.20	0.28	7.10	7.05	—
TOTAL:..	2761.30	169.35	377.46	366.11	119.00

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION ;

69. BCK-67 Staff for scheme for the Civil Protection Rights Act.	7415181	SC	40.00	26.12	15.00	20.00	—
70. BCK-33 Social Preacher for Bhangi Welfare.	7415281	SC	26.00	4.28	5.00	5.00	—
71. BCK-69 F.A. to Voluntary agencies for propoganda and field work and village level administration.	7415386	SEBC	13.20	3.54	3.00	4.50	—
72. BCK-70 Administrative machinery for post S.S.C. scholarship	7415481	SC	10.00	—	0.50	0.60	—
	7415482	ST	5.00	—	0.50	1.10	—
TOTAL:—			15.00	—	1.00	1.70	
73. BJK-71 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all levels.	7415581	SC	79.20	0.54	7.00	8.62	—
	7415582	ST	66.00	—	—	—	—
	7415583	TASP	264.00	—	23.00	12.00	—
	7415586	SEBC	79.40	3.46	20.00	14.80	—
	7415587	EBC	6.60	—	1.00	5.40	—
	7415588	MINO	13.20	0.85	2.50	4.00	—
TOTAL.		..	508.40	4.85	53.50	44.82	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
74.	BCK-72 Strengthening of Staff for special Comp. Plan.	7415681	SC	53.00	47.61	32.00	35.72	—
75.	BCK-73 Purchase and Maintenance of Vehicles.	7415781	SC	13.00	..	..	..	—
		7415782	ST	—	—	..	..	—
		7415783	TASP	39.405	..	—	..	—
		7415786	SEBC	13.20	..	..	1.50	—
		TOTAL		82.10	..	..	1.50	—
73	BCK-74 Evaluation, Planning and monitoring Cell.	7415881	SC	6.50	..	..	..	—
		7415882	ST	6.80	..	..	..	—
		7415883	TASP	10.00	..	..	..	—
		7415886	SEBC	6.50	..	..	..	—
		TOTAL		29.80	..	..	..	—
77.	BCK-75 Follow-up Cell for Training & Job oriented.	7415981	SC	6.60	..	..	..	—
		7415982	ST	6.60	..	..	..	—
		7415983	TASP	10.00	..	..	..	—
		7415986	SEBC	6.50	..	1.00	1.00	—
		TOTAL		29.70	..	1.00	1.00	—
TOTAL DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION								
		SC	234.30	78.55	59.50	69.94	—	
		ST	100.90	..	0.50	1.10	—	
		TASP	323.40	..	23.00	12.00	—	
		SEBC	118.80	7.04	24.00	21.80	—	
		EBC	6.60	..	1.00	5.40	—	
		MINO	13.20	0.85	2.50	4.00	—	
		TOTAL	737.20	86.44	110.50	114.24	—	
GRAND TOTAL								
		SC	3678.00	736.62	754.00	783.51	100.50	
		ST	1027.00	99.87	172.40	183.07	26.75	
		TASP	3073.00	180.59	629.00	739.58	126.80	
		NT	184.00	19.26	20.80	44.85	1.80	
		DNT	184.00		20.80	—	1.80	
		SEBC	2483.00	367.01	520.00	494.30	9.25	
		EBC	564.00	105.10	88.00	89.70	..	
		MINO	334.00	23.36	50.00	44.85	..	
		TOTAL	11527.00	1531.81	2255.00	2379.86	266.90	
Administrative Machinery for TASP				122.00	19.00	..	20.14	..

9.10 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

9.10.1.1. The Labour and Labour Welfare Programmes deal with :

- (a) the resolution of industrial disputes.
- (b) the implementation of legislative and measures, other for the protection and welfare of different classes of workers,
- (c) Manpower Planning,
- (d) the provision for employment services and facilities for the acquisition/upgradation of employment oriented skills.

9.10.2. Review of progress :

9.10.2.1. During the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, existing establishment has been strengthened towards more effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; the Factories Act, 1948, and of the provision of awards and settlements. In addition, capability for the analysis of statistics relating to factories and to industrial relations has been improved and the process of building up the industrial hygiene laboratory commenced. Innovative schemes have been introduced for the Welfare of rural workers who migrate seasonally within the State in search of gainful employment (1985-86) and for the payment of a maternity benefit to female workers in the rural sector (1986-87 .

9.10.2.2. Electronic Data Processing (EDP) has been introduced in the employment exchange at Ahmedabad during 1985-86. The extension of EDP to Employment Information Bureau is being examined in view of this achievement. The employment exchange at Mahesana has been bifurcated on a functional basis towards providing more effective services. In the field of training, the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, have witnessed a substantial increase in intake capacity (over 700 seats) and diversification of trades covered (through the introduction of chemical trades and computer trades) in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). The quality of training has been sought to be improved through the acquisition of deficit machinery and equipment.

9.10.3. Programme for 1987-88 :

9.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1330/- lakh is provided for 1987-88 as under :

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development.	(Rs. in lakh).
1	2	3
<i>A. Labour</i>		
	Industrial Relations	34.35
	Working Conditions and Safety	23.95
	General Labour Welfare.	38.90
	Social Security for Labour.	168.70
	Research and Statistics.	3.90
	Other expenditure	22.30
	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	0.50
Total : A.		292.60

1	2	3
B. Training		
	Industrial Training Institutes	796.05
	Apprenticeship Training	58.00
	Total : B.	854.05
C. Employment		
(i)	Employment Services	
	Direction and Administration	1.00
	Employment Services	32.35
(ii)	Special Employment Programme	150.00
	Total : C	183.35
	Total : A+B+C=	1330.00

Labour

Industrial Relations

9.10.3.2. During 1987-88, establishment for the implementation of labour legislation is proposed to be strengthened through the constitution of a State level enforcement squad, headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Labour, which is expected to supplement enforcement measures (in relation especially to contract labour) by local level establishment (Rs. 1.05 lakh). The effectiveness of district level establishment is proposed to be improved through the provision of stenographic assistance (Rs. 2.36 lakh), and of motor cycles to increase the mobility of Government Labour Officer (Rs. 2.95 lakh).

9.10.3.3. As part of the programme for the expansion of the labour judiciary during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, two posts of Member, Industrial Court, and three posts of Judges, in Labour Court are proposed to be created during 1987-88 (Rs. 9.10 lakhs). In addition, provisions are made for the construction of buildings for Industrial Labour Courts at Vadodara, and Surat (Rs. 8.90 lakh).

9.10.3.4. Under the head, "Industrial Relations" provision is also made for the maintenance of establishment sanctioned/to be sanctioned during the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, for the continued schemes of training (training of trade union workers, training in workers' participation in management) and for building up of a reference library in the office of the Commissioner of Labour.

Working Conditions and Safety

9.10.3.5. During the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, considerable expansion has been approved in the establishment for the implementation of legislation in relation to factories and to boilers. In addition to provision for the maintenance of this establishment, the programme for 1987-88 envisages :—

- (a) Financial incentives to small scale industrial units for the acquisition of equipments/instruments for the measurement of contaminants (Rs. 3.00 lakh).
- (b) The acquisition of equipment for the industrial hygiene laboratory (Rs. 2.00 lakh).
- (c) The purchase of film projectors for the extension functions of safety cells (Rs. 0.50 lakh).

9.10.3.6. The need has been recognised for the formulation of contingency plans to be implemented in the event of industrial accidents posing hazards to the community. The task of drawing up such a plan in respect of each local area with a significant number of hazardous units has been initiated. The adequacy of any such plan will need to be evaluated in the light of changing conditions, and the plan amended suitably. For the evaluation/updating of contingency plans, a cell is proposed to be created under the Chief Inspector of Factories during 1987-88 (Rs. 1.00 lakh). A provision is also made for the purchase of motor cycles towards increasing the mobility of Inspectors of Notified Factories (Rs. 3.12 lakh).

9.10.3.7. Electronic Data Processing of factory data is expected to be taken up during 1986-87. Provisions for the development of this initiative during 1987-88, and for the continuance of the scheme for the encouragement of extension in the field of industrial safety (through grants-in-aid to the Gujarat Safety Council), form part of the Programme for 1987-88.

General Labour Welfare and Social Security

9.10.3.8. The Gujarat Labour Welfare Board and voluntary organisations may be expected to contribute significantly to the delivery of welfare to various categories of workers from urban and rural areas. Accordingly, a considerable increase is proposed in 1987-88 in the outlay for the existing scheme for the payment of grants-in-aid to encourage activities for the welfare of workers (Rs. 17.00 lakh). Likewise a substantial increase in coverage is proposed under the scheme for the welfare of workers in the rural sector who migrate seasonally within the State against 50 peripatetic centres during 1985-86 and 1986-87, 50 additional centres are proposed during 1987-88 (Rs. 6.00 lakh).

9.10.3.9. Establishment is proposed to be created (Rs. 3.56 lakh) in each district during 1987-88 in order to render more effective administration of the scheme for the payment of a Maternity benefit to female workers in the rural sector. Establishment for the enforcement of the provision of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in relation to employment in agriculture is proposed to be strengthened in at least 10 talukas during 1987-88 (Rs. 6.96 lakh).

9.10.3.10. The programme for 1987-88 includes also the provision for an increase in coverage under the Scheme for the payment of a pension to infirm agriculture workers (over 2,000 additional beneficiaries) and for maintenance of the establishment approved in 1985-86 for the protection of inter-State migrant workmen in the rural sector.

9.10.3.12. Successful implementation of programmes during the plan area have considerably improved the living standard of the people, but the rural labourers basically earn only enough to feed their families, but they are unable to plan for social security. If the earning member dies, his family members are put into difficult position. Amongst such class of people, the position of landless agricultural workers especially needs attention. The State Government has therefore decided in principle to introduce a Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural workers at the cost of Government to provide social security to them. The proposed scheme will cover about 25 lakh landless agricultural workers between the age group of 18 - 60 years. In the event of death of an agricultural labourer covered under the scheme his legal heir will get Rs. 1,000. It is also proposed to cover the cases of total permanent and partial permanent disability for the purpose of compensation, as may be decided by Government.

An outlay of Rs. 15.000 lakh is provided for the purpose for 1987-88.

Other Promotional Activities

9.10.3.12. Assistance to the Gandhi Labour Institute and the Rural Workers' Welfare Board through the payment of grants-in-aid is proposed to be continued during 1987-88. Under the Board's programme 10 Rural Welfare Centres are to commence functioning during 1987-88 (Rs. 2.13 lakhs) in addition to the 24 centres that will have been opened during 1985-87.

9.10.3.13. To complement the scheme implemented by the Government of India in relation to public sector undertakings, a State scheme for the grant of "Shram Awards" to workers employed in the private sector is proposed to be introduced during 1987-88 (Rs. 0.80 lakh).

9.10.3.14. Against the possibility that some workers may come to be identified as "Bonded labour" during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of financial assistance for the rehabilitation of bonded labour (Plan provision Rs. 0.50 lakh).

Training

9.10.3.15. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, intake capacity under the Craftsman Training Scheme exceeded 26,000 seats (including over 5,000 seats in grant-in-aid institutions). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the State is proposed to be increased by 17 and an increase in intake capacity is proposed of 12,000 seats (including 2,000 seats in grant-in-aid institutions).

9.10.3.16. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme intake capacity has risen by over 2500 seats during 1985-87 (including 1112 seats in non-Government institutions, viz. in Industrial Training Centres). The programme proposed for 1987-88 envisages an increase in intake capacity of 1052 seats (including 432 seats in Industrial Training Centres (Rs. 23.92 lakh). 620 seats proposed to be introduced in Government institutions during 1987-88 comprise :—

(a) Additional Seats for Computer trades in two ITIs	56 seats (Rs. 35.43 lakh)
(b) Additional seats in existing ITI	564 seats (Rs. 13.46 lakh)
	<hr/>
	620 seats
	<hr/>

9.10.3.17. The purchase of deficit equipment (Rs. 120.00 lakh) envisages towards improvement in the quality of training in ITIs. In addition, Capital outlays of Rs. 10.90 lakh are provided. An amount of Rs. 38.00 lakh is provided for replacement of Machinery for which Matching Share will be given by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 414.39 lakh is provided for ongoing works etc.

9.10.3.18. Intake capacity under the Advanced Vocational Training System (AVTS) has been increased by 64 seats during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (including 16 seats for the Metrology and Inspection Trade). An increase of 32 seats is proposed during 1987-88 through the establishment of an AVTS centre at Jamnagar (Rs. 4.58 lakh). An amount of Rs. 35.57 lakhs is provided for works in progress.

9.10.3.19. Under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme against an increase of 5,000 seats and the setting up of three Basic Training Centres proposed during the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the establishment of a Basic Training Centre for Ceramic trades has been approved. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for works in progress.

9.10.3.20. The Central Sector "Crash Programme of Service Technicians for Common Electronics Products" is to be implemented from 1st January 1987 in the ITIs at Ahmedabad and Jamnagar. The programme is proposed to be extended to the ITIs at Gandhinagar and Vadodara during 1987-88.

Employment

9.10.3.21. Amongst the measures proposed during 1987-88 to increase effectiveness in the provision of employment services and vocational guidance are :—

- (a) introduction of on job centre at Dwarka in coastal area (Rs. 0.18 lakh).
- (b) introduction of EDP in the employment exchange at Vadodara (Rs. 12.00 lakhs).

Special Employment Programmes

9.10.3.22. The programme for 1987-88 includes provision for the maintenance of the centres established in 1985-86 for the training of candidates for recruitment to the defence services, and for financial assistance for coaching classes to equip Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to appear at competitive examinations (for recruitment to civil services and services in the public sector). No expansion in intake capacity is proposed under either the scheme of Career Development Courses or the Scheme of Induction Training for Industrial Employment. An amount of Rs. 9.45 lakhs is provided to strengthen centre for commissioned officer's pre-selection Training Scheme.

9.10.3.23. However, an increase in intake capacity in mini-ITIs in tribal areas is proposed during 1987-88 through the establishment of two mini-ITIs with an intake capacity of 156 seats (Rs. 6.91 lakh). The programme envisages also capital outlays on buildings to house the administrative blocks and work-shops hostels and staff quarters amounting to Rs. 100.30 lakh (works in Progress).

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987--88

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/Project with code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88		
					Outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A) Labour							
I-Industrial Relations							
1	LBR-1	Expansion of Labour Establishment (7315200)	39.00	0.37	6.47	10.60	3.00
2	LBR-2	Modernising Library Head quarters Offices (7315100)	2.00	0.48	0.60	1.00	..
3	LBR-3	Protection and Welfare of unorganised labour (contract labour) (7315300)	3.00	0.27	1.20	0.30	..
4	LBR-4	Grant-in-aid to trade union workers and others (7315400)	2.50	0.56	0.80	0.80	..
5	LBR-5	Workers participation Joint Management Council (7315500)	2.50	0.70	0.70	0.70	..
6	LBR-6	Machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages Act (7315600)	10.00	..	5.00	2.95	..
7	LBR-7	Opening of new Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts :					
		(i) Industrial Courts/Tribunal (7315700)	30.00	0.68	4.50	3.60	..
		(ii) Labour Courts (7315900)	30.00	..	5.50	5.50	..
8	LBR-8	(i) Construction of Building for Industrial Court, and Industrial Tribunal (7315800)	35.00	0.34	5.00	3.30	3.30
		(ii) Construction of Buildings for Labour Court and Judges Quarters (7316000)	35.00	..	3.00	5.60	5.60
Total - I : Industrial Relation			189.00	3.40	32.77	34.35	11.90
II. Working Conditions and Safety							
9	LBR-9	Safety cell for prevention of accidents (7320100)	35.00	1.56	8.00	8.45	..
10	LBR-10	GIA to voluntary agencies for safety propagation and training in Industrial sphere (7320200)	2.00	..	0.50	1.00	..
11	LBR-11	Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspectorate of Factories (7320300)	50.00	0.23	21.00	11.30	3.00
12	LBR-12	Expansion of establishment under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers (7320400)	10.00	..	2.00	3.20	..
13	LBR-13	Occupational Health (7320500)	5.00	..	..	..	..
Total-II : Working Conditions and Safety			102.00	1.89	31.50	23.95	3.00
III. General Labour Welfare							
14	LBR-14	Enforcement Machinery for Inter State workmen Act, 1979 (7325100)	15.00	..	4.00	1.90	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	LBR-15 Protection and Welfare of unorganised rural labourers (7325301)	87.50	0.26	17.00	18.20	..
16	LBR-15A Maternity benefit to unorganised rural labourers for female workers (7325301)	..	..	10.00	18.00	..
17	LBR-16 Non-Formal education for child labour (7325400)	4.00	..	0.75	0.80	..
Total-III : General Labour Welfare		106.50	0.26	31.75	38.90	..
IV. Social Security for Labour						
18	LBR-17 GIA to Trade unions and social institutions for socially desirable objectives (7330100)	10.00	2.00	2.00	9.00	..
19	LBR-18 Old age Pension for agricultural Labourers (7330200)	35.00	0.32	3.00	6.00	..
20	LBR-18 (A) Group Insurance for landless Agricultural labourers	..	..	..	150.00	..
21	LBR-19 Inter-State Migrant Workers Act (Agriculture) (7330300)	9.00	..	3.50	0.70	..
22	LBR-20 Welfare Programme for intra-State Migrant workers (Agriculture) (7330400)	26.00	0.60	11.00	3.00	..
Total-IV : Social Security for Labour		80.00	2.92	19.50	168.70	..
V. Research and Statistics						
23	LBR-21 Unit for Collection of Labour Statistics (7335100)	20.00	0.29	4.00	3.00	..
24	LBR-22 Creation of Legal Cell and Planning Unit in Labour and Employment Department (7335200)	6.00	..	0.90	0.90	..
Total-V : Research and Statistics		26.00	0.29	4.90	3.90	..
VI. Other promotional activities like development of institution						
25	LBR-23 Implementation of Gujarat unprotected Manual Workers Regulation Act, 1979 to constitute a statutory Board (7340100)	10.00	0.90	3.00	2.00	1.90
26	LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Labour Institute for research, Training and development programme (7340200)	50.00	15.50	14.00	15.00	..
27	LBR-25 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board (7340300)	40.00	1.40	8.00	4.50	..
28	LBR-25A Scheme of Shram Awards ( )	..	..	..	0.80	..
Total-VI : Other Promotional Activities		100.00	17.80	25.00	22.30	1.90
VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme						
29	LBR-26 Abolition of Bonded Labour (7345141)	2.50	0.34	0.50	0.50	..
Total-VII : Centrally Sponsored Scheme		2.50	0.34	0.50	0.50	..
Total-A : Labour Services and Welfare		606.00	26.90	145.22	292.60	16.80
B. TRAINING						
Industrial Training Institute						
30	EMP--1. Craftsman Training Scheme, (7300100)	2350.00	399.05	632.49	698.10	414.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	EMP--2. Advance vocational Training (7300200)	250.00	17.60	67.59	46.15	85.57
32	EMP--3. Construction of building for the centre for Rehabilitation of disable women (7700200)	60.00	..	0.50	..	..
33	EMP--4. Grant-in -aid to private agencies for IIT based courses (7300400)	105.00	8.33	54.92	51.80	..
Total : Industrial Training Institute.		2765.00	424.98	755.50	796.05	449.96
Apprenticeship Training						
34	EMP--5. National apprenticeship Training Scheme (7300500)	300.00	71.45	82.14	58.00	50.00
Total : Apprenticeship Training.		300.00	71.45	82.14	58.00	50.00
C. EMPLOYMENT						
Direction and Administration						
35	EMP--6. Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Training (7310300)	40.00	5.00	2.90	1.00	..
Total :		40.00	5.00	2.90	1.00	..
Employment Service						
36	EMP--7. Expansion of Employment Service. (7310400)	160.00	7.64	22.36	27.00	..
37	EMP--8. Collection of Employment Market information (7310100)	8.00	0.28	1.00	1.25	..
38	EMP--9. Studies and survey for Employment promotion Board (7310200)	3.00	..	..	..	..
39	EMP-10. Youth Employment Service and Occupational information (7310500)	8.00	0.09	0.50	0.50	..
40	EMP-11. Formation of District Employment Generation Council (7310600)	35.00	0.03	5.00	2.50	..
41	EMP-12. Grant of awards and Employment service for physically Handicapped (7310800)	6.00	0.20	0.30	0.30	..
42	EMP-13. Strengthening the Directorate of manpower (7310700)	5.00	0.09	0.80	0.80	..
Total : Employment Services		225.00	13.33	29.96	82.35	..
III. Special Employment Programme						
43	EMP-14. Career Development Course. (7350100)	30.00	0.46	0.80	0.80	..
44	EMP-15. Mini ITI's (7350300)	700.00	75.49	126.43	124.20	100.80
45	EMP-16. Scheme for pre-service Training for recruitment in Defence Service (7350400)	25.00	0.22	2.25	11.00	..
46	EMP-17. Pre-Service Training Scheme for compensation Examination for SC/ST (7350500)	25.00	0.60	5.00	5.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47	EMP-18. Induction Training for Industrial Employment (7350200)	150.00	..	5.10		..	..
48	EMP-19. Nucleous Budget (7350600)	45.00	..	9.00		9.00	..
	Total-III Special Employment Programme	975.00	76.77	148.58		150.00	100.30
	TOTAL : Employment.	1240.00	90.10	181.44		183.35	100.30
	Grant Total : Labour and Labour Welfare.	4911.00	613.43	1165.00		1330.00	617.06

9.11. SOCIAL WELFARE

9.11.1. Introduction

9.11.1.1. The programme and activities under social welfare include the programmes for destitute and delinquent children, distressed women and young girls who are vulnerable to social evils, young, offenders, handicapped persons, old and infirm persons, deserted and divorced women or widows and beggars. The measures to combat these problems include the institutional and non-institutional services. It also includes the programmes for building awareness towards better social life and the services so as to generate potentials for self-employment particularly among women as well as the programmes for giving the preferential share to the voluntary organisations in the field of social activities. The total population of the State of Gujarat is 340.86 lakh as per 1981 census of which the population of women is 165.33 lakhs. The women aspire to take up petty occupations or self employment in order to contribute to the family income for improving the standards of living. Efforts are therefore required to assist these women to become self reliant through income generating activities.

9.11.2. Review of progress

9.11.2.1. The programmes for handicapped have been more popular. The benefits to widows in terms of social security and assistance are gradually growing. The Women Economic Development Corporation established during the Sixth Plan has expanded welfare activities for women and their multiple development in various economic aspects of life. Under the welfare programmes for handicapped the number of beneficiaries has also increased as well. The State could provide better services to the inmates in Government and voluntary institutions. The number of persons provided scholarships and prosthetic aid is also increasing. The programmes of nutrition support to pregnant women and nursing mothers is extended to 8 blocks and also to scheduled caste beneficiaries in 20 blocks. The Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy programme is extended to 4 more metropolies.

9.11.3. Programme for 1987-88

9.11.3.1. An amount of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided for 1987-88 for implementing different programmes under this sub-sector. The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

	Outlay 1987-88
	(Rs. in lakh),
1. Direction and Administration	4.55
2. Child Welfare	11.00
3. Woman Welfare	26.00
4. Education and Welfare of Handicapped	30.75
5. Correctional Services	13.00
6. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	4.00
7. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	2.70
8. Other schemes of Social Defence	20.00
9. Prohibition	12.00
Grand Total	124.00

Direction and Administration

9.11.3.2. It is proposed to strengthen the State and district level machinery by providing adequate staff to cope up with the increased welfare activities. The training facilities for the staff will also be expanded

by providing a State level training institute for various categories of staff. It is also proposed to cover two districts of Gandhinagar and Dangs with the District Level Machinery. The overall provision of Rs. 4.55 lakh is made under Direction and Administration for 1987-88.

Child Welfare

9.11.3.3. The programmes which relate to the over all development for children mostly through non-institutional and specialised services started during 1985-86 and 1986-87 will be continued. The proposed programmes for 1987-88 include :—

1. Setting up of 5 Juvenile Guidance Centres.
2. Setting up of 1 institution for Mentally Retarded Women of Surat.
3. To set up 4 units for the services for children in need of care and protection under C.S.P. programme.

9.11.3.4. It also includes the provisions for a Home for non-delinquent children. To carry out the above programmes a provision of Rs. 11.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Women Welfare

9.11.3.5. The Women Welfare Programmes which are directed to provide relief and support to the destitute and afflicted women started during Sixth Plan and also during 1986-87 will be continued. The new programmes proposed for the year 1987-88 include :—

1. Assistance to 1000 destitute widows at the revised rates of Rs. 60/- and their dependent children at the rate of Rs. 50/- instead of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 25/- respectively.
2. Adequate staff Foundling Home units at Ahmedabad and additional staff in the Reception Centres and State Homes.
3. Establishment of 10 Family Counselling Centres.

9.11.3.6 To meet with the above requirement as provision of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is made for 1987-88.

Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

9.11.3.7. The programmes for the various categories of physically handicapped include education, training and rehabilitation measures through institutional and non-institutional services which are mainly carried out on grant in aid basis. Besides, scholarships to the students and monetary assistance towards prosthetic and other aids are also provided to various categories of handicapped. These programmes will be continued. For 1987-88 following new measures are proposed :—

1. A Traction Ward for post operative treatment at the existing home for Crippled Children at Rajkot is proposed.
2. Special staff to expand existing voluntary physically handicapped institutions and also the staff at Headquarters for their effective administration is proposed.

9.11.3.8. To carry out the above programmes, a provision of Rs. 30.75 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Welfare of Poor and Destitutes

9.11.3.9. Programme under this sub-head provides for expansion and augmentation of existing services to the correctional services. Besides continuing programmes taken up during 1986-87 new measures like enhancing the quantum of assistance to destitute children released from institution and assistance to the prisoners, families are proposed.

9.11.3.10. To carry out these programmes, a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakh is made for the year 1987-88.

Correctional Services

9.11.3.11. The measures include expansion, establishment and strengthening of educational and vocational facilities in various institutions set up under the Children Act, S. I. T. Act and the Prevention

of Bagging Act etc. During 1987-88 services already started under the above programmes will be continued. It is also proposed to develop these services by providing adequate staff in the institutions for women. The four centres under the scheme of Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy will be continued. It is also proposed to up-grade the posts of Superintendents in some of the Remand Homes and to provide more staff to these homes. In view of the difficulties faced by the discharged inmates of the correctional institutions for employment, a small rehabilitation cell at head-quarters is also proposed. For these a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakh is made for 1987-88.

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

9.11.3.12. The voluntary organisations play a leading and pivotal role in carrying out various welfare activities for women, children and handicapped. The efforts of these agencies will be further supplemented by enabling them to start new programmes and expanding the existing ones which include providing necessary staff as per the recommendations of the Empowered Committee. A provision of Rs. 2.70 lakh has been made for carrying out the programme.

Other Schemes of Social Defence

9.11.3.13. Under this programme, construction of new buildings and extension of existing buildings are taken up for carrying out activities for the children, women and the handicapped. Construction work taken up during 1986-87 will be continued and new works are proposed to be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is made for this during 1987-88.

Prohibition

Prohibition activities and Intensive Prohibition drive in the State

9.11.3.14. The aim of this scheme is to eradicate the evil of drinking and anti-prohibition activities in the State by carrying out intensive prohibition propaganda through various mass medias such as advertisement on S. T. Buses, Railway Stations, Television, All India Radio etc. Special programmes are also envisaged through well known Artists, Kirtankars, Kathakars etc. Shibir, Sammalans, Training camps for students and youths. During the plan period the work of preparing full length films prohibition literature, pamphlets, cartoons, books, mobile exhibitions surveywork regarding benefits of Prohibition will be carried out. For this purpose it is proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Department.

2. Strating of Nasabandhi Sanskar Kendras

9.11.3.15. In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to the masses, it is necessary to start 15 New subsidised, Nasabandhi Sanskar Kendras in the areas having more prohibition crimes in the State. The activities of these sanskar Kendras comprise out door and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes such as listening of Radio Programmes, filmshows, Bhajan programme etc., The Sanskar Kendra will be well equipped with library books, Daily newspaper, magazines etc. to educate masses ab ut evil of drink. This is the positive side of prohibition providing health alternative for social life to the ex-addicts. At present various activities like family welfare programme, child nutrition, labour welfare activities, Women Welfare Activities and other sports activities are carried out by the non-official agencies in the State. It is proposed to start 15 new Nasabandhi Sanskar Kendras during the year 1987-88.

.. 9.11.3.16. A total outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh is provided for the programmes under prohibition during 1987-88.

STATEMENT

Annual Plan, 1987-88.

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme with Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1985-86 expenditure	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Direction and Administration						
1.	SCW-1 Strengthening of administrative Machinery at State level and District level (750010)	14.00	..	2.60	3.55	..
2.	SCW-2 Training, Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare (750020)	8.00	0.04	0.50	0.05	..
3.	SCW-3 Monitoring unit and Research for Development Programme (750050)	8.00	..	0.25	0.05	..
	Total (I)	30.00	0.04	3.35	4.55	..
II. Child Welfare						
4.	SCW-4 Services for Children in need of Care and Protection (7505100)	15.00	1.46	6.60	5.50	..
5.	SCW-5 Holiday Home for children (75085200)	3.00	0.59	0.25	0.25	..
6.	SCW-6 Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for Problematic children (7505400)	8.00	0.37	0.88	3.50	..
7.	SCW-7 Fosterage services through Juvenile Courts and sponsored programme (7505300)	4.00	0.20	1.20	1.75	..
	Total (II)	30.00	2.62	7.93	11.00	..
III. Woman Welfare						
8.	SCW-8 Setting up of Daycare Centre and Creches for working mothers (7510000)	2.00	0.40	1.25	1.50	..
9.	SCW-9 Setting up of Socio-economic units (7510300)	2.00	0.01	0.75	1.00	..
10.	SCW-10 Study of Socio-economic Problems of women engaged in Socio-economic activities (7510400)	0.50	..	..	..	..
11.	SCW-11 Grant to Voluntary organisation for mabila Mandal Project (7510500)	5.00	..	0.80	2.00	..
12.	SCW-12 Development Programmes by Women's Economic Development Corporation (7510600)	100.00	10.48	15.40	16.00	..
13.	SCW-13 Nutrition Support to Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers in Rural and Backward areas (7510700)	10.00	1.21	2.50	1.00	..
14.	SCW-14 Financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation (7510800)	28.00	0.91	5.05	4.00	..
15.	SCW-15 Training Centres for the women in distress (C.S.P.) (7511100)	2.50	..	0.60	0.50	..
	Total (III)	150.00	13.01	26.35	26.00	..
IV. Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped						
16.	SCW-16 Establishment of Institution for Physically Handicapped Children (7516100)	20.00	..	0.75	0.75	..
17.	SCW-17 Scholarship for Physically Handicapped Students (7516200)	50.00	15.38	16.88	17.50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	SCW-18 Prosthetic aids appliances and other relief to Physically Handicapped Persons encouraging marriage among them (7515300)	10.00	4.78	7.75	8.00	..
19.	SCW-19 Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing Institution. and Schools for Physically Handicapped (7515400)	20.00	0.31	2.54	1.00	..
20.	SCW-20 Grant-in-aid to the Institutions and Schools for Physically Handicapped (7515500)	100.00	..	3.00	3.50	..
	Total (IV)	200.00	20.47	30.92	30.75	..
V. Correctional Services						
21.	SCW-21 Establishment of Institution under Children Act and expansion of Institution (7520100)	40.00	..	1.70	2.50	..
22.	SCW-22 Establishment and expansion of Services under S.I.T. Act (7520300)	10.00	3.28	2.80	3.00	..
23.	SCW-23 Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and beggars (7520400)	20.00	3.56	6.30	7.40	..
24.	SCW-24 Expansion of Probation Services (7520500)	10.00	..	..	1.10	..
	Total (V)	80.00	6.84	10.80	13.00	..
VI. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes						
25.	SCW-25 Aftercare and Rehabilitation Programme for release from correctional and noncorrectional Institutions (7520100)	20.00	1.02	3.00	4.00	..
	Total (VI)	20.00	1.02	3.00	4.00	..
VII. Grant to Voluntary Organisations						
26.	SCW-26 Grants to Voluntary organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new services (7530100)	60.00	..	1.25	2.70	..
	Total (VII)	60.00	..	1.25	2.70	..
VIII. Other Schemes of Social Defence						
27.	SCW-27 Provision for buildings for new and existing institutions (7535100)	98.00	7.54	16.40	20.00	20.00
	Total (VIII)	98.00	7.54	16.40	20.00	20.00
IX. Prohibition						
28.	SCW-28 Prohibition (7540100)	60.00	3.09	11.00	12.00	..
	Total (IX)	60.00	3.09	11.00	12.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL	728.00	54.63	111.00	124.00	20.00

9.12 NUTRITION

9.12.1. Introduction

9.12.1.1 It is well known that mal-nutrition affects large population in the State, particularly all those who live below the poverty line suffer from malnutrition. Nutrition surveys have disclosed that calories and protein deficiency among the children below the age of 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers of the weaker sections is about 300 to 600 calories and 10 — 20 grams of protein respectively.

9.12.1.2 The overall strategy for delivering nutrition service consists of providing supplementary nutrition in accordance with the physical needs to every identified beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also include medical checkup twice a year, immunisation service, supplementary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron folic acid tablets and vitamin A solution and nutrition and health education.

9.12.2. Review of Progress

9.12.2.1 The State Government has been implementing the nutrition programme as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the Revised 20 Point Programme.

Integrated Child Development Programme

9.12.2.2 As a part of nutrition services, supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and nursing and expectant mothers is delivered under the ICDS programme. Preferential treatment is given to the children below 3 years of age and severely malnourished children. Severely malnourished children are given extra supplementary nutrition as recommended by the doctor. The target for the year 1986-87 was fixed at 1.05 lakh beneficiaries and 7 blocks under programme in ICDS. All the projects are at the operational stage. They will become fully functional at the end of the year. At the end of 1986-87, there will be 78 Blocks.

Special Nutrition Programme : (100% Centrally Assisted)

9.12.2.3 Under this programme supplementary nutrition is provided to children in the age group 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The supplementary food provided consists of 300 calories with 10 grams of protein to expectant and nursing mothers. The supplementary nutrition is given 240-300 days with food materials supplied by CARE. The programme is gradually converted into ICDS.

9.12.3. Programme for 1987-88

9.12.3.1 During the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is provided for on going nutrition programme. It is proposed to establish 15 ICDS blocks under centrally assisted ICDS blocks and to provide package of health services in these blocks. It is proposed to cover additional 1.17 lakh beneficiaries in 1500 anganwadis during the year. Thus, in all 93 ICDS blocks will be there at the end of 1987-88 which will cover 12.03 lakh children in the State.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs: in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme with Code No.	Seventh Five year plan 1985-86 Outlay	Expenditure 1985-86	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					Outlay	Of wich capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	NTR—1 Nutrition including ICDS (7600161)	4550.00	272.00	300.00	500.00	..

9.13 MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

9.13.1. Introduction

9.13.1.1 The Constitution of India envisages compulsory primary education to all children in the age group 6 to 14 years. In spite of the operation of this provision and several attendant steps for the last about 35 years, the literacy level in Gujarat stands at 43.70 percent as per 1981 census. This is a matter of concern which calls for immediate remedial steps lest the eradication of illiteracy in a time bound manner would become difficult. Poverty induced absenteeism in schools leading to a heavy rate of drop-outs is noted as the major cause of the situation and so the remedial steps designed to mitigate illiteracy should have the potential of alleviating poverty also.

9.13.1.2 In the context of alleviating poverty and thereby improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it has been found from experience so far that providing nutritious meal to the primary school children can play a very crucial role. The State Government, have, therefore, drawn up a "Mid-day-meals Programme". This programme was introduced for its implementation originally in 68 Talukas with effect from 19th November, 1984, and was extended to cover the entire State by 7th January 1985. Initially, this programme was taken up under non-plan in the year, 1984-85.

9.13.1.3 Though many schemes with the target group approach are being implemented in the State for poverty alleviation, much more is required to be done to make a serious dent on the poverty situation. Similarly, in spite of the provisions made in the Constitution with regard to the primary education, the Census of 1981 indicates that the percentage of literacy in the State is 43.70% as mentioned elsewhere also. In terms of the physical quality of life index also, Gujarat has a long way to go not only to reach an acceptable level in this regard, but even to catch up with certain other States in the Country. The raising of nutritional standards, especially of the young who constitute the human resources potential of the Country is very crucial to improve the quality of life, which can be measured in terms of literacy, nutritional level and life expectancy. In this context, a scheme for providing nutritious meal to the school going children would appear as the need of the hour in view of its manifold beneficial impact.

9.13.1.4 The Government of Gujarat, for some time past had been considering the introduction of Mid-day Meal Programme in the Primary schools of the State on a massive scale. The State had some experience of running such programme on a limited scale. However, in the context of what is stated above, the scheme will have the following objectives.

9.13.1.5 Providing Mid-day meals to the children in Primary Schools will constitute a complimentary step to the poverty alleviation efforts of the State.

9.13.1.6 Such a scheme will significantly raise the nutritional standards of the children in the growing age group, Mid-day Meals Scheme can attract more students to schools especially from the poorer sections, besides improving the general attendance and preventing drop-outs; the scheme will generate some employment in each village. The scheme will constitute a step towards social and national integration.

9.13.2. Status in the Sixth Plan.

9.13.2.1 The Mid-day Meal Programme had been included as a part of the National Sixth Five Year Plan in the sub-sector of 'Nutrition'. The Scheme catered to the school children in the age group of 6-11 years. About 5.1 million children were expected to be covered in Non-Plan and 2.3 million children under the plan, making a total of 7.4 million children. The National Plan envisages provision of health inputs and safe drinking water also.

9.13.2.2 In Gujarat, the Mid-day Meal Programme covered 6-11 year age group. In the year 1962-63, under this scheme, Mid-day Meals were provided to school children for 200 days in a year at the rate of 300 calories including 10 to 12 grams of protein per child per day. The provision of this scheme had increased the attendance in the primary schools and also raised the nutritional status of the children attending the primary schools. The scheme was being implemented under the Sixth Five Year Plan with the assistance of food materials from "CARE" and World Food Programme. The number of additional beneficiaries targetted during the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 was 4.25 lakh school children at an outlay of Rs. 6.5 crore.

9.13.2.3. With effect from the 19th November, 1984, the scheme was extended progressively to all school children studying in Government, Panchayat and Municipal Primary Schools in the State covering in all 50 lakh children studying in standard I to VII. The scales ration is intended to provide 430 calories and 16 grams of protein.

9.13.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1987-88

9.13.3.1. The nutritious meals being provided to the children include cereals, pulses, and vegetables. The meals are cooked fresh and served hot in the premises of primary schools. These hot meals are provided to the children on all working days. The scheme is being implemented at the school level through full-time organisers appointed by the District Collectors in each district under the supervision of Commissioner for Mid-day Meals programme at State level. Advisory committees of parents and teachers have been set up at different schools to have a watch over the implementation of the programme.

9.13.3.2. The State Civil Supplies Corporation provides cereals, oil and pulses to each school through the network of fair price shops. It is a disturbing fact that very high level of drop-outs of children in primary schools exists. Only a small number of those who join class I manage to reach up to class V or VII. An important factor in the high rate of dropouts is the poverty of the parents. It is in this context that provision of wholesome nutritious meals has come as a boon to underfed and ill-nourished children of poor parents and at the same time provide an incentive to poor parents to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies there.

9.13.3.3. Attention is also being paid to the development of sources of drinking water within or near the schools. A programme has been launched to construct Kitchen-cum-store-room in all Mid day-Meal Centres. The District Planning Board's Fund, N.R.E.P. Fund, Tribal Area Sub-Plan Fund, Small Saving grants etc. are pooled together and the programme of co-ordination is implemented from these funds. So far 3170 works have been completed and the remaining Centres are being covered in a phased manner. The District Planning Board, Voluntary agencies and Industrial houses have enthusiastically supported the scheme. Simultaneously a detailed health check of the beneficiaries are carried out to provide bench mark for periodical evaluation in future. Medical check up of 16,79,721 had been carried out last year. This year too Medical Check up is continued. The Fund known as Gujarat Children Fund has been set up to supplement the efforts by stimulating voluntary donations. As many as (approximately) 80,000 persons in rural areas have found employment as Mid-day Meal organisers, cooks and helpers under the Scheme. The majority of them being widows and destitutes in the villages.

9.13.3.4. Given the importance of this scheme both from the point of view of primary education and raising the nutritional levels of school children as also a poverty alleviation measure it is in the fitness of things that this scheme has found a place as a planned scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 550 crore.

Cost of the Programme

9.13.3.5. The cost per child per day under the scheme is roughly estimated to be rupee one. As the Mid-day Meal is to be provided to the children on working days, the cost of the Mid-day Meal programme for about 50 lakh children in a year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 6000 lakh for 1987-88,

Status in the earlier Plans in Gujarat

9.13.3.6. In Gujarat the Mid-day Meal Programme covered the children in the age group of 6-11 years under sub-sector "Nutrition". This scheme was under implementation in Primary Schools in 53 Talukas, of ten Districts. The programme was implemented in 5083 schools in the above mentioned Talukas of the State.

9.13.3.7. Under this programme, international agency provided food commodities *i.e.* soya fortified bulger wheat, pea nut oil and salad oil at the rate of 80 gr. and 7 gr. respectively per day per beneficiary. This ration provided 300 calories and 10-12 gr. of protein to each school going child. The provision of this scheme increased the attendance in the Primary Schools and also raised the nutritional status of the children attending the school since the period of Fourth Five Year Plan. On an average, this programme benefitted around 2.91 lakh beneficiaries. During the period of Sixth Five Year Plan

the State Government also implemented the scheme in a limited way on the "self-reliance basis", covering about 27000 children in the peak period. The 27,000 children covered were from tribal and backward talukas viz., Dadiapada, Nandod, Valia, Khedbrahma, Bardoli and Amreli.

9.13.3.8 At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, till October 1984, 2.19 lakh school children were benefitted under this scheme. During the year 1985-86 the expenditure of Rs. 4502.15 lakh in Mid-day Meal scheme was incurred and the beneficiaries covered at the end of 1985-86 were 36 lakh.

9.13.3.9 For 1987-88, a total outlay of Rs. 60 crore is provided, of which Rs. 4.20 crore are for S.C.P. and Rs. 10.10 crore are for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme with code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay 3	Expen- diture 1985-86 4	Outlay 1986-87 5	1987-88		
					Outlay 6	Of which capital content 7	
1	2						
1.	M.D.M.1 Mid day Meal Scheme (7800161)	55000.00	4502.15	7100.00	7100.00	6000.00	—

10.1 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

10.1.1 Introduction

10.1.1.1. Plan projects and programmes in various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Government Departments, Public Undertakings, Panchayats, other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes engaged in training and research. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programmes in specific sectors like Community Development, Public Works, Medical and Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibility amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depend on the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay special attention to the training needs of development personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of State's Training Institute viz., Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration.

10.1.1.2. The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the Institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improve the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in economic development, planning and implementation task. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation in the Institute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to provide modern equipment and teaching aids on an adequate scale.

10.1.2. Review of Progress :

10.1.2.1 The construction of institute's new building has been started since 1980. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 146.00 lakh. The stage-wise construction work done and the expenditure incurred is shown below :-

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
1. 1980-85	95.02
2. 1985-86	30.45
3. 1986-87 Anticipated	0.01
Total expenditure	125.48

10.1.2.2 An amount of Rs. 4 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 for construction work of Buildings.

10.1.3 Programme for 1987-88

Construction of Staff Quarters

10.1.3.1. The total estimated cost of staff quarters is Rs. 104.12 lakh. This construction work is proposed to be completed in a phased manner as under :-

Ist Stage.	Type	No. of quarters.
	A	12
	B	12
	C	6
	D	6
	E	4
Commissioner's Bungalow		1

10.1.3.2 Out of Rs. 44 lakh required for construction of staff quarters at Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, an amount of Rs. 15 lakh is provided for the year, 1987-88.

Training Programme

10.1.3.3. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 592 classes were conducted and 22074 participants were imparted training. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, 178 classes were conducted of various types for imparting training to 7818 candidates. In 1987-88, it is planned to conduct 179 classes of various types of training covering 8000 participants belonging to Probationary I.A.S. Officers, Gazetted Officers, Section Officers, other class-III and Class-IV employees.

Research Works

10.1.3.4. During 1985-86 research project on "T" and "V" system on Agriculture was carried out. The work on Animal Husbandary Research Project has been started and is now in progress. The project for Rural un-employment will be taken up as and when finalised by the Government. During 1987-88, research studies as may be approved by the Research Committee will be taken up.

10.1.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakh is provided for this sub-sector for Annual Plan, 1987-88, of which Rs. 19 lakh are provided for completing the building work and starting the construction of staff quarters, while remaining amount of Rs. 3 lakh is provided for conducting research work, purchase of books, purchase of training films and development of library.

STATEMENT

ANNUAL PLAN, 1987-88

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1985-86		1987-88	
			Expen- diture	Outlay 1986-87	Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	TDP-1 Building Campus and Staff Quarters (8800100)	169.00	} 33.09	5.00	19.00	19.00
2.	TDP-2 Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration	44.00		15.00	3.00	..
Total..		213.00	33.09	20.00	22.00	19.00

**PART-III
STATEMENTS**

STATEMENT—I.

ANNUAL PLAN-1987-88

Major Headwise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakh).

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development.	Seventh Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1985-86 Expenditure.	1987-88		
				Outlay 1986-87	Outlay Capital Content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) ECONOMIC SERVICES						
I. Agriculture and Allied Services :						
1.	Crop Husbandry	7720.00	1687.95	1460.00	1700.00	262.84
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	5763.00	408.94	278.00	400.00	..
3.	Animal Husbandry	1820.00	256.87	340.00	400.00	97.07
4.	Dairy Development	182.00	23.42	30.00	40.00	2.46
5.	Fisheries	2426.00	435.46	500.00	550.00	276.75
6.	Forestry and Wild Life	11874.80	2271.88	2095.60	2514.41	2436.54
7.	Plantations	1089.20	221.98	259.40	285.59	168.80
8.	Storage and Warehousing	10.00	..	5.00	..	..
9.	Agricultural Research and Education	3033.00	404.64	430.00	500.00	280.00
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971.00	134.94	80.00	100.00	100.00
11.	Marketing	111.00	10.67	20.00	25.00	5.00
12.	Co-operation	3640.00	810.60	800.00	810.00	307.55
TOTAL : I : Agriculture and Allied Services		38640.00	6667.35	6298.00	7325.00	3768.21
II. Rural Development :						
Special Programme for Rural Development						
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	5284.00	755.53	750.00	994.00	
2.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1575.00	261.64	322.50	322.50	
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	..	..	25.00	40.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Desert Development Programme (DDP)		256.00	Fully centrally sponsored from 1985-86.			
5. Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation		80.00	300.17	251.50	354.50	..
6. Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development		10.00	0.55	4.00	4.00	..
7. Project Linkage		35.00	..	..	..	..
8. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas		40.00	9.36	5.00	15.00	..
9. Regional Rural Banks		11.00	11.00	..	..	..
Rural Employment :						
10. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)		3700.00	744.19	600.00	792.00	..
Others :						
11. Land Reforms		910.00	282.04	230.00	250.00	..
12. Community Development and Panchayats including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEI/P).		529.00	80.84	212.00	172.00	..
TOTAL : II : Rural Development.		12430.00	2445.32	2400.00	2944.00	..
III. Irrigation and Flood Control :						
1. Major and Medium Irrigation		145003.00 (146909.00)	15153.43	17985.00	28180.00	27350.00
2. Minor Irrigation		13455.00	2663.70	1832.00	2080.00	2005.70
3. Command Area Development		6067.00	445.80	1013.00	1200.00	..
4. Flood Control Projects (including anti-sea erosion etc.)		1200.00 (1200.00)	168.06	170.00	190.00	75.00
TOTAL : III : Irrigation and Flood Control		165725.00 (167631.00)	18430.99	21000.00	31650.00	29430.70
IV. Energy :						
1. Power		145350.00	23056.84	24775.00	30670.00	30580.00
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy		1300.00	249.18	225.00	330.00	..
TOTAL : IV: Energy		146650.00	23306.02	25000.00	31000.00	30580.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. Industry and Minerals :						
1. Village and Small Industries		14361.00	2267.85	2185.00	2671.00	588.50
2. Industries (other than Village and Small Industries)		9557.00	3940.36	5315.00 ×× (Including 3500 lakh for Textiles)	2499.00	2325.00
3. Mining		1867.00	253.77	500.00	1000.00	920.00
TOTAL :V: Industry and Minerals		25785.00	6461.98	8000.00	6170.00	3833.50
VI. Transport :						
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping		2386.00	635.52	422.00	565.00	560.00
2. Inland Water Transport (Ferry Service)		650.00	8.78	100.00	10.00	10.00
3. Roads and Bridges		25785.00	3974.19	2999.00	4200.00	3700.00
4. Road Transport		8494.00	2074.66	2679.00	2641.00	2641.00
TOTAL : VI : Transport		37315.00	6693.15	6200.00	7416.00	6911.00
VII. Science, Technology and Environment						
1. Scientific Research (including S&T)		623.15	0.80	18.45	20.00	11.00
2. Ecology and Environment		350.00	10.00	20.00	25.00	5.00
TOTAL : Science, Technology and Environment		973.15	10.80	38.45	45.00	16.00
VIII. General Economic Services :						
1. Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)		719.85	0.47	16.55	272.00	250.00
2. Tourism		425.00	65.85	100.00	110.00	73.90
3. Statistics		200.00	4.42	18.00	20.00	0.50
4. Civil Supplies		366.00	5.39	11.00	12.00	3.00
Other General Economic Services :						
5. Weights and Measures		182.00	3.92	26.00	28.00	15.15
6. Modernisation of Wireless Network.		849.00	..	200.00	200.00	200.00
7. Decentralised District Planning		24405.00	2903.50	3300.00	3750.00	..
TOTAL : VIII : General Economic Services.		27146.85	2983.55	3671.55	4392.00	542.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(B) SOCIAL SERVICES :						
IX. Education, Sports, Art and Culture :						
1.	General Education	7811.00	896.64	1164.00	1822.00	135.00
2.	Art and Culture	593.00	40.05	103.70	123.81	53.57
3.	Sports and Youth Services	272.00	6.33	23.30	50.19	37.00
4.	Technical Education	1820.00	132.10	430.00	486.00	292.83
SUB-TOTAL (IX) : Education, Sports, Art and Culture		10496.00	1075.12	1721.00	2482.00	518.40
X. Health :						
Medical and Public Health		10314.00	1511.92	1569.00	2050.00	389.94
XI. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development :						
1.	Water Supply and Sanitation	16866.00	4915.78	4390.00	5200.00	4021.00
2.	Housing (including Police Housing)	16442.00	2621.85	1933.00	2900.00	2031.00
3.	Urban Development	9768.00	448.96	1014.00	1200.00	..
4.	Capital Project	3337.00	706.00	520.00	600.00	600.00
SUB-TOTAL : XI : Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development		46413.00	8692.59	7857.00	9900.00	6652.00
XII. Information and Publicity		758.00	125.87	245.00	250.00	43.38
XIII. (a) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes						
(a) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes		11527.00	1531.81	2235.00	2379.86	270.90
(b) Administrative Machinery for TASP		122.00	19.00	20.00	20.14	..
SUB-TOTAL : XIII Welfare of S.C.,S.T. and other B.C.		11649.00	1550.81	2255.00	2400.00	270.90
XIV Labour and Labour Welfare						
(a) Labour and Labour Welfare		3936.00	536.66	1016.42	1180.00	516.76
(b) Special Employment Schemes		975.00	76.77	148.58	150.00	100.30
SUB-TOTAL : XIV Labour and Labour welfare		4911.00	613.43	1165.00	1330.00	617.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XV. Social Welfare and Nutrition :						
1. Social Welfare		728.00	54.63	111.00	124.00	20.00
2. Nutrition		4550.00	272.00	300.00	500.00	..
3. Mid-Day-Meals Programme		55000.00	4502.15	7100.00	6000.00	..
4. Social Inputs		303.00	44.00	49.00	..	..
SUB-TOTAL : XV : Social Welfare and Nutrition						
		60581.00	4872.78	7560.00	6624.00	20.00
TOTAL : B : Social Services.						
		145122.00	18442.52	22372.00	25036.00	8511.68
XVI. General Service :						
1. Training of Development Personnel		213.00	33.09	20.00	22.00	19.00
TOTAL : XVI : General Services						
		213.00	33.09	20.00	22.00	19.00
GRAND TOTAL						
		600000.00	85474.77	95000.00	116000.00	83612.14

Note :— (1) Figures in brackets in Col. No. 3 indicate figures of Outlays as adopted by Planning Commission.

STATEMENT — II

ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88

Minor Headwise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Minor Head	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
					outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES						
I. Crop Husbandry						
1.	Direction and Administration	24.00	0.09	8.27	5.05	—
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds	474.61	150.23	101.86	96.31	0.38
3.	Manures and Fertilizers	127.50	—	10.00	15.00	5.00
4.	Plant protection	278.00	68.55	59.10	29.75	—
5.	Commercial crops	259.90	52.21	86.30	230.97	—
6.	Horticulture	247.75	35.96	42.71	54.78	10.60
7.	Extension and Farmers Training	2931.74	156.87	591.79	628.18	241.41
8.	Agricultural Engineering	337.50	85.58	102.60	87.85	5.45
9.	Crop Insurance	5.00	500.00	5.31	122.56	—
10.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	302.00	37.62	34.06	34.55	—
11.	Dry Farming	20.00	—	1.00	—	—
12.	Others	86.00	192.00	—	10.00	—
	Sub-Total	5094.00	1279.11	1043.00	1315.00	262.84
	Nucleus Budget	40.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	—
	Total	5134.00	1287.11	1053.00	1325.00	262.84
1.	Project for SF/MF	2550.00	400.84	407.00	375.00	—
	Total : A & R.D.D.	7684.00	1687.95	1460.00	1700.00	262.84
	Contingency Plan (Revenue Dept.)	36.00	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total—(1)	7720.00	1687.95	1460.00	1700.00	262.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION						
I. Agriculture and Rural Development Department						
1.	Soil Conservation	5181.25	355.33	198.10	317.80	—
2.	Other Programme	218.75	0.79	11.90	12.20	—
Total : (A & R.D.D. Programme)		5400.00	356.12	210.00	330.00	—
II. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT						
1.	Ghed Area Development	243.00	35.00	50.00	50.00	—
2.	Khar Land Development	120.00	17.82	18.00	20.00	—
Total : (Irrigation)		363.00	52.82	68.00	70.00	—
Sub-Total (2)		5763.00	408.94	278.00	400.00	—
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY						
1.	Direction and Administration	80.00	9.75	18.98	7.59	4.50
2.	Extension and Training	5.75	1.87	2.30	2.30	—
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	691.65	67.09	113.51	142.39	32.16
4.	Administrative Investigation and statistics	17.25	4.35	4.75	7.77	—
5.	Cattle and Buffaloes Development	543.85	76.54	88.29	108.29	23.76
6.	Poultry Development	187.20	48.27	28.14	30.21	5.66
7.	Sheep and Wool Development	73.35	12.01	21.38	28.19	11.45
8.	Other livestock Development	68.45	6.46	21.56	30.36	18.19
9.	Fodder and Feed Development	57.50	11.53	22.09	23.90	1.35
10.	Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	95.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	—
Sub-Total (3)		1820.00	256.87	340.00	400.00	97.07
4. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT						
1.	Direction and Administration	33.00	1.28	2.84	3.90	—
2.	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	84.00	12.15	15.16	22.10	2.46
Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)		10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	—
Total : A & R.D.D.		127.00	15.43	20.00	28.00	2.46

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CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

3. Direction and Administration	55.00	7.99	10.00	12.00	..
Sub-Total (4)	182.00	23.42	30.00	40.00	2.46

5. FISHERIES

1. Direction and Administration	6.00	..	6.00	..	..
2. Extension	32.00	5.25	0.40	1.40	..
3. Fish farms	362.00	83.29	115.60	104.74	44.02
4. Hatchery Units	40.00	2.69	9.62	10.38	7.08
5. Research	45.00	15.59	9.00	8.00	..
6. Education and Training	124.00	29.08	30.40	23.25	5.45
7. Inland Fisheries	220.00	40.33	47.40	65.81	..
8. Fishing harbours and landing facilities	689.00	161.34	84.82	69.50	33.66
9. Deep sea fishing	10.00	..	..	..	..
10. Processing, Preservation and marketing.	105.00	11.00	11.00	12.50	6.00
11. Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts	328.00	32.75	37.00	43.70	..
12. Others	465.00	54.14	148.76	210.72	180.54
Sub-Total	2426.00	435.46	500.00	550.00	276.75

6. FORESTS

Forestry and Wild Life.

1. Direction and Administration	188.40	18.73	37.65	43.20	..
2. Research	35.00	13.36	15.93	17.80	..
3. Education and Training	144.20	23.71	22.12	18.11	..
4. Forest Conservation and Development	714.00	168.26	159.20	140.94	130.26
5. Plantation Schemes	1089.20	221.98	259.40	285.59	168.80
6. Farm Forestry	106.20	10.28	11.20	7.14	7.14
7. Communication and Buildings	161.55	12.80	14.95	15.53	12.16

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8.	Preservation of wild life	387.00	97.39	102.16	102.00	—
9.	Extension	9848.65	1868.33	1682.31	2114.11	2108.07
10.	Management of Zamindari	67.80	30.81	20.72	22.50	9.11
11.	Other expenditure	222.00	28.21	29.36	33.08	1.00
	Sub-Total (6)	12964.00	2493.86	2355.00	2800.00	2436.54
7. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING						
1.	Marketing	111.00	10.67	20.00	25.00	5.00
2.	Storage and Warehousing	10.00	—	5.00	—	—
	Sub-Total (7)	121.00	10.67	25.00	25.00	5.00
8. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION						
(1)	Education	881.96	231.67	204.25	255.83	165.17
(2)	Extension Education	381.13	38.60	36.15	52.51	36.50
(3)	Research	1769.91	134.37	189.60	191.66	78.33
	Sub-Total (8)	3033.00	404.64	430.00	500.00	280.00
9. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS						
1.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971.00	134.94	80.00	100.00	100.00
	Sub-Total (9)	971.00	134.94	80.00	100.00	100.00
10. CO-OPERATION						
1.	Direction and Administration	350.00	5.63	20.18	14.00	
2.	Credit Cooperatives	1630.00	401.19	416.59	445.90	173.90
3.	Labour Cooperatives	30.00	1.83	3.13	2.00	0.90
4.	Farming Cooperatives	20.00	0.94	0.94	3.00	0.90
5.	Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives	461.00	83.25	97.76	110.00	4.00

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6.	Processing Cooperatives	110.00	3.50	11.70	10.00	9.00
7.	Suger Cooperatives	572.00	229.36	150.00	135.00	112.50
8.	Consumer Cooperatives	68.00	4.86	14.05	10.00	6.25
9.	Co-operative Training and Education	140.00	15.00	17.00	15.00	—
10.	Other Cooperatives	259.00	0.04	3.60	0.10	0.10
	Nucleus Budget	—	65.00	65.00	65.00	—
	Sub-Total (10)	3640.00	810.60	800.00	810.00	307.55
	Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services	38640.00	6667.35	6298.00	7325.00	3768.21
RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
2.1. Special Programme for Rural Development						
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme					
A.	Direction and Administration	396.30	85.27	56.25	73.20	—
B.	Subsidy to DRDA Agencies					
	1. Agriculture					
	2. A. H. and Dairying					
	3. Minor Irrigation					
	4. Village and Small Industries	4359.30	617.76	618.75	807.00	..
	5. Road Transport					
	6. Other expenditure					
	7. Training (TRYSEM)	528.40	52.50	75.00	97.00	..
	8. Stregthening of Training infrastrcture under TRYSEM	..	..	..	14.80	..
	9. Composite Rural Technology and Training Centre.				2.00	
	Total—I R D P.	5284.00	755.53	750.00	994.00	..
2.	Scheme for Strengthening administration	80.00	300.17	251.50	354.50	..
3.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	40.00	9.36	5.00	15.00	..

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4. Drought Prone Area Programme						
1.	Direction and Administration	285.00	15.33	41.75	41.75	..
2.	Minor Irrigation	315.00	62.16	75.20	75.20	..
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairing	235.00	90.12	57.37	57.37	..
4.	Soil and Water Conservation	395.00	37.37	81.88	81.88	..
5.	Afforestation	315.00	54.33	65.80	65.80	..
6.	Pasture Development					
7.	Other expenditure	30.00	2.33	0.50	0.50	..
Total—D P A P		1575.00	261.64	322.50	322.50	..
		256.00				
5. Desert Development Programme		Fully Centrally Sponsored programme from 1985-86				
6. National Rural Employment Programme						
1.	Housing		52.92			
2.	Minor Irrigation		52.57			
3.	Soil and Water Conservation		22.15			
4.	Forestry		127.45			
5.	Water Supply and Sanitation	3700.00	50.66	600.00	792.00	..
6.	Community Centres		3.84			
7.	Road		346.42			
8.	Suspense		..			
9.	Other expenditure		88.18			
Total—N R E P		3700.00	744.19	600.00	792.00	..
7. Strengthening training facilities for Rural Development						
		10.00	0.55	4.00	4.00	..
8. Project Linkage						
		35.00	..	..	..	..
9. Regional Rural Banks						
		11.00	11.00	..	..	..
10. Integrated Rural Energy Programme						
		25.00	40.00	..
Sub-Total (2.1)		10991.00	2082.44	1958.00	2522.00	..

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2.2 LAND REFORMS						
1. Consolidation of Holdings		160.00	62.21	36.00	45.00	..
2. Record of Rights		105.00	35.80	41.00	45.00	..
3. Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under G.L.C. Act, 1972		150.00	22.91	45.00	10.00	..
4. Others		495.00	161.12	108.00	150.00	..
Sub-Total : (2.2)		910.00	282.04	230.00	250.00	..
2.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS						
1. Panchayati Raj		48.00	..	5.00	6.00	..
2. Community Development		75.00	17.49	..	..	..
3. Training and Research		25.00	2.35	10.00	6.00	..
4. Others		337.00	..	127.00	88.00	..
5. Integrated Village Environment-Programme (IVEIP)		44.00	61.00	70.00	72.00	..
Sub-Total (2.3)		529.00	80.84	212.00	172.00	..
Total—II Rural Development		12480.00	2445.32	2400.00	2944.00	..
III—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)						
1. Multipurpose Irrigation Projects		109150.00	4430.76	8047.00	14100.00	14100.00
2. Major Irrigation Projects		7861.00	3462.05	2789.00	3780.00	3780.00
3. Medium Irrigation Projects		13757.00	3843.32	4235.00	6200.00	6200.00
4. Water Development Services		1500.00	424.35	440.00	550.00	..
5. Flood Control and Anti-Sea — Erosion Works		1200.00	168.06	170.00	190.00	75.00
6. Drainage		2125.00	221.90	250.00	330.00	330.00
7. Modernisation of Canals		5285.00	1464.39	1200.00	1680.00	1680.00

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8.	Extension of Channels, Extension and Improvement, prevention of Salinity ingress etc.	5325.00	1306.66	1024.00	1540.00	1260.00
	Sub-Total (3.1)	146203.00	15321.49	18155.00	28370.00	27425.00
	3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION	13455.00	2663.70	1832.00	2080.00	2005.70
	3.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	6067.00	445.80	1013.00	1200.00	..
	Total-III-Irrigation and Flood Control	165725.00	18430.99	21000.00	31650.00	29430.70

IV. ENERGY

(A) Power Development

1.	Hydel Generation	22455.00	1507.91	2909.00	2971.00	2971.00
2.	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	65030.00	13653.70	15115.00	18273.00	18273.00
3.	Transmission and Distribution	50000.00	6150.66	5500.00	8000.00	8000.00
4.	Rural Electrification	7240.00	1678.93	1133.00	1133.00	1133.00
5.	Others	625.00	65.64	118.00	293.00	203.00
	Total—' A '	145350.00	23056.84	24775.00	30670.00	30580.00

B) Non Conventional Schemes of energy including Biogas

		1300.00	249.18	225.00	330.00	..
	Total : IV-(A + B) Energy	146650.00	23306.02	25000.00	31000.00	30580.00

V INDUSTRY AND MINERAL

1. General Industries

1.	Direction and Administration	90.00	4.59	13.00	45.00	31.00
2.	Industrial Education Research and Training	765.00	65.60	163.00	202.00	78.00
3.	Other Expenditure	1065.00	39.77	68.00	77.00	66.00
	Sub-Total—(1)	1920.00	109.96	244.00	324.00	175.00

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2. Large and Medium Industries						
1. Petrochemicals and Fertilizers Industries		700.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries		62.00	..	..	..	..
3. Tele Communications and Electronics Industries		750.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
4. Consumer Industries		500.00	2475.00	3800.00	1300.00	1300.00
5. Industrial Financial Institutions		4300.00	1035.00	940.00	640.00	640.00
6. Other Expenditure		1325.00	220.40	171.00	125.00	100.00
Sub-Total—(2)		<u>7637.00</u>	<u>3830.40</u>	<u>5071.00</u>	<u>2175.00</u>	<u>2150.00</u>
3. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES						
1. Small Industries		9361.00	1550.31	1373.00	1748.00	555.50
2. Direction and Administration		75.00	—	15.00	15.00	—
3. Handloom Industries		815.00	140.46	138.00	142.00	12.00
4. Handicraft Industries		300.00	62.14	59.00	58.00	..
5. Co-op. Industries		550.00	82.35	70.00	83.00	5.00
6. Khadi Industries		1000.00	96.00	170.00	163.00	..
7. Other expenditure		2260.00	302.59	326.00	427.00	16.00
Nucleus budget		..	34.00	34.00	35.00	..
Sub-Total (3)		<u>14361.00</u>	<u>2267.85</u>	<u>2185.00</u>	<u>2671.00</u>	<u>588.50</u>
MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES						
(i) Mineral Exploration and Development		600.00	53.77	75.00	100.00	20.00
2. Loans to Mining and M. Industries		1267.00	200.00	425.00	900.00	900.00
Sub-Total (4)		<u>1867.00</u>	<u>253.77</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>1000.00</u>	<u>920.00</u>
TOTAL : (V) INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS		<u>25785.00</u>	<u>6461.98</u>	<u>8000.00</u>	<u>6170.00</u>	<u>3833.50</u>

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VI TRANSPORT :						
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping ;—						
(a) Minor Ports ;—						
(1) Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	1560.00	524.84	320.00		485.00	490.00
(2) Construction and Repairs	300.00	49.48	42.00		15.00	15.00
(3) Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	500.00	55.14	55.00		60.00	60.00
(4) Ferry service	650.00	8.78	100.00		10.00	10.00
Sub-Total (a) ..	3010.00	638.24	517.00		570.00	565.00
(b) Light Houses and Shipping ;—						
(5) Constnction and Development of other navigational Aids.	26.00	6.06	5.00		5.00	5.00
Sub-Total (b) ..	26.00	6.06	5.00		5.00	5.00
Total-1 Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.	3036.00	644.30	522.00		575.00	570.00
2. Roads and Bridges ;						
	25785.00	3974.19	2999.00		4200.00	3700.00
3. Road Transport ;—						
	8494.00	2074.66	2679.00		2641.00	2641.00
Total - VI-Transport:—	37315.00	6693.15	6200.00		7416.00	6911.00
VII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT ;—						
1. Science and Technology Programmes	623.15	0.80	18.45		20.00	11.00
2. Environment Programmes	154.00	1.50	10.00		10.00	—
3. Water Pollution Control.	196.00	8.50	10.00		15.00	5.00
Total : VII-Science Technology and Environment	973.15	10.80	38.45		45.00	16.00
VIII GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE						
1 Secretariat Economic Service						
(Planning Machinery)						
(1) Planning Machinery	284.66	..	..		—	..
(2) Secretariat : State Level	3.67	..	0.66		0.66	..
(3) Attached Offices : Evaluation	15.67	0.47	2.72		2.81	..
(4) Others : District Offices	388.00	..	12.62		267.36	250.00
(5) Computer Centre	27.85	..	0.55		1.17	—
Total.. Secretariat Economic Service	719.85	0.47	16.55		272.00	250.00
2 TOURISM						
(1) Tourist Accommodation	173.00	41.33	25.00		25.00	20.00
(2) Tourist information and publicity	60.00	8.54	15.00		20.00	..
(3) Other Expenditure	192.00	15.98	60.00		65.00	53.90
Total Tourism..	425.00	65.85	100.00		110.00	73.90

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3	Statistics					
	State Statistical Bureau	200.00	4.42	18.00	20.00	0.50
4	Civil Supplies—					
	(1) Consumer's Protection	30.00	5.39	8.20	8.00	..
	(2) Public Undertakings	300.00	..	1.00	3.00	3.00
	(3) Strengthening of marketing intelligence cell	36.00	..	1.80	1.00	..
	Total-Civil Supplies ..	366.00	5.39	11.00	12.00	3.00
5	Weights and Measures.—					
	Regulation of Weights and Measures	182.00	3.92	26.00	28.00	15.15
6	Modernisation of Wireless net work	849.00	..	200.00	200.00	200.00
7	Decentralised District Planning	24405.00	2903.50	3300.00	3750.00	..
	Total VIII General Economic Service.	27146.85	2988.55	3671.55	4392.00	542.55
IX	SOCIAL SERVICES.—					
1	General Education					
	(a) Elementary Education (M _N P)	5136.60	515.41	748.52	1225.00	102.00
	(b) Secondary Education	667.00	109.52	102.10	226.50	18.00
	(c) Higher Secondary Education	410.00	10.61	29.00	69.00	..
	(d) University Education	397.00	81.48	67.80	127.00	10.00
	(e) Special Education (Adult Education) (M _N P)	700.40	122.78	150.48	110.00	..
	(f) Physical Education (including National Cadet Corps)	90.00	10.73	10.10	17.50	5.00
	(g) Sports and Youth Service	272.00	6.33	23.30	50.19	37.00
	(h) Art and Culture					
	(1) Development of Libraries	215.00	13.27	22.00	19.00	3.00
	(2) Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)	128.00	11.25	57.70	70.81	30.07
	(3) Development of Archeology	75.00	3.74	5.00	5.00	..
	(4) Development of Archives	75.00	4.51	5.00	5.00	..
	(5) Development of Museums	100.00	7.28	14.00	24.00	20.50
	Sub-Total (h) Art & Culture.	593.00	40.05	103.70	123.81	53.57
	(i) Development of Languages					
	(1) Development of Gujarati Language	130.00	2.69	8.00	5.00	..
	(2) Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other language.	65.00	1.08	4.00	4.00	..
	(3) Development of Sanskrit	30.00	0.34	1.00	4.00	..
	Sub-Total (i)	225.00	4.11	13.00	13.00	..
	(j) Nucleus Budget	215.00	43.00	43.00	44.00	..
	Total General Education—	8676.00	943.02	1291.00	1996.00	225.57

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2 Technical Education ;						
(a) Direction and Administration	15.00	0.73	6.26	5.40	..	
(b) Technical High Schools	340.00	31.79	95.77	72.90	38.60	
(c) Polytechnics	822.70	52.37	182.62	192.26	108.26	
(d) Engineering/Technical Colleges	415.00	39.64	88.66	94.13	51.21	
(e) Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes	55.00	2.37	22.45	24.49	—	
(f) Scholarship	5.00	..	0.06	0.06	..	
(g) Training	10.00	..	..	..	..
(h) Other Expenditure	157.30	5.20	34.18	56.76	94.76	
Total : Technical Education	1820.00	132.10	430.00	486.00	292.83	
3 Medical and Public Health ;						
(a) Direction and Administration	32.0	5.49	6.70	9.00	..	
(b) Medical Relief	480.00	106.97	135.00	163.00	27.89	
(c) Training Programme	60.00	14.02	12.00	17.00	3.06	
(d) Medical Education & Research	1197.00	217.69	195.00	230.00	29.39	
(e) Indigenous system of Medicine, Ayurved and Homoeopathy	250.00	22.44	20.00	28.00	3.59	
(f) Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)	50.00	7.35	15.00	22.00	..	
(g) Employees State Insurance Scheme	60.00	0.70	5.50	10.00	..	
(h) Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases	2837.00	665.83	488.50	574.00	15.45	
(i) Minimum Needs Programme	4792.00	426.88	625.00	922.00	297.71	
(j) Drugs Control	292.00	39.22	37.20	50.00	13.09	
(k) Central Medical Stores Organisation—Building for public office and godown	92.00	..	..	..	..
(k) Family Welfare (State Programme)	62.00	2.00	5.80	—	..	
(l) Other Programme (including School Health Programme)	110.00	3.33	23.30	25.00	..	
Total—Medical & Public Health	10314.00	1511.92	1569.00	2050.00	389.94	
4 Water Supply and Sanitation ;						
(a) Survey and Investigation	6.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	—	
(b) Research and Development	120.00	36.98	44.00	86.00	86.00	
(c) Urban Water Supply	3995.00	946.28	1137.00	1833.00	1327.00	
(d) Rural Water supply (MNP)	6413.00	1690.53	1135.00	1185.00	1185.00	
(e) Urban Sanitation	6182.00	1024.87	2002.00	2026.00	1361.00	
(f) Rural Sanitation	70.00	10.12	14.00	7.00	2.00	
(g) Construction of Office Building	50.00	..	40.00	40.00	40.00	
(h) Construction of Staff Quarters Govt. loan IDA, MBI, Govt. loan IDA, MNBL	30.00	..	16.00	20.00	20.00	
		1150.00				
		1205.00				
Total—Water Supply & Sanitation	16866.00	4915.78	4390.00	5200.00	4021.00	

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5 Housing						
(a)	Government Residential Quarters and Buildings	3337.00	781.10	343.00	555.00	555.60
(b)	Urban Housing	3155.00	438.00	267.00	306.00	362.00
(c)	Rural—Housing :					
(i)	Provision of House sites to landless labourers (MNP)	310.00	17.00	50.00	65.00	..
(ii)	Construction Assistance for construction of houses on flats allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	6140.00	487.89	800.00	1100.00	330.00
	Sub-Total : (i)+(ii)	6450.00	504.89	850.00	1165.00	336.00
	(iii) Other Programmes of Rural Housing	1558.00	144.50	173.00	389.00	358.00
	Sub-Total : (c)	8008.00	649.39	1023.00	1554.00	689.00
(d)	Police Housing	1305.00	350.39	209.00	344.00	344.00
(e)	Jail Housing	30.00	8.97	10.00	10.00	10.00
(f)	Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings	607.00	394.00	81.00	131.00	131.00
	Total—Housing	16442.00	2621.85	1933.00	2900.00	2031.00
6 Urban Development :						
(a)	Town and Regional Planning.	903.00	53.35	61.00	99.00	..
(b)	Urban Development Programmes	2000.00	55.39	61.00	110.00	..
(c)	Financial assistance to Local Bodies	1500.00	230.00	253.00	278.00	..
(d)	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	500.00	90.22	80.00	70.00	..
(e)	World Bank Aided Project	4000.00	20.00	605.00	618.00	..
(f)	Urban Basic service	400.00	..	4.00	1.00	..
(g)	Urban Renewal Programme	65.00	..	..	..	..
(h)	Urban Poor	400.00	..	..	24.00	..
	Total—Urban Development	9768.00	448.96	1014.00	1200.00	..
7 Capital Project						
		3337.00	706.00	520.00	600.00	600.00
8 Information and Broadcasting :						
(a)	Direction and administration	143.00	4.30	15.68	74.57	..
(b)	Direction and Administration (Film)	20.00	3.40	6.00	2.68	..
(c)	Rural Broadcasting and Establishment of T. V. Centre.	220.00	59.82	74.04	73.97	..
(d)	Exhibitions	35.00	7.09	9.27	8.65	..
(e)	Film publicity through mobile vans.	270.00	33.02	107.89	45.50	..
(f)	Strengthening of Information Centres	20.00	3.24	10.41	41.38	40.13
(g)	Share Capital to Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd.,	30.00	15.00	15.51	..	..
(h)	Share Capital for Small and Medium News Papers Development Corporation Ltd.,	20.00	..	6.25	3.25	3.25
	Total : Information and Broadcasting	758.00	125.87	245.00	250.00	43.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9 (A) Welfare of Backward Classes —						
(a) Scheduled Cases						
(i)	Direction and Administration	234.30	78.65	59.50	69.94	..
(ii)	Education	1816.50	302.00	441.10	490.17	41.00
(iii)	Economic uplift	892.30	276.99	143.55	118.70	40.00
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	734.90	79.08	109.45	104.70	20.50
Sub-Total : (a)		3678.00	736.62	754.00	783.51	101.50
(b) Scheduled Tribes						
(i)	Direction and Administration	100.90	..	0.50	1.10	..
(ii)	Education	325.00	67.92	91.83	114.97	3.50
(iii)	Economic uplift	299.50	13.24	30.80	27.70	5.75
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	301.00	18.71	49.27	39.30	18.50
Sub-Total : (b)		1027.00	99.87	172.40	183.07	27.75
(c) Tribal Area Sub-Plan						
(i)	Direction and Administration	323.40	..	3.00	12.00	..
(ii)	Education	729.30	119.43	332.29	465.73	19.50
(iii)	Economic uplift	989.70	37.50	128.07	110.05	32.80
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1020.00	23.66	145.64	151.80	75.50
Sub-Total : (c)		3073.00	180.59	609.00	739.58	127.80
(d) Notified Tribes						
(i)	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Education	88.00	12.63	13.25	11.73	..
(iii)	Economic uplift	59.00	4.13	4.65	5.55	0.50
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	37.00	2.50	2.90	5.15	1.30
Sub-Total : (d)		184.00	19.26	20.80	22.43	1.80
(e) Denotified Tribes						
(i)	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Education	88.00	..	13.25	11.72	..
(iii)	Economic uplift	59.00	..	4.65	5.55	0.50
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	37.00	..	2.90	50.15	1.30
Sub-Total : (e)		184.00	..	20.80	22.42	1.80
(f) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes						
(i)	Direction and Administration	118.80	7.04	24.00	21.80	..
(ii)	Education	1340.40	282.33	347.10	325.09	4.00
(iii)	Economic uplift	570.80	40.90	97.30	100.50	3.75
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	453.00	36.74	51.00	46.91	2.50
Sub-Total : (f)		2483.00	367.01	520.00	494.30	10.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(g) Economically Backward Classes						
	(i) Direction and Administration	6.60	..	1.00	5.40	..
	(ii) Education	345.80	70.21	57.25	59.25	..
	(iii) Economic uplift	118.60	26.44	21.15	17.00	..
	(iv) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	93.00	8.38	8.60	8.05	..
	Sub-Total : (g)	564.00	105.10	88.00	89.70	..
(h) Minorities						
	(i) Direction and Administration	13.20	0.85	2.50	4.00	..
	(ii) Education	84.20	6.80	14.20	8.10	..
	(iii) Economic uplift	162.40	15.43	26.20	27.70	..
	(iv) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	74.20	0.28	7.10	5.05	..
	Sub-Total : (h)	334.00	23.36	50.00	44.85	..
	Total : Welfare of Backward Classes	11527.00	1531.81	2235.00	2379.86	270.90
B. Administrative Machinery for TASP		122.00	19.00	20.00	20.14	..
	Sub-Total : 9 (A+B)	11649.00	1550.81	2255.00	2400.00	270.90

10. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE—

(a) Training—

(i) Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Industrial Training Institution	2765.00	424.98	755.50	796.05	449.96
(iii) Apprenticeship Training	300.00	71.45	82.14	58.00	50.00

(b) Employment—

(i) Employment Services	265.00	13.33	32.86	33.25	..
(ii) Special Employment Schemes	975.00	76.77	148.58	150.00	100.30

(c) Labour—

(i) Industrial Relation	189.00	3.40	32.77	34.35	11.90
(ii) Working conditions and, safety	102.00	1.89	31.50	23.95	3.00
(iii) General Labour Welfare	106.50	0.26	31.75	38.90	..
(iv) Social Security for labour	80.00	2.92	19.50	168.70	..
(v) Rehabilitation of bonded labour	2.50	0.34	0.50	0.50	..
(vi) Other expenditure	100.00	17.80	25.00	22.30	1.90
(vii) Research and Statistics	26.00	0.29	4.90	3.90	..

Total-Labour and Labour Welfare	4911.00	613.43	1165.00	1330.00	617.06
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. SOCIAL WELFARE						
(a)	Direction and Administration	30.00	0.04	3.35	4.55	..
(b)	Child Welfare	30.00	2.62	7.93	11.00	..
(c)	Women Welfare	150.00	13.01	26.35	26.00	..
(d)	Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped	200.00	20.47	30.92	30.75	..
(e)	Correctional Service.	80.00	6.84	10.80	13.00	..
(f)	Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	20.00	1.02	3.00	4.00	..
(g)	Grant to Voluntary Organisations.	60.00	..	1.25	2.70	..
(h)	Other schemes of Social Defence.	98.00	7.54	16.40	20.00	20.00
(i)	Prohibition	60.00	3.09	11.00	12.00	..
Total-Social Welfare		728.00	54.63	111.00	124.00	20.00
12. NUTRITION-						
Special Nutrition Programme and integrated child Development Scheme.		4550.00	272.00	300.00	500.00	..
13. Mid-day meals Programme-State Programme outside MNP						
		55000.00	4502.15	7100.00	6000.00	..
14. Social Inputs						
Total IX Social Service		303.00	44.00	49.00	..	..
		145122.00	18442.52	22372.00	25036.00	8511.68
X. GENERAL SERVICE						
1. Training of Development Personnel						
Total X General Services		213.00	33.09	20.00	22.00	19.00
		213.00	33.09	20.00	22.00	19.00
GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	85474.77	95000.00	116000.00	83612.14

STATEMENT—III

ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

Physical Targets and Achievements.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Targets	Annual Plan 1985-86 Achievement.	Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88 Target proposed
					Target	Anticipated Achievements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES							
1. Production of Foodgrains							
1. Rice							
	Irrigated	000 Tonnes	440	288	450	232	460
	Unirrigated	"	420	166	350	153	350
	Total	"	860	454	800	385	810
2. Wheat							
	Irrigated	"	1645	728	1493	367	1530
	Unirrigated	"	125	55	97	17	100
	Total	"	1770	783	1590	384	1630
3. Jowar							
	Irrigated	"	47	..	46	226	46
	Unirrigated	"	609	..	568	83	574
	Total	"	656	355	614	309	620
4. Bajra							
	Irrigated	"	420	..	290	862	310
	Unirrigated	"	1340	..	1260	108	1300
	Total	"	1760	635	1550	970	1610
5. Maize							
	Irrigated	"	35	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	"	485	..	..	..	..
	Total	"	520	114	430	458	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Other-Cereals							
	Irrigated	'000 Tonnes	..	..	..	40	..
	Unirrigated	"	..	..	..	15	..
	Total	"	160	55	146	55	150
7. Pulses							
	Irrigated	"	..	..	..	135	..
	Unirrigated	"	..	..	..	23	..
	Total	"	550	336	550	158	600
Total-Foodgrains							
	Irrigated	"	..	..	..	1862	..
	Unirrigated	"	..	..	..	857	..
	Total	"	6276	2732	5680	2719	5920
2. Commercial Crops							
(i) Oilseeds							
(a) Major oilseeds							
	Groundnut	'000 Tonnes	2190	448	1800	1112	1928
	Caster seed	"	290	202	260	200	269
	Sesamum	"	48	20	50	32	37
	Rapeseed and mustard	"	312	209	290	195	300
	Linseed	"	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—(a)	"	2840	879	2400	1539	2534
	(ii) Sugarcane (Gur)	'000 Tonnes	950	649	750	750	800
	(iii) Cotton	'000 bales each of 170 kg/lint	2000	1987	1720	1720	1800
	(iv) Jute and Mesta	"	..	..	..	..	..
	(v) Tobacco	'000 Tonnes	262	161	225	175	240
3. Commercial Crops (HYV)							
	(i) Hybrid Cotton	'000 Hect.	375	355	390	400	500
	(ii) Hybrid Castor	"	190	204	175	175	180

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Chemical Fertilizers							
(i)	Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	523	287	415	260	448
(ii)	Phosphatic (P)	"	246	109	196	100	211
(iii)	Potesic (K)	"	65	25	56	40	59
	Total—(NPK)	"	834	421	667	400	718
5. Plant Protection							
(i)	Pesticides consumption (Technical Grade Material)	'000 Tonnes	10.00	4.30	5.00	4.50	5.50
(ii)	Area Coverage						
(a)	Foodgrain Crops	'000 Hect.	2600	1500	3000	1700	3000
(b)	Non-foodgrain Crops	"	10400	4268	8000	4300	8500
	Total	'000 Hectares	13000	5768	11000	6000	11506
6. High Yielding Varieties							
(i)	Rice—Total area Cropped	'000 Tonnes	521	492	502	480	507
	Area under HYV	"	425	292	392	103	402
(ii)	Wheat—Total area cropped	"	750	431	712	410	730
	Area under HYV	"	610	293	573	250	586
(iii)	Jowar—Total area cropped	"	946	893	946	866	946
	Area under HYV	"	130	137	127	80	128
(iv)	Bajra—Total area cropped	"	1398	1316	1398	1148	1398
	Area under HYV	"	1335	1148	1314	905	1321
(v)	Maize—Total area cropped	"	311	317	307	319	308
	Area under HYV	"	130	155	121	100	124
	Total area under the above five cereals	"	3926	3449	3865	3223	3889
	Total area under the HYV above five cereals	"	2630	2025	2527	1438	2561
7. Dryland/Rainfed Farming							
(i)	Development of Selected Micro watersheds						
(a)	No. of watersheds taken up	Number	200	200	438	438	438
(b)	Area covered under watersheds	'000 Hect. (Cum.)	523	525	..	..	..
(c)	Area under land development	"	234	28	24.25	25	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(d) Construction of water harvesting/storage structures.	Number	1500	300	..	..	..
	(ii) Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices.	'000 He t.	2600	2200	2300	2300	2400
	(iii) Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds.						
	(a) Distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills.	Number	80000	1600	24000	14300	20000
	(b) Distribution of other improved implements							The Scheme	dropped by Central Govt
	(c) Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	'000 Tonnes	195	175	180	160	175
	(d) Distribution of improved drought resistant sheds	..	520	..	474	..	..

8. Foodgrains (Area to be covered)

Area of foodgrains

(i)	Paddy	'000 Hect.	521	492	502	480	507
(ii)	Wheat	..	750	431	712	410	730
(iii)	Jowar	..	946	893	946	866	946
(iv)	Bajra	..	1398	1316	1393	1148	1398
(v)	Maize	..	311	317	307	319	308
(vi)	Other Cereals	..	180	156	180	130	180
(vii)	Pulses	..	731	756	716	657	779
Total—Foodgrains		'000 Hect.	4837	4361	4761	4010	4848

9. Commercial Crops

(i) Oilseeds

(a)	Groundnut	'000 Hect.	2247	1793	2143	1800	2110
(b)	Castor	..	190	240	187	200	215
(c)	Sesamum	..	120	127	120	108	130
(d)	Rape and mustard seeds	..	183	192	178	150	210
Total—Oilseeds		'000 Hect.	2740	2352	2628	2258	2665

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(ii)	Sugarcane	'000 Hect.	140	91	110	77	120	
(iii)	Cotton	"	1400	1404	1476	1113	1400	
(iv)	Tobacco	"	120	140	112	110	115	
	Project for SF/MF.							
	No. of beneficiaries SF/MF	Nos.	400000	95904	94400	94400	90000	
10. Soil Conservation								
	Area Coverage —							
(i)	Agricultural land	in lakh Hect.	1.562	0.055	0.120	0.120	0.153	
(ii)	Forest land	"	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Others land (Specify)	"	0.276	0.043	0.021	0.021	0.027	
	Total		1.838	0.098	0.141	0.141	0.180	
11. Agricultural Marketing								
(i)	Total No. of markets at mandi level	} No. (cum.)						
(ii)	Regulated markets.		"	323	303	313	313	315
(iii)	Sub-markets		"					
(iv)	Sub-market yards developed.		"					
12. Storage								
	Owned capacity with							
(i)	State Warehousing Corporation	'000 Tonnes (Cum.)	221.8	129	146	146	171	
(ii)	Cooperatives	"	798	598	638	638	678	
(iii)	State Government	"	..	..	..	..	..
13. Animal Husbandry and Dairy products								
(i)	Milk	'000 Tonnes (Cum.)	3290	3150	3200	3200	3250	
(ii)	Eggs	Million	348	250	260	260	270	
(iii)	Wool	Lakh Kgs.	23.30	25.60	25.80	25.80	26.00	
14. Animal Husbandry Programmes.								
(i)	I. C. D. Projects.	Nos. Cum.	8	8	8	8	8	
(ii)	No. of Frozen Semen (Bull) stations.	"	3	1	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii)	No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum	In Lakhs	5.90	3.57	4.37	4.37	5.27
(iv)	No. of cross-bred animals (Females)	,,	1.00	0.35	0.50	0.47	0.59
(v)	Establishment of sheep breeding farms.	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4
(vi)	Sheep and Wool Extension centres.	,,	88	88	88	88	88
(vii)	Intensive Sheep Development Products	,,	3	3	3	3	3
(viii)	Intensive Egg. and Poultry Production cum-Marketing centres.	,,	11	11	11	11	11
(ix)	Estt. of fodder seed production farms.	,,	2	2	2	2	2
(x)	Veterinary hospitals	,,	19	19	19	19	19
(xi)	Veterinary dispensaries	,,	305	226	245	246	271
15. Dairy Programmes							
(i)	Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	Nos. [cum.]	13	14	13	14	14
(ii)	Milk product factories including creameries in operation	,,	5	5	5	5	5
(iii)	Dairy Coop. Unions	,,	18	18	18	18	18
(iv)	Feeder Societies to be organised	No. (Net)	3000	382	600	600	600
16. Fisheries							
(i) Fish Production							
(a)	Inland	'000 tonnes	50	24	25	25	26
(b)	Marine	,,	350	307	310	310	313
Total			400	331	335	335	339
(ii)	Mechanised boats (IBM, OBM CANOESFRB)	Nos.	5204	3530	3820	3820	4120
(iii)	Deep sea fishing vessels	Nos.	..	..	..	..	:
(iv)	Fish Seed produced (Spawns)	Million	350	75.68	161	161	246

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(v)	(a) Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	25	23	25	25	25
	(b) Nursery area	Hect. Area	24.40	12.65	17.65	17.65	20.00
(vi)	No. of Hatcheries	Nos.	2 (wip)	2 (wip)	2 (wip)	2 (wip)	2 (wip)
17. Forestry							
(i)	Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hect.	5.00	1.82	0.98	0.98	0.98
(ii)	Economic and Commercial Plantations.	„	16.79	3.94	3.22	3.22	3.52
(iii)	Social Forestry	„	60.50	17.30	11.00	13.90	10.89
(iv)	Afforestation						
(a)	Trees planted	'000 Nos.	387500	92882	43073	67320	61179**
(b)	Trees survived	„	.....	80 % of the Trees Planted			
(v)	Communications						
(a)	New Roads	Kms.	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Improvement of existing roads	Kms.	40	7	10	10	10
(vi)	Production of some selected forest products.						
(a)	Timber	'000 (cum)	800	155	155	155	155
(b)	Fuelwood	„	625	150	150	150	150
(c)	Bamboo	'000 National Tonnes	600	90	90	90	90
(d)	Minor forest Product						
(d)	Tendu Leaves	'000 MT	60	10	—Not Fixed—		
	Sal Seeds	'000 quintals	—not available—				
	Others						
	Kulu Gum	'000 quintals	1.50	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
	Other Gums.	„	0.70	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
18. I. B. D. P.							
(i)	Beneficiaries Identified	Nos	385000	71465	35600	35600	86000
(ii)	Beneficiaries assisted (New)	„	308000	71465	36500	36500	68700
	(Old)		177000	29810	80000	80000	38800

**include seedlings planted under other programmes such as NREP DPAP, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii)	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. (New)	Nos.	114000	24888	14000	14000	25800
	(Old)		65500	13085	33000	33000	14000
(iv)	Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services & Business (ISB).	„	101600	26513	6300	6300	19000
(v)	Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	„	..	43600	7614	8720	8720
(vi)	Youths self employment	„	..	29.82	4360	4360	4360
(vii)	Strengthening of Administration						
(a)	No. of posts sanctioned	„	3159	3159	3159	3159	3159
(b)	No. of posts filled.	„	3159	2956	2356	2356	2356
(viii)	Development of Women and Children in rural Areas (DWCRA).						
	No. of Groups organised Strengthened	Nos.	480	169	100	100	300

19. N. R. E. P.

(i)	Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	231.25	69.71	60.00	60.00	64.00
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(ii) Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created).

Details shown in Appendix of the chapter.

20. DPAP

(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43
(ii)	Minor Irrigation potential Created	'000 Hect (Cum)	32.04	28.81	29.85	29.85	31.05
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation (cum).	'000 Hect.	197.05	172.89	178.29	178.29	181.59
(iv)	Afforestation	„	84.89	63.99	95.49	95.49	99.19
(v)	Pasture development	„	27.80	27.80			

21. Desert Development Programme [DDP]

(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	9	9	9	9	9
(ii)	Minor Irrigation	'000 Hect (cum)	N.A.	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation.	'000 ha. (cum)	8.88	0.51	1.26	1.26	2.22
(iv)	Afforestation	„	21.32	16.75	19.10	19.10	20.90
(v)	Pasture Development		1.74	1.81			
22.	RLEGP						
(i)	Employment Generated	Lakh Mandays	231.25	70.62	60.00	60.00	63.00
23.	Land Reforms						
(i)	Area declared	Acres	27000	7998	6000	6000	4000
(ii)	Consolidation of Holdings	'000 Hect.	450	86	90	90	90
III COOPERATION							
(i)	Short term loans	Rs. in Crores (Net)	1702.00	180.91	280.00	280.00	332.00
(ii)	Medium term loans	„	275.00	14.56	40.00	40.00	55.00
(iii)	Long term loans	„	215.01	26.00	37.00	37.00	43.00
(iv)	Retail sale of fertilisers	Rs. in crores (Cum.)	300.00	231.84	250.00	250.00	275.00
(v)	Agricultural produce marketed	„	450.00	303.41	350.00	350.00	400.00
(vi)	Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives	„	180.00	100.00	140.00	70.00	275.00
(vii)	Retail sale of consumer goods through cooperatives in rural areas	„	130.00	60.00	72.00	50.00	110.00
(viii)	Cooperative storage	Lakh M.Tonnes (Cum.)	7.98	6.50	6.96	6.96	7.36
(ix)	Processing Units						
	Organised	No.(Cum.)	185	170	173	176	179
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL							
24.	Minor Irrigation						
(i)	Ground Water						
(a)	Potential	'000 ha.	2159	1851	1858	1858	1864
(b)	Utilisation	„	1724	1561	1568	1568	1571
(ii)	Surface						
(a)	Potential	„	264	168	180	180	190
(b)	Utilisation	„	153	94	101	101	107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25. Major and Medium Irrigation							
(i)	Potential created	'000 ha.	1161	1092	1130	1130	1170
(ii)	Utilisation	"	743	678	718	698	718
26. Command Area Development Programme							
(i)	Area covered by field channels	"	656	50.00	90.00	90.00	102.00
(ii)	Warabandhi	"	685	112	120	120	175
(iii)	Land Levelling	"	112	0.12	..	..	..
(iv)	Field Drains	"	133	0.59	..	..	..
V. Power							
(i)	Installed capacity	MW(Cum.)	5113	3593.5 (210)	3808.5 (215)	3803.5 (210)	4138.5 (335)
(ii)	Electricity generated (+Purchased)	MKWH	20240 +2400	10718 +2556	12125 +1420	12125 +1420	15021 +1415
(iii)	Electricity sold	MKWH	16850	9005	9480	9480	11400
(iv)	Transmission lines (220 KV & above)	CKM	7391 (3044)	4620 (273)	5120 (500)	5040 (420)	5500 (460)
(v) Rural Electrification							
(a)	Village Electrified	Nos.(Cum.)	18275 (2233)	16957 (915)	17607 (650)	17857 (900)	18275 (418)
(b)	Pumpsets energised by electricity	}	" 392387 (100000)	317403 (25016)	337403 (20000)	337403 (20000)	357403 (20000)
(c)	Tubewells energised by electricity						
VI. Industries and Minerals							
Village and Small Industries							
<i>District Industries Centres</i>							
	Units registered	Nos. (Cum)	31000	6223	6300	6300	6600
4. Staff position (as on date)							
(a)	General Manager	Nos.	18	18	18	18	18
(b)	Functional Manager	"	87	87	87	87	87
(c)	Project Managers	"					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII Transport							
27. Roads							
(i) State Highways		Kms.					
(a) Surfaced		,	9292	9260	9295	9295	9325
(b) Unsurfaced		„	145	182	172	172	172
	Total		9437	9442	9467	9467	9497
(ii) Major District Roads							
(a) Surface		„	10387	10287	10387	10387	10687
(b) Unsurfaced		„	958	1033	983	983	883
	Total	„	11345	11320	11370	11370	11570
(iii) Other District Roads							
(a) Surfaced		Nos.	10642	10026	10226	10226	10766
(b) Insurfaced		„	2188	2415	2315	2315	2115
	Total	„	12830	12441	12541	12541	12881
(iv) Village Roads							
(a) Surfaced		„	22775	20782	21547	21547	22267
(b) Unsurfaced		„	4312	5336	4996	4996	4546
	Total	„	27087	26118	26543	26543	26813
(v) Total Roads							
(a) Surfaced		„	53096	50355	51455	51455	53045
(b) Unsurfaced		„	7603	8966	8466	8466	7716
	Total	„	60699	59321	59921	59921	60761
28. Minor Ports							
Traffic handled		'000 tonnes	5700	5129	5200	5200	5400
29. Tourism							
(i) International tourist arrivals	Annual Arrival (No).		35000	20500	27000	29000	29000
(ii) Domestic tourist arrivals	Annual Arrival } (in lakhs)		45.00	35.20	42.00	42.00	42.00
(iii) Accommodation available	No. of rooms/beds		400 2080	346 1735	366 1818	360 1831	385 1914

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES							
EDUCATION							
30. Elementary Education							
(i) Class I-V (age group-6-10)							
(a) Total Enrolment—							
	Boys	'000	3050	2857	2899	2899	2969
	Girls	'000	2722	2112	2238	2233	2263
	Total	'000	5772	4969	5132	5132	5232
Percentage to age-group							
	Boys		102	126	126	126	128
	Girls		98	98	102	102	102
	Total		100	112	114	114	116
(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes							
	Boys	'000	280	261	267	267	272
	Girls	'000	198	190	193	193	195
	Total	'000	478	451	460	460	467
Percentage to age-group							
	Boys		134	161	162	162	165
	Girls		102	122	117	117	123
	Total		114	134	143	143	144
(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes							
	Boys	'000	427	407	412	412	417
	Girls	'000	395	303	302	302	312
	Total	'000	822	710	714	714	729
Percentage of age-group							
	Boys		103	126	126	126	127
	Girls		102	98	97	97	99
	Total		102	111	112	112	113
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group 11-13) Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	1273	1045	1122	1122	1168
	Girls	'000	901	679	701	701	730
	Total	'000	2174	1724	1823	1823	1898
Percentage to age-group							
	Boys		82	77	83	83	86
	Girls		66	54	55	55	57
	Total		75	66	69	69	72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Enrolment of Scheduled Castes							
	Boys	'000	95	110	88	88	100
	Girls	'000	86	55	58	58	62
	Total	'000	181	165	146	146	162
Percentage of age-group							
	Boys		87	113	90	90	103
	Girls		90	61	65	65	68
	Total		89	88	78	78	86
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes							
	Boys	'000	189	89	88	88	95
	Girls	'000	173	53	54	54	60
	Total	'000	362	142	142	142	155
Percentage of age-group							
	Boys		97	46	46	46	49
	Girls		91	29	30	30	33
	Total		89	38	38	38	41
31. Secondary Education							
(i) Classes IX-X							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	448	399	414	414	430
	Girls	'000	250	217	224	224	232
	Total	'000	698	616	638	638	662
(ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes)							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	317	268	275	275	283
	Girls	'000	88	67	69	69	72
	Total	'000	405	335	344	344	355
(iii) Post High School Stage							
	Girls	Nos.	4400	2800	3700	3700	4100
	Total	Nos.	16360	8360	9860	9860	11860

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. Enrolment in Non-Formal							
	(Part Time/Continuation Classes) (Age group 9-13)						
	Total	Nos.	600000	22200	122200	122200	146200
	Girls	Nos.	180000	6600	41880	41880	49100
33. Adult Education							
	(i) Number of participants (age-group 15-35)	'000	2400	423	461	461	46
	(ii) No. of Centres opened under						
	(a) Central Programme	Nos.	31000	6200	6200	6200	6200
	(b) State's Programme	Nos.	20000	3860	4000	4000	4000
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	Nos.	18000	3500	3500	3500	3500
	(d) Other programme	Nos.	10000	2000	2000	2000	2000
34. Teachers							
	(i) Primary Class I-V	Nos.	26650	6175	9105	9105	10105
	(ii) Secondary Classes IX-X	Nos.	43706	43654	44243	44109	44609
35. Health and Family Welfare							
	(i) Hospitals						
	(a) Urban	Nos.(Cum)	308	303	305	304	305
	(b) Rural	„	481	450	456	451	451
	(ii) Beds						
	(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	Nos.(Cum)	12983	11891	12360	12371	12961
	(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	„	8337	5777	5897	6281	7541
	(c) Bed population ratio	No.(per 1000)	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
	(iii) Nurse and Doctor Ratio	No. (per 3 doctors)	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
	(iv) Doctor population Ratio	No. (per 1000 population)	1:2021	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(v) Health Centres						
	(a) Sub-Centres	Nos.(cum)	6119	5169	5469	5469	5769
	(b) Primary Health Centres	„	1000	355	435	459	669
	(c) Community Health Centres	„	121	35	71	74	99
	(vi) Training of Anxilliary, Nurse-Mid-wives						
	(a) Inistutes	Nos.(cum)	29	29	29	29	29
	(b) Annual Intake	„	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305
	Annual Outturn	„	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
	(vii) Control of Diseases						
	(a) T.B. Clinics	„	21	20	20	20	21
	(b) Leprocy Control Units	„	15	11	11	11	11
	(c) Filaria Units	„	11	11	11	11	11
	(d) SET Centres	„	480	365	365	365	375
	(e) District T.B. Centres	„	21	20	20	20	21
	(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	„	400	325	325	325	350
	(g) Cholera combat Team	„	1	1	1	1	1
	(h) STD Clinics	„	4	4	4	4	4
	(i) Filaria Control Units	„	11	11	11	11	11
	(j) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness—						
	Mobile Units set up	„	4	4	4	4	4
	P.H.C.s assisted	„	400	250	250	250	250
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	„	23	23	23	23	23
	(viii) Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers—						
	(a) Districts Covered	„	19	19	19	19	19
	(b) Trainees trained	„	804	804	804	804	804
	(c) Workers trained	„	6501	6121	6121	6121	6121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ix) Village Health Guides Schemes							
(a)	V.H.G.'s Selected	No.	32178	26178	30178	30178	30178
(b)	V.H.G.'s trained	"	31091	25091	29091	27091	27091
(c)	V.H.G.'s Working in the field	"	31091	25091	27091	27091	27091
(d)	No. of PHCs covered	"	1000	355	435	435	585
(x) Family Welfare							
(a)	Rural F.W. Centres	Nos. (Cum)	385	278	278	278	278
(b)	District F.W. Bureau	"	19	19	18	19	19
(c)	City F.W. Centres	"	4	4	4	4	4
(d)	Urban F.W. Centres	"	204	204	204	204	204
(e)	Post Partum Centres	"	95	55	65	65	75
(f)	Regional F.W. Training Centres	"	2	2	2	2	2
(g)	ANM Training Schools	"	29	29	29	29	29
36. Sewerage and Water Supply							
A. Urban Water Supply							
(i) Other than Corporation Towns							
(a)	<i>Original Schemes</i>						
	Towns covered	Nos.	74	1	8	4	3
(b)	Augmentation schemes towns covered	Nos.	53	1	5	5	10
B. Urban Sanitation							
Sewerage Schemes							
Other than Corporation Towns							
<i>Original Schemes</i>							
	Towns covered	Nos.	20	1	6	2	5
C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation							
(a)	Latrines constructed	Nos.	25000	..	3500	3500	3500
(b)	Towns covered	"	15	..	..	..	..
D. Rural Water Supply							
(i) Minimum Need Programme (State Sector)							
(a)	<i>Piped Water Supply</i>						
	Village covered	Nos.	2200	161	300	300	200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(b) <i>Hand Pump Tubewells</i>						
	Villages covered	Nos.	800	429	200	200	200
	(c) <i>Open Dug Wells</i>						
	Villages covered	Nos.	800	174	200	200	100
	(ii) Central Sector (ARP)						
	(a) <i>Piped Water Supply</i>						
	Villages covered	Nos.	400	91	200	200	125
	(b) <i>Hand Pump Tubewells</i>						
	Villages covered	Nos.	800	157	100	200	175
	(c) <i>Open Dug Wells</i>						
	Villages covered	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..
	E. Rural Sanitation						
	(i) Latrines constructed	Nos.	3000	..	200	200	Nil
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos.	60	..	..	..	1
37.	Housing						
	(i) Rural Housing						
	Provision of House-sites-cum- Construction scheme for rural landless workers						
	(a) Allotment of sites	Nos.(Cum.)	1055564	880096	913096	913096	948096
	(b) Construction assistance	..	647025	377509	417009	417009	461009
	(c) Village Housing Projects	..	6863	3711	4169	4169	4669
	(d) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation		70621	32554	37554	37554	44554
	(ii) Urban Housing						
	(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	..	4800	2000	2000	..
	(ii) Police Housing	..	3000	365	600	150	744
38.	Urban Development						
	(i) Town and Regional Planning	..					
	Master Plans Prepared	Nos.	50	7	10	6	10
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)						
	Persons benefitted	Nos.	705497	551087	563087	563087	583087

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39. Labour and Labour Welfare							
(i) Craftsman Training							
(a)	No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	Nos. (Cumulative)	136	101	105	115	118
(b)	Intake capacity	Nos. ,,	38648	28196	29396	29312	30364
(c)	No. of persons undergoing training	Nos. ,,	39500	27400	28896	28524	29828
	Out turn	,,	26000	13672	14987	14700	15800
(ii) Apprenticeship Training							
(a)	Training places located	No.(Cum.)	3000	3111	3135	3135	3180
(b)	Training places utilised	,,	3000	3111	3135	3135	3180
(c)	Apprentices trained	,,	24000	3754	4000	4000	4500
(iii)	No. of Employment Exchanges		44	42	42	42	42
(iv) Labour Welfare							
(a)	No. of Labour Welfare Centres		161	101	111	125	135
(b)	Bonded Labour		..	..	..	..	..
40. Welfare of Backward Classes							
(i) Pre-Matric Education Incentives							
(a)	Scholarships/Stipends	Nos.	948662	288577	220000	220000	245000
(b)	Other incentives like boarding grants, books/stationery and uniforms	No. of students	1241930	260668	259003	259003	285500
(c)	Ashram Schools	No.s(Cum.)	225	25	40	40	50
(ii) Economic Aid							
	For Cottage Industry	No. of Families	149798	19503	19493	19994	20000
(iii) Hostels							
(a)	Hostels started	Nos.	365	72	102	102	105
(b)	Hostel buildings constructed	,,	110	40	55	55	64
41. Social Welfare							
(i) Child Welfare							
	Creches—Units	No.	43	41	42	42	42
	Beneficiaries	Total	1540	1230	1260	1260	1260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Women Welfare							
(a)	Training-cum-Production Centres—Units.	No. of Units.	7	3	3	3	5
	Beneficiaries.	Nos.	410	240	240	240	300
(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped							
(a)	Programmes for the Blind-Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total	16 820	14 720	14 720	14 720	14 720
(b)	Programmes for the Deaf-Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total	8 890	6 690	6 690	6 690	6 690
(c)	Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total	4 380	2 180	3 230	3 230	3 230
(d)	Programmes for the mentally retarded Units/Beneficiaries	Nos. Total	8 870	7 720	8 745	9 790	10 840
(e)	Supply of prosthetic aids-Beneficiaries.	Total	4000	2715	3115	3415	4415
(f)	Scholarship-Beneficiaries	Total	20000	15196	20696	20696	26696
(iv) Welfare of destitutes and poor :							
<i>Financial assistance to :</i>							
(a)	Women (Beneficiaries)	Total	2500	2125	2325	2325	2725
(b)	Children —do—	„	400	175	245	245	895

STATEMENT—IV

ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88

-MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	1985-86 Expendi- ture.	Outlay 1986-87	1987-88	
				outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Rural Roads	3724.00	451.83	380.00	560.00	500.00
2. Elementary Education	5136.60	515.41	748.52	1225.00	102.00
3. Adult Education	700.40	122.78	150.48	110.00	—
4. Rural Health (including Ayurved)	4842.00	434.23	640.00	944.00	297.71
5. Rural Water Supply (including "As & When" and "Rehabilitation")	6413.00	1690.53	1135.00	1185.00	1185.00
6. Rural House-Sites-Cum-Construction Scheme :					
(a) Allotment of Sites	310.00	17.00	50.00	65.00	—
(b) Construction assistance	6140.00	487.89	800.00	1100.00	330.00
(c) Sub-Total: ..	6450.00	504.89	850.00	1165.00	330.00
7. Environmental Improvement of Slums	500.00	90.22	30.00	70.00	—
8. Nutrition	4550.00	272.00	300.00	500.00	—
Total : ..	32316.00	4081.89	4234.00	5759.00	2414.71

STATEMENT—V

ANNUAL PLAN—1987—88

Minimum Needs Programmes—Physical Targets And Achievements

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80 Level	1984-85 Level	Seventh Five Year plan Target (1985-90)	Additional in the plan/Year			Annual plan
					1985-86 Achieve- ment.	1986-87 Target	Antici- pated Achieve- ment	—1987-88 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rural Roads								
1. (a) Length	Kms.	24034	35842	39917	2717	525	525	840
(b) Total No. of Villages in the State.	No.	-----			18114		-----	
(c) Villages connected.								
(i) With population of 1500 and above	No.(5060)	2441	4644	5051	78	75	75	80
(ii) With population of 1000-1500	No.(3241)	1402	2472	2922	125	75	75	75
(iii) With population below 1000	No.(9815)	3569	4862	5788	433	200	200	220
Total ..		7412	11978	13761	636	350	350	375
2. Elementary Education								
(a) Class I-V (Age Group 6-11 Years) Enrolment.	,000 No.	4209	4827	5772	142	163	163	100
(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) Enrolment.	-do-	1098	1453	2174	271	99	99	75
3. Adult Education								
(a) No. of participants (15-35 years)	No. in Lakh .	8.69	28.29	52.29	4.23	4.61	4.61	4.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) No. of Centres								
(i) Centre	No.	6202	21866	52866	6200	6200	6200	6200
(ii) State	No.	2820	17307	37307	3860	4000	4000	4000
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	13318	20239	3839	3500	3500	3500	3500
(iv) Other Programme	No.	..	1841	11841	2000	2000	2000	2000
4. Rural Health								
(a) Sub-Centres	No.	2500	4869	6119	300	300	300	300
(b) PHCs	No.	251	310	1000	45	80	104	210
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.							
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	12	21	121	14	36	39	25
(e) Community Health Centres (Ayurved)	No.	469	469	569	20	20	20	20
5 Rural Water Supply								
1 State Sector								
(a) Problem Villages (As per 1980 List)	No.	3326	6046	9846	64	700	700	500
(b) Villages Covered by								
(i) Piped Water Supply	No.	2046	3134	5334	161	300	300	200
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	482	1261	2061	429	200	200	160
(iii) Hand-pump Tubewells	No.	798	1651	2451	174	200	200	200
(iv) Power-pump-Tubewells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Other (Specify)	No.	..	(1165)*	..	..	..	..	..
(Additional Villages covered outside 1980 list)								
Total ..		3316	6046	9846	764	700	700	500
			+ 1165					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Central Sector (ARP)									
(a) Problem Villages,	No.	394	2166	3366	248	300	400	300	
(b) Village covered by :									
(i) Piped Water supply	No.	394	1770	2170	91	200	200	125	
(ii) Dug wells	No.	..	90	90	..	..	..	..
(iii) Hand-pump-Tubewells	No.	..	306	1106	157	100	200	175	
(iv) Power-pump-Tubewells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	394	2166	3366	248	300	400	300	
6 Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Schemes									
Allotments of Sites	Lakh No.	4.07	8.49	10.55	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.35	
Construction Assistance.	Lakh No.	1.12	3.40	6.47	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.44	
7 Nutrition									
(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS.									
Children 0-6-years.	'000								
Women	'000								
(b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS									
Children 0-6-years	'000	770	655	1380 (725)	981 (cum)	1086	1086	1203	
Women	'000								
8 Environmental Improvement of Slums									
Persons benefitted.	No.	149338	505497	705497	45590	12000	12000	20000	

STATEMENT—VI.

ANNUAL PLAN 1987—88

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing basis

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh).

Sr. No. and Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Plan outlay 1985—90	Expenditure. 1985—86	Allo ation 1986—87	Outlay 1987—88
1	2	3	4	5
				6
1. Crop Husbandry	3191.66	585.28	546.63	728.98
2. Animal Husbandry	313.75	44.59	39.96	52.63
3. Fisheries	338.00	164.54	96.31	68.51
4. Forests.	324.06	49.06	44.64	93.80
5. Agriculture Research and Education	538.25	80.76	66.35	87.51
6. Cooperation	405.00	71.07	84.50	101.00
7. Rural Development	10679.8	2082.31	2224.34	2383.50
8. Land Reforms	150.00	23.00	45.00	10.00
9. Command Area Development	5172.00	416.79	996.00	1187.50
10. Energy.	2134.30	848.31	859.41	325.00
11. Industry and Minerals	666.00	110.97	109.00	119.00
12. Ports	227.25	—	12.00	3.00
13. Planning Machinery	66.53	0.94	7.31	8.11
14. Science and Technology	173.15	..	11.45	12.00
15. General Education	56.00	36.95	9.00	9.00
16. Medical and Public Health	3037.00	677.07	484.74	567.50
17. Urban Development	700.00	—	1.00	20.00
18. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	1252.90	96.89	159.80	137.75
19. Labour and Labour Welfare	2.50	0.67	0.50	0.50
20. Social Welfare	17.50	0.95	6.20	6.00
Total:—	29444.85	5290.15	5804.14	6 1.29

STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88

Centrally sponsored Schemes in sharing basis

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Sharing expenditure	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)	Expenditure 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	Outlay 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CROP HUSBANDRY						
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seed						
	1. AGR-14. Processing facilities for Seed Corporation	50 : 50	16.36	..	..	..
	2. AGR--15. Reserved Stock for certified and foundation and breeder Seed.	50 : 50	25.25	..	..	..
	3. AGR-16. Strengthening of Seed testing laboratory Services (with CSS) under NSP (Ph--II)	50 : 50	..	..	1.00	53.89
	Sub-Total (1)..		41.61	..	1.00	53.89
2. Plant Protection						
	4. AGR--20. To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by aero-chemical operation.	50 : 50	83.50	7.75	5.50	5.50
	5. AGR--22. Control of white grubs	50 : 50	10.00	2.00	2.00	3.50
	6. AGR--25. Rodent Control	50 : 50	1.00	..	..	..
	7. AGR--26. Pilot Sample Survey to estimate the incidence of pests and disease and Consequent loss in Crop yields of-oilseeds.	50 : 50	9.00	..	..	..
	Sub-Total : (2) ..		103.50	9.75	7.50	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Commercial Crops						
8.	AGR--28. Intensive Cotton District Programme including minikits in dry farming areas	50:50	100.00	43.45	45.80	29.06
9.	AGR--30. Development of pulses	50:50	95.90	40.40	37.29	23.79
10.	AGR--31. Sugarcane Development in Gujarat State	50:50	50.00	..	..	..
11.	AGR--31(1) National Oilseed Development Project	50:50	..	..	..	180.45
Sub-Total (3)			245.90	83.8	83.09	233.30
4 Extension and Farmers Training						
12.	AGR--63 Popularisation of improved Agril. implements	50:50	40.00	..	8.00	5.25
Sub-Total (4)			..	40.00	8.00	5.25
5 Agricultural Engineering]						
13.	AGR--73. Sprinkler-drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation	50:50	135.00	23.00	26.00	19.85
Sub-Total : (5)			135.00	23.00	26.00	19.95
6. Agricultural Economics and Statistics						
14.	AGR--78. Co-ordination Programme for pre-harvest fore-casting yield of crops of Groundnut	50:50	5.00	1.32	1.34	..
15.	AGR--79. Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal Crops	50:50	30.00	4.30	6.90	7.50
16.	AGR--80. Improvement of Crop Statistics	50:50	17.25	2.54	3.95	4.20
17.	AGR--81. Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State	50:50	..	59.00	..	7.50
18.	AGR--81(1) Creation of machinery for crop cutting experiments	50:50	..	..	..	12.64
19.	AGR--81(2) Contribution to State Insurance fund for Payment of claims? (To be directed credited by G.O.I. to fund)	67:33	..	882.00	..	1000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	AGR-83. Sample Survey for study of constraints in transfer of new technology under field Condition.	50:50	1.65	0.39	0.85	0.85
21.	AGR-87 Pilot Sample Survey for determining cost of Production of important fruit and spices and studying their market Practices	50:50	1.75	0.29	..	..
	Sub-Total (6)		55.65	67.84	13.04	32.69
7.	Dry Farming					
22.	AGR-88. Popularisation of input use in dry farming areas.	50:50	20.00	..	1.00	..
	Sub-Total : (7)		20.00	..	1.00	..
8.	Project for SF/MF					
23.	AGR-92 Special Programme for SF/MF	50:50	2550.00	400.84	407.00	375.00
	Total—Crop Husbandry		3191.66	585.28	546.63	728.98
	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
	Veterinary Services and Animal Health					
1.	ANH-4. Disease Control Programme					
a.	Disease Control Programme for Foot & Mouth disease (Purchase of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccines and control of Diseases of National Importance)	50 : 50	24.75	4.26	4.26	5.72
b.	Establishment of Pullorum Disease Unit	50 : 50	5.00	0.10	0.89	0.55
c.	Establishment of Cell culture viral Diagnostic reagents production unit under Animal Vaccine Institute	50 : 50	16.50	..	..	..
d.	Animal Disease Surveillance rinderpest Eradication Zero-Programme	50 : 50	8.25	..	8.50	4.00
	Sub-Total		54.50	4.36	13.65	10.27
2.	Administrative, Investigation and Statistics					
2.	ANH-5. Strengthening of Statistical wing	50 : 50	17.25	4.35	4.75	5.55
	Sub-Total		17.25	4.35	4.75	5.55

3 Cattle and Buffalo Development :

3. ANH-6	Cross breeding programme embryo transfer unit	50:50	5.00	..	..	..
4. ANH-8	Cattle Breeding Farm Pregnancy testing Scheme	50:50	4.00	..	..	..
5. ANH-8	Development of Indigenous Breeds of Cattle and Buffaloes	50:50	47.60	..	..	4.00
6. ANH-9	Subsidy to cattle breeding Institutions and Gaushalas Subsidy to progressive Gaushalas for production of high quality indigenous cross-breed heifers	50:50	20.00	7.36	5.00	5.00
7. ANH-11	Assistance to small farmers for rearing of cross breed heifers	50:50	25.00	4.68	5.00	6.00
Sub-Total :			101.60	12.04	10.00	15.50

4 Poultry Development

8. ANH-12	Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme	50:50	5.75	..	..	..
9. ANH-14	Beneficiary Oriented Programme :—					
(a)	Assistance to SF/MF/AL for poultry/Sheep/Pig Units under Special Project Programme	50:50	95.00	21.42	..	11.50
(b)	Establishment of District Officers under Special Project Programme	50:50	..	..	1.72	..
Sub-Total :			100.75	21.42	1.72	11.50

5. Sheep and Wool Development

10. ANH-16	Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms	50:50	15.00	1.72	2.74	2.56
Sub-Total :			15.00	1.72	2.74	2.56

6. Other Livestock Development

11. ANH-18	Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm	50:50	8.65	..	..	..
12. ANH-20	Share Capital Contribution to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation	50:50	..	..	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total :			8.65	..	5.00	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Feed and Fodder Development						
13. ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme —						
	(a) Integrated Fodder Development Programme	50:50	16.00	0.69	2.10	0.47
	(b) Establishment of Seed multiplication farm	50:50	..	..	..	1.78
	Sub-Total :		15.00	0.69	2.10	2.25
	Total : Animal Husbandry		313.75	44.59	39.96	52.63

FISHERIES

1.	FSH-8 Construction of fish seed farm	70:30 50:50	75.00	16.14	7.20	4.40
2.	FSH-10 Construction of coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchry	50:50	9.00	1.61	10.90	..
3.	FSH-11 Establishment of two 10 hectares hatchry unit for fish farm at Surat and Kheda District	70:30 70% onwards	12.00	3.89	6.60	5.79
4.	FSH-21 Fish Farmer Development Agencies	50:50	52.00	5.41	17.15	29.31
5.	FSH-27 Landing and berthing facilities	50:50	70.00	56.94	31.66	20.66
6.	FSH-28 Infrastructural facilities of Water Supply	50:50	20.00	..	1.00	3.00
7.	FSH-29 Navigational aids and other infrastructural facilities (Light signal)	50:50	50.00	..	5.00	2.00
8.	FSH-30 Providing dredging facilities at minor ports	50:50	40.00	79.68	15.00	4.00
9.	FSH-48 Accident insurance scheme of fishermen members of Cooperative Societies	50:50	10.00	0.87	1.80	1.35
	Total : Fisheries		338.00	164.54	96.31	68.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FORESTS						
1.	FST-30 Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantation	50.50	262.06	38.00	29.87	90.00
2.	FST-17 Development of Gir and Barda lion sanctuaries	50% Non- Recurrent exp.	22.00	5.24	5.00	..
3.	FST-18 Development of Wild ass sanctuary	..	10.00	0.63	1.00	1.79
4.	FST-19 Development of Zoological and Wild life Parks	..	5.00	1.75	2.00	1.00
5.	FST-20 Development of Ratanmahal Dumkhal and Jessore Sloth Bear Sanctuaries	..	10.00	0.98	2.00	..
6.	FST-21 Development of Vansda National Parks and Purna Game sanctuary	..	5.00	0.48	1.35	1.01
7.	FST-22 Wild life Education Interpretation and Training	..	..	0.98	1.50	..
8.	FST-24 Scheme for exhibition to Promote Wild life Conservation	..	5.00	..	..	..
9.	FST-28 Development of Black Buck National Park	..	5.00	1.00	1.42	..
Total : Forests			324.06	49.06	44.64	93.80

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.**Research**

1.	(a) ICAR Project. Agri. research	75.25	455.25	71.76	57.35	80.01
	(b) Vety. Research.	75.25	83.00	9.00	9.00	7.50
Total : Agri. Research and Education.			538.25	80.76	66.35	87.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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COOPERATION

1. Providing assistance to Coop. credit institutions in the under developed and special areas (Assistance to Dist. Central Coop. Bank for non over due cover).	50:50	120.00	15.00	14.00	15.00
2. National grid godown.	50.:50	285.00	56.07	70.50	86.00
Total : Cooperation.	..	405.00	71.07	84.50	101.00

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD)-I	50:50	5284.00	755.53	989.84	994.00
2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas. (DWCRA)	50:50	40.00	9.36	5.00	15.00
3. Scheme for Strengthening and Supporting Spl. Programme organisation (ORG-1) (New Mahekam)	50:50	80.00	231.97	150.00	260.00
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme (IRD-2 to 9)	50:50	1575.00	261.64	322.50	322.50
5. National Rural Employment Programme.(NREP-I)	50:50	3700.00	823.81	757.00	792.00
Total : Rural Development.	..	10679.00	2082.31	2224.34	2383.50

LAND REFORMS

1. LND-10 Financial assistance to assignee of surplus land under GLC Act, 1972	50:50	150.00	23.00	45.00	10.00
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COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

1. CAD-1. Establishment of CAD organisation	50:50	463.00	230.19	280.00	387.50
2. CAD-2. On farm development works.	..	4481.50	205.67	705.00	762.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	CAD-3. Science and Technology	50.50	10.00	..	..	1.50
4.	CAD-4. Education and Training	..	50.00	2.53	11.00	10.00
5.	CAD-5. Setting up of Water Cooperatives	..	..	..	..	15.00
6.	CAD-6 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water	..	..	..	..	6.00
7.	CAD-7. Introduction of Sprinkler/drip system of irrigation	..	17.50	..	..	5.00
8.	CAD-9. Soil survey of the Command Area of irrigation projects	..	150.00	..	..	—
9.	CAD-11. Better use of Irrigation Water (new scheme)	..	..	..	..	—
Total : Command Area Deve.			5172.00	416.79	996.00	1187.50

ENERGY

Renovation Schemes

1.	PWR-28. Ukai T.P.s.		581.20	184.70	376.00	
2.	PWR-27. Gandhinagar T.P.s.		917.10	489.43	314.89	325.00
3.	PWR-26. Dhuvaran T.P.s.		636.00	174.18	168.52	
Total : Energy			2134.30	848.31	859.41	325.00

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

1.	IND-29. District Industries Centre	50:50	500.00	102.97	90.00	100.00
2.	IND-30. RIP/RAP.	..	45.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
3.	IND-34. Margin Money loan for working Capital to Sick units under sick units revival programme	..	121.00	..	10.00	10.00
Total : Industry and Minerals		..	666.00	110.97	109.00	119.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Ports :

1. Development of Inland Water Transport in rivers of Gujarat. (PRT-5)	State 25%	227.25	—	12.00	3.00
	Central 75%				

Total ; ports		227.25	—	12.00	3.00
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Planning Machinery

1. Strengthening of monitoring unit (PLE-1)	67:33	7.34	..	1.32	1.32
2. Strengthening of Cartographic Unit (PLM-2)	"	13.34	0.78	1.00	1.70
3. Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level (PLM-3)	"	18.00	0.16	4.44	3.92
4. Establishment of a central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cell	50%	27.85	..	0.55	1.17

Total : Planning Machinery		66.53	0.94	7.31	8.11
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Science and Technology

1. Establishment of a central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cells.	50%	173.15	..	11.45	12.00
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Total ; Science and Technology		173.25	..	11.45	12.00
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General Education

1. Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States	50%	20.00	..	4.00	4.00
2. National service scheme.	30:70	36.00	36.95	5.00	5.00

Total : General Education		56.00	36.95	9.00	9.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Medical and Public Health						
1.	Re-orientation of Medical programme	50%	200.00	29.73	21.87	11.00
2.	National T. B. Control Programme	50%	372.00	10.00	26.00	36.00
3.	National Filaria Control Programme	50%	72.12	6.42	9.00	9.00
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	50%	2385.00	625.96	418.00	500.00
5.	National Leprosy Control Programme	50%	2.88	1.76	3.07	4.00
6.	Training of M. P. W.	50%	..	..	1.30	2.50
7.	National Goitre Control Programme	50%	5.00	3.20	5.50	5.00
Total ; Medical and public Health			3637.00	677.07	484.74	567.50
Urban Development						
1.	Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns.	50%	700.00	..	1.00	20.00
Total ; Urban Development			700.00	..	1.00	20.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes						
1.	State Scholarship for Pre-SSC. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	50%	80.00	18.21	19.00	20.00
2.	Opportunity cost to girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia, and Senva in SC and Colcha, Kathodi, Kotwalia, Dubla, Padhar, Siddi in S. T. in Std. I to VII.	50%	237.20	..	..	..
3.	Book-bank for students studying in medical and Engineering.	50%	16.40	0.76	1.50	2.70
4.	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels for Girls (SC/ST) for construction.	50%	83.20	5.21	9.50	8.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Construction of Government hostel girls.	50%	115.00	..	18.00	11.00
6.	Pre-examination training Centre for SC/ST.	50%	16.50	2.24	5.00	5.00
7.	Training complex at Gandhinagar.	50%	70.00	0.52	12.00	12.00
8.	Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation.	51.49	380.00	49.00	49.00	30.00
9.	Nagrik Cell	50%	150.00	19.45	23.75	19.50
10.	Tribal Research Training Institute.	50%	11.30	1.50	1.50	3.30
11.	Research Unit for S. C.	50%	3.30	..	0.55	0.75
12.	Staff for scheme of protection of Civil Rights Act.	50%	40.00	..	15.00	20.00
13.	Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare	50%	..	..	5.00	5.00
Total : Welfare of Backward classes			1252.90	96.89	159.80	137.75
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE						
1.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	50%	2.50	0.67	0.50	0.50
Total : Labour and Labour Welfare			2.50	0.67	0.50	0.50
SOCIAL WELFARE						
1.	Services for children in need of care and protection (S.S.P.)	50%	15.00	0.95	5.60	5.50
2.	Training Centre for women in district	50%	2.50	..	0.60	0.50
Total ; Social welfare			17.50	0.95	6.20	6.00
Grand Total			29444.85	5290.15	5804.14	6221.29

STATEMENT--VII
ANNUAL PLAN--1987--88

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Expendi- ture 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Crop Husbandry	3850.05	441.03	521.33	13.55
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	600.00	46.97	64.00	100.00
3.	Animal Husbandry		100.82	182.87	57.62
4.	Forests	275.00	26.26	38.88	34.88
5.	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	225.00	32.18	35.63	35.70
6.	Agricultural Research and Education	780.40	73.44	65.00	84.30
7.	Cooperation	528.00	10.90	142.00	46.00
8.	Rural Development Programme	7656.00	1623.44	1798.00	1737.00
9.	Energy	1620.00	266.00		630.00
10.	General Education	1502.00	248.07	247.02	260.50
11.	Technical Education	50.00	7.33	7.00	15.00
12.	Medical & Public Health	20327.14	3745.72	3986.71	4048.89
13.	Water Supply	5000.00	852.83	1016.00	1185.00
14.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and other Backward Classes	1300.00	216.70	220.00	220.00
15.	Nutrition	3255.00	583.22	543.93	610.03
Total :		46968.59	8274.91	8868.37	9078.47

STATEMENT-VII.

ANNUAL PLAN-1987-88.

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only).

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1985-86	Allocation 1986-87	Outlay. 1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6
CROP HUSBANDRY :					
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.					
	1. Community nursery programme in the rice.	35.00	1.10	6.75	2.10
	Sub-Total : 1	35.00	1.10	6.75	2.10
2. Commercial Cross :					
	1. National Oilseeds Development Project.	3752.00	430.05	495.00	..
	2. Minikit Demonstration on pulses crops.	..	..	5.10	..
	Sub-Total :2	3752.00	430.05	500.10	..
3. Extension and Farmers Training :					
	1. Reorganisation and Strengthening of extension services.	9.35	0.20	1.87	..
	2. Demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in SC and ST areas.	9.75	1.73	1.96	..
	Sub-Total-3.	19.10	1.93	3.83	..
4. Agricultural Economics and Statistics.					
	1. Improvement of Irrigation Statistics.	12.50	2.34	2.80	3.20
	2. Crop Estimation Survey on fruits vegetables and minor Crops	23.20	5.34	6.20	6.60
	Sub-Total-4	35.70	7.68	9.00	9.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Dry Farming.					
1.	Free minikits for cereals crops in dry farming areas.	8.25	0.27	1.65	1.65
	Sub-Total-5	8.25	0.27	1.65	1.65
	Total:-Crop Husbandary.	3850.05	441.03	521.33	13.55
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION :					
1.	Carrying out Soil Conservation works in River vally project.	600.00	46.97	64.00	100.00
ANIMAL HUSBANDARY.					
1. Marketing of Live stock and livestock Product.					
1.	Subsidy to Gujarat State Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Federation under NCDC Project.	..	..	41.06	14.41
2.	Share Capital to the Gujarat-Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Federation under N.C.D.C. Project.	..	46.50	..	..
3.	Loans to Gujarat State Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Federation under NC.DC. Project.	..	..	141.81	43.21
4.	Cross breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of Buffaloes using frozen technique outside operation flood.	..	54.32	..	..
	Total : Animal Husbandry.	..	100.82	182.87	57.62
FORESTS :					
1.	Soil Conservaction in eatchment area of D.R.V.P.	275.00	26.26	38.88	34.88
MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING :					
1.	Development of Regulated Markets.	60.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
2.	Development of Rural Markets.	160.00	20.18	25.00	25.00
3.	Establishment of Grading Centre at Producers level.	5.00	..	0.63	0.70
	Total : Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	225.00	32.18	35.63	35.70

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION:

1. Education :

1. I.C.A.R. Development Grant.	500.00	27.75	45.00	30.00
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2. Extension Education :

1. Assistance for Extension Education Programme.	50.00	19.81	10.00	28.00
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3. Research :

1. Assistance for the production of breed seed and foundation Seeds.	40.00	15.16	..	14.93
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2. National Agricultural Research Programme	190.40	10.72	10.00	11.37
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Total : Agricultural Research & Education.

780.40	73.44	65.00	84.30
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CO-OPERATION :

1. Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund for Co-operative Bank.	500.00	10.00	140.00	40.00
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2. Development of Consumers Co-operative.	28.00	0.90	2.00	6.00
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Total : Co-operation.

528.00	10.90	142.00	46.00
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Rural Development Programme :

1. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.	7400.00	1512.63	1633.00	1568.00
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2. Desert Development Programme (IRD-10)	256.00	110.81	165.00	169.00
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Total : Rural Development.

7656.00	1623.44	1798.00	1737.00
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ENERGY.

1. National Project on Bio-gas-development	1620.00	266.00	..	630.00
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Total : Energy.

1620.00	266.00	..	630.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6
GENERAL EDUCATION :					
1.	Rural Functional literacy programme	675.00	120.00	140.00	140.00
2.	—INSAT Project.	250.00	33.63	5.00	6.00
3.	—Education Technology Programme.	12.60	1.70	2.52	3.00
4.	National fitness corps.	390.00	70.81	70.00	80.00
5.	Production of Text-Books and other literature in Gujarati at Unversity Stage	30.00	4.04	4.00	4.00
6.	National loan scholarship to students	90.00	8.93	18.00	20.00
7.	National merit scholarship	20.00	2.50	3.00	3.00
8.	Talented student school in rural areas	20.00	5.00	3.50	3.50
9.	Scholarship to non-hindi speaking State for post-matric students in Hindi	15.00	1.46	1.00	1.00
Total : General Eduction		1502.00	248.07	247.02	260.50
TECHNICAL EDUCATION :					
1.	Development of post graduate courses and Research work	50.00	7.33	7.00	15.00
Total : Technical Education		50.00	7.33	7.00	15.00
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH					
1.	National Programme for control of blindness	858.59	150.26	141.61	167.87
2.	National leprosy control programme	381.76	65.00	41.30	25.42
3.	Upgrading the development of post graduate training and research in kaya-chikitsa	25.00	5.63	7.65	8.00
4.	Family Welfare	18451.79	3415.68	3668.71	3782.77
5.	Family Welfare unit in Sachivalaya	10.00	1.35	2.50	2.50
6.	Multi-purpose workers scheme	550.00	100.00	113.45	52.91
7.	Project Planning and Monitoring cell in Sachivalaya	10.00	1.06	2.50	..
8.	S.T.D. Cell in DHS (H) Ahmedabad	15.00	2.49	2.87	3.28
9.	Ragional Public Health Training Institute	25.00	4.25	6.12	6.14
Total : Medical and Public Health		20327.14	3745.72	3986.71	4048.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
WATER SUPPLY					
1. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	5000.00	852.83	1016.00	1185.00	
Total : Water Supply	5000.00	852.83	1016.00	1185.00	
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes					
1. Government of India Scholarship for Post-S.S.C. Students					
(a) Scheduled Castes	800.00	86.10	130.00	130.00	
(b) Scheduled Tribes	500.00	130.60	90.00	90.00	
Total : Welfare of Backward Classes	1300.00	216.70	220.00	220.00	
NUTRITION :					
1. Intergrated Child Development Programme (I C D S)	3255.00	583.22	543.93	610.03	
Total : Nutrition	3255.00	583.22	543.93	610.03	
Grand Total	46968.59	8274.91	8868.37	9078.47	

Sub. National Systems Unit,
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