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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW

GUJARAT STATE

1984-85



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**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
GANDHINAGAR**

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PREFACE

“ Socio-Economic Review of Gujarat State, 1984-85 ” attempts to depict a picture of the economic activities in the State during the year 1984-85. The Review also contains notes on economic trends, statistical statements and charts, bringing together available data on economic activities in the State.

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

Gandhinagar.
Date 20th June, 1985.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The following symbols have been used in this publication :

.. = Nil.

N. A. = Not available.

N. R. = Not Reported.

N = Negligible.

P = Provisional.

R. E. = Revised Estimates.

B. E. = Budget Estimates.

Q. E. = Quick Estimates.

2. The term "lakh" (1,00,000) and "crore" (1,00,00,000) signify 'one hundred thousand' and ' ten million ' respectively.

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PART I
ASSESSMENT IN BRIEF

ASSESSMENT IN BRIEF

1.1 The World economy which had shown some setback in 1982 has experienced gradual improvement in the next two successive years, as a result of the decline in prices of crude oil during 1983 and almost stable prices during 1984. The growth rate of World economy during 1983 was around 1.9 percent. With further recovery in the economy, the World economy is estimated to have registered a growth rate of about 3.5 percent in 1984. Reflecting the World economic recovery, the volume of World trade has shown significant improvement in 1984. With the increase in imports by industrialised countries following their economic expansion, the non-oil developing countries have been able to improve their current balance of payments position to some extent by continuing import restraints and increasing their exports. Extension or intensification of trade restrictions and protectionist policies followed by industrialised countries is creating more barriers to free trade. The developing countries would, therefore, need to be more vigilant in dealing with the problems of their external trade.

1.2 On account of the favourable monsoon and good performance of the agriculture sector, the National economy registered a significant growth of 7.4 percent (Quick estimates) in 1983-84 against a growth rate of only 1.7 percent in 1982-83. The high growth rate in 1983-84 could be mainly ascribed to very good monsoon of 1983-84 after unfavourable monsoon in 1982-83, resulting in the significant increase of agricultural production. During 1984-85 the National economy is anticipated to register a growth rate of around 4.0 percent. The National economy depending largely on agriculture cannot be expected to achieve a similar high growth rate as experienced in the preceding year which recorded significantly high agricultural production.

1.3 During 1984-85, the onset of South West monsoon was generally in time in most parts of the Country. However, precipitation was uneven and erratic in many areas and parts of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were affected by excessive rain during the last week of June, 1984. In Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, the monsoon was erratic and insufficient till July. However widespread rain in the second half of August made up the deficiency to a considerable extent and brought relief to cotton and standing paddy crops. On the whole, the weather conditions in 1984-85 were not satisfactory. However, the prospects of kharif crops were not much affected because of irrigation facilities available in the Country. The arrival of rain towards end of December, 1984 and early January, 1985 in many parts of the Country had a salutary effect on the standing rabi crops. Agricultural production in 1984-85 is likely to show a modest increase over the record production achieved in 1983-84. The foodgrains production in 1984-85 is expected to be around the level of 151.5 million tonnes production achieved in the preceding year.

1.4 Industrial production had begun to recover in 1983-84 from the setback in the previous year and the recovery gained strength in 1984-85. During the current year, the production of commodities like coal, crude oil, caustic soda, soda ash, cement, saleable steel, fertilisers, commercial vehicles, passenger cars, motor cycles, jute textiles, man made fibres and paper and paper boards has shown significant improvement. The generation of electricity has also improved during the year over the previous year. On the other hand, there has been decrease in the production of a few commodities like pig iron, cotton fabrics, railway wagons, penicillin, leather footwear etc. The production of sugar in 1983-84 has shown a decline when compared to the production in 1982-83. The overall situation in the industries sector has significantly improved in 1984-85 as compared to the preceding year. The average industrial growth as measured by the Index of Industrial Production for All-India (1970=100) has shown a significant increase of 6.2 percent during April-December, 1984 over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

1.5 A new computer policy was announced on November 19, 1984 aimed at fostering the production of computers based on the latest technology at prices comparable with international levels and with progressively increasing indigenous content. The policy also aims at promoting the use of computers in the areas where these can catalyse long term gains in efficiency of production and information processing.

1.6 The production of crude oil recorded a significant increase of 24 percent in 1983-84 over the preceding year and reached a level of about 26 million tonnes. During 1984-85, the production of crude oil is likely to reach to a level of about 29 million tonnes.

1.7 Adjustments in customs and excise duties were made during the year to meet emerging needs of the economy. Following the concessions given in August, 1983 to stimulate the growth of electronics industry, further concessions in customs duties were given in respect of a number of additional specified electronic inputs and components. Glass shells and glass bulbs used in the manufacture of T V picture tubes and metallised polyester films and poly-propylene films of electronic grade and used in the manufacture of electronic capacitors were completely exempted from excise duty. To facilitate the implementation of the new computer policy announced in November, 1984, a package of customs duty concessions was given in respect of computers, computer peripheral devices, computer soft-ware and parts of specified computer peripheral devices.

1.8 The foreign trade of the Country has recorded a large deficit of over Rs. 5000 crores in the successive years since 1980-81. However, on account of the decrease in the net value of imports of crude oil and petroleum products, the deficit in foreign trade in the year 1984-85 is likely to be slightly lower than that in the preceding year. According to the provisional figures, the foreign trade of the Country has

registered a deficit of Rs. 3864 crores during the period April, 1984-January, 1985 against a deficit of Rs. 4494 crores (revised) during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The deficit in the year 1984-85 is however mainly on account of large volume of imports of crude oil and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipments, fertilisers, edible oils etc.

1.9 With a view to partly to curtail the excess liquidity in the banking system and partly to provide resources for vital public sector investments without generating excessive supply of reserve money, the Reserve Bank of India had raised the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) from 35 percent of total demand and time liabilities to 36 percent in two phases, namely 35.5 percent with effect from 28th July, 1984 and 36 percent with effect from 1st September, 1984.

1.10 The Government had announced the introduction of a National Deposit Scheme which came into force from July 30 1984. The scheme was expected to raise atleast Rs. 200 crores in 1984-85. According to the scheme, the deposits which can be made by all categories of persons are repayable at the end of four years and will carry interest at the rate of 10.5 percent per annum. Premature encashment will be permitted after one year from the date of deposit and in such cases interest will be admissible at 8 percent if encashed after one year, 9 percent after two years and 10 percent after three years.

1.11 The Eighth Finance Commission which was appointed in June, 1982 submitted its Final Report on April 30, 1984. The recommendations made by the Commission in its Final Report covered the five year period commencing from April 1, 1984. As the recommendations for 1984-85 covered in the interim report submitted by the Finance Commission in November 1983, were accepted earlier, the Government has now accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission for the four-year period 1985-86 to 1988-89, made in the Final Report. Following the Commission's recommendations, the States share in income tax was retained at 85 percent of the net products and of the Union excise duties at 40 percent of the net products. An additional 5 percent of Union excise duties will be set aside and distributed amongst those States having deficits after taking into account the devolution of taxes and duties. The share of the States in income tax will be determined by a formula, according to which 10 percent is to be distributed on the basis of contribution and the remaining 90 percent on the same criteria as applicable to the distribution of the Union excise duties viz. 25 percent on the basis of population, 25 percent on the basis of the inverse of per capita income multiplied by population and 50 percent on the basis of the distance of per capita income from that of the State with the highest per capita income multiplied by the population of the State.

1.12 The statutory minimum price for sugarcane for the 1984-85 marketing year (October-September) has been fixed at Rs. 14 per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5 percent. The price fixed for the previous year was Rs. 13.50 per quintal. The statutory minimum price is taken into account in determining the price of levy sugar.

1.13 In order to compensate for the increase in the prices of various inputs like coal, power, freight on coal, wages, etc., the retention price and free on rail (F. O. R.) price of levy (controlled) cement was raised by Rs. 40 per tonne with effect from July 18, 1984. The retention price of ordinary portland cement/portland slag cement was increased from Rs. 335 to Rs. 375 per tonne and of portland pozzolana cement from Rs. 320 to Rs. 360 per tonne. The F. O. R. price of ordinary portland cement/portland slag cement was raised from Rs. 492 to Rs. 532 per tonne and of portland pozzolana cement from Rs. 477 to Rs. 517 per tonne.

1.14 Pig iron and steel prices were revised upwards by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC), on an average, by 15 percent with effect from June 22, 1984 taking into account the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) study. This revision was done mainly due to the increases in costs of production, re-introduction of Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund, increase in JPC cess and adjustment of equalised railway freight on steel. The iron and steel prices were further increased by 15 percent, on an average, with effect from February 21, 1985.

1.15 With the objective of providing remunerative prices to the producers encouraging the farmers to increase the agricultural production and facilitating procurement, the Government of India announces support/procurement prices of major agricultural products. The procurement prices for paddy for the 1984-85 marketing year have been fixed at Rs. 137, Rs. 141 and Rs. 145 per quintal for common, fine and superfine varieties respectively. These prices are higher than the previous year's prices by Rs. 5 per quintal for each variety. The procurement price of coarse kharif cereals (jowar, bajra, maize and ragi) was also increased by Rs. 6 per quintal to Rs. 130 per quintal. The procurement price of wheat for the 1984-85 marketing year was fixed by the Government at Rs. 152 per quintal as against Rs. 151 per quintal in 1983-84. The minimum support price for barley was fixed at Rs. 124 per quintal for 1984-85 as against Rs. 122 per quintal in the previous year. The minimum support price for gram for 1984-85 marketing year was raised to Rs. 240 per quintal from Rs. 235 per quintal in 1983-84. For oilseeds, the minimum support price of groundnut was raised by Rs. 25 per quintal to Rs. 340 per quintal, of sunflower seed by Rs. 50 per quintal to Rs. 325 per quintal and of soyabean (black variety) by Rs. 10 per quintal to Rs. 240 per quintal for the marketing year 1984-85.

1.16 The behaviour of prices in 1984-85 was characterised by continued pressure in the earlier part of the year followed by arrest of prices in the later part. The All-India Wholesale Price Index Number (1970-71=100) which stood at 322.6 in March, 1984 increased gradually and reached a level of 346.3 in August, 1984, registering an increase of 7.3 percent over March, 1984. In the subsequent period, there has been some slackening in the price situation on account of the measures taken by the Government to arrest prices and the impact of good harvests. After August, 1984, the index number gradually declined to 337.8 (provisional) in December, 1984, but afterwards it showed an upward movement and reached a level of 340.5 (provisional) in March, 1985. Considering the full year, the index has shown a moderate increase of 5.5 percent in March, 1985 over March, 1984.

II

1.17 According to Quick estimates, the State Domestic Product of Gujarat State for the year 1983-84 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3566 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 9.8 percent. The per capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1983-84 at 1970-71 prices is estimated to be Rs. 985 which is higher than the corresponding figure of Rs. 920 of the preceding year by about 7.1 percent. The increase in the State Domestic Product in 1983-84 is mainly due to increase in the contribution of agriculture sector to the State Domestic Product as a result of higher agricultural production.

1.18 During the agricultural year 1984-85, the pre-monsoon rainfall was received during the second week of June, 1984. This rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops in six districts viz. Vadodara, Valsad, Dangs, Surat, Bharuch and Junagadh and sowing of kharif crops could be done in most of the areas of these districts. During the first week of July, 1984, there was widespread rainfall in most of the areas of the State. Sowing of kharif crops like cotton, bajri, jowar, groundnut, maize, ragi, pulses, tur, castor etc. could be done in most of the areas of the State. In Kachchh and Banaskantha districts and in some parts of Mahesana district, this rainfall was not adequate for sowing of kharif crops. During the third week of July, 1984, there was widespread rainfall almost all over the State and sowing of kharif crops could be done and completed in most of the remaining areas of the State. Transplanting of paddy was also mostly completed in paddy growing districts. There was heavy rainfall and flood in July, 1984 in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts. As a result some of the kharif crops like paddy, cotton, jowar, pulses, bajri and orchard crops like chiku, mango trees, banana etc. were affected and damaged to some extent. Crop condition of all sown kharif crops was reported good in the State except in Amreli, Kachchh and Junagadh districts. During the first fortnight of August, 1984, there was widespread rainfall in the districts of Rajkot region, while there was heavy rainfall in the districts of Vadodara region. Due to heavy rainfall, crops like bajri, cotton, jowar, pulses, sesamum etc. got affected and were damaged to some extent in the districts of Vadodara region. Afterwards there was dryspell of about fifteen to twenty days and kharif crops like groundnut, cotton, paddy, jowar, etc. were affected. During the first fortnight of September, 1984, the rainfall was widespread in the State and it was beneficial to all the kharif crops. This rainfall helped in improving the crop condition. Agricultural operations like interculturing, weeding, top dressing of fertilisers etc. were carried out as and when required. There was incidence of pests and disease in cotton and groundnut crops in Kachchh district and in paddy crop in paddy growing areas. Plant protection measures were taken to arrest the incidence of pests. On the whole, the agricultural year 1984-85 can be said more or less normal for all kharif crops except groundnut crop. The condition of the rabi crops was found to be satisfactory. Total foodgrains production during 1984-85 is likely to be about 51.00 lakh tonnes. In respect of groundnut, the State is expected to have a production of about 15.46 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton is likely to be around 19.88 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

1.19 The State Government has established an Agricultural Prices Commission to examine the cost of production of various crops and to recommend suitable support prices to the Government of India. The Government has also created a Price Stabilisation Fund to help the Marketing Federations to arrange to give remunerative prices to farmers. The Government has also recently constituted a statutory Agricultural Marketing Board.

1.20 The State experienced some difficulties in the generation of power during the current year on account of technical difficulties in Ukai and Wanakbori power stations. Restrictions imposed on H. T. consumers for short periods were withdrawn on improvement of power generation.

1.21 With the commissioning of one unit of 110 M.W. of Ahmadabad Electricity Co. and the fifth unit of 210 M.W. of Ukai Thermal Power Project in 1984-85, 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 3383 M. W. at the end of 1984-85.

1.22 The power position is expected to improve further in the Seventh Plan with the completion of on-going projects aggregating more than 1400 M.W. of power. These projects include 120 M.W. Thermal Power Station at Sikka and two units of 70 M.W. each of lignite based Thermal Power Station at Panandhro in Kachchh.

1.23 The total number of villages electrified in the State as at the end of 1983-84 was 14930. It was proposed to electrify 1200 villages during the year 1984-85. Against this target, 1205 villages have been electrified during 1984-85. Thus the total number of villages electrified upto the end of March, 1985 comes to 16135.

1.24 According to Annual Survey of Industries 1980-81, the share of Gujarat State was 11.7 percent of the gross value of output and 9.6 percent of the value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the Country.

1.25 The number of working factories in Gujarat State increased from 12586 as at the end of 1983 to 14696 (provisional) at the the end of 1984. The average daily employment in these factories which was 6.83 lakhs in 1983 increased to 7.16 lakhs (provisional) in 1984. Thus the employment in 1984 increased by 4.8 percent over the year 1983 as compared to the decline in the preceding year. About 11 percent of the working factories at the end of the year 1983 belonged to each of the industry groups, namely, " Cotton Textiles ", "Non-metallic Mineral Products" and " Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal) ". The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 35.44 percent, 9.03 percent and 9.18 percent of the total number of workers respectively.

1.26 During the year 1983-84, 70 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 111.12 crores were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting new industrial undertakings in Gujarat. In addition, 43 licences with an anticipated investment of Rs. 65.58 crores in land, building, plant and machinery were issued for either substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units. During the first three quarters of 1984-85, 36 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 140.42 crores were issued for starting new undertakings and 25 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 134.10 crores were issued for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units.

1.27 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying 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) Gujarat Petrosynthese Ltd. (GPL) a joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for manufacturing 5000 tonnes of poly-butenes products per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.80 crores has been commissioned. This is the first project of its kind in India, (2) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has received a Letter of Intent from the Government of India for setting up a bicycle project in Gujarat for the manufacture of one million bicycles per annum. The estimated cost of the project will be about Rs. 11.5 crores. The project is planned to be implemented in collaboration with a well known Japanese firm Bristone Cycle Pvt. Ltd., using the latest international technology, (3) The Central Government has given clearance for the expansion of the the project for lignite mining at Panandhro in Kachchh district. The cost of expansion of the project is estimated to be about Rs 95 crores, (4) The foundation stone of the project of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for manufacturing ampicillin was laid at Ankleshwar. The project with the anticipated cost of about Rs. 7.45 crores is expected to manufacture 80 tonnes of ampicillin and cloxacillin drugs per annum, (5) The Gujarat Mulco Electronics Ltd., a joint venture of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation with an investment of Rs. 1.25 crores has been set up in collaboration with an East African Business Group at Umbergaon, a backward area of Valsad district. It is expected to produce 60 million capacitors per year and (6) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation is to set up in joint sector a Soda Ash Plant at Junagadh at an estimated cost of about Rs. 160 crores. The capacity of the plant will be 3 lakh tonnes per annum.

1.28 The Industrial policy of the State Government is to broad base 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 statutory Corporations. These corporations provide assistance by way of finance, procuring of plants and machinery, import of raw materials against actual user's licence, marketing of products etc. and by creating infrastructural facilities.

1.29 The new incentive policy announced by the State Government in August, 1983 for promotion of industries in the backward districts of the State was pursued vigorously for rapid and balanced industrial growth. Under the new policy, the State Government grants subsidy in addition to the Central subsidy, to new industries in the ten bakward districts of Bharuch, Surendranagar, Panchmahals, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana and Sabarkantha. The State subsidy is also granted to GIDC industrial estates in non-backward districts except for a few highly developed industrial estates.

1.30 Due to adverse conditions in the textile industry, a number of mills closed down in the State within last one year. The State Government has taken a series of timely steps to prevent further closures and to help the closed mills to reopen. Banks and financial institutions sanctioned financial assistance worth more than Rs. 30 crores to sick and closed mills in Ahma dabad. The State Government also on its own gave financial guarantees and deferred sales tax, purchase tax and electricity duty facility for 5 years and thus undertook a total liability of about Rs. 36 crores.

1.31 In the unorganised sector the registration of small scale industrial units with the Office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in the recent years. During the year 1984, additional 6553 units were registered. Thus the total number of registered units as at the end of 1984 increased to 66626.

1.32 Gujarat has pioneered in establishing effective District Industries centres covering all districts of the State for providing all services and support under one roof to the village and small entrepreneurs at their door-steps. The schemes relating to cash subsidy on capital investment, power subsidy, interest subsidy and sales tax loans and tax holiday, State cash subsidy, bankable scheme for cottage industries etc., are implemented through the District Industries Centres.

1.33 The INSAT Programme of Government of India began from 14th November, 1984 in the State. This programme covers, at present, 163 villages in Junagadh, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts. This scheme provides for improvement of formal and non-formal education to school children through the use of television. Three High power stations and 7 Low power TV transmitter stations have been established in the State. The Government decided to provide over 2000 community TV sets by the end of this year.

1.34 With a view to improving the attendance and nutrition levels of students especially coming from poor families, the State Government has launched a programme of providing nutritious mid-day meals to primary school children from 19th November, 1984. This programme will benefit about 50 lakh children.

1.35 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 1983-84, 1.60 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1984-85, 1.55 lakh families have been covered under the programme.

1.36 The National Rural Employment programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is 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 building etc. are undertaken. During 1983-84, the employment of about 133 lakhs mandays was generated under the programme. In 1984-85, a total provision of Rs. 1480 lakhs (including the central share) was made under the programme and the employment of about 95.71 lakhs mandays was generated during the year. The Government of India has decided to provide wages partly in kind and partly in cash to the beneficiaries under the National Rural Employment Programme. Under this new scheme, wheat is available at the concessional rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg. to the workers on NREP works.

1.37. 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 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 15.39 crores is expected to have been incurred under this programme, creating employment for about 85.31 lakhs mandays during the year.

1.38 Under the programme of providing free housesites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses about 7.84 lakhs, plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March, 1984. During 1984-85, additional 65118 plots have been allotted. By the end of March, 1984 about 2.95 lakhs houses have been constructed. During 1984-85 additional 45156 houses have been constructed.

1.39. 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 net work of about 10507 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat rice, coarsegrains, 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 benefitted 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 Ahmadabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. Moreover, the corporation has got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.40. During the 1984-85 kharif season the State Government with the issue of a new order viz. Gujarat Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984, has imposed a levy on the rice millers whereby 15 percent of the quantity of rice obtained by milling paddy was required to be contributed in levy. After mutual discussion with the rice millers associations the levy rate was reduced to 10 percent. The procurement price of rice has now been fixed at Rs. 210.60 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 216.40 per quintal for fine variety and Rs. 222.15 per quintal for superfine variety.

PART III
DEVELOPMENT IN IMPORTANT SECTORS

POPULATION

According to 1981 Population Census, the population of Gujarat State was 3.41 crores, of which 1.76 crores were males and 1.65 crores were females. The sex ratio to the number of females per 1000 males was 942 for Gujarat as against 933 for India. Amongst the States in India, Gujarat ranks tenth in respect of population and ninth in respect of area. The density of population for Gujarat in 1981 was 174 persons per. sq. km. as against 216 persons per sq.km. for India.

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

Till 1971, the population of Gujarat has increased at an accelerated rate. However, during the decade of 1971-81, the growth rate of Gujarat has slightly declined from 29.39 percent in 1961-71 to 27.67 percent in 1971-81. Though the growth rate of Gujarat has decreased during the decade 1971-81, it is higher than the growth rate of 25.00 percent during the same period for All India.

Of the total population of 341 lakhs of the State, 109.84 lakhs were main workers, 17.19 lakhs were marginal workers and 213.83 lakhs were non-workers. Thus about 37.3 percent of the total population comprised main and marginal workers and the remaining 62.7 percent of the total population comprised non-workers.

In respect of literacy, Gujarat ranks fourth amongst the States in India according to 1981 Census. The literacy rate in the State was 43.7 percent. It was 36.2 per cent in the rural areas and 60.3 percent in the urban areas. In respect of literacy by sex, it is noticed that among males nearly 54.4 percent were literate, whereas among females 32.3 percent were literate.

Of the total population of 341 lakhs of the State, 24.38 lakhs belonged to scheduled castes which constituted nearly 7.2 percent of the total population of the State. About 67.3 percent of the schedule castes population resided in rural areas and the remaining 32.7 percent in the urban areas of the State.

The population of the scheduled tribes in the State was about 48.49 lakhs, which constituted nearly 14.2 percent of the total population of the State. About 92.7 percent of scheduled tribes population lived in rural areas and the remaining 7.3 percent in urban areas of the State.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product:—According to the 'Quick' estimates, the State Domestic Product for the year 1983-84 at 1970-71 prices is placed at Rs. 3566 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 9.8 percent. Almost all the sectors of the economy have shown an increase in State Domestic Product during 1983-84. The major increase in the State Domestic Product is due to the increase of about 20.0 percent in the contribution of 'Agriculture, Forestry, Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying' Sector. The contribution of 'Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply' sector in the State Domestic Product has increased by about 2.0 percent, the contribution of 'Transport, Communication, Trade, Storage, Hotels and Restaurants' sector has increased by about 7.0 percent, the contribution of 'Banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services' has increased by about 8.4 percent and the contribution of 'Public administration and other Services' has shown an increase of about 5.4 percent. The per capita State Domestic Product for the year 1983-84 at 1970-71 prices is estimated to be Rs. 985. This is higher than that of the preceding year (Rs. 920) by about 7.1 percent.

According to the 'Quick' estimates, the State Domestic Product for the year 1983-84 at current Prices is placed at Rs. 10119 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 21.0 percent. The per capita State Domestic Product for the year 1983-84 at current prices is estimated at Rs. 2795. This is higher than that of the preceding year (Rs. 2368) by about 18.0 percent.

AGRICULTURE

Season :— During the year 1983-84, the onset of monsoon was in time. The first showers of rain were received during the third week of June, 1983 in some areas of the State. This rainfall was adequate and timely for sowing of kharif crops and for preparation of seed beds for paddy and tobacco crops in these areas. The unprecedented heavy rainfall during the last week of June, 1983 in Junagadh, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Rajkot districts caused tremendous damage and loss of life and property including agricultural crops and orchards particularly in Vanthali taluka of Junagadh district. During the month of July, 1983, there was good rainfall all over the State except, some talukas of Kachchh district. Sowing of kharif crops was completed in all the districts except some parts of Bharuch, Mahesana, Junagadh and Kachchh districts. The transplanting of paddy was mostly completed during this period. During the month of August, 1983 continuous rainfall and absence of sunshine and clear weather affected the growth of kharif crops to some extent and agricultural operations like weeding, interculturing and top dressing of fertilisers could not be done in time. However, owing to sunshine and clear weather during the last week of August, 1983, growth of kharif crops picked up and agricultural operations could be done satisfactorily, which improved the condition of crops. In September, 1983, light showers were received in some talukas of Banaskantha, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar districts while heavy showers were received in some of the talukas of Surat, Valsad, Dangs, Rajkot, Amreli and Junagadh districts. The unseasonal rainfall during the first week of October, 1983 in some pockets of the State caused some damage to standing as well as harvested crops. In overall terms, on account of good and widespread rainfall throughout the State, the total foodgrains production in the State during the year 1983-84 has been estimated to be about 57.43 lakh tonnes which is much higher than the foodgrains production of 43.96 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. The groundnut production is estimated at 18.10 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 as against 13.13 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. The production of cotton during 1983-84 is estimated at 14.45 lakh bales as against 15.47 lakh bales in the preceding year.

During the agricultural year 1984-85, the pre-monsoon rainfall was received during the second week of June, 1984. This rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops in six districts viz. Vadodara, Valsad, Dangs, Surat, Bharuch, and Junagadh and sowing of kharif crops could be done in most of the areas of these districts. In Jamnagar and Bhavnagar districts, about half of the areas received adequate rainfall for sowing of kharif crops. There was no significant rainfall anywhere in Gujarat after this spell of rainfall upto the end of June, 1984.

During the first week of July, 1984, there was second wet spell of widespread rainfall in most of the areas of the State. Sowing of kharif crops like cotton, bajri, jowar groundnut, maize, ragi, pulses, tur, castor etc. could be done wherever this rainfall was adequate. In Kachchh and Banaskantha districts and in some parts of Mahesana district, this rainfall was not adequate for sowing of kharif crops. Hence sowing could not be done in most of the areas of these districts. The condition of kharif crops in the areas, where sowing was done was reported to be good. In Amreli district, five talukas viz. Kodinar Dhari, Kunkavav, Khambha and Rajula received adequate rainfall during this second spell. The condition of the crop therefore improved in these five talukas.

During the third week of July, 1984, there was a third wet spell of widespread rainfall almost all over the State and sowing of kharif crops could be done and completed in the areas where the sowing could not be done during the earlier spell of rainfall. However, sowing could not be done in 47 villages of Jamnagar district, 106 villages of Kachchh district and some of the areas of Banaskantha and Mahesana districts due to inadequate rainfall. Transplanting of paddy was also mostly completed in paddy growing districts. There was heavy rainfall and flood in July, 1984 in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts. As a result some of the kharif crops like paddy, cotton, jowar, pulses, bajri and orchard crops like chiku, mango trees, banana etc. were affected and damaged to some extent. Crop condition of all sown kharif crops was reported good in the State except in Amreli, Kachchh and Junagadh districts. Crop condition was reported poor in Amreli, Lathi, Lilia, and Babra talukas of Amreli district and in Porbandar, Ranavav, Kutiyana and Manavadar talukas of Junagadh district. In Kachchh district crop condition of irrigated crops was reported to be good and that of unirrigated crops which were sown in inadequate rainfall was reported to be poor.

During the first week of August, 1984, there was a fourth spell of rainfall which continued during the second week of August. This rainfall was widespread in the districts of Rajkot region, while there was heavy rainfall in the districts of Vadodara region. Sowing of kharif crops could be done in the areas where sowing could not be done due to inadequate rainfall in the earlier spell of rainfall. Due to heavy rainfall during this spell in the districts of Vadodara region, crops like bajri, cotton, jowar pulses, sesamum etc. got affected and were damaged to some extent. Due to this heavy rainfall, transplanted paddy in some places in the paddy growing areas failed. Hence retransplanting was done in these areas. In Banaskantha and Mahesana districts bajri crop got affected considerably in some areas due

to this heavy rainfall. Sowing of castor and jowar was therefore done in the areas in which bajri crop failed.

There was a dry spell of about fifteen to twenty days after the fourth wet spell of rainfall and kharif crops like groundnut, cotton, paddy, jowar, etc. were affected. Crop condition of kharif crops was reported satisfactory in the State except in Rajkot, Amreli and Bhavnagar districts. In Rajkot district crop condition of bajri, groundnut, sesamum, cotton etc was reported poor, while in Amreli district crop condition of kharif crops was reported poor in Amreli, Lathi, Lilia and Babra talukas and normal in the remaining talukas of the district. Crop condition of groundnut was reported poor in Bhavnagar and Amreli districts.

After this dry spell, there was fifth spell of rainfall during the first fortnight of September, 1984. This rainfall was widespread in the State and it was beneficial to all the kharif crops. This rainfall helped in improving the crop condition. Agricultural operations like interculturing, weeding, top dressing of fertilisers etc. were carried out as and when required. There was incidence of pests and disease in cotton and groundnut crops in Kachchh district and in paddy crop in paddy growing areas. Plant protection measures were taken to arrest the incidence of Pests.

Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops was started in the first week of October and was completed in the month of December, 1984. Picking of cotton was in progress.

Preparation of land for sowing of rabi crops was started in the month of October, 1984 and was completed in the month of November, 1984. Agricultural operations like irrigation, weeding, interculturing and top dressing of fertilisers were done satisfactory wherever required. Condition of rabi crops was reported to be satisfactory.

Harvesting and threshing of rabi crops were started from the month of February, 1985. Picking of cotton was nearly completed in most of the cotton growing areas.

During the year 1984-85 rainfall was received in five spells and absence of rainfall for about 15 to 20 days after the fourth spell of rainfall affected crop prospects. On the whole, the agricultural year 1984-85 can be said to be more or less normal for all kharif crops except groundnut crop. The foodgrains production during 1984-85 is likely to be about 51.00 lakh tonnes. In respect of groundnut the State is expected to have a production of 15.46 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton is likely to be around 19.88 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

Land Utilisation:—According to the season and crop report of 1980-81 out of the total reporting area of 188.2 lakh hectares in the State, about 95.8 lakh hectares or 50.9 percent of the total reporting area was under plough. These figures were almost same as compared to the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Gross cropped area under all the crops has slightly increased in 1980-81 as compared to that in the preceding year. The area under food crops was higher than the area under non-food crops during the year 1980-81, while the area under non-food crops was higher than the area under food crops during the previous two years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Area and Production:—The changes in the area and production of principal food crops and non-food crops during the last three years based on the Final Forecast estimates can be seen from the following table.

TABLE-I

(Area in '000 hectares, production in '000 tonnes)

Sr. No.	Crop	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Rice	499	737	476	489	540	754
2	Wheat	704	1407	647	1352	741	1626
3	Jowar	938	565	984	488	948	582
4	Bajri	1433	1473	1395	1178	1437	1607
5	Total foodgrains	4743	5089	4715	4396	4954	5743
6	Cotton*	1531	2095	1496	1547	1399	1445
7	Groundnut	2208	2199	2058	1313	2150	1810

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

The production of foodgrains during the year 1983-84 is estimated at 57.43 lakh tonnes as against 43.96 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 and 50.89 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. The substantial increase in the foodgrains production during 1983-84 can be attributed to the good and widespread rainfall throughout the State.

During the year 1983-84 the production of cotton was lower as compared to the production in 1981-82 and 1982-83. In respect of groundnut the production during 1983-84 was higher than that in 1982-83.

The productivity index for all Commodities (base: triennium ending 1969-70=100) has increased from 152.3 (Provisional) in 1982-83 to 184.4 (Provisional) in 1983-84 due to increase in production of crops like rice, wheat, jowar, bajri, maize, ragi, kodra, sugarcane, potatoes, groundnut, castor and sesamum.

Community Forestry Project :—With a view to meet the needs of fuelwood of the rural population, to induce the village community to actively participate in the fuelwood plantation in every village on available wastelands such as, roadsides, canal banks, railway sides and grazing lands, to provide additional employment opportunity particularly to the landless agricultural labourers and to provide improved cremation facilities by providing improved stoves as fuelwood conservation measures, a community Forestry Project with the assistance of the World Bank has been formulated by the State Government. The World Bank has approved the project which envisages an outlay of Rs. 65.36 crores spread over a period of 5 years 1980-85.

The project covers the entire Gujarat State. It envisages taking advantages of all available vacant lands, though assigned to other specific uses, through diversifying production and multiple use of land wherever feasible. The target for the year 1980-85 and the progress made under this project upto 1980-81 to 1983-84 are shown in the following table.

TABLE—2

Category	Unit	Targets 1980-85	Achievements			
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Strip Plantation :	.. Hec- tares.	37000	4027	6147	8197	9076
1.1 Road side	.. ..	31600	3827	5827	7597	6931
1.2 Canal Side	.. ..	2000	200	300	400	535
1.3 Railway Side	.. ..	3400	..	..	200	1610
2. Village woodlots :	.. ..	37440	4579	6144	7701	9203
2.1 Irrigated	.. ..	2880	225	399	689	827
2.2 Rainfed ..	.. ..	34560	4354	5745	7012	8376
3. Forest areas :	.. ..	30000	5953	6000	6000	6000
3.1 Reforestation of degraded forests	.. ..	30000	5953	6000	6000	6000
4. Tree farms : ..	.. ..	1000	200	200	166	220
4.1 Plantations in malki lands	.. ..	1000	200	200	166	220
5. Free distribution of seedlings	.. No. in lakhs.	1500	488	998	1592	1954
6. Wood saving Devices : ..	..				
6.1 Improved Crematoria	.. Nos.	1000	..	279	239	588
6.2 Smokeless Stoves (Chula)	.. Nos.	10000	295	1517	2552	6573

During the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84, an expenditure of Rs. 798.80 lakhs, Rs. 1051.41 lakhs, Rs. 1407.20 lakhs and Rs. 1762.41 lakhs respectively was incurred on the above schemes. The World Bank authority has accepted reimbursement claims of Rs. 435.25 lakhs, Rs. 564.20 lakhs, Rs. 737.06 lakhs and Rs. 917.95 lakhs respectively against the above expenditure.

Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd :—The Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Ltd., has been established with an object to under take production, processing and distribution of seeds so as to ensure supply of adequate quantity of high quality seeds to the farmers within the State and outside the State. The progress of the activities of the Corporation can be seen from the following table.

TABLE—3

Item	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total quantity of seeds transacted	Quintals	140058	162665	204420	118919
Area Under seeds	Acres	13303	7450	12289	11509
Producers benefitted	No.	9786	19899	15456	10913
Seeds distributed :					
(a) Within the State.	Quintals	46147	68831	86434	75537
(b) Outside the State	„	20871	12295	20316	8982

The benefits direct as well as indirect to the State due to the establishment of the Corporation are as follows :

(1) The producers are assured of reasonable returns besides market for their produce, (2) the consumers are assured of quality seeds in adequate quantities at reasonable rates, (3) the prices of quality seeds are stabilised, (4) the impurity in seeds has been brought down and (5) In times of exigencies the requirement of seeds is immediately met with by the corporation and hence it protects the farmers from the exploitation.

At the end of 30th September, 1984 the corporation has donated Rs. 4 lakhs to Gujarat Agricultural University for carrying out the research in seeds. Gram seeds valued of Rs. 25.97 lakhs in rabi season of 1983 and groundnut seeds valued of Rs. 38.94 lakhs in kharif season of 1983 were distributed to the flood affected farmers in Ghed area of Junagadh district.

In the year 1983-84, the Corporation produced the cotton seed of new variety GDH-22 and producers were paid Rs. 150 per kg. The farmers who took the programme of cotton H4 and H6 seeds were respectively paid Rs. 105 and Rs. 90 per kg. In case of farmers who took the programme of hybrid bajra seeds and hybrid castor seeds were paid Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 14.00 per kg. respectively.

Gujarat State Seeds Corporation undertakes the seed production programme of various important crops like hybrid jowar, hybrid maize, hybrid cotton, wheat, groundnut and pulses. The average production of certified seeds of these crops during the last three years comes to 60000 quintals.

During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has undertaken a programme of hybrid castor in 3473 acres and hybrid cotton seed in 2480 acres by keeping their demand into consideration.

For the development of tribal areas, the Corporation has opened three new branches at Vyara, Godhra and Mahesana and has also opened the selling centres at Valsad and Sayla. The Corporation proposes to cover all the districts of Gujarat by opening branches and selling centres.

The Corporation has at present only one seed processing plant with a capacity of 1000 quintals, which is not sufficient to process entire quantity of seed produced by the Corporation. The Corporation intends to install additional seed processing plants in Amreli, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Mahesana districts where the seed production potential is very high.

Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited : The main functions of the Corporation are exploration and development of surface and ground water resources in the State.

During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has on hand the construction of tubewells projects of 300 and 450 tubewells of the previous year and has also taken up the tubewell projects of 385 and 460 tubewells during the year 1984-85. The project report for 201 Augmentation Tubewell on Dantiwada Canal has been prepared and has been sent to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for approval during 1984-85.

At the end of 1983-84, the Corporation had commissioned 1461 tubewells by creating irrigation potential of 120580 hectares, 76310 hectares of land were irrigated during the year 1983-84 through all the 2085 Corporation's tubewells.

From 1st April, 1984 to 30th June, 1985, it is proposed to drill and complete 1000 tubewells. Against this target, by the end of March, 1985, the Corporation has drilled 371 tubewells, energised 336 tubewells and completed civil works on 301 tubewells. This has created irrigation potential of 20160 hectares of land.

The State Government has transferred all Government tubewells except those with Mahesana District Panchayat to the Corporation for irrigation management. During the year 1983-84, 30436 hectares of land were irrigated through 806 Government tubewells. During the year 1984-85, 16974 and 46405 hectares of land were irrigated in Kharif and Rabi season respectively and for Summer season target of 49000 hectares of land has been fixed.

During the year 1983-84, the micro level studies for underground water investigation have been carried out in 17 talukas covering 8149 Sq. Kms. and Geophysical Survey has been carried out for 6147 Sq. Kms. in hard rock areas.

During the period of April, 1984 to March, 1985 about 8997 Sq. Kms. of areas have been covered under micro level ground water investigation and about 9575 Sq. Kms. of area has been covered under geophysical survey in hard rock areas of the State.

The plans and estimates of 55 Lift irrigation schemes on Ukai Left Bank Canal in Surat district have been prepared and sent to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for approval. Of these 55 schemes, 42 schemes have been approved. Works for 18 schemes have been completed and through these schemes 3103 hectares of area is commanded for irrigation. Two schemes have been dropped and the remaining schemes are under progress.

During the year 1983-84, NABARD has cleared One Lift Irrigation Scheme costing about Rs. 15.91 lakhs on Mahi Right Bank Canal. The work of this Scheme is in progress and irrigation potential of the scheme is 352 hectares. NABARD has cleared 4 Lift Irrigation Schemes costing about Rs. 186 lakhs on Ukai Reservoir in Nizar taluka. The work of the same is in progress and the irrigation potential of these 4 schemes is 2936 hectares.

Plans and estimates of seven Lift Irrigation Schemes on Ukai Right Bank Canal in Surat district have been approved by NABARD and work of three schemes are in progress. The irrigation potential of these schemes is 477 hectares. Plan and estimates of Kadana Left Bank Canal Lift Irrigation Project with One pilot scheme have been approved by NABARD and the work of the same is in progress.

Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited : The main objects of the Corporation are to provide tractors and other farm equipments, to provide maintenance and Servicing facilities for tractors and farm equipments, to provide essential inputs like high yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides and fertilisers etc. and to provide training facilities to mechanics and drivers. The corporation has established Agro Service Complexes and Agro-Service Centres in different parts of the State under the three-tier programme. Under the first tier the Corporation has set up four Regional Agro Service Complexes in Vasana in Ahmedabad district, Navagam in Surat district, Gondal in Rajkot district and Mahesana in Mahesana district and 19 Agro service centres have been set up under the second tier. Under the third tier the Corporation has encouraged establishment of 132 Rural Agro-Service Centres by self employed entrepreneurs by giving necessary aid and support. At each of these complexes and centres arrangements are made to provide custom hiring facilities to the farmers for tractors. In addition to providing custom hiring of tractors, other agricultural machineries are also being distributed. The centres and complexes provide facilities for repairs and maintenance services for tractors and allied implements. The centres also supply spare parts, implements and farm equipments. Through the complexes, the Corporation is also making sale of petroleum products with the co-operation of Indian Oil Corporation.

The Corporation is distributing tractors manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., and M/s. Gujarat Tractors Corporation Ltd. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sold 642 tractors. During the year 1984-85 till February, 1985, the Corporation has sold 428 tractors.

The Cattle Feed Factory at Khandheri near Rajkot has manufactured 5947 tonnes of cattle feed during the year 1983-84. With effect from 2nd October, 1984, this factory has been transferred to Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.

The Corporation arranges to get a fleet of helicopters and fixed wing planes during the season for aerial spraying operations on various crops. The aerial spraying operations are conducted through the District Panchayats and co-operative societies. During the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 the following acreage under different crops was covered in the State.

TABLE-4

(In acres)

Sr. No.	Name of the Crop	Area Covered	
		1983-84	1984-85*
1	2	3	4
1	Groundnut	48429	73606
2	Cotton	47415	119566
3	Sugarcane	12701	135128
4	Tur	12085	24755
5	Chana	39955	38528

*Upto February, 1985.

The Corporation has established an energy cell which has taken up the activity of fabrication and erection of Gobar Gas Plants in Gujarat and has developed Mini-Gobar Gas Plants for small and marginal farmers. It has also taken up the activity of fabrication of improved grain storage bins from the year 1975. During the year 1983-84 the Corporation has installed 5004 Gobar Gas Plants in Gujarat. Till February, 1985, the Corporation has installed 4947 Gobar Gas Plants in Gujarat. The Corporation has also undertaken the work of installing community Gobar Gas Plants in Gujarat State. During the year 1983-84 the Corporation fabricated 9371 grain storage bins. During the current year, till February, 1985, about 4810 grain storage bins were fabricated by the Corporation.

During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sold 3592 tonnes of dust and 403 kilo litres of liquid pesticides in Naroda and Gondal factories. Gondal Plant in Rajkot district has also started production of wettable powder. During the year 1983-84, 60 tonnes of wettable powder was produced. During the current year till February, 1985, the Corporation has sold 2557 tonnes of dust and 677 kilo litres of liquid pesticides and 184 tonnes of wettable powder. The new joint venture company of the corporation viz. Gujarat Insecticides Ltd., at Ankleshwar in Eharuch district has started manufacturing, 'Quinalphos' from July, 1982. The company has produced 80.73 tonnes of Quinalphos, 107.46 tonnes of Agrofán and 8.65 tonnes of Agrogin for the year ended on 30th September, 1984. During the current year till February, 1985 the company has produced 90.32 tonnes of Quinalphos, 35.00 tonnes of Agrofán and 29.65 tonnes of Agrogin.

During the year Corporation has purchased 9957 tonnes of onions at support price of Rs. 500 per tonne as decided by Government of Gujarat. Out of 9957 tonnes of onions, 5080 tonnes were sold in local market and 3940 tonnes in export market. This has resulted into a substantial direct and indirect benefit to farmers as they got remunerations price of onion.

"Gujarat Agro Food Limited" a subsidiary company of the Corporation has established four cold storages and ice plants at Boriavi in Kheda district, Deesa in Banaskantha district, Chhani in Vadodara district and Saijpur Bogha in Ahmadabad district. The cold storages at Boriavi and Chhani have each a storage capacity of 2000 tonnes and Deesa and Saijpur Bogha have a storage capacity of 6200 tonnes and 1200 tonnes respectively.

Under "National Grid of Rural Godowns Scheme" the company has constructed 7 Onion Medas each having a capacity of 1000 tonnes in various places of Bhavnagar district. The Central Government has sanctioned cash subsidy for the said project. The godowns will be utilised by small and marginal

farmers for preservation of their farm produces. The Commercial banks will provide 75 percent finance against the material stored in these godowns. Similarly steps are being taken to identify locations where useful services of cold storage facilities can be taken up.

This subsidiary company has also put up a fruit canning factory at Gandevi in South Gujarat. The company is producing a large number of canned and bottled products from fruits and vegetables under brand name "Shital" for domestic market and "Quick Serve" for export market. The "Quick Serve"/"Shital" products consists of mango pulp, mango juice, mango slices and various vegetables like okra, karela, parval etc. The company has doubled the processing capacity at Gandevi and has established a new fruit processing plant at Junagadh.

The "Gujarat Agro-Oil Enterprises Limited" is another subsidiary of the Corporation. The main objective of this company is to extract oil from rice bran, sunflower, cotton seeds, linseed, castor seed, mahuda seed, neemseed and groundnut and other nuts, to refine and process oil and deoiled rice bran oil, deoiled rice bran, oilseeds, oils and oil products and by-products of extractions etc.

This subsidiary has established a "Rice Bran Oil Extraction Plant" at Bareja in Ahmadabad district. The plant has a daily processing capacity of 40 tonnes of rice bran or 60 tonnes of oil cakes. During the year 1983 company has processed 11554 tonnes of rice bran, 2856 tonnes of castor cake, 379 tonnes of Tumba cake and has sold 1928 tonnes of rice bran oil, 171 tonnes of castor oil, 9664 tonnes of deoiled rice bran and 2795 tonnes of deoiled castor cake. During the year 1983 the total value of sales of rice bran oil, castor oil, deoiled rice bran and deoiled castor cake was Rs. 271.14 lakhs. During the year 1984 *i. e.* upto October, 1984 the company has processed 8677 tonnes of rice bran, 4337 tonnes of castor cake, 210 tonnes of Tumba cake and has sold 1358 tonnes of rice bran oil, 231 tonnes of castor oil, 12 tonnes of Tumba oil, 7612 tonnes of deoiled rice bran, 4094 tonnes of deoiled castor cake and 143 tonnes of deoiled Tumba cake. During the year 1984. *i. e.* upto October, 1984, the total value of sales of rice bran oil, castor oil, Tumba oil, deoiled rice bran, deoiled castor cake and deoiled Tumba cake was Rs. 258.13 lakhs.

Fisheries :—Gujarat has a long coastline broken by several bays, inlets, roadsteads, estuaries and marsh lands. The area available for fishing extends from Lakkpat in Kachch district in North to Umbergaon in the South of the State. Species of fish of commercial importance namely Pomfret, Jew fish, Bombay Duck, Prawn, Lobster, Indian Salmon, Mulletts, etc. are found in large quantities in these areas. In addition, the gulf of Kachchh has congenial optimum conditions for the growth and sustenance of different types of Oysters, other shell fish and sea weeds.

According to the final figures of the 13th Livestock Census, 1982 there are 590 fishing villages in the State classified as 179 marine, 363 inland and 48 estuarine villages, inhabited by fishermen population of 2.25 lakhs. Of this population, 0.8 lakh persons are active fisherman, who are engaged in fishing, marketing of fish, repairing of boats/nets etc. As on 31st March, 1984 there were 11774 fishing boats in the State. Of these, 4245 boats were mechanised.

The total fish production of Gujarat for the year 1983-84 is estimated at 2.44 lakh tonnes worth Rs. 113.38 crores. The contribution of the production from marine resources of the State in the total fish production is of the order of 2.23 lakhs tonnes, constituting 91.4 percent of the total fish production of the State. Foreign export of the fish and fish products from the State during 1983-84 is reported to be of the order of 5785 tonnes worth Rs. 19 crores.

From December, 1979 the Gujarat State Financial Corporation has discontinued financing the fishing industry due to poor recovery of loan from the fishermen. The nationalised banks have also slowed down financing the fishing industry. The finances from nationalised banks were gradually scaled down from Rs. 183.49 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 13.80 lakhs in the year 1982-83. However, during 1983-84 the financial assistance from the nationalised banks has increased to Rs. 123.48 lakhs.

The Department of Fisheries provides interest free loans and subsidy for the development of fisheries. During the year 1983-84 the Department has provided interest free loans of Rs. 8.75 lakhs for mechanised fishing vessels and Rs. 16.62 lakhs for purchase of 63 marine diesel engines, 41 out board motors, 35 mechanised vessels and 58 canoes.

An Integrated Marine Fisheries Project for the development of harbours at Veraval and Mangrol has been approved by the World Bank at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.17 crores. The project is nearing completion.

Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd.—Gujarat Agro Marine Products Ltd., a subsidiary of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd, has now been converted into an independent corporation namely "Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd." It is looking after the development of marine products and has undertaken activities like boat building, supply of marine diesel engines, deep sea fishing, procuring of dry fish etc. in order to help fishing industries and fishermen

In 1979, the company has procured two maxican trawlers with the help of Central and State Governments. The maxican trawlers reached Porbandar in the beginning of 1979 and commenced regular fishing operations with base at Porbandar upto May, 1979. It was then felt necessary to shift the base of operation at Vizag where it was reported that other similar trawlers were landing fairly good catch. The trawlers were shifted to Vizag and were put into operation in August, 1979. By the end of December, 1983, during the year, these trawlers made 28 fishing voyages and landed 121 tonnes of catch valued at about Rs. 87.62 lakhs.

As per the guidance and instructions of the Central Government, the Company has received the permissions for chartering five pairs of trawlers from Singapore, of which 4 pairs of trawlers have already reached and have started fishing. During the year 1983 there was a catch of 1332 tonnes worth Rs. 91.93 lakhs. The company's share was Rs. 13.70 lakhs.

A boat building yard was set up by the company at Porbandar in 1976 and another at Mangrol port in 1978. During the year 1983, the company constructed 24 wooden boats and upto the end of 1983 the company has constructed and delivered 159 wooden fishing boats.

The company operates consumer outlets for high speed diesel in port areas of Porbandar, Veraval Mangrol, Jafrabad and Okha. In order to mitigate the difficulties being experienced by the fishermen community, the company has opened outlets at Rupen and Carborandum (OKHA). The total sales of high speed diesel oil from these outlets in the year 1983 was 9237 kilolitres.

The company has been granted sole distributorship of 'Ruston' marine diesel engines for Gujarat State. During the year 1983 the company sold 70 such engines to the needy fishermen and upto the end of 1983, the company has sold 866 such engines to the needy fishermen.

In order to fulfil the social objectives and to provide better economic deal to the tribals of Panchmahals district, the company has engaged 250 members of adivasi co-operative society at Kadana for inland fishing. The activity was started with 8 small boats, in the Kadana reservoir but now the company has put 50 boats in the Kadana reservoir. The total landings at Kadana were 145 tonnes worth Rs. 13.59 lakhs. Encouraged by the success of operation at Kadana, the company has taken up the task of organising adivasi families for gainful employments in fishing in Panam reservoir. The company proposes to put up more and more adivasi families from the next season by making them members of co-operative societies.

In collaboration with Pathri Gram Panchayat of Valsad district, the company had done fish seed production at Pathri and in the year 1983, 16.93 lakh fish seeds were supplied to the Fisheries Department of the State and has given Rs. 20000 to Pathri Gram Panchayat for their share in the project.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Gujarat is a deficit State even in normal years so far as production of foodgrains is concerned. This deficit is met by imports of foodgrains from surplus states on trade account and allocation from the Central Pool. The zonal restrictions on movement of rice and wheat were removed by the Government of India from 13th April, 1977 and 1st October, 1977 respectively. But on 14th December, 1983, the State Government has imposed restrictions on the Inter-State movement of paddy under the Gujarat Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1983. The movement of wheat and coarsegrains is free throughout the country while for rice there is inter-state restriction on the movement of rice in Gujarat.

Availability and Distribution of Foodgrains;— The availability of foodgrains in the State has not been adequate. Hence for the smooth running of public distribution system, foodgrains are received from the Central Pool and distributed through the fair price shops. The quantity of foodgrains received from the Central Pool and distributed through fair price shops during the year 1984-85 (April, 1984 to October, 1984) is as under :—

TABLE—5

(In tonnes)

Commodity	Quantity received (April to October, 1984)	Quantity distributed through fair price shops (April to October, 1984)
1	2	3
1 Wheat	122500	10948
2 Rice	52500	57971
3 Coarsegrains .. .. .	..	12675
Total	175000	81594

The offtake of wheat from the fair price shops is less during this period due to less demand as compared to the demand for corresponding period of the previous year.

The State Government has created a buffer stock of 30027 tonnes of coarsegains and have also purchased 9054 tonnes of rice under the Levy Rice Order and about 70 tonnes of wheat under the Gujarat Wheat Procurement Order, 1983. The purchase work of the foodgrains was entrusted to the Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. The coarsegains and the levy rice from the buffer stocks are being distributed through fair price shops at the rates fixed by the Government.

Fair Price Shops Scheme:—The public distribution system in the State has been strengthened to cover the entire population of the State. On an average, a fair price shop covers an area in a radius of 5 kms. and/or population of 3000 persons. There were 10456 fair price shops in the State as on 30th September, 1984. Of these shops 3821 shops were run by the co-operative societies. The following table shows the number of ration cards issued as on 30th September, 1984.

TABLE—6

Sr. No.	Item	Number of cards issued
1	2	3
1	Combined cards for foodgrains and sugar	5620683
2	Only sugar cards	799193
	Total ..	6419876

According to the family ration cards scheme, a combined foodgrains and sugar card is issued to a family having annual income of less than Rs. 8000 per year or to a cultivator family owning less than one-ninth of the district land ceiling fixed for the area and only sugar card is issued to a family having an income of more than Rs. 8000 per year or cultivator owning land more than one-ninth of the district land ceiling area.

Procurement:—During the 1984-85 kharif season the State Government with the issue of a new order viz. Gujarat Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984, has imposed a levy on the rice millers whereby 15 percent of the quantity of rice obtained by milling paddy was required to be contributed in levy. After mutual discussion with the rice millers' associations the levy rate was reduced to 10 percent. The procurement price of rice has been fixed at Rs. 210.60 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 216.40 per quintal for fine variety and Rs. 222.15 per quintal for superfine variety.

During 1984-85 rabi marketing season, the State Government decided to procure wheat at the support price of Rs. 152 per quintal under which about 414 tonnes of wheat was procured in the State.

In order to prevent distress sale of bajri as well as paddy the State Government has decided to procure through Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., bajri at the support price of Rs. 130 per quintal and paddy at the support price of Rs. 137 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 141 for fine variety and Rs. 145 for superfine variety.

Roller Flour Mills:—There are 24 roller flour mills in the State with a total monthly milling capacity of 23400 tonnes. This includes 8250 tonnes of monthly milling capacity of 11 new roller flour mills which started between May, 1982 and June, 1984. The monthly milling capacity of each new mill is 750 tonnes. The allotment of wheat to the State for the roller flour mills is being made on a monthly basis by the Government of India. The State Government allots the quota of wheat to the roller flour mills and the roller flour mills lift the quota from the depots of the Food Corporation of India. The price of wheat being issued to the roller flour mills has been reduced from Rs. 208 per quintal to Rs. 172 per quintal from 9th August, 1984 by the Government of India on account of reduction of the price of wheat. The State Government has fixed the ex-mill wholesale price and the retail price of maida and soji/rawa as under with effect from 16th August, 1984.

TABLE—7

Name of the by product	Maximum Ex-mill price per quintal	Minimum whole sale price per quintal	Maximum retail price per kg.
1	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4
Maida	234	244	2.55
Soji/rawa	234	244	2.55

Issue Price at Fair Price Shops:—The following table shows the retail prices of foodgrains fixed by the Government for distribution to the public through fair price shops under public distribution system.

TABLE—8

Commodity	Retail issue price per quintal for 1984-85 (In Rs.)	Date of effect
1	2	3
1 Wheat (FCI)	192	15-4-1983
2 Wheat (Local purchase)	195	27-1-1984
3 Rice (FCI) :		
3.1 Medium	235	16-1-1984
3.2 Fine	250	
3.3 Superfine	265	
4 Levy Rice(Compulsory Levy stock before 1983) :		
4.1 Medium	220	For the whole year
4.2 Fine	235	
4.3 Superfine	270	
5 Levy Rice (Compulsory Levy stock of 1983) :		
5.1 Medium	235	11-7-1984
5.2 Fine	250	
5.3 Superfine	265	
6 Coarse Grains :		
6.1 Jowar	150	22-5-1984
6.2 Maize	150	22-5-1984 to 9-9-1984
6.3 Bajri	135	22-5-1984 Onwards
	150	22-5-1984 Onwards

Storage of Foodgrains:—The total storage capacity available with the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. was 233613 tonnes as on 30th September, 1984.

Sugar:—The Government of India have reintroduced partial control on sugar with effect from 17th December, 1979 with dual pricing mechanism as was in force prior to the removal of all controls on price, distribution and movement of sugar from 16th August, 1978. Under this scheme 65 percent of sugar produced in each sugar factory would be taken as levy at controlled prices fixed by the Government of India and the remaining 35 percent would be released for free sale in the open market without any price control thereon.

The quota of levy sugar allotted to the State Government is lifted by the nominees authorised by the State Government and is being distributed through the fair price shops under the public distribution system to card holders at a uniform quantum fixed by the State Government. Under this policy the issue price of levy sugar for distribution to the consumers has been fixed at Rs. 4.00 per kg. with effect from 1st February, 1984. The Government of Gujarat was receiving monthly allocation of 14031 tonnes of levy sugar quota for domestic purpose prior to April, 1982. From April, 1982 to September, 1983 the quota has been increased to 14433 tonnes and from October, 1983 the quota has been increased to 15361 tonnes which

is being allotted on the basis of 425 grams per head per month taking into account the projected population as on 1st October, 1983. The State has been receiving a monthly supply of 15361 tonnes of sugar from January, 1984 to December, 1984. The quantum of sugar for distribution to the card holders was fixed at 425 grams per head per month for the entire year 1984.

Levy sugar is being lifted by the authorised nominees of the State Government through authorised transport contractors. Where the nominees failed to lift the levy sugar quota regularly within the validity period, the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. is appointed as a nominee of levy sugar by the State Government.

Edible oils :—During 1983-84 season (*i. e.* November-October) the State Government had followed the National Edible Oil policy in regard to edible oils. To meet the requirements of vulnerable sections of the society, the State Government had received 75300 tonnes of imported edible oil from the Central Government against the estimated requirement of 104500 tonnes under the public distribution system.

The State Government had received 15000 tonnes of palmolein oil for the months of November-December, 1984 against the demand of 112000 tonnes for 1984-85 oil year. The Government distributed the same to the vulnerable section of society at the rate of 500 grams to 2 kg. on joint card at the price of Rs. 10.70 per kg. through fair price shops.

The Government distributed through fair price shops, imported edible oil to the foodgrain card holders at the rate of 500 grams per head per month limited to 1 to 2.5 kg. per card at a fixed price of Rs. 9 per kg. upto June, 1984 and at Rs. 10.70 per kg. from July, 1984. Imported edible oil was also distributed to the student hostels on establishment cards at the rate of 400 grams per student per month at the prices fixed during respective periods.

The State Government had also planned to distribute groundnut oil in the lean period of the oil year during which the main festivals occur. Accordingly during a period from 10th August, 1984 to 10th September 1984, in one round groundnut oil was distributed through fair price shops at a fixed price of Rs. 14.00 per kg. at the rate of 1 kg. to the foodgrains card holders. Groundnut oil was also distributed to the student hostels on establishment cards at the rate of 400 Grams per student at the fixed price of Rs. 14.00 per kg. in addition to the imported edible oil distributed at a rate of 400 grams per student.

Vanaspati:—Supply and availability of Vanaspati had remained satisfactory in the State. However, for maintaining the supply position of vanaspati easy in the State, the vanaspati producers were told to do the needful in the matter.

Superior Kerosene Oil:—The information regarding yearwise allotment and lifting of superior kerosene oil for the years 1980 to 1983 and 1984 (upto October, 1984) is as under :

TABLE—9

(In kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year	Allotment	Lifting	Monthly average allotment	Monthly average lifting
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1980	509222	485766	42435	40481
2	1981	547668	550920	45639	45910
3	1982	664381	628211	55365	52351
4	1983	659019	645444	54918	53787
5	1984*	562615	562442	56262	56244

*Upto October, 1984.

Light Diesel Oil:—The information regarding yearwise allotment and lifting of light diesel oil during the years 1980 to 1983 and 1984 (upto October, 1984) is as under :

TABLE—10

(In kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year			Allotment	Lifting	Monthly average allotment	Monthly average lifting
1	2			3	4	5	6
1	1980	..	..	440026	365542	36669	30462
2	1981	..	..	418095	278263	34844	32855
3	1982	..	..	330216	291732	27518	24311
4	1983	..	..	354822	287525	29569	23960
5	1984*	..	..	295710	228738	29571	22874

*Upto October, 1984.

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

High Speed Diesel Oil:—The information regarding yearwise break up of allotment and lifting of high speed diesel oil from the years 1980 to 1983 and 1984 (upto October, 1984) is as under :

TABLE—11

(In kilolitres)

Sr. No.	Year			Allotment	Lifting	Monthly average allotment	Monthly average lifting
1	2			3	4	5	6
1	1980	..	..	807353	747460	67279	62288
2	1981	..	..	874480	741721	72873	61810
3	1982	..	..	887798	879710	72983	72309
4	1983	..	..	962019	936665	80168	78055
5	1984*	..	..	846870	855140	84687	85514

*Upto October, 1984.

Controlled Cloth/Janta Cloth:—The scheme for distribution of controlled cloth is in force from November, 1972. At the National level, the distribution of controlled cloth is done by the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation. At the State level the distribution is done by the Gujarat State Co-operative Consumers' Federation and the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. The National Textile Corporation retail outlets are also included in this scheme and 15 percent of such allotment goes to the N. T. C. retail outlets.

The distribution of controlled cloth was limited only to the weaker sections of society, i. e. those holding combined ration cards of foodgrains and sugar. But due to satisfactory availability of controlled cloth and assurance given by the National Textile Corporation to provide sufficient quantity of controlled cloth over and above the monthly allotment to the state the distribution of controlled cloth is being made to each card holder with effect from 31st July, 1982 and the quantum has been increased from total 20 sq. mts. to 40 sq. mts.

From 15th August, 1983 the Government of India has included Polyester cloth within the controlled cloth distribution scheme. This will be distributed at the rate of Rs. 10.50 per metre to the families whose income is below Rs. 8000. The quantum of polyester cloth is fixed upto 10 metres per card. The Government recognised organisations like Gurukul, Anath Ashrams, Vridha Ashrams, etc. are being distributed controlled cloth at the rate of 2 dhotees, 2 sarees, and 5 metres of long cloth per head to the members registered in the institutional ration cards with effect from February, 1983. The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. has also decided to give controlled cloth at the normal rate with effect from July, 1983 to voluntary organisations which come forward to distribute controlled cloth free of cost in the heavy rain and flood affected areas. As a relief measure for the unemployed workers of the closed textile mills of Ahmadabad, it was also decided to appoint them as retail distributor with effect from August, 1983, on an experimental basis. In pursuance of this decision, 44 retrenched workers have been given authorisation as retailers, by the end of November, 1984. The Government has also issued orders on 6th November, 1984 to exempt these persons from furnishing security deposits under normal rates.

The distribution of Janta cloth was limited earlier to only tribal and economically backward class of the society. But with effect from 16th October, 1982 the benefit is extended to all the card holders throughout the State.

Cement:—The Government of India allots the quota of cement on the basis of the population of the State. The State was allotted a quarterly quota of 2.31 lakh tonnes from the second quarter of the year 1983. From the fourth quarter of the year 1984 the Government of India has increased the quarterly quota to 2.38 lakh tonnes to the State. Out of this, one lakh tonne of cement has been earmarked for irrigation and power by the Government of India. The balance quantity of 1.38 lakh tonnes of cement is distributed by the State Government in three ways, viz. (1) 'The Public Sale Quota' which includes various districts of the State and public institutions whose requirement of cement is 2000 bags or more, (2) 'Registered categories' which include all the Government departments, local self bodies, universities etc. and (3) 'Other categories' which include small scale industrial units.

At present the Government allots levy cement to the Collectors for purposes like, (1) building new houses, (2) repair of houses and (3) religious, educational and other purposes to the institutions whose requirement is less than 2000 bags.

The categorywise allotment of cement in the State during 1984 is as under :

TABLE—12

(In lakh tonne)

Category	1984			
	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December
1	2	3	4	5
1 Irrigation and power	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2 Small Scale Industries	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12
3 Public sale quota	0.54	0.63	0.63	0.53
4 Rate contract/other rate contract parties	0.61	0.52	0.52	0.68
5 Institutions	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.38

Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.:—The Corporation has been entrusted with the work of procuring essential commodities and arranging their distribution especially to the vulnerable sections of the society. It is also intended to remove the bottlenecks in the public distribution system, to help the agriculturists including adivasis and marginal farmers to get reasonable returns for their produce and at the same time to protect the interest of the consumers.

The Corporation is also acting as a Government nominee for lifting, movement, storage, distribution of palmolein, soyabean and sunflower oil. Accordingly during the period from October, 1983 to March, 1985 the Corporation had received 99474 tonnes of palmolein, soyabean and sunflower oil from the State Trading Corporation as against an allotment of 106800 tonnes. Similarly, 5164 tonnes of groundnut oil has been received from GROFED and open market. During the year 1983-84 (October-September) and in the current year upto March, 1985, the Corporation had issued 82683 tonnes of palmolein, 8569 tonnes of soyabean, 5326 tonnes of sunflower and 5020 tonnes of groundnut oil to the fair price shops for distribution to the vulnerable sections according to the quantum and rate fixed by the Government. During the year 1983-84 (October-September) and in the current year upto March, 1985 the Government of India had allotted 2195 tonnes of palmolein oil and 200 tonnes of soyabean oil in packed tins of 2 kgs and the same were issued to the fair price shops from the godowns of the Corporation and were distributed on ration cards at the rate of Rs. 29.85 per tin and Rs. 27.15 per tin respectively for palmolein and soyabean oil.

The Corporation had started two new mobile shops during 1983-84 and three new mobile shops during the current year till March, 1985. Thus with the addition of five mobile shops, the total number of mobile shops increased to 15 at the end of the March, 1985. These mobile shops are functioning in eight districts namely Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Jamnagar, Valsad, Surendranagar, Surat and Panchmahals. About 35 essential commodities and other daily necessities are being sold through these mobile shops among the adivasis and in the inaccessible areas.

With a view to enable the students residing in hostels to get good quality of essential commodities at reasonable rates throughout the year, the State Government has put into operation a scheme under which the Corporation purchases essential commodities in bulk from the wholesalers or manufacturers during the season and sells them at reasonable market rates throughout the year to the hostel students of four major cities viz. Ahmadabnd, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. Accordingly the Corporation has purchased essential commodities viz. Wheat, Rice, Groundnut oil, Sugar and pulses for nearly 182 hostels covering about 25034 hostel students. The following table shows the commodities purchased and issued to the hostels during the year 1983-84.

TABLE—13

Commodity	Purchases (In Quintals)	Issues (In Quintals)
1	2	3
1 Wheat .. .. .	.. .. .	149
2 Rice .. .. .	.. .. .	406
3 Groundnut oil (Tin)	.. .. .	200
4 Turdal	200	106
5 Gramdal .. .. .	.. .. .	120
6 Mung .. .. .	.. .. .	13
7 Gram	30	7
8 Tur	50	7

The Corporation is acting as sugar wholesale nominee in 58 talukas of 17 districts at the end of March, 1985 and has distributed 487235 quintals of sugar during the year 1983-84 and in the current year till March, 1985.

The Corporation was entrusted with the work of distribution of Janta cloth produced by the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Ahmadabad in all the districts of the State except Gandhinagar district. During the year 1983-84 in the current year till March, 1985 the Corporation has distributed about 1.64 lakh number of dhotees, 1.02 lakh number of sarees and 1.27 lakh metres of grey cloth.

The Government of India has instructed the Government of Gujarat to lift the handloom cloth from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh States. Accordingly the Government of Gujarat has instructed the Corporation to lift handloom dhotees and sarees from these States. During 1983-84 and in the current year till

March, 1985. The Corporation has lifted 66587 sarees from Maharashtra State and has distributed 64829 sarees to needy customers. Similarly, the Corporation has lifted 10000 dhotees and 10000 sarees from Andhra Pradesh State and distributed 9884 dhotees, 8893 sarees to needy customers.

The Corporation had got L. P. G. agencies at Surat, Nadiad, Ahmadabad, Palanpur and Bhuj at the beginning of the year. During the year the Corporation has been appointed as "Working Agents" for gas distribution centre at Bhuj from 7th April, 1983. Surat gas agency has given 4495 new gas connections, Nadiad gas agency has given 6940 new gas connections, Ahmadabad gas agency has given 5909 new gas connections and Palanpur gas agency has given 5664 new gas connections upto March, 1985 according to the waiting list. As the Corporation is a temporary agency for gas distribution at Bhuj, the Bhuj Gas Agency has not given new gas connections so far, but it is regularly giving the delivery of gas refills to the consumers.

Moreover, the Corporation has obtained agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham during the year 1983-84. The petrol pump at Gandhinagar has started distribution of petrol, diesel and oil from March, 1984 and the petrol pump at Gandhidham has started distribution of petrol, diesel and oil from May, 1984.

With a view to enable the public to get essential commodities at reasonable rates, the Corporation has started departmental stores. After starting one departmental store at Vastrapur (Ahmadabad) in the year 1983-84 the total number of departmental stores increased to three at the end of the year 1983-84. The three departmental stores are one each at Gandhinagar, Himatnagar and Vastrapur (Ahmadabad).

The Corporation has distributed 383.28 lakhs exercise note books to the students at concessional rates through educational institutions till March, 1985. With a view to provide employment to unemployed persons and to increase the sale of exercise note books the Corporation has planned to make its distribution through sales representatives to the educational institutions. The Corporation has already started giving exercise note books on credit to the educational institutions. Thus the Corporation is very much active in the distribution of exercise note books to the students at concessional rates.

ELECTRICITY

Installed Capacity, Generation and Sales:—The installed capacity of electricity in the State at the end of 1983-84 was 2786 M. W. (Provisional). The generation of electricity for the State inclusive of supplies from Ahmadabad Electricity Company, Gujarat Refinery etc. and exclusive of Tarapore increased from 10775 million K. W. H. in 1982-83 to 11998 million K. W. H. in 1983-84. The sale of electricity during the year 1983-84 was of the order of 9288 million K. W. H.

The number of villages electrified has increased from 14030 at the end of March, 1983 to 14930 at the end of March, 1984. During the year 1984-85, 1205 villages were electrified, bringing the total number of villages electrified to 16135 at the end of March, 1985.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency:—Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is a body registered under the Co-operative Societies Act as well as Public Trust Act. The agency aims to diffuse useful knowledge in various fields of energy and to improve the quality of decision making with regard to the problems caused on account of rapid depletion of non-renewable sources and increasing pollution caused by the existing uses of Energy. GEDA is also the nodal agency for liaison between the State Government agencies, Departments, National and Inter-National agencies.

The agency promotes research programmes in the fields of renewable sources of energy like (1) Popularisation of Solar Cookers, (2) installation of Solar Hot Water Systems, (3) Installation of wind mills, (4) Solar Powered Cold Storage and (5) Installation of Community biogas-biomass and gasification plants.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency has standardised one design of box type solar cooker and had identified manufacturers to fabricate them. In the first year solar cookers were sold at the rate of Rs 200 and later they are sold at the rate of Rs. 300. GEDA has sold over 8500 solar cookers in Gujarat. The GEDA's solar cooker subsidy scheme has been taken as models by the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES), Government of India and is being implemented all over the State.

GEDA has sanctioned 250 Domestic Solar Hot Water Systems at a subsidised rate of Rs. 2100 and has planned to install another 250 units. Moreover, the agency has installed Solar Hot Water Systems in about 15 institutions including Ambaji Mata Temple, guest house, Digamber Jain Karkhana, Junagadh Circuit houses and in different pathikashrams at Vadodara, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot etc. and a few hospitals and guest houses of Gujarat Electricity Board. During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to install another 90 systems all over the State. The agency is also installing large 'Industrial Solar Process Heating Systems' in Vadodara and Rajkot Dairy and for the Chilling Centre at Uchchhal, which are in advanced, stages of completion.

GEDA in collaboration with GDDC and DNES is installing Hot Air Systems for the milk powder plant for Rajkot Dairy. The agency is also providing subsidies for installing Solar Hot Air systems for drying onions to a private factory in Jamnagar. The agency has sanctioned 3 timber kilns for Ahmadabad Study Action Group for drying timber used in the house building project in the tribal areas of South Gujarat and 5 timber kilns of Forest Development Corporation of Gujarat.

GEDA is working in three main areas of Wind Energy exploitation namely; (1) Preparation of wind energy Atlas for Gujarat State, (2) Popularisation of water pumping wind mills and (3) Establishment of wind farms for power generation. GEDA has undertaken the popularisation of water pumping wind mills under the National Wind Mill Demonstration Programme and Pilot Extension Programmes. Under these two schemes, GEDA was expected to install 180 wind mills but so far only 45 wind mills have been established and another 45 wind mills are likely to be established in the next few months. The problem is that the design of the Wind Mill chosen by the National Wind Mill Demonstration Programme is more suitable for Indus-Gangetic Plains rather than for Gujarat State.

GEDA in collaboration with Gujarat Electricity Board and Private parties is installing two horizontal axis and one vertical axis wind generators of 260 k. w. capacity. GEDA as a nodal agency is promoting joint sector company set up by Gujarat Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and a private industry for establishing one M. W. wind farm in Kandla-Mandvi region and is setting up Wind Turbine Manufacturing Unit in Vadodara.

The 10 tonnes Solar Powered Cold Storage at Gujarat Agro Foods Limited, Chhani, Vadodara district was commissioned at the total cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Its storage capacity is 300 tonnes per year. The performance data of the plant is being collected to evaluate its techno-economic feasibility.

GEDA is promoting institutional and community type biogas plants in Gujarat. About 15 community type biogas plants are under different stages of execution. In Kasore and Khandia they are in advance stages of completion. By the end of the year 1984-85, it is proposed to install 10-15 community type biogas plants in the State with total gas production capacity of about 1000 cubic metres per day and will serve about 1000 families.

GEDA in collaboration with DNES and a private industry is installing a biogas plant to treat the distillery wash water for the production of methane. The methane production from this effluent treatment plant will provide energy to the extent of 60 percent of the requirements of its distillery. It has initiated a 1.5 M. W. power generation project based on 500 hectares energy plantation at Dantiwada. But the power generation project has been shelved after raising 130 hectares of energy plantation. The species tried are Eucalyptus, Subabul, Acacia tortilis and Acacia nilotica. DNES has sponsored a study of energy-cum-fodder plantation of 40 hectares on saline and arid areas in collaboration with Forest Department.

The biomass gasification is used for power generation and water pumping for irrigation purpose in rural areas. The agency has taken up a demonstration project of 6×100 K. W. gasifier power generation unit. One unit at Bhavnagar is under installation and is based on firewood, the feed materials for other units are groundnut shells from oil mill, firewood from coastal plantation, forest refuse, agroforestry residues and the energy plantation of a large industry. Under this project, GEDA has undertaken schemes namely (1) Gasifier powered irrigation pumps in its integrated rural energy programme, (2) Providing drinking water through gasifier power reverse Osmosis unit in Surendranagar district and (3) Commercialisation of agricultural residues through briguetting.

GEDA has taken up a project of installing P. V. street lighting systems, community lighting and Solar powered community T. V. Systems as well as P. V. powered water pumping systems in 5 villages and it is proposed to install P. V. pumping systems one each in all the districts of the State.

In collaboration with Gujarat Electricity Board and DNES, GEDA has undertaken a very important project of setting up of an Integrated Rural Energy Centre at village Khandia in Vadodara district. The main object of this project is to provide energy for entire needs of the village from cooking to irrigation from the locally available renewable energy resources. The centre will provide cooking gas and the electrical energy for lighting to each of about 100 houses in the village Khandia. A 12 hectare Energy Plantation is being raised in the village for providing wood to run the gasifiers which in turn will run 4 irrigation pump sets. During the year 1984-85, GEDA has submitted schemes to DNES for setting up of Integrated Rural Energy centres in five more villages.

MINING

Mineral Production:—The production of minerals like bauxite, calcite, china clay-crude, dolomite, feldspar, limestone, manganese ore, ochre, oil, natural gas and lignite was higher in 1983 than that in the preceding year, whereas the production of minerals like agate, bentonite, china clay-refined, fireclay, fluorite (crude and graded) gypsum and calcareous sand and sea sand registered a decline in 1983 over the production in 1982. There was no production of steatite in 1983.

The output of some of the main products of the Koyali Refinery are given below.—

TABLE—14

('000. Tonnes)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Motor spirit ..	265	341	377	375	335	387	451
High speed Diesel Oil ..	1061	1497	1543	1542	1638	1843	1997
Superior Kerosene ..	742	844	922	1007	1050	1080	1109

Gujarat Refinery at Vadodara has an installed capacity of refining 60 lakh tonnes of crude oil. Its crude intake in 1983-84 was 73.31 lakh tonnes. During the year 1984-85, 4.51 lakh tonnes of motor spirit, 19.97 lakh tonnes of high speed diesel oil and 11.09 lakh tonnes of superior kerosene were produced in the refinery. During the year 1984-85 the crude intake of the Refinery was 77.77 lakh tonnes.

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited:—The Corporation continued mining of sand stone, silica sand, fluorspar, bauxite and lignite. The production of sand stone, silica sand, fluorspar, bauxite and lignite can be seen from the following table.

TABLE—15

(In Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year	Sand stone	Silica sand	Bauxite	Lignite	Fluorspar	
						Mined ore	Concentrates received from the plant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1976-77 ..	12916	6230	27763	13370	79040	13184
2	1977-78 ..	12163	4495	25634	62800	95550	13376
3	1978-79 ..	7591	4578	31202	158247	78768	13789
4	1979-80 ..	5142	6129	46742	224261	80182	14165
5	1980-81 ..	6942	8698	66441	300894	84456	16419
6	1981-82 ..	6043	6861	70847	429502	115116	18699
7	1982-83 ..	7709	3144	88691	531499	121972	16918
8	1983-84 ..	2463	4391	84248	661222	114018	16452
9	1984-85* ..	331	3389	63657	650475	112975	15669

*Upto February, 1985.

The mining of fluorspar ore at Ambadungar mines continued as per production targets inspite of certain constraints viz. grade of ore remaining at a lower level of 23 percent, frequent breakdown of machinery and power, problem of high carbonate ore coming from the mines etc. The mining operations were continued in three shifts. Moreover, the Corporation has taken steps to replace the worn out machineries in order to increase the production.

Mining of bauxite at Naredi village in Kachchh district and at Mevasa in Jamnagar district was continued satisfactorily. In respect of Alumina project the Hungarians have offered to undertake turn key job, to offer credit against imported plant and machinery, take over entire Alumina produced and return Alumina metal in part or in whole. They have also indicated possibility of toll smelting of Alumina. In October, 1983 the Corporation's team visited Hungary for further negotiations with M/s. Hungarian Aluminium Co. (HUNGALU) and signed a protocol which envisages Co-operation between the Corporation and M/s. Hungalu for setting up of the proposed Alumina plant in Kachchh. The Corporation has entrusted the evaluation of the latest offer received from M/s. Hungalu to an experienced Indian Consultant. The Corporation is considering setting up of this project in a joint sector and for this preliminary discussions are under way.

The production of lignite from Panandhro lignite mine in Kachchh district has increased to 62525 tonnes during the year 1983-84. This has considerably mitigated the acute shortage of coal faced by the industries of Gujarat. The Corporation has been able to provide direct employment to about 1000 workers in this backward area of the State. In order to meet the demand of the proposed 140 M.W. (two thermal power stations of 70 M.W. each) lignite based Thermal Power Station at Kachchh being set up by the Gujarat Electricity Board, the Corporation has decided to increase its production capacity of lignite from 2000 tonnes per day to 6000 tonnes per day. Based on the evaluation of Global tenders received for purchase of specialised mining equipments for this project, the Corporation has selected M/s. TAKRAF Export-Import of GDR to supply certain machineries and equipments of about Rs. 29.26 crores and M/s. Elecon Engineering Co. Ltd. Vallabh-Vidyanagar of Rs. 7.70 crores. The Government of Gujarat has decided to provide necessary equity share capital for implementation of this project with a capital outlay of Rs. 95 crores. The Corporation has obtained clearance from Central Government for the import of equipments and services etc. from M/s. TAKRAF Export-Import of GDR. Necessary import licence from the Central Government has also been obtained. The detailed terms and conditions of the Agreement with M/s. TAKRAF of GDR are being finalised. This will be a mile stone in the history of the Corporation and will be the first project with a capital outlay of Rs. 95 crores. Construction of certain common facilities to be availed by the Corporation and Gujarat Electricity Board such as club house, shopping centre, school building, hospital etc. has been taken up and the work is proceeding satisfactorily. The guest house and administrative building of the project were inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Gujarat on 3rd August, 1984.

The mining of Lignite near Rajpardi in Jhagadia taluka of Bharuch district had commenced last year and has now attained production of more than 500 tonnes per day. There is a great demand for the purchase of lignite from this area from the industries located in Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and Vadodara districts.

The Corporation has been facing very stiff competition from the local mine owners in its silica sand project. The Corporation is required to comply with stringent mining regulations and has also to meet its socio-economic obligations and as such it is not able to compete with private mine owners. The Corporation is therefore pursuing its efforts to handover this project to its own workers co-operative societies.

INDUSTRIES

Results of the Annual Survey of Industries :—According to the combined provisional results for the Census and Non-census factories based on the Annual Survey of Industries, which cover the entire registered factory sector except the factories under the Control of Defence Ministry, Oil storage depots, technical training institutes and hotels/cafes indicate that the productive capital employed by the factory sector in the Gujarat State was Rs. 5394 crores in 1982-83 against Rs. 4463 crores in 1981-82, indicating an increase of about 21 percent in the productive capital during the year 1982-83 over that in the year 1981-82. The productive capital of large factories employing 50 or more workers and using power and 100 and more workers and not using power has increased by about 20 percent in 1982-83 over the year 1981-82. Similarly the productive capital of Small factories (*i.e.* registered factories other than large factories) has increased by about 25 percent in 1982-83 over the year 1981-82.

The ex-factory value of output at current prices of all registered factories covered in the survey increased from Rs. 8991 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 10786 crores in 1982-83 *i.e.* an increase of about 20 percent over the year 1981-82. The large factories accounted for about 81 percent of the ex-factory value of output of all registered factories in 1982-83.

The value added by manufacture increased from Rs. 1357 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 1737 crores in 1982-83 *i.e.* an increase of about 28 percent in 1982-83 over the year in 1981-82. The large factories contributed 87 per cent of the total value added by manufacture during the year 1982-83.

The employment in all factories covered under the survey inclusive of managerial, supervisory and clerical personnel increased from 7.69 lakhs in 1981-82 to 7.83 lakhs in 1982-83. Nearly 73.9 percent of the employment in 1982-83 was accounted for by the large units.

The following table gives data on employment, productive capital, ex-factory value of output and value added by manufacture at current prices for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 for four important groups of industries viz. textiles, chemicals and petroleum refineries and petroleum products, cement and machinery (electrical and others) for large factories covered in the Census Sector.

TABLE—16

Sr. No.	Item	Year	Textiles	Chemicals and petroleum refineries- and petroleum products	Cement	Machinery (electrical- and others)	All Industries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Reporting factories (No.)	1981—82 1982—83	727 757	221 247	11 13	218 256	2199 2440
2	Persons employed ('000 No.)	1981—82 1982—83	278 278	59 61	4 4	46 43	574 579
3	Productive Capital (Rs. in crores)	1981—82 1982—83	718 877	1416 1599	22 42	187 229	4003 4819
4	Ex-factory value of output (Rs. in crores)	1981—82 1982—83	2055 2350	2879 3504	66 102	429 448	7309 8727
5	Value added by manufacture. (Rs. in crores).	1981—82 1982—83	406 494	339 473	5 19	101 100	1167 1511
6	Percentage share in the value added in the census sector	1981—82 1982—83	34.79 32.69	29.05 31.30	0.43 1.26	8.65 6.62	100.00 100.00

Note : Figures are provisional.

The table reveals that the share of textile industry and machinery (electrical and others) industry in the value added by all industries in the census sector in the State has declined from 34.79 per cent and 8.65 per cent in 1981-82 to 32.69 per cent and 6.62 per cent respectively in 1982-83. While the share of chemical industry and petroleum refineries and petroleum products together and cement industry has increased from 29.05 per cent and 0.43 per cent in 1981-82 to 31.30 per cent and 1.26 per cent respectively in 1982-83.

Factories :—The Number of working factories increased from 12295 at the end of the year 1982 to 12586 at the end of the year 1983. The average daily employment in these working factories which was 6.95 lakhs in the year 1982 decreased to 6.89 lakhs in the year 1983. The decrease in employment in the year 1983 over the year 1982 is mainly due to decrease in employment in the industry groups viz., 'Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products (18.12 per cent)', 'wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures (12.00 per cent)', 'Food products' (8.29 per cent), 'Wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles (8.28 per cent)' 'Cotton Textiles (5.55 per cent) and 'Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products' (4.01 per cent). The main groups of industries viz. 'Cotton textiles', 'Food Products', 'Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)', Non-metallic mineral products', Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery' and 'Wool silk and synthetic fibre textiles' showed in aggregate average daily employment of the order of about 5.18 lakhs i. e. 75 per cent of the average daily employment in all working factories during the year 1983. About 11 per cent of the working factories at the end of the year 1983 belonged to each of the industry groups namely 'Cotton Textiles', 'Non-metallic mineral products' and 'Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)'. The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 35.44 per cent, 9.03 per cent and 9.18 per cent of the total number of workers respectively. On the basis of the number of working factories the next important industry groups are 'Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery,' 'Food products', and 'Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment which together account for about 28 per cent of the total factories.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited :—The Corporation manages sick textile units of the State and also acts as a developmental agency for the textile industry of Gujarat. During the year 1983-84 the corporation continued to run four sick mills viz., (1) M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills, Vadodara as Authorised controller since July, 1977, (2) Shree Shubhalaxmi Mills, Cambay as Authorised person since August, 1977, (3) M/s. New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar as lessee since September, 1982, (4) M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar as Authorised person since October, 1982. Moreover, the Corporation has taken over one sick mill, namely M/s. Sahayog Textiles, Ahmadabad as a unit of Gujarat State Textile Corporation Ltd., since 6th June, 1984.

M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills Ltd., Vadodara and Shree Shubhalaxmi Mills, Cambay started production in December, 1977 and went into full production by March, 1978. M/s. New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar started production in October, 1982 and went into full production by January, 1983. M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar started production in January, 1983 and went into full production by March, 1983. M/s. Sahayog Textiles, Ahmadabad went into full production by September, 1984. The value of production of these mills has increased from Rs. 28.93 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 31.15 crores in 1984-85 (upto February, 1985). Thus there was marginal increase in the value of production of these mills in 1984-85 as compared to 1983-84. However, the financial performance was affected as compared to 1982-83 mainly due to (1) severe recession in the textile industry market resulting into extremely poor offtake and reduction in selling price of cloth, (2) unprecedented rise in cotton prices, and (3) continuation of rise in prices of other inputs like labour, colour, chemicals, power etc.

The first phase of modernisation undertaken in M/s. Priyalaxmi Mills, Vadodara and Shree Shubhalaxmi Mills, Cambay was completed. However, due to persisting textile crisis and liquidity problems, the benefits of this modernisation by switching over to higher valued blended fabrics could not be availed of. During the year, some balancing equipment like rotary screen printing machine, thermopac boiler etc. were installed at Priyalaxmi Mills with the assistance of Rs. 25 lakhs from the Industrial Development Bank of India. Similarly two Diesel Generating sets at Priyalaxmi Mills and one Diesel Generating set at Shree Subhalaxmi Mills were installed with the assistance of Rs. 14 lakhs and Rs. 7 akhs respectively from the Industrial Development Bank of India.

The Corporation is also playing a very active role in the development of the textile industry. The Corporation had under taken one joint sector spinning project in Rajpipla taluka of Bharuch district with a project cost of Rs. 800 lakhs. The implementation of the project has been almost completed. The project has already gone into production in May, 1984 and will provide employment opportunities to 600 persons in the backward district of the State.

The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd :—Handloom industry is very important from the view point of providing employment. In order to strengthen this industry, an intensive Handloom Development Scheme has been launched under the Prime Minister's 20 point programme by the Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. From 15th November, 1979 due to bifurcation, this programme is being carried out by the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

Under this scheme, the weavers who are not registered in any co-operative societies have been covered. The objectives of the scheme are (1) To cover more handlooms of the socially and economically backward weavers under this scheme, (2) To modernise the looms by providing loan, subsidised equipments etc., (3) To give adequate training to the weavers in the modern methods of weaving, (4) To provide weavers with necessary yarn, different design and guidance for the manufacture of cloth and (5) To arrange for sale of their finished goods.

Under this scheme eight districts of the State viz., Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mahesana, Ahmadabad, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Kachchh are covered.

During the year 1983-84, 3880 handlooms have been covered against 3674 in 1982-83. During the year 1984-85 till the end of February, 1985, the coverage of handlooms was 4480. During the year 1983-84, 162 weavers were trained as against 75 trained in the preceding year. The sales have increased from Rs. 1.03 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 1.97 crores in 1983-84.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Working Companies :—The number of working joint stock companies in the State increased from 5258 as at the end of 1982-83 to 6045 as at the end of 1983-84. In 1983-84, 801 joint stock companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 49.97 crores were registered in the State, whereas 14 companies with paid up capital of Rs. 1.52 crores ceased working and went into liquidation.

Industrial Licences:—During the year 1983-84, 70 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting new industrial undertakings in Gujarat. These units were expected to create employment opportunities for about 12194 persons and the anticipated investment in land, building, plant and machinery in these new undertakings was estimated at Rs. 111.12 crores. In addition 43 licences with an anticipated investment of Rs. 65.58 crores in land, building, plant and machinery and expected employment of 6005 persons were issued for either substantial expansion or for manufacture of new articles in the existing units. During the first three quarters of 1984-85, 36 licences were issued for starting new undertakings with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 140.42 crores and 25 licences with an anticipated capital investment of Rs. 134.10 crores were issued for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new products in the existing units.

Industrial Production : The following table gives available provisional data on the production of some of the industries in the State for the years 1983 and 1984.

TABLE—17

Sr. No.	Industry	Unit	Production during	
			1983 (P)	1984 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton Textile (Mill Sector)			
1.1	Yarn	Lakh Kgs.	1452	1308
1.2	Cloth	Lakh Metres	8205	6355
2	Caustic Soda	'00 tonnes	974	1022
3	Salt	'000 tonnes	3864	8426
4	Vegetable Oil Products (Vanaspati)	'00 tonnes	647	583
5	Sulphuric Acid	'00 tonnes	2608	2901
6	Super Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	'00 tonnes	689	890
7	Refractories	'00 tonnes	109	92
8	Cement	'000 tonnes	1794	1421
9	Power driven pumps	'000 Nos.	59	65

P=Provisional.

The table reveals that the production of Caustic Soda, Salt, Sulphuric acid, Superphosphate (P₂ O₅) and power driven pumps have registered increase in the year 1984 as compared to the production in the previous year, whereas the production of cotton textile yarn and cloth, vegetable oil products (Vanaspati), refractories and cement have registered a decline in the year 1984 as compared to the production in the previous year.

District Industries Centres:—Under the new industrial policy of the Central Government, 17 District Industries Centres started working in Gujarat State from 2nd October, 1978. All the districts of the State are served by these Industries Centres. In Gandhinagar district a separate District Industries Centre has been started from 1st June, 1984. For each District Industries Centre Programme, targets have been chalked out. As per the instructions of the Central Government, the targets for 4 years for various programmes have been fixed. A committee under the chairmanship of the District Collector in each district has been set up to advise and supervise the working of these Centres.

The main object of establishing District Industries Centre is to provide all assistance under one roof to entrepreneurs engaged in decentralised industrial sector and to those proposing to establish Small and Cottage industries at their doorstep. The prospective entrepreneur can thus have all assistance like selection of an item,

manufacturing inputs like credit, material, power, land and building from the District Industries Centre working in his district. The main idea of the Government is to make these centres an operational mechanism for according sanction and other facilities for setting up industries in the rural and backward areas of the State.

The District Industries Centres in the State have already established close linkages with various institutions at the Central and State levels. Apart from national organisation like the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the Handloom Board, the Handicraft Board etc, the Centres have forged close connections with private sector enterprises, public sector undertakings, lead banks and rural marketing Centres.

The Small Industries Development Organisation assists the Centres in the preparation of project profiles for industrial opportunities identified in a particular area. The Small Industries Service Institute chalks out programmes for assisting the Centres such as industrial potentiality survey of the districts, identification of entrepreneurs, supply of project profiles, technical assistance, industrial status report, analysis of problems of existing units and revival of sick units, development of ancillary industries, training programmes etc.

With a view to making the Centres more effective and operational, the State Government has delegated to the District Industries Centres powers concerning registration for Central estate, cash subsidy, issuance of essentiality certificates and certificates for sales tax exemption, issuance of import licences and sanctioning of loans under artisan scheme. The General Managers who are in overall charge of these Centres have also the powers to approve loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs on behalf of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

During the first nine months of the year 1984-85, 11153 new units have come up providing employment opportunities to about 49550 persons.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

Gujarat State Financial Corporation:—During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has accelerated the pace of sanction and disbursement of loans so as to promote rapid industrial development in the State. In 1983-84, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs 58.12 crores to 2186 industrial units as compared to Rs. 64.53 crores to 2641 units in 1982-83. The loans disbursed by the Corporation during the year 1983-84 amounted to Rs. 38.32 crores as against disbursement of Rs. 42.10 crores in the preceding year. The assistance sanctioned in 1983-84 generated investment of Rs. 141.53 crores and is instrumental in creating employment opportunities for 24124 persons in the State. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, the Corporation has sanctioned and disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 46.28 crores and Rs.35.82 crores respectively.

The Corporation continued to encourage the development of small scale units in the State. It provides financial assistance to small scale units at lower rate of interest. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 48.27 crores to 2141 small scale industrial units. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, the corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 36.21 crores to 1304 small scale industrial units.

The Corporation has sanctioned one loan amounting to Rs. 15 lakhs under World Bank Line of credit during the year 1983-84 under the scheme of foreign exchange loans to small and medium scale units under arrangement with International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

12 Non-residents of Indian Origin proposing to set up industrial units in Gujarat were sanctioned loans of Rs. 156.83 lakhs during the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 344.26 lakhs sanctioned to 27 Non-residents of Indian Origin in the year 1982-83. During the first eleven months of 1984-85, loans of Rs. 186.95 lakhs were sanctioned to 12 non-resident entrepreneurs.

Under the 'Soft Loans' scheme the Corporation provides loans to the industrial units coming up in backward districts. The Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 2608.89 lakhs (Gross) to 1057 units coming up in backward districts and disbursed loans of Rs. 1838.24 lakhs to 736 units during 1983-84 as compared to Rs. 3285.56 lakhs sanctioned to 1370 units and Rs. 2037.16 lakhs disbursed to 814 units respectively during the preceding year. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 2337.20 lakhs to 492 industrial units coming up in backward districts.

The Corporation provides assistance under the 'Door Step Service Programme in Rurban Centre' where a group of 10-15 entrepreneurs is ready in a centre. Under this programme all assistance right from training to finance is being provided in collaboration with centre for Entrepreneurship Development, District Industries Centres, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation and Gujarat State Financial Corporation. The Corporation has organised such 17 programmes during the year 1983-84 under which loans of Rs. 324.18 lakhs were sanctioned to 432 entrepreneurs. Further 8 centres were covered in the year 1984-85 (up to February, 1985) wherein loans of Rs. 121.68 lakhs were sanctioned to 119 entrepreneurs.

Under the 'Mini Loans Scheme' operated by the Corporation for assisting the artisans, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 76.97 lakhs to 587 units during 1983-84. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 62.74 lakhs to 402 units.

Under the scheme to assist the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs on liberal terms, assistance upto Rs. 3 lakhs is being made available at concessional rate of 9 percent for loans upto Rs. 25000 and 11 percent on loans exceeding Rs. 25000 and upto Rs. 3 lakhs. With a view to help these weaker sections promoter's contribution is reduced to 5 percent and margin to 10 percent. During the year 1983-84, 222 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs were sanctioned loans of Rs. 87.84 lakhs as against Rs. 120.32 lakhs sanctioned to 292 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs in the preceding year. The Corporation has waived levying the scrutiny fee from October, 1981 on the applications from scheduled castes/scheduled tribes entrepreneurs for loans upto Rs. 3 lakhs and further relaxed it for loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs, during 1982-83. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85 loans amounting to Rs. 102.07 lakhs have been sanctioned to 151 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs.

New entrepreneurs are being assisted to set up new enterprises by providing loans with liberal margin at lower rate of interest and with initial moratorium of interest payment under the "New Entrepreneurs Scheme." During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 197.96 lakhs to 70 units as compared to Rs. 137.18 lakhs sanctioned to 59 units in 1982-83. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85 the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 156.40 lakhs to 53 units.

Under the "Special Capital Scheme" introduced by the Corporation, the new entrepreneurs and craftsmen are eligible to get assistance upto a limit of 20 percent of the project cost of Rs 2 lakhs which ever is lower to meet the shortfall in promoter's contribution at the interest rate of one percent and with a moratorium period of 5 years for principal amount. Under the scheme, the Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 6.26 lakhs to 8 units during the year 1983-84. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85 the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 6.89 lakhs to 9 units.

For financing installation of power generating sets for captive use for meeting the power shortage experienced by industrial units, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 11.79 lakhs to 7 units during the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 40.83 lakhs sanctioned to 13 units in 1982-83. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 10.81 lakhs to five units.

The Corporation for the first time introduced a scheme in 1981-82 to provide loans to qualified medical practitioners for purchase of electro-medical equipments for diagnostic purpose and for meeting reasonable requirement of premises for installation and operation of such equipments. Loans upto a limit of Rs.3 lakhs are provided under the scheme at a liberal margin of 25 percent in all the areas in Gujarat and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and 30 percent in banned areas of Municipal limits of (a) Ahmadabad and 30 Kms. around it, (b) Vadodara and Surat and 24 Kms. around it, (c) Jamnagar and Rajkot and 15 kms. around it and (d) Nadiad and Navsari and interest rate will depend on location of the unit. If the unit is set up in backward district, the effective interest rate will be 12.5 percent and for other district the rate of interest will be 14 percent if refinance from Industrial Development Bank of India is available, otherwise it will be 15 percent. The Corporation has sanctioned loans of Rs. 14.13 lakhs to 29 doctors in the year 1983-84 as against Rs. 35.92 lakhs to 32 doctors in 1982-83. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, Rs. 3.30 lakhs were sanctioned to six doctors.

The sanction of refinance during the year 1983-84 was of the order of Rs. 45.55 crores as against Rs. 50.58 crores in the preceding year. During the year 1983-84 the disbursement of refinance stood at Rs. 21.61 crores as against Rs. 32.82 crores in the preceding year. This facility of refinance has enabled the Corporation to pass on the benefit of reduced rate of interest to almost all the medium and small scale industries financed by the Corporation. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, refinance sanctioned and drawn amounted to Rs. 41.14 crores and Rs. 27.97 crores respectively.

In order to decentralise the operations and to facilitate quicker disbursement of loans to small entrepreneurs, the Regional Offices have been empowered to make disbursement of loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs. The Corporation has opened a regional office at Bhavnagar in addition to the present regional offices at Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat. The Corporation has also set up more district and field offices in the State.

The Corporation has organised spot guidance programme at various centres within the state to provide necessary guidance to the local entrepreneurs. The programme was introduced in 1983-84 and six centres were covered. During the first eleven months of the year 1984-85, another 4 such programmes were organised. In these 10 centres more than 5000 entrepreneurs were given guidance.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited:—In the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 the Corporation continued to perform its two major activities namely financing medium and large scale industries and promoting joint sector projects.

The Corporation finances medium and large scale industries with project cost ranging between Rs.50 lakhs to Rs. 300 lakhs where paid up capital and reserves of the applicant company do not exceed Rs. 250 lakhs. The Corporation's term loans are limited upto Rs. 90 lakhs for a single project and are subject to availability of refinance from Industrial Development Bank of India. The Project needing term loans less than Rs. 30 lakhs are financed by Gujarat State Financial Corporation. Some times projects are financed jointly by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Gujarat State Financial Corporation. In such a case, a single project can obtain Rs. 120 lakhs as term loan from both these institutions together. The projects where project costs exceed Rs. 300 lakhs are normally directed to approach central financing institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, and Industrial Finance Corporation of India for financial assistance. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 35.49 crores to 44 units and had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 22.15 crores to 30 units. The financial assistance sanctioned during the year 1983-84 is likely to generate investment worth Rs. 159.14 crores and create employment opportunities for about 12810 persons. In the year 1984-85 i.e. upto February, 1985, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 29.43 crores to 37 units and had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 17.58 crores to 41 units. The financial assistance sanctioned during the period of April, 1984 to February, 1985 is likely to generate investment worth Rs. 88.77 crores.

During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 21.75 crores to 28 units in the backward areas of the State. During the year 1984-85 i.e. upto February, 1985 financial assistance worth Rs. 21.17 crores was sanctioned to 25 units in the backward areas of the State.

With effect from March, 1981, the Corporation's interest rates have been revised. Accordingly during the year, the effective rates of interest are 14 percent in developed areas and 12.5 percent in backward talukas where refinance is made available by Industrial Development Bank of India. In Kandla Free Trade Zone, the revised interest rate is 12.5 percent.

As a part of the package of financial incentives, the Corporation provides interest free sales tax loans. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has sanctioned Rs. 320.00 lakhs to 2 units and has disbursed Rs. 5.50 lakhs to one unit under the Scheme. From April, 1984 to February, 1985, Rs. 1.99 lakhs were sanctioned and Rs. 1.50 lakhs were disbursed under the Scheme.

As on October, 1984, 10 joint sector projects namely (1) Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited, (2) Gujarat Carbon Limited, (3) Gujarat Aromatics Limited, (4) Polymers Corporation of Gujarat Limited, (5) Gujarat State Machine Tools Corporation Limited, (6) Gujarat Leather Industries Limited, (7) Gujarat Drugs and Chemicals Limited, (8) Gujarat Mulco Electronics Limited, (9) Gujarat Setco Clutch Limited and (10) Gujarat Petrosynthese Limited were in production. In these projects, the Corporation has invested Rs. 8.53 crores in equity which has resulted into generation of Rs. 70.43 crores of investment.

By March, 1984, another 54 projects were at different stages of implementation. In the year 1983-84, the Corporation has received 6 letters of intent for (1) Nylon-6 Filament Yarn, (2) Polyols, (3) Colour T. V. Sets, (4) Ball and Roller Bearing, (5) Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Sheets and (6) Sponge Iron. The letters of intent/DGTD applications are pending with the Government of India for five projects namely. (1) Cyclohexanon, (2) Needle Punch, Industrial Synthetic Carpet, (3) Solid Waste Equipment, (4) Cimetidine and (5) Light Weight Clay Aggregate. During the year 1983-84, two new companies were formed namely (1) Gujarat Ambuja Cements Limited and (2) Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Limited. During the year 1983-84, the Central Financial Institutions sanctioned the term loan for 7 projects namely (1) Cement (Veraval), (2) Cement (Bhavnagar), (3) Polypropylene Multi Filament Yarn, (4) Soda Ash, (5) Ampicillin, (6) Intravenous Solution and (7) Gujarat Hotels Baroda.

During the year 1984-85, the Corporation has received Foreign Investment Board's (FIB) clearance for Air and Gas Compressors project and Lube Oil Refining project. Four letters of intent were converted into industrial licences for (1) Wedge Wire Screens, (2) Cement, (3) Chloroquin and its salts and (4) B. O. P. P. projects. The Corporation has received Central Financial Institutions clearance for five projects namely (1) Nylon-6 Filament yarn (2) Industrial Gases, (3) B.O.P.P., (4) Copper and Copper based Alloy Strips and (5) Vegetable Freezing and Export. The Corporation has received three letters of intent for (1) Solid Waste Equipments, (2) Dry Transformer and (3) Bicycle projects. The three new companies were incorporated namely (1) Gujarat Pro-pack Limited, (2) Gujarat Filament Limited and (3) Gujarat Prime Movers Ltd.

Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Ltd.:—The main object of the Corporation is to procure and provide scarce and semi-scarce raw materials such as iron and steel, pig iron, cement, coal, coke etc., to provide marketing assistance, import assistance, quality machine tools at reasonable rate to the small scale industrial units in the State.

The Corporation procures and distributes various items of raw materials such as pig iron, coke / coal, iron and steel, cement, non-ferrous metals, fatty acids etc. to small scale industrial units through its seven Depots located at Ahmadabad, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Nadiad, Udhna and Jamnagar. During the year 1983, the Corporation has distributed raw materials worth Rs. 45.09 crores to 10067 units, while in the year 1984, the Corporation distributed raw materials worth Rs. 47.85 crores to about 11518 small scale industrial units.

The Corporation has obtained an agency for distributing plastic raw materials in the year 1980 and an agency for sale of P. V. C. manufactured by the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited has been recently obtained. In the year 1983, the Corporation recorded a turnover of Rs. 11.33 crores and has provided plastic raw materials to 235 units. In 1984, the Corporation has provided the plastic raw materials worth Rs. 11.44 crores to 262 units.

The Corporation assists new entrepreneurs as well as existing units in the State in procuring quality machine tools, other machinery and components at competitive rates. During the year 1983, machine tools worth Rs. 90.06 lakhs were procured for 104 units. In the year 1984 the corporation has provided machine tools worth Rs. 128.66 lakhs to 67 units which is the highest turnover recorded by this department.

The Corporation has been operating a "Hire Purchase Scheme" for supplying machinery to the small scale industrial units on hire purchase basis at a nominal service charge of 2 percent. An Earnest Money Deposit is charged at 10 percent if the value of the machinery does not exceed Rs. 25000 and 20 percent if the value of the machinery exceeds Rs. 25000 in each individual case. The maximum limit for supplying machinery on hire purchase basis is Rs. 2.5 lakhs with an increase upto 10 percent in marginal case. The balance amount is payable in seven years in 13 half yearly instalments after a moratorium period of one year. The rate of interest charged in developed areas is 15 percent per annum while for backward districts, project areas and for members belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes communities, the rate of interest charge is 13 percent per annum. An earnest money deposit in such cases is recovered at half the nominal rate of 5 percent and 10 percent respectively depending upon the value of the machinery. Third party guarantee is being taken if the value of the machinery is more than Rs. 25000. During the year 1983, machinery worth Rs. 23.70 lakhs was provided to 23 small scale industrial units. In the year 1984, machinery worth Rs. 5.30 lakhs was provided to 6 small scale industrial units. The work under this scheme has been slowed down during this year due to paucity of funds.

The marketing department of the Corporation consists of two divisions namely General Marketing and Tender Marketing. The General Marketing Division takes up the marketing of various products manufactured by a number of Small Scale Units in the State on an All-India basis through field assistants. During the year 1983, 18 units were assisted in procuring market for their products worth Rs 29.12 lakhs. In the year 1984, 17 units were assisted in procuring market for their products worth Rs 35.92 lakhs. The Tender Marketing Division assists the Small Scale Units by procuring orders from various Government purchasing agencies, Public Sector undertakings, Local Government Bodies etc. by offering their products against tenders issued by various Government departments, public sector undertakings etc. During the year 1983, 39 units were assisted in procuring orders for their products worth Rs 150.75 lakhs. In the year 1984, 37 units were assisted in procuring orders for their products worth Rs. 332.01 lakhs, which is the highest ever recorded by the Tender Marketing Department.

Under the promotional activity of marketing assistance, the Corporation assists small scale industrial units in various ways such as (1) payment of 90 percent of the value of the orders executed against tender programme immediately on despatch of goods, (2) procuring raw materials, (3) financial assistance for working capital, (4) technical guidance for meeting with the specifications of the products, (5) assistance for getting the products tested by authorised testing laboratories / institutions, (6) follow up for a recovery of payments for the products supplied by small scale industrial units, (7) publicising products of units by participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions and by giving subsidy in rental and transport facilities and (8) assistance in paying earnest money deposit / security deposit against orders received from Government departments.

The Corporation assists small scale industries in the field of import of raw materials and other items against the actual User's licence as well as release orders by consolidating small values of import licences and making arrangements for importing the required goods. The units which desire to avail of this facility have to pay to the Corporation the deposit to the extent of 30 percent of the amount mentioned in the letter of credit. Additional incentives by way of service charge on a sliding scale varying inversely with the increase in the values of business have been added for soliciting more business. These charges range from 2½ percent to one percent depending on the value of the goods. In the year 1983, 53 units were assisted for obtaining imported materials worth Rs. 103.60 lakhs, while in the year 1984, 72 units were assisted for obtaining imported materials worth Rs. 404.35 lakhs. The increase in turnover has taken place due to reduction in interest rate to 15 percent, which is the highest achievement ever secured by this department.

The Corporation runs a "Trade Centre" at Ahmedabad. The main objective of the Trade Centre is to assist small scale industrial units in marketing their products in securing quality control goods, in providing facilities for meeting with tender inquiries, in setting up of sub-contracting agencies and in providing facilities

of library, telex, etc. In the year 1984, 82 small scale units were registered in displaying their products, 638 units have registered for supplying tender inquiries, 8520 tender inquiries have been sent to small scale industrial units, library is provided with 6559 books and membership of library and telex has increased to 369 and 112 respectively.

The Trade Centre participated in the Industrial Exhibition at MOSCOW and India Internal Trade Fair held in New Delhi during the month of November, 1984.

Gujarat State Export Corporation Ltd. :---The Corporation undertakes exports of various products manufactured in Gujarat State and also takes up various export promotion activities. By the end of December, 1983, the Corporation exported goods worth Rs.50.42 crores to more than 72 Countries of the World and has earned a reputation in India as one of the best managed and organised State Export Corporation. The Corporation has also been accepted as dependable supply source in Overseas Countries.

The Corporation has been accepted and recognised by the Government of India as recognised Export House under Export House Scheme and serves to small and medium scale industries both in respect of exports and imports.

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

The Corporation administers Air Cargo Complex at Ahmadabad to facilitate export-import trade by Air. During the year 1983-84 the complex handled 9061 packages valued at Rs. 5.34 crores as against Rs. 6.70 crores in the preceding year. There are at present 22 items permitted for handling export cargo and two items permitted for handling import cargo. The Corporation has requested the Central Government to expand customs clearance facilities both in exports and imports from the Ahmadabad Air Cargo Complex.

During the year 1984, the Corporation has organised a group tour of small industrialists to develop markets like U.S.S.R. and Europe synchronising with the one International fair at MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

During the year 1984, the Corporation has organised Gujarat Pavilion at India International Trade Fair 1984 on behalf of the Government of Gujarat and projected the image of Gujarat as an industrialised State very successfully.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation :—The Corporation is a public sector undertaking aimed at developing industrial infrastructure by acquiring appropriate lands in the State. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation sanctioned three new estates and dropped 5 estates. Thus with the addition of 3 new estates and dropping of 5 estates during the year 1983-84, the total number of estates reached to 156 at the end of 1983-84.

For the development of industrial estates, the Corporation has so far acquired 10053 hectares of land, constructed 8344 sheds and built 8075 housing quarters in various estates at the end of 1983-84. During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has constructed 672 sheds, allotted 551 sheds, acquired 238 hectares of land and allotted 42.55 lakhs square metres of land to the entrepreneurs. During the year 1983-84 the corporation has constructed 1254 housing quarters and 1581 housing quarters were allotted, thus the total number of allotment of housing quarters reached to 6988 at the end of the year 1983-84.

During the year, the Corporation has completed the Economic Survey of the functioning units and the collected information is being analysed. The Corporation estimates that during the year 1983-84 additional 1674 units might have started production with an investment of Rs. 100.95 crores and would provide employment for about 4 thousand persons during the year 1983-84. The value of commodities produced during the year 1983-84, might be of the order of Rs. 42.00 crores. By the end of the year, the cumulative position of functioning units, investment and employment would be about 10055 units, Rs. 1110.53 crores and 1.50 lakhs workers respectively.

Industrial Finance Corporation of India :—The Industrial Finance Corporation of India extended financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 239.73 crores as on 30th June, 1984 to 185 projects located in Gujarat State. The above assistance constituted 11.1 percent of the total financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation to various projects in the Country. Out of the total assistance, Rs. 187.67 crores were given in the form of rupee loan, Rs. 21.78 crores in the form of foreign currency loan, Rs. 22.08 crores in the form of underwriting facilities and Rs. 8.20 crores in the form of deferred payment guarantee facilities. Of the total assistance, assistance to notified less developed areas in the State amounted to Rs 108.64 crores. The break up of total assistance to the State by sectors viz. Co-operative sector, joint sector, public sector and private sector was Rs. 37.20 crores, Rs. 76.79 crores, Rs. 13.38 crores and Rs. 112.36 crores respectively.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd :—The amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. to industries in Gujarat was Rs. 344.25 crores as on 31st December, 1983 as against Rs. 297.32 crores as on 31st December, 1982.

CAPITAL MARKET

Index Numbers of Security Prices :—The index numbers of variable Dividend Industrial Security Prices for Ahmadabad Centre (base : 1970-71=100) are compiled by the Reserve Bank of India. The annual average index of variable dividend industrial securities decreased from 212.8 in 1982-83 to 194.8 in 1983-84. The monthly index for variable dividend industrial securities was 188.6 in January, 1984. In February, 1984 it increased to 191.5 but thereafter, it started declining and decreased to 182.0 in April, 1984. In May, 1984 it increased to 192.7 but in June, 1984 it decreased to 185.9 and again increased to 200.5 in July, 1984. But thereafter, it started declining and decreased to 198.4 in September, 1984. In October, 1984 the index increased to a peak level of 203.9 and remained at 203.0 in November, 1984. The annual average index on yields on variable dividend industrial securities increased from 92.7 in 1982-83 to 94.7 in 1983-84. The monthly index on yields on industrial securities was 94.4 in the month of January, 1984. and remained at a same level in the month of February, 1984. Thereafter, the index gradually increased to a level of 101.1 in April, 1984. But thereafter, the index started declining and decreased to 95.5 in July, 1984. Afterwards the index gradually increased and reached to a level of 98.8 in September, 1984. Thereafter, the index started declining and decreased to 96.4 in November, 1984.

LIFE INSURANCE

Business Of Life Insurance Corporation :—The Corporation issued about 1.69 lakh policies worth Rs. 294.04 crores in 1983-84 in Gujarat State as against 1.65 lakh policies worth Rs 281.33 crores issued in the preceding year.

BANKING

There were 2501 commercial bank offices in the State at the end of December, 1982. The same has increased to 2718 at the end of December, 1983. The aggregate deposits of these commercial banking offices amounted to Rs. 4152 crores as on last Friday of December, 1983 and the total credit advanced was of the order of Rs. 2139 crores.

CO-OPERATION

Credit Societies :—The working of credit societies in the State during 1981-82 and 1982-83 can be seen from the following table .—

TABLE—18

Sr. No.	Type of Societies	Year	No. of societies	Work- ing capital (Rs. in- lakhs)	Loans (Rs. in lakhs)		
					Issued	Out- standing	Overdues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. State and Central :							
1	State Bank ..	1981—82	1	28575	35275	22329	1245
		1982—83	1	36186	49758	28304	1377
2	Central Banks ..	1981—82	18	71327	47294	46446	10177
		1982—83	18	84575	52431	55287	10592
3	Industrial Banks ..	1981—82	2	3238	2080	1795	346
		1982—83	2	3809	2094	1897	483
4	Central Land Development Bank.	1981—82	1	12328	1399	6847	2129
		1982—83	1	12290	1453	7351	2979
II Primary Societies :							
1	Agricultural Credit Societies including grain banks	1981-82	7475	41935	18805	28588	9907
		1982-83	6966	44563	18792	29621	10499
2	Non-agricultural credit societies	1981-82	2579	76162	55805	47890	2808
		1982-83	2721	97206	68098	63925	3371
3	Land Development Banks* ..	1981-82	3	63	..	18	18
		1982-83	3	67	..	17	17

Note;— (1) Figures for 1981-82 are revised.

(2) Figures for 1982-83 are provisional.

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

The working capital of all types of credit societies except Central Land Development Banks has increased in 1982-83 as compared to that in 1981-82. During the year 1982-83, non-agricultural credit societies advanced the largest amount of loans totalling of Rs. 681 crores. The overdues of the State Co-operative Bank, Central Banks and Non-agricultural Credit Societies have decreased respectively to 4.9 percent, 19.2 percent and 5.3 percent of the total outstanding in the year 1982-83, compared to the corresponding figures of 1981-82, while in the case of Industrial Banks, Central Land Development Bank and Agricultural Credit Societies, the proportion of overdues to total outstanding advances in 1982-83 has increased to 25.5 percent 40.5 percent and 35.4 percent respectively compared to the corresponding figures of 1981-82.

Non-Credit Societies :—The following table gives an idea of the working of the non-credit societies in the State.

TABLE—19

Sr. No.	Type of Societies	Year	No. of Societies	Working Capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans (Rs. in lakhs)		
					Issued	Outstanding	Overdues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Marketing Societies	1981-82	928	22325	1440	1169	196
		1982-83	1120	22240	723	3672	320
2	Milk supply, livestock products and poultry etc.	1981-82	7804	17650	439	674	88
		1982-83	8155	22942	2287	1770	73
3	Farming, irrigation and other agricultural societies ..	1981-82	1035	810	27	37	19
		1982-83	1071	840	45	71	14
4	Sugar factories	1981-82	15	22677	3060	1729	32
		1982-83	16	27166	619	1005	33
5	Cotton ginning and pressing etc.*	1981-82	1854	10180	808	698	122
		1982-83	1942	10951	486	710	161
6	Housing Societies... ..	1981-82	9640	57795	10867	31103	717
		1982-83	10398	67793	16400	37300	1056
7	All other types of Societies ..	1981-82	3022	10549	176	603	123
		1982-83	3372	12856	189	636	33

Note : (1) Figures of 1981-82 are revised.

(2) Figures of 1982-83 are provisional.

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

As compared to 1981-82, the working capital of all the non-credit societies except marketing societies has increased during the year 1982-83. During the year 1982-83 housing societies have advanced the largest amount of loans amounting to Rs. 164 crores. The proportion of overdues to total outstanding in respect of "marketing societies", "milk supply, livestock products and poultry etc.," "farming, irrigation and other agricultural societies" and "all other types of societies" have decreased respectively to 8.7 percent, 4.1 percent, 19.7 percent and 5.2 percent in the year 1982-83 in comparison with the corresponding figures in 1981-82, while in the case of "Sugar factories", "cotton ginning and pressing etc.," and "housing societies," the proportion of overdues to total outstanding in 1982-83 have increased respectively to 3.3 percent, 22.7 percent and 2.8 percent in comparison with the corresponding figures in 1981-82.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Railways:—The total length of railway lines in the State as on 31st March, 1983 was 5633 kms.

According to the railway budget of 1984-85, the following important works were to be taken up in Gujarat during the year 1984-85. (1) The work of conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar metre gauge line of about 557 kms. into broad gauge was launched in January, 1972. A provision of Rs. 4.75 crores has been made for this work in the railway budget of 1984-85. This broad gauge railway line passes through the districts of Ahmadabad, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagadh. It has been decided to complete the project in two phases as under.

Phase-I.—Conversion from Viramgam to Hapa has been completed on 17th June, 1980 and has been opened for Goods and Passenger traffic in June, 1980.

Phase-II.—Conversion from Hapa to Okha and Sikka to Porbandar has been completed on 20th April, 1984.

(2) A Provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for the construction of new broad gauge line of 60.50 kms. from Kapadwanj to Modasa. (3) A provision of Rs. 4.43 crores has been made for the construction of new metre gauge line with broad gauge infrastructure of 110 kms. from Bhuj to Naliya, (4) A Provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for the conversion of 44.64 kms. of narrow gauge line from Nadiad to Kapadwanj into broad gauge, (5) A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for doubling the broad gauge line of 34.57 kms. between Sabarmati and Chharodi of Phase-I. The work of this project has been nearly completed, (6) A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for balance doubling of broad gauge line of 25.35 kms. between Chharodi and Viramgam of Phase-II, (7) A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for providing a road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 260 of Anand. The work of this project has been completed, and (8) A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for providing Diesel Locomotive at Sabarmati. The work of this project has been completed.

Roads:—The total length of extra-municipal roads in the State was 52621 kms. at the end of 1982-83 and it increased to 55481 kms by the end of 1983-84. Out of the total road length of 55481 kms. at the end of 1983-84, the length of surfaced roads was 45148 kms. which constituted 81.4 percent of the total road length. The unsurfaced roads with 10333 kms. of road length constituted 18.6 percent of the total road length.

Out of the total road length of 55481 kms. at the end of the year 1983-84, the lengths of National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads are 1421 kms., 9285 kms., 11258 kms., 12050 kms., and 21467 kms respectively.

Gujarat State Construction Corporation Limited :—The Corporation generally undertakes the construction of major and minor irrigation dams, radial gates, canal works, roads, buildings, bridges, filtration plants, overhead tanks, pipelines for water supply schemes etc.

The Corporation has been registered in 'AA' class of contractors in Building and Communication Department of the State Government and 'A-1' class of contractors in Maharashtra State. Thus it can tender for works of any amount in both the States. The Corporation is also registered in class 'S' in Military Engineering Services (MES), Pune.

The Corporation secures construction contracts by tendering as well as through negotiations. During the year 1983-84, the corporation executed the works amounting to Rs. 660 lakhs.

The following works of 1982-83 were in progress at the end of 1983-84. (1) Damanganga radial gates for Rs. 148.17 lakhs, (2) Heran radial gates for Rs. 89.90 lakhs, (3) Kalubhar radial gates for Rs. 38.63 lakhs.

lakhs, (4) Godhadharai radial gates for Rs. 26.10 lakhs, (5) Flood damage restoration and rehabilitation works of Morvi for Rs. 89.54 lakhs, (6) Construction of police quarters at Surat, Rajkot, Ahmadabad and Vadodara for Rs. 1342.13 lakhs, (7) General Civil works of Wanakbori Thermal Power Station for Rs. 276.00 lakhs, (8) Construction of 10 bridges in Panchmahals district for Rs. 380.00 lakhs, (9) Ancillary buildings for Hazira Fertiliser Project for Rs.265.00 lakhs, (10) Higher Secondary School building work, Sector-12, Gandhinagar for Rs. 26.42 lakhs, (11) Construction of bridges on Vankhadi and Ajbakhadi in Surat district for Rs. 70.00 lakhs, (12) Construction of L.I.C. Staff quarters at Vimanagar, Ahmadabad for Rs.161.00 lakhs, (13) Construction of A.G. staff quarters at Rajkot for Rs.23.02 lakhs, (14) Construction of bridge on Ichhapore Khadi in Surat district for Rs.33.48 lakhs, (15) Construction of bridge on river Machchhu near village Malia in Rajkot district for Rs.74.12 lakhs, (16) Construction of Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House including Coffe dam at Ukai in Surat district for Rs.90.45 lakhs, (17) Civil structural works of Sumul dairy at Surat for Rs. 20.23 lakhs and (18) Construction of Canal Structures on left bank main canal chainage of Karjan Project for Rs. 110.72 lakhs.

During the year 1983-84, the Corporation has been awarded the works of (1) Construction of I(A) and II(B) type Residential Buildings for Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Township at Unchamala village in Surat district for Rs. 71.00 lakhs, (2) Construction work of syphon aqueducts and structures of Narmada Main Canal for Rs. 1100.00 lakhs, (3) Construction of godowns for Gujarat State Seeds Corporation, Sector-15, Gandhinagar for Rs. 17.50 lakhs, (4) Construction of office building for Union Bank Sector-17, Gandhinagar for Rs.17.00 lakhs, (5) Construction of 150 meter high T.V. Tower at Ahmadabad for Rs. 59.00 lakhs, (6) Earth work and lining of Karjan Canal for Rs. 64.48 lakhs, (7) Construction of bridge on river Ozat in Junagadh district for Rs. 42.00 lakhs, (8) Civil construction work of Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd., Vadodara for Rs. 64.00 lakhs, (9) Construction of residential buildings Phase IV Township at Hazira in Surat district for Rs. 54.10 lakhs, (10) Drainage works of Hazira in Surat district for Rs.83.00 lakhs, (11) Construction of Police quarters at Bhavnagar for Rs.44.00 lakhs, (12) Construction of Police quarters at Himatnagar for Rs. 47.00 lakhs and (13) Construction of bridge on river Aaji for Rs. 21.00 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles:—The total number of registered motor vehicles has increased from 698 thousand at the end of 1982-83. to 816 thousand at the end of 1983-84. More than half of the total registered vehicles is accounted by motor cycles only. The number of taxi cabs, autorickshaws, lorries and trailers has increased by 477, 3004, 8717, and 8348 respectively during the year 1983-84, while the number of motor cars, stage carriages, tractors and other vehicles has decreased by 1345, 487, 9210 and 434 respectively during the year 1983-84.

Inter-State Reciprocal Agreements:—The State Government has entered into Reciprocal Transport Agreement with the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Delhi on the basis of single Point Taxation. The number of goods vehicles of Gujarat State recommended for the grant of counter-signature of the other reciprocating states as at the end of March, 1984 is as follows—

TABLE-20

Sr. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	Number of Goods Vehicles	
		Public	Private
1	2	3	4
States :			
1	Maharashtra	3000	75
2	Rajasthan	250	6
3	Madhya Pradesh	400	14
4	Punjab	17	..
5	Andhra Pradesh	200	6
Union Territories :			
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	20	1
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli	28	..
8	Delhi	76	..

At the end of March, 1984, the following number of goods vehicles of the reciprocating states held valid countersigned permits for the State.

TABLE-21

Sr. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	Number of Goods Vehicles	
		Public	Private
1	2	3	4
States :			
1	Maharashtra	3000	75
2	Rajasthan	250	11
3	Madhya Pradesh	400	21
4	Punjab	200	..
5	Andhra Pradesh	200	1
Union Territories :			
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	20	..
7	Dadra Nagar Haveli	26	5
8	Delhi	80	..

The Government of Gujarat has also entered into a Special Reciprocal Agreement for Passenger Transport Services with the Government of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Centrally administered territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Western Zone Permit Scheme: —The Government of Gujarat has also entered into a Special Reciprocal Agreement with the Government of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Chandigarh under the scheme known as "Western Zone Permit Scheme." Under this agreement goods vehicles not exceeding 450 of each of the reciprocating States except Chandigarh and goods vehicles not exceeding 180 for Chandigarh are allowed to move on all National and State Highways of the other States on payment of fixed amount of composite tax to each of the reciprocating States chosen for operation. For obtaining this type of permit, it is necessary to select minimum two States excluding Home State. By this agreement the operators of the reciprocating States have been provided with the facilities of operating long distance services on Inter-State routes throughout the Western Zone Areas. At the end of the year 1983-84, the Gujarat State has issued 302 permits under the "Western Zone Permit Scheme."

South Zone Permit Scheme: — The Government of Gujarat has also entered into a Special Reciprocal Agreement with the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli under the Scheme known as "South Zone Permit Scheme." Under this agreement goods vehicles not exceeding 900 of each of the reciprocating States except Pondicherry, Goa, Daman, and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli are allowed to move on all National and State Highways of the other States on payment of a fixed amount of composite tax to each of the reciprocating States chosen for operation. For Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli goods vehicles not exceeding 180, 216 and 20 respectively are allowed. For obtaining this type of permit it is necessary to select minimum two States excluding Home State. The permit holder has to pay Rs. 150 per annum for Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli and Rs. 1000 per annum for each of the remaining States as composite tax in addition to the motor vehicles tax and goods tax if any of the Home State. By this agreement the operators of the reciprocating States have been provided with the facilities of operating long distance services on inter-State routes throughout the South Zone Areas. At the end of the year 1983-84, the Gujarat State has issued 462 permits under "South Zone Permit Scheme."

National Permit Scheme: —With a view to encourage long distances goods transport speedily and economically the Government of India have introduced a scheme of issuing National Permits. The applicants holding inter-State and regional permits and new entrepreneurs including ex-army personnel and unemployed drivers are considered for the grant of National Permit on merit. The quota of National Permits for Gujarat State is 1350 permits fixed by the Government of India. Gujarat State has issued 1041 permits by the end of the year 1983-84 and the remaining work of issuing the permit is in progress. Under this scheme the owner of vehicles has to select minimum four States excluding Home

State. The Government of India has allowed the permit holders to move their goods vehicles on all the National and State highway of the other States, on payment of a sum of Rs. 1000 per annum to each reciprocating State. Rs. 500 for Delhi and Rs. 150 for Centrally administered territories.

All India Tourist Permit :—The State Transport Authority, Gujarat State can issue permits to the tourist buses and taxis for moving round the Country. The quota for 200 tourists taxis and 50 omni buses carrying seating capacity of not more than 35 passengers has been allotted to Gujarat State. Of these 171 tourists taxi cabs and 44 omni buses were given such permits by the end of 31st March, 1984.

Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation.—The number of routes operated by the corporation at the end of 1982-83 was 11932. It increased to 12702 at the end of the year 1983-84 and covered 6.36 lakhs route kms. The average number of vehicles on road during the year 1983-84 was 5534 as against 5449 in 1982-83. The average number of passengers travelled per day increased from 34.20 lakhs in 1982-83 to 34.57 lakhs in 1983-84. During the peak season i. e. May, 1984 average number of vehicles on road was 6170 and the average number of passengers travelled per day during the month was 39.15 lakhs.

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

Out of these 39 intermediate and minor ports of Gujarat, 27 ports handled a total cargo of 42.16 lakh tonnes during the year 1983-84 as against 31.82 lakh tonnes in the preceding year. During the year 1983-84 the total cargo of 42.16 lakh tonnes includes the ship breaking tonnage of Alang (Near Bhavnagar) and Sachana (Near Jamnagar) with their respective share of 2.58 lakh and 0.25 lakh L. D. T. of vessels. In addition to this traffic, 52.71 lakh tonnes were transhipped at Sikka and Bedi with respective tonnage of crude oil and wheat together at 42.51 lakh tonnes and 10.20 lakh tonnes. The import and export traffic handled by these ports can be seen from the following table.

TABLE - 22

		Sub. National Systems Unit,			(In lakh tonnes)	
Sr. No.	Year	National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration 17-B, SriAurbindo Marg, New Delhi-110016 DOC. No..... Date.....	Import	Export	Total cargo handled (Foreign and coastal)	
1	2		3	4	5	
1	1975-76	.. .. .	12.19(39)	19.83 (61)	31.02 (100)
2	1976-77	.. .. .	6.25 (22)	22.03(78)	28.28(100)
3	1977-78	.. .. .	5.80 (29)	14.65 (71)	20.45 (100)
4	1978-79	.. .. .	7.63 (37)	13.14 (63)	20.77 (100)
5	1979-80	.. .. .	10.41 (42)	14.20 (58)	24.61 (100)
6	1980-81	.. .. .	14.92 (54)	12.88 (46)	27.80 (100)
7	1981-82	.. .. .	17.11 (57)	12.77 (43)	29.88 (100)
8	1982-83	.. .. .	14.51 (46)	17.31 (54)	31.82 (100)
9	1983-84	.. .. .	26.95 (64)	15.21 (36)	42.16 (100)

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

The imports through intermedite and minor ports has increased during the year 1983-84 mainly on account of increased imports of foodgrains, fertilisers, clinker, sulphar line pipes etc. and also due to ship breaking tonnage at the ship breaking yards of Alang and Sachana. The exports has declined during the year 1983-84 mainly due to decreased exports of oilcakes, rice bran, bauxite, marble chips, foodgrains etc.

The Porbandar port is being developed as a fishing harbour and the work is in progress.

It has been decided to provide modern ferry service capable of transporting loaded trucks, buses etc. between Dahej on the South Gujarat coast and Ghogha on the Saurashtra coast. This will reduce the road distance by about 300 kms. A joint sector company, namely M/s. Ghogha Dahej Shipping Service Limited' has also been formed. Necessary terminal facilities at Dahej and Ghogha, such as landing jetty, parking areas, passenger facilities etc. will be provided by the State Government. The company will provide ferry boats and will operate the same. Works for providing the terminal facilities are in progress.

Veraval and Mangrol ports are being developed as major fishing harbours with the World Bank assistance. The cost of port development works will be about Rs. 9.54 crores for Veraval and Rs. 2.23 crores for Mangrol. The works at Mangrol port have been completed and at Veraval port are at a completion stage.

Considering the establishment of Narmada Cement Factory at Jafrabad in Saurashtra region and their cement grinding plant at Magdalla, the State Port Organisation has provided infrastructural facilities like jetty, approach road, dredging, break water etc. for handling cement cargo at Jafrabad and Magdalla at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores. The works at Jafrabad and Magdalla have been completed and the traffic has also commenced.

The project of developing Pipavav port as deep water direct berthing port costing Rs. 987 lakhs has been approved by the Government of Gujarat. The stipulated period of completion of this project is about three years.

The quantity of the total cargo handled by the Kandla port increased by about 12 percent from 126.51 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 141.58 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The increase in the cargo handled was mainly due to steep increase in the volume of imports of crude oil handled at Vadinar Oil Terminal. The crude oil handled at Vadinar has increased by about 21 per cent from 80.05 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 96.53 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The trends in respect of imports and exports at Kandla port can be seen from the following table.

TABLE-23

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1975-76	2924	279	3203
2	1976-77	3127	187	3314
3	1977-78	3525	291	3816
4	1978-79	5404	466	5870
5	1979-80	6810	463	7273
6	1980-81	8241	575	8816
7	1981-82	8807	723	9530
8	1982-83	12000	651	12651
9	1983-84	13272	886	14158

The imports through Kandla port has increased during the year 1983-84 mainly on account of increased imports of crude oil, liquid cargo, wheat, cement and iron and steel. However, there was decrease in the imports of POL, Phosphoric acid, edible oil, muriate of potash, rock phosphate and containerised cargo.

During the year 1983-84 the exports through Kandla port has increased by about 36.1 percent over the year 1982-83 mainly on account of increased export of P. O. L., molasses, sugar and rice bran extraction and the restarted exports of commodities like other liquid cargo, copper rivets and cotton bales. There was however decrease in the exports of edible oil/castor oil, rice/barley, salt, bentonite, bauxite/gypsum and livestock.

The Kandla port paid special attention to productivity during the year. The berth day output during the year 1983-84 increased to 6101 tonnes from 5619 tonnes in the year 1982-83, registering an increase of about 9 percent during the year 1983-84.

Communications :—There were 8532 post offices /branches in the State at the end of 1982-83. The number of post offices / branches increased to 8635 at the end of 1983-84. There were 1642 telegraph offices and 226570 telephone connections in the State at the end of 1982-83. The telegraph offices and telephone connections increased to 1656 and 245545 respectively at the end of the year 1983-84.

The STD facilities within the State are currently available from Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad as per details given below. (1) Ahmadabad is connected with Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad, (2) Bhavnagar is connected with Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad, (3) Gandhinagar is connected with Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad, (4) Jamnagar is connected with Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad, (5) Mahesana is connected with Ahmadabad, (6) Nadiad is connected with Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar, (7) Rajkot is connected with Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad, (8) Surat is connected with Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Vadodara and Valsad. (9) Vadodara is connected with Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat and Valsad, and (10) Valsad is connected with Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Nadiad, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara.

Outside the State, Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara and Valsad are connected with Bangalore, Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Pune, Raipur and Ujjain, under the National Subscribers Dialling facility. In addition to this night STD facilities with Agra, Chandigarh and Jalandhar are available for all these 8 stations in Gujarat .

In Gujarat Telecom Circle, 82 routes are provided with 'No Delay service'.

With effect from 4th April 1983, the Electronic Photo Transmission Service has been introduced between Ahmadabad and New Delhi from the Central Telegraph office, Ahmadabad. This facility is available round the clock. The transmission of photographs takes hardly 4 to 6 minutes. The advantage of this service is that photographs, sports events, weather maps or charts, hand written messages, finger prints etc. can be transmitted in their original form. This service is also cheaper than the present system of telegrams.

The Straight Forward Telegraph working with 14 stations in Gujarat has been introduced with effect from 1st May, 1984.

The Multi Access Radio Rural Telecommunication Service, the first of its kind in India is available at Mahesana from 11th January, 1983 and at Godhra from 8th May, 1984.

Gujarat communications and Electronics Ltd. :—Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited was established in the year 1975 by the Government of Gujarat. The main objective of the company is to form a nucleus and a focal point for the proliferation of the electronics industry in the State. In a short span the company has acquired a National status and is recognised reliable source both in terms of quality and supply of highly sophisticated equipments required by Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television, Doordarshan etc.

The company has produced and supplied large quantum of Video equipments including professional tape recorders, cameras, monitors, digital time base correctors, stab amplifiers, $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 1" VTR etc. to Doordarshan. The Government of India was impressed with the commitments honoured by the company for National events such as Asiad, N. A. M. and CHOGM and the efforts put in by the company were appreciated. As a result, the company was further selected to manufacture and supply low power transmitters for TV expansion programme within a short duration of one year. The company supplied all the low power transmitters within the stipulated time of June, 1984. The company has planned for multi access rural radio telephone required for ONGC and for the manufacture of PCM equipment required by Post and Telegraphs. The company has also signed an agreement with -M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., for the supply of transfer of know how for the manufacture of exciter for low power transmitter and receiver for CADF project. With the increasing orders from various customers, the company has initiated action for expansion of the existing factory by developing more than 200 small scale entrepreneurs to manufacture hardware items and electronics sub-assemblies required for the manufacture of high grade electronic equipments and has already procured land at Gandhinagar for a new factory at a total cost of Rs. 35.83 lakhs.

During the year 1983-84 the turnover of the company was of the order of Rs. 7.72 crores as against Rs. 8.21 crores in the preceding year. During the year 1983-84 the company has added new product lines of low power transmitters, colour monitors, colour DTBCS and new turn key projects.

Gujarat Rural Housing Board:—The Government of Gujarat has established a separate “Rural Housing Board” with a view to accelerate the tempo of construction of houses for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and other economically weaker sections of the society and other persons in need of a house in the rural areas. The Board was constituted under the Gujarat Rural Housing Board Act, 1972 and has started its activities from April, 1972.

The Board mainly undertakes the housing schemes for “Economically Weaker Section”, “Low Income Group” and “Middle Income Group” who have monthly income of upto Rs. 350, Rs. 351 to Rs. 600 and Rs. 601 to Rs. 1000 respectively. Upto 31st March, 1984 the board has completed 27169 houses of which houses belonging to “Economically Weaker Section”, “Low Income Group” and “Middle Income Group” were 20666, 5029 and 1474 respectively.

Under the scheme of ‘Advancing Loans to individual Rural Farmers’ the individual farmer is given loan to the extent of 60 percent of the cost of the house or Rs. 10000 whichever is less at the rate of interest of 8 percent. Under this scheme, the District Panchayats receive the applications of individual farmers in their districts and make recommendation to the Board. On the strength of this recommendation, the Board advances loans to the farmers. Till 31st December, 1983, the Board has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 23.30 lakhs to 233 individual farmers.

Moreover the board has been assigned important role to get loan from HUDCO and Nationalised Banks and disburse the same to the District Panchayats. The Board has assisted various District Panchayats in obtaining sanction of loans from HUDCO for 48 projects of 106210 houses and the amount of Rs. 7.94 crores received from HUDCO as on 31st December, 1983 has been distributed to various District panchayats. In addition to this, the Board has obtained a loan of Rs. 3.70 crores for about 28583 houses from the various banks and have distributed the same to various District Panchayats till 31st December, 1983.

EDUCATION

Primary Education:—The estimated number of educational institutions imparting primary education in the State was 26500 during 1983-84. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools was around 56.32 lakhs in 1983-84 as against 54.41 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of teachers in these institutions was about 1.43 lakhs in 1983-84 as against 1.35 lakhs in 1982-83.

Secondary Education Including Higher Secondary:—The institutions imparting secondary education and the students enrolled numbered 3540 and 11.36 lakhs respectively in 1982-83. During 1983-84, the number of institutions and pupils enrolled was 3840 and 11.79 lakhs respectively. Of these, 1167 institutions having 2.29 lakhs pupils are engaged in imparting higher secondary education *i. e.* standard XI and XII. In all there were 45500 teachers in secondary and higher secondary institutions during 1983-84.

Higher Education:—There were about 388 institutions imparting higher education during the year 1983-84. The number of pupils in these institutions increased from 2.07 lakhs in 1982-83 to 2.10 lakhs in 1983-84. The institutions of higher education includes 8 Engineering Colleges (with 2 schools of Architecture and Planning), 5 Medical Colleges, 6 Agricultural Colleges, 3 Pharmaceutical Colleges and 2 Veterinary Colleges.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical Statistics:—The progress in respect of medical institutions and the advantages of medical services taken by indoor and outdoor patients in the State during 1978 to 1983 is presented in the table given below.

TABLE-24

Sr. No.	Item	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	No. of medical institutions	1550	1550	1618	1618	1794	1794
2	No. of in-patients (In lakhs)	7.44	7.89	8.46	8.63	8.68	9.16
3	No. of out-patients (In lakhs)	130.09	142.16	159.31	152.36	152.50	161.36

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

(2) For item No. 2 and 3 the data pertains to Government and Government aided institutions.

(3) Data for 1983 are provisional.

At the end of 1983-84, there were 260 Primary Health Centres functioning in the State. The total sub-centres under these Primary Health Centres numbered 3700.

Sample Registration Scheme:—In order to obtain reliable estimates of vital statistics a scheme of sample registration is being implemented at the National and State level. In Gujarat the scheme covers 166 villages and 76 urban sample registration units. The estimated birth rates and death rates based on the data collected under the scheme for the rural and urban areas of the State are as under.

TABLE-25

Sr. No.	Year	Estimated by Chandrasekaran and Deming Method			
		Live birth rate		Death rate	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970	42.9	35.3	19.0	14.8
2	1975	39.4	31.7	17.2	12.6
3	1976	38.6	32.4	17.2	11.1
4	1977	37.8	31.2	16.5	11.9
5	1978	37.4	31.0	13.8	9.4
6	1979	37.1	31.6	13.8	10.9
7	1980	36.6	30.8	13.7	10.8
8	1981	36.1	29.8	12.4	10.7
9	1982	35.0	30.5	12.3	8.3
10	1983 (P)	34.4	32.0	12.1	9.0

P=Provisional.

Family Welfare Programme:—Comprehensive Programme of family welfare services aimed at acceptance of small family norm and welfare of the people and adoption thereof has been given very high priority in the state. A network of family welfare centres with family welfare bureaus in the districts manned by trained medical and para medical personnel has been established in the State. Under this programme, 235853 Sterilisation operations and 111574 IUD insertions were performed during the year 1983-84.

The number of couples in the reproductive age group 15-44 years protected by various family planning methods during the year 1983-84 was 24.83 lakhs as against 22.00 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of births averted during 1983-84 due to various family planning methods is estimated at 4.68 lakhs as against 4.39 lakhs in the preceding year.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Public and Private Sectors:—Under the Employment Market Information Scheme, information is collected from all establishments in the Public Sector and from Private establishments in the non-agricultural sectors employing 10 or more workers. The Employment market Information does not cover defence forces, self-employed persons and establishments in the private sector employing less than 10 employees.

Employment in the public sector in Gujarat increased from 5.99 lakhs at the end of June, 1975 to 8.25 lakhs at the end of June, 1984. The employment in the organised private sector has increased from 5.05 lakhs at the end of June, 1975 to 6.27 lakhs at the end of June, 1984.

An examination of employment figures in the different branches of the Public Sector during June, 1984 shows that Local Bodies provided maximum employment, this is followed by Quasi-Government Establishments, State Government and Central Government offices respectively.

Considering the position of employment by industrial classification, the largest number of employees numbering 5.54 lakhs were found to be employed in the group "Manufacturing" followed by 'Community, Social and Personal Services.' which reported about 4.83 lakhs employees. Third important group in terms of employment was 'Transport, storage and Communications' (1.77 lakh employees).

Women's Employment:—Of the total number of 14.52 lakhs persons employed in the organised sector at the end of June, 1984, 1.61 lakhs were women constituting about 11.1 percent of the total employees. The public sector employed 1.08 lakh women and the private sector employed 0.53 lakh women.

Employment Exchanges:—During the year 1983-84, 2.85 lakhs persons were registered in Employment Exchanges and 22 thousand persons were placed in employment. The number of persons on live register increased from 5.73 lakhs in 1982-83 to 6.31 lakhs in 1983-84 *i. e.* it has increased by about 10.1 percent in the year 1983-84.

Measures for creating Direct Employment:—Under the 27th Session of "Educated Unemployed Relief Scheme" 4 courses for 100 Graduates at 6 centres, 5 courses for 373 S. S. C. qualified candidates at 15 centres and 8 courses for 320 Non-S. S. C. candidates at 22 centres were conducted. The 27th session was completed on 30th June, 1984.

Under the 28th Session of "Educated Unemployed Relief Scheme" 3 courses for 106 Graduates at 3 centres, 3 courses for 125 S. S. C. qualified candidates at 10 centres and 7 courses for 246 Non-S. S. C. candidates at 15 centres were conducted. 9 centres were not in a position to run the allotted courses. The 28th session was completed on 31st December, 1984.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Programme as on 30th June, 1984, 23397 seats were allotted against 23000 sanctioned seats and 19156 seats were utilised. *i. e.* apprentices actually undergoing training. Among these 1579 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes, 1082 belonged to Scheduled Tribes, 117 were physically handicapped, 843 were women and 1146 belonged to minority weaker section communities.

PRICES

All India wholesale Price Index Numbers :—

General Index :— The annual average index for the year 1983-84 for the All-India wholesale Price Index for all commodities with the base 1970 — 71 = 100 was 315.9. In March, 1984 the index was 322.6. Thereafter, it started increasing continuously and reached to a peak level of 346.3 in August, 1984, showing an increase of about 7.3 percent over the index in March, 1984. Thereafter, the index started declining except October, 1984 when, there was slight increase and decreased to a level of 337.8 in December, 1984. But in January, 1985 it again increased to 338.8. In February, 1985 it marginally decreased and reached to a level of 338.7 which is 5.0 percent higher than the index in March, 1984. The annual average for the year 1984-85 (Average of April, 1984 to February, 1985) works out to 337.8 (Provisional) which is about 7.1 percent higher than the average index of the corresponding period for the year 1983-84 (315.3).

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

The annual average for this group works out to 304.0 for the year 1983-84. In March, 1984 the index of this group was 309.8. In April, 1984 the index decreased to 308.8, but thereafter it started increasing continuously and reached to a peak level of 338.1 in August, 1984, showing an increase of about 9.1 percent over the index in March, 1984. Thereafter the index decreased and remained at a level of about 329 in the months of September and October, 1984. The index again decreased and reached a level of 321.3 in December, 1984. From January, 1985, it again started increasing and reached to a level of 323.4 in February 1985. The annual average index number for this group for the year 1984-85 (Average of April, 1984 to February, 1985) works out to 324.7 (Provisional) which is about 7.0 per cent higher than the average index of the corresponding period for the year 1983-84 (303.5).

Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants:—The annual average index number for this group works out to 493.9 for the year 1983-84. In March, 1984, the index for this group was 509.0. In April, 1984 it decreased to 507.5 and remained at the same level in May, 1984. Thereafter, it started increasing continuously and reached to a level of 515.9 in July, 1984 and remained at a same level in August, 1984. Thereafter, the

index increased and remained at a level of 519.1 in the months of September and October, 1984. But from November, 1984 it again increased and remained at a level of 520.6 in the months of November, December, 1984 and January, 1985 and then reached to a peak level of 520.8 in February, 1985. The annual average index number for this group for the year 1984-85 (Average of April, 1984 to February, 1985) works out to 516.7 (Provisional) which is about 4.9 percent higher than the average index of the corresponding period for the year 1983-84 (492.6).

Manufactured Products :—This group consists of eleven sub-groups *viz.* (1) “ Food Products ” which includes dairy products, canned and preserved fruits, vegetables, fish and sea food, grain mill products, bakery products, sugar, khandsari and gur, sugar confectionery, cocoa and chocolate and miscellaneous food products including edible oil, oilseeds etc, (2) Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, (3) Textiles, (4) Paper and paper products, (5) Leather and leather products, (6) Chemical and Chemical products, (7) Rubber and rubber products, (8) Non-metallic mineral products, (9) Basic metals, alloys and metal products, (10) Machinery and transport equipments and (11) Miscellaneous products.

The annual average index number for this group works out to 295.6 for the year 1983-84. In the month of March, 1984 the index for this group was 301.6. Thereafter, the index started increasing rapidly and reached to a peak level of 324.3 in August, 1984. In September, 1984 the index decreased to 323.7 but again increased to 324.1 in October, 1984. Thereafter, upto January, 1985 the index hovered around 321 and then decreased to a level of 320.6 in February, 1985, showing an increase of about 6.3 percent over March, 1984. The annual average index number for this group for the year 1984-85 (Average of April, 1984 to February, 1985) works out to 318.4 which is about 7.9 percent higher than the average index of the corresponding period for the year 1983-84 (295.1).

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

Rice (Medium) :—The average monthly wholesale price index for this commodity was 234.6 in the year 1983. In January, 1984 the index for this commodity was 239.9. Afterwards the index started declining and decreased to 237.5 in March, 1984. Thereafter the increasing trend set in and the index started increasing continuously and reached to a peak level of 247.7 in August, 1984. But afterwards the index started declining continuously except October, 1984 when there was slight increase and decreased to a level of 222.0 in February, 1985. However, in March, 1985 it increased to 223.4. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 241.9 which is about 3.1 percent higher than the index of 1983. But the average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 223.4 which is about 6.3 percent lower than the index of corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (238.4). The average monthly retail price index was 242.6 in 1984 as against 233.7 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 226.3 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 240.1 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Wheat (Medium) :—The average monthly wholesale price index for this commodity was 230.2 in 1983. In January and February, 1984 the index for this commodity was 241.7. Thereafter, the index started declining and decreased to a lower level of 183.5 in June, 1984. But afterwards it started increasing and increased to a level of 189.0 in August, 1984. In September, 1984 the index decreased to 184.8 but again started increasing except November, 1984 when there was slight decrease and reached to a level of 193.3 in December, 1984. Thereafter, it started declining and decreased to a level of 191.9 in March, 1985. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 201.7 which is about 12.4 percent lower than the index of 1983. While the average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 192.6 which is about 17.7 percent lower than the index of the corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (234.1). The index number of retail prices has also shown similar decrease with the wholesale price index during the year 1984. The average monthly retail price index was 198.0 in 1984 as against 227.5 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 193.1 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 230.6 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Jowar and Bajri :—The average monthly wholesale price indices for coarsegrains *viz.* Jowar and Bajri were 221.7 and 244.7 respectively in 1983.

The monthly index of jowar in January, 1984 was 230.7. Afterwards the index decreased to 221.0 in March, 1984. But thereafter, the index started increasing continuously and reached to a level of 227.2 in July, 1984. Thereafter, it started declining continuously except November, 1984 when there was slight increase and decreased to a level of 216.9 in February, 1985. But in March, 1985 it increased to 220.2. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 224.4 which is about 1.2 percent higher than the index of 1983. While the average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 219.8 which is about 2.7 percent lower than the

index of corresponding period of the year 1984 (225.8). The average monthly retail prices of this commodity has also moved in step with that of wholesale price index. The average monthly retail price index was 221.4 in 1984 as against 219.8 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 217.4 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 219.6 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

The monthly wholesale price index of bajri in January, 1984 was 252.4. Thereafter, it continuously started declining and decreased to 233.9 in June, 1984. But thereafter, it decreased to 226.6 in October, 1984. But afterwards it again started increasing and increased to 236.6 in January, 1985. Thereafter, it started declining and decreased to 235.1 in March, 1985. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 238.4 which is about 2.6 percent lower than the index of 1983. The average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 235.7 which is about 6.0 percent lower than the index of corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (250.8). The average monthly retail price index was 237.8 in 1984 as against 241.6 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 231.7 in first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 249.1 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Turdal:—The average monthly wholesale price index for this commodity was 369.9 in 1983. In January, 1984 the index of this commodity was 422.3. Thereafter, it started declining and decreased to 385.9 in March, 1984. But afterwards, the index continuously started increasing except July, 1984 when there was slight decrease and increased to a level of 402.6 in October, 1984. Thereafter, the index started declining and decreased to a lower level of 352.3 in March, 1985. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 398.7 which is about 7.8 percent higher than the index of 1983. The average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 366.4 which is about 8.9 percent lower than the index of corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (402.2). The average monthly retail price index was 394.6 in 1984 as against 364.5 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 367.2 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 396.3 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Groundnut Oil:—The average monthly wholesale price index for this commodity was 318.2 in 1983. In January, 1984 the index of this commodity was 325.0. In February, 1984 the index decreased to 323.0. Thereafter, there was steep rise in the index and it continuously started increasing except June, 1984, when there was decrease and reached to a peak level of 386.0 in August, 1984. Thereafter, there was steep fall in the index and it decreased to a level of 324.8 in November, 1984. But afterwards it again started increasing and increased to a level of 327.9 in January, 1985. In February, 1985 the index came down to 320.8 but again went up to 324.7 in March, 1985. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 350.0 which is about 10.0 percent higher than the index of 1983. The average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 324.5 which is about 1.0 percent lower than the index of the corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (327.9). The average monthly retail prices of this commodity has also moved in step with that of wholesale price index. The average monthly retail price index was 348.3 in 1984 as against 317.1 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 324.5 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 326.0 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Gur:—The average monthly wholesale price index for this commodity was 332.6 in the year 1983. In January, 1984 the index for this commodity was 373.9. Thereafter, the index started declining and decreased to 361.4 in March, 1984. Afterwards, there was steep rise in the index and it continuously started increasing and reached to a peak level of 439.4 in October, 1984. Thereafter, it continuously started declining and decreased to 391.5 in March, 1985. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 404.1 which is about 21.5 percent higher than the index of 1983. The average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 404.4 which is about 10.1 percent higher than the index of corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (367.2). The average monthly retail price index was 392.2 in 1984 as against 323.1 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 388.1 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 356.8 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Sugar:—The average monthly wholesale price index for this commodity was 262.1 in the year 1983. In January, 1984 the index for this commodity was 266.6. Thereafter, the index started declining and it decreased to 262.9 in April, 1984. But afterwards, it started increasing and increased to a level of 287.1 in June, 1984. In July, 1984 it decreased to 283.4 but in August, 1984 it again increased to 284.5 and then went down to 270.4 in September, 1984. Thereafter, it started increasing continuously and increased to a peak level of 291.8 in January, 1985. In February, 1985 it decreased to 274.1 but again increased to 280.1 in March, 1985. The average monthly wholesale price index for the year 1984 works out to 275.6 which is about 5.2 percent higher than the index of 1983. The average monthly wholesale price index for the first quarter of the year 1985 (Average of January-March) works out to 282.0 which is about 6.3 percent higher than the index of the corresponding period of the previous year 1984 (265.3). The average monthly retail price index was 273.6 in 1984 as against 260.2 in 1983. The average monthly retail price index was 279.6 in the first quarter of 1985 (Average of January-March) as against 263.4 in the corresponding period of the previous year 1984.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers:—The table below gives the general index of consumer prices for industrial workers at Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar Centres with the base 1960=100.

TABLE—26

(Base : 1960=100)

Sr. No.	Year						General Index	
							Ahmadabad	Bhavnagar
1	2						3	4
1	1975	..	..	..	..	..	301	326
2	1976	..	..	..	..	..	276	296
3	1977	..	..	..	..	..	305	317
4	1978	..	..	..	..	..	320	340
5	1979	..	..	..	..	..	339	359
6	1980	..	..	..	..	..	368	398
7	1981	..	..	..	..	..	423	445
8	1982	..	..	..	..	..	478	479
9	1983	..	..	..	..	..	530	542
10	1984	..	..	..	..	..	566	573

The table shows that the consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for both the centres at Ahmadabad and Bhavnagar increased during the year 1984.

The All-India average consumer price index numbers for industrial workers (General) with the base: 1960=100 stood at 588 in December, 1984.

Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees :—The movement of these indices for Ahmadabad and Rajkot Centres can be seen from the following table.

TABLE—27

(Base : 1960=100)

Sr. No.	Year						Ahmadabad	Rajkot
							3	4
1	2						3	4
1	1975	..	..	..	..	..	277	279
2	1976	..	..	..	..	..	260	262
3	1977	..	..	..	..	..	284	285
4	1978	..	..	..	..	..	298	293
5	1979	..	..	..	..	..	312	313
6	1980	..	..	..	..	..	343	363
7	1981	..	..	..	..	..	389	415
8	1982	..	..	..	..	..	416	449
9	1983	..	..	..	..	..	460	488
10	1984	..	..	..	..	..	507	527

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

During 38th round of National Sample Survey undertaken in 1983, the information was collected on household consumer expenditure in Gujarat State from two matching samples. For each of these two independent samples, 2800 sample households in the rural areas and 2320 sample households in the urban areas of the State were selected for the survey. Provisional results based on the data collected from these households are summarised in the succeeding paragraphs.

According to the concept used in 38th round of the National Sample Survey, the household consumer expenditure includes all expenditure incurred by the household for the domestic consumption during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry exclusively for non-productive domestic consumption. No account was, however taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the household. Transfer payments in kind like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any, are not considered as consumer expenditure. But any consumption out of transfer receipts in kind like borrowings, gifts, charities, perquisites received by the household, free collections and other receipts in kind, if any, is considered for determining the total consumption of the households. In the following table, the percentage distributions of estimated households and estimated population by monthly per capita expenditure classes are furnished for the rural and the urban areas of the State.

TABAL—28

Sr. No.	Monthly per capita expenditure Classes (in Rs.)				Rural		Urban	
					Households (percent)	Population (percent)	Households (percent)	Population (percent)
1	2				3	4	5	6
1	0—40	..	..	..	2.36 (2.36)	2.36 (2.36)	0.16 (0.16)	0.15 (0.15)
2	40—60	..	..	..	9.35 (11.71)	10.70 (13.06)	1.24 (1.40)	1.53 (1.68)
3	60—80	..	..	..	15.44 (27.15)	16.94 (30.00)	6.16 (7.56)	7.58 (9.26)
4	80—100	..	..	..	19.16 (46.31)	20.24 (50.24)	10.85 (18.41)	13.36 (22.62)
5	100—150	..	..	..	32.58 (78.89)	32.04 (82.28)	32.52 (50.93)	36.97 (59.59)
6	150—200	..	..	..	12.87 (91.76)	11.17 (93.45)	22.06 (72.99)	21.36 (80.95)
7	200—250	..	..	..	4.16 (95.92)	3.32 (96.77)	11.27 (84.26)	8.98 (89.93)
8	250 and above	..	..	..	4.08 (100.00)	3.23 (100.00)	15.74 (100.00)	10.07 (100.00)
9	Total	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Average monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)				115.25		158.73	
11	Number of sample households				5600		4640	

Note :—(1) Figures are provisional.

(2) Figures in brackets indicate cumulative percentages.

It is observed that the average per capita monthly consumer expenditure of the households in the rural areas of the State is about Rs. 115. The average monthly per capita expenditure of about 59 per cent of the households or 63 per cent of the population in the case of rural areas is below this average. It is further seen that, on an average, about Rs. 3.84 per person per day was spent on food as well as non-food items of domestic consumption by rural households.

In the case of urban households, the average monthly per capita expenditure is found to be about Rs. 159. The average monthly per capita expenditure of about 56 per cent of the households or 65 per cent of the population is less than this average expenditure on all the items of domestic consumption. It is further found that on an average about Rs. 5.29, which is significantly higher than the corresponding amount for rural areas of the State, was spent on food as well as non-food items by urban households.

The per capita expenditure for any level is distributed over a number of items. The pattern of expenditure would obviously depend upon the level of per capita expenditure. The persons with the lower per capita expenditure would normally spend a large proportion on items of food which are essential for maintenance of life, whereas the persons with higher per capita expenditure can afford to spend more on items of comfort and luxury. The distributions of monthly per capita expenditure alongwith percentages to total different groups of items separately for the rural and the urban areas are furnished below.

TABLE-29

Sr. No.	Item group	Rural		Urban	
		Per capita monthly expenditure Rs. 0.00	Percentage to total expenditure	Per capita monthly expenditure Rs. 0.00	Percentage to total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cereals	26.67	23.14	25.99	16.38
2	Pulses	5.12	4.44	6.63	4.18
3	Milk and milk Products	15.44	13.40	20.40	12.85
4	Edible oil	9.10	7.89	13.08	8.23
5	Vegetables	6.84	5.93	8.09	5.10
6	Sugar	5.34	4.64	5.54	3.49
7	Other food items	9.87	8.57	18.67	11.76
8	Total food items	78.38	68.01	98.40	61.99
1	Pan-tobacco and Intoxicants	3.27	2.84	3.15	1.99
2	Fuel and light	8.20	7.11	11.55	7.28
3	Clothing	6.01	5.22	7.36	4.64
4	Other Non-Food items	19.39	16.82	38.27	24.10
5	Total non-Food items	36.87	31.99	60.33	38.01
6	All Items	115.25	100.00	158.73	100.00

In the rural areas about 68 percent of total expenditure is spent on food items. Among food items, cereals and pulses account for nearly 28 per cent of the total expenditure. In the case of urban areas of the State, 62 per cent of total expenditure is spent on food items and among the food items, cereals and pulses account for 21 percent of the total expenditure.

It is also observed that the average expenditure on most of the groups is higher in the case of urban households as compared to the rural households. Thus even though the urban households spend a larger amount on food items, the proportion of expenditure incurred by them on food items is lower than that of the rural households.

PUBLIC FINANCE

General Budgetary Position :—In the budget proposals for 1984-85, the receipts on revenue account are estimated at Rs. 1681.71 crores, while the total outgoings on revenue account are placed at Rs. 1548.71 crores, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 133.00 crores. On the side of capital account, an amount of Rs. 801.59 crores is earmarked for expenditure against an estimated receipt of Rs. 545.97 crores. The budgetary transactions for 1984-85 are thus expected to result in a gap of Rs. 255.62 crores on capital account. The gap will be offset to the extent of Rs. 133.00 crores by surplus on revenue, leaving a deficit of Rs. 122.62 crores on revenue and capital account together for the year. The overall deficit for the year 1984-85 is estimated to be Rs. 50.63 crores due to surplus of Rs. 71.99 crores on public account (Net.)

Tax Receipts :—The tax receipts on revenue account of the State were Rs. 1131.45 crores according to the revised estimates of 1983-84. The revenue from this source is likely to increase to Rs. 1186.74 crores as per the budget estimates of 1984-85.

Income Tax and Union Excise Duties :—The State's share of income tax is expected to decrease from Rs. 81.55 crores as per revised estimates of 1983-84 to Rs. 80.73 crores as per budget estimates of 1984-85. The receipts from Union excise duties available to the State are expected to increase from Rs. 171.51 crores as per revised estimates of 1983-84 to Rs. 190.36 crores as per budget estimates of 1984-85.

Sales Tax :—The proceeds from sales tax are placed at Rs. 600.00 crores in the budget estimates of 1984-85 against the revised estimates of Rs. 557.00 crores for the year 1983-84.

PART III
GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE—COMPARISON WITH INDIA

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE-COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Sr. No.	Items	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
1 POPULATION—1981 CENSUS :				
1.1	(a) Rural population	'000	23484	525457
	(b) Percentage of population to total population	%	68.90	76.69
1.2	(a) Urban population	'000	10602	159728
	(b) Percentage of urban population to total population	%	31.10	23.31
1.3	Total population	'000	34086	685185
	(a) Males	'000	17553	354398
	(b) Females	'000	16533	330787
1.4	(a) Population of Scheduled Castes—1981 Census	'000	2438	104755
	(b) Percentage of above population to total ..	%	7.15	15.75
1.5	(a) Population of Scheduled Tribes—1981 Census	'000	4849	51629
	(b) Percentage of above population to total ..	%	14.23	7.76
1.6	(a) Total main workers—1981 Census ..	'000	10984	222517
	(b) Percentage of total main workers to total population	%	32.22	33.45
1.7	(a) Total Marginal workers—1981 Census ...	'000	17,19	22088
	(b) Percentage of total marginal workers to total population	%	5.05	3.32
1.8	(a) Total Non-workers—1981 Census	'000	21383	420683
	(b) Percentage of total non-workers to total population	%	62.73	63.23
1.9	Density of population—1981 Census — ..	Persons per Sq. Km.	174	216
1.10	Literacy percentage—1981 Census			
	(a) Males	%	54.44	46.90
	(b) Females	„	32.30	24.82
	(c) Persons	„	43.70	36.23
1.11	Sex ratio—1981 Census	Females per 1000 males	942	933
1.12	Percentage growth of population during 1971-1981	%	27.67	25.00
2 STATE INCOME—1983-84(Q) :				
2.1	Income at current prices	Rs. in crores	10119	159598
2.2	Per capita income at current prices	Rs.	2795	2201

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

Sr. No.	Items	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
3 AGRICULTURE :				
(Based on Final forecasts)				
Area under Principal Crops (Average for years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84)				
3.1	Rice	'000 Hectares	505	39986
3.2	Wheat	"	698	23423
3.3	Jowar	"	957	16266
3.4	Bajri	"	1422	11471
3.5	All Cereals	"	4074	104715
3.6	All Pulses	"	730	23372
3.7	All Foodgrains	"	4804	128087
3.8	Groundnut	"	2139	7435
3.9	Cotton	"	1476	7874
3.10	Tobacco	"	111	458
Outturn of Principal Crops : (Average for years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84)				
3.11	Rice	'000 Tonnes	660	53493
3.12	Wheat	"	1462	41925
3.13	Jowar	"	545	11419
3.14	Bajri	"	1419	6024
3.15	All Cereals	"	4615	126087
3.16	All Pulses	"	461	11954
3.17	All Foodgrains	"	5076	138041
3.18	Groundnut	"	1774	6602
3.19	Cotton	'000 bales of 170 kg. each	1696	7314
3.20	Tobacco	'000 Tonnes	198	N.A.
4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—1977 (P)				
4.1	Total Livestock	'000	14406	369031
4.2	Total Cattle	"	6006	180000
4.3	Total buffaloes	"	3473	61960
4.4	Total Sheep and Goats	"	4676	116234

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE—COMPARISON WITH INDIA—(Contd.)

Sr. No.	Items	Unit	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
4.5	Total Horses and Ponies	'000	76	889
4.6	Other Livestock	"	175	9948
4.7	Total Poultry	"	3426	159225
4.8	Tractors	"	11	270
4.9	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purpose ..	"	422	2167
5 FOREST :				
5.1	Percentage of forest area to total area 1980-81 (P)	%	10	22
6 INDUSTRIES AND MINING :				
6.1	(a) Working factories 1981 (P)	No.	11438	146550
	(b) Average daily employment	'000	668	7240
6.2	(a) Productive capital—1981-82 (P)	Rs. in crores	4463	49760
	(b) Workers employed	Lakhs	8	61
6.3	(a) No. of Government and Non-Government joint stock companies at work—1983-84	No.	5860	94264
	(b) Paid up capital—1983-84	Rs. in crores	775	21929
6.4	Value of mineral output—1983	Rs. in crores	509	6454
7 ELECTRICITY—1983-84 (P) :				
7.1	Electricity Generated (Excluding nuclear) ..	Million Kwh.	11998	136464
7.2	No. of towns and villages electrified (AS on 31st March, 1984).	No.	14930	347561
8 BANKING—DECEMBER, 1983 (P) :				
8.1	Banking offices of commercial banks ..	No.	2718	44294
8.2	Population per bank Office	'000	13	16
8.3	Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks December, 1983	Rs. in crores	4152	61493
8.4	Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks December, 1983	Rs. in crores	2139	41292
9 CO-OPERATION—1979-80 :				
9.1	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	No.	7684	94592
9.2	Primary non-agricultural Credit Societies	No.	2068	20357

GUJARAT STATE AT A GLANCE—COMPARISON WITH INDIA—(Contd.)

Sr. No.	Items	Units	Gujarat	India
1	2	3	4	5
10 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS :				
10.1	Total Railway length 1982-83	Kms.	5633	61385
10.2	Total surfaced Roads 1980-81	In Kms.	33559	692171
10.3	National Highways 1980-81	"	1424	31737
10.4	State Highways 1980-81	"	9158	95491
10.5	No. of Motor Vehicles on road 1980-81 (P)	'000	376	5173
10.6	No. of Post Offices 1982-83	'000	9	142
10.7	No. of Telegraph Offices 1982-83.. ..	'000	2	39
10.8	No. of Telephone Connections 1982-83	'000	227	3215

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

(2) The Population figures of India includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

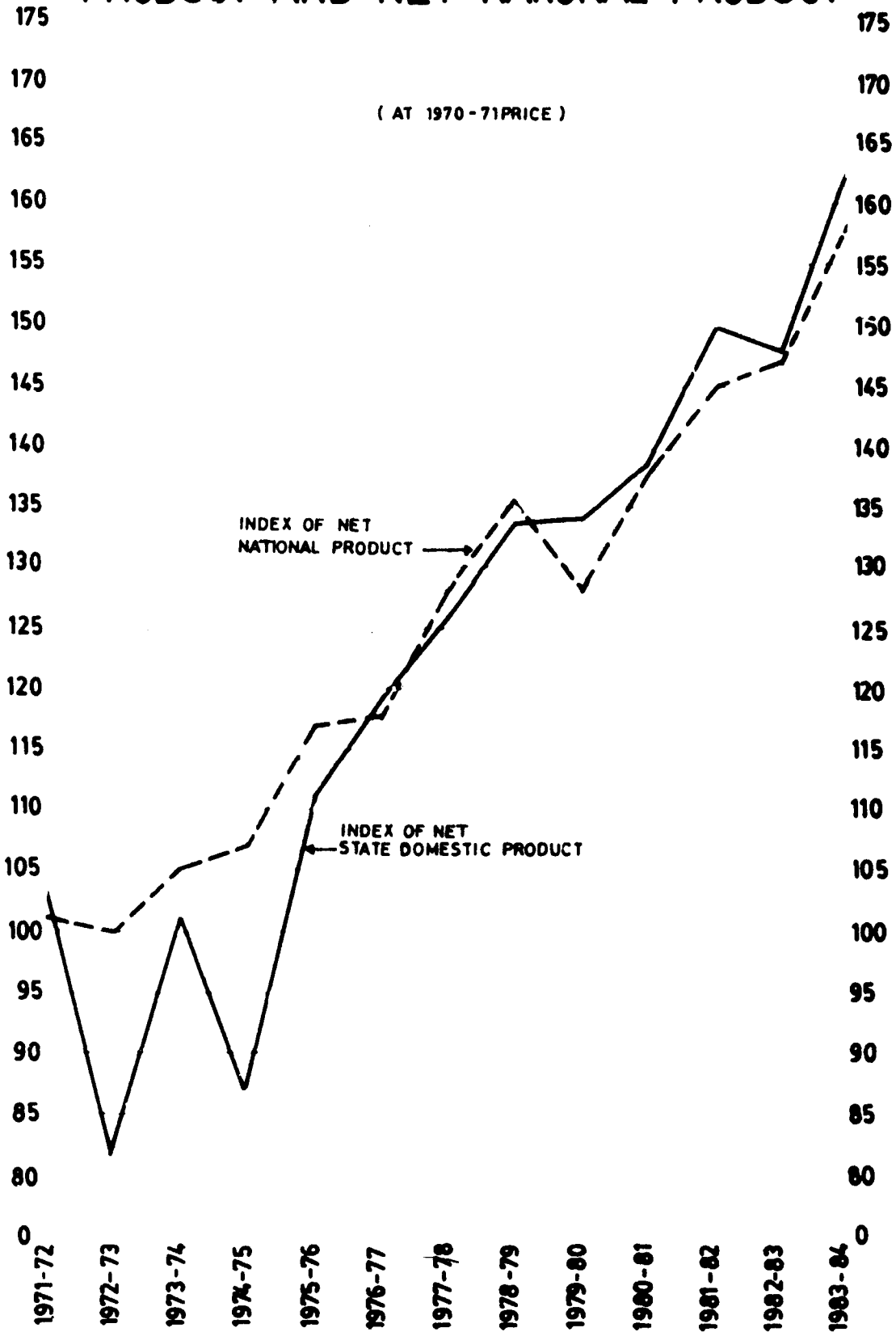
(3) The figures of main workers, marginal workers, non-workers, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes population and literacy of All-India are exclusive of Assam.

PART III-A

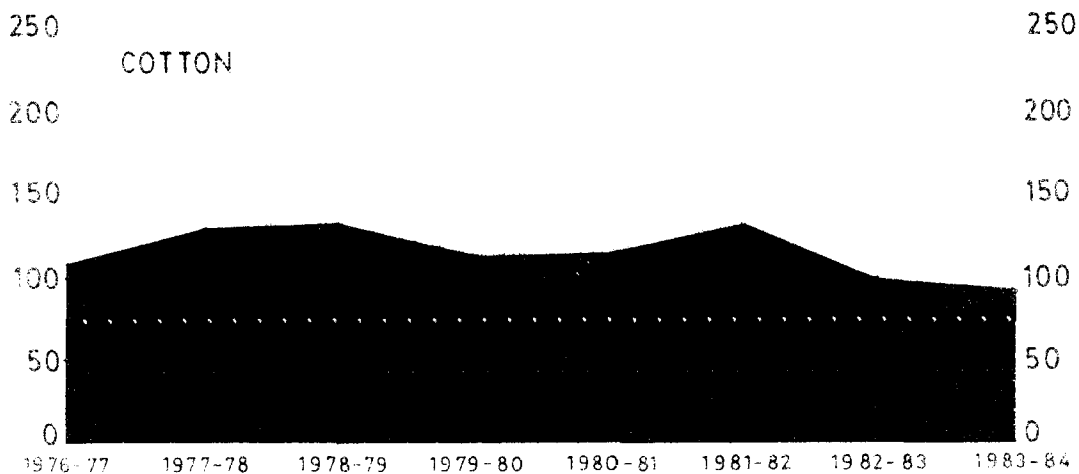
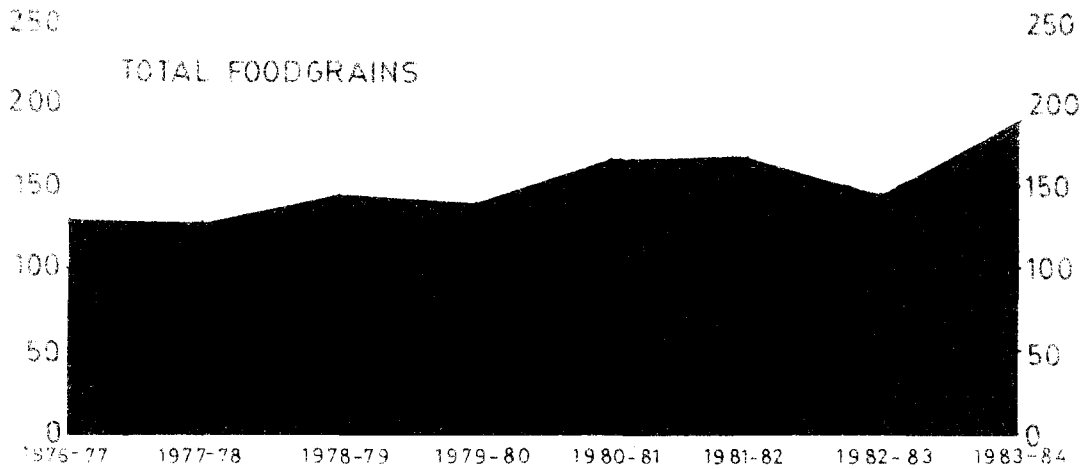
CHARTS AND STATEMENTS

INDEX NUMBERS OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

(AT 1970-71PRICE)



INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



ELECTRICITY

MILLION K.W.H.

MILLION K.W.H.

13000

13000

12000

12000

11000

11000

10000

10000

9000

9000

8000

8000

7000

7000

6000

6000

5000

5000

4000

4000

3000

3000

2000

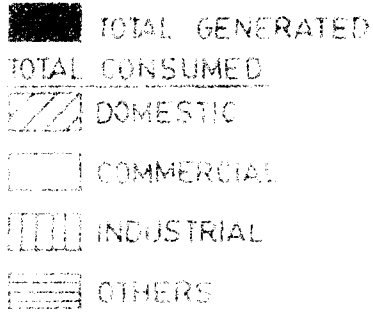
2000

1000

1000

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0



1976-77

1977-78

1978-79

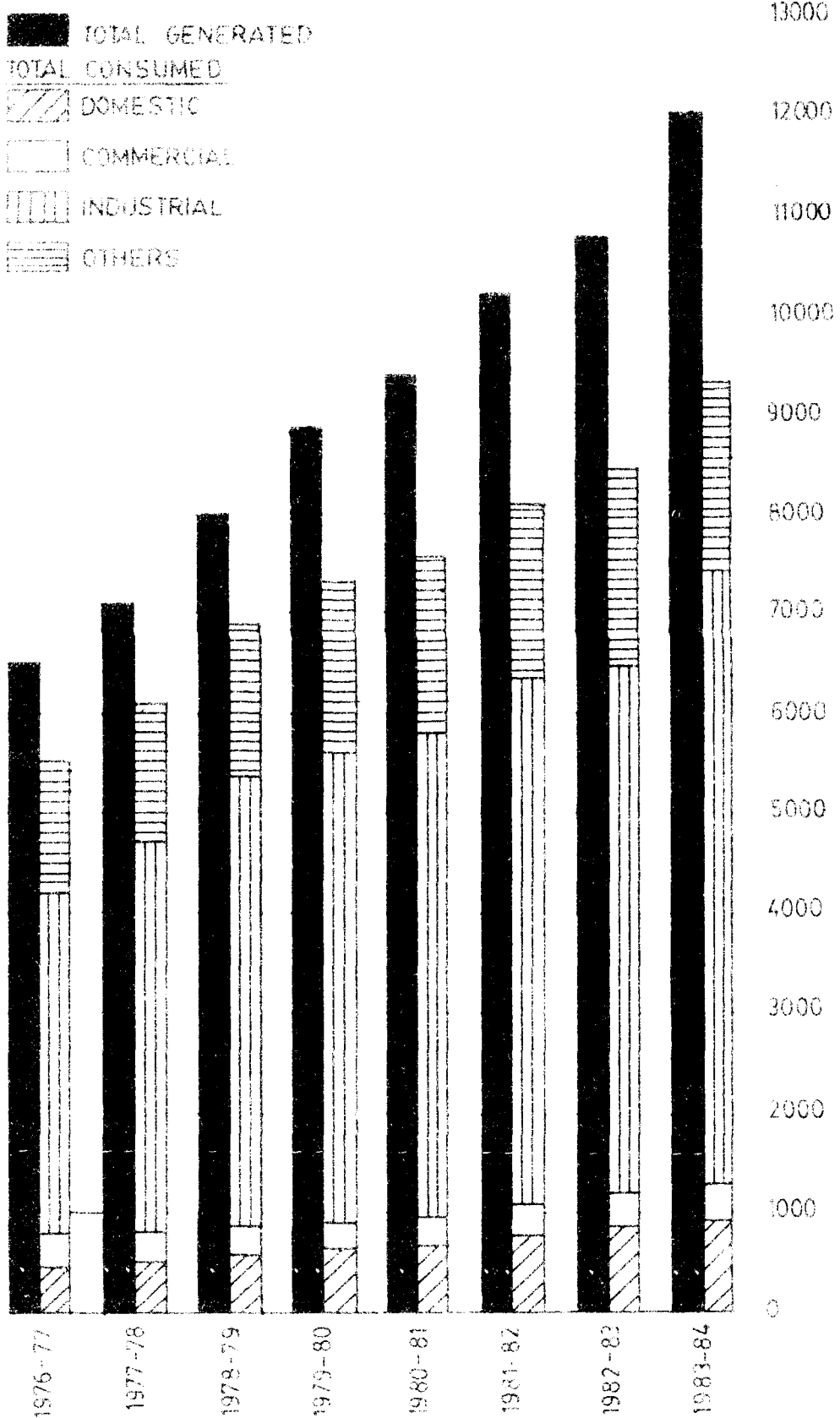
1979-80

1980-81

1981-82

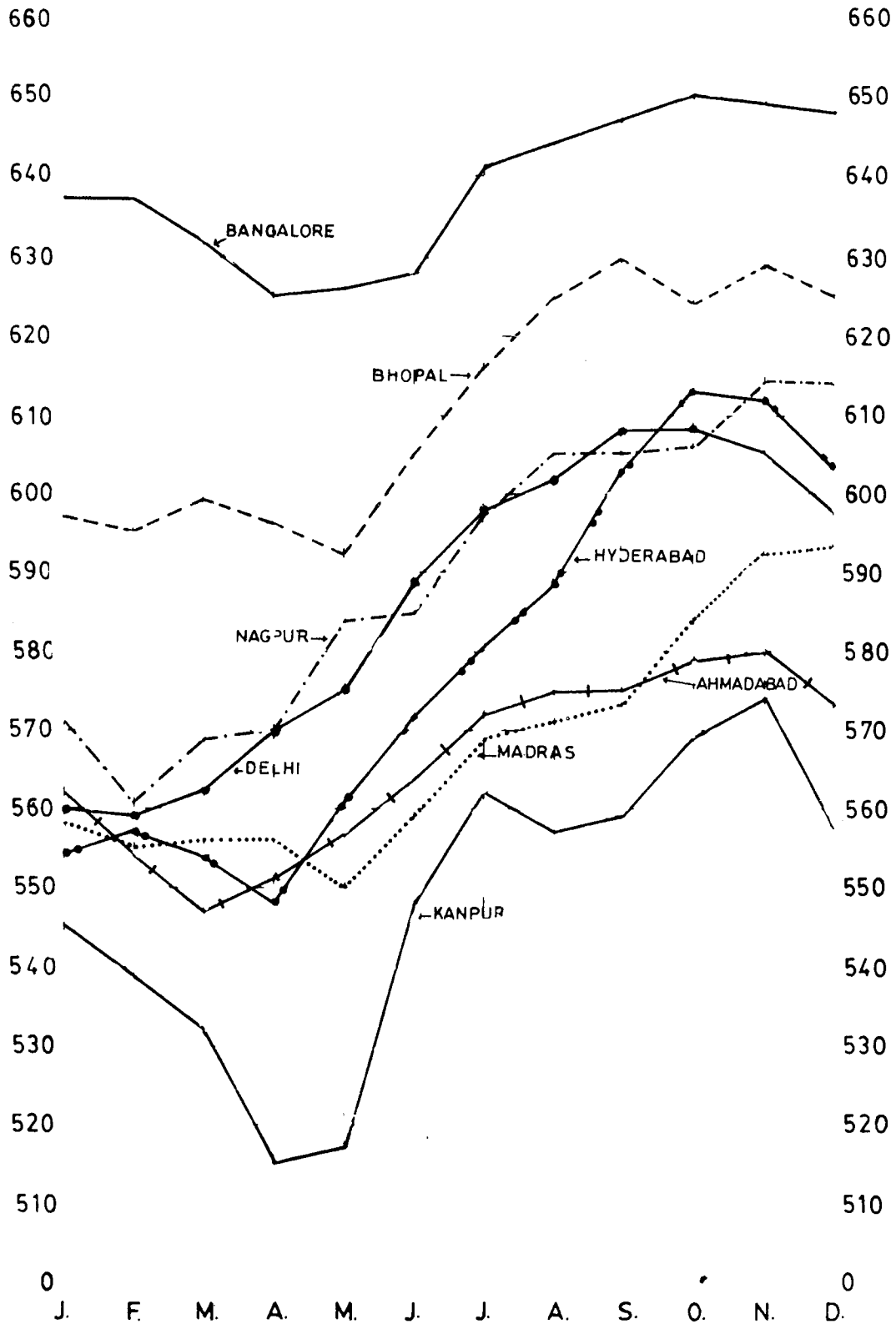
1982-82

1983-84

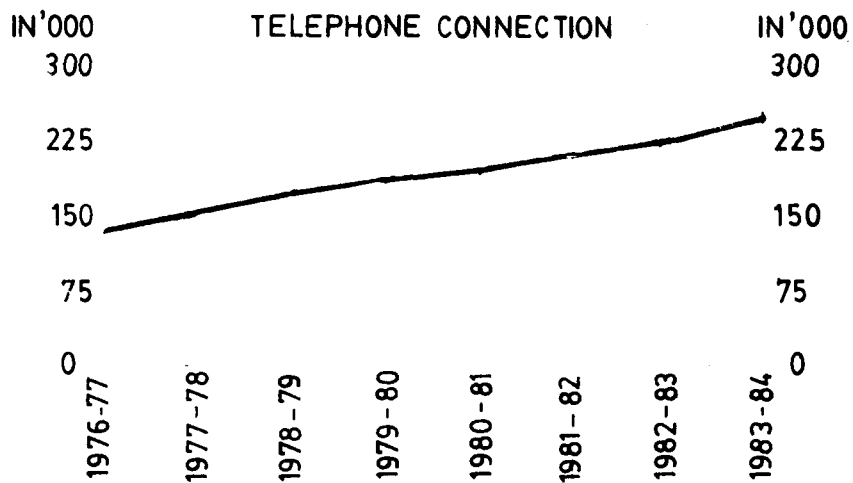
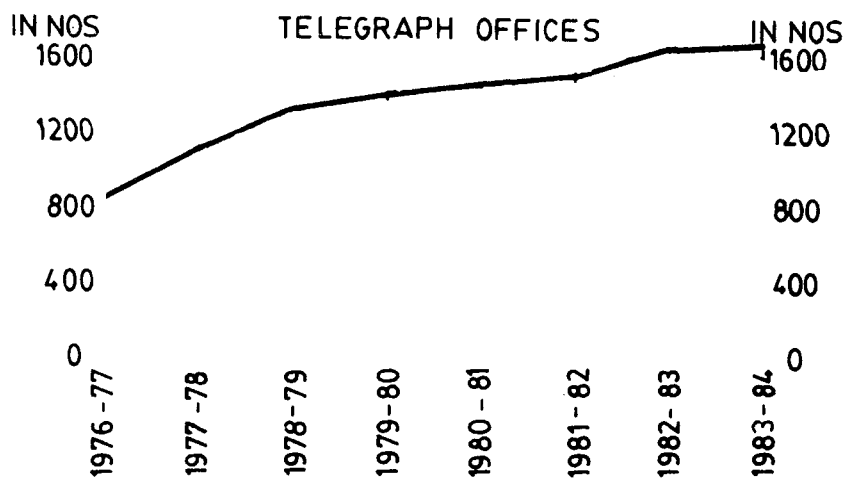
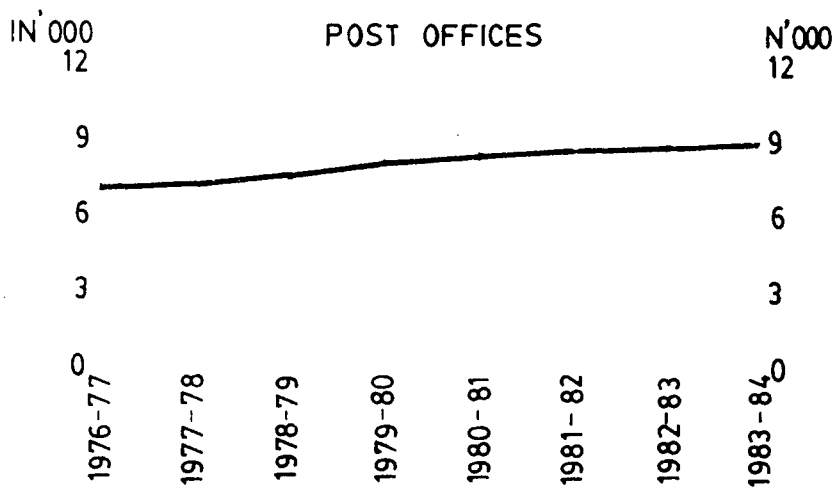


CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS - 1984

BASE : 1960=100



POSTAL STATISTICS



EMPLOYMENT

IN LAKHS

IN LAKHS

16

16

15

15

14

14

13

13

12

12

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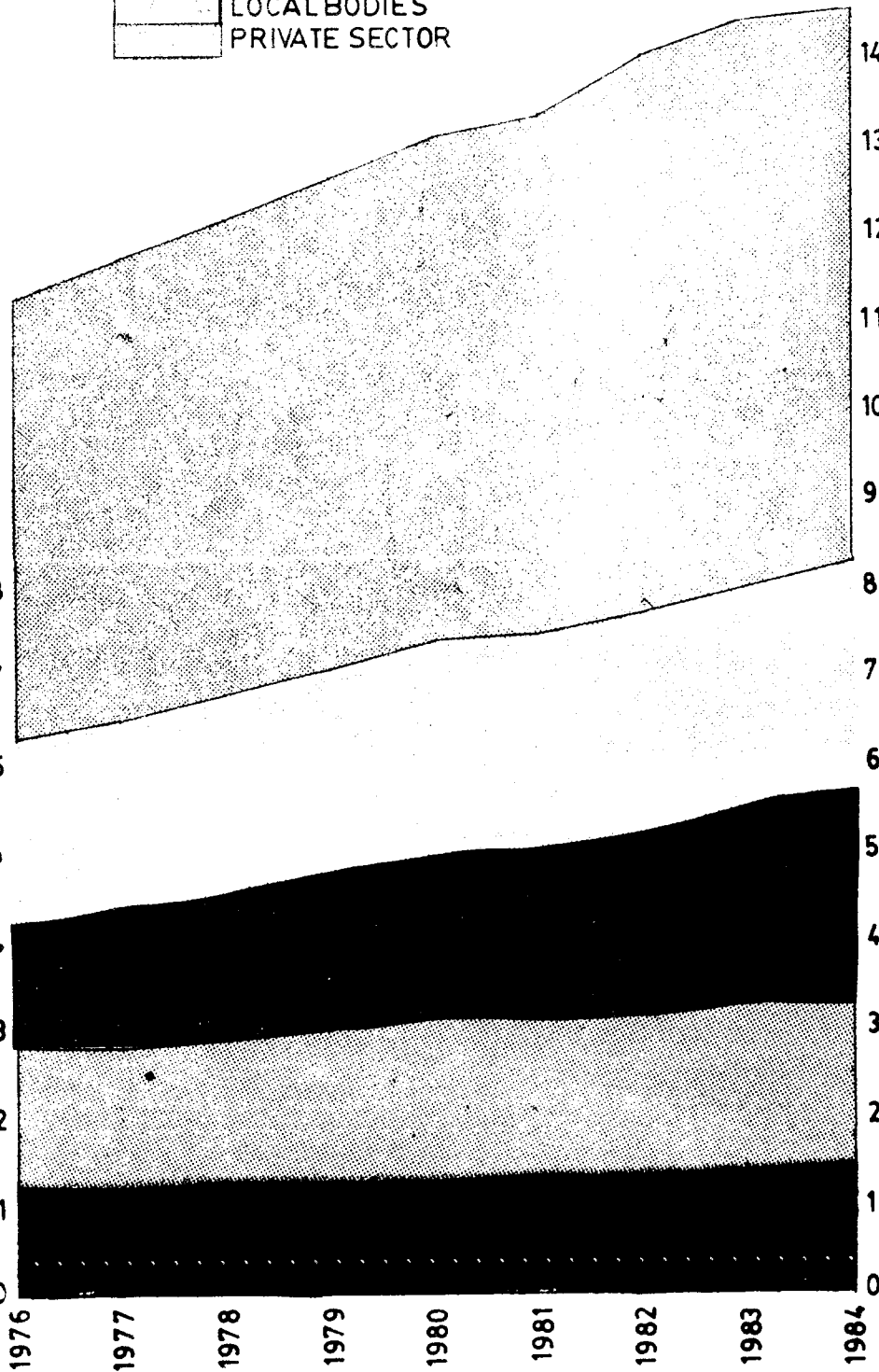
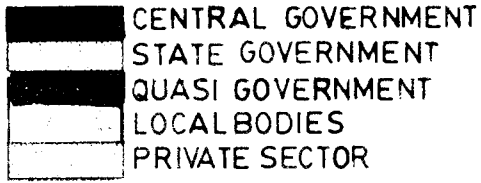
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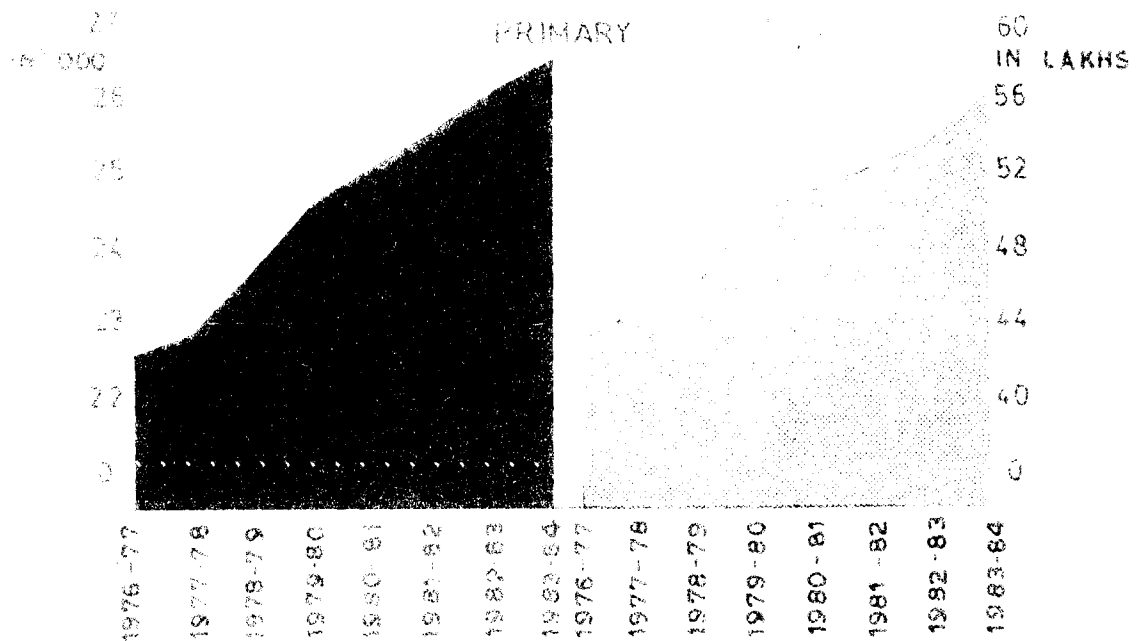
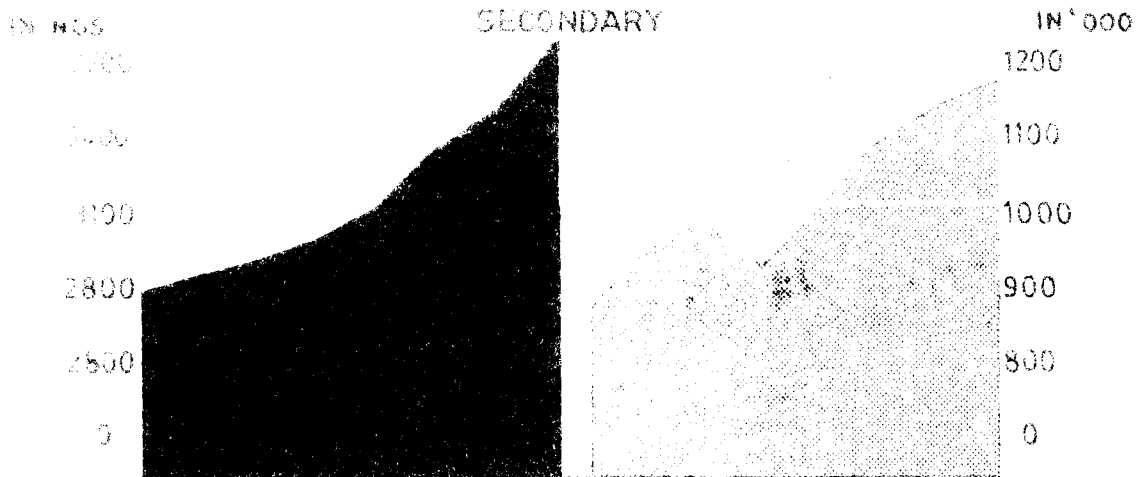
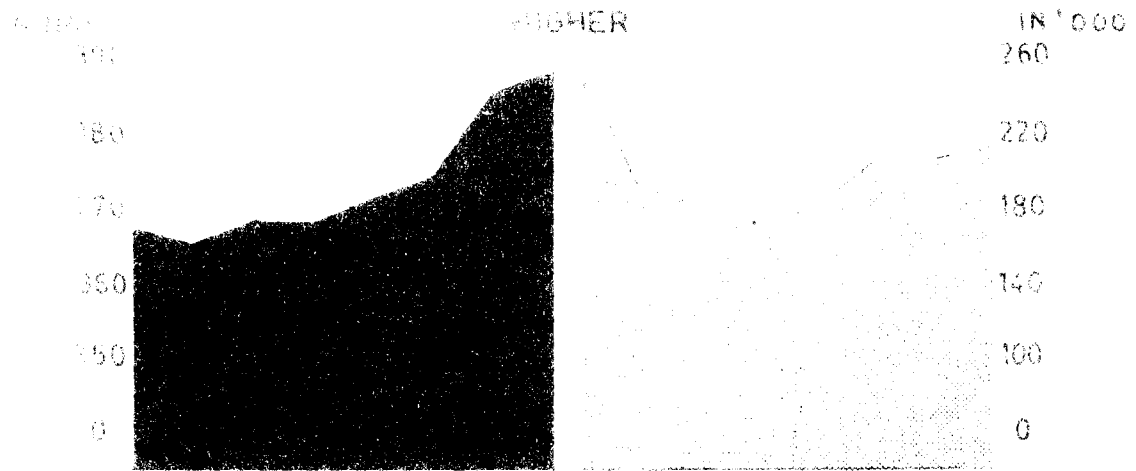
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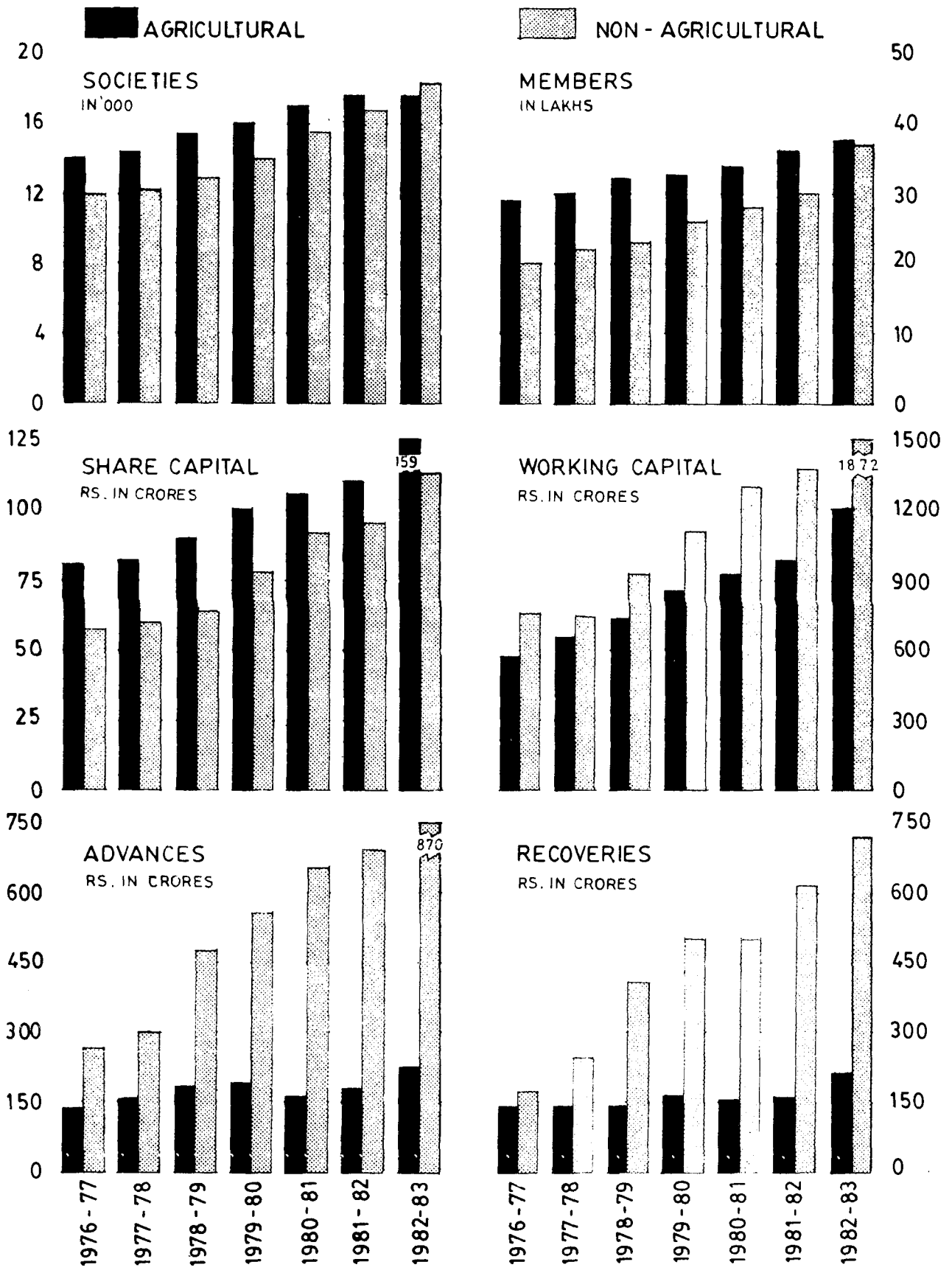
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

INSTITUTIONS

PUPILS



CO-OPERATION



1.1 COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA-1981

India/States and Union Territories	Population (in '000) 1981 Census	Density of population per sq.km.	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Growth rate 1971-1981
1	2	3	4	5
India	685185	216	933	(+) 25.00
STATES :				
Andhra Pradesh	53550	195	975	(+) 23.10
Assam+	19897	254	901	(+) 36.05
Bihar	69915	402	946	(+) 24.06
Gujarat	34086	174	942	(+) 27.67
Haryana	12923	292	870	(+) 28.75
Himachal Pradesh	4281	77	973	(+) 23.71
Jammu and Kashmir	5987	59	852	(+) 29.69
Karnataka	37136	194	963	(+) 26.75
Kerala	25454	655	1032	(+) 19.24
Madhya Pradesh	52179	118	941	(+) 25.27
Maharashtra	62784	204	937	(+) 24.54
Manipur	1421	64	971	(+) 32.46
Meghalaya	1336	60	954	(+) 32.04
Nagaland	775	47	863	(+) 50.05
Orissa	26370	169	981	(+) 20.17
Punjab	16789	333	879	(+) 23.89
Rajasthan	34262	100	919	(+) 32.97
Sikkim	316	45	835	(+) 50.77
Tamil Nadu	48408	372	977	(+) 17.50
Tripura	2053	196	946	(+) 31.92
Uttar Pradesh	110862	377	885	(+) 25.49
West Bengal	54581	615	911	(+) 23.17
UNION TERRITORIES :				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	189	23	760	(+) 63.93
Arunachal Pradesh	632	8	862	(+) 35.15
Chandigarh	452	3961	769	(+) 75.55
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104	211	974	(+) 39.78

1.1 COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION OF STATES OF INDIA-1981 (Concl'd.)

India/States and Union Territories	Population (in '000) 1981 Census	Density of Population per sq. km.	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Growth rate 1971-1981
1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	6220	4194	808	(+) 53.00
Goa, Daman and Diu	1087	285	981	(+) 26.69
L.M. and A. Islands	40	1258	975	(+) 26.53
Mizoram	494	23	919	(+) 48.55
Pondicherry	604	1229	985	(+) 28.15

+Projected figures of 1981

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

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

.2 ANNUAL AND-MID YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

(In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year				Annual estimates of Population as on 1st March		Mid-Year Annual Estimates of Population	
					Gujarat	India	Gujarat	India
1	2				3	4	5	6
1	1971	..	..	..	266	5471	268	5512
2	1972	..	..	..	272	5594	274	5635
3	1973	..	..	..	279	5718	281	5759
4	1974	..	..	..	285	5842	287	5883
5	1975	..	..	..	291	5966	293	6008
6	1976	..	..	..	298	6091	300	6133
7	1977	..	..	..	304	6216	306	6258
8	1978	..	..	..	311	6342	313	6384
9	1979	..	..	..	317	6468	320	6510
10	1980	..	..	..	324	6594	326	6636
11	1981	..	..	..	331	6720	333	6762
12	1982	..	..	..	337	6846	339	6888
13	1983	..	..	..	343	6972	345	7014
14	1984	..	..	..	350	7098	352	7140
15	1985	..	..	..	356	7224	358	7266
16	1986	..	..	..	362	7351	364	7393
17	1987	..	..	..	369	7478	371	7520
18	1988	..	..	..	375	7605	377	7648
19	1989	..	..	..	382	7732	384	7775
20	1990	..	..	..	388	7860	390	7904
21	1991	..	..	..	395	7990	397	8033

Source:—Report of the Expert Committee on population projections, Census of India 1971, Paper 1 of 1979.

1.3 SALIENT FEATURES OF POPULATION CENSUS IN GUJARAT AND INDIA

Sr. No.	Item	India/State	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Total Population (In lakhs)	Gujarat India	91 2333	98 2520	102 2512	115 2789	137 3185	163 3610	206 4391	267 5479	341 6852
2	Decennial Population growth rate in percentage.	Gujarat India	..	+7.79 +5.73	+3.79 -0.30	+12.92 +11.00	+19.25 +14.23	+18.69 +13.31	+26.88 +21.64	+29.39 +24.80	+27.67 +25.00
3	Density of Population per sq. km.	Gujarat India	46 77	50 82	52 81	59 90	70 103	83 117	105 142	136 178	174 216
4	Literacy (Percentage)	Gujarat India	7.93 5.35	9.12 5.92†	10.85 7.16†	11.98 9.50†	N. A. N. A.	21.69 19.69	30.45 @24.02	35.79 29.46	43.70 36.23
5	Sex Ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)	Gujarat India	954 972*	946 964	944 955	945 950*	941 945*	952 946	940 941	934 930	942 933

† For Undivided India.

@ Excludes Jammu and Kashmir.

* Excluding Pondicherry.

Notes—(1) Literacy data of Gujarat for the year 1901 does not include the figures of Agencies attached to British District and Vadodara City and cantonment and for the year 1911 does not include the figures of Surat Agency and Cambay State.

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

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

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

(3) Census Centenary, 1982—Pocket Book of Population Statistics.

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

**1.4 CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-
WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY-1981**

1.4 CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS

Sr. No.	State/District			Total population 1981 (In '000)	Main			
					Total Main workers (I-IX)	Cultivators(I)	Agricultural Labourers (II)	
1	2			3	4	5	6	
	Gujarat	..	..	..	34086	10984042	4114744	2488300
1	Jamnagar	..	..	..	1393	430182	182648	56928
2	Rajkot	..	..	..	2093	656602	252624	101707
3	Surendranagar	..	..	..	1034	336137	119311	86609
4	Bhavnagar	..	..	..	1879	608333	227544	147300
5	Amreli	..	..	..	1079	334808	164407	77475
6	Junagadh	..	..	..	2101	621307	270665	128674
7	Kachchh	..	..	..	1050	333450	113923	76579
8	Banaskantha	..	..	..	1668	505550	294042	93890
9	Sabarkantha	..	..	..	1502	456365	238788	99419
10	Mahesana	..	..	..	2549	742038	284853	190602
11	Gandhinagar	..	..	..	289	84711	19460	21865
12	Ahmadabad	..	..	..	3876	1161935	134160	159606
13	Kheda	..	..	..	3015	925713	373938	249377
17	Panchmahals	..	..	..	2322	771398	558832	84347
15	Vadodara	..	..	..	2558	853261	240841	265058
16	Bharuch	..	..	..	1297	482876	144180	199914
17	Surat	..	..	..	2493	988737	232479	279818
18	Valsad	..	..	..	1774	645418	233519	161036
19	Dangs	..	..	..	114	45221	28530	8096

Source :—Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

AND NON-WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY—1981

Workers		Marginal workers	Non-workers
Household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [V(a)]	Other workers III, IV, V (B) and VI to IX		
7	8	9	10
267280	4113718	1718430	21383327
11073	179533	54551	908343
15345	286726	62504	1373988
14725	115492	54534	643514
20228	213261	63044	1207963
10075	82851	67821	676468
15919	206049	97145	1382257
10468	132480	43866	672845
12639	104979	92861	1069503
10812	107346	134360	911559
18734	247849	183467	1623282
1818	41568	5618	198759
29726	838443	75336	2638523
19123	283275	141088	1948226
10982	117237	272680	1277611
13155	334207	103214	1601617
8881	129901	63132	750443
29247	447193	72034	1432440
13211	237652	118864	1009854
919	7676	12311	56132

1.5 DISTRIBUTION OF AREA, POPULATION GROWTH RATE, SEX RATIO AND DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS—1981

Sr. No.	State / District			Area in Sq. Km.	Population (in '000)	Density of population per Sq. Km.	Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	Decennial growth rate of population 1971-1981	
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	
	Gujarat	..	..	..	196024	34086	174	942	27.67
1	Jamnagar	..	..	..	14125	1393	99	949	25.35
2	Rajkot	..	..	..	11203	2093	187	947	28.88
3	Surendranagar	..	..	..	10489	1034	99	934	22.32
4	Bhavnagar	..	..	..	11155	1879	168	958	33.73
5	Amreli	..	..	..	6760	1079	160	976	27.14
6	Junagadh	..	..	..	10607	2101	198	955	26.80
7	Kachchh	..	..	..	45652	1050	23	999	23.58
8	Banaskantha	..	..	..	12703	1668	131	945	31.81
9	Sabarkantha	..	..	..	7390	1502	203	976	26.49
10	Mahesana	..	..	..	9027	2549	282	970	21.81
11	Gandhinagar	..	..	..	649	289	445	925	44.08
12	Ahmadabad	..	..	..	8707	3876	445	891	33.17
13	Kheda	..	..	..	7194	3015	419	915	22.99
14	Panchmahals	..	..	..	8866	2322	262	959	25.58
15	Vadodara	..	..	..	7794	2558	328	916	29.19
16	Bharuch	..	..	..	9038	1297	143	943	16.84
17	Surat	..	..	..	7657	2493	326	924	39.52
18	Valsad	..	..	..	5244	1774	338	982	24.17
19	Dangs	..	..	..	1764	114	64	970	20.68

Source:—(1) Census of India 1981, Final Population Totals-Gujarat, Paper 2 of 1981.
 (2) Directorate of Census operations, Gujarat State.

1.6 LITERATES IN DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT—1981

Sr. No.	State / District		Rural			Urban		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Gujarat	.. ..	.. 5735918	2765868	8501786	3819351	2574707	6394058
1	Jamnagar	.. ..	.. 188758	93741	282499	170349	111689	282038
2	Rajkot	.. ..	.. 316368	173751	490119	308507	222340	530847
3	Surendranagar	.. ..	.. 157757	62474	220231	102165	65148	167313
4	Bhavnagar	.. ..	.. 278248	117434	395682	212357	139764	352121
5	Amreli	.. ..	.. 211231	122538	333769	72192	48130	120322
6	Junagadh	.. ..	.. 353461	171107	524568	211587	138268	349855
7	Kachchh	.. ..	.. 141841	81382	223223	90076	58640	148716
8	Banaskantha	.. ..	.. 244592	66065	310657	47601	26045	73646
9	Sabarkantha	.. ..	.. 354375	155277	509652	53971	34216	88187
10	Mahesana	.. ..	.. 570839	318637	889476	179914	122039	301953
11	Gandhinagar	.. ..	.. 70048	37036	107084	24834	16914	41748
12	Ahmadabad	.. ..	.. 299069	129837	428906	1043175	701585	1744760
13	Kheda	.. ..	.. 760073	341100	1101173	223544	153759	377303
14	Panchmahals	.. ..	.. 390524	107348	497872	93015	61486	154501
15	Vadodara	.. ..	.. 410109	192057	602166	370571	263918	634489
16	Bharuch	.. ..	.. 283019	148936	431955	87338	59766	147104
17	Surat	.. ..	.. 328271	203459	531730	384296	249065	633361
18	Valsad	.. ..	.. 355190	231913	587103	143859	101935	245794
19	Dangs	.. ..	.. 22145	11776	33921	..	..	..

Source :—Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat State.

1.7 POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN GUJARAT—1981

Sr. No.	State / District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Gujarat	1641070	797227	2438297	4493612	354974	4848586
1	Jamnagar	65765	35854	101619	3102	1178	4280
2	Rajkot	97331	39702	137033	930	2909	3839
3	Surendranagar	85542	26893	112435	5480	482	5962
4	Bhavnagar	67374	32383	99757	851	1580	2431
5	Amreli	79707	13341	93048	531	237	768
6	Junagadh	137731	38864	176595	9059	1679	10738
7	Kachchh	85004	26878	111882	52894	10407	63301
8	Banaskantha	154147	15994	170141	107658	4278	111936
9	Sabarkantha	118472	10068	128540	247179	3948	251127
10	Mahesana	178055	44989	223044	2155	6274	8429
11	Gandhinagar	13306	7893	21199	422	1250	1672
12	Ahmadabad	120533	316404	436937	10026	22475	32501
13	Kheda	144356	32716	177072	34247	10431	44678
14	Panchmahals	73770	14462	88232	938590	30933	969523
15	Vadodara	93501	60188	153689	609047	39325	648372
16	Bharuch	45061	14632	59693	544971	32422	577393
17	Surat	41378	50264	91642	946347	91853	1038200
18	Valsad	39287	15702	54989	875205	93313	958518
19	Dangs	750	..	750	104918	..	104918

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

2.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AT CURRENT PRICES

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	YEAR			
			1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	Rs. in Crores	1071 (48.9)	1771 (41.4)	1864 (39.2)	1810 (36.4)
2	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	„	456 (20.8)	1026 (24.0)	1223 (25.7)	1325 (26.6)
3	Transport, communication, trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	„	380 (17.4)	840 (19.6)	950 (20.0)	1059 (21.3)
4	Banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	„	116 (5.3)	276 (6.4)	308 (6.5)	343 (6.9)
5	Public administration and other services	„	166 (7.6)	369 (8.6)	412 (8.6)	437 (8.8)
6	Total State domestic product	„	2189 (100.0)	4282 (100.0)	4757 (100.0)	4974 (100.0)
7	Per capita State domestic product	Rs.	829	1404	1520	1554

Sr No.	Industry Group	Unit	YEAR				
			1979-80	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (P)	1982-83(P)	1983-84(Q)
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	Rs. in Crores	2064 (36.3)	2333 (35.7)	2823 (36.6)	2560 (30.6)	3540 (35.0)
2	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	„	1558 (27.3)	1783 (27.3)	2023 (26.2)	2542 (30.4)	2829 (28.0)
3	Transport, communication, trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	„	1221 (21.5)	1442 (22.1)	1755 (22.7)	2028 (24.3)	2367 (23.4)
4	Banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	„	360 (6.3)	420 (6.4)	487 (6.3)	535 (6.4)	589 (5.8)
5	Public administration and other services	„	487 (8.6)	554 (8.5)	632 (8.2)	695 (8.3)	794 (7.8)
6	Total State domestic product	„	5690 (100.0)	6532 (100.0)	7720 (100.0)	8360 (100.0)	10119 (100.0)
7	Per capita State domestic product	Rs.	1735	1944	2238	2368	2795

P=Provisional, Q=Quick estimates.

Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

Source :=Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

2.2 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY GROUPS AT CONSTANT 1970-71 PRICE

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	YEAR			
			1970-71	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing, mining and quarrying.	Rs. in Crores	1071 (48.9)	1099 (42.3)	1121 (40.6)	1159 (39.7)
2	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	„	456 (20.8)	611 (23.5)	691 (25.0)	724 (24.8)
3	Transport, communication, trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	„	380 (17.4)	508 (19.6)	552 (20.0)	614 (21.0)
4	Banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	„	116 (5.3)	170 (6.5)	179 (6.5)	199 (6.8)
5	Public administration and other services	„	166 (7.6)	209 (8.1)	217 (7.9)	226 (7.7)
6	Total State domestic product	„	2189 (100.0)	2597 (100.0)	2760 (100.0)	2922 (100.0)
7	Per capita State domestic product	Rs.	829	851	882	913

Sr. No.	Industry Group	Unit	YEAR				
			1979-80	1980-81(P)	1981-82(P)	1982-83(P)	1983-84(Q)
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agriculture, forestry, logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	Rs. in Crores	1117 (38.2)	1157 (38.1)	1298 (39.6)	1057 (32.5)	1268 (35.6)
2	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	„	761 (26.0)	782 (25.7)	795 (24.2)	939 (28.9)	958 (26.9)
3	Transport, communication, trade, storage, hotels and restaurants	„	622 (21.3)	659 (21.7)	723 (22.0)	766 (23.6)	820 (23.0)
4	Banking, insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services	„	189 (6.5)	195 (6.4)	210 (6.4)	227 (7.0)	246 (6.9)
5	Public administration and other services	„	235 (8.0)	247 (8.1)	257 (7.8)	260 (8.0)	274 (7.6)
6	Total State domestic product	„	2924 (100.0)	3040 (100.0)	3283 (100.0)	3249 (100.0)	3566 (100.0)
7	Per Capita State domestic product	Rs.	892	905	952	920	985

(P)=Provisional, (Q)=Quick estimates.

Figures in brackets are percentages to total.

Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

2.3. INDEX NUMBERS OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND NET NATIONAL PRODUCT

Sr. No. 1	Year 2					Index of Net State Domestic Product 3	Index of Net National Product 4
1	1970-71	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
2	1971-72	..	..	..	..	103.1	101.4
3	1972-73	..	..	..	..	82.2	99.9
4	1973-74	..	..	..	..	100.6	105.1
5	1974-75	..	..	..	..	86.7	106.6
6	1975-76	..	..	..	..	111.4	117.0
7	1976-77	..	..	..	..	118.6	117.6
8	1977-78	..	..	..	..	126.1	128.3
9	1978-79	..	..	..	..	133.5	135.5
10	1979-80	..	..	..	..	133.6	128.0
11	1980-81 (P)	..	..	..	..	138.9	138.2
12	1981-82 (P)	..	..	..	..	150.0	145.0
13	1982-83 (P)	..	..	..	..	148.4	147.3
14	1983-84 (Q)	..	..	..	..	162.9	158.5

P = Provisional Q — Quick estimates

Source :—(1) Bureau of Economics and statistics, Gujarat state.

(2) Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

3.1 RAINFALL AND

Sr. No.	District	Name of the Centre	Normal Rainfall	Year		
				1970	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	466.1	734.8	996.3	524.8
2	Rajkot	Rajkot	594.3	1151.8	802.0	750.1
3	Surendranagar	Wadhwan	487.0	1123.4	967.3	824.8
3	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	620.1	1430.3	579.0	1044.0
4	Amreli	Amreli	515.0	929.3	433.6	527.8
6	Junagadh	Junagadh	843.7	1123.9	759.4	890.7
7	Kachchh	Bhuj	340.4	505.0	461.6	495.0
8	Banaskantha	Palanpur	750.7	738.8	1241.0	578.0
9	Sabarkantha	Himatnagar	794.2	1404.7	1330.1	1185.4
10	Mahesana	Mahesana	613.0	659.9	1701.8	1040.8
11	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	1113.9
12	Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	782.2	1245.4	1213.4	1281.8
13	Kheda	Kheda	769.5	1531.9	N. A.	1923.8
14	Panchmahals	Godhra	1026.5	1085.6	1096.7	1941.8
15	Vadodara	Vadodara	916.6	1231.8	814.4	1714.7
16	Bharuch	Bharuch	876.6	1604.0	1416.4	2466.8
17	Surat	Surat	1071.1	1627.5	1444.5	2397.9
18	Valsad	Valsad	1805.6	2405.3	2155.0	2830.4
19	Dangs	Ahwa	1779.9	2081.9	1407.2	3453.0

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

NORMAL RAINFALL

(In Millimetres)

YEAR							
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
448.4	591.8	955.8	1210.0	1369.0	884.0	855.0	665.0
722.0	553.0	1291.0	635.0	641.0	470.0	637.0	539.0
593.0	357.0	823.0	483.5	641.0	532.0	453.0	498.0
543.0	496.0	776.0	487.0	764.0	418.0	654.0	449.0
720.2	436.2	737.8	855.2	805.0	827.8	1087.6	293.5
843.4	704.6	1427.2	1653.0	1387.0	1131.0	2538.0	1215.0
310.7	342.0	840.1	535.0	598.0	145.5	257.0	306.0
1274.0	793.0	454.0	512.0	476.0	355.7	646.0	704.0
1196.8	879.2	614.7	821.8	829.0	465.0	997.0	925.0
1085.0	811.0	658.9	475.0	637.9	511.0	761.9	627.4
1133.7	443.8	516.5	377.0	618.0	472.0	519.0	845.5
1251.9	701.3	524.2	732.8	1263.8	759.4	1090.1	762.8
1134.0	1066.7	1071.3	943.0	1052.4	597.5	812.1	710.2
1343.8	988.2	754.0	955.0	1054.0	634.0	1040.0	818.0
1101.0	1074.1	847.3	1008.9	842.5	662.0	1389.4	706.7
876.3	830.0	1086.3	620.7	1131.0	501.0	1380.8	799.0
1199.4	1305.1	1504.4	1037.6	1240.1	1182.1	1966.9	1052.7
1755.4	1820.6	2177.2	1963.8	1917.2	1523.2	3047.4	1823.0
2210.8	2581.4	2594.2	2779.6	3063.8	1664.5	2914.5	2742.8

3.2 LAND UTILISATION

(In '00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Item	YEAR				
		1970-71	1975-76	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Forest (Total)	15731	18892	19735	19534	19655
2	Barren and uncultivable land	30802	25672	24839	25065	25034
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	7710	10635	10592	10638	10670
4	Culturable waste	19664	20076	20024	19862	19856
5	Permanent pasture and other grazing land ..	9485	8531	8492	8481	8483
6	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and other groves not included in net area sown.	137	42	40	40	41
7	Current fallows	3492	4062	4898	5264	5394
8	Other fallows	4014	3779	3803	3556	3322
9	Net area sown	97130	96474	95707	95724	95765
10	Total reporting area	188165	188163	188130	188164	188220
11	Gross Cropped area	104919	105494	105089	106550	107459
12	Area under food-crops.. ..	57862	55904	51711	53263	54871
13	Area under non-food crops	47057	49590	53378	53287	52588

Source:—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

3.3 AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In '000 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Crop	YEAR									
		1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Rice ..	511	464	512	529	550	575	499	476	540	
2	Wheat ..	647	604	560	552	643	617	704	647	741	
3	Jowar ..	1305	1236	1098	1083	1097	1092	938	984	948	
4	Bajri ..	2111	1845	1383	1454	1432	1502	1433	1395	1437	
5	Total cereals ..	5087	4735	4094	4166	4263	4324	4081	3990	4152	
6	Tur ..	92	128	142	196	238	287	228	262	300	
7	Gram ..	74	86	70	66	69	70	88	157	122	
8	Total pulses ..	496	594	590	668	713	794	662	725	802	
9	Total foodgrains ..	5583	5329	4684	4834	4976	5118	4743	4715	4954	
10	Cotton ..	1745	1859	1970	1822	1717	1566	1531	1496	1399	
11	Groundnut ..	1778	1775	2052	2085	2108	2179	2208	2058	2150	
12	Tobacco ..	81	91	126	122	125	131	113	111	108	

*Based on final forecasts

Source.—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

3.4 PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Crop	YEAR								
		1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rice ..	631	597	724	613	516	681	737	489	754
2	Wheat ..	974	983	962	1053	1163	1276	1407	1352	1626
3	Jowar ..	601	610	558	623	637	687	565	488	582
4	Bajri ..	1799	1282	967	1448	1366	1227	1473	1178	1607
5	Total cereals ..	4643	4238	3541	4179	3977	4438	4739	3923	5184
6	Tur ..	45	48	61	96	137	233	180	195	205
7	Gram ..	55	57	42	65	32	54	70	121	117
8	Total pulses ..	201	208	292	362	372	520	350	473	559
9	Total food grains ..	4844	4446	3833	4541	4349	4958	5089	4396	5743
10	Cotton ** ..	1904	1758	2037	2145	1797	1738	2095	1547	1445
11	Groundnut ..	1869	2190	1859	1614	1856	1616	2199	1313	1810
12	Tobacco ..	103	142	192	240	181	191	209	197	187

*Based on final forecasts.

**In '000 bales of 170 kg. each.

Source:—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

3.5 PER HECTARE YIELDS OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

(In Kgs.)

Sr. No.	Crop	YEAR								
		1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*	1982-83*	1983-84*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rice	1234	1286	1413	1158	938	1185	1476	1027	1396
2	Wheat	1504	1627	1718	1906	1810	2069	2000	2091	2194
3	Jowar	461	493	509	576	581	629	602	496	614
4	Bajri	868	695	700	996	954	817	1028	845	1119
5	Total cereals	913	895	865	1003	933	1026	1161	983	1248
6	Tur	492	414	427	514	577	810	790	745	685
7	Gram	743	666	611	975	460	763	797	768	961
8	Total pulses..	407	349	495	541	521	655	528	651	697
9	Total foodgrains	868	834	818	939	874	969	1073	932	1159
10	Cotton	186	161	176	200	178	189	233	176	176
11	Groundnut	1054	1236	906	774	880	741	996	638	842
12	Tobacco	1281	1569	1527	1967	1447	1460	1853	1783	1725

*Based on final forecasts.

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State

3.6 INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA UNDER

Sr. No.	Name of Crops	YEAR				
		1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	108.7	109.3	104.2	94.5	96.2
2	Wheat	72.6	104.5	131.4	122.5	122.1
3	Jowar	97.4	95.7	96.7	91.6	82.0
4	Bajri	75.0	86.3	110.4	96.5	74.0
5	Maize	83.6	94.4	99.2	117.0	114.4
6	Ragi	124.6	106.4	86.8	89.3	93.5
7	Kodra	94.4	92.2	89.8	99.4	99.9
8	Barley	66.7	45.8	98.6	226.4	179.2
9	Total cereals	86.1	93.7	106.3	98.9	87.0
10	Gram	104.8	63.6	135.1	155.6	155.1
11	Tur	90.3	100.4	98.0	135.5	138.3
12	Total pulses	108.6	90.1	105.3	126.2	130.3
13	Total foodgrains	88.1	93.4	106.2	101.3	90.8
14	Sugarcane	65.1	99.8	97.6	121.2	155.0
15	Chillies	144.8	107.0	114.3	97.0	113.3
16	Potatoes	48.4	67.4	93.5	209.7	141.9
17	Total food crops	88.1	93.5	106.1	101.5	91.5
18	Groundnut	108.6	113.2	97.4	97.2	113.8
19	Castor	119.9	102.3	106.4	173.1	241.5
20	Sesamum	85.3	97.4	109.9	102.7	101.3
21	Rape and Mustard	97.9	88.1	134.5	275.0	262.5
22	Total Oilseeds	107.3	111.2	99.1	102.5	118.7
23	Cotton	106.5	103.4	103.1	109.8	109.6
24	Tobacco	100.1	89.1	87.2	98.1	134.6
25	Total non food crops	106.8	107.3	100.6	105.6	115.1
26	All Crops	95.9	99.2	103.8	103.2	101.4

Source — Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN GUJARAT STATE

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

YEAR						
1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(P)	1982-83(P)	1983-84(P)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
104.4	107.8	112.1	117.2	101.7	97.0	110.1
113.6	112.1	130.4	125.1	142.8	131.0	150.4
81.4	80.2	83.1	80.9	69.5	72.9	70.2
72.3	76.2	74.9	78.5	74.9	72.9	75.1
108.6	112.5	116.6	117.7	117.3	115.1	119.7
94.4	93.0	85.9	86.2	76.8	77.4	72.9
94.8	85.9	77.7	75.9	64.5	60.0	56.6
197.2	195.8	179.2	168.1	88.9	91.7	94.4
85.5	87.0	89.0	90.3	85.2	83.3	86.7
126.6	120.6	125.7	127.7	159.1	285.5	221.7
150.8	208.9	252.7	305.1	242.6	278.0	318.5
125.3	141.9	151.4	168.5	140.5	154.0	170.3
89.1	91.9	94.6	97.3	90.2	89.7	94.2
205.0	209.0	204.9	246.9	212.0	239.4	258.0
113.8	112.2	110.1	109.1	70.8	76.6	81.8
177.4	171.0	235.5	274.2	351.6	367.7	341.9
90.1	92.9	95.6	98.6	91.2	90.9	95.5
112.4	114.3	115.5	119.4	121.0	112.8	117.8
261.1	272.2	329.5	233.9	323.2	341.0	373.1
87.7	85.1	86.4	97.6	84.7	103.0	102.1
285.4	313.3	372.2	451.6	476.7	455.0	460.9
118.1	119.7	124.2	129.9	121.8	124.6	130.0
116.4	107.7	101.4	92.5	90.4	88.4	82.7
135.8	131.6	135.6	141.3	122.2	119.6	117.1
118.3	115.0	144.4	113.7	112.6	108.4	108.7
101.7	102.2	103.5	104.9	100.1	98.2	101.1

3.7 INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL

Sr. No.	Name of crops	Weight	YEAR			
			1960-61	1965-66	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	7.32	68.8	60.2	140.7	133.2
2	Wheat	9.66	43.5	88.7	157.4	138.3
3	Jowar	4.87	58.6	89.5	161.3	170.2
4	Bajri	15.01	42.8	69.7	114.5	101.1
5	Maize	3.01	112.4	94.6	229.0	97.9
6	Ragi	0.52	143.8	119.8	122.1	95.6
7	Kodra	0.79	112.2	48.9	145.3	103.2
8	Barley	0.04	70.4	55.1	266.9	398.8
9	Total cereals	41.93	57.3	76.7	142.9	123.0
10	Gram	0.46	66.9	45.2	199.9	187.3
11	Tur	0.77	87.9	94.9	112.5	220.5
12	Total pulses	2.61	107.8	85.2	199.2	215.3
13	Total foodgrains	44.54	60.3	77.2	146.2	128.4
14	Sugarcane	4.14	58.4	104.0	103.4	232.2
15	Chillies	0.82	147.7	103.8	86.9	159.2
16	Potatoes	0.32	16.1	37.6	354.6	398.0
17	Total food crops	49.82	61.3	79.6	142.9	139.3
18	Groundnut	21.14	109.9	85.5	198.3	187.8
19	Castor	0.44	77.5	72.1	372.6	657.3
20	Sesamum	0.89	56.4	73.0	158.0	109.9
21	Rape and Mustard	0.40	75.0	99.8	248.6	588.7
22	Total Oilseeds	22.87	106.6	85.0	201.1	200.8
23	Cotton	23.75	100.9	90.9	110.0	110.6
24	Tobacco	3.56	65.3	76.3	143.1	209.0
25	Total non-food crops	50.18	101.0	87.2	153.8	158.7
26	All Crops	100.00	81.2	83.4	148.4	149.0

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

PRODUCTION IN GUJARAT STATE

(Base : Triennium Ending 1969—70=100)

YEAR						
1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(P)	1982-83(P)	1983-84(P)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
170.7	144.5	121.7	160.6	173.7	115.3	177.8
154.1	168.7	186.4	204.4	225.5	216.7	260.5
147.8	165.0	168.7	181.7	149.3	129.1	154.0
86.4	129.3	122.0	109.6	131.6	105.2	143.6
55.4	103.1	57.9	165.4	163.9	126.6	196.7
98.4	103.7	92.6	81.1	112.2	99.5	113.1
121.2	118.0	52.8	84.3	71.3	29.6	70.5
532.7	578.6	627.6	459.2	101.0	394.9	296.9
122.8	142.3	135.9	151.9	162.9	134.8	178.2
148.5	227.6	110.3	188.3	244.3	422.8	411.0
141.7	225.2	320.6	543.9	421.6	455.1	480.0
185.7	231.1	239.8	338.2	229.3	307.1	361.0
126.5	147.5	142.0	162.9	166.8	145.0	189.0
303.8	337.4	279.0	354.8	225.6	300.7	347.9
140.0	140.8	144.6	167.7	71.5	100.8	112.3
452.3	407.5	601.4	620.2	700.3	830.2	860.6
143.6	164.5	156.4	181.9	173.2	161.6	205.2
168.4	146.1	168.0	146.3	199.1	118.9	163.9
753.2	892.7	874.6	772.7	892.3	1020.5	1273.9
84.0	111.2	132.4	118.5	133.4	104.9	153.0
666.8	757.2	986.4	1166.3	1985.0	1342.4	149.9
185.1	169.2	194.5	175.1	241.1	157.1	208.2
128.7	134.8	114.5	118.8	133.7	99.3	93.4
193.1	241.3	182.7	192.2	211.0	198.5	188.2
156.2	158.2	155.8	149.7	188.1	132.7	152.4
151.3	161.3	156.1	165.7	180.8	147.1	178.8

3.8 INDEX NUMBERS OF YIELDS OF

Sr. No.	Name of crop	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	
		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Rice	63.2	55.0	142.7	148.9	138.5	
2	Wheat	59.6	84.5	118.7	128.5	113.3	
3	Jowar	60.2	93.5	164.5	176.1	207.6	
4	Bajri	106.5	121.2	145.6	118.7	136.6	
5	Maize	134.3	100.2	179.7	195.7	85.6	
6	Ragi	115.6	112.7	139.4	136.7	102.2	
7	Kodra	118.9	53.0	137.2	146.2	103.3	
8	Barely	106.5	121.2	136.6	117.9	222.3	
9	Total cereals	66.5	81.9	147.2	144.5	141.4	
10	Gram	65.2	72.7	143.3	128.5	120.8	
11	Tur	97.6	94.7	108.4	83.0	159.4	
12	Total pulses.. ..	99.3	94.6	121.7	157.8	165.2	
13	Total foodgrains	68.4	82.7	145.8	144.3	141.4	
14	Sugarcane	89.8	104.4	104.8	85.3	149.8	
15	Chillies	102.3	97.3	106.3	89.6	140.5	
16	Potatoes	30.6	51.2	214.9	169.1	280.5	
17	Total food crops	69.6	85.1	141.6	140.8	152.2	
18	Groundnut	101.2	75.6	173.7	204.0	165.0	
19	Castor	63.9	69.5	247.8	215.3	272.2	
20	Sesamum	66.4	75.5	169.7	153.8	108.5	
21	Rape and Mustard	76.9	113.7	109.7	90.4	224.2	
22	Total Oil seeds	99.3	76.4	172.9	196.2	169.2	
23	Cotton	94.7	87.9	115.4	100.2	100.9	
24	Tobacco	65.2	85.7	119.3	145.9	155.3	
25	Total non-food crops	94.6	81.3	141.0	145.6	137.9	
26	All Crops	84.7	84.1	140.7	143.8	146.9	

Source:—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

CROPS IN GUJARAT STATE

(Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82(P)	1982-83(P)	1983-84(P)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
163.3	133.8	108.4	136.9	170.6	118.7	161.3
135.0	149.8	142.2	162.6	157.2	164.3	172.4
182.0	206.0	207.7	224.9	215.3	177.4	219.5
120.1	170.8	163.6	140.1	176.3	144.9	191.9
50.9	91.5	49.6	100.3	139.6	109.9	164.2
104.7	112.1	108.4	94.2	146.4	128.6	155.7
127.1	136.6	67.6	110.6	109.9	49.0	123.8
272.10	294.2	351.4	274.9	114.8	437.7	318.9
139.7	162.0	150.7	165.8	187.6	158.8	201.6
121.4	191.7	90.6	150.3	157.0	151.3	189.3
104.7	126.0	141.4	168.5	193.6	182.6	167.9
151.1	165.1	159.0	199.9	161.1	1	212.7
138.1	158.5	147.6	163.6	181.1	157.3	195.7
148.6	161.8	136.5	144.0	206.4	125.9	135.1
124.7	128.9	134.2	157.2	102.9	134.5	140.1
240.2	217.7	238.4	206.6	184.3	208.8	239.0
153.4	173.2	160.4	179.3	189.2	174.3	210.9
149.8	128.0	145.5	122.5	164.2	105.5	139.3
291.8	332.3	269.2	234.1	279.4	303.0	345.5
96.7	131.9	153.9	122.0	158.5	102.5	150.6
250.0	258.5	283.8	276.7	445.6	315.9	348.5
156.6	139.6	154.4	131.9	179.4	122.3	156.1
110.8	125.3	113.0	120.9	148.1	112.3	113.0
142.2	183.1	134.7	135.9	169.7	166.0	160.6
138.6	126.1	142.1	120.6	158.5	133.3	148.6
48.4	156.9	151.6	159.0	180.9	152.3	184.4

3.9 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOURCE

(In '00 Hectares)

S. No.	Source	YEAR					
		1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Government canals*	2358	2844	3268	3257	3451	3668
2	Private canals	6	..	..	..	..	..
3	Wellst.	10831	11900	13458	14109	15395	15884
4	Tanks	372	252	330	349	394	409
5	Other sources	141	148	93	97	86	65
6	Total net area irrigated	13708	15144	17149	17812	19326	20026
7	Gross area irrigated	14939	17091	19358	20204	22114	23344

*Including Panchayat Canals.

†Including Tubewells.

Source:—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

3.10 AREA IRRIGATED BY SOME IMPORTANT CROPS

(In '00 Hectares)

Sr. No.	Crop	YEAR					
		1970-71	1975-76	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice	1650	1488	1654	1795	1864	2001
2	Wheat	4138	3882	3978	4030	4795	4741
3	Jowar	383	336	256	284	426	335
4	Bajri	693	1013	1044	1075	1202	1408
5	All food crops	9405	9555	10349	10901	12125	12656
6	Cotton	3552	4487	5225	5092	4889	4435
7	Groundnut	219	273	472	679	1115	1853
8	Tobacco	376	566	702	745	767	798
9	All non-food crops	5534	7536	9009	9303	9989	10688
10	Gross area irrigated	14939	17091	19358	20204	22114	23344

Source:—Directorate of Agriculture, Gujarat State.

3.11 LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	YEAR				
			1961	1966	1972	1977	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Livestock :</i>							
1	Cattle Females over 3 years	.. In '000	1838	1780	1812	1697	1958
2	Buffaloes—Females over 3 years	.. „	1702	1820	2047	2093	2558
3	Sheep and Goats	.. .. „	3705	4423	4932	4676	5657
4	Total Livestock	.. .. „	13454	14338	15098	14406	18440
5	Total Poultry	.. .. „	2048	2324	2736	3426	3572
<i>B. Implements :—</i>							
1 Ploughs :							
	(a) Wooden	.. .. In '00	14596	14410	14888	13754	13102
	(b) Iron	.. .. „	1059	1445	2150	2401	4640
	(c) Total	.. .. „	15655	15855	17038	16155	17742
2	Carts	.. .. „	7088	7330	8176	7583	7589
3	Oil engines with pumps for irrigation	.. „	450	1124	3711	4221	3920
4	Electric pumps for irrigation	.. .. „	62	147	484	794	1722
5 Tractors :							
	(a) Government	.. .. „	2	2	11*	11*	N.A.
	(b) Private	.. .. „	18	30	84*	135*	N.A.
	(c) Total	.. .. „	20	32	95*	146*	281

*Including Crawler tractors.

Source:—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

3.12 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING COMMITTEES BY DISTRICTS (1983-84)

Sr. No.	District	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees	Sr. No.	District	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees
1	2	3	1	2	3
1	Jamnagar	1 Kalavad 2 Jam-Khambhalia 3 Dhrol 4 Jam-Jodhpur 5 Bhanvad 6 Jamnagar 7 Jodiya	8	Banaskantha	1 Deesa 2 Bhabhar-Deodar 3 Palanpur 4 Dhanera 5 Radhanpur 6 Thara 7 Tharad 8 Varahi 9 Wav
2	Rajkot	1 Wankaner 2 Morvi 3 Gondal 4 Rajkot 5 Jasdan 6 Dhoraji 7 Upleta 8 Jetpur	9	Sabarkantha	1 Talod 2 Dhansura 3 Himatnagar 4 Khedbrahma 5 Idar 6 Bayad 7 Malpur 8 Meghraj 9 Bhiloda
3	Surendranagar	1 Dhrangadhra 2 Chotila 3 Dasada 4 Wadhwan 5 Chuda 6 Halvad 7 Limdi 8 Lakhtar 9 Sayla	10	Mahesana	1 Patan 2 Unjha 3 Vijapur 4 Harij 5 Visnagar 6 Kadi 7 Sidhpur 8 Chanasma 9 Kalol 10 Mahesana 11 Vadnagar 12 Sami
4	Bhavnagar	1 Savarkundla 2 Mahuva 3 Palitana 4 Botad 5 Gadhada 6 Talaja 7 Bhavnagar (Cereals and Pulses) 8 Bhavnagar (Vegetables) 9 Umralla 10 Gariyadhar	11	Gandhinagar	1 Gandhinagar
5	Amreli	1 Amreli 2 Damnagar 3 Kodinar 4 Dhari 5 Rajula 6 Lathi 7 Lilia 8 Bagasara 9 Babra	12	Ahmadabad	1 Ahmadabad (Vegetables) 2 Ahmadabad (Cattle) 3 Bavla 4 Viramgam 5 Sanand 6 Dehgam 7 Dhandhuka
6	Junagadh	1 Una 2 Manavadar 3 Junagadh 4 Veraval 5 Porbandar 6 Malia-Hatina	13	Kheda	1 Nadiad 2 Umreth 3 Thasra 4 Kapadwanj 5 Mahemadabad 6 Matar 7 Cambay 8 Borsad 9 Anand (Food) 10 Balasinor 11 Petlad
7	Kachchh	1 Bhuj 2 Mandvi 3 Anjar 4 Bhachau 5 Rapar 6 Nakhatrana			

3.12 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING COMMITTEES BY DISTRICTS—(concl'd.)
(1983-84)

Sr. No.	District	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees	Sr. No.	District	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees
1	2	3	1	2	3
14	Panchmahals	1 Dohad	17	Surat	1 Surat
		2 Jhaiod			2 Vyara
		3 Godhra			3 Mahuva
		4 Derol			4 Nizar
		5 Santrampur			5 Kosamba
		6 Lunawada			6 Mandvi
		7 Devgadbaria			7 Valod
		8 Halol			8 Songadh
		9 Limkheda			9 Uchchhal
15	Vadodara	1 Vadodara	18	Valsad	10 Bardoli
		2 Bodeli			1 Vansada
		3 Dabhoi			2 Bilimora
		4 Savli			3 Chikhli
		5 Padra			4 Dharampur
		6 Karjar			5 Pardi
		7 Nasvadi			6 Valsad
		8 Chhota-Udepur			7 Navsari
16	Bharuch	1 Bharuch	19	Dangs	8 Umargaon
		2 Jambusar			
		3 Ankleshwar			
		4 Jhagadia			
		5 Rajpipla			
		6 Valia			
		7 Selamba			
		8 Dediapada			
			20	State level	1 Gujarat State Tobacco Market Committee, Anand.

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

4.1 INSTALLED CAPACITY, GENERATION AND SALES OF ELECTRICITY

Sr. No.	Year	Installed plant capacity as at the end of the period MW	Electricity generated during the year (In lakh KWH)	Sales of electricity by uses during the year (In lakh KWH)					
				Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	1970-71	..	907	41762	2432	1082	24011	5693	33218
2	1975-76	..	1361	55876	4153	1712	33478	10778	50121
3	1976-77	..	1595	63613	4667	2217	35554	12564	55002
4	1977-78	...	1711	71343	5198	2550	39228	13813	60789
5	1978-79	...	2216	79906	5758	2866	44863	15028	68515
6	1979-80	..	2212	88520	6269	2814	47273	16704	73060
7	1980-81	..	2197	93633	6746	2843	48400	17666	75655
8	1981-82	..	2407	102074	7482	3192	52805	17578	81057
9	1982-83 (P)	..	2576	107746	8578	3414	53845	18443	84280
10	1983-84 (P)	...	2786	119984	9342	3861	60702	18970	92875

From 1973-74 the share of nuclear generation and installed capacity of Tarapore Station has not been included being a Central Government Project.

Source:—Central Electricity Authority, Government of India, New Delhi.

4.2 NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED IN GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the Year	Number of villages					
		G.E. Board	Licensee	Total			
1	2	3	4	5			
1	1970	..	..	..	3430	136	3566
2	1975	...	..	...	5893	131	6024
3	1976	...	---	---	6170	137	6307
4	1977	..	---	---	6971	137	7108
5	1978	---	...	---	7984	137	8121
6	1979	---	---	---	9320	144	9464
7	1980	---	---	---	10723	144	10867
8	1981	---	..	---	12371	144	12515
9	1982	---	...	...	13285	144	13429
10	1983	..	---	...	13965	65	14030
11	1984	...	...	..	14865	65	14930
12	1985	..	---	---	16070	65	16135

Source :—Gujarat Electricity Board,

5.1 VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

Sr. No.	Year	Value (Rs. in lakhs)			
		Oil and Natural Gas	Major Minerals	Minor Minerals	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970	3963	234	214	4411
2	1975	11582	608	662	12852
3	1976	11713	562	578	12853
4	1977	12029	734	685	13448
5	1978	13519	843	718	15080
6	1979	12367	1083	716	14166
7	1980	12216	1216	882	14314
8	1981	26161	1534	956	28651
9	1982	37417	2026	1018	40461
10	1983 (P)	47462	2414	1041	50917

Source .— (1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

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

5.2 PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT MINERALS

Sr. No.	Name	Production (In Tonnes)						
		1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (P)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agate	743	1555	2893	1686	1601	1317	541
2	Bentonite (In '00)	492	638	1181	1221	1089	1092	675
3	Bauxite (In '00)	2445	1271	2531	2790	3721	4922	5200
4	Calcite	6581	5159	2152	1700	670	323	612
5	China Clay—							
	5.1 Crude	1942	1805	11394	8769	9668	8351	10557
	5.2 Refined	11460	8581	13434	12512	12853	13552	10335
6	Dolomite	61507	169403	237503	200449	263807	260042	279232
7	Feldspar	43	270	29	4	5	2	3
8	Fire Clay	109567	197781	247315	282586	272763	264058	239717
9	Fluorite—							
	9.1 Crude	53781	37160	83204	78456	105564	115586	105886
	9.2 Graded	1900	29	563	603	485	539	348
10	Gypsum	1457	549	1402	794	826	6371	607
11	Limestone (In '000)	2090	2243	2624	2804	2669	2803	3574
12	Manganese ore	3008	4492	2309	1364	720	1660	
13	Ochre	384	131	720	350	223	153	440
14	Quartz and Silica	54165	80517	191030	189288	197868	208108	204459
15	Steatite	350	134	994				
16	Oil (In '000)	3450	4093	3869	3812	3544	3136	3469
17	Natural Gas*	316	632	646	695	648	659	665
18	Lignite (In'000)	21	214	265	395	510	646	
19	Calcareous sand and sea sand (In '000)	996	902	780	772	679	670	630

*Million cubic metres.

Source ;—(1) Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur.

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

6.1 PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES

Sr. No.	Industry	Unit	YEAR						
			1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cotton textile (Mill Sector)—								
	1.1 Yarn ..	Lakh Kgs.	1594	1781	1728	1521	1915	1452	1308
	1.2 Cloth ..	Lakh Mts.	12903	12801	10817	10347	13175	8205	6355
2	Caustic soda ..	'00 Tonnes	340	406	937	913	1018	974	1022
3	Salt	„	33421	39660	41609	53457	38485	38642	84259
4	Vegetable oil products (Vanaspati)	„	463	443	655	678	595	647	583
5	Sulphuric acid ..	„	1449	2101	3725	2244	2766	2608	2901
6	Superphosphate*	„	76	92	1293	1156	122	689	890
7	Refractories ..	„	156	105	128	139	87	109	92
8	Sanitary wares ..	„	35	46	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Stone wares—								
	9.1 Pipes ..	„	30	11	32	N.A.	10	24	15
	9.2 Other Kinds ..	„	27	59	17	N.A.	13	25	13
10	Cement	'000 Tonnes	1782	1662	1832	1711	1739	1794	1421
11	Flour milling and grinding	„	39	22	84	N.A.	33	28	24
12	Power driven pumps ..	'000 No.	71	75	57	73	18	59	65
13	Bicycle spare parts ..	'000 Rs.	2731	7025	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

*Production relates to P₂ O₅ contents throughout.

Note :—From 1975 the figures are provisional.

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

(2) Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

6.2 NUMBER OF WORKING FACTORIES AND WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY THEREIN

Year					Number of Working factories	Average number of workers employed daily in working factories
1					2	3
1970	..	..	..	..	5544	437554
1975	..	..	..	..	8040	527225
1976	..	..	..	..	8861	540587
1977	..	..	..	..	9508	565110
1978	..	..	..	..	9836	588594
1979	..	..	..	..	10611	639104
1980	..	..	..	..	10674	635684
1981	..	..	..	..	11438	668033
1982	..	..	..	..	12295	694628
1983	..	..	..	..	12586	689269

Source :—Chief Inspector of Factories, Gujarat State.

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

Sr. No.	Industry group	No. of working factories		Average No. of workers employed daily in working factories	
		At the end of 1982	At the end of 1983	At the end of 1982	At the end of 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food products	1134	1115	70921	65043
2	Beverages tobacco and tobacco products ..	275	258	8994	7364
3	Cotton textiles	1338	1357	258632	244289
4	Wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles ..	693	692	41483	38048
5	Jute, hemp and mesta textiles	4	4	39	61
6	Textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	216	204	9932	10247
7	Wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	727	722	9209	7671
8	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	434	457	15488	17634
9	Leather and fur products (except repair) ..	43	47	778	786
10	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products ..	539	570	17784	17070
11	Chemical and chemical products(except products of petroleum and coal)	1302	1334	63651	63261
12	Non-metallic mineral products	1258	1351	50791	62275
13	Basic metal and alloys industries	704	757	22434	23968
14	Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	1033	1076	26052	28148
15	Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	1235	1274	43144	44694
16	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts	372	406	14530	14934
17	Transport equipments and parts	122	133	9059	9839
18	Other manufacturing industries	424	392	7942	8247
19	Electricity	89	88	6030	7375
20	Gas and steam	5	6	87	124
21	Water works and supply	16	16	461	534
22	Activities allied to construction	1	1	277	20

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

Sr. * No.	Industry group	No. of working factories		Average No. of workers employed daily in working factories	
		At the end of 1982	At the end of 1983	At the end of 1982	At the end of 1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Wholesale trade in fuel, light, chemicals, perfumery, ceramics and glass	2	2	26	39
24	Wholesale trade in wood, paper, other fabrics and skin and inedible oils	1	1	23	67
25	Retail trade in others	1	1	17	15
26	Land transport	4	4	192	166
27	Water transport	1	1	14	12
28	Services incidental to transport	4	4	134	137
29	Storage and warehousing	11	11	171	120
30	Real estate and Business services .. .. .	..	1	..	66
31	Public administration and defence services	2	1	45	27
32	Sanitary services	7	7	290	271
33	Education, scientific and research services	5	4	182	62
34	Community Services	1	1	19	24
35	Recreational and cultural services	1	1	27	8
36	Personal services	6	5	40	37
37	Repair services	265	273	15095	15888
38	Services not elsewhere classified	9	9	338	
39	Activities not adequately defined	11	..	297	..
	Total ..	12295	12586	694628	689269

Source :— Chief Inspector of Factories, Gujarat State.
(Bk) H-50—23

6.4 DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING FACTORIES

Sr No.	Strength of workers (Average daily Employment)	1970		1975	
		No. of working factories	Total No. of workers employed daily	No. of working factories	Total No. of workers employed daily
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Less than 10	633	4340	1339	8791
2	10—19	1583	21891	1856	25519
3	20—49	1284	40525	1598	48793
4	50—99	451	31474	500	34844
5	100—499	476	96219	471	95746
6	500—999	41	28584	57	39257
7	1000—4999	91	169946	103	194645
8	5000 and above	1	7352	1	7744
	Total ..	4560	400331	5925	455339

Note :— Includes only reporting factories and hence these figures will not tally with the figures of Statement 6.2 and 6.3.

Source :—Chief Inspector of Factories, Gujarat State.

ACCORDING TO WORKING STRENGTH

1980		1981		1982		1983	
No. of working Factories	Total No. of workers employed daily	No. of working factories	Total No. of workers employed daily	No. of working factories	Total No. of workers employed daily	No. of working factories	Total No. of workers employed daily
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1531	9955	1651	10594	1844	11743	1862	11826
2104	28857	2142	29331	2304	31524	2232	30475
1802	54299	1746	52673	1858	55948	1840	55554
580	40549	615	43541	609	42270	584	40545
581	117653	576	121470	642	132756	579	118542
64	44624	68	47847	65	46924	66	46482
109	211769	118	225695	99	189182	89	177733
3	18617	3	19201	4	23930	4	25411
6774	526323	6919	550352	7425	534277	7256	506568

6.5 NUMBER OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS REGISTERED IN GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	District	1970	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Gujarat	2368	2686	3713	4809	5547	5531	5313	6553
1	Jamnagar	78	71	339	205	228	180	151	242
2	Rajkot	329	351	397	635	640	593	762	786
3	Surendranagar	35	124	167	185	185	171	117	118
4	Bhavnagar	125	149	164	263	263	245	248	205
5	Amreli	23	9	37	86	104	99	139	93
6	Junagadh	64	80	98	147	161	125	123	169
7	Kachchh	31	34	157	84	131	116	97	85
8	Banaskantha	53	49	44	50	61	71	84	121
9	Sabarkantha	49	62	91	108	114	103	79	129
10	Mahesana	132	93	199	356	206	355	215	256
11	Gandhinagar .. ..	..	2	7	16	39	35	58	69
12	Ahmadabad	645	640	828	987	1263	1281	1535	2126
13	Kheda	212	132	188	209	319	278	240	225
14	Panchmahals	62	48	68	68	79	106	96	95
15	Vadodara	134	224	234	313	318	344	324	476
16	Bharuch	25	55	109	131	144	262	161	239
17	Surat	263	414	383	647	898	822	578	632
18	Valsad	108	149	203	319	393	345	306	487
19	Dangs .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Source :—Commissioner of Industries, Gujarat State.

6.6 WORKING OF THE GUJARAT STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION—LOANS TO INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Year	Applications received		Applications sanctioned		Loans disbursed (corporation loan)		Under-writing sanctioned Amount	Deferred payment guarantee Amount	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	1970-71	..	2217	1706	1559	851	1175	551	..	44
2	1975-76	..	1530	2870	1206	1979	817	1211	..	44
3	1976-77	..	1282	3161	1060	1851	658	1220	2	(—) 2
4	1977-78	..	1603	3748	1227	2454	879	1395	17	..
5	1978-79	..	1794	5663	1194	2848	983	1874	(—) 2	..
6	1979-80	..	2200	7809	1492	3635	1117	2229	(—) 2	..
7	1980-81	..	2293	10393	1405	4534	957	2751	..	..
8	1981-82	..	2309	10712	1614	5910	1069	3305	..	..
9	1982-83	..	3738	13264	2641	6453	1741	4210	..	..
10	1983-84	..	2905	10062	2186	5812	1417	3832	..	..
11	1984-85*	..	2466	11074	1346	4628	N-A	3582	..	..

*Upto February, 1985.

Source :—Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

6.7 NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GUJARAT STATE

Year : 1983 (P)

Sr. No.	Industry group	No. of strikes or lockouts	No. of Industrial units affected	Total No. of workers affected	No. of mandays lost
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food Products	4	4	572	3162
2	Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products ..	1	1	75	2025
3	Cotton textiles	21	21	11271	54032
4	Wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles ..	1	1	45	45
5	Textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear)	1	1	20	200
6	Paper and paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	3	3	600	14134
7	Leather and fur products (except repair) ..	..	..	..	..
8	Rubber, plastic, petroleum and coal products	5	5	489	3147
9	Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)	34	34	6035	99166
10	Non-metallic mineral products	6	6	2534	11318
11	Basic metal and alloys industries	13	13	1758	284383
12	Metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipment	1	1	53	318
13	Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	43	43	6751	110491
14	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts	2	2	546	2726
15	Other manufacturing industries .. .. .	..	..	..	..
16	Electricity	1	1	54	162
17	Construction	1	1	40	240
18	Wholesale trade in food, textiles, live animals, beverages and intoxicants	..	..	..	..
19	Wholesale trade in fuel, chemicals, perfumery, ceramics and glass	..	..	..	..
20	Retail trade in others .. .. .	..	..	..	..
21	Transport .. .. .	..	..	..	..
22	Restaurants and hotels .. .. .	..	..	..	..
23	Banking and similar type of financial institutions	..	..	..	..
24	Public administration and defence services ..	..	..	..	..
25	Recreational and cultural services	2	2	24	35
26	Activities not adequately defined	70	70	4878	198871
	Total	209	209	35745	784455

Source :—Labour Commissioner, Gujarat State.

6.8 RESULTS OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES—ALL INDUSTRIES

6.8 RESULTS OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Sector	Year		
				1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Productive Capital	Rs. in crores	I*	1307.14	1523.25	1765.74
			II	153.77	165.12	204.26
			T	1460.91	1688.37	1970.00
2	Persons employed - -	No.	I	431464	458645	456746
			II	132396	129365	137942
			T	563860	588010	594688
3	Ex-factory value of output ..	Rs. in crores	I	2214.62	2383.64	2759.53
			II	623.25	618.49	771.91
			T	2837.87	3002.13	3531.44
4	Value added by manufacture ..	Rs. in crores	I	530.98	501.43	598.84
			II	78.21	69.68	88.63
			T	609.19	571.11	687.47
5	Percentage of reporting factories to the registered factories in census sector.			96.95	98.36	98.66

I* Census Sector
 II Non-Census Sector
 T Total

Note:—(1) Figures for Census and Non-census sector for the years 1974-75 to 1979-80 are compiled by Central Statistical Organisation.

(2) Figures for Census and Non-census sector for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are compiled by the State Bureau.

(3) Figures are provisional.

Source:—(1) Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

(2) Indian Statistical Institution, Calcutta.

(3) Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

INDUSTRIES—ALL INDUSTRIES

year					
1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
8	9	10	11	12	13
2022.33	2500.85	2959.30	3346.67	4003.30	4819.21
269.29	339.81	340.82	418.09	460.12	574.89
2291.62	2840.66	3300.12	3764.76	4463.42	5394.10
467922	491267	526534	547949	574030	589413
168874	171365	187407	194875	195134	204104
636796	662632	713941	742824	769164	793517
3261.72	3881.98	4710.85	5831.61	7308.67	8726.84
960.17	960.26	1126.05	1592.96	1682.41	2059.59
4221.89	4842.24	5836.90	7424.57	8991.08	10786.43
722.56	771.81	892.16	1001.09	1167.22	1510.61
109.04	119.91	136.22	185.05	189.67	226.79
831.60	891.72	1028.38	1186.14	1356.89	1737.40
99.04	98.23	98.40	98.40	97.48	93.68

6.9 WORKING JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the year			Number of Companies		Authorised capital	Paid up Capital
	1	2		3		(Rs. in crores) 4	(Rs. in crores) 5
1	1970	..	..	..	1251	392.12	151.05
2	1975	..	..	..	2084	684.22	283.28
3	1976	..	..	..	2257	811.87	301.56
4	1977	..	..	..	2339	908.06	427.23
5	1978	..	..	..	2452	957.07	426.80
6	1979	..	..	..	2651	979.27	430.95
7	1980	..	..	..	2970	1066.22	443.99
8	1981	..	..	..	3473	1156.17	472.48
9	1982	..	..	..	4319	1216.22	520.77
10	1983 (P)	..	..	..	5258	1286.92	547.04
11	1984(P)	..	..	..	6045	1336.64	660.00

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

Source :—Registrar of Companies, Ahmadabad.

6.10 JOINT STOCK COMPANIES INCORPORATED AND REGISTERED IN GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	Year	Number of companies			Authorised capital: (Rs.in lakhs)					
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	1970-71	..	..	..	7	147	154	856	996	1852
2	1975-76	..	..	..	13	180	193	1183	798	1981
3	1976-77	..	..	..	7	107	114	6130	679	6809
4	1977-78	..	..	..	9	122	131	850	956	1806
5	1978-79	..	..	..	11	217	228	370	1252	1622
6	1979-80	..	..	..	24	338	362	5537	2349	7876
7	1980-81	..	..	..	21	502	523	4366	2814	7180
8	1981-82	..	..	..	24	858	882	1324	4482	5806
9	1982-83	..	..	..	35	908	943	967	4606	5573
10	1983-84	..	..	..	33	768	801	1418	3579	4997

Source :—Registrar of Companies, Ahmadabad.

6.11 JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WHICH CEASED WORKING, WENT INTO LIQUIDATION, WERE STRUCK OFF OR OTHERWISE BECAME DEFUNCT IN GUJARAT STATE

Sr. No.	Year	Number of companies			Paid up capital (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1970-71	6	32	38	19	76	95
2	1975-76	4	17	21	11	42	53
3	1976-77	3	29	32	33	24	57
4	1977-78	2	16	18	84	87	171
5	1978-79	5	44	49	8	24	32
6	1979-80	3	20	23	60	44	104
7	1980-81	4	16	20	6	48	54
8	1981-82	8	28	36	3	37	40
9	1982-83	2	2	4	28	2	30
10	1983-84	1	13	14	98	54	152

Source :—Registrar of Companies, Ahmadabad.

6.12 INDEX NUMBER OF SECURITY PRICES AND YIELDS ON INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES
AHMADABAD CENTRE

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Average of year/month	Variable Dividend Industrial Securities	
	Index Numbers of Security Prices	Index numbers on yields on Industrial Securities
1	2	3
1975-76	103.6	102.2
1976-77	115.9	117.4
1977-78	121.4	94.0
1978-79	137.6	92.5
1979-80	144.1	105.2
1980-81	149.6	103.7
1981-82	208.8	87.5
1982-83	212.8	92.7
1983-84	194.8	94.7
January, 1984	188.6	94.4
February „	191.5	94.4
March „	187.0	96.6
April „	182.0	101.1
May „	192.7	99.7
June „	185.9	97.8
July „	200.5	95.5
August „	198.6	96.7
September „	198.4	98.8
October „	203.9	97.3
November „	203.0	96.4

Source :—Reserve Bank of India

7.1 LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Period						Number of policies issued during the period	Sum assured during the period (Rs. in crores)
1	2						3	4
1	1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	147157	123.26
2	1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	170208	163.25
3	1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	182280	168.10
4	1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	152791	153.56
5	1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	137003	153.45
6	1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	171446	211.18
7	1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	135998	182.64
8	1981-82	..	..	..	....	..	158079	238.60
9	1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	165011	281.33
10	1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	169180	294.04

Note :—From 1980-81 the figures are including Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu.
Source :—Life Insurance Corporation of India.

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

Sr. No.	Year						As at the end of December		As on Last Friday of December	
							Offices	Centres	Deposits (Rs. in crores)	Bank Credit (Rs. in crores)
1	2						3	4	5	6
1	1970	..	..	..	..	..	1008	486	510	302
2	1975	..	..	..	..	..	1644	720	984	600
3	1976	..	..	..	..	..	1848	774	1255	748
4	1977	..	..	..	..	..	2043	917	1524	824
5	1978	..	..	..	..	..	2143	970	1882	1028
6	1979	..	..	..	..	..	2204	1011	2180	1190
7	1980	..	..	..	..	..	2318	1055	2563	1490
8	1981	..	..	..	..	..	2467	1113	3042	1754
9	1982	..	..	..	..	..	2501	1161	3592	1915
10	1983 (P)	..	..	..	..	..	2718	N. A.	4152	2139

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

8.2 NUMBER OF OFFICES AND CENTRES OF CO-OPERATIVE BANKS IN GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Year	At the end of March	
		Offices	Centres
1	2	3	4
1	1970*	516	379
2	1975	825	562
3	1976	996	615
4	1977	1002	644
5	1978	1062	654
6	1979	1122	690
7	1980	1173	725
8	1981	1219	754
9	1982	1259	763

* At the end of June.

Source :—Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India by Reserve Bank of India.

8.3 ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL

Sr. No.	Priority sectors	June, 1980	
		No. of accounts	Amount out standing
1	2	3	4
I	Agriculture :	314566	18040
	(i) Direct finance	284104	13473
	(ii) Indirect finance	30462	4567
II	Small scale industries	38705	22534
III	Setting up of industrial Estates	66	955
IV	Other priority Sectors :		
	(i) Road and water transport operators	19352	4326
	(ii) Retail trade	90360	2005
	(iii) Small business	53229	802
	(iv) Professional and self-employed persons	66324	1034
	(v) Others	1935	49
	Total ..	584537	49745

Source :—Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

BANKS TO PRIORITY SECTORS

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

June, 1981		December, 1981		December, 1982	
No. of accounts	Amount out-standing	No. of accounts	Amount out standing	No. of accounts	Amount out standing
5	6	7	8	9	10
378493	23737	433832	27647	491707	31745
327581	17104	357587	19540	398364	20853
50912	6633	76245	8107	93343	10892
52207	28112	56292	32699	71449	35768
35	1759	54	2098	49	2383
20528	5469	21797	6505	23787	7424
50164	2318	51928	2685	58493	2612
62568	1021	66634	1192	67684	1422
83418	1391	86052	1614	102859	1924
20083	320	24568	369	26167	486
667496	64127	741157	74809	842195	83764

9.1 INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL INDIA WHOLESALE PRICES BY

Average for Year/Month										
	All Com- modi- ties	I Primary Articles				II Fuel, Power, Light and Lubri- cants	III Manufactured Products			
		Food arti- cles	Non- food articles	Mine- rals	Total		Food pro- ducts	Beve- rages, toba- cco and toba- cco Pro- ducts	Tex- tiles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1975-76	173.0	163.6	139.8	440.4	165.8	219.2	181.4	164.7	147.3	
1980-81	257.3	207.9	217.7	1110.2	237.5	354.3	308.7	210.7	212.7	
1981-82	281.3	235.1	240.5	1168.6	264.4	427.5	298.9	217.4	223.9	
1982-83	288.6	249.6	244.6	1105.6	273.9	458.7	260.0	218.7	232.8	
1983-84 (P)	315.9	283.2	281.6	994.0	304.0	493.9	298.9	246.2	249.6	
1984-85 (P)*	337.8	297.2	320.8	1013.0	324.7	516.7	325.0	253.3	278.6	
April 1983	298.6	265.4	255.1	989.3	284.5	477.1	263.3	223.0	240.9	
May	307.4	276.0	262.8	990.6	294.0	489.4	283.0	245.4	241.1	
June	309.2	278.5	265.9	990.6	296.6	489.6	286.8	245.7	241.7	
July	312.9	283.6	273.0	990.6	302.1	489.3	293.4	245.7	243.8	
August	317.7	288.7	278.6	990.6	307.2	490.0	308.2	245.7	245.6	
September	319.1	286.6	278.7	991.8	305.7	492.1	320.2	245.8	247.5	
October	318.9	284.9	277.4	991.8	304.1	492.1	320.4	246.4	250.4	
November	319.3	289.5	286.6	991.8	309.8	492.1	303.8	246.4	250.9	
December	318.7	287.3	295.8	991.8	310.5	492.3	294.4	245.8	254.3	
January 1984	322.7	287.1	301.8	991.9	311.9	505.0	307.0	247.6	257.0	
February	323.4	286.2	302.6	1006.0	311.9	509.2	305.6	247.6	259.8	
March	322.6	283.2	302.2	1010.5	300.8	509.0	300.8	249.7	261.6	
April	323.5	280.9	302.7	1013.2	308.8	507.5	306.4	251.8	264.7	
May	327.2	286.4	304.9	1013.2	312.8	507.5	320.6	253.2	262.6	
June	335.0	298.0	317.2	1013.2	324.3	515.7	328.7	253.5	264.6	
July	342.8	309.3	325.7	1013.2	334.5	515.9	340.3	253.5	268.3	
August	346.3	312.5	330.8	1013.2	338.1	515.9	346.4	253.5	276.6	
September	342.4	299.9	329.9	1013.2	328.9	519.1	338.5	253.5	281.1	
October	342.6	299.4	331.8	1013.2	329.0	519.1	335.9	253.5	283.9	
November	340.8	300.0	324.0	1013.2	327.4	520.6	322.0	253.5	287.4	
December	337.8	292.2	321.6	1013.0	321.3	520.6	313.6	253.5	291.5	
January .. 1985	338.8	293.4	324.7	1014.2	323.0	520.6	316.7	253.5	290.7	
February	338.7	297.4	315.7	1010.4	323.4	520.8	305.5	253.5	293.0	

GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS

(Base : 1970-71=100)

III
Manufactured Products—(Concl.)

Paper and paper products	Leather and leather products	Rubber and rubber products	Chemical and chemical products	Non- Metallic mineral products	Basic Metals Alloys and metal products	Machi- nery and Trans- port equip- ments	Miscell- aneous products	Total
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
183.8	207.9	156.9	175.6	187.9	184.8	172.6	167.8	171.2
262.2	380.1	248.8	241.3	278.7	272.1	239.4	232.8	257.3
282.2	368.0	284.1	260.2	311.7	317.1	265.1	239.5	270.6
299.7	361.3	306.1	269.2	373.7	354.6	277.9	243.2	272.1
325.8	385.0	316.6	281.6	404.1	381.0	289.6	256.9	295.6
358.0	412.4	334.0	291.3	429.7	415.1	302.3	268.5	318.4
309.0	373.3	306.9	275.0	390.3	375.0	287.9	249.3	280.2
316.6	380.7	308.0	280.0	392.1	375.4	288.8	251.3	287.8
320.8	380.7	309.8	281.1	392.3	375.6	290.5	253.7	289.4
324.9	382.6	310.1	278.9	405.5	377.1	290.6	254.8	292.1
324.9	383.1	310.8	280.5	406.6	381.0	290.6	255.2	297.2
324.9	380.4	311.4	281.0	406.5	381.3	291.6	257.0	301.0
324.9	382.7	310.8	281.5	407.9	381.7	289.1	257.1	301.8
324.9	384.3	324.5	282.6	408.2	382.9	288.8	257.7	297.9
330.3	385.0	325.3	282.8	408.4	383.0	288.8	259.1	296.2
333.0	387.8	327.0	283.6	410.6	384.1	289.0	261.2	300.8
334.9	401.4	327.6	284.2	410.6	386.2	289.8	261.2	301.6
339.7	408.1	327.1	284.8	412.3	388.8	290.9	262.3	301.6
340.8	408.8	331.0	285.1	416.6	389.5	293.9	263.1	304.6
351.1	408.8	331.6	285.8	416.4	391.8	295.0	265.1	308.7
356.0	408.8	333.2	288.0	416.6	403.6	296.6	265.4	313.3
356.5	409.9	333.3	290.0	424.6	420.2	301.0	266.6	320.3
356.5	409.9	333.5	291.0	430.1	420.2	301.6	266.8	324.3
356.5	410.9	333.5	292.6	432.6	421.3	302.6	268.5	323.7
356.5	413.2	333.7	293.2	435.2	422.2	304.7	270.1	324.1
370.3	413.6	335.4	293.8	433.2	422.0	305.9	270.1	321.4
358.3	414.5	336.8	295.5	432.9	422.1	308.6	270.1	320.6
360.5	414.5	336.2	293.9	444.1	422.4	306.6	271.2	321.2
375.7	423.6	336.8	295.1	444.6	431.0	308.7	276.4	320.6

*Average of Eleven months.

Source:—The Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

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

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Average for Year / Month	Rice (medium)	Wheat (medium)	Jowar	ajri	Turdal	Ground- nut oil	Gur	Sugar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1975 ..	237.4	175.6	213.1	242.1	180.6	159.9	246.8	273.8
1980 ..	159.6	168.8	173.4	197.3	263.9	203.7	406.6	392.7
1981 ..	171.6	193.6	209.5	230.6	288.2	286.2	414.0	380.9
1982 ..	192.1	210.1	206.3	230.8	308.7	277.7	304.3	286.4
1983 ..	234.6	230.2	221.7	244.7	369.9	318.2	332.6	262.1
1984 ..	241.9	201.7	224.4	238.4	398.7	350.0	404.1	275.6
January , 1983 ..	215.7	239.8	205.3	226.4	344.1	295.7	290.2	228.6
February ..	218.0	236.9	203.3	228.5	340.1	294.7	282.2	234.4
March ..	222.0	212.8	207.4	233.2	340.0	293.1	277.9	246.4
April ..	224.0	213.6	215.2	247.9	346.0	296.4	297.0	252.1
May ..	235.2	228.4	222.6	268.1	356.2	312.4	312.4	285.8
June ..	237.2	232.0	228.5	258.4	365.7	314.8	334.6	288.2
July ..	242.0	233.7	226.6	255.6	376.6	317.1	346.1	288.5
August ..	246.9	234.4	233.1	255.1	379.2	342.3	359.0	277.1
September ..	246.7	232.5	231.8	251.5	389.0	361.2	363.7	274.5
October ..	244.2	230.8	227.1	232.9	394.0	356.4	378.1	259.0
November ..	244.3	229.6	227.6	235.6	399.2	322.6	384.3	253.7
December ..	237.5	237.5	232.0	243.5	409.2	311.4	365.5	257.0
January , 1984 ..	239.9	241.7	230.7	252.4	422.3	325.0	373.9	266.6
February ..	237.8	241.7	225.6	251.4	398.5	323.0	366.4	265.1
March ..	237.5	219.0	221.0	248.7	385.9	335.6	361.4	264.2
April ..	239.8	207.1	221.9	245.6	393.3	357.3	368.5	262.9
May ..	243.2	197.2	222.4	238.3	396.3	372.1	394.7	283.6
June ..	245.3	183.5	223.6	233.9	397.1	359.1	411.7	287.1
July ..	246.4	185.5	227.2	235.5	392.2	376.5	419.6	283.4
August ..	247.7	189.0	226.2	235.7	400.5	386.0	429.7	284.5
September ..	245.2	184.8	224.5	231.2	402.2	368.4	437.8	270.4
October ..	246.0	188.9	222.9	226.6	402.6	345.9	439.4	276.7
November ..	244.4	188.5	224.6	228.6	401.8	324.8	431.4	276.8
December ..	229.0	193.3	222.7	232.3	391.9	326.2	414.9	285.9
January 1985 (P)	224.9	193.2	222.3	236.6	380.2	327.9	413.7	291.8
February .. (P)	222.0	192.7	216.9	235.3	366.6	320.8	408.0	274.1
March .. (P)	223.4	191.9	220.2	235.1	352.3	324.7	391.5	280.1

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

Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gujarat State.

9.3 INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN GUJARAT STATE.*

(Base : 1970-71=100)

Average for Year/Month	Rice (medium)	Wheat (medium)	Jowar	Bajri	Turdal	Groundnut oil	Gur	Sugar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1975 ..	233.0	171.1	207.2	234.5	180.1	160.2	218.9	276.7
1980 ..	159.1	166.6	172.0	194.1	261.8	204.8	384.5	388.8
1981 ..	172.6	191.5	206.7	225.8	284.6	285.9	399.7	375.9
1982 ..	192.4	207.2	204.6	228.9	304.5	276.8	295.9	282.8
1983 ..	233.7	227.5	219.8	241.6	364.5	317.1	323.1	260.2
1984 ..	242.6	198.0	221.4	237.8	394.6	348.3	392.2	273.6
January, 1983 ..	214.5	236.0	206.9	226.6	340.9	292.3	284.9	225.2
February „ ..	217.7	233.3	205.5	229.6	336.0	290.8	276.2	233.6
March „ ..	219.8	210.5	206.3	230.3	332.7	291.0	273.5	243.0
April „ ..	222.1	210.5	218.2	241.7	337.4	294.5	291.3	248.5
May „ ..	233.8	226.9	220.1	258.5	348.2	311.9	308.6	287.4
June „ ..	235.5	228.4	226.1	255.8	358.7	314.5	317.3	288.6
July „ ..	241.2	230.5	225.7	254.8	370.7	316.4	335.2	286.9
August „ ..	245.6	231.7	230.0	251.1	380.4	343.0	348.0	274.6
September „ ..	246.1	231.2	227.9	246.4	385.2	362.5	351.9	270.9
October „ ..	244.5	228.2	221.3	228.7	388.8	358.9	364.2	256.3
November „ ..	244.6	226.5	222.7	231.1	391.4	320.1	371.8	252.5
December „ ..	239.5	236.1	227.1	245.0	403.8	309.7	354.2	255.3
January, 1984 ..	241.6	238.2	221.9	250.2	414.7	322.5	365.2	265.1
February „ ..	240.4	239.5	219.9	251.8	394.8	322.4	354.9	262.6
March „ ..	238.3	214.2	217.1	245.3	379.4	333.2	350.2	262.4
April „ ..	241.5	202.5	219.4	244.5	390.4	357.4	361.8	260.2
May „ ..	245.0	194.0	220.6	238.5	389.4	371.6	381.1	282.8
June „ ..	244.5	179.9	222.0	232.7	393.1	357.2	396.9	286.0
July „ ..	245.3	180.6	227.4	233.1	392.1	372.8	408.2	279.2
August „ ..	246.2	186.0	222.7	234.8	394.4	384.1	418.6	281.5
September ..	244.6	181.7	222.5	233.3	398.8	367.1	424.6	268.6
October „ ..	246.1	184.8	220.4	229.5	397.5	345.0	425.5	273.8
November „ ..	245.2	185.6	222.3	228.7	398.2	320.7	414.6	273.8
December ..	232.6	188.4	220.6	231.2	391.9	325.4	404.2	286.9
January, 1985 (P)	226.5	192.9	218.6	232.5	379.7	326.1	391.6	289.7
February „ (P)	226.4	194.0	216.6	233.1	369.8	321.4	397.5	270.5
March „ (P)	226.0	192.4	216.9	229.5	352.0	325.9	375.2	278.5

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

Source :—Bureau of Economics and Statistics Gujarat State.

9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT AHMADABAD AND BHAVNAGAR

(Base : 1960=100)

Average for Year/Month	Food	Pan, Supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel and lighting	Housing	Clothing, bedding and footwear	Miscellane- ous	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmadabad Centre :							
1975	328	274	296	127	289	273	301
1980	373	405	398	160	422	366	368
1981	439	470	443	177	453	404	423
1982	501	508	534	190	494	440	478
1983	560	562	578	196	559	482	530
1984	587	625	655	206	584	535	566
January, 1983 ..	520	525	553	194	526	455	496
February	522	536	553	194	525	463	499
March	519	547	557	194	537	465	499
April	526	549	559	194	541	469	505
May	554	562	562	194	559	472	525
June	568	573	567	194	563	478	535
July	575	575	573	198	567	485	541
August	579	575	583	198	574	493	546
September	585	574	590	198	574	493	550
October	501	575	600	198	573	498	555
November	590	575	611	198	582	499	556
December	587	576	631	198	583	510	557
January, 1984 ..	595	576	629	206	571	512	562
February	582	576	626	206	574	515	554
March	566	586	620	206	573	525	547
April	570	616	629	206	581	523	551
May	577	628	639	206	582	529	557
June	583	635	658	206	586	536	56
July	594	639	663	207	587	542	572
August	596	636	670	207	590	545	575
September	597	642	666	207	587	547	575
October	601	645	681	207	584	549	579
November	600	659	688	207	598	550	580
December	588	660	688	207	592	551	573
January, 1985 ..	583	669	698	214	598	553	572
February 1985 ..	575	683	697	214	590	553	567
March 1985 ..	582	687	699	214	590	555	572

9.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT AHMADABAD AND BHAVNAGAR (onclb.)

(Base : 1960=100)

Average for year /Month	Food	Pan, Supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel and lighting	Housing	Clothing, bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Bhavnagar Centre :								
1975	357	246	295	139	366	284	326
1980	413	388	379	212	482	373	398
1981	465	445	398	222	554	404	445
1982	495	470	461	244	618	435	479
1983	572	507	473	264	694	481	542
1984	598	594	496	282	706	530	573
January, 1983	526	475	488	259	654	452	505
February	534	507	488	259	695	466	517
March	522	507	474	259	695	472	510
April	539	507	481	259	703	477	522
May	558	507	479	259	703	481	534
June	564	507	479	259	704	481	538
July	587	511	455	270	704	483	552
August	616	512	455	270	668	492	569
September	611	510	456	270	702	492	568
October	608	509	459	270	702	492	566
November	594	515	463	270	702	492	558
December	603	515	463	270	702	494	566
January, 1984	605	520	504	270	702	495	568
February	604	528	498	270	702	499	568
March	591	528	499	270	703	499	560
April	593	542	493	270	701	505	562
May	576	542	493	270	701	518	554
June	571	542	494	270	701	518	550
July	592	652	495	293	700	518	570
August	612	654	496	293	709	517	583
September	618	654	496	293	711	520	588
October	605	654	496	293	711	592	590
November	602	654	496	293	711	591	588
December	608	654	497	293	720	591	593
January, 1985	596	654	496	316	739	594	588
February 1985	..	591	654	496	316	778	594	588
March 1985	..	597	654	501	316	739	612	592

Source :—Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

9.5 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base : 1960=100)

Year/Month	Centre							
	Hydera- bad	Ahmada- bad	Bhopal	Nagpur	Bangalore	Madras	Kanpur	Delhi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January, 1984	554	562	597	571	637	558	545	560
February „	557	554	595	561	637	555	539	559
March „	554	547	599	569	632	556	532	562
April „	548	551	596	570	625	556	515	570
May „	561	557	592	584	626	550	517	575
June „	572	564	605	585	628	559	548	589
July „	581	572	616	597	641	569	562	598
August „	589	575	625	605	644	571	557	602
September „	604	575	630	605	647	573	559	608
October „	614	579	624	606	650	584	569	608
November „	612	580	629	614	649	592	574	605
December „	603	573	625	614	648	593	558	598

Source :—Labour Bureau, Government of India, Simla.

10.1 LENGTH OF ROADS

(In Kms.)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the year			National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total
	1	2	3						
1	1970	..	..	1056	8003	6599	8532	9143	33333
2	1975	..	..	1352	8655	8701	10218	10589	39515
3	1976	..	..	1365	8696	8886	10231	10707	39885
4	1977	..	..	1369	8747	9085	10476	11102	40779
5	1978	..	..	1383	9027	9830	9639	12480	42359
6	1979	..	..	1425	9058	10043	9834	12896	43256
7	1980	..	..	1435	9097	10542	10571	13463	45108
8	1981	..	..	1424	9158	10633	10870	15341	47426
9	1982	..	..	1424	9158	10821	11083	17370	49856
10	1983	..	..	1424	9205	10957	11544	19491	52621
11	1984	..	..	1421	9285	11258	12050	21467	55481

Source :—Building and Communication Department, Government of Gujarat.

10.2 LENGTH OF ROADS (EXCEPT MUNICIPAL) ACCORDING TO TYPES OF SURFACE

(In Kms.)

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the year			Cement concrete	Black tapped	Water bound macadam	Total surfaced roads	Total unsurfaced roads	Grand Total
	1	2	3						
1	1970	..	..	989	9982	5406	16377	16956	33333
2	1975	..	..	846	15114	7080	23040	16475	39515
3	1976	..	..	823	15824	7175	23822	16063	39885
4	1977	..	..	742	17062	7282	25086	15693	40779
5	1978	..	..	584	18293	7375	26252	16107	42359
6	1979	..	..	489	19510	7520	27519	15737	43256
7	1980	..	..	418	21110	8367	29895	15213	45108
8	1981	..	..	254	22995	10310	33559	13867	47426
9	1982	..	..	51	25044	12246	37341	12515	49856
10	1983	..	..	38	27449	14147	41634	10987	52621
11	1984	..	..	22	29292	15834	45148	10333	55481

Source :—Building and Communication Department, Government of Gujarat.

10.3 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Sr. No.	Class of Vehicles	As on 31st March					
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Motor Cycles	49934	61589	74240	87504	106323	129768
2	Autorickshaws	7692	8806	10163	12608	14327	16090
3	Jeep	7985	8827	9754	10890	11604	11933
4	Motor Cars (Three and Four Wheelers).	28641	31081	34716	38045	42156	44136
5	Taxi Cabs	1669	1864	2111	2462	2458	2437
6	Passenger Buses	5563	6362	7030	7328	7925	8215
7	School Buses	150	150	158	172	180	188
8	Private Service Vehicles ..	248	276	309	359	416	466
9	Goods Vehicles (including Tempoos and three Wheeler Vehicles).	24843	26301	27977	29977	32248	34764
10	Trailers	7991	9638	11966	14587	16886	18569
11	Tractors	12292	15161	18067	20777	23211	24911
12	Ambulances	286	314	366	374	409	448
13	Others (including police vans)	673	714	781	868	906	991
	Total ..	147967	171083	197638	225951	259049	292916

Source :- Directorate of Transport, Gujarat State.

REGISTERED

As on 31st March							
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
152985	182567	213879	241165	281597	333539	399557	480567
20368	25485	29252	31053	33458	36217	40945	45882
11791	12380	13170	14328	15645	16940	18400	20186
43510	46444	49512	52817	57046	62678	68753	75607
2558	2671	2857	2896	3073	3361	4125	5311
9049	8656	9827	10997	11891	13185	14428	15701
194	204	206	206	208	207	203	204
596	654	690	751	828	900	1080	1288
34926	37551	40512	44392	49641	56250	62197	69816
19639	21223	23117	25461	29600	34480	38715	44819
25518	27256	29510	32492	37415	42624	47387	54410
478	500	549	575	612	647	730	823
591	1189	1243	1371	1437	1573	1680	1858
322203	366780	414324	458504	522451	602601	698200	816472

10.4 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD

Sr. No.	Class of Vehicles	As on 31st March						
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Motor Cycles	.. 46192	57166	69869	80810	95466	115296	131235
2	Motor Cars	.. 29803	33880	35835	38278	39283	40469	38851
3	Taxi cabs	.. 1332	1467	1543	1804	1570	1447	1565
4	Auto Rickshaws	.. 6502	8198	8798	10485	10757	11495	14824
5	Stage Carriages	.. 4532	4539	5207	5947	6275	6395	6972
6	Lorries	.. .. 17322	18587	19762	21671	22877	24024	24970
7	Trailers	.. .. 5383	6994	8904	11224	13016	15762	12811
8	Tractors	.. .. 9136	10459	12644	14557	16187	12143	16225
9	Others	.. .. 640	520	901	878	882	1004	1038
	Total	.. 120842	140938	163463	185654	206313	228035	248491

Sr. No.	Class of Vehicles	As on 31st March						
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Motor Cycles	.. 150627	170929	200114	213749	254112	303894	379403
2	Motor Cars	.. 39302	41038	49858	47252	54656	60788	62431
3	Taxi Cabs	.. 1302	1449	1947	1819	2517	2404	2881
4	Auto Rickshaws	.. 18011	20467	22628	22488	23448	24891	27895
5	Stage Carriages	.. 7262	7681	7825	7966	7747	8636	8145
6	Lorries	.. .. 27265	34733	38983	40051	47564	48839	58541
7	Trailers	.. .. 10130	12052	14838	16792	20582	22275	28772
8	Tractors	.. .. 16945	18405	20669	24394	42396	47294	54140
9	Others	.. 1066	1365	1247	1172	2322	2939	3109
	Total	.. 271910	308119	358109	375683	455344	521960	625317

Source :—Directorate of Transport, Gujarat State.

10.5 WORKING OF THE GUJARAT STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Sr. No.	Particulars	Period						
		1970-71	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	No. of routes operated at the end of the period	5404	9472	10437	11202	12098	11932	12702
2	Route Kms. at the end of the period (In '000)	246	472	521	559	618	600	636
3	Average number of vehicles on road	2896	4557	4925	5168	5548	5449	5534
4	Fleet held by the corporation at the end of the period excluding vehicles awaiting scrapping	3876	5944	6404	6678	7176	6958	7244
5	Average daily traffic earnings (Rs. in '000)	942	2889	3295	3605	4437	5553	5882
6	Average number of passengers travelled per day (In '000)	1388	2909	3124	3324	3656	3420	3457
7	Total effective kms. operated (In lakhs)	2453	4763	5253	5513	6153	6018	6104
8	Total earnings (including miscellaneous receipts) (Rs. in lakhs)	3564	10936	12557	13687	16767	21041	22429
9	Revenue expenditure* (Rs. in lakhs)	2875	9742	11217	14058	17757	18693	19749
10	Total revenue expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	3333	11317	13097	16246	20442	21596	22957
11	Fixed capital expenditure at the end of the period (Rs. in lakhs)	3193	9651	11292	13409	15543	17139	18215

*Excluding Provisions, depreciation and interest.

Source :—Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation, Ahmadabad.

10.6 CARGO HANDLED BY PORTS IN GUJARAT

(In '000 Tonnes)

Sr. No.	Year						Major Port Kandla	Inter mediate and Minor Ports
1	2						3	4
1	1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	1612	2666
2	1975-76	..	..	..	..	..	3203	3102
3	1976-77	..	..	..	..	..	3314	2828
4	1977-78	..	..	..	..	..	3816	2045
5	1978-79	..	..	..	..	..	5870	2077
6	1979-80	..	..	..	..	..	7273	2461
7	1980-81	..	..	..	..	..	8816	2780
8	1981-82	..	..	..	..	..	9530	2988
9	1982-83	..	..	..	..	..	12651	3182
10	1983-84	..	..	..	..	..	14158	4216

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

10.7 POSTAL STATISTICS

Sr. No.	Year					Post Offices	Telegraph Offices	Telephone connections
1	2					3	4	5
1	1970-71	..	..	..	..	6715	605	68193
2	1975-76	..	..	..	..	7220	811	118489
3	1976-77	..	..	..	..	7301	864	138712
4	1977-78	..	..	..	..	7423	1140	153882
5	1978-79	..	..	..	..	7554	1322	172727
6	1979-80	..	..	..	..	8322	1400	185552
7	1980-81	..	..	..	..	8415	1466	198889
8	1981-82	..	..	..	..	8477	1514	214793
9	1982-83	..	..	..	..	8532	1642	226570
10	1983-84	..	..	..	..	8635	1656	245545

Source :—Post Master General, Ahmadabad.

10.8 NUMBER OF BROADCASTING RECEIVING LICENCES IN FORCE IN GUJARAT

Sr No.	Type	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic ..	795117	1158058	1238406	833793	860340	821724
2	Cheap ..	138435	254245	299332	122559	89266	69822
3	Community ..	4887	11231	4334	5811	1649	2268
4	Schools ..	718	909	538	430	421	930
5	Hospitals ..	107	156	115	73	61	125
6	Commercial :	11900	16917	16515	10814	10551	9747
6.1	Urban ..	8470	11492	10999	8035	8571	7484
6.2	Rural ..	2648	2395	1862	1299	998	1267
6.3	Low cost ..	782	3030	3654	1480	982	986
7	Possession :	3211	5314	4365	3816	4530	5536
7.1	Demonstration ..	370	339	446	216	454	1077
7.2	Dealer ..	2738	4664	3723	3463	3848	4353
7.3	Non-Dealer ..	103	311	196	137	228	86
Total ..		954375	1446830	1563605	977296	966818	910152

Source :—Post Master General, Ahmadabad.

10.9 NUMBER OF T. V. LICENCES IN FORCE IN GUJARAT

Sr No.	Type	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Domestic ..	1916	6712	10485	16049	23594	56234
2	Concessional :	992	699	28	695	146	406
2.1	Cheap ..	..	7	11	74	71	316
2.2	Community ..	988	690	17	621	25	26
2.3	Schools ..	4	1	..	..	30	36
2.4	Hospitals ..	..	1	..	..	20	28
3	Commercial :	153	72	118	433	658	1698
3.1	Rural ..	..	2	12	42	113	1123
3.2	Urban ..	153	70	106	391	433	464
3.3	Low Cost ..	..	..	..	..	112	111
4	Possession :	30	22	17	14	88	368
4.1	Demonstration ..	12	5	2	8	50	63
4.2	Dealer ..	..	3	14	6	31	303
4.3	Non-Dealer ..	18	14	1	..	7	2
Total ..		3091	7505	10648	17191	24486	58706

Source:—Post Master General, Ahmadabad.

11.1 CLASSIFICATION OF THE INCOME-TAX

Sr. No.	Class of assesseees	Year					
		1977-78			1978-79		
		No. of assesseees	Total income assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Total tax payable* (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of assesseees	Total income assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Total tax payable* (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Individuals ..	208323	34374	5323	165111	30091	4686
2	Hindu undivided families	13456	2874	727	11352	2537	578
3	Unregistered firms and other associations of persons	2545	951	510	1721	610	218
4	Registered firms ..	59433	26365	2530	54726	25618	2518
5	Companies and other concerns assessable at company rate	713	5672	3400	746	5723	3344
6	All Classes ..	284470	70236	12490	233656	64580	11344

* The figures are inclusive of income tax, super tax and surcharge.

Source:—Statistical Abstracts of the India Union Published by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

PAYABLE BY CLASS OF ASSESSEES IN GUJARAT

Year					
1979-80			1980-81		
No. of assesseees	Total income assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Total tax payable* (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of assesseees	Total income assessed (Rs. in lakhs)	Total tax payable* (Rs. lakhs)
9	10	11	12	13	14
160894	30487	4937	133004	27543	4798
12235	2917	704	8766	2197	552
2539	995	399	1767	682	265
62210	28569	2973	47794	23822	2630
708	9119	5392	612	5304	3193
238586	72087	14405	191943	59548	11438

11.2 GENERAL BUDGETARY POSITION OF GUJARAT GOVERNMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	Item	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R. E.)	1984-85 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I REVENUE ACCOUNT								
A	Revenue Receipts	45327	83655	102499	115946	134929	158029	168171
B	Revenue Expenditure	38117	74425	90326	103915	128303	142743	154871
C	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)	(+)7210	(+)9230	(+)12173	(+)12031	(+)6626	(+)15286	(+)13300
II CAPITAL ACCOUNT								
A	Capital Receipts	42997	19436	38211	43926	59172	74808	54597
B	Capital Expenditure	51466	37624	59620	64833	75491	100943	80159
C	Surplus (+) or Deficit(-)	(-)8469	(-)18188	(-)21409	(-)20907	(-)16319	(-)26135	(-)25562
III	CONTINGENCY FUND (Net)	(-)256	(+)335	(-)1223	(+)1221	(-)1493	..	..
IV	PUBLIC ACCOUNT (Net)	(+)1379	(+)2810	(+)14501	(+)3735	(+)14610	(+)8545	(+)7199
	Overall Surplus (+) or Deficit(-)	(-)136	(-)5813	(-)4042	(-)3920	(+)3424	(-)2304	(-)5063

Source:—Finance Department, Government of Gujarat.

11.3 TAX RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84 (R. E.)	1984-85 (B. E.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.	Share in Central Taxes :	8316	17333	18967	20803	21116	25597	27385
1	Income Tax ..	4074	5154	5995	6081	6727	8155	8073
2	Estate Duty ..	42	102	66	306	240	291	276
3	Union Excise Duties	4200	12077	12906	14416	14149	17151	19036
B.	Taxes on Property and Capital Transaction :	2221	4186	5077	6192	6350	6654	7127
1	Land Revenue ..	867	880	1292	1452	1362	1350	1250
2	Stamps and Registration Fees	1354	2580	2948	3769	3840	4017	4545
3	Other Taxes ..	..	726	837	971	1148	1287	1332
C.	Taxes on Commodities and Services :	21377	40701	48025	59877	69954	80894	84162
1	State Excise ..	126	316	345	396	491	517	543
2	Sales Tax ..	15585	28937	35385	46241	50401	55700	60000
3	Taxes on Vehicles	1162	2000	2226	2647	3117	3524	3800
4	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1961	3271	3401	1614	5390	8822	5914
5	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1177	3446	3622	5127	6241	7746	9000
6	Entertainment Tax	1002	1844	2101	2803	3190	3455	3731
7	Other Taxes and Duties	364	887	945	1049	1124	1130	1174
	Total Tax Revenue ..	31914	62220	72069	86872	97420	113145	118674

Source :—Finance Department, Government of Gujarat.

11.4 NUMBER OF DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT

S. No.	Item	As on 1st April						
		1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Registered dealers under Local Sales Tax Act	87617	128134	178902	192640	205914	219601	231853
2	Licensed dealers ..	12921	13554	15883	16748	17215	18072	18681
3	Recognised dealers ..	4328	6510	10373	11385	12250	14013	14852
4	Permit holders ..	371	338	404	412	428	492	475
5	Dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act	51097	72409	93631	101156	109786	121048	127964
6	Licensed dealers under Motor Spirit Taxation Act.	885	1155	1289	1170	1096	1079	1044

Source:—Commissioner of Sales Tax, Gujarat State.

12.1 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

(In '000)

Category	Number of persons employed as on 30th June						
	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A By Branch of the Public Sector :							
1 Central Government	109	114	127	130	131	134	138
2 State Government	135	155	187	177	185	196	194
3 Quasi-Government	86	127	189	199	208	224	234
4 Local Bodies ..	180	203	234	238	242	246	259
B Private Sector ..	429	505	573	588	631	639	627
Total A and B ..	939	1104	1310	1332	1397	1439	1452

Source:—Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

12.2 EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Industrial Classification	No. of persons employed as on 30th June						
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Agriculture, hunting forestry and fishing.	18	14	17	17	17	25	20
2	Mining and quarrying	16	15	16	16	16	17	18
3	Manufacturing	459	482	502	515	552	567	554
4	Electric, gas and water	27	27	29	30	31	35	37
5	Construction	59	66	72	59	62	64	68
6	Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants	22	22	17	17	17	17	18
7	Transport, storage and communications	154	159	165	171	172	173	177
8	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	52	58	61	65	73	73	77
9	Community, Social and personal services	407	418	431	442	457	468	483
	Total ..	1214	1261	1310	1332	1397	1439	1452

Source :—Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

12.3 WORKING OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Registration during the year	No. placed in employment during the year	No. on Live Register at the end of the year	No. of vacancies notified during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970-71	198	21	158	41
2	1975-76	235	14	315	26
3	1976-77	236	16	414	33
4	1977-78	207	15	405	32
5	1978-79	222	21	418	45
6	1979-80	240	22	437	49
7	1980-81	248	21	483	47
8	1981-82	232	23	519	47
9	1982-83	232	20	573	41
10	1983-84	285	22	631	49

Source :—Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

12.4 EMPLOYMENT SEEKERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Sr. No.	Level of Education	1971	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	S. S. C.	61525	128395	199588	236062	252934	260297
2	Inter	5980	9286	23906	30114	36188	40744
3	Diploma	1830	2290	3720	3402	3288	3773
4	Graduates	14099	32840	39489	37508	36708	37154
	(a) Arts	5651	10527	14891	14462	14173	14204
	(b) Science	4107	6432	4520	4243	4647	4162
	(c) Commerce	3438	12489	13239	12277	11801	12977
	(d) Others	903	3392	6839	6526	6087	5811
5	Engineering Graduates	820	1041	694	686	917	920
	(a) Civil	68	414	216	251	329	363
	(b) Mechanical	362	255	232	255	305	302
	(c) Electrical	281	213	118	69	121	138
	(d) Others	109	159	128	111	162	117
6	Post Graduates	1246	2235	2855	2697	3196	3399
	(a) Arts	557	884	1229	1017	1238	1353
	(b) Science	517	850	686	695	845	926
	(c) Commerce	69	355	553	533	586	621
	(d) Others	103	146	387	452	527	499
7	Engineering Post Graduates .. ..	..	1	1	2	4	7
	I Total educated Unemployed	85500	176088	270253	310471	333235	346294
	II Total Un-educated Unemployed	88379	144692	2 5	223520	240379	239210
	*Grand Total (I+II) ..	173879	320780	470888	533991	573614	585504

Source :—Directorate of Employment and Training, Gujarat State.

13.1. TENEMENTS UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF GUJARAT HOUSING BOARD

Sr. No.	Year	No. of tenements added during the year	No. of tenements as at the end of the year
1	2	3	4
1	1970-71	794	24208
2	1975-76	4153	36467
3	1976-77	4624	41091
4	1977-78	3693	44784
5	1978-79	5012	49796
6	1979-80	3429	53225
7	1980-81	6156	58257*
8	1981-82	3034	61291
9	1982-83	2924	64215
10	1983-84	3690	67905

*This figure has been obtained by reducing 1124 tenements which are sold to Government.

Source :—Gujarat Housing Board, Ahmadabad.

14.1 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS THEREIN

Sr. No.	Category	YEAR							
		1970-71	1975-76	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (P)	1983-84 (P)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
INSTITUTIONS									
1	Primary	..	21355	22330	24558	25074	25495	26100	26500
2	Secondary	..	2263	2672	2996	3153	3352	3540	3840
3	Higher	..	287	361*	368*	371*	374*	385*	388*
4	Others	..	2448	2182	10518	4976	7817	7917	9943
	Total	..	26353	27545	38440	33574	37038	37942	40671
PUPILS (In '000)									
1	Primary	..	3439	4095	4993	5105	5224	5441	5632
2	Secondary	..	786	965	929	1027	1101	1136	1179
3	Higher	..	154	247	173	180	205	207	210
4	Others	..	118	139	435	258	311	320	378
	Total	..	4497	5446	6530	6570	6841	7104	7399

* Including University teaching departments.

Source :—(1) Directorate of Primary and Adult Education, Gujarat State.

(2) Directorate of Higher Education, Gujarat State.

14.2 NUMBER OF SANCTIONED SEATS AND ACTUAL ADMISSIONS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Sr. No.	Year	No. of Sanctioned Seats		Actual Degree	Admissions Diploma
		Degree	Diploma		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970-71	2040	3420	1841	2548
2	1975-76	2028	3410	1846	3938
3	1976-77	2028	3410	1685	4090
4	1977-78	2023	3455	1598	4000
5	1978-79	2046	3455	2290	3950
6	1979-80*	2213	3915	2210	4581
7	1980-81*	2339	4549	2508	5041
8	1981-82*	2349	4816	2465	5491
9	1982-83*	2569	5581	2688(@)	5772(@)
10	1983-84*	2738	5816	2897	6080
11	1984-85 (P)*	2888	6031	N. A.	N. A.

* Including L. M. College of Pharmacy, Ahmadabad and M. N. College of Pharmacy, Khambhat.
@ Revised

Source :—Directorate of Technical Education, Gujarat State.

15.1 BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Year	Estimated by Chandrasekaran and Deming Method		
		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant mortality Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1	1970	41.2	18.1	156.4
2	1975	37.2	15.9	153.9
3	1976	36.9	15.6	145.6
4	1977	35.9	15.4	138.8
5	1978	35.8	12.7	117.0
6	1979	35.7	13.1	117.2
7	1980	35.0	13.0	116.8
8	1981	34.5	12.0	115.9
9	1982	34.3	11.7	115.2
10	1983	34.0	11.5	114.1

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

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

16.1 STERILISATION AND IUD INSERTIONS IN GUJARAT

Sr. No.	Year	STERILISATION			I. U. D. Insertions
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970-71	44104	50433	94537	9490
2	1975-76	79999	73024	153023	23113
3	1976-77	206070	111043	317113	28175
4	1977-78	25519	86284	111803	30313
5	1978-79	54195	143172	197367	35301
6	1979-80	53220	166983	220203	37768
7	1980-81	37467	163127	200594	40942
8	1981-82	47998	189407	237405	45647
9	1982-83	43025	198494	241519	63127
10	1983-84	36965	198888	235853	111574

Source :—Directorate of Health Services (Health Section), Gujarat State.

16.2 BIRTHS AVERTED DUE TO VARIOUS METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING IN GUJARAT

(In '000)

Sr. No.	Year	BIRTHS AVERTED			
		Sterilisation	I. U. D.	C. C. users	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1970-71	89.5	12.1	10.6	112.2
2	1975-76	202.6	11.3	22.1	236.0
3	1976-77	226.4	12.7	30.8	269.9
4	1977-78	279.2	14.5	30.8	324.5
5	1978-79	284.0	16.3	27.4	327.7
6	1979-80	307.1	18.6	32.8	358.5
7	1980-81	313.2	26.6	24.7	364.5
8	1981-82	355.3	29.6	24.3	409.2
9	1982-83	379.8	33.4	26.1	439.3
10	1983-84	402.9	41.9	23.5	468.3

Source :—Directorate of Health Services (Health Section), Gujarat State.

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

Sr. No.	As on 31st March of the year	Estimated couples in the reproductive age group 15-44 (In '000) *	Couples Currently Protected due to			
			Sterilisations	I. U. D.	C. C. users	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1971-72 ..	4644	709113	47056	127173	883342
2	1975-76 ..	5057	1003768	61219	184789	1249776
3	1976-77 ..	5160	1262764	69534	199837	1532135
4	1977-78 ..	5264	1308634	78315	154966	1541915
5	1978-79 ...	5382	1435636	88755	205379	1729770
6	1979-80 --	5487	1578572	98648	186501	1863721
7	1980-81 --	5434	1694562@	92361@	92059@	1878982@
8	1981-82 (P) ..	5689	1835392@	102327@	89639@	2027358@
9	1982-83 (P) ..	5842	1964149@	112330@	123277@	2199756@
10	1983-84 (P) ..	6000	2114665@	161870@	205970@	2482505@

*Estimated on the basis of 1971 Census.

@Couples effectively protected.

Source :—Directorate of Health Services (Health Section) Gujarat State.

17.1 CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Sr. No.	Type	Year	No. of societies	No. of members (in '000)	Share capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Working capital (Rs. in lakhs)	Loans (Rs. in lakhs)		
							Advances	Recoveries	Out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agricultural	1970-71	11857	1975	4135	24983	11247	10236	10208
		1975-76	13354	2731	7011	51215	16094	15279	22719
		1980-81	16907	3402	10463	92920	16007	15367	29632
		1981-82*	17583	3557	11171	110404	24342	20591	32792
		1982-83(P)	17664	3768	15862	123159	22773	21130	36851
2	Non-Agricultural	1970-71	8432	1221	2863	28371	8177	6130	11581
		1975-76	11367	1971	5193	61472	26401	18519	28796
		1980-81	15299	2828	9072	131412	65571	49229	68214
		1981-82*	16771	3388	9906	152917	69165	55714	81494
		1982-83(P)	18099	3738	11222	187206	86959	72117	103756
3	Land Development Banks	1970-71	5	875	877	12923	2196	861	9324
		1975-76	4	987	1219	18921	652	1560	10527
		1980-81	4	489	981	11583	579	1016	6067
		1981-82*	4	490	968	12391	1399	600	6865
		1982-83 (P)	4	489	965	12357	1453	950	7368
4	Central Banks	1970-71	19	26	1819	21062	22476	21728	15854
		1975-76	19	59	3534	46813	37901	47184	36605
		1980-81	19	125	4391	83299	53677	51048	53812
		1981-82*	19	111	4703	99902	82569	67606	68775
		1982-83(P)	19	126	4953	120761	102189	114300	83591

*Revised.

Note :— From 1970-71 the Working Capital of all the Societies are according to the revised concept of Working Capital prescribed by Reserve Bank of India.

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

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