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GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN

1989-90

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(PLANNING)
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PART-I
PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER--I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

1.1 Agricultural Situation

1.1.1. The agricultural year 1987-88 for the third successive year was most unsatisfactory due to inadequate, irregular and uneven distribution of rainfall. Such a peculiar behaviour of monsoon has resulted into a considerable deterioration of crop condition for all kharif crops in the State except in the districts of South Gujarat region. Most of the areas of the State were affected by drought conditions for the third successive year. The insufficient rainfall has created serious problems of drinking water and fodder supply in many parts of the State. The State Government had declared scarcity in as many as 15369 villages out of 18114 villages covering 166 talukas in 17 districts out of 19 districts of the State. The districts of Kachchh, Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and part of Mahesana district were severely affected by scarcity. To meet this situation, the State Government had initiated a series of relief measures in the scarcity affected areas. The total foodgrains production in the State during 1987-88 is estimated at about 13.62 lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut is estimated at 1.40 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 whereas the production of cotton during 1987-88 is estimated to be about 2.95 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

1.1.2 During the year 1988-89, the first showers of rain were received in the State during the second week of June, 1988 except in Banaskantha, Valsad, Mahesana, Sabarkantha, Surat, Kachchh and Jamnagar districts. However, this rainfall was not adequate for sowing of kharif crops.

1.1.3 During the third week of June, some rainfall was received in the State except in Banaskantha, Mahesana, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts. This rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops in Bharuch, Valsad, Dangs, Panchmahals and Surat districts. The sowing of kharif crops like bajri, cotton, jowar, maize, etc. were started in the areas where this rainfall was adequate.

1.1.4 During the fourth week of June, the rainfall was received in almost all the districts of the State except Kachchh district. But this rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops only in Valsad, Amreli and Bhavnagar districts. The condition of kharif crops which were sown earlier was reported satisfactory except in Bhavnagar district wherein conditions of crops like groundnut, bajri and sesamum were reported poor, while in Junagadh district the condition of horticulture and vegetable crops were reported poor.

1.1.5 During the first week of July, there was good rainfall all over the State. This rainfall was adequate for sowing of kharif crops in the State except Banaskantha, Kheda, Mahesana, Amreli, Jamnagar, Kachchh and Surendranagar districts. Sowing of kharif crops was done in the areas wherever this rainfall was adequate. Transplanting of paddy could also be done in the paddy growing districts. The condition of kharif crops was reported satisfactory except in Amreli and Bhavnagar districts.

1.1.6 During the second week of July, there was widespread rainfall in the State except Kachchh, Rajkot and Jamnagar district where it was inadequate during the week. The sowing of kharif crops was carried out in the areas where it was not done earlier. The crop condition of kharif crops was reported satisfactory and the agricultural operations like interculturing, weeding, topdressing of fertilisers were in progress.

1.1.7 The rainfall continued during the second fortnight of July. There was heavy rainfall in Vadodra, Bharuch, Valsad, Dangs, Surat, Junagadh, Amreli and Rajkot districts of the State. Standing kharif crops in heavy rainfall areas were affected to some extent. Sowing of kharif crops was completed and agricultural operations like interculturing, weeding and top-dressing were in progress. The condition of kharif crops was reported satisfactory in all the districts of the State except Bharuch, Kachchh and Rajkot districts.

1.1.8 During the first fortnight of August 1988, there was widespread rainfall in the State except Amreli district where it was negligible. During the second fortnight of August, there was scattered rainfall in the State. Thereafter, there was long dryspell of about one month. The month long dryspell in the State ended in the fourth week of September with light to heavy rainfall in several parts of south and central Gujarat and Saurashtra region. The last round of rain has been described as "LifeSaving" for many kharif crops particularly paddy and groundnut.

1.1.9 Thus in overall terms the total rainfall received was adequate, favourably distributed and was favourable to the kharif crops. As a result, the State is expected to harvest bumper kharif crops during the year 1988-89 after facing three consecutive droughts.

1.2 Floods

1.2.1 The State received normal rain in the beginning of the monsoon in most parts of the State. The situation however, changed on 13th July and many parts of the State received torrential rains causing damage to life and properties, both private as well as public, apart from disrupting the normal life. The machinery engaged for drought relief had to change its role and worked for flood relief.

1.3 Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

1.3.1 In order to expedite the construction of Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project, the Government of Gujarat set up the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. It is the only Corporate body established in India in recent times for handling a multipurpose project envisaging large irrigation benefits, since the Damodar Valley Corporation which was set up in the late forties. The Nigam has been established with an authorised capital of Rs. 2000 crores. The Nigam was registered as a company in March 1988 and has started functioning from April, 1988.

1.3.2 The Sardar Sarovar project was cleared from environment and forest angles in 1987. Recently in October, 1988, Planning Commission has given clearance to the project which is expected to cost Rs. 6406 crores at 1986-87 price level.

1.3.3 Sardar Sarovar is a multipurpose project and envisages construction of a concrete gravity Dam across the river Narmada in Bharuch district, two power houses with a combined installed capacity of 1450 M.W. a 445 kms. long main canal with a discharge capacity of 40000 cusecs and a network of distribution system.

1.3.4 The project will confer Annual Irrigation benefits in an area of 17.92 lakh hectare spread over 12 districts and 62 talukas in the State. It is also envisaged to provide water for domestic and industrial uses in about 4720 villages and 131 townships. About 70 percent of the command is in Drought prone Area including areas in Saurashtra, Kachchh and North Gujarat.

1.3.5. For rehabilitation of oustees who will be displaced as a result of construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam, the Government has announced liberal measures which go beyond the direction of the Narmada Tribunal and recommendations of World Bank.

1.3.6. For environmental protection, Nigam has decided to carry out massive programme of afforestation, fisheries development, control of malaria and such other diseases etc. The association of voluntary agencies is also sought in implementing rehabilitation and environmental programme.

1.3.7. For mobilisation of resources for this project, a fund management system is devised under which the funds will be raised from various sources in a phased manner warranted by expenditure. They are (1) Augmenting the plan Outlay, (2) market borrowing such as share, debentures bonds and public deposit scheme, (3) institutional borrowings for identified components of the project, (4) World Bank assistance, (5) OECD credit from Japan and (6) drawal against public saving scheme.

1.3.8. The Nigam is to launch shortly a public Deposit Scheme to collect Rs. 100 crores for which the Government of Gujarat has extended the Guarantee cover. Main Dam tenders have already been awarded and the work is going on. Similarly, contracts for civil works for underground power house, Turbo Generating sets or underground power house, main canal works upto 82 Kms. have already been given and works are in progress. The works on Miyagam Branch, Vadodara Branch and Jambusar Branch have also started. All these contracts are worth over Rs. 700 crores. During 1988-89, tenders for contracts worth about Rs. 200 crores are also expected to be finalised.

1.4 Sea Resort

1.4.1. Cinderella Sea Resort, the country's biggest Sea resort and first Sea resort in Gujarat is being set up at Katapore village, 35 kms. from Ankleshwar with an estimated investment of about Rs. 20 crores. The resort is being developed at a point where the Narmada river meets the sea and in an unpolluted and serene environment. It covers an area of 120 haotres. The most important characteristics is that instead of membership "Cindrela" resort offers 700 sites on ownership basis with their own gardens

in plots varying from 5000 to 10,000 sq. ft. at a low price. Each unit will have three-fourths of the size of the plot as garden for horticulture of such fruits as mango and orange. The entire resort will be developed with amenities such as uninterrupted water and power supply, schools, library, markets and swimming pools. The resort is situated 85 kms. from Vadodara and 345 kms. from Bombay with road facilities. On the other hand, the port of Bhavnagar is just 22 kms. across the Sea and Alang, the biggest ship breaking centre is just 20 kms. away. Another tourist attraction is the Aliabet, an island in the Arabian sea, is just two kms. from the site. The promoters are offering two ferry boats between Bhavnagar and the resort which would reduce a distance of 340 kms. by road.

1.5 Power Situation

1.5.1 The State experienced some difficulty in the generation and availability of power during the year on account of low water level at the Ukai hydro power station, closure of some thermal units for short periods mainly for maintenance and other technical reasons. The State also did not receive normal power from Korba power station on account of closure of some units and from Tarapur Atomic power station on account of refueling. At the same time, there was greater demand of power for irrigation purposes due to inadequate rainfall. In view of the inadequacy of power generation, the Government had to impose power cuts on HT consumers for some periods and to resort to load shedding to meet the energy requirements of various consumers as best as possible.

1.5.2 With the commissioning of Wanakbori Unit No. 6 of 210 M.W. Sikka Thermal Power Station Unit No. 1 of 120 M.W. and two units each of 2.5 M.W. at Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House, the total installed capacity in the State for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and Korba Super Thermal Power Station has increased to 4138 M.W. at the end of the year 1987-88.

1.5.3 During the year 1988-89, the power position in the state is expected to improve with the completion of on going projects. These projects include 110 M.W. of Ahmedabad Electricity Company and share from Korba Super Thermal Power Project Stage--1 of 100 M.W. which will increase the installed capacity of the State to 4348 M.W. at the end of the year 1988-89.

1.5.4 The Country's first tidal power station to be installed in the Gulf of Kachchh is nearly ready and necessary steps are being taken for an early start at a cost of Rs. 1000 crores, which is designed to generate about 900 M.W. of power.

1.5.5 With a view to make electricity available to farmers at reasonable rates with right voltage and at the required time and with reduced transmission losses and power cuts, the National Dairy Development Board proposes to set up rural Electricity Co-operatives covering Kheda district of Gujarat. Under this plan, natural gas would be burnt under great pressure to generate electricity. The exhaust gas would then be re-cycled to get the most out of the fuel. Later under a comprehensive energy plan, "Gobar gas plants and solar energy plants would be hooked up" to maintain a steady supply of power. This is expected to revolutionise the energy scenario in Kheda district.

1.6 Industrial Growth

1.6.1 According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1984-85, the share of Gujarat State was 11.4 percent of the gross value of output and 10.2 percent of the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the Country. Gujarat ranked second amongst the States of India in respect of percentage share of the gross value of output and ranked third in net value added by the factory sector in the Country.

1.6.2 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 13498 as at the end of 1986 to 13540 (Provisional) at the end of 1987. The average daily employment in these working factories which was 6.75 lakhs in 1986 increased to 6.80 lakhs (provisional) in 1987. Thus the employment in 1987 has increased marginally over the year 1986. About 11 percent of working factories at the end of the year 1986, belonged to each of the industry groups, namely "Non-metallic mineral products" and "Chemical and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal)". Nearly 9.96 percent of the working factories belonged to "Machinery and machine tools and parts except electrical machinery". The "Cotton Textiles" industry which was predominant industry in the State has lost its rank and stood fourth with nearly 9.9 percent of the working factories. However, "Cotton Textiles" still occupies first rank in respect of employment by employing about 29.14 percent of the total number of workers while the above three groups of industries employed about 7.49 percent, 12.06 percent and 6.11 percent respectively of the total number of workers. It is interesting to note that nearly 7.7 percent of the working factories belonged to "Food Products" and this group ranks sixth in respect of the working factories but occupies third rank in respect of employment by employing about 9.06 percent of the total number of workers.

1.6.3 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.

1.6.4 A Multipurpose Gas processing complex of Oil and Natural Gas Commission with an investment of Rs. 580 crores was commissioned at Hajira in Surat district. The project is first of its kind in India and 11th in Asia. The complex is spread over 352 hectares of land. It is the ONGC's first unit using turboexpander technology and is the first gas sweetening plant for removal of hydrogen sulphide from natural gas. The LPG produced from this complex will be able to provide additional 30 lakh connections.

1.6.5 The foundation stone for the nation's first gas based sponge iron project was laid at Hajira near Surat at a cost of Rs. 305 crores. The plant will have an installed capacity of 8.80 lakh tonnes per annum and will use natural gas as fuel.

1.6.6 Gujarat High Tech Industries Ltd. with an investment of about Rs. 21 crores has started commercial production of oil well Cement at Kodinar in Amreli district. The plant has a capacity to produce 400 tonnes per day of special oil well cement which is useful for oil drilling operations, submerged structures etc. The project is a joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. and Marvel Fare Cement Company Ltd.

1.6.7 Gujarat Cycles Ltd. at Vaghodia near Vadodara with an investment of Rs. 20 crores has been set up in collaboration with Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. and Hero Cycles Ltd. The plant has a capacity to produce 12 lakh bicycles per annum. Moreover, this plant has encouraged a number of ancillary units in this area for producing smaller parts of the vehicle to feed the main plant.

1.6.8 Gujarat Prime Movers Ltd. with an investment of about of Rs 2 crores has started commercial production of turbines at Halol in Panchmahals district. The plant has a installed capacity to manufacture 100 industrial Turbines per year. The project is a joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan Prime Movers Ltd.

1.6.9. Gujarat Gas Cracker Project of Reliance Industries Ltd. based on the natural gas liquids with an estimated cost of Rs. 750 crores at Hajira in Surat district has been cleared. The project has an installed capacity of 3 lakh tonnes of ethylene. Of the total ethylene to be produced at this project, Reliance Industries Ltd. has been authorised to use 1.60 lakh tonnes while remaining 1.40 lakh tonnes will be shared by GSFC, GNFC, Mafatlal and Grasim. To execute this project the Reliance Industries has set up a separate company viz. Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd. The company has received Government permission for its maiden public floatation in the form of fully convertible debenture issue of Rs. 516 crores. This was the largest ever floatation of convertible debenture issue by any private sector company.

1.6.10 A sewage recycling plant has been set up near the wadi sewage outlet in Vadodara City by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. The plant is first of its kind in Asia which will use gamma radiation to treat municipal sewage. According to the study, harmful bacteria, viruses and toxic compounds contained in raw sewage can be neutralised by exposing sewage to a certain degree of cobalt 60 radiation. The experiments conducted have shown that such treated sewage has valuable end use for irrigation and as fertiliser.

1.4.11 The Thermal Power Project of Sikka Unit No. 1 having an installed capacity of 120 M. W. was commissioned on 21st May, 1988. Moreover, the foundation stone of Sikka Unit No. 2 having an installed capacity of 120 M. W. was laid on 21st May, 1988.

1.4.12 The Heavy water plant of Krishak Bharati Co-operative Ltd. (KRIBHCO) with an estimated investment of Rs. 223 crores is being set up at Hajira in Surat district. The project is being implemented by KRIBHCO on behalf of the Atomic Energy Department. The plant will have an annual capacity to produce 110 tonnes of heavy water to partially meet the requirements of the country's atomic power units. The project is expected to be commissioned around the middle of 1990.

1.4.13 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. in collaboration with a leading industrial group Mafatlal Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd. of Bombay is to set up a project for distributing natural gas for domestic and industrial purposes in Bharuch, Ankleshwar and the surrounding areas through a network of underground pipelines. The Shareholders agreement for this project was signed in December, 1987. A separate company called Gujarat Gas Company Ltd. has been set up to implement this project at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 crores. The gas to be supplied by ONGC, is expected to benefit about 50,000 households in Bharuch and Ankleshwar, beside providing gas to a large number of industries in the area. The company will start giving gas connections by the end of 1988. After Bharuch and Ankleshwar the Company will extend its operations to Surat and Ahmedabad.

1.4.14 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. is planning to set up a Terminal Container Facility Project at Hajira near Surat at an estimated cost of Rs 75 crores. The project will be a joint sector and will provide storage facilities for liquid intermediate raw materials such as ethylene, butadiene, styrene, propylene etc. used in the production of petrochemical products. An important aspect of this project would be that the raw materials coming by sea route will be carried by submarine pipelines from the ships to the storage Terminal at Hajira. The buffer stock built up at the terminal will cater to the requirement of various petrochemical projects in the country, which will ensure regular supplies of the material at all times.

1.4.15 A 62 kms. gas pipeline from Shobhasan near Mahesana to Sabar dairy was commissioned at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores. About 15000 cubic metre is supplied through the four-inch pipeline to dairy every day and the dairy saves Rs. 25000 daily in fuel consumption.

1.4.16 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 the purpose, the Government provides a number of incentives to new units. The development of the industries in the State, particularly, in the small scale sector is encouraged by various industrial Corporations. These Corporations provide assistance by way of finance, procurement of plants and machinery, import of raw materials against actual user's licence, marketing of products etc. and by creating infrastructural facilities.

1.4.17. The State Government announced a new policy of incentives and concessions to develop electronics industry in the State in March, 1986. The policy which came into effect from 1st April, 1986 will remain in force for five years. Under this policy, the percentage of subsidy would be different for three different categories of areas. In the first category of backward talukas and districts 30 percent subsidy will be given for capital investment upto Rs. 30 lakhs. Besides, sales tax deferment of cent percent of the capital investment for five years will also be given. In the second category of non-backward big cities, the subsidy will be to the tune of 10 percent of the capital investment upto the maximum limit of Rs. 10 lakh and the sales tax deferment will be 70 percent of the capital investment for bigger units and 40 percent for smaller units. For areas other than the above two categories, the subsidy will be 20 percent upto the maximum of Rs. 20 lakh with sales tax deferment of 90 percent for large scale units and cent percent for small scale units. The Gujarat Government announced in March, 1986 a new industrial policy with a package of subsidies and relief in sales tax to help and encourage industrial growth in the State, particularly in the backward areas. The Government has divided the entire state into four zones to provide graded subsidy to new industrial units as well as existing units for expansion and diversification of activities and sales tax relief depending on the zone. A taluka will be considered the basic unit for the implementation of the new policy. The new policy came into force with effect from 1st April, 1986 and will remain in force for five years. The subsidies will range from 15 percent of the capital investment or Rs. 20 lakh, whichever is less, to 35 percent of the capital investment or Rs. 30 lakhs, whichever is less, in different areas, while sales tax relief will be granted from five years to 12 years in different areas.

1.6.18. The Gujarat State Textile Corporation Ltd. has worked out modernisation and renovation programme for its 11 mills at an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 70 crores. The Corporation is continuously taking effective steps for improving the performance of its mill units by changing product mix, monitoring control over purchase and stock, streamlining selling etc.

1.6.19. The State Government has constituted an 11 member committee under the Chairmanship of Energy Minister Mr. Nalin Patel to study the textile crisis and suggest remedial measures. The committee indentified three thrust of areas on which immediate action should be taken viz. (1) reducing the risk of further closures of mills and reopening of units which can be made viable, (2) payment of legal dues and other reliefs to jobless workers and (3) creating alternative sources of employment. For these three areas the committee had recommended the constitution of a committee of Experts to go into the working of the textile policy. As the terms of reference of this committee had not been finalised, the Government decided to constitute a tripartite committee which would formulate ways and means to stop the unhealthy competition amongst various sectors. The tripartite committee has submitted its report to the Government. The main recommendations of the committee are:

The Nodal Agency envisaged under the Textile policy, 1985 should study the needs of the working units, cases of closed units and the units which can be made viable and vigorous steps to reopen these units on top priority basis, (2) to make labour laws really deterrent, (3) to run closed units on a co-operative basis, (4) to make effective participation of workers to ensure efficient and economical running of units, (5) to make equal participation of labour and managements, (6) to provide necessary finance to the closed and sick units, (7) to curb smuggling of cloth, (8) to reduce excise duty and to change the mode of levy of excise duty, (9) to make available in adequate quantity of raw materials and the stability in its prices, (10) to provide incentives for exports, (11) to take prompt action for payment of compensation allowance and gratuity to workers of closed mills, (12) to implement the payment under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund (TWRFF) scheme on the appointment of provisional Liquidator or after six months of the closure of the unit whichever is earlier, (13) to extend the benefit of TWRFF scheme in cases of partial closure/shrinkage (14) to permit in setting up of non-polluting industrial units in the metropolitan cities affected by large scale closure of textile units and (15) to set up a big public Sector unit in Ahmedabad whose economy has been badly affected by the large scale closure of textile units. The State has accepted the recommendations of the committee and has forwarded the same to the Union Government for its consideration and action to save the textile industry which was passing through severe crisis.

1.6.20. With a view to provide employment to the unemployed textile workers due to closure of textile mills and their dependents, the State Government has decided to give a package of incentives to new units which would set up industries in the designated industrial areas in the State. The scheme of incentives to the new entrepreneurs in the designated industrial areas are: (1) The new unit should be located in the designated industrial area declared by the State Government separately for the purpose of this scheme, (2) The unit should be a new unit and should employ atleast 50 percent of total workers from the list of unemployed textile mill workers or the dependent maintained by the Labour Commissioner. Only one member per family of the unemployed textile worker would be entitled to avail of this benefit under the scheme, (3) The unit should undertake to employ these persons for a minimum period of five years, (4) The unit should have taken permission for undertaking the industrial activity, (5) The package of incentives would also be available to new units or units which have not yet started production, (6) The package of incentives available under this scheme would be as follow.

1.6.21 Fixed capital investment subsidy for the large and medium new units and SSI units will be 7.5 percent and 10 percent respectively of the fixed capital investment or Rs. 12.5 lakhs whichever is less provided the unit employs atleast four workers per lakh of investment or Sales Tax exemption for large and medium new units and SSI units will be respectively 20 percent and 25 percent of fixed capital investment for a period of five years from the date of starting production or Sales tax defere-ment for large and medium new units and SSI units will be respectively 15 percent and 20 percent of fixed capital investment for a period of five years from the date of starting production and (ii) the wage subsidy to the eligible entrepreneur's would be provided of the minimum payable wages to the workers employed from the designated list and industrial areas. In the case of designated list, first priority will be given to such workers who are not covered for payment under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme of Government of India. In case, a package of incentives is available under any other scheme of Government of Gujarat, then the unit will have to opt for either of the schemes. The wage subsidy would however be available in either case. Under wage subsidy, the eligible entrepreneurs would be provided 75 percent subsidy against minimum wages payable to workers in the first year, 50 percent in the second year and 25 percent in the third year.

1.6.22 Moreover, if jobless worker or his dependent ventures to start an industrial unit of his own, he too would be eligible for the package scheme. A special stipend of Rs. 300 per month to the dependent of jobless workers of the textile mills will be paid for training in diamond cutting industry.

1.6.23 The State Government has announced a massive employment and training programme for farm labourers, rural artisans and unemployed youth on 2nd October, 1988. Under this ambitious programme, labourers and those living below poverty line would be provided employment for minimum 100 days in a lean season. A special task force would be created to generate job opportunities for 5 lakh unemployed youth. Moreover, the youths would be provided training under this programme.

1.7 Roads

1.7.1 The construction of the first ever expressway, in the Country, National Expressway No. 1 (N.E.-1) connecting Ahmedabad with Vadodara commenced with the laying of the foundation stone on 13th September, 1986. The four lane expressway will reduce the distance between Ahmedabad and Vadodara from 105 kms. to 93 kms. and is expected to be completed by February, 1992. There will be complete access control and vehicles would be allowed to enter or leave only at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Anand and Vadodara. This is a world Bank aided Central Government project costing about Rs. 137.2 crores. The land acquisition work has been completed. The project monitoring and control is to be based on computer. moreover, in order to control and co-ordinate the work scattered over a length of 93 kms, a wireless network of an equivalent method is planned for use. The construction work on 5 river bridges, 21 road over bridges/underpasses, and large number of CD works and earthwork for road embankment are in progress. Till August, 1988, an expenditure of Rs. 33.03 crores has been incurred.

1.8 Telecommunications

1.8.1 A 3000 lines new telephone exchange attached to the main Vatwa exchange was commissioned on 1st July, 1988. The exchange is part of the 8000 lines being added to the existing capacity of 5000 lines in the '39' unit-II. This is the first Remote Line Unit (RLU) in Gujarat. It has special facilities like abbreviated dialling, wake up service, call transfer, call waiting and detailed billing. With commissioning of the 3000 lines, the Ahmedabad network has now 1.38 lakh connections.

1.8.2. The automatic exchanges at Anand and Vallabh Vidyanagar in Kheda district were inaugurated on 1st July, 1988. The work was unique as it involved the commissioning of two automatic exchanges simultaneously to replace the existing manual systems. Such multiple exchange had been commissioned for the first time in Gujarat

1.9 Socio-Economic Benefits To Weaker Sections

1.9.1 The State Government has implemented a Composite package Insurance Scheme for primitive community groups such as Kolghas, kothodis, Siddis and Padhars from 1st May, 1988. Under this scheme, these community groups will be given a compensation of Rs. 6000 each in case of destruction of their huts and property due to fire, lightening, other natural calamities and personal accident and Rs. 5000 in the case of major diseases.

1.9.2 The Bharitya Agro-Industries Foundation has launched a Rs. 1000 crores Multi-purpose project in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh for economic rehabilitation of the tribal families. The project has been approved by the Central Government and envisages to cover atleast 10 lakh tribal families in these States within five years. The Foundation has undertaken a pilot project in the Vansda-Dharampur tribal areas of South Gujarat and has rehabilitated 7000 tribal families of these areas. Under the project, each adivasi family is assigned an acre of waste land for cultivating atleast 1600 fruit bearing trees with expected yield of Rs. 14500 per year after five years. The project had been successfully implemented in Valsad district and the same pattern would be adopted in other tribal areas of the State.

1.10 Women's Welfare

1.10.1 Gujarat has taken a lead in the Country in setting up the High Level Committee on women protection. Provision for necessary free legal Aid to the women had been recommended by the Legal Aid Committee for increasing awakening so as to reduce crime rate in respect of atrocities on women etc

1.10.2. Moreover with a view to help voluntary Women's Organisations, the State Government had appointed a voluntary action Bureau.

1.11 Rural Development

1.11.1 The Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest target group. The programme has been included in the 20 point economic programme. During the Seventh Plan, the strategy for this programme will be two fold. In the first part, to consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line while in the second part the Strategy would be to take new beneficiaries after providing for the second dose of assistance. The number of families to be assisted by supplementary dose will be determined by carrying out the household survey of all the families assisted during the sixth plan. The programme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government. It is implemented in 218 blocks covering the entire state. During 1987-88, 1.54 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1988-89, 1.14 lakh families have been targetted to be covered under the programme comprising of 0.26 lakh old families and 0.88 lakh new families. Against this target, about 42.7 thousand families have been assisted comprising of 39.0 thousand new families and 3.7 thousand old families till the end of August, 1988.

1.11.2 The National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented as 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 buildings etc. are undertaken. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach to the weaker section of the society, 10 percent of the allocation under the programme has been earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and 25 percent of the outlay has been earmarked for Social forestry from 1986-87. During 1987-88, about 172.21 lakh mandays of employment was generated under the programme. In 1988-89, about 133.60 lakhs mandays of employment are likely to be generated. During 1988-89 i. e. upto August, 1988 about 74.82 lakhs mandays of employment was generated.

1.11.3. The Rural Land less Employment Guarantee Programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme in the State since December, 1983. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to atleast one member of every landless labourer's household for upto 100 days in a year and to expand employment opportunities, besides creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. During the year 1987-88, an expenditure of Rs. 23.31 crores was incurred under this programme against the allocation of Rs. 17.78 crores, generating employment for about 100.78 lakh mandays during the year. During the year 1988-89, the Government of India is to allocate Rs.20.00 crore and the target of employment generation is fixed at 102.82 lakh mandays. During the year 1988-89 i.e. up to August, 1988, an expenditure of Rs. 6.25 crores has been incurred generating 33.56 lakh mandays of employment.

1.11.4. A special housing project called "Indira Awas Yojana" under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of free houses with infrastructure facilities for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families has been taken up. The dwelling unit will consist of one room, a kitchen, veranda, bathroom, latrine and smokeless chula. Moreover, there is a provision for infrastructure facilities like approach roads, street light, drinking water supply, drainage, sewerage disposal, road side plantations etc. in each housing complex. By the end of March, 1988 about 8901 houses have been constructed. From 1987-88 the housing programme under RLEGP is known as 'Indira Awas Yojana' and has been covered under 20 point programme. During 1988-89, it is proposed to complete construction of 4375 houses. Against this target nearly 2051 houses have been completed upto August, 1988.

1.12. Supply of Essential Items :

1.12.1. The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas, to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under

distribution through the fair price shops. A network of about 12000 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarsegrains, edible oils, suger, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running 21 mobile shops in 10 districts of the State for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices. The scheme has benefitted the people residing in the remote areas. The Corporation is also supplying a sizeable quantity of wheat to the drought affected areas of the State. Under this scheme labourers are given wheat as a 50 percent part of their wages. The Corporation is supplying wheat to the tribal people at the subsidised rate under Intensive Development Programme. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of LPG Gas at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. The Corporation has also got agencies for Petrol pumps at Gaudhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.13. State Domestic Product

1.13.1. According to quick estimates, the State Domestic Product of Gujarat State for the year 1986-87 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3275 crores which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 5.3 percent. The increase in the State Domestic product is mainly on account of sharp increase in the secondary sector namely, "Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply" and in the tertiary sector of "Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business Services." The per capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1986-87 at 1970-71 prices is estimated at Rs. 860 which is higher than the corresponding figure of Rs. 832 for the preceding year by about 3.7 percent.

CHAPTER—II

THE PLAN FRAME

Development Strategies

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

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

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

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

Four Year's of Seventh Plan

2.5. The Seventh Plan outlay for the State is Rs. 6,000 crore. Actual expenditure against this outlay is Rs. 2958 crore for the first three years. The current year's (1988-89) Plan outlay is Rs. 1275 crore. During the first three years due to inadequate rainfall the State had been facing severe drought conditions which had adversely affected the agricultural production targets. However, the targets set for infrastructural development and beneficiary oriented programmes were more or less achieved. With a good monsoon in the current year progress of Plan implementation during the fourth year has been quite satisfactory.

2.6. The State finances have faced severe constraints during the first three years of the Seventh Plan because of three consecutive drought years in 1985-86, 1986-87 and in 1987-88. The state Govt. had incurred an expenditure of over Rs. 1300 crores on scarcity relief measures. The burden of mounting massive relief operation has fallen on the State's frail finance. In spite of this, the State Government has tried to augment the resources for the Plan and explore the possibility of raising additional resources though the avenues available are rather limited.

Annual Plan 1989-90

2.7. An outlay of Rs. 1652 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90, the last year of the Seventh Plan. Consistent with the objectives and strategies of the Seventh Plan the inter-sectoral distribution of the outlay is determined on the following considerations :

- the likely level of development at the end of March, 1989 and the need to maintain the pace of progress and exploit optimally the growth potential built up in different sectors.
- to ensure that the projects at advanced stage, say at 75% and above level, are completed soon so that the returns on the investments accrue to the economy immediately on completion of the projects.
- to provide adequately for the externally assisted projects.
- to provide adequately the requirements of Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project.
- to provide adequate outlays for the poverty alleviation programmes and employment generation that affect the quality of life of the poor.
- to provide matching investments for centrally sponsored schemes.

2.8. An outlay of Rs. 1652 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1989-90. The sectoral distribution is as under :—

Major Sector of Development	Outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90	expenditure			Outlay 1988-89	Outlay proposed for 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
1. Agriculture and Allied Services (including Co-operation)	38640 (6.44)	6668 (7.80)	8098 (8.08)	102.53 (9.31)	8032 (6.30)	11181 (6.77)
2. Rural Development	12430 (2.07)	2445 (2.86)	3439 (3.43)	4222 (3.83)	3285 (2.58)	4778 (2.89)
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	165725 (27.62)	18431 (21.56)	19481 (19.44)	22084 (20.05)	34730 (27.24)	41770 (25.28)
4. Energy (including Non-Conventional Sources of Energy)	146650 (24.44)	23306 (27.27)	29430 (29.38)	25129 (22.81)	33868 (26.56)	40173 (24.32)
5. Industries and Minerals (including Weights & Measures)	25785 (4.30)	6462 (7.56)	10335 (10.32)	12740 (11.56)	6485 (5.09)	10000 (6.05)
6. Transport	37315 (6.22)	6693 (7.83)	6860 (6.85)	7800 (7.08)	8180 (6.41)	10060 (6.09)
7. Communication	849 (0.14)	—	80 (0.08)	150 (0.14)	150 (0.12)	253 (0.15)
8. Science, Technology and Environment	973 (0.16)	11 (0.01)	21 (0.02)	30 (0.03)	86 (0.07)	105 (0.06)
9. General Economic Services (including Decentralised District Planning)	26298 (4.38)	2984 (3.49)	2326 (2.32)	3552 (3.22)	4056 (3.18)	5271 (3.19)
10. Social Services	145122 (24.19)	18443 (21.58)	20101 (20.06)	24180 (21.95)	28590 (22.42)	41577 (25.17)
11. General Services	213 (0.04)	33 (0.04)	16 (0.02)	20 (0.02)	38 (0.03)	53 (0.03)
GRAND TOTAL	600000 (100.00)	85476 (100.00)	100187 (100.00)	110161 (100.00)	127500 (100.00)	165221 (100.00)

(figures in brackets indicate percentages to total).

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

2.10. Priority has been given to the programmes of agriculture, rural development, co-operation, irrigation and energy. The outlays for these sectors add upto 59.26% of the total outlay. Within this, agriculture including rural development and co-operation accounts for 9.66% irrigation and flood control 25.28% and energy 24.32%. The share of industries and minerals is 6.05%, allocation for transport accounts for 6.09% whereas social, general economic services including education and science and technology and environment and research including decentralised district planning account for 28.6% of the outlay. The investment on Narmada Project which is being assisted by World Bank is given high priority in the allocation of resources. This project accounts for Rs. 191.57 crore in the Plan. Of this, Rs. 180.00 crore are in the irrigation sector and the balance of Rs. 11.57 crores under power.

2.11. The Narmada Project will bring under irrigation 18 lakh hectares of cultivated area in 3334 villages of 62 talukas of 12 out of 19 districts of Gujarat. It will also provide drinking water to 4720 villages and 131 urban areas in the State. This project will also extend to cover some parts of Kuchchh, North Gujarat and Saurashtra that are subject to scarcity and have limited water resources. It is also planned to provide water by lift from the Narmada system to some of the arid areas that cannot be covered through flow irrigation. The setting up of the Sardar Sarover Narmada Nigam Ltd., would help to channelize institutional funds for the expeditious implementation of the project.

2.12. The State Plan outlay is expected to be supplemented by the centrally sponsored programmes estimated at around Rs. 252 crore during 1989-90.

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

2.14. The provision of gainful employment and income through productive work is an important component in the efforts for eradication of poverty in the rural areas. As a large part of the State continues to depend only on rainfall for agriculture, considerable number of landless labourers and small cultivators are without work for the greater part of the year. The State Government is launching a special rural employment programme for the rural poor to provide some assurance of employment to rural landless labourers living below the poverty line for atleast 100 days in a year during the lean season. An outlay of Rs. 10 crores is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

2.15. In order to take necessary measures to satisfy the basic requirements of the people, the State Government is supplying foodgrains at subsidised rates to the weaker sections, since 15th August 1985. As this programme aims at providing nutrition to the economically weaker sections of the society at subsidised rates with the objectives of (i) strengthening the human capital and (ii) making direct attack on poverty; it is proposed to include the scheme in the State's Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 25 crores is proposed for 1989-90.

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

2.17. The development needs of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are being met through mechanism of Tribal Area Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan for the scheduled castes. Care has been taken to provide adequate funds out of the divisible pool for these programmes. The programmes benefiting socially and educationally backward classes are proposed to be accelerated.

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

Minimum Needs Programme

2.19. An outlay of Rs. 145.53 crore is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme which has social relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition, health services and road links as per national norms.

2.20. A broad break-up of the MNP outlays is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Rural Fuelwood	132
Rural Roads	600
Elementary Education	2382
Adult Education	283
Rural Health (including Ayurved)	1481
Rural Water Supply	6552
Rural Housing	2200
Environmental Improvement of Slums	100
Nutrition	805
Public Distribution System	18
TOTAL	14558

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.21. The level of agricultural production in 1988-89 is expected to be 60.50 lakh tonnes. The targets for agricultural production for the year 1989-90 is 62.80. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 31.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 1989-90. The basic elements of the production strategy for increasing crop production are—

- to cover an area of 26.40 lakh hectares in 1989-90 under high yielding varieties of food crops.
- the consumption level of chemical fertilizers is estimated at 8.84 lakh tonnes at the end of 1989-90,
- to bring an additional area of 52600 hectares under the soil conservation measures on watershed approach.
- transfer of technology to large number of farmers within the shortest possible time through T & V System.
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 82000 hectares as a result of major/medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation works. Apart from tanks and handddharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.

2.22. The installed capacity for power generation is likely to be 4995.5 MW at the end of 1989-90. It is proposed to add 647 MW of installed capacity during 1989-90. Given the raising cost of power generation and difficulties in transportation of coal over long distance, energy conservation would have to be taken up as mass movement. The need to switch over to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, biogas is increasingly realised. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) has initiated many experiments to harness renewable sources of energy including the use of solar and wind energy for cooking, heating and pumping purpose.

2.23. By the end of 1988-89, all the villages are likely to be electrified. The programmes for energisation of tubewells and pumps set is to cover 20000 additional connections during 1989-90.

2.24. The net addition of 600 kms. to the road net work has been targetted to raise the total length to 62021 kms. by the end of 1989-90.

2.25. Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training it is proposed to introduce additional 2096 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 33444 at the end of 1989-90.

Minimum Needs Programme

2.26. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the targets set for the year 1989-90 are as under :—

- To enrol 1.06 lakh additional children in the age group 6—10 and 1.00 lakh children in the age group 11—14.
- Provision of safe drinking water to 1300 'no source' villages.
- Connecting 340 villages with pucca roads thus, covering 14356 villages by the end of 1989-90.
- To set up additional 252 primary and subsidiary health centres thus, raising the total no. to 1094
- Establishment of 300 sub-centres during 1989-90 bringing the total number of sub-centres to 6351
- Organising 20 community health centres (ayurved).
- Providing construction assistance to 23000 allottees of free plots.
- Accelerating the programmes of environmental improvement of slums to cover 45000 additional beneficiaries.

2.27. A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of 1989-90 is appended (Appendix B).

APPENDIX—A

Statement showing the outlays/Expenditure for the Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90	Expenditure			Outlay 1988-89	Outlay proposed for 1989-90
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities							
1.	Crop Husbandry	7720	1688	2592	3695	1797	2354
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	5763	409	289	575	500	1492
3.	Animal Husbandry	1820	257	314	426	455	523
4.	Dairy Development	182	23	26	36	50	58
5.	Fisheries	2426	435	372	416	600	620
6.	Forests and Wild Life	11875	2273	2196	2376	2667	3734
7.	Plantations	1089	222	239	215	333	416
8.	Storage and Warehousing	10	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Marketing	111	11	36	23	30	35
10.	Agricultural Research and Education	3033	404	428	485	600	800
11.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971	135	122	134	110	126
12.	Cooperation	3640	811	1484	1872	890	1023
Total—I		38640	6668	8098	10253	8032	11181

II. Rural Development*Special Programmes for Rural Development*

1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	5284	755	1162	1274	1118	1176
2.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1575	262	367	404	323	373
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	—	—	12	46	40	46
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	256	Fully Centrally Sponsored.				
5.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	80	300	330	390	426	490

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	10	1	1	4	6	6
7.	Project Linkage	35	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	40	9	1	9	7	7
9.	Regional Rural Banks	11	11	—	—	—	—
	SUB-TOTAL	7291	1338	1873	2127	1920	2098
	<i>Rural Employment</i>						
10.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	3700	744	1064	1573	889	1133
11.	Employment Generation Programme	—	—	—	—	—	1000
	SUB-TOTAL	3700	744	1064	1573	889	2133
12.	Land Reforms	910	282	296	351	300	345
13.	Community Development and Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	529	81	206	171	176	202
	TOTAL—II	12430	2445	3439	4222	3285	4778
III. Irrigation and Flood Control							
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation	145003	15153	16314	19109	30470	36470
2.	Flood Control	1200	168	226	175	200	300
3.	Minor Irrigation	13455	2664	1991	1965	2800	3500
4.	Comonand Area Development	6067	446	950	835	1260	1500
	TOTAL—III	165725	18431	19481	22084	34730	41770
IV. Energy							
1.	Power	145350	23057	29092	24799	33518	39650
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1300	249	338	330	350	523
	TOTAL—IV	146650	23306	29430	25129	33868	40173
V. Industries and Minerals							
1.	Village and Small Industries	14361	2268	3421	4378	3000	6120
2.	Industries (Other than Village and Small Industries)	9557	3940	6189	7086	2560	3080
3.	Mining	1867	254	725	1276	925	800
	TOTAL—V	25785	6462	10335	12740	6485	10000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI. Transport							
1.	Ports, Light houses and Shipping	2386	635	562	630	624	720
2.	Inland Water Transport (Ferry Service)	650	9	1	1	6	5
3.	Roads and Bridges	25785	3974	3618	3392	4650	6000
4.	Road Transport	8494	2075	2679	3777	2900	3335
TOTAL—VI		37315	6693	6860	7800	8180	10060
VII. Communication							
1.	Modernisation of Wireless Net Work	849	—	80	150	150	253
TOTAL—VII		849	—	80	150	150	253
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment							
1.	Science and Technology	623	1	1	5	34	45
2.	Environment and Pollution Control	350	10	20	25	52	60
TOTAL—VIII		973	11	21	30	86	105
IX. General Economic Service							
1.	Planning Machinery	720	1	2	10	100	27
2.	Tourism	425	66	98	75	120	138
3.	Statistics	200	4	7	19	20	30
4.	Civil Supplies	366	5	5	4	16	18
5.	Decentralised District Planning	24405	2904	2206	3432	3750	5000
6.	Weights and Measures	182	4	8	12	50	58
TOTAL—IX		26298	2984	2326	3552	4056	5271
X. Social Services							
1.	General Education	7811	897	1230	2579	3245	3729
2.	Sports and Youth Services	272	6	22	14	58	60
3.	Art and Culture	593	40	79	90	142	173
4.	Technical Education	1820	132	348	405	550	632
5.	Medical & Public Health	10314	1512	1644	2163	2359	3300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation	16866	4916	5211	6009	6950	11400
7.	Housing (Including Police and Jail Housing)	16442	2622	2175	2505	2994	5220
8.	Urban Development	9768	449	998	976	1250	1596
9.	Capital Project	3337	706	907	349	650	1000
10.	Information and Publicity	758	126	119	149	260	299
11.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	11527	1532	1712	2193	3168	3657
12.	Administrative Machinery for TASP	122	19	19	19	22	25
13.	Labour & Employment	4911	613	899	1148	1292	1486
14.	Social Welfare	728	55	96	130	150	175
15.	Nutrition	4550	272	315	497	700	805
16.	Food For All	—	—	—	—	—	2500
17.	Mid-day Meals Programme	55000	4502	4327	4954	4800	5520
18.	Social Inputs	303	44	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—X		145122	18443	20101	24180	28590	41577
XI. General Service							
1.	Training of Development Personnel	213	33	16	20	38	53
TOTAL—XI		213	33	16	20	38	53
GRAND TOTAL		600000	85476	100187	110161	127500	165221

APPENDIX : B

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of							
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	Achievement				1988-89		1989-90 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 Target	8 Likely Achieve- ment.	9	
I Crop Husbandry									
1	Foodgrains Production								
	(i) Total	'000 tonnes	6276	2736	3089	1362	6050	6050	6280
	(ii) Of which pulses	,,	550	338	235	143	610	700	615
2	Oilseeds Production								
	(i) Total	,,	2840	879	1668	398	3100	2770	3100
	(ii) Of which groundnut	,,	2190	448	1292	140	2210	1900	2210
3	Others								
	(i) Production of Cotton	'000 bales	2000	1987	1093	295	1900	1275	2000
	(ii) Production of Sugar cane (Gur)	'000 tonnes	950	649	557	600	870	536	900
4	Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (NPK)	,,	834	421	402	442	718	539	834
II. Animal Husbandry									
	(i) Milk	,,	3290	3270	3246	2997	2700	3000	3100
	(ii) Eggs	Million	348	251	254	253	230	250	250
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	23.30	25.24	24.66	20.75	21.80	21.80	22.00
III. I. R. D. P.									
	(i) Beneficiaries identified in	lakh	3.85	0.71	0.89	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.13
	(ii) Beneficiaries assisted.	(New) ,,	3.08	0.71	0.89	1.14	0.88	0.88	0.90
		(Old) ,,	1.77	0.30	0.58	0.40	0.26	0.26	..
IV. N. R. E. P.									
	Employment generated	Lakh mandays	231.25	69.71	132.83	172.21	133.60	133.60	87.62
V. Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme/ Employment generated									
		Lakh Mandays	231.25	70.62	79.63	100.78	102.82	102.82	88.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Minor Irrigation								
(i) Potential	'000 Hect. (cum)	2189	2019	2046	2065	2082	2082	2104
(ii) Utilisation	"	1752	1655	1667	1678	1688	1710	1745
VII. Major & Medium Irrigation								
(i) Potential	'000 Hect. (cum)	1161	1092	1123	1155	1195	1195	1255
(ii) Utilisation	"	743	678	756	776	796	796	836
VIII. Power Development.								
(i) Installed Capacity	M.W. (cum)	5113	3593.5	3808.5	4138.5	4408.5	4348.5	4995.5
(ii) Villages Electrified (1971) Census	No.	18114	16957	17651	18089	18144	18114	—
(iii) Pump sets & Tube Wells Energised	No.	392387	317403	338046	378339	418339	308339	418339
IX. Road Development.								
1. Total Roads (excluding National Highways)								
(i) Surfaced	Km (cum)	53096	50355	52557	53439	54839	54839	55989
(ii) Unsurfaced	"	7603	8966	7761	7282	6582	6582	6032
Total		60699	59321	60318	60721	61421	61421	62021
2 Villages connected by roads								
(i) with population of 1500 & above (5060 Villages)	No. of Villages (cum)	5051	4722	4776	4822	4872	4872	4912
(ii) With population of 1000-1500 (3241 villages)	"	2922	2597	2696	2797	2882	2882	2982
(iii) With population below 1000 (9815 villages)	"	5788	5295	5699	6022	6262	6262	6462
Total : 18116 Villages (1981 census)		13761	12614	13171	13641	14016	14016	14356
X. General Education								
I. Classes I to V (Age group 6-10) Total Enrolment)								
—Boys	'000No.(cum)	3050	2857	2906	3062	3069	3122	3188
—Girls	"	2722	2112	2162	2322	2313	2362	2402
Total :		5772	4969	5068	5384	5382	5484	5590

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2 Classes VI to VIII (age group 11-13)									
Total enrolment									
Boys	'000No.(Cum)	1273	1045	1052	1131	1228	1228	1299	
Girls	„	901	679	726	736	770	770	799	
Total :		2174	1724	1778	1867	1998	1998	2098	

XI. Health

(i) Sub-Centres	Nos. (cum)	6119	5169	5551	5851	6351	6351	6651	
(ii) Primary Health Centres	}	„	1000	355	457	632	842	842	1094
(iii) Subsidiary Health Centres (Non-PHCs)									
(iv) Community Health Centres	„	121	35	74	99	134	136	171	

XII. Rural Water Supply

(i) Villages covered	No.	5000 (Net)	1012	1002	1267	800	800	1300
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XIII. Rural Housing

(i) Allotment of sites	No. in lakh (cum.)	10.56	8.80	9.22	9.66	10.01	10.01	10.36
(ii) Construction assistance	„	6.47	3.78	4.18	4.55	4.99	4.99	5.22

**XIV. Labour Welfare—
Craftsmen Training**

(i) No. of I.T.I.s.	Nos. (cum)	136	102	112	111	119	119	124
(ii) Intake Capacity	„	38648	28196	29312	30364	31352	31348	33444

XV. Environmental Improvement of Slums—Persons benefited.	No. in lakh (Cum)	7.05	5.51	5.64	5.88	6.14	6.14	6.59
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CHAPTER—III

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

3.1. General :

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

3.2. Basis of Distribution of outlays :

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

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

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

3.3. District Plan outlays :

3.3.1. Details regarding the outlay provided for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlays) out of the state plan outlay for the period of the Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) and annual plan 1986-87 to 1989-90 (proposed) are indicated in the following table :—

(Rs. in crores).

Year	Total State Plan Outlays	Outlay for district level schemes Percentage.			
		Normal district level schemes	Discretionary and incentive outlay	Total (Col. 3+4)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-90 (outlay)	6000.00	2260.99	244.05	2505.04	41.7
1986-87 (Actuals)	965.61	369.14	22.30	391.44	40.5
1987-88 (Actuals)	1160.00	442.08	37.50	479.58	41.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88 (Approved outlay)	1160.00	442.08	37.50	479.58	41.3
1988-89 (Anticipated expenditure)	1275.00	484.79	37.50	522.29	41.0
1989-90 (proposed outlay)	1500.00	..	50.00	..	..

3.3.2. As per the instructions from the Planning Commission information on District Sector Programmes in prescribed proforma D. P. I. is appended to this chapter.

3.4. Discretionary and Incentive Outlays :

3.4.1. Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to make up schemes of local importance especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning Boards can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary component of the District Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50% or 25% depending upon the pattern prescribed for the taluka. There is a proposal for reducing the percentage of matching contribution for getting the incentive outlay for more backward talukas. This issue was under the consideration of the government. Recently government has decided to reduce the percentage of matching contribution 10% for more backward rural areas. The revised rates of matching contribution for getting the incentive outlay are (1) 10% in rural areas of 53 backward talukas and TASP areas including cluster) and villages of some special backward areas, (2) 25% in rural areas of 38 comparatively less backward talukas and (3) 50% in the villages of 93 rest of the talukas and all urban areas of the state.

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

3.5. Outlay and Expenditure.

3.5.1. Details regarding allocations made to the District Planning Boards by way of discretionary outlay, incentive outlay and outlay for development of special backward areas under the programme for Decentralised District Planning during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 and the expenditure incurred (Amount utilized) there against are as under :—

(Rs. in crores).

Items	1986-87			1987-88		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage	Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage
1. Discretionary outlay	16.56	15.97	96.4	25.45	25.45	100.00
2. Incentive Outlay	5.83	5.72	98.3	7.07	7.07	100.00
3. Outlay for Development of special backward areas.	0.61	0.61	100.00	0.58	0.58	100.00
4. Outlay for Development of 56 backward talukas	..	..	..	1.22	1.22	100.00
TOTAL	23.00	22.30	97.00	34.32	34.32	100.00

3.6. Physical Achievements :

3.6.1. Physical Achievements through Decentralised District Planning allocations are the most important index of their success. Some of the most important physical achievements during 1986-87 1987-88 are given below :—

Item	Achievements during	
	1986--87	1987--88
1. School Rooms constructed	1697	2119
2. New Water Supply Works Completed	1600	2276
3. Link roads constructed	304	392
4. Approach roads constructed	554	643
5. Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes	25	31
6. Villages electrified for all purposes	131	71

3.7. Improvement in the District Planning Process :—

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

THE TIME TABLE FOR THE YEAR 1988-89 AND 1989-90.

Sr. No.	Item	Last date for completion of Work	
		1988--89	1989-90
1.	To Prepare draft annual plan for the works/schemes of Discretionary and Incentive outlays by major head of development	31-8-87	30-9-88
2.	To provide information regarding talukawise tentative allocations amounts for spillover liabilities to the Taluka planning Committees.	31-8-87	30-9-88
3.	To collect proposals for District level and taluka level schemes.	30-11-87	30-11-88
4.	To prepare a note on the Sectorwise allocation made in draft plan and schemewise Final proposal for approval of executive committee of District Planning Board.	31-12-87	31-12-88
5.	To get approval of District Planning Board for annual Development plan	31-1-88	31-1-89
6.	To inform concerned implementing officers about approval of schemes	15-2-88	15-2-89
7.	To Complete all necessary steps for implementation of the schemes by the implementing officers and thereby inform to the collector	29-2-88	28-2-89

3.7.2. Specific amount for the works/schemes directly benefiting S.C. Population of the Decentralised District Planning Funds.

3.7. 2. 1. In pursuance of the greater stress being laid on the welfare of weaker sections, it has been decided in 1985-86 that out of the discretionary outlay, which is allocated to the District planning Boards, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled

caste population. Accordingly over all 10 percent of the discretionary outlay is being set apart for earmarking the funds for such works in proportion to the scheduled caste population in the districts. Details of such earmarked outlays for the works/schemes benefiting the S. C. Population are given below.

Year	Discretionary Outlay	Amount earmarked/to be earmarked for S.c. population works.
1985-86	20.00	2.00
1986-87	22.50	2.25
1987-88	26.00	2.60
1988-89	31.00	3.10
1989-90	36.50	3.65

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

3.7.3. Development of Special Backward Areas.

3.7.3.1. In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the state which spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount Rs. 0.50 crores was provided during 1983-84. Under this programme works of Water Supply, Roads Drainage plantation of trees skill formation schemes etc as per the needs of the area are under implementation. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided for works in the special Backward areas. For 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed for purpose.

Development of Backward Talukas.

3.7.3.2 During the period of Sixth-Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. The Government has accepted the Committee's recommendations to treat 56 Talukas identified by it as economically backward talukas. Under Decentralised District Planning during 1987-88 it has been decided to give 20 % additional amount of discretionary outlay allocated to 56 backward talukas. The same pattern has also been continued in the year 1989-80.

3.8 Outlays for the programme of Decentralised District Planning.

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

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Provision for					
	Seventh Five year (1985-90)	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	proposed outlay (1989-90)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Discretionary Outlay	144.60	20.00	22.50	26.00	26.50	35.50
2. Incentive Outlay	50.60	7.00	7.40	8.00	8.15	10.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Additional incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	14.60	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
4. Provision for dealing with problems for special backward areas.	19.60	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
5. Corpus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward.	14.65	0.10	1.00	..	..	..
6. Provision for allocation to 56 backward talukas	..	..	..	1.90	1.25	2.00
Total	244.05	29.10	23.00	37.50	37.50	50.00

3.8.2. During 1989-90 out of the total amount of Rs. 46.40 crores, by way of discretionary and incentive outlay, works/schemes relating to mainly Minimum Needs Programme are proposed to be taken up by the District Planning Boards. In cases where the targets for Minimum Needs Programme would have been achieved, intensive efforts for additional facilities are proposed to be made. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e.g. windmill, solar energy fuel wood plantation improvement of Gauchar plots etc, are also proposed to be taken up.

PART—II

3.9 The process of District Planning for 1989--90.

3.9.1. In pursuance of the guidelines of November, 1987, from the Planning Commission, District Planning Boards were advised to prepare comprehensive District Plans incorporating not only united funds earmarked in each District but also funds flowing from various sectoral programmes and centrally sponsored programmes. The District Planning Boards were also advised to ensure that maximum participation of local experts and knowledgeable non-officials associated with the District Planning process.

3.9.2. Before the District Planning Boards could complete their deliberations, the comprehensive District Plan for Kheda District was prepared in April, 1988 under instructions from the Planning Commission. A District Plan for the Kheda for 1989--90 was presented at the conference of the District Magistrates at Jaipur and Coimbatore presided over by the Prime Minister. It is understood that a comprehensive strategy for District Planning is being worked out based on the deliberations in these seminars.

3.9.3. All the District Planning Boards in the State were advised, in May, 1988, to prepare comprehensive District Plans on the pattern of the District Plan for Kheda District. As the input of district Planning Boards on sectoral plans had not been significant in the past, the District Planning Boards were particularly enjoined to send detailed proposals of development programmes for consideration by appropriate Heads of Departments by August, 1988. It was made clear to the District Planning Boards that they could add, delete or modify sectoral development programmes being implemented in the respective Districts. They were also requested to formulate innovative development programmes in areas of their interest, keeping in view the specific needs of the District.

3.9.4. Many District Planning Boards held meetings at the taluka level and at the District level of elected representatives, members of the Taluka and District Panchayats, office bearers of reputed voluntary agencies and other local experts. Based on these deliberations, the District Planning Boards drew up comprehensive Annual Plan for the first time, encompassing sectoral programmes and centrally sponsored schemes as well.

3.9.5. The Heads of Departments were provided with necessary details of the District Plans relating to their sectors of development; subject to constraints of funds, the Heads of Departments have taken note of the proposals emanating from districts while formulating their proposals for inclusion in the draft Annual Plan for 1989-90. For the first time, a draft proposal from Heads of Departments, indicating the flow of funds to each Districts under each development programmes whose outlays have been identified as being devisable among the Districts.

3.9.6. Analysis to the extent, acceptance of proposals emanating from District Planning Boards showed that, on an average, 25 to 30 schemes in each District were not accepted in the form in which they were proposed by the District Planning Boards. This is, however, a small proportion as compared to the total number of 390 devisable schemes with Heads of Departments. Lack of funds and time pressure were the two factors contributing to the low proportion of new schemes accepted by Heads of Departments. More than 200 new schemes were proposed by the District Planning Boards but only 11 of these were accepted by Heads of Departments. How many of these will be retained at the final stage would depend, many others on the financial allocations to the concerned sectors and sub-sectors and the provisions that are necessary for completion of ongoing schemes.

3.9.7. However, workshops have been arranged to facilitate a dialogue between the planners in the Heads of Departments and the District Planning Boards to enable them to understand the perception of each other so that the rate of acceptance of suggestions from the District Planning Boards can be improved in the coming years. It is hoped that these workshops would also provide necessary insights and guidelines to District Level planners engaged in drawing up sectoral programmes at the District level for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

**DRAFT ANNUAL
DISTRICT**

Sr. No.	Head of Development.	Seventh Plan (1985-90)			1987-88	Actuals	
		State	District	Total	State	District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture and Allied Services :							
1.	Research and Education .	3033.00	..	3033.00	484.93	..	484.93
2.	Crop Husbandry	689.86	7030.14	7720.00	2631.51	1063.21	3694.72
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	472.00	5291.00	5763.00	9.65	565.27	574.92
4.	Animal Husbandry	724.92	1095.08	1820.00	186.78	239.62	426.40
5.	Dairy Development	15.00	167.00	182.00	9.31	26.39	35.70
6.	Fisheries	547.00	1879.00	2426.00	96.62	319.36	415.98
7.	Forests	579.15	12384.85	12964.00	106.98	2484.09	2591.07
8.	Investment in Agricultural, Financial Institutions—	971.00	..	971.00	133.76	..	133.76
9.	Marketing, Storage and Ware Housing.	83.00	38.00	121.00	11.17	12.02	23.19
TOTAL. I—Agriculture and Allied Services.		7114.93	27885.07	35000.00	3670.71	4709.96	8380.67
II. Rural Development :							
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).	..	5284.00	5284.00	..	1273.78	1273.78
2.	National Rural Employment Programme.	..	3700.00	3700.00	..	1573.30	1573.30
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAD)	..	1575.00	1575.00	..	403.92	403.92
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP).	..	256.00	256.00	..	..	..
5.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation.	..	80.00	80.00	..	389.61	389.61
6.	Strengthening training facilities for Rural Development.	..	10.00	10.00	..	3.89	3.89
7.	Project Linkage.	..	35.00	35.00	..	..	..
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	..	40.00	40.00	..	9.56	9.56
9.	Regional Rural Bank	..	11.00	11.00	..	..	..
10.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme.	..	..	..	..	46.28	46.28
11.	Employment Generation Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..

PLAN (1989-90)

PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

1988-89 Approved Outlay			1988-89 Anticipated Expenditure		
State	District	Total	State	District.	Total
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
600.00	..	600.00	600.00	..	600.00
124.70	1672.30	1797.00	124.70	1672.30	1797.00
10.50	489.50	500.00	10.50	489.50	500.00
143.44	311.56	455.00	143.44	311.56	455.00
15.48	34.52	50.00	15.48	34.52	50.00
227.67	372.33	600.00	227.67	382.33	600.00
128.80	2871.20	3000.00	128.80	2871.20	3000.00
110.00	..	110.00	110.00	..	110.00
14.00	16.00	30.00	14.00	16.00	30.00
1374.59	5767.41	7142.00	1374.59	5767.41	7142.00
..	1118.50	1118.50	..	1118.50	1118.50
..	889.00	889.00	..	889.00	889.00
..	322.50	322.50	..	322.50	322.50
..
..	426.00	426.00	..	426.00	426.00
..	6.00	6.00	..	6.00	6.00
..
..	7.00	7.00	..	7.00	7.00
..
..	40.00	40.00	..	40.00	40.00
..

1	2	1985—90			1987—88		
		3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Community Development & Panchayat.		27.20	501.80	529.00	7.08	163.42	170.50
13. Land Reforms		..	910.00	910.00	..	350.84	350.84
TOTAL-II-Rural Develoment		27.20	12402.80	12430.00	7.08	4214.60	4221.68
III. COOPERATION		2264.00	1376.00	3640.00	1627.30	245.32	1872.62
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control :							
1. Major & Medium Irrigation Project.		122561.00	22442.00	145003.00	11827.96	7281.26	19109.22
2. Minor Irrigation		..	13455.00	13455.00	2.96	1962.13	1965.09
3. Command Area Development		5524.04	542.96	6067.00	834.60	..	834.60
4. Flood Control including Anti Sea Erosion.		1200.00	..	1200.00	175.28	..	175.28
TOTAL-IV-Irrigation and Dlood Control.		129285.04	36439.96	165725.00	12840.80	9243.39	22084.19
V. Power Development :		139046.00	7604.00	14665.00	13549.00	1580.0	25129.00
VI. Industry and Minerals :							
1. Village and Small Industries.		6166.00	8195.00	14361.00	1421.94	2956.48	4378.42
2. Medium & Large Industries.		9557.00	..	9557.00	7085.76	..	7085.76
3. Mining.		1867.00	..	1867.00	1276.36	..	1276.36
TOTAL-VI-Indutry & Minera.s.		17590.00	8195.00	25785.00	9784.06	2956.48	12740.54
VII. Transport.							
1. Minor Ports & Light Houses.		3036.00	..	3036.00	630.75	..	630.75
2. Roads and Bridges.		..	25785.00	25785.00	..	3392.00	3392.0
3. Roads Transport		8494.00	..	8494.00	3777.00	..	3777.00
4. Tourism		425.00	..	425.00	7497.00	..	7497.00
TOTAL-VII-Transport.		11955.00	25785.00	37740.00	4482.72	3392.00	7874.72
VIII. Sicientific Services and Research:							
1. Science and Technology		623.15	..	623.15	5.29	..	5.29
2. Environmental and Pollntion Control.		350.00	..	350.00	24.71	..	24.71
TOTAL-VIII-Scientific Servies & Research.		973.15	..	973.15	30.00	..	30.00

1988-89			1988-89		
9	10	11	12	13	14
8.00	168.00	176.00	8.00	168.00	176.00
..	300.00	300.00	..	300.00	300.00
8.00	3277.00	3285.00	8.00	3277.00	3285.00
502.50	387.50	890.00	502.50	387.50	890.00
20940.00	9530.00	30470.00	20940.00	9530.00	30470.00
18.35	2781.65	2800.00	18.35	2781.65	2800.00
1260.00	..	1260.00	1260.00	..	1260.00
200.00	..	200.00	200.00	..	200.00
22418.35	12311.65	34730.00	22418.35	12311.65	34730.00
32685.00	1183.00	33868.00	32685.00	1183.00	33868.00
1590.00	1410.00	3000.00	1590.00	1410.00	3000.00
2560.00	..	2560.00	2560.00	..	2560.00
925.00	..	925.00	925.00	..	925.00
5075.00	1410.00	6485.00	5075.00	1410.00	6485.00
630.00	..	630.00	630.00	..	630.00
..	4650.00	4650.00	..	4650.00	4650.00
2900.00	..	2900.00	2900.00	..	2900.00
120.00	..	120.00	120.00	..	120.00
3650.00	4650.00	8300.00	3650.00	4650.00	8300.00
34.00	..	34.00	34.00	..	34.00
52.00	..	52.00	52.00	..	52.00
86.00	..	86.00	86.00	..	86.00

1	1985-90			1987-88		
	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX. Social and Community Services :						
1. Education	3727.23	4948.77	8676.00	851.49	1831.31	2682.80
2. Technical Education.	1820.00	..	1820.00	405.02	..	405.02
3. Medical and Public Health	4511.48	5802.52	10314.00	980.27	1183.22	2163.49
4. Sewerage and Water Supply	206.00	16660.00	16866.00	1858.60	4150.81	6009.41
5. Housing	9829.00	6613.00	16442.00	1488.34	1016.17	2504.51
6. Urban Development.	9656.00	103.00	9768.00	961.28	14.27	975.55
7. Capital Project	3337.00	..	3337.00	348.99	..	348.99
8. Information and Publicity	238.00	520.00	758.00	63.20	86.07	149.27
9. Labour and Labour Welfare	1052.00	3859.00	4911.00	111.14	1037.20	1148.34
10. Welfare of SC/ST and other Backward Classes.	3657.35	7869.65	11527.00	956.13	1236.54	2192.67
11. Social Welfare	728.00	..	728.00	129.96	..	129.96
12. Nutrition.	..	4550.00	4550.00	..	497.00	497.00
13. Food For all	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Social input.	..	303.00	303.00	..	..	..
Total-IX-Social and Community Services.	38771.06	51228.99	9000.00	8154.42	11052.59	19207.01
X. Economic Services:						
1. Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	719.85	..	719.85	10.02	..	10.02
2. Economic Advice and Statistics	140.00	60.00	200.00	9.00	10.05	19.05
3. Weights and Measures	182.00	..	182.00	11.83	..	11.83
4. Training of Development Personnel	213.00	..	213.00	19.98	..	19.98
5. Modernisation of Equipments (Wireless network).	849.00	..	849.00	149.68	..	149.68
6. Administrative Machinery for TASP	..	122.00	122.00	..	18.57	18.57
Total-X-Economic Services	2103.85	182.00	2285.85	200.51	28.62	229.13
XI. General Services:						
1. Civil Supplies	366.00	..	366.00	3.68	..	3.68
2. Decentralised District Planning.	..	24405.00	24405.00	..	3431.87	3431.87
Total-XI-General Services	366.00	24405.00	24771.00	3.68	3431.87	3435.55
XII. Mid-Day Meal Programme	..	55000.00	55000.00	..	4954.48	4954.48
GRAND TOTAL :—	349496.23	250503.77	600000.00	64350.28	45809.31	110159.59

1988-89		1988-89		1989-90	
9	10	11.	12	13	14
1636.64	1808.36	3445.00	1636.64	1808.36	3445.00
550.00	..	550.00	550.00	..	550.00
1015.50	1343.50	2359.00	1015.50	1343.50	2359.00
19.00	6931.00	6950.00	19.00	6931.00	6950.00
1794.00	1200.00	2994.00	1794.00	1200.00	2994.00
1220.00	30.00	1250.00	1220.00	30.00	1250.00
650.00	..	650.00	650.00	..	650.00
143.40	116.06	260.00	143.40	116.60	260.00
203.20	1088.80	1292.00	203.20	1088.80	1292.00
1725.41	1442.59	3168.00	1725.41	1492.59	3168.00
150.00	..	150.00	150.00	..	150.00
..	700.00	700.00	..	700.00	700.00
..
..
9107.15	14660.85	23768.00	9107.15	14660.85	23768.00
100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00
10.53	9.4700	20.00	10.53	9.47	20.00
50.00	..	50.00	50.00	..	50.00
38.00	..	38.00	38.00	..	38.00
150.00	..	150.00	150.00	..	150.00
..	22.00	22.00	..	22.00	22.00
348.53	31.47	380.00	348.53	31.47	380.00
16.00	..	16.00	16.00	..	16.00
..	3750.00	3750.00	..	3750.00	3750.00
16.00	3750.00	3766.00	16.00	3750.00	3766.00
..	4800.00	4800.00	..	4800.00	4800.00
5271.12	52228.88	127500.00	5271.12	522298.88	127500.00

CHAPTER-IV.

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

4.1. Introduction

Since the inception of the Twenty Point Programme, Gujarat has been among the front ranking states in the country in the implementation of the programme. The State Government has set up a sound infrastructure for systematic and effective implementation and monitoring of the programme. In addition to regular reviews and in-depth monthly reviews by the State cabinet the Chief Secretary and departmental reviews by the Ministers concerned, the State has setup committees at State, District and Taluka level.

Implementation of Twenty Point Programme has continued to receive the highest priority during 1988-89. According to the monthly progress Reports received from the Government of India performance of Gujarat in the implementation of the programme ranked amongst top States in the Country from very first quarter of 1988-89.

The details of the Twenty Point Programme, 1986 alongwith the programme in the Annual Plan 1989-90 have been identified and are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

4.2. Attack on rural poverty**4.2.1. Integrated Rural Development Programme**

Integrated Rural Development Programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and cross the poverty line. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50-50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. The programme is implemented in 218 Blocks covering the entire state.

For the Seventh Plan it is targetted to assist 4.85 lakh families (1.77 lakh old families and 3.08 lakh new families). During the first three years of Seventh Plan, 4.03 lakh families have been assisted. During 1988-89 against the target of 114472 families to be assisted 54857 families have been assisted by the end of September 1988. It is proposed to assist 90,240 families during 1989-90.

4.2.2. National Rural Employment Programme.

National Rural Employment Programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed in the rural areas and at the same time creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which leads to rapid growth of rural economy. It provides a permanent and scientific foundation for the rural people to build up durable assets. The programme has been started to raise the level of income of rural labour and also stabilise the level of wages of agriculture labour. The selection of works under the programme is done with the active involvement of panchayat and local population. They are actively involved in the execution and subsequent maintenance.

The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50.50 sharing basis between the State and Central Government. Under the programme, priority is given to community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy and in the selection of works also preference is given to such works mainly to benefit SC and ST families.

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 374.74 lakh mandays were generated. During 1988-89 against the target of 133.60 lakh mandays 83.06 lakh mandays were generated by the end of September 1988. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to generate 87.62 lakh mandays.

4.2.3. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

In addition to the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme is introduced since 1983-84. It aims to provide employment for 100 days to at least one member of every rural landless household. The programme is fully assisted from Central Funds. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme being entirely centrally sponsored scheme no outlay proposed in the State Sector.

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 251.26 lakh mandays were generated. At the end of September 1988 mandays generated under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme are 38.19 lakh during 1988-89. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to generate 88.93 lakh mandays of employment.

4.2. Villages and small Industries.

The continuous effort has been made for promoting small scale, village and cottage industries in the State. District Industries Centre have been set up in all districts excepts the Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of District Industries Centre and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the cash subsidy, the small scale units are offered subsidy on power consumption, subsidy for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and subsidy on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI units. Cottage industry receives the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also on interest under the bankable schemes.

Under the village and cottage industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agency for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries Handloom and Handicrafts, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to rural artisans etc. The development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat is given significant importance in the context of 20 Point programme. An Institute of Handloom Technology has been started at Gandhinagar for strengthening the training facilities in this Sector.

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan 21645 SSI units were registered. During 1988-89 3934 SSI units have been registered by the end of September, 1988 against the annual target of 7000 S.S.I. units. It is proposed to register 7000 SSI units during 1989-90.

4.3. Strategy for rainfed Agriculture**4.3.1. Dryland Farming**

Gujarat State Land Development Corporation was set up to undertake soil and water conservation programme. A major part of agriculture in the State fall under dry land agriculture. Out of total 188.2 lakh hectares of reporting area 157.83 lakh hectares were covered under dryland farming. This is inclusive of 107.33 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. Out of this area the area to be treated remained at 91.53 lakh hectares at the end of Sixth five year plan. It is visualised that 30% of this area will be treated by farmers themselves and 64.08 lakh hectares require soil conservation treatment.

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan 75800 hectares were covered under soil and water conservation 22,155 hectares will be covered during 1988-89. It is proposed to cover 52600 hectares of land under soil and water conservation during of 1989-90.

4.3.2. Drought Prone Area Programme.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for DPAP is being implemented in 43 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected area. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology the severity of drought condition and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are development and management of water resources, afforestation and grassland development, soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis, animal husbandry and dairy development.

4.4. Better use of Irrigation Water.**4.4.1. Major, Medium and minor Irrigation Project.**

Agriculture and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river system for irrigation, flood control power generation etc. In Gujarat agriculture is the back bone of State's economy, as two third population depends on agriculture and only 20% of the cultivable land is provided with irrigation facilities.

The strategy for Seventh Plan for increasing through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation works is—

- subsidy to small and marginal farmers;
- to complete on going projects and optimise benefits from existing projects.
- plan comprehensive and effective measures for improving level of utilisation.
- to lay emphasis on drainage aspect as a part of overall anti-water logging strategy.
- flood control works on principal river projects.

- to take steps against the salinity ingress problem in costal areas.
- take up new schemes in tribal, backward areas and drought prone areas.
- to launch the Narmada Project in a big way.
- to accelerate the modernisation programme.
- implementation of warabandhi system effectively.
- maximum exploitation of ground water to supplement surface irrigation.
- survey research and development of ground water resources including re-charge sources.

Irrigation potential of 11.55 lakh hectares under Major and Medium irrigation and 20.65 lakh hectares under Minor irrigation works have been created by the end of 1987-88. During 1988-89 an additional irrigation potential of 40,000 hectares under Major and Medium irrigation and 17000 hectares under Minor irrigation works, will be created. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to create an additional irrigation potential of 60,000 hectares under Major and Medium Irrigation and 22000 hectares under Minor Irrigation work.

4.4.2. Command Area Development Programme.

One major initiative towards increasing the rate of utilisation was setting up of Command Area Development Authorities. The State is divided into 4 zones, and each zone is served by C.A.D.A. of that area. These authorities are expected to ensure more efficient operation of irrigation system, accelerate construction of field channels and drains and land shaping, land levelling, exploitation of ground water through tube wells, adoption of suitable cropping pattern etc. Introduction of rotational water delivery system setting up water cooperatives, modernising canal system and setting up of water management institution have been among the measures taken to improve the rate of utilisation.

On farm development works cover construction of field channels and Warabandhi which are important programmes for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential. Construction of field channels and Warabandhi in all the 21 projects already approved by Government of India and 16 new projects will be taken up during 1988-89. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to cover 1,16,000 hectares under field channel and 1,22,000 hectares under Warabandhi and 10,000 hectares under field drains.

4.5. Bigger harvest.

4.5.1. National Oilseeds Development Project

National Oilseeds Development Project Programme for increasing production of oilseeds had been introduced since Sixth Plan under 100 percent centrally sponsored project. This programme is now partly centrally sponsored with 50% share

An outlay of Rs. 200 lakh is proposed as State matching Share for 1989-90.

In case of groundnut production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in Kharif groundnut by covering larger area under improved and pre-monsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers and micro-nutrient use, pest control management etc. Cultivation of mustard will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region. During 1988-89, 27.70 lakh tonnes of oil seeds production will be achieved. The proposed target for 1989-90 is 31.00 lakh tonnes of oilseeds production.

4.5.2. Pulses Development Programme.

Pulses is another important group of crops covered under 20 Point Programme. Average annual production of pulses during 1980-84 has been 4.60 lakh tonnes, which is thrice as that achieved at the end of fifth Plan. Seventh Plan target is 5.50 lakh tonnes. As the pulse crop cannot compete other crops it has to be grown mainly as mixed crop or opportunity crop on marginal lands. The programme emphasised the use of improved seed, fertiliser, plant protection, measures and rhizobin culture. During 1988-89, 7.00 lakh tonnes of pulses production will be achieved. The Proposed target for 1989-90 is 6.15 lakh tonnes of pulses production.

Horticulture

4.5.3. Fruit and Vegetable Crops.

Special programme of horticultural crops is being implemented in the tribal predominant districts viz. Dangs, Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Baroda, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. Under this programme, 50 percent subsidy is given on the purchase price through their respective district panchayat. Moreover, a tribal farmer is given two fruit grafts or plants of his choice free of cost to raise in his resident back-yard.

For promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal districts of the State, input kits or various vegetable crops suitable in the district and sufficient for two/five gunthas are prepared and given to the tribal farmers at 50 percent cost through respective District Panchayat. The kits contain sufficient quantity of vegetable seeds, fertilisers, insecticides etc. The farmers who require seeds only are given small vegetable seeds packets of desired variety.

During 1988-89, production of 16.00 lakh tonnes of fruits and vegetables will be achieved. The proposed target of production of fruit and vegetables during 1989-90 is 18.90 lakh tonnes.

4.5.5. Storage, Warehousing and Agriculture Marketing.

A well developed marketing system implies in itself assurance of fair returns of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade, providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities. There are 149 market committees together with 131 principal yards and 181 sub-yards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established under the Warehousing Act 1962 and the Corporation has created the storage facilities of 1.90 lakh tonnes upto 31st March, 1988, and this is likely to be raised to 1.96 lakh to tonnes by the end of March 1989.

The proposed target for 1989-90 is to create additional storage capacity of 25800 tonnes.

Financial assistance in terms of loan and subsidy is being provided for implementing the Gujarat Agriculture Produce Market Act. Contribution is made to the State Agriculture Marketing Fund. A State Agriculture Marketing Board has also been constituted. The Central Government also extends the assistance to the regulated markets under various Central Sector Schemes.

The number of regulated markets which were 317 in 1987-88 are likely to increase to 320 at the end of 1988-89. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to increase the number of regulated markets to 328.

4.5.3. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

Dairy industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other states in the country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for production of eggs and sheep and goats for production of wool and meat is accepted as subsidiary occupation to agriculture in the rural areas of this country. Bullock power is still the main source of drought power for agricultural production and their transport to the nearby markets and will remain so far long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and other viz. small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, agriculture labourers, SCs and STs. The achievement at the end of 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the proposed target for 1989-90 are as under :

Item	Unit	Achievement		Proposed Target
		1987-88	1988-89 (likely)	1989-90
Milk Production	'000 Tonnes.	2997(P)	3000	3100
Eggs Production	in Millions no.	253(P)	250	250
Wool Production	Lakh kg.	20.75(P)	21.80	22.00

4.5.6. Develop fish farming and sea fishing.

Various programmes for development of these resources are under implementation. They may be grouped as under :

(a) The major input required for fish culture is seed fish. The State has progressively created facilities for production of seed in the Government sector to meet the demand within the State. The seedlings produced are reared to fingerling stage by involving adivasi families.

(b) Assistance is available in the form of subsidy to beneficiaries who take up fish farming in village Ponds. Subsidy is granted for improvement of the pond, inputs required as well as tank rent payable to the village panchayats. In 8 districts this programme is undertaken through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

(c) The large, medium and small reservoirs are given on lease to fishermen/co-operatives or individuals, financial assistance is available for the adivasi fishermen for procurement of boats and nets for exploitation of the reservoirs. Exploitation of reservoirs is undertaken through these fishermen trained at centres run by the State Government for the purpose.

The fish production during 1988-89 is likely to be 0.25 lakh tonnes and 3.30 lakh tonnes through land and Marine fishing respectively. The proposed target for 1989-90 is 0.27 lakh tonnes through land and 3.35 lakh tonnes through Marine fishing.

4.5.7. Cooperation

The Co-operative movement in Gujarat is started as in several other parts of the country with credit co-operative in the earliest decades of 20th century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of milk-producers organisation, cooperatives of cotton growers, groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisation in fertiliser production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the Cooperative sector. The number of societies and areas of activity increased in many fold, with provision of rural credit, supply of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, supply of consumer credit, regulation of private money lending business, development of regulated markets, organising milk producers and diary cooperatives and development of sugar cooperatives, cooperative based procurement of groundnut, cotton ginning and pressing cooperatives, powerloom cooperatives, labour contract cooperatives, housing cooperatives, consumers cooperatives, fishery cooperatives of fishermen, Handloom and powerloom weavers are among the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producer and primary consumers. Alongwith growth of cooperatives and different apex federations like cotton federation, Milk Marketing Fedreation, Marketing Fedration, Agricultural Produce and Oil seed Growers Federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and reasources have thus developed into a well knit cooperative organisation from primary to national level.

For supporting the massive agricultural programme the State tries to build up strong credit infrastructure, Government contributes to share capital of agricultural credit institutions so as to supplement their owned funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme. Farmer's Service Societies (FSS) and large sized Agricultural Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) are given share capital contribution by Government. 10 new LAMPS will be set up during 1988-89. The proposed target for agricultural credit short and medium term is Rs. 450 crores; and that for long terms Rs. 45 crores for 1989-90.

4.6. Enforcement of land Reforms

4.6.1. Land Reforms.

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

The work of implementation of the pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came in force from April, 1976. 20 Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government has issued orders for finalising all the pending cases under the Ceiling Act.

4.7. Special Programmes for Rural Labour .

4.7.1. Scheme for enforcement of minimum wages for rural labour (Agriculture and Industry)

During the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, existing establishment has been strengthened towards more effective implementation of the minimum wages Act, 1948, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, and towards improving the enforcement of awards and settlement. Innovative schemes have been introduced for the welfare of rural workers who migrate seasonally within the State in search of gainful employment (1985-86) and for the payment of maternity benefit to female workers in the rural sector (1986-87) as well as group insurance for landless Agricultural Labourers (1987-88).

A Rural workers Welfare Board has been established to cater to the economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agricultural labourers. 101 village welfare centres were set up during Sixth Five Year Plan. During first three Years of the Seventh Plan Five Year Plan 34 additional village welfare Centre have been sanctioned. In 1988-89, 10 more centres will be sanctioned. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to sanction 6 new Centers.

From February, 86, the minimum wage rate of agriculture labour have been revised to Rs. 11.00 per day and Rs. 4000/- per annum. Time limit of disposal of cases by Labour Commissioner was fixed. A State level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District level committees with District Collectors as Chairman and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labours have also been formed.. The State Government has taken all possible steps to see that provisions of minimum wages act are not violated.

4.7.2. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

Abolition of bonded labour system was taken up as a National Programme and in the spirit of Government of India's Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976, the State Government had identified the bonded Labourers in the State. There were 63 identified bonded labourers in the State, all of whom were freed. As per the programme of identification of bonded labourers existing in the State in subsequent years repeat surveys from time to time undertaken and it is assessed that no bonded labour is in existence in Gujarat.

4.8. Clean Drinking Water.

4.8.1. Rural Water Supply Programme

There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State. 9038 villages/hamlets were identified as "No Source" upto 1980. Out of this, by 31-3-1980, 3720 villages/hamlets were physically covered. Thus, as on 1-4-1980, 5318 villages/hamlets remained to be covered and this process of declaring villages under "No Source" category is continuous one and as on 1-4-1988, more villages have been classified as problem villages making total number of "No Source" villages as on 1-4-1988 as 13428. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 7935 villages were provided with drinking water facilities. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan 3281 villages have been covered.

Thus out of 13438 villages 11216 villages have been covered leaving 2222 villages to be covered as on 1-4-1988. There after 378 villages have been declared as "No Source" villages upto 30-6-1988 making the total as 2600 villages. 1300 village are planned to be covered during the year 1988-89 and the remaining 1300 villages are proposed to be covered during 1989-90 from out of the spill over schemes of 1988-89 and from new schemes to be taken up during 1989-90.

4.9. Health for All

4.9.1. Rural Health

The Minimum Needs Programme has been providing to the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas, amongst other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has contributed to the upgradation and expansion of health infrastructure in the rural areas and has helped in clearing to a large extent, the back-log of construction work of sub-centres building and staff quarter of existing Primary Health Centres.

Under national health policy goals it is now envisaged to have:

- One Sub-centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated area.
- One Primary Health Centre per 30,000 of population in general area and per 20,000 of population in hilly, tribal areas and sparsely populated areas.
- One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health Centres under its jurisdiction.
- One male and one female assistant at Primary Health Centre.

During Seventh Plan with regard to targets set for PHCs/SHCs and Community Health Centres mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHCs and the existing Referral Hospitals and Taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to Community Health Centres and new PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions. By the end of March 1989 the State will have 844 PHCs, 8351 Sub-centres and 136 Community Health Centres. It is proposed to open 35 new CHCs, 250 PHCs and 300 Sub-Centres during the year 1989-90.

4.9.2. Programme for control of Communicable diseases

Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from T.B. Filaria, Goitre, Guinea-Worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During Annual Plan 1989-90, present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings. National Programms on T. B. Filaria, Malaria Eradication, Guinea-Worm control of Leprosy etc. are being taken up either as fully centrally sponsored scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and the Centre.

4.10. Two Child Norm

4.10.1. Family Welfare Programme

The family welfare programme is a fully centrally sponsored programme and the expenditure thereon is fully met by the Central Government. The visible effect of the measures taken by the State Government have been reflected in the decreasing growth rate. Population control measures are being taken in the State as an integral part of the development plan of the State. For attaining the objective, a strategy to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD, oral pills, conventional contraceptives have been made purely voluntary. Having achieved the couple protection of 51.33 percent, 56 lakh births have been averted upto March, 1986. Targets under various family planning methods for 1989-90 are as under:—

Sterilisation	3.00 lakhs
I. U. D.	4.00 lakhs
OP and CC Users	5.46 lakhs

4.10.2. Nutrition

The State Government has been implementing the nutrition programmes as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the revised 20 point Programme. Malnutrition and under nutrition affect a large part of the population in the State particularly all those who are below the poverty line suffer from malnutrition. Nutrition survey estimate indicates that the calories and protein deficiency among the children below the age of 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers of the weaker sections is about 300 to 600 calories and 10-20 grams of protein respectively.

The overall strategy for delivering nutrition service consists of providing supplementary nutrition in accordance with the physical needs to every identified beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also include medical checkup twice a year, immunisation service, supplementary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron, folic acid tablets and vitamin-A solution and nutrition and health education.

There are 78 ICDS Projects functioning at the end of 1987-88. Out of the total 78 projects, 62 projects are centrally sponsored and 16 projects are managed from State's own resources. It is proposed to establish 15 New ICDS projects during the year 1989-90.

4.11. Expansion of Education

4.11.1. Elementary Education

As suggested in programme of action under National Policy on Education 1986, 100% enrolment is targetted by 1995. The state has envisaged to achieve 94% enrolment in the age group 6-13 by the end of seventh plan. The achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 and proposed target for 1989-90.

(‘000 Nos).

Age group	Achievement		1988-89 Anticipated	1989-90 (Target)
	1986-87	1987-88		
6-10	5068	5384	5484	5590
11-13	1778	1867	1998	2098
6-13	6846	7251	7482	7688

4.11.2. Adult Education

The adult education programme has been given priority by Government of India and as such it has been included in the 20 point Programme and also in the New Education Policy as well as in Minimum Needs Programme. According to the 1981 census the total number of illiterates is 192.00 lakh of which 47.85 lakhs illiterates are in the age group 15-35. Applying annual population growth at the rate of 2.80% (i.e. 1.34 lakhs illiterate adults) to the illiterates adults growth, there would be 49.00 lakhs illiterates adults in the age group 15-35 during 1985-1990. It is estimated to cover 5.75 lakh illiterates adults for imparting Adults Education through State Adult Education Programme in the year 1988-89. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to cover 5.30 lakh illiterates adults.

4.12. Social justice to SC and ST Families

It has been emphasised in the Constitution of India that the State should promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes and should protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

4.12.1. SC Families Assisted

The population of Schedule Castes in the State as per 1981 census is 24.38 lakhs *i.e.* 7.15% of the total population. Since 1979, a special Component Plan for economic development of scheduled caste has been initiated as an intergral part of the State Plan. Emphasis is being laid on programme of generating more employment and additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the upliftment of scheduled castes.

The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation is giving subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised Banks, for bankable schemes by margin money under D. I.R. schemes. The arrangement of institutional finance with banks have proved of great utility for families living below poverty line. Literacy level amongst SC has improved. It was 22.40% in 1961 and reached to 39.79% in 1981.

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 148352 families were economically assisted, During 1988-89, 16062 SC families have been assisted by the end of September, 1988. The proposed target for 1989-90 is to assist 60,000 S.C. families.

4.12.2. ST Families Assisted.

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the State as per 1981 census is 48.49 Lakh *i.e.* 11.23% of the total population. In order to accelerate the pace of development of the area predominantly inhabited by the tribes Tribal Area Sub-Plan has been launched. Tribal Area Sub-Plan covers 32 taluka with around 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition, with talukas above 19 pockets of tribal concentration and two clusters of Tribal concentration have been covered.

The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of tribals. The Corporation has also initiated the schemes with differential rate of interest. The development programme for tribal are implemented by (1) Tribal Development Commissioner (2) Director of Cottage Industries (3) Rural Development Commissioner (4) Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (5) Gujarat Forest Development Corporation and (6) other departments.

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 2,42,075 ST families were economically assisted. During 1988-89, 34603 ST families have been assisted by the end of September, 1988. The proposed target for 1989-90, is to assist 66,500 S. T. families.

4.13. Equality for women

4.13.1. Programme for Women Welfare/Development

The Women Welfare Programme started during the Sixth Plan, which are directed to provide relief and support to the destitute and affected women is proposed to be continued. Besides continuing programmes, it is proposed to start more creches, hostel for working women in the backward areas. The Socio Economic Unit will be extended in backwards areas. The Women's Economic Development Corporation will expand its activities.

The Women's Economic Development Corporation established in 1981, has started new programmes of training and self employment to encourage women to share economic responsibilities in their families.

4.13.2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas:

The Scheme for development of women and children in rural areas was introduced in 1983-84, as sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Ahmedabad and Junagadh district and was extended to Panchmahals district during 1986-87. During 1987-88 the scheme has been extended to Bharuch district also. The scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programme. The scheme helps organising women in homogenous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. The scheme is being implemented with State, Central Government and United Nations International Children Education Fund participation. It is targetted to organise 140 groups during 1988-89. The Proposed target for 1989-90 is to organise 140 groups.

4.14. New Opportunities for Youth

4.14.1. Youth Welfare and Sports

With a view to develop the spirit of adventure amongst the youths and to provide the maximum opportunities to develop their personality and to utilise their energy in national building activities in various fields steps are envisaged to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period as per recommendations of working group of youth programmes.

4.15. Housing for people

Housing is one of the basic necessities of life. House construction is also an economic activity generating employment on a massive and decentralised scale. It also generates demand for goods and materials manufactured by village cottage and small scale industries and organised industries.

The problem of housing has assumed urgency due to growth of population and rapid growth of industrialisation. In villages, acute shortage of houses is felt on account of rise in population and comparatively stagnant housing activity.

The scheme for house sites-cum-construction assistance for rural landless workers was introduced in 1971, with a view to cater to the need of providing shelter to the weaker sections of the rural community. The scheme is included as part of minimum needs programme and is extended to cover all rural landless workers including artisans.

4.15.1. House sites Allotted

The scheme was introduced during 1972-73 then in the central sector, envisaging to provide land measuring 100 sq. yard to every landless labourers, who has no land of his own and maintain his livelihood through manual labour rural craftman ship, in order of priority to SC, ST and others. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which beneficiary may build hut or small dwelling. The land for house sites is provided from surplus or waste land. The scheme also provides Rs. 150/- per plot as a subsidy for development of plot including levelling, fencing approach road, street lights etc. In case of the shortage of the available land, land measuring minimum 50 Sq. yard are also being given to beneficiary.

An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakh has been provided for the Seventh Plan with a target of providing 2,06,666 housesites to the beneficiaries. During the first three years of seventh Five Year Plan, 117036 housesites were allotted to the beneficiaries. During 1988-89, 14559 beneficiaries have been provided with the housesites against the target of 35000 at the end of September, 1988. It is proposed to provide 35000 housesites during 1989-90.

4.15.2. Construction Assistance Provided

Experience has shown that the beneficiaries normally do not have financial resources to construct houses on the plots allotted to them. The State Government has, therefore, introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to these beneficiaries since 2nd October, 1976. The financial pattern has since undergone many changes considering the price rise in building materials. Following is the current and revised proposed pattern of assistance for a house.

Details	current pattern of assistance.	Proposed revised new pattern of assistance.	
		For SC/ST.	For Others.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. State Government subsidy	1750	6250	3000
2. State Government loan	750	..	..
3. HUDCO / Bank loan.	3000	..	3000
4. District Panchayat contribution.	250	250	250
5. Beneficiaries contribution.	250	..	250
(in kind of cash).			
Total..	6000	6500	6500

During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 115166 beneficiaries were provided with construction assistance. During 1988-89, 7328 beneficiaries have been provided with construction assistance by the end of September, 1988. It is proposed to provide 22826 beneficiaries with construction assistance during 1989-90.

4.15 Indira Awas Yojana

A special housing project called "Indira Awas Yojana" under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of free houses alongwith the infrastructure facilities for SC and ST families has been taken up. The dwelling unit is of 21 sq. mt. with one room-a kitchen, verandah, bathroom, latrine and smokeless chulha. There is a provision for infrastructure facilities like approach roads street paving, street light, drinking water supply, drainage sewerage, disposal, road side plantation etc. in each housing complex.

Construction of 6325 houses were completed during the first two years of Seventh Plan. During 1988-89, 2213 houses have been constructed against the target of 4375 at the end of September, 1988. It is proposed to construct 4000 houses during 1989-90.

4.15.4 EWS Housing

A programme of housing for economically weaker section in urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board. HUDCO provides loan assistance on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of dwelling unit. Therefore, GHB and GSCB have been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government as a seed capital. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan 9122 EWS houses were allotted. During 1988-89, 1545 EWS houses have been allotted against the target of 4500 houses. It is proposed to allot 4500 houses during 1989-90.

4.15.5 LIG Housing

The LIG housing scheme is taken under 20 point Programme for the first time from April, 1987. The people having monthly income upto Rs. 701 to Rs. 1500 can avail the benefit under this scheme. The ceiling cost of per unit is Rs. 30,000. HUDCO also grants loans on sliding scale, Government gives loan assistance under this scheme.

284 tenements were constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board during the year 1986-87 and 4673 LIG houses were constructed during 1987-88. During 1988-89, 889 houses have been constructed against the target of 2700 at the end of September, 1988. It is proposed to construct 2000 houses during 1989-90.

4.16. Improvement of Slums :

The Environmental Improvement of slums schemes envisages improvement of living standard of the people in slums areas. It has, therefore, become very essential that the performance of the scheme is not only monitored effectively but the launching of the programme become more practicable so that the hardships of the people living in the slum areas could be mitigated as soon as possible. Towards this end the scheme was given a new thrust to accelerate the pace of work in providing minimum services for the slums areas. The scheme was introduced in 1972-73 under the central sector which was transferred in to State sector and included in the Minimum Need Programme Since fifth five Year Plan.

During Sixth Plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities, The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines, bathrooms, street lights, road improvements etc. in slum areas.

Up to the end of Sixth Plan period 5.05 lakh slum dwellers could be covered. During first three years of Seventh Plan 82,827 slum dwellers have been covered. By the end of Sept. 1988, 11295 slum dwellers have been covered during 1988-89. It is proposed to cover 45000 slum dwellers during 1989-90.

4.17 New Strategy for Forestry

Gujarat is poor in forest resources. Forest area is only 19318 Sq. Km. amounting to only 9.86% of the land area. Per capita forest area is only 0.05 hectare which is less than the per capita area of 0.11 hectare of India and is far less than per capita area of 1.84 hectares of the world.

Because of severely depleted forest reserves, the State Government has laid maximum emphasis on afforestation through social forestry. Plantations are also raised under Special Programme such as RLEGP, NREP, DPAP, River Valley Project etc. During first three of the Seventh Plan 69.10 crore trees were planted. During 1988-89, 38.24 crore trees were planted by the end of September-88. Prevailing scarcity conditions in the State has affected the programme of distribution of seedlings. It is proposed to plant 30.23 crores trees during 1989-90.

4.18 Concern for the Consumer

4.18.1 Civil Supplies

The Civil Supplies Corporation started its activities from October, 1980. Steps towards strengthening the public distribution system were taken. Controller of weights and measures has been put under control of Civil Supplies Department. To assist Consumers protection agencies telex facilities have been provided at State Headquarter and district headquarters for faster flow of information and provided flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. Separate branch was created for dealing with detention cases of persons who indulge in black marketing, hoarding etc.

Gujarat has strong public distribution system with 11763 fair price shops as on 31st March 1988. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. the entire responsibility of servicing the public Distribution system and providing necessary finance was transferred to it. The Corporation runs mobile shops in remote areas, markets essential articles such as groundnut oil, Vasapati, Janta cloth and produces of Khadi and village industries. The Corporation is running a departmental store called Kalpatru in Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Himatnagar, Bhuj and Palanpur.

4.19. Energy for the Villages.

4.19.1. Village Electrification

Rural Electrification is socio-economic activity. It aims at the upliftment of living standard of the rural population. Recognising its importance State has given priority to rural electrification.

During first three years of Seventh Plan 2053 villages have been electrified, All the inhabited villages have been electrified achieving 100 % rural electrification.

4.19.2 Pumpsets Energised.

The electrification of pumpsets is carried out under non-plan schemes financed through NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions, During the first three years of Seventh Plan 86,952 pumpsets have been energised. During 1988-89 at the end of Sept. 88, 11873 pumpsets have been energised. Further 20,000 wells/tubewells are proposed for electrification during 1989-90.

4.19.3. Biogas Development

A greater awareness has now emerged to set up Biogas Plant on a large scale as expeditiously as possible. During Seventh Plan Period it is expected to construct 54000 bio-gas plants.

During the first three years of the Seventh plan 37801 biogas plants were set up. During 1988-89 3245 biogas plants have been set up by the end of September 1988. It is proposed to set up 12,000 biogas plants during 1989-90.

4.19.4 Improved Chulhas

The National project on Improved Chulhas has been taken up by the Department of non-conventional Energy sources with a view to reducing deforestation and meeting cooking energy crisis particularly in the rural areas. The project is designed as a programme for women for mitigating their drudgery and health hazards and also save fuel in the bargain. The project also provides local employment opportunities for the persons who will be involved in the construction and maintenance of the chulhas.

During 1987-88, 100,864 chulhas were constructed against the target of 70000 while during 1988-89, 15517 chulhas by the end of September, 1988. It is proposed to construct 75,000 Chulhas during 1989-90.

4.19.5. Integrated Rural Energy Programme

The State Government has promoted Gujarat Energy Department Agency in 1979 for promoting renewable energy system and energy conservation. Since the inception, the agency has done considerable work in promoting renewable energy systems in rural areas through demonstration and extension projects. It had also undertaken I.R.E.P. for specific villages. However, Planning Commission has initiated Integrated Rural Energy Programme for which Gujarat Government designated Gujarat Energy Development Agency as the nodal agency. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already selected Sankheda block of Baroda district and Vandsa block in Valsad. Another four blocks have been selected for implementing the programme, during 1988-89.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency has further carried out detailed feasibility studies in selected villages for setting up Integrated Rural Energy Centres. Gujarat Energy Development Agency also sponsored study of the availability of agriculture residue in the State and their use pattern with a view to devise plan for optimal usage. It is proposed to undertake 8 more blocks during 1989-90.

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20—Point Programme—Cutlay and Expenditure

T.P.P.—I

(In lakh)

Pt. No.	Item	7th Plan Outlay	1987—88 Actual Exp.	1988—89		1989—90 proposed outlay
				Outlay	Anti. Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Attack on Rural Poverty :						
	(a) I. R. D. P.	5284.00	1273.78	1118.50	1118.50	1176.00
	(l) N. R. E. P.	3700.00	1573.00	889.00	889.00	1133.00
	(c) Village & Small Industries	14361.00	4378.42	3000.00	3000.00	6120.50
	(c) Panchayats	485.00	99.96	104.00	104.00	124.50
2. Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture :						
	(a) Dryland Farming	4066.00	482.17	398.00	398.00	1376.00
	(l) Drought Prone Area Programme	1575.00	403.92	322.50	322.50	373.00
3. Better use of Irrigation Water :						
	(a) Major and Medium Irrigation	145003.00	19109.22	30470.00	30470.00	36470.00
	(b) Minor Irrigation	13455.00	165.09	2800.00	2800.00	3500.00
	(c) Command Area Development	6067.00	834.60	1260.00	1260.00	1509.00
	(d) Flood Control	1200.00	175.28	200.00	200.00	300.00
4. Bigger Harvests :						
	(a) Special Rice Production Programme	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) National Oilseeds Development Programme	..	116.38	201.60	201.60	200.00
	(c) Development of pulses	109.80	8.78	11.24	11.24	19.34
	(d) Horticulture					
	(i) Fruit Crops	176.00	26.10	27.80	27.80	64.45
	(ii) Vegetable crops	15.00	2.61	3.50	3.50	6.00
	(e) Storage and Warehousing	285.00	85.26	75.00	75.00	75.00
	(f) Agricultural Marketing	141.00	29.79	39.99	39.99	43.93
	(g) Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development.	2002.00	462.10	505.00	505.00	581.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(h) Fishery	361.00	79.6	100.37	100.37	114.00
	(i) Co-operation	3325.00	1780.76	805.00	805.00	939.06
5.	Enforcement of Land Reforms :					
	Land Reforms	910.00	350.84	300.00	300.00	345.00
6.	Special Programme for Rural Labour:					
	(a) Schemes for enforcement of Minimum wages for rural Labour (Agricultural & Industry)	122.50	11.79	25.00	23.50	30.00
	(b) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50
7.	Clean Drinking Water :					
	(a) Rural Water Supply Programme (State Sector)	6413.00	2393.18	2734.00	2734.00	6552.00
	(b) Rural Sanitation (State Sector)	70.00	32.00	7.00	7.00	60.00
8.	Health for all :					
	(a) Rural Health	4792.00	956.04	1100.00	1100.00	1450.00
	(b) Programme for control of com- municable diseases	2837.00	740.52	760.00	760.00	1210.00
9.	Two Child Norms :					
	(a) Maternity and child Health including ICDS	20.00	1.15	4.00	4.00	5.00
	(b) Nutrition	4550.00	497.00	700.00	700.00	805.00
10	Expansion of Education :					
	(a) General Education					
	(i) Elementary Education	5136.60	1888.00	2043.00	2043.00	2382.00
	(ii) Adult Education	700.40	109.65	275.00	275.00	283.00
	(iii) Other programmes	1474.00	498.42	844.00	844.00	975.00
	(b) Technical Education	1820.00	405.02	550.00	550.00	632.00
	(c) Art and Culture	593.00	89.97	142.00	142.00	173.00
11	Justice to SC and ST.					
	(a) Programme for Welfare of SC's	21487.00	3143.00	3427.00	3427.00	4330.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(b) Programme for Welfare of ST's.	62471.14	12652.71	14848.23	14913.08	17916.20	
12. Equality for Women :						
(a) Assistance for setting up of Women's training centres	2.50	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	
(b) Institutions for rehabilitation of Women's distress	28.00	4.97	5.00	5.00	10.28	
(c) Training cum-production centres	88.10	21.53	17.20	17.20	27.05	
(d) Women Development Corporations	100.00	16.50	19.00	19.00	10.00	
13. New Opportunities for Youth :						
Youth Welfare and Sports	332.00	47.41	84.00	84.00	90.00	
14. Housing for the People :						
(a) Rural Housing	8008.00	1068.16	1545.00	1545.00	2400.00	
(b) Urban Housing	3155.00	544.00	320.00	320.00	380.00	
15. Improvement of Slums						
Environmental Improvement of urban Slums	500.00	75.27	85.00	85.00	100.00	
16. New Strategy for Forestry :						
Forestry	12964.00	2591.07	3000.00	3000.00	4150.00	
18. Concern for the Consumer :						
Civil Supplies	30.00	3.68	12.00	12.00	14.00	
19. Energy for the Villages :						
(a) Rural Electrification	7240.00	1450.00	1100.00	1100.00	2000.00	
(i) National Programme for Bio-gas Development	364.00	129.77	150.00	150.00	173.00	
(i) Integrated Rural Energy programme	..	46.28	40.00	40.00	46.00	

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20 Point Programme—Physical Targets and Achievements

TPE

Pt. No.	Item	Unit	7th Plan Target	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Target (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1 Attack on Rural Poverty:								
(a)	IRDP--(i) Old Beneficiaries assisted	Number	177600	39767	26223	26223	..	
	(ii) New Beneficiaries assisted	Number	308000	114357	88239	88239	90.240	
	TRYSEM (i) Youths trained	Number	43600	14540	15000	15000	15000	
	(ii) Youths self-employed	Number	..	6665	7500	7500	7500	
(b)	NREP-Employment Generated	Lakh M.D.	231.25	172.21	133.60	133.60	87.62	
(c)	RLEGP-Employment Generated	Lakh M.D.	231.25	100.78	102.81	102.81	88.92	
(d)	(i) Handlooms-Meters of cloth to be produced.	Lakh Mtrs.	790.70	175.07	230.00	290.00	300.00	
	(ii) Powerlooms-Metres of cloth to be produced.	..	8.00	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.60	
	(iii) Handi-crafts-value of production	Lakh Rs.	468.00	247.74	347.00	370.00	430.00	
	(iv) Khadi-Metres of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	2000.00	133.77	141.55	141.55	160.00	
	(v) Village Industries-Value of production	Lakh Rs.	17225.00	3382.82	3196.00	3126.68	4384.08	
	(vi) Sericulture-production of Raw silk	M. T.	500.00	0.748	160.00	10.00	12.50	
	(vii) Coir Industry-value of production	Lakh Rs.	..	..	..	..	..
	(viii) Small scale industries No. of additional units to be set up and total value of annual production	Number	31000	8355	7000	7000	7000	
2 Strategy for Rained Agriculture :								
(a)	No. of Micro watersheds and area covered.	No (cum) Hecta.	438 760000	438 ..	438 ..	438 ..	438 ..	
(b)	Area covered outside water-sheds by dry farming practice	000 H.cts.	2600	2372	4.5	4.5	4.6	
(c)	Production of H. Y. Y. Seeds	Lakh Qtls.	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Distribution of H. Y. V. seeds	..	4.82	1.93	0.0125	0.0126	0.0126	
(e)	D. P. A. P.							
(i)	Area treated under soil and moisture conservation	000 ha.	26.20	3.10	5.60	5.60	5.60	
(ii)	Irrigation potential created	'000 ha.	4.18	3.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	(iii) Afforestation and pasture Development	..	24.75	3.50	2.87	2.87	2.87	
3 Better use of Irrigation :								
(a)	Irrigation (i) Potential created	'000 ha. (Cum)	3350.00	3220.00	3277.00	3277.00	3359.00	
	(ii) Utilised	..	2495.00	2454.00	2484.00	2506.00	2581.00	
(b)	Area to be covered with :							
	(i) field channel	000 ha.	656.00	68.00	88.00	88.00	116.00	
	(ii) Land levelling	..	124.00	..	..	..	0.54	
	(iii) Warabandhi	..	685.00	111.00	200.00	200.00	122.00	
	(iv) Field drains	..	133.00	..	13.00	13.00	10.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c)	Catchment area treated						
(i)	Soil conservation	Ha.	..	1320	} 2000	2.00	2740
(ii)	Afforestation	"	..	429			
4	Bigger Harvests :						
(a)	Oilseeds production	'000 Tonnes	2840.00	398.00	3100.00	2770.00	3100.00
(b)	Pulses production	"	550.00	143.00	610.00	700.00	615.00
(c)	Production of (i) Fruits	Lakhs Tonnes	..	9	7	9	10
(ii)	Vegetables	Lakhs tonnes	..	7	5	7	8
(d)	Creation of Addl. storage capacity	'000 Tonnes	221.80	190.00	196.00	196.00	221.80
(e)	for Regulated markets	(cum) Number (cum.)	328	317	320	320	328
(f)	Marketing of agricultural produce by co-operative societies value of produce	Rs. in crores	450	353.09	450.00	450.00	475.00
(g)	Milk, eggs & wool production						
(a)	Milk	'000 Tonnes	3290	2997	2700	3000	3100
(b)	Egg	Million No.	348	253	230	250	250
(c)	Wool	Lakh Kg.	23.30	20.75	21.80	21.80	22.00
(h)	Production of inland and marine fish						
(a)	Inland	'000 Tonnes	35	22	25	25	27
(b)	Marine fish	"	350	328	330	330	335
(i)	Co-operatives :						
(i)	No to be revitalised	Number	N.F.	8	..	..	..
(ii)	New Co-operatives to be set up (LAMPS)	"	50.0	11	10	10	10
5	Enforcement of land reforms :						
(a)	Compliance of land Records :						
(i)	Loan for which land records will be complied.	No. of village	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Area for which land records will be updated.	"	7000	2652	1800	2100	2100
(b)	Implement Agricultural land ceilings						
	Area distributed	Acres	N.F.	3479	2500	2500	N.F.
7	Clean Drinking Water :						
(a)	Problem villages not covered. earlier.	Number.	5000	1267	800	800	1300
(c)	Other villages	"	15	5	8	8	N.A.
(d)	Population covered	(i) Total	..	N.F.	1510000	690000	690000
		(ii) SC	..	..	1350000	520000	520000
		(iii) ST	..	..	1950000	890000	890000
8	Health for all :						
(a)	Community Health Centres	Number	21	25	35	37	35
(b)	Primary Health Centres	"	310	175	210	212	250
(c)	Sub-Centres	"	1250	300	500	500	300
(d)	(i) Sanitary latrins to be constructed in rural areas.	"	3000	..	..	..	5300
(e)	Rehabilitation of handicapped No. to be rehabilitated.	"	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9 Two child norm :								
(a)	Sterilisations	No. Lakh		8.12	2.77	2.93	2.93	3.00
(b)	I. U. D. Insertions	"		8.36	3.19	3.17	3.17	4.00
(c)	O. P. Users	"		..	1.11	0.73	0.73	} 5.48
(d)	C. C. Users	"		..	5.74	6.50	6.50	
(e)	Maternity and child health facilities							
IMMUNIZATION:								
(1)	T.T.	No. in lakh		49	78.74	11	11	11
(2)	D.P.T.	"		45.25	9.02	8.82	8.82	8.82
(3)	D. T.	"		46.00	8.49	9.02	9.02	9.02
(4)	Polio	"		45.25	8.36	8.82	8.82	8.82
(5)	I.F. tablets							
	(a) Mothers	"		37.50	13.74	10.55	10.55	10.55
	(b) Children	"		37.50	12.98	20.00	20.00	20.00
(6)	Vitamin 'A'.	"		90.00	19.70	20.00	20.00	20.00
(7)	T. T.(a) 10 years	"		25.00	4.59	4.88	4.88	4.88
	(b) 16 years.	"		12.50	2.57	5.00	5.00	5.00
10 Expansion of Education :								
(a)	Total enrolment under elementary Education :							
(i)	Male	'000 No.		4323	4193	4297	4350	4487
(ii)	Female	"		3623	3058	3083	3132	3201
(iii)	SC	"		659	691	659	698	712
(iv)	ST	"		1184	944	915	963	989
(b)	Total enrolment under adult education :							
	Total :	..	"	2400	413	575	575	530
11. Justice to SC's and ST's								
(a)	SC families assisted	Number		250000	50979	47000	47000	60,000
(b)	ST families assisted.	"		N.A.	94747	65000	65000	66,500
12 Equality for women.								
	DWCRA : (i) No. of groups	Number		480	230	140	140	140
14. Housing for the people :								
(a)	Houses allotted.	Number.		206666	43536	35000	35000	35000
(b)	Beneficiaries assisted with construction assistance	"		307000	37688	*(25000) 44000	25000	22826
(c)	Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (RLEGP)							
	(i) SC's	"	}	52500	8901	4375	4375	4000
	(ii) ST's	"						
	(iii) Bonded Labour.							
(d)	LIG Houses constructed		}	N.E.	4672	2700	2700	2000
	(i) Total	"						
	(ii) SC	"						
	(iii) ST	"						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) EWS Houses : (i) Total		"					
(ii) SC		"	14000	4080	4500	4500	4500
(iii) ST		"					
15 Improvement of slums :							
Persons benefited	Number		200000	24163	26000	26000	45000
16 New strategy for forestry :							
Afforestation:							
(i) Seedings distributed	No. in Lakh	N.F.			2000	2000	} 3022.70
(ii) Trees planted	"	9760	2142	2600	3324		
(iii) Trees survived	Percent	—	45%				60%
(iv) Waste Land Reclaimed	Hecta.	N.F.	28056	220235	36890	39935	
18 Concern for the Consumere :							
(a) Fair price sops opened :							
(i) Rural	Number	N.F.	200	} No. target			
(ii) Urban	"	"	77				
19 Energy for the Villages :							
(a) Villages electrified	"	2233	442				
(b) Pump-sets energised	"	100000	40293	20000	*(20000) 40000	20000	
(c) Biogas plants installed	"	65000	9704	10000	10000	12000	
(d) Improved chullahs No. to be installed.	"	N.A.	100884	75000	75000	75000	
(e) Blocks covered under IREP projects.	"	20	2	4	4	4	8

* Proposed to be revised

CHAPTER—V.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION**Introduction.**

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

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

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

Dimension of the Problem of Unemployment.

5.4. The National Sample Survey Organisation, the Central Statistical Agency for collection of Socio Economic data setup by the Government of India in 1950, initiated their programme of data collection, on employment, unemployment and under employment on a comprehensive scale in 1955. In the earlier years, its enquiries on employment unemployment were kept restricted to limited geographical cover and they were of exploratory nature. In the light of long experience in the field of survey and the recommendation of the Committee of experts on unemployment estimates viz., Dantawak Committee set up by the Planning Commission in 1969, National Sample Survey Organisation has developed and standardised the concept and definition of labour force field employment and un-employment typical of in Socio-economic conditions in the country and adopted them in quinquennial Surveys on employment and unemployment since 1972-73 (i. e. 27th round of N.S.S.). The State Government is participating in the programme of National Sample Survey on a matching Sample basis. The last quinquennial survey by the N.S.S.O was carried out in the year 1983 as per of its 38th round survey programme. The estimates of chronic unemployment are based on the usual status concepts and on the basis of the daily status concept, the estimates of underemployment are worked out. On the basis of the National Sample Survey 38th round data, the estimates of unemployment and under employment in the beginning of the annual Plan 1989-90 have been worked out for the state as follows:—

	(in lakhs)
(a) Chronic unemployed.	3.38
(b) Underemployed.	3.34
TOTAL	6.72

5.5. For assessing the total requirement of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Annual Plan has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the labour force for the first time during the annual plan period has to be taken into account. The total labour force in the State in 1989-90 is estimated to be 146.50 lakhs while at the end of the annual plan the total labour force worked out for the state would be 150.10 lakhs. Thus, the new entrance to the labour force would be 3.60 lakhs during the annual plan 1989-90.

5.6. Another indicator of the unemployment situation especially of educated person, is the data on the live register of the employment exchanges in the State. The following table given relevant data about educated unemployment in the State.

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

(Figure in 000).

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1. SSC AND UNDER GRADUATE.	261	281	334	346	411	447	401
2. Diploma Holders.	3	3	3	4	6	6	6
3. Graduates post Graduates in Arts, Science Commerce and Law etc.	32	30	40	41	53	58	48
4. Graduate and post Graduates in the technical and professional subject.	8	7	6	4	2	2	3
TOTAL :	303	323	381	395	472	513	458

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

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

5.8. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district of the State in 1970. In this survey, both rural and urban areas, as also the educated job seekers registered with the employment exchanges and those not registered with employment exchanges were covered. Another survey was carried out in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Amreli in the State in 1980 by the Directorate of Employment and Training. However on this survey only the job-seekers who had registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch survey is more comprehensive in its coverage and in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive survey for arriving at a correction factor "10% more than the number of L.R.". As revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed as on the live register of employment exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on live register of employment exchanges on 31st March, 1988 would be estimated as under:—

(In thousand)

	As on 31-3-1988	
	According to live Register.	Revised applying correction factor 10%
1. S.S.C. and Under Graduates	401	441
2. Diploma Holders	6	7
3. Graduates and post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce Law.	48	53
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in Technical Professional subjects.	3	3
TOTAL :	458	504

5.9. From the above table, it can be derived that 504 lakhs educated persons would be seeking jobs at the end of 1988. To this obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the education institution every year after completing education would be added. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diploma do not seek jobs especially after they are married. Some post graduates courses, notably in engineering and medicine, are pursued on account of the attractive stipends and/or part time employment that go with studentship. Statistics from the special census of degree holders (1971) provide to some extent a base to work out the percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work. However, the special census data is also not comprehensive as much as it is difficult to determine in absence of data from the census exactly the proportion of matriculates which do not seek jobs. On the other hand the No. of S.S.C. passed job seekers on the L. R. record show an upward trend.

Employment in Organised Sector :

5.10. At the end of March 1988 the additional employment generated under the public sector of the order of 27,000. While the employment in the private sector has declined the extent of 14,000 i. e. from 6,65,000 in 1987 to 6,51,000 in March 1988. Thus the total addition is 13,000 (based on EMI DATA which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in the Private Sector employing 25 or more persons. non-agricultural unit in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons being covered on voluntary basis). Past trends are summarised in the following table:-

5.11. EMPLOYMENT AT THE END OF JUNE

		(in thousand)					
Sector	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	31-3-87	31-3-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public.	510	599	776	854	859	880	907
Index No.	100	117	144	167	168	172	197
Private.	429	505	574	639	643	665	651
Index No.	100	118	134	149	150	156	155
TOTAL	939	1104	1350	1493	1502	1545	1558
Index No.	100	118	140	159	160	160	170

Focus of Employment Generation.

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

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

Special Rural Development Programme like N. R. E. P., D. P. A. P. and Labour Intensive Programme such as 9ter Development, Forestry Sewerage and water Supply, Roads and Bridges Soil and water Conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries etc, generate sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The programme under village and small industries sector with its capital out-put ratio and high employment potential also help in long wsy in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

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

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	Target' 89 90.
Lakh Mandays (NR P)	133.14	99.61	69.71	132.83	68.00	74.82	87.62

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

No. of Families (in lakhs)	1.74	1.60	1.55	1.01	1.48	1.30	1.47
-------------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

5.14. As regard the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry, Water and Power Development Industries, ports, Road Transport, Higher and Primary education including mid-day meal, Housing, Sewerage and water Supply etc. create a number of job opportunities. Most of the programmes through their implementation provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortage in various categories of skilled and trained manpower is being experienced despite the fact that there are number of educated job seekers on the live register. AAs a step towards solution to this mis-matching, number of surveys in industrial estates and areas skill surveys and districts are being carried out. The area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mehsana are completed. With a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training. Skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S. S. C. passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self-employment programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons small businesses and the informal service sector. (Since 1980-81 to 1986-87). During the 1987-88 total 3.12 lakhs beneficiaries have been covered under the various self employment Schemes.

Employment Strategy for the Plan (1989-90)

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

5.16. Poverty and unemployment are the two main problems of the Indian economy. Naturally, therefore by and large the twin objectives of the National as well as State Plan have been the removal of poverty and attainment of full employment. The various programmes initiated in the State annual Plans 1989-90 will open out new job opportunities on large scale and thereby the living standard of the people will come up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment Potential of the Annual Plan (1989-90).

5.19. Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development have been accorded due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1989-90. Estimate for urban and rural areas is not separately worked out. Programmes covering both urban and rural areas provided Rs. 684.37 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 5.95 lakh persons years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in year. This estimates only direct employment arising out of plan programmes, excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through Centrally Sponsored Scheme, programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.

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

Sector/Suc-Sector	Crores outlay 1989-90 on Scheme (Rs. in crores)	Total estimated employment potential (Person Year in lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied programmes	38.44	0.75
2. Rural Development Programmes	16.15	0.42
3. Irrigation Flood Control	334.16	1.93
4. Power Development	77.88	0.07
5. Industries and Minerals	13.95	0.40
6. Road Transport	64.48	0.90
7. Social and community services	139.31	1.48
Total ..	684.37	5.95

An overview

5.20. The requirement of additional employment opportunities under plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force 3.60 lakhs (2) Chronical unemployment at the beginning of 1988 3.60 lakhs (3) under employed at the beginning of 1988 3.34 lakhs. For the purpose of calculating the requirements of employment generation or full employment, it is assumed that one persons of e employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus the bulk of the under employment in the state have gain full work of less than seven to eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under employed.

Thus for 3.34 lakhs under employed 1.23 lakhs person years of work will be needed. In all 8.21 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1989-90 are estimated to generate 5-95 lakh person years of employment.

Employment thus generated could be estimated at the rate of 63.45 as against the total requirements.

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

5.21.1. The availability of highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in Executing development Programmes. In the Planned economy, it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. Lack of suitably trained personnel is a major obstacle initiating development programmes. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1989-90 are presented in Annexure-II.

5.22. Engineering Personnel :

1) There are Engineering Degree colleges in the State with has estimated outturn of 1772 Engineering graduates in 1989-90. There are 25 polytechnics in the state with an estimated outturn of 2621 Diploma holders in 1989-90. There were 2421 degree holders and 5657 diploma holders registered on the live register as on 31st December, 1987.

2) The demand for engineering persons has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz growth rate of 5.1 based on observed trend during 1970-71 to 1982-83 for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectored) and an alternate targeted growth rate of 7.1 or non-agricultural sectors for Five Year-Plan 1985-90. on this basis the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during 1989-90 would be 93016 and 120921 respectively

(3) During the Annual Plan 1989-90, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 5.1 there will be shortage of 2724 degree holders and surplus of 10024 diploma holders while at the targeted growth rate 7.1 there would be shortage of 19978 degree holders and 12405 diploma holders

5.22 (a) Trained Persons for Industry

Under the Craftman training scheme there are 37 Industrial Training Institutes with 23132 in take capacity in various 42 certificate courses. There are also 19 Mini ITI imparting technical training to tribal youth, with 1472 in take capacity. 72 Grant-in-Aid ITIs with in take capacity of 7232, 145 industrial training institutions with capacity of 3958 seats. 12 career development courses with capacity of 356 and 6 AVTS Institutions with capacity of 352 seats are also functioning in the State. Demand of such trained persons in various units in Gujarat State is appreciable. They have also good prospect of Self Employment.

As on 31st December, 1987, 16339 ITI trained persons were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State.

5.23 Medical Personnel

There are seven medical colleges in the state with an estimated outturn of 825 medical graduates in 1989-90. There were 125 medical graduates in Allopathy on the live register as on the 31st December 1987. As on 31st March, 1988 the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 19403 indicating a doctor population ratio 1:1970 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by Mudaliar Committees. There is no overall shortages of doctors but there are selected shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated outturn 280 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1989-90. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 523 on 31st December, 1987. The problem of unemployment of Ayurvedic graduates seems to be quite acute. Private practitioner in small towns, rural areas seems one of the major outlets for the surpluses.

There are two institutions in the state offering degree courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 129 in 1989-90. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 214 in 1989-90. There were 101 degree holders and 590 diploma holders on Live Register as on 31st December, 1987. As per the survey conducted by the Indian pharmacists, Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State.

The training and development of community health workers is a major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid treatment of minor ailments to the illiterate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire state and training is given in all Primary Health Centres. About 25550 C.H.V. have been trained by the end of 1987-88.

5.24 Agricultural Personnel :

There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 or the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated out-turn in 1989-90 is 350. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1987 was 707. There are 14 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 420 in 1989-90. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 135 and 273 respectively. The Narmada irrigation project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

5.25 Animal Husbandary :-

There are two veterinary colleges in the State. The out-turn in 1989-90 is expected to be 120. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates together is estimated at 66 as against the estimated supply of 120.

The demand for Live stock inspectors during 1989-90 is estimated at 106 the anticipated supply would be 90.

5.26 Dairying Personnel :

A degree course in dairying is offered by one institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40, the anticipated in 1989-90 is 40. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 25.

5.27 Forestry Personnel :

A full fledged college for training Range Forest officers with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of R.F.O. during 1989-90 would be 40. The estimated demand for Range Forest officers during 1989-90 is placed at 20.

The estimated demand for foresters is placed 25 against the anticipated supply of 80.

The demand for forest guards is estimated at 32 the anticipated supply would be 120.

5.28 Teaching Personnel :

As against the estimated supply of 4840 trained primary school Teachers during the annual plan 1989-90 the demand is likely to be 3000.

The anticipated supply of trained Secondary school teachers during 1989-90 is estimated to be 4877 as against the estimated demand of 1200. The need for reduction in take capacity of training institutions for Primary and Secondary schools Teachers is recognised.

ANNEXTURE : I

Broad estimates of draft employment likely to be generated through State plan outlay for Annual plan 1989-1990.

1	Major Head/Sub-Head of Development	Proposed outlay 1989-90 outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		Estimated Employment Generation	
		3	4	5	6
	Agriculture and Allied Programmes				
	1.1 : Research & Education	800.00	373.00	5.19	122
	1.2 : Crop Husbandry	2354.00	862.59	48.59	250
	1.3 : Soil and Water Conservation	1492.00	326.40	43.52	..
	1.4 : Animal Husbandary	523.00	243.00	1.05	98
	1.5 : Fisheries	620.00	330.05	3.11	9332
	1.6 : Forest (including Wild Animal)	4150.00	1709.05	85.50	..
	Total Agriculture & Allied Programme	9939.00	3844.09	186.96	9802
	I: Rural Development				
	2.1 : Integrated Rural Development Programme	1176.00	69.25	4.70	..
	2.2 : National & Rural Employment Programme	1133.00	1075.00	87.62	..
	2.3 : Drought Prone Area Programme	373.00	238.00	19.89	..
	2.4 : Land Reform	345.00	233.08	..	1640
	Total Rural Development	3027.00	1615.33	112.21	1640
	II Irrigation flood controll	41770.00	33416.00	527.15	..
	V. Power Development (Bio-Gas)	40173.00	7788.00	..	7535
	Industries and Minerals	10000.00	1395.00	13.85	33388
	L. TRANSPORT				
	6.1 Port, Light Houses and Shipping	725.00	725.00	1.48	56492
	6.2 Road & Bridges	6000.00	5225.00	85.93	...
	6.3 Road & Transport	3335.00	497.95	1.18	1596
	Total : Transport	10060.00	6447.95	88.59	58088

1	2	3	4	5	6
VII. Social and Community Services					
7.1	General Education	3962.00	1925.78	..	3480
7.2	Technical Education	632.00	495.25	..	212
7.3	Medical & Public Health	3300.00	1353.56	..	3569
7.4	Housing (Including Police & Jail Housing))	5220.00	1672.76	30.80	..
7.5	Sewerage & Water supply	11400.00	1525.87	113.18	5350
7.6	Capital Project	1000.00	632.92	7.51	..
7.7	Nutrition	805.00	805.00	..	6107
7.8	Mid-day-meals	5520.00	5520.00	..	80000
Total : Social and Community Services		81839.00	13931.14	151.49	98718
Grand Total ..		146806.00	6843.57	1080.25	200171

Exclusive of outlay to which direct employment is not attributable.

ANNEXTURE : II

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of technical manpower during annual plan 1989-90.

Disciplines	Category of personal	Estimated demand during annual plan	Estimated supply during annual plan	Surplus(+) Deficit (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering	fa 37881	35157	-2724
		fb 55135	35157	-19978
	Diploma in Engineering	fa 49246	59270	+10024
		fb 71673	59270	-12405
Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)	135	350	+215
	Diploma (Agri.)	273	420	+147
Forestry	Range Forest Officer	20	40	+20
	Forest Guards	32	120	+88
	Foresters	25	80	+54
Veteinary	Veterinary graduates & Post graduates	66	120	+54
	Live stock inspectors	106	90	-16
	Field Assistant Veterinary	..	..	..
	B. So. (Dairy/Tech.)	25	40	+15
Teaching	Secondary School	1200	4877	+3677
	Prin ary School teachers Teacher	2000	4840	+1840

For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1990.

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

(b) Estimates at 7.1% targetted growth rate of Non-Agricultural sectors domestic product for five year plan 1985-86 to 1989-90.

ANNEXURE : III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, Actual Admission, Probable out turn during 1989-90 Number on Live Register and Total Availability during 1989-90.

Category/Course.	Sanctioned Strength 1983.	Actual out turn 1987-88	Estimate out-turn 1988-89	Proposal 1989-90	Total L. R. on 31/12/1987	Total Availability (4+5)
1	2	3	3b	4	5	6
Engineering post Graduates						
Civil	76	16	19	36	1	37
Mechanical	46	13	15	24	1	25
Electrical	39	7	7	22	1	23
Textile Engineering	10	13	13	03	..	03
Metallurgy	10	1	1	05	..	05
Pharmacy	28	24	24	14	..	14
Chemical Engineering	5	1	1	05	..	05
Graduates						
Civil	844	708	1880	580	488	2068
Mechanical	553	587	1112	381	490	871
Electrical	346	264	462	260	217	477
Chemical Engineering	110	136	212	83	83	186
Instrumentation Control	15	17	22	68	9	77
Metallurgy	40	38	61	30	20	50
Electronics Communications	40	38	56	45	71	116
Textile Engineering	20	43	61	15	20	35
Textile Technology	40	52	88	30	9	39
Production Engineering	20	19	47	38	21	59
Electronics	146	61	73	72	27	99
Architecture	70	83	102	30	20	50
Textile Chemistry	10	14	14	08	1	9
Architecture Diploma	--	--	..	23	1	24
(Equivalent to Degree)						

1	2	3	3b	4	5	6
Post Diploma Courses						
Production	30	16	16	..	..	..
Power Plant	20	3	3	..	..	..
Television	20	10	10	..	..	..
Tele-Communication	20	..	..	..	..	..
Instrumentation Control	30	23	23	36	..	36
Sales-Management	25	11	11	15	..	15
Air Condition and refrigeration.	20	19	19	21	..	21
Automobile Engineering	10	..	..	..	..	..
Construction Engineering	10	..	..	..	..	..
Bio-Medical Instrumentation	10	7	7	..	..	..
Material Handling	10	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma						
Civil	1619	1156	3949	805	3049	3854
Mechanical	1302	1079	2804	600	1253	1853
Electrical	930	534	1417	405	876	1281
Chemical	100	73	102	60	39	99
Textile Technology	15	28	43	9	20	29
Textile Chemistry	70	125	155	27	11	38
Automobile Engineering	90	52	28	55	84	139
Printing Technology	30	24	25	18	34	52
Textile Manufacturing	75	66	85	45	29	74
Metallurgy	30	18	113	18	5	23
Architectural Assistantship	60	34	22	36	78	114
Plastic Engineering	30	14	59	18	5	23
Ceramic Technology	15	9	21	9	29	38
Man-made Fiber Fabrics	55	18	13	51	16	67
Man-made Fibers processing	55	26	31	33	..	33
Industrial Electronics	15	20	43	20	..	20
Production Engineering	15	..	28	..	..	..

1	2	3	3b	4	5	6
Electronic and Radio Engineering.	110	77	33	120	48	163
Electronic Sound Engineering	10	6	6	6	30	36
Commercial art	30	41	41	18	..	18
Commercial Practice	205	147	147	123	..	123
Consume design and dress making.	60	27	27	45	..	45
Home Science	30	12	12	36	..	36
Garment Making	..	..	13	..	..	..
Agriculture Courses						
M. Sc. (Agri.)	..	100	109	160	7	167
M. V. Sc.	..	8	8	8	..	8
M. Sc. (Dairy)	..	3	3	3	..	3
B. Sc. (Agri.)	350	350	1170	350	700	1050
B. V. Sc.	80	80	80	120	..	120
B. Sc. (Dairy)	40	40	43	40	2	42
Diploma Agriculture	390	400	1314	420	641	1061
Live Stock Inspector Course	40	50	50	90	2	92
Pharmacy						
M. Pharm.	20	18	18	18	1	19
B. Pharm.	165	129	201	129	100	229
Diploma in Pharmacy	330	214	992	214	500	804
B. S. A. M.	272	240	1012	240	523	763
B. Pharmacy (Ayurvedic)	25	18	39	18	12	30
Teacher Courses						
B. Ed.	3896	4243	10626	4877	5206	10033
P. T. C.	4040	5000	15997	4840	8013	12853
Medical and Para Medical Courses.						
Post Graduate Course	..	..	290	..	..	..
M. D.	..	..	4	522	3	535
M. S.	..	..	4	192	2	194
M. D. S.	..	..	25	33	..	33

1	2	3	3b	4	5	6
Graduate Courses						
M. B. B. S.	675	750	911	625	120	745
B. D. S.	50	50	56	59	5	64
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	20	20	20	..	20
Para Medical Courses						
General Nursing (Diploma)	750	225	277	814	50	864
Diploma in Homeopathy	250	175	183	175	20	195
Sanitary Inspector Courses	200	200	567	200	376	576
Health Visitor Nurse	45	10	12	90	11	101
Auxiliary Nurse Mid-Wives.	—	300	396	469	79	548
Sanctioned seats under various Certificate ITI Courses :						
Wireman	880	993	3412	930	2043	2973
Fitter	1152	643	2758	1113	2002	3121
Turner	612	336	1640	516	1040	1566
Mechanics	336	174	834	299	660	959
Mechanic Grinder	108	51	129	78	73	151
Building Construction	80	10	75	340	91	331
Watch, Clock repairs.	48	4	12	13	8	21
Electrician	720	375	1950	702	1407	2116
Instrument Mechanic	240	159	664	249	500	749
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	53	410	171	260	451
Civil Draughtsman	480	174	2369	402	2004	2406
Mechanical draughtsman	374	143	1627	308	1309	1617
Surveyor	384	172	1157	390	1103	1493
Radio--T. V. Mechanic	304	76	293	297	370	647
Pattern Maker	..	2	1	25	17	42
General Mechanic	176	60	131	37	83	120
Engineering-cum-Electric Mechanic	..	..	..	59	..	—
Rural Workshop Mechanic	—	—	..	..	—	—

	1	2	3	3b	4	5	6
Maintenance Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electro Plator	16	7	21	7	8	15	
Motor Mechanic	432	185	1180	185	842	1027	
Tool Die Maker	16	3	27	68	53	121	
Welder	972	640	1868	1200	910	2110	
Sheet Metal Workers	48	41	71	96	61	157	
Painter	80	47	47	..	7	7	
Electronic	112	15	15	15	157	172	
Moulder	96	53	120	128	54	182	
Carpentary	96	35	123	50	90	140	
Mechanic (Tractor)	352	604	252	464	79	543	
Mechanic (Diesel)	800	173	1507	976	880	1856	
Plumber	160	93	168	288	57	345	
Hand Compositor	112	56	150	160	61	221	
Stenography (English)	240	120	170	624	73	1593	
Stenography (Gujarati)	336			896	..	..
Foot wear	16	7	7	..	..	..
Book Binder	80	19	61	112	33	145	
Letter press mechanic	..	..	39	176	37	213	
Handi Crafts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armature Winding	..	..	84	..	84	84	
Suitcase Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hand made paper and training	16	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Seats are adjusted according to facilities.

(b) NA = Not available.

EMP-I.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-1990.

Employment Content of Sectoral Programme 1989-90.

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE.

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	Outlay and expenditure				
		Seventh plan (1985-90) agreed outlay.	Outlay 1987-88	Expenditure. 1987-88.	Anticipated expenditure. 1988-89.	Proposed 1989-90.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Allied Programmes						
1.1	Research and Education	3033.00	500.00	484.93	600.00	800.00
1.2	Crop Husbandary	7720.00	1700.00	3694.72	1797.00	2354.00
1.3	Soil and Water Conservation	5763.00	400.00	574.92	500.00	1492.00
1.4	Animal Husbandary	1820.00	400.00	426.40	455.00	523.00
1.5	Fisheries	2426.00	550.00	415.98	600.00	620.00
1.6	Forest (including wild animal)	12964.00	2800.00	2541.07	3000.00	4150.00
Total :—		33726.00	6350.00	8188.02	6952.00	9939.00
II. Rural Development:—						
2.1	Integrated Rural Development	5284.00	994.00	1273.78	1118.50	1176.00
2.2	National and Rural Employment Programme	3700.00	792.00	1573.30	889.00	1133.00
2.3	Drought prone Area Programme	1575.00	322.50	403.92	323.50	373.00
2.4	Land Reform	910.00	250.00	350.84	300.00	345.00
Total:—		11469.00	2358.50	3601.84	2630.00	3027.00
III.	Irrigation Flood Control.	165725.00	31650.00	22084.19	34730.00	41770.00
IV.	Power Development (including bio-gas)	146650.00	31000.00	25129.00	33868.00	40173.00
V.	Industries and Minerals.	25785.00	6170.00	12740.54	6485.00	10000.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI. Transport :						
6.1	Ports Light & Shipping	3036.00	575.00	630.75	630.00	725.00
6.2	Roads & Bridges	25785.00	4200.00	3392.00	4650.00	6000.00
6.3	Road Transport	8494.00	2641.00	3777.00	2900.00	3335.00
	Total:—	37315.00	7416.00	7799.75	8180.00	10000.00
VII. Social & Community Services :—						
7.1	General Education.	8676.00	1996.00	2682.86	3445.00	3962.00
7.2	Technical Education	1820.00	486.00	405.02	550.00	632.00
7.3	Medical & Public Health	10314.00	2050.00	2163.49	2359.00	3600.00
7.4	Housing (including police & Jail housing)	16442.00	2900.00	2504.57	2994.00	5220.00
7.5	Sewerage & water Supply	16866.00	5200.00	6009.41	6950.00	11400.00
7.6	Capital project	3337.00	600.00	348.99	650.00	1000.00
7.7	Nutrition	4550.00	500.00	497.00	700.00	805.00
7.8	Mid-day meal	55000.00	6000.00	4954.48	4800.00	5520.00
	Total:—	117005.00	19732.00	19565.70	22448.00	31839.00
	Grand Total:—	537675.00	104676.50	99109.04	115393.00	146808.00

EMP-2
EMPLOYMENT STATEMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 1989-1990
Employment content of sectoral programme
Target and Achievement

Sr. No.	Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-1990)		Additional Direct Employment Generated (Nos.)				1989-1990 Target	
				1987-88 allnad		Anticipated 1988-89		Construct- ion (Person days in lakhs)	Contin- ing Person years in Nos
		Construct- ion (Person days in lakhs)	Continuing (Person years in Nos,	Constru- ction Person days in lakhs	Conti- nuing years in Nos	Constru- ction days in lakhs	Conti- nuing Person years in Nos		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Ag riculture and Allied programme								
1.1	Research and Education	9.90	1043	2.47	122	3.34	79	5.19	122
1.2	Crop Husbandry	57.38	1936	31.85	1571	37.79	218	48.59	230
1.3	Soil and Water Conservation	166.05	—	17.27	—	13.69	—	43.52	—
1.4	Animal Husbandry	3.10	931	0.97	136	0.86	86	1.05	98
1.5	Fisheries	18.57	48658	2.86	5255	2.71	8128	3.11	9332
1.6	Forest	486.90	—	73.60	30	73.31	—	85.50	—
	Total :	751.90	52568	129.02	7115	131.70	8511	186.96	9802
2.	Rural Development								
2.1	Integrated Rural Development	10.55	—	1.99	—	4.85	—	4.70	—
2.2	National Rural Employment Programme	115.60	—	31.68	—	60.45	—	87.62	—
2.3	Draught Prone Programme	89.35	—	8.59	—	17.52	—	19.89	—
2.4	Land Reform	—	9640	—	1922	—	1429	—	1640
	Total :	165.51	9640	42.26	922	82.32	1429	112.21	1640
3.	Irrigation and Flood Control	2459.00	—	465.16	—	547.88	—	527.15	—
4.	Power Development	—	17431	—	2984	—	3294	—	75.35
5.	Industries and Minerals	—	312047	11.40	—	11.19	29024	13.85	33338
6.	Transport								
6.1	Port, Light Houses and Shipping	12.00	160500	1.12	49080	1.29	49090	1.48	56492
6.2	Road and Bridges	389.12	—	41.12	—	81.00	—	85.93	—
6.3	Road Transport	9.14	77.95	1.57	1069	1.03	1389	1.18	1596
	Total :	410.26	168295	43.81	50149	83.32	50479	88.59	58088
7.	Social and Community Services								
7.1	General Education	—	29501	—	2635	—	2027	—	3430
7.2	Technical Education	—	750	—	230	—	185	—	212
7.3	Medical and Public Health	—	10297	—	2420	—	3018	—	3569
7.4	Housing	34.50	—	6.19	—	19.39	—	30.80	—
7.5	Sewerage and Water Supply	220.90	15000	64.63	5000	78.13	4650	116.18	5350
7.6	Capital Project	34.49	—	5.26	—	6.53	—	7.51	—
7.7	Nutrition	—	19623	—	—	—	5311	—	5107
7.8	Mid day meals	—	400000	—	80000	—	80000	—	80000
	Total	289.89	475171	76.09	90285	104.05	95191	151.49	98718
	Grand Total	4056.56	1035152	767.74	152455	960.46	187928	1080.25	209171

PART-II
SECTORAL PROFILE

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1. Introduction

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

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

1.1.1.3. The land utilisation statistics (1983-84) show that 54.83 percent of reported area is put under cultivated crops (Net area sown and current fellow). The State accounts for 18.52 percent of the total cotton area and 28.72 percent of the total groundnut area of the country (1985-86).

1.1.1.4. According to the 1981 agricultural census 29.9 percent of the holdings were irrigated either partly or wholly, wholly irrigated holdings were only 10.4 percent covering 35.1 percent of total irrigated area. 19.5 percent of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.9 percent of the total irrigated areas. Out of the total irrigated area as much as 66.1 percent is irrigated by surface wells, 19.5 percent by canals, 13.3 percent by tube-wells, 1.9 percent by tanks and 0.2 percent by other sources.

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

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

1.1.2. Review of progress.

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

Area in Lakh/Hectares
Production in lakh tonnes.
Yield per Hectare in Kg/Hect.

Sr. No.	Plan Period	Unit	Food-grain	Oil-seeds.	Cotton	Tobacco	S'cane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	First Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.60	0.10
		Prodn.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Yield/ha.	336	362	109	683	5182

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Second plan 1956-57 to 1960-61	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
		Prod'n.	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
		Y/Ha.	407	586	108	691	5222
3.	Third plan 1961-62 to 1965-66	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
		Prod'n.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.65
		Y/Ha	538	581	147	965	5594
4.	Average/Three Annual plan. 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area	51.90	21.57	16.89	0.91	0.33
		Prod'n.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93	1.81
		Y/Ha.	542	524	156	1026	5476
5.	Fourth plan 1969-70 to 1973-74.	Area	51.82	20.56	19.65	0.82	0.46
		Prod'n.	37.19	13.87	20.18	1.13	2.53
		Y/Ha	714	675	174	1284	5500
6.	Fifth plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area	47.44	22.07	18.58	1.00	0.62
		Prod'n.	35.72	18.64	17.93	1.57	4.22
		Y/Ha	752	844	164	1574	6806
7.	Average of Two Annual plan-1978 79 to 1979-80.	Area	49.05	24.96	17.69	1.24	0.82
		Prod'n.	44.45	21.04	19.70	2.11	6.86
		Y/Ha	906	842	189	1702	8366
8.	Sixth plan. 1980 81 to 1984-85.	Area	48.56	26.34	14.75	1.14	0.97
		Prod'n.	50.88	22.24	17.79	1.92	6.99
		Y/Ha	1048	844	205	1684	7206
9.	1985-86	Area	43.67	23.53	14.04	1.06	0.91
		Prod'n.	27.36	8.79	19.87	1.68	6.49
		Y/Ha.	627	374	241	1580	7141
10.	1986-87	Area	41.41	23.48	13.66	1.10	0.69
		Prod'n.	30.89	16.68	10.93	1.83	5.57
		Y/Ha	746	711	136	1656	8045
11.	1987-88	Area	26.97	13.88	7.19	0.81	0.82
		Prod'n.	13.62	3.98	2.95	1.22	6.08
		Y/Ha	505	287	67	1506	7415

1. Production of Sugarcane is in terms of Gul.
2. Production of Cotton is in lakh bales each of 170 kg. lint.
3. Total oilseeds include Groundnut, Sesamum, Caster & Rape/Mustard.
4. 1987-88 figures are as per latest forecast and provisional.

1.1.2.2 Set back in the production of foodgrains and oilseeds during 1985-86 and setback in production of all crops during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was due to wide-spread drought in the state. As a result large number of farmers were required to be paid their claims of crop insurance. Due to decreased supply of irrigation, area under irrigated crops like sugarcane, tobacco etc., had decreased significantly but their productivity was maintained very nearer to the previous levels achieved. During 1985-86 the production and productivity of cotton exceeded the target with the commensurate expansion of HYV programme of cotton which was possible with supplementary irrigation and under-rainfed condition in moisture deep soils.

Production prospects for 1988--89

1.1.2.3 Monsoon started from Southern and Eastern borders by the end of second week of June and covered whole of state by 15th July. Accordingly the sowing season was deferred in some parts by a fortnight and in others, towards North Gujarat and Saurashtra peninsula by about 3 weeks. Coverage of number of Talukas with adequacy of rainfall on different dates during sowing season is given in Table below :—

Coverage of number of Talukas under inadequate and adequate rainfall by the 15th June, 30th June and 15th July 1988

Division	Total no. of talukas	No. of talukas having received rainfall less than 50 mm by			No. of talukas having received rainfall more than 75 mm. by		
		15 th June	30 th June	15 th July	15th June	30 th June	15th July
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Surat	22	21	1	..	1	22	22
2 Vadodara	34	32	12	..	..	16	33
3 Ahmedabad	18	14	13	..	3	3	18
4 Mehsana	32	32	30	4	..	..	26
5 Junagadh	37	35	32	..	..	3	36
6 Rajkot	41	41	39	10	..	..	27
Total	184	175	127	14	4	44	162

1.1.2.4 By 15th June, out of 86 talukas that received rains, 82 talukas received less than 50 mm and 4 talukas received it more than 75 mm providing adequate moisture for sowing peration and 5 talukas received it in the range of 50 to 75 mm.

1.1.2.5 By 30th June, 143 talukas received rain leaving 28 talukas still dry. Of 143 talukas, 99 talukas received rainfall less than 50 mm and 44 talukas received it more than 75 mm. This comprised 22 talukas, covering whole of the Surat Division and 16 talukas covering more than half of the Vadodara Division. 13 talukas scattered in Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Junagadh Divisions received rainfall in the range of 50 to 75 mm.

1.1.2.6 By 15th July barring 14 talukas in Mehsana and Rajkot Division having rainfall less than 50 mm and 8 talukas in the range of 50 to 75 mm, entire state was endowed with adequate rain. This helped to complete sowing of cereals, pulses and oil seeds in the areas left incoved by the earlier rounds of Scattered rainfall in North Gujarat and Saurashtra Peninsula and facilitated planting of paddy in south and middle Gujarat.

1.1.2.7. By 15th August, 170 (92%) talukas had received rainfall amounting to more than 400 mm. and by 31st August 95 (51.6%) talukas had received rainfall in the range of 500 to 900mm. and 64 (34.8%) talukas had received it in the range above 900 mm. This rainfall not only provided enough moisture and congenial atmosphere for crop growth but also helped in recouping the depleted ground water and filling up the water resources of canal irrigation system.

1.1.2.8 Looking at the date regarding the last rainfall received during first week of September, it can be seen that in Surat, Vadodara and Ahmedabad Divisions 31 (41.9%) talukas had received showers in the range of 1 to 25 mm and 35 (47.3%) talukas had received rainfall in the range of 26 to 75 mm. and above.. This had a boosting effect on the paddy crop in the rainfed area.

1.1.2.9 In Junagadh and Rajkot Divisions, 36 (46.2%) talukas had received showers in the range of 1 to 25 mm and 31 (39.7%) talukas had received rainfall in the range of 26 to 75 mm and above. This had helped to improve the prospects of groundnut crop.

1.1.2.10 Thus, looking to the season as a whole, though commencement of monsoon was in a staggered manner and as a consequence sowing of crops was deferred beyond optimum point of time particularly in parts of north and peninsular Gujarat, the rainfall during the mid-monsoon period was adequate and even heavy in some areas causing damage to standing crops. The scattered showers received in 142 talukas during first week of September had been a valuable grace for nourishing the crops of flowering and grain formation stages. If one rain during second fortnight of September is received it would be helpful in successful maturing of even late sown crops. Crop condition of late sown crops in Bharuch, Kachchh and Rajkot districts was reported as poor during the month of July. But during the month of August such a pessimistic report was shrunk to cover only one district of Bharuch.

1.1.2.11 As the irrigation sources have been reviewed due to adequate rainfall after recurrent droughts during the previous triennium, prospects for Rabi crops seems to be bright this year. Forecasts based on the area enumeration are not yet due and are awaited. Pending that, preliminary estimates based on the reports of the district functionaries suggest that the area under kharif food grain crops will exceed the targetted area of 37.08 lakh hectares by 4.87 lakh hectares which is shared by kharif Jowar, Maize, Pigeon pea, Rice, Pearl millet, black gram and other pulses. Area under kharif oilseeds may fall short of the targetted area of 23.90 lakh hectares by 2.56 lakh hectares. Though the area under sesamum is anticipated to exceed the target of 1.40 lakh hectares by 0.57 lakh hectares, it would not help to fill up the gaps in the targetted areas of groundnut and castor crops. In areas having received either inadequate or late rains, the farmers substituted cereals and pulses for groundnut involving high cost of seed and high risk, keeping the experience of last three years as the basis of their decision. Area under cotton may fall short of the targetted area of 14.50 lakh hectares by 3.69 lakh hectares. This crop has partly been substituted by pigeon pea and Jowar and partly by Rabi dry wheat where land has been inundated during monsoon. Area targetted for sugar was 1.30 lakh hectares. But the sugarcane crop to be harvested during this year had to be sown during last November-December, when the state was in the grip of severe drought and the standing crop had been used as fodder. Hence there is likely to be a shortfall of 0.50 lakh hectares.

1.1.2.12 Under the condition of season discussed in foregoing paragraphs the cropwise production is anticipated as under:—

Lakh tonner

Crop	Target	Anticipated production
1.	2	3.
Rice	8.30	8.50
Wheat	16.60	16.50
Jowar	6.30	6.50
Bajra	16.60	15.80
Maize	5.10	5.20
Other cereals	1.50	1.00
Pulses	6.10	7.00
Total food grains :	60.50	60.50
Groundnut	22.10	19.00
Castor	3.60	2.60
Sesamum	0.70	0.80
Rape & Mustard	3.80	4.50
Total oilseeds.	30.20	26.90
Sugarcane	8.70	5.36
Cotton	19.00	12.75
Tobacco	2.50	2.50

1.1.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1989--90.

1.1.3.1. An amount of Rs. 2354.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 1989--90, the including Rs. 1610.72 lakhs for Dist. level schemes, the programme-wise break-up of which is as under:—

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual plan outlay 1989--90
1	2	3
1.	Direction & Administration	23.82
2.	Multiplication & Distribution of seed.	88.38
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	50.00
4.	Hant protection.	75.58
5.	Commercial crops	233.09
6.	Horticulture	105.45
7.	Extension & Farmers Training	763.24
8.	Agril. Engineering	155.80
9.	Crop Insurance	311.70
10.	Agril.. Economic & Statistics.	51.94
11.	Dry farming	—
12.	Others	15.00
	Total:	1874.00
	Nucleus Budget.	10.00
13.	Project for SF/MF	470.00
	Total :	2354.00

Crop Insurance :

11.3.2 The crop Insurance scheme a Centrally Sponsored activity has been adopted for implementation by Gujarat State since 1985--86. Though a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh was made during 1984--85, the scheme was not implemented then, as it was not sanctioned by Government of India. Again the token provisions of Rs. 5.00 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh were made in the Seventh plan and Annual plan 85--86 respectively and it has been implemented since then. A state crop Insurance Fund of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been created with matching contribution from the State and the Central Governments, Rs. 500.00 lakh from State Fund and Rs. 57.00 lakh from Central Government were sanctioned during the financial year 1985--86 from which the payment of part of the claims for the crops of Kharif season, 1985 was made. The years 1985--86 to 1987--88 were the drought years and total expenditure on payment of claims amounted to Rs. 16245.21 lakh leaving a backlog of payable claims during the financial year 1988--89 also. Details regarding implementation of the scheme is given below including central share.

Year	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Area covered (in lakh hect.)	Sum. Insured (Rs in lakhs)	Premium (Rs. in lakh)	Claims payable (Rs. in lakhs)	Claims paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1981--86	2.64	7.46	11530.71	142.05	5380.04	5448.00
1981--87	4.36	12.59	N.A.	N. A.	N. A.	5461.77
1987--88	1.73	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	5335.44
Total :	8.73	20.05	11530.71	142.05	5380.04	16245.21

1.1.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 5.31 lakhs was provided during 1986--87 for the components of a small cell of staff and the State share of subsidy on premium to small and marginal farmers. The one-third amount as state share in the component of claims was drawn from contingency Fund.

1.1.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 311.70 lakh has been proposed during 1989-90 including Rs. 3.70 lakh for staff and a token amount of Rs. 308.00 lakh for claims and subsidy. Benefit of this scheme is available to all farmers in the State irrespective of their class or caste.

National oilseeds Development Project.

1.1.3.5. Programme for increasing production of oilseeds has been commenced since sixth Plan under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored project. Under this programme Rs. 3442.90 lakh were spent during sixth plan. An outlay of Rs. 3752.00 lakhs was provided in Central Sector during Seventh plan and 430.05 lakh has been spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, although an outlay of Rs. 495.00 lakh was indicated in central sector while formulating the annual plan proposals, it was decided by Government of India at a later stage to operate this project with 50% assistance. Accordingly Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 181.09 lakh as Central share and State Government had to contribute a matching share of Rs. 167.58 lakh. Against this Rs. 199.72 lakh and Rs. 167.58 lakh were spent during 1986-87. Rs. 180.45 lakh was the outlay in each of the central and state sectors during 1987-88 and Rs. 116.38 lakh were spent in each of the sectors. Rs. 201.60 lakh has been provided as matching share in State Plan during 1988-89 which is anticipated to be spent fully. Rs. 200.00 lakh are proposed as state share during 1989-90.

Production Targets

1.1.3.6. The targetted production for food grains and commercial crops for the Annual Plan 1988-89 are as under :—

Crop	Unit	Actual Achievement			Target for 1988-89	Anticipated Achievement for 1988-89	Proposed Target for 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88			
Foodgrains	Lakh/tonnes	27.36	30.89	13.62	60.50	60.50	62.80
Oilseeds	-do-	8.79	16.68	3.98	30.20	26.90	30.20
Cotton	Lakh/Bales (170 kg each)	19.87	10.93	2.95	19.00	12.75	20.00
Sugarcane (Gul)	Lakh/tonnes	6.49	5.57	6.08	8.70	5.36	9.00
Tobacco	-do-	1.68	1.83	1.22	2.50	2.50	2.62

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

1.1.3.8. In the case of groundnut, production will be increased partly by expending area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in Kharif groundnut by covering larger area under improved seed, premonsoon, sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers and micronutrient use, pest control management etc. In the case of mustard, cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region and in the case of castor, productivity will be increased by larger coverage under hybrid variety, fertilizer use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures. Besides it is planned to expand the newly introduced crops of Soyabean in 0.35 lakh hect. and sunflower in 0.75 lakh hect. with a target of production of 0.30 lakh tonnes and 0.50 lakh tonnes respectively.

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

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

High yielding varieties programme

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

Crop	Unit	Actual Achievement			1988-89		Proposed Target for 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target	Anti. Achiev.	
HYV-Wheat (Irrigated)	Lakh/Hect.	2.93	2.52	1.63	6.00	6.00	6.15
HYV-Paddy	-do-	2.92	3.50	2.49	4.12	4.12	4.20
Hybrid Pearl-Millet	-do-	11.48	11.77	5.84	13.30	13.30	13.35
Hybrid Sorghum	-do-	1.37	1.47	1.74	1.29	1.30	1.40
Hybrid Maize	-do-	1.55	1.48	1.22	1.27	1.30	1.30
Hybrid Cotton	-do-	5.10	5.21	1.00	5.50	2.00	5.50
Hybrid Castor	-do-	2.04	1.88	0.50	2.10	1.50	2.10

Supply of Seeds

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

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

Use of Fertilisers

1.1.3.14. Fertilizers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural production per hectare. Use of NPK in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 47 Kg. NPK utilised in the ratio of 9.0 : 4.2 : 1 Nitrogen is required in large quantity as it is being depleted for most of the crops at a fast rate. Other nutrients are also necessary in appropriate proportion. Farmers have started using these fertilisers after guidance regarding its method of use, such as rate of application, proportion of nutrients, time and method of placement, etc. for different crops and farm situation etc. through Training and visit A national project on development of fertiliser use in low system. consumption rainfed areas is being implemented in 5 districts.

1.1.3.15. The micro-nutrients though required in very small quantities get also depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of the high yielding varieties of the same crops on the same land. Under such condition the crops do not respond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yield. A special scheme would be taken up at an appropriate time as an innovative programme for micro nutrients. At present testing laboratory for micro-nutrients is being developed at Gandhinagar and micro nutrients are included as one of the components under NODP.

1.1.3.16. In view of the high yielding varieties programme, Training & Visit system, Farmers Training Centres, Development of Commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertiliser consumption is planned to be increased during the Annual Plan 1989-90 as under :—

Nutrients	Unit	Actual achievement			1988-89		Proposed Target for 1989-90
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target	Anti. Achiv.	
Nitrogen	(N) Lakh/Tonn	2.87	2.55	2.90	4.48	3.38	5.23
Phosphorus	(P) „	1.09	1.12	1.20	2.11	1.64	2.48
Potash	(K) „	0.25	0.35	0.32	0.59	0.37	0.65
Total	N.P.K.	4.21	4.02	4.42	7.18	5.39	8.34

Plant Protection :

1.1.3.17. Plant Protection activity in the State is implemented on need base and it is being organised more systemtically as an integrated pest mangement programme particulsrly for cotton groundnut, sugarcane and pulses. The cultivators are guided through Training and Visit System for spraying on thershold value

1.1.3.18. Subject Matter Specialists (Plant) Protection have been provided in each district. It is planned to expand the coverage under this programme during the Annual Plan 1989-90 with the following targets.

Crop	Unit	Actual achievement			Anti. Achievement	Proposed
		1985-86	1986-1987	1987-1988	for 1988-89 Target	Target for 1989-90 Anti Achi.
Foodgrain Crop	Lakh/Hect.	15.00	12.50	10.00	30.00	30.00
Non-foodgrain crop	-do-	42.68	15.50	15.00	85.00	85.00
	Total	57.68	28.00	25.00	115.00	115.00
Plant protection Material (Tech. Gr.)	'000 Ton	4.30	2.09	2.08	5.50	5.50

Agriculture Extension

1.1.3.19. Main objectives of this programme are :—

—To ensure that applied technology is transferred to as lsrge number of farmers within the shortest time as possible, to test new innovations through adoptive trials on trial cum demonstration farms and farmers fields.

—To encourage farmers to be adopters of new technology by providing incentives on sliding scale; and

—To provide advisory services for balanced and optimum fertilizer use with the help of soil testing, pest control measures, selection of proper equipment, farm mangement decision, etc.

1.1.3.20. In consonance with these objectives of the programme of agricultural extension, the following activities sre proposed to be strengthened during Annual Plan 1989-90.

—Training and visit system.

—Demonstration

—Farmers Training

—Soil Testing Services.

—Adoptive trials.

—Innovative measures.

—Farm Planning.

Training and Visit System

1.1.3.21. This activity aims at improving the efficiency of the advisory services for the farmers by (i) intonsifying contacts between the extension workers and farmers (ii) upgrading the expertise of extension workers at all levels and (iii) improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research.

1.1.3.22. The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase production of major crops like groundnut, cotton, pearl-millet, wheat, paddy, and sorghum for

which extension services, would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with up-to-date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited for their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income from farming.

1.1.3.23 This is a World Bank aided scheme which has completed its first phase by the end of 1983-84. The incremental staff and other requirements for the second phase have been proposed as per the guidelines of the World Bank within the limit of financial resources of the State.

Farmers' Training Centres

1.1.3.24 At present, except Dangs and Gandhinagar all districts in the State are equipped with farmers training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest developed techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps organised at village level. Out of 17 farmers training centres, 5 are in Tribal Areas. Every year 3,500 farmers are proposed to be trained in each such centre.

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

Soil Testing Services

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

Activities of Corporation

1.1.3.27 The public sector corporations, which are engaged in producing or supply of agricultural inputs are being strengthened by augmenting their financial resources during Seventh Five Year Plan. The Gujarat State Seed Corporation is engaged in production and supply of hybrid and HYV seeds of important cross crops grown in the State. Rs. 15.00 lakh are provided loan to G. S. S. C. during 1989-90.

1.1.4. Special Programme for Small and Marginal farmers

1.1.4.1. Special programme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced during 1983-84 as centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the State Government and Central Government. The programme component comprise subsidy for minor irrigation works. viz--New wells, oil Engines Electric Motors, pump sets, pipeline, deepening of wells, repairs of wells, community irrigation works etc., free distribution of minikits for oilseeds pulses and millets and land development. The programme is in operation in 218 blocks in the state. About 21300 small and marginal farmers were assisted for Minor Irrigation schemes like new wells, oil engines, electric motors pumpsets, repairs and renovation of wells, pipelines, etc.

1.1.4.2. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2550 lakhs has been provided in the State plan and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targeted to assist 4.00 lakhs small/marginal farmers during the Seventh Plan period. During the first four years of the seventh plan, expenditure of Rs. 1579.63 lakhs (State share) is likely to be incurred and 4.64 lakhs small/marginal farmers are likely to be assisted. Coverage of SC/ST small and marginal farmers is likely to be around 34%

1.1.4.3. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 470.00 lakhs is proposed as state share against which equal central share is anticipated from Government of India. Entire amount is meant for district level schemes. It is targeted to assist 125000 small and marginal farmer under the various programme components (16000 under M. I. and 1,09,000 under minikits)

STATEMENT
CROP HUSBANDRY
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989 -90
Schemeswise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure			1989-90		
			1987-88	Outlay	Anti. Expdt.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	Outlay for Dist. level Scheme out of Total outlay proposed in col(7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Direction and Administration								
1.	AGR-1 Planning Machinery for Agril. Deptt. 0200100	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	AGR-2 Establishment of Seed Cell 0200200	1.00	0.95	1.15	1.15	1.25	..	..
3.	AGR-3 Strengthening of budget and Monitoring of Expdt. 0200400	1.00	1.75	1.99	1.99	6.70	..	..
4.	AGR-4 Strengthening of Administration (Vigilance) 0200600	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	AGR-5 Special cell for disaster relief work at state and Division level 0200700	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	AGR-6 Strengthening Organisation for monitoring fertiliser distribution and consumption. 0201100	2.00	..	..	..	2.75	..	..
7.	AGR-7 Strengthening Soil Testing Organisation. 0201200	5.70	1.30	1.65	1.65	2.12	..	..
8.	AGR-8 Providing Staff for Soil Survey Unit. 0201300	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	AGR-9(1) Construction of Krishi Bhavan at Gandhinagar.	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
10.	AGR-9(2) Automobile Workshop at Motera	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
Total :		24.00	4.00	14.79	14.79	23.82	10.00	..
Multiplication & Distribution of Seeds								
11.	AGR-9 Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing infrastructural facilities. 0205100	25.00	0.38	6.15	6.15	10.00	..	10.00
12.	AGR-10 Construction of godown on Taluka Seed Farms. 0205200	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. AGR-11 Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer (Inputkits) at Subsidised rate in tribal areas. 0205300		190.00	42.80	60.00	60.00	20.00	..	20.00
14. AGR-11(1) Distribution of Seed and Fertilizer (Inputkits) to Adim juth tribes farmers of Dharampur Taluka in TASP 0205301		1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
15 AGR-12 Supply of seed and fertilizer (inputkits) at subsidised rate to S. T. cultivators residing outside tribal areas. 0205400		11.00	2.48	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	3.00
16. AGR-13 Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer (inputkits) at subsidised rate to S. C. cultivators. 0205500		124.50	17.30	18.00	18.00	18.00	..	18.00
17. AGR-14 Processing facilities for seed corporation (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) 0205641		16.36	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. AGR-15 Reserve Stock for certified and foundation and breeder seed (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) 0205741		25.26	—	18.60	18.60	22.88	..	..
19. AGR-16 Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory Services (with CSS) under NSP Pk-III 0205800		75.00	4.14	4.55	4.55	13.50	7.00	13.50
Total:—		474.61	67.10	111.30	111.30	88.38	7.00	65.50

MANURES AND FERTILISERS :

20. AGR-17 To introduce micronutrient in high yielding varieties. 0210100.		2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. AGR-18 Development of Quality Control Laboratory and field organisation. 0210200		125.00	..	1.49	1.49	10.00	5.00	10.00
22. AGR-18(1) National Project on fertilizer use in dryland (CSS) 0210341.		..	..	0.24	0.24	10.00	..	10.00
23. AGR-18(2) Strengthening of Fertilizer Control laboratory at Gandhinagar and Junagadh C.S.S.		..	..	..	..	2.50	..	2.50
24. AGR-18(3) Construction of Fertilizer testing laboratory building at Kandla (CSS)		..	..	..	..	17.50	15.00	17.50
25. AGR-18(4) Supply of gypsum to farmers at subsidised rate.		..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00
Total :	..	127.50	..	1.73	1.73	50.00	20.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Plant Protection:								
26.	AGR-19 Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying (cotton only) 0215100	140.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	10.00
27.	AGR-20 To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by agro chemical operation (Sugarcane) (CSS) 0215241	83.50	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	—	5.50
28.	AGR-21 Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances at subsidised rate to tribals in TASP 0215300.	7.00	4.78	8.75	3.75	3.75	..	3.75
29.	AGR-22 Control of white grubs (CSS) 0215441.	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	..	3.50
30.	AGR-23 Additional staff for implementation of insecticides Act 1968 (Lab) 0215500.	13.00	0.98	2.50	2.50	3.90	—	3.90
31.	AGR-24 Subsidy on pesticides and plant protection appliances to SC cultivators 0215672	12.50	4.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	..	3.50
32.	AGR-25 Rodent Control in the State (CSS) 0215741	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	AGR-26 Pilot Sample Survey to estimate in incidence of pests and disease and consequent losses in crop of oilseeds (CSS) 0215841	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
34.	AGR-27 Anti. locast organisation and plant protection services 0215900	2.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
35.	AGR-27(1) Control of Heliothis and white fly by ground spraying (CSS)	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	15.00
36.	AGR-27(2) Control of Podborer in groundnut and gram by aerial spraying (CSS)	..	..	..	..	8.00	..	8.00
37.	AGR-27(3) Control of Aphids in Groundnut and mustard crop by agro-chemical operations (CSS)	..	..	..	..	5.48	..	5.48
38.	AGR-27(4) Establishment of biological control laboratory.	..	..	..	..	12.00	..	12.00
Total :		278.00	17.01	28.75	28.75	75.58	..	75.58
Commercial Crops								
39.	AGR-28 Intensive Cotton Dist. Programme including minis in dry farming areas (CSS) 0220141	100.00	6.18	4.98	4.98	13.75	..	1.50
40.	AGR-29 Increased production of pulses 0220200	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	AGR-30 Deve. of Pulses (CSS) (National Pulses Dev. Project-0220341.	95.90	8.78	11.24	11.24	19.34	..	14.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
42	AGR-31 Sugarcane Deve. (CSS) 0220541	50.00	....	....	..	..	..	..
43	AGR-31 (1) National Oilseeds Deve. Proj. (CSS) 0220641	..	116.38	201.60	201.60	200.00	..	16.55
44	AGR-31 (2) Assistance to Indian Cotton Mills-Federation 0220700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		259.90	131.34	217.82	217.82	233.09	..	33.00

Horticulture

45	AGR-32 Expansion and Development activities pertaining to vegetables, fruits mother plant and horticulture 0225100	2.50	0.99	0.75	0.75	1.10	..	1.10
46	AGR-33 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plans (New plantation. 0225200	30.00	4.95	5.00	5.00	21.00	..	21.00
47	AGR-33 (1) Subsidised supply of fruits grafts & plants to SC cultivators	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00
48	AGR-34 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants in TASP 0225300	9.00	0.23	2.25	2.25	7.00	..	7.00
49	AGR-35 Development of Sericulture 0225400	30.00	4.00	7.00	7.00	..	..	..
50	AGR-36 Package Programme on Mango in Guj. State 0225500	32.25	3.60	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	5.00
51	AGR-37 Development of Fruit Nurseries (including NHDB) 0225600	14.25	6.35	7.40	7.40	15.30	..	15.30
52	AGR-38 Date Palm Production in Kachehh Dist. 0225700	10.00	2.69	2.50	2.50	3.40	..	3.40
53	AGR-39 Ber cultivation in Guj. State 0225800	17.00	0.40	0.70	0.70	1.50	..	1.50
54	AGR-40 Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas. 0225900	15.00	2.61	3.50	3.50	6.00	..	6.00
55	AGR-41 To assist Kolgha and Kathodi adivasi cultivators for Horticulture Crops. 0226000	3.00	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.75	..	0.75
56	AGR-42 Purchase of Coconut Seed-nuts for raising seedlings. 0226100	20.00	4.99	5.00	5.00	6.00	..	6.00
57	AGR-43 Production of hybrid seed-nuts and seedlings of coconut in Department nurseries. 0226200	8.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	AGR-44 Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agril. Uni. Hybrid Coconut Seed Production in Departmental nurseries) 0226400	2.10	2.70	0.70	0.70	2.50	..	2.50
59	AGR-45 Establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of exting nurseries. 0226300	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	AGR-46 Establishment of community Canning Centres and Kitchen Gardens. 0226500	24.25	6.18	20.40	20.40	33.90	25.00	33.90
Total..		247.75	40.57	59.45	59.45	105.45	25.00	105.45

Extension and Farmers Training

61	AGR-47 Re-organisation and strengthening of Extension Services. 0230100	1763.04	303.34	560.33	560.33	391.00	180.00	395.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
62	AGR-48	Re-organisation and strengthening of extension services in TASP 0230200	736.15	36.18	87.76	87.76	115.00	95.00	115.00
63	AGR-49	Demonstration scheme in irrigated and problematic areas in Gujarat State. 0230300	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	AGR-50	Construction of building and staff quarters on Soil Testing Laboratory under TASP 0230400	5.00	4.46	3.70	3.70	16.00	16.00	16.00
65	AGR-51	Audio visual Van 0230500	7.70	0.07	—	—	—	—	—
66	AGR-52	Farmers Training and Education Programme in tribal area equipping with aid cum exhibition units TASP. 0230600	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	AGR-53	Agricultural Education tour by tribal cultivators 0230700	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	AGR-54	Agricultural Education tour for S. C cultivators. 0231000	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	AGR-55	Strengthening of farmers training centre including staff and buildings 0230800	161.25	25.39	17.88	17.88	67.99	50.00	64.85
70	AGR-55	(1) Establishing Technology transfer centres for farm women in Gujarat. 0232500	—	—	2.36	2.36	32.69	21.00	30.29
71	AGR-56	Strengthening of farmers training centres including staff and building under TASP. 0231100	30.00	15.16	17.66	17.66	39.10	27.85	39.10
72	AGR-56	(1) Establishing Technology transfer centres for farm women at Dahod and Vyara in TASP. 023.2400	—	—	42.70	42.70	39.40	30.00	39.40
73	AGR-57	Construction of residential and non-residential building and irrigation facilities on T. C.D. Farms 0230900	3.25	1.62	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
74	AGR-58	Organisation of Crop competition 0231200	10.00	—	—	..	..	..	..
75	AGR-59	Organisation of Crop Competition for S. C. cultivators except Dangs District 0231300	2.50	—	—	..	..	..	..
76	AGR-60	Organisation of crop competition under T. A. S. P. 0231400	1.35	—	—	..	..	..	..
77	AGR-61	Strengthening of adoptive research 0231500	40.00	2.07	0.45	0.45	..	..	..
78	AGR-62	Demonstration of efficient lift irrigation devices and equipments. 0231600	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	AGR-63	Popularisation of improved agricultural implements 0231741	40.00	—	4.00	4.00	10.00	—	10.00
80	AGR-64	Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory at Surendranagar district. 0231800	15.00	3.07	5.43	5.43	11.80	5.00	11.80
81	AGR-65	Providing new van, office building and staff quarter for mobile soil testing laboratory at Amreli and Jamnagar. 0231900	24.00	5.28	6.54	6.54	24.25	20.00	24.25
82	AGR-66	Expansion and Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratory for follow up activities in the State 0232000	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
83	AGR-67	Expansion and Strengthening of Soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State under TASP. 0232100	20.00	—	—	—	—	—
84	AGR-69	Establishment of new TCD Farms with irrigation facilities (Vatrak Irrigation Projects). 0232200	5.00	—	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
85	AGR-69	Strengthening of TCD Farms. 0232300	7.50	—	—	—	11.00	11.00
85 (1)	AGR-69	(1) Construction of tube-wells on TCD Farms Pilwai and Dehgam. 0232301	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..		2931.74	396.64	753.31	753.31	763.24	436.85	673.29

Agricultural Engineering

86	AGR-70	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implements, bullocks/male buffaloes and bullocks carts to SC cultivators under SCP. 0235100	100.00	19.05	25.50	25.50	27.00	—	27.00
87	AGR-70	(1) Subsidy on adoption movable pipeline system for crop production to SC cultivators. 0236000	—	—	5.00	5.00	11.50	—	11.50
88	AGR-71	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implements, bullocks/male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area. 0235300	12.00	2.37	2.40	2.40	2.40	—	2.40
89	AGR-72	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implements bullocks/male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators under TASP. 0235400	45.00	16.08	6.75	6.75	9.00	—	9.00
90	AGR-72	(1) Subsidy on adoption of movable pipeline system for crop production to ST cultivators in tribal areas. 0235872	—	—	35.68	35.68	40.30	—	40.30
91	AGR-72	(2) Grant of subsidy for productive assets viz. Agril implements, Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to Koldha Kathodi farmers. in TASP. 0235972	—	—	10.00	10.00	14.70	—	14.70
92	AGR-73	Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (CSS) 0235241	135.00	12.65	16.00	16.00	23.00	—	23.00
93	AGR-73	(1) Subsidy for drip irrigation in Horticulture	—	—	—	—	10.00	—	10.00
94	AGR-74	Standardisation of Agril. Implements and Machines. 0235500	20.50	13.32	10.04	10.04	17.90	3.50	—
95	AGR-75	Assistance to Gujarat Agro. Industries Corporation for Agro Services Centre. 0235600	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
96	AGR-75 (1) Investigation in artificial rain making. 0235601	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
97	AGR-76 Monitoring programme for subsidised supply of bullocks, carts, implements wells, pumpsets, sprinkler and wind mills etc. in TASP. 0235700	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total..		337.50	63.47	111.37	111.37	155.80	3.50	137.90
Crop Insurance								
98	AGR-81 Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State (CSS) 0240541	5.00	1.28	7.40	7.40	3.70	..	..
99	AGR-81 (1) Creation of machinery for crop cutting experiments (CSS) 0241241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	AGR-81 (2) Contribution to State Crop Insurance Fund for payment of claims 0241300	..	1778.48	..	..	258.00	..	..
101	AGR-81 (3) Contribution to State Insurance Fund for payment of claims in TASP 0241300	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	..
Total :		5.00	1779.76	7.40	7.40	311.70	..	..
Agricultural Economics & Statistics								
102	AGR-77 Strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit (EDP Cell) 0240100	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	AGR-78 Coordination Programme at pre harvest forecasting yields of crop of groundnut (CSS) 0240241	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	AGR-79 Timely reporting of estimate of area and production of principal crops (CSS) 0240341	30.00	6.50	9.00	9.00	9.50	..	..
105	AGR-80 Improvement of crop Statistics (CSS) 0240441	17.25	3.85	5.31	5.31	6.00	..	..
106	AGR-82 Creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops in Guj. State. 0240600	58.85	30.35	26.40	26.40	36.00	..	..
107	AGR-83 Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition (CSS) 0240741	1.65	1.17	0.37	0.37	0.44	..	..
108	AGR-84 Secretariate assistance to A. D. C. 0240800	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	AGR-85 Creation of machinery for correction and compilation of agril & statistics from village of State level 0240900	150.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	AGR-86 Scheme for Estimation of production of Agril. crops viz, Mango Chiku and Coconut 0241000	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	AGR-87 Pilot Sample Survey for determining cost of production of important fruits spices and studying their market practices (CSS) 0241141	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		302.00	41.87	41.08	41.08	51.94	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dry Farming :								
112	AGR-88	Population of input use in dry farming areas (CSS) 0245141	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total			20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Other Expenditure								
113	AGR-89	Assistance to seed corporation 0245100	17.00	—	—	—	—	—
114	AGR-90	Loans to Gujarat Agro Indus. Corporation 0245271	59.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
115	AGR-90	(I) Loans to Gujarat Tractor Corporation.	..	764.24	—	..	..	..
116	AGR-91	Grant in aid to Indian Institute of Management 0245400	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total			86.00	774.24	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
Sub-Total :			5094.00	3316.00	1362.00	1362.00	1874.00	502.35
Nucleus Budget			40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
Total :			5134.00	3326.00	1372.00	1372.00	1884.00	502.35
117	AGR-92	Project for S.F/M.F (CSS) 0245641	2550.00	368.72	425.00	425.00	470.00	..
Total			7684.00	3694.72	1797.00	1797.00	2354.00	502.35
118	AGR-93	Contingency plan Investigation and Survey for preparation in Staff of Project (Revenue Deptt) 0245500	36.00	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL			7720.00	3694.72	1797.00	1797.00	2354.00	502.35

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

	Lakh hectares
1. Dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation sources	107.33
2. Areas of various irrigation system including to be covered under Narmada Command.	38.34
3. Kharlands	12.16
Total	157.83

1.2.1.5. The major part of agriculture fall under dry land agriculture lands which are slopy get eroded by run off and lose fertility. Their moisture holding capacity is also poor. The infiltration rain water is poor in slopy terrain.

1.2.1.6. These lands can be treated with Soil Conservation measure to prevent Soil erosion and increase the capacity of the soil to retain moisture. The benefits can be enhanced by following an

integrated watershed management approach wherein along with the development of agriculture, afforestation and grassland development and animal husbandry are undertaken in a coordinated basis. The coordinated measures increase productivity of the soil to a very great extent and thus an raise the crop production per unit area. Further the severity of drought which periodically effect the State can also be reduced through these measures and even with limited rainfall maximum crop can be taken. The hazards of floods which denude the agriculture areas on river banks shall also be minimised through these measures. The measures shall prevent ecology deterioration and lead to development of better eco-system. Prevention of soil erosion also in directly benefit the irrigated areas by preventing or minimising siltation of dams and/or reservoir and thus increase their usefull life.

1.2.1.7. The total area to be covered is 107.33 lakh hectares. Out of this area to be treated at the end of the sixth plan remained 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualized that 30% of this area will be treated by the farmers themselves and hence a net area of 64.08 lakh hectares require soil conservation treatment.

1.2.1.8. To speed up the coverage of land under soil conservation treatment it is necessary to avail of the funds from the DPAP, DDP, NREP and RLEGP etc. schemes also. All Soil Conservation schemes have been transferred to the Land Development Corporation.

Watershed Development

1.2.1.9. The soil conservation works namely contour bunding, terracing, Nala plugging, etc. were undertaken previously on a large scale but the approach was scattered and limited to small catchments only. The impact of the benefits were limited, as the se activities were implemented individually. In order to reap the benefits of soil and water conservation mcasures harvesting of rainfall water and making it fit for maximum use to increase agricultural production, to slove problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation, improvements of pastpres, including village, forests and farm forests, the programme has to be planned on an integrated watershed work plan. The State Government recognised the need for integrated approach and introduced the land resources management system on watershed basis from the year 1976-77. This system provides apportunities for stimulating economic growth and act as a caralyst to the whole rural development programme.

1.2.1.10. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub-watersheds of which 1050 sub-watersheds in catechment areas of various river system covering an area of 19.157 lakh hectares have been demarcated so far. The districtwise break up of demarcated areas is as under

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of sub-watershed	Area in lakh ha.
1.	Kachchh	51	0.836
2.	Junagadh	22	1.365
3.	Bhavnagar	58	1.998
4.	Amreli	54	0.576
5.	Rajkot	128	2.618
6.	Jamnagar	21	0.414
7.	Surendranagar	61	3.529
8.	Ahmedabad	56	0.454
9.	Gandhinagar	6	0.032
10.	Mehsana	37	0.497

1	2	3	4
11.	Banaskantha	91	1.617
12.	Sabarkantha	99	0.447
13.	Panchmahals	166	2.860
14.	Kheda	58	0.333
15.	Vadodara	85	0.737
16.	Bharuch	19	0.161
17.	Surat	20	0.479
18.	Valsad	18	0.204
Total		1050	19.157

1.2.2. Review of Progress

1.2.2.1. The physical target is fixed to carry out soil conservation works on 1,83,835 hectares of land during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). Against this target an area about 97900 hectares is likely to be covered by the end of 1988-89.

Scarcity

1.2.2.2. Due to acute shortage of Rainfall during monsoon of the year 1985 Scarcity conditions prevailed through out the State in most of the districts. With a view to provide the works to the affected rural masses the State Government sanctioned Rs. 200.38 lakhs for the year 1985-86, Rs. 300.57 lakhs for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 1024.93 lakhs for the year 1987-88 famine relief works under soil and water conservation programme. Against the provision made as above the soil conservation works were carried out on 1143 hectares, 7404 hectares and 26895 hectares of land at the cost of Rs. 115.21, Rs. 383.88 lakhs and Rs. 774.25 lakhs during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. Due to the failure of monsoon during the year 1988 the scarcity works were continued in the year 1988-89 till July, 1988.

Yearwise Physical achievement the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Item	Level at the end of (Area in lakhs ha.)				
	1984-85 (Base year)	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (Likely)
Area covered under soil conservation measures.	15.97	16.068	16.238	16.728	16.948
		(0.098)	(0.17)	(0.49)	(0.22)

Note : Figures in the brackets indicate the net achievement.

The Programme-wise breakup of physical achievement is as under —

Programme	Unit	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (likely)
(1) State Plan and Sp. C. Assistance	Ha-in lakhs.	0.043	0.024	0.129	0.174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(2)	Other agencies scheme	..	0.044	0.072	0.092	0.047
(3)	Scarcity work	..	0.011	0.074	0.269	..
	Total		0.098	0.170	0.490	0.221

1.2.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs. 1492 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. The broad-break-up of which is as under :

Agriculture and Rural Development.	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
(i) Soil Conservation	1390.50
(ii) Other Programmes	9.50
Water Resources Department.	1400.
(i) Ghed Area Development	60.00
(ii) Kharland Development	32.00
	92.00
Total	1492.00

1.2.3.1. The provision under this sub-sector. will be supplemented by the funds available from other sources like D.P.A.P., D.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., E.E.C., Central share etc. It is proposed to incur expenditure of Rs. 2393.00 lakhs to cover an area of 52600 hectares. The fund will be available as under —

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Physical Target in ha.	Outlay for district level.
(1)	State Plan	1400.00	48094	1389.50
(2)	Special central assistance for TASP	255.00	..	232.00
(3)	Central share for N. W. D. P.	440.00	..	440.00
(4)	D.P.A.P./D.D.P.	218.00	2906	..
(5)	N.R.E.P.	50.00	1000	..
(6)	SF/MF	20.00	400	..
(7)	R.L.E.G.P.	10.00	200	..
	TOTAL :	2393.00	52600	2061.50

Out of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 1389.50 lakhs is proposed for district level schemes.

The important programmes envisaged for 1989-90 are given in subsequent paragraphs :—

Soil Conservation works.

Non-Tribal Area Scheme.

1.2.3.2. Soil and Water Conservation measures like Contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land levelling, Land Shaping etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in non tribal area of the state. The works are to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered in 8 equal instalments from the cultivators after two years monitorium period.

1.2.3.3. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover 4204 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 382.19 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

Tribal Area Scheme.

1.2.3.4. Soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land levelling land Shaping etc. will be undertaken in tribal area of the state as per the pattern.

1.2.3.5. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover 3520 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs.153.50 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 118.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance for the year 1989-90.

Paddy Cultivation.

1.2.3.6. Agricultural land of tribal area of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals districts are suitable for paddy cultivation. With a view to encourage Adivasi cultivators for Paddy cultivation a scheme was formulated for converting the land into kyari, at the rate of Rs. 2400/- acre and one acre per farmer, in above districts.

1.2.3.7. An outlay of Rs. 3.90 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 16.00 lakhs under Special Central Assistance is proposed to cover 330 hectares to give benefit to about 825 farmers in the year 1989-90.

1.2.3.8. Dang district has got hilly topography special emphasis on soil conservation is very essential for this area. This scheme is introduced to convert the lands of Dang farmers into kyari-land wherever possible to enable them to grow paddy. The present policy is to prepare one acre of kyari land for a Dang farmer at 100% government cost. Under this scheme Rs. 9.60 lakhs is proposed to cover 160 hectares extending benefit to about 400 farmers in year 1989-90.

International Aid Programme (World Food Programme).

1.2.3.9. It has been proposed to implement World Food Programme under soil conservation scheme in the eight tribal districts. Special Care has been taken to provide the employment to small and marginal farmers and landless laborers. During the implementation of programme, wages will be paid in the form of grain like wheat, pulses and oil at the subsidies rate to help in improving the economic and general health condition of the people. This scheme is not under implementation, so token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

International Aid Programme (European Economic Community) for Soil Conservation Work including Contour bunding, Nala Plugging, Terracing etc. in tribal and non-tribal areas.

1.2.3.10. Soil and Water Conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, land shaping, afforestation etc. will be under taken on watershed basis in 14 tribal and non tribal districts of the State. Under this programme work is to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered in 8 equal instalments from the cultivators after two years monititourium period.

1.2.3.11. Under this programme it is estimated that the work will be carried out in 89 sub-watersheds in an area of 50170 hectares, at the estimated cost of Rs. 27.09 crores over a period of 5 or more years from the inception of the project.

1.2.3.12. Under this programme, tribal and non-tribal wise physical target and financial outlay are as under for the year 1989-90.

Sr. No.	Programme	Physical Target in ha.	Financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		
			State	S.P.C.A.	Total
(1)	SL C-8 Non-tribal	3600	240.00	.	240.00
(2)	SLC 8/1	4280	187.00	98.00	285.00
TOTAL :		7880	427.00	98.00	525.00

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in tribal and non-tribal areas.

1.2.3.13. The National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has, as its primary objectives stabilisation of agriculture production in rainfed areas by significantly stepping up investment in the development of dry land agriculture in areas especially where annual rainfall is comparatively less i.e. between 500 to 1125 mms. For the State of better management, districts covered under the programme have been divided in two groups i.e. the districts, falling in the rainfall range of 500 to 750 mms. and those which come within 750 to 1125 mms. per annum.

1.2.3.14. The Government of India has desired that in Gujarat this programme should be taken up in 13 districts as under :—

Rai fall range :

500 to 750 mms. annum		750 to 1125 mms. annum	
Sr. No.	District	Sr. No.	District
1.	Amreli	8.	Bharuch
2.	Banaskantha	9.	Junagadh
3.	Bhavnagar	10.	Kheda
4.	Mehsana	11.	Panchmahals
5.	Rajkot	12.	Sabarkantha
6.	Surendranagar	13.	Vadodara
7.	Ahmedabad		

1.2.3.15. National Watershed Development Programme is to be undertaken on watershed basis. For this purpose 50% of the cost, with a ceiling of Rs. 2500/- per hectare would be borne by Government of India as grant-in-aid to the State Government who would meet the balance 50% cost from their own plan resources. This would be one time public investment and mean that farmers are not required to meet any expenditure towards 'works component' of the watershed development programme.

1.2.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 413.31 lakhs under Plan (State outlay) is proposed under this programme. This is proposed to be supplemented by Rs. 440 lakhs as Central share. Break-up of tribal and non-tribal wise physical target and financial outlay is as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Physical Target in ha.	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)		
			State Plan	Central share (Non plan)	Total
(1)	SLC-8/2 Non-tribal	28500	363.31	396.00	759.31
(2)	SLC-8/3 Tribal	3500	50.00	44.00	94.00
TOTAL :		32000	413.31	440.00	853.31

Other Programmes

Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corporation

1.2.3.17. With the quantum of loan increasing tremendously, it would be necessary to strengthen the equity base of GLDC to increase its capacity to get loans from financial institutions. Further a provision has to be made for the purchase of equipments for soil conservation works through Bank finance where in margin money is to be proposed by GLDC. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed as Share Capital to GLDC in the annual plan 1989-90.

Land Use Board

1.2.3.18. National Land Resources Conservation and Development Commission has emphasised for proper utilisation of land resources and have recommended to establish State Land Use Board. The Land Use Board shall draw up a proper land use Policy. Nucleus staff, headed by a senior officer has to be provided to support the Board. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh as a token provision is proposed for annual plan 1989-90.

Land Improvement Unit

1.2.3.19. This scheme is meant for the Salary and other expenditure of the staff at Sachivalaya level. Under this scheme Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90.

Nucleus Budget

1.2.3.20. Under this scheme, the funds are provided to the project administrators of different tribal projects for preparing and implementing the Soil Conservation Scheme of Special nature for the project area. Under this scheme Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1989-90.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

River Village Project

1.2.3.21 This is a fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in the catchments of Ukai, Mahi and Damanganga river valley projects. The object of the programme is to minimise the silt load in Dam/Reservoir. It is proposed to cover the area of 2740 hectare under various soil and water conservation measures during the annual plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Kharland Development

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

1.2.3.23 Khar land Development Board undertakes protection of coastal land against ingress sea water by constructing earthen bund with necessary cross drainage work under the provision of Gujarat Khar land Act, 1963. It undertakes protection schemes in areas where assured irrigation water is available. As such, the Board undertakes schemes only in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch and Kheda. In these four districts total area under coastal saline is about 1,12,670 hectares of which only about 25,000 ha. have been protected.

1.2.3.24 There is a Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory which collects soil samples twice a year (April-May and November-December before and after monsoon from the protected land covered under different khar land schemes) in order to know how far salinity level increase or decreases, these soils are analysed and on the basis of analytical report, technical guidance is given to beneficiaries to

reclaim their land viz. leaching of salt. addition of gypsum, green manuring and recommending different salt tolerant crops. Under this scheme technical guidance is also given on reclamation of different khar lands in the State on the basis of survey and analysis of the soil.

1.2.3.25 During the year 1989--90 about 100 hectares of land will be protected and about 4000 soil sample analysis will be carried out by the mobile soil testing laboratory. To achieve this target an outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989--90.

Development of Ghed Area

1.2.3.26 The Ghed area is situated in about 1425 Sq. Kms. divided in two parts, Barda Ghed and Sorthi Ghed. It covers 109 villages of Porbandar, Ranavav, Kutiana, Manavadar, Vanthali and Mangrol Talukas of Junagadh District. The Board Ghed comprises of 30455 hectares of cultivable land while the Sorthi comprises of 79950 hectares. The ghed area is vast deltate region of the major west flowing rivers namely Minsar, Bhadar, Ozat, Madhuvanti etc. and bonded by Arabic coast on the south west. All along the coast, there is limestone ridge. The width of which varies from 1 to 10 mile. The above rivers have made their way through this lime stone reach and have formed outlet into the sea. As the river bed gradients in this area is very flat and most of the river looses regimek. The flood water causes inunadation and erosion of the surrounding cultivable land. During floods of 1980 the area was affected very badly.

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

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

1.2.3.29 In addition, effects are being made to link up the storage by cross channels and diversion wherever possible.

1.2.3.30 In view of the above, the integrated development of ghed area is necessary for this work. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989--90.

STATEMENT

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. (7) 9	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Agriculture and Rural Development Department									
(A) Soil Conservation									
1	SLC-1	Soil Conservation including contour bunding Nala plugging, Terracing, Land Levelling etc. in non-tribal area (0315100)	3180.00	127.80	125.50	125.00	382.19	—	382.19
1	SLC-2	Special loan account facility for in-eligible farmers in non-command area, ravine reclamation area and Watershed in non-tribal area (0315200)	490.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	SLC-3	Soil Conservation including Contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land Levelling etc. in T.A.S.P. (0320100)	881.00	180.11	71.00	71.00	153.50	—	153.50
4	SLC-4	Special Loan account facility for in-eligible farmers in non-command area, ravine reclamation area and watershed area in T. A. S. P. (0320200)	485.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	SLC-5	Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat Valsad Bharuch, Panchmahals, etc. T.A.S.P. districts (0320300)	75.00	4.38	2.00	2.00	3.90	—	3.90
6	SLC-6	Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dang district (0320400)	60.00	6.12	9.00	9.00	9.60	—	9.60
7	SLC-7	International Aid Programme (World Food Programme) (0320600)	5.25	—	1.00	1.00	1.60	—	—
8	SLC-8	International Aid Programme (EEC) for soil conservation including contour bunding, Nala, plugging Terracing & Land Levelling etc in non-tribal area (0325100)	5.00	64.84	60.00	60.00	240.00	—	240.00
9	SLC-8	(1) International Aid Programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including, contour bunding, Nala Plugging, Terracing & Land Levelling etc in TASP (0325100)	—	34.66	42.00	42.00	187.00	—	187.00
10	SLC-8/2:	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Non-tribal area (0325900)	..	74.76	64.00	64.00	363.31	..	363.31
11	SLC-8/3	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in TASP (0326000)	..	..	36.00	36.00	50.00	..	50.00
Sub-Total 1 to 11.		5181.25	493.67	410.50	410.50	1390.50	..	1389.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Other Programme :								
(12) SLC-9: Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corp. Ltd. Amedabad(0325400)		200.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(13) SLC-10: Land Use Board (0325500)		5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(14) SLC-11: Land Improvement Unit (Sachivalaya) (0325600)		3.75	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	..
(15) Nucleus Budget		10.00	0.65	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
Sub Total (12 to 15)		218.75	8.65	9.50	9.50	9.50	..	..
TOTAL (A and RDD Programme)		5400.00	502.32	420.00	420.00	1400.00	..	1389.50
Water Resources Department								
(16) SLC-12 Ghed Area Development works (0330100)		243.00	52.63	50.00	50.00	60.00	..	..
(17) SLC-13 Khar Land Development (0330200)		120.00	19.97	30.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	..
Total W. R. Deptt.		363.00	72.60	80.00	80.00	92.00	32.00	..
GRAND TOTAL		5763.00	574.92	500.00	500.00	1492.00	32.00	1389.50

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.3.1. Introduction.

1.3.1.1. Dairy Industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other States in the country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for production of eggs and sheep and goats for production of wool and meat are accepted as subsidiary occupations to agriculture in the rural areas of this country. Bullock power is still the main source of draught power for agricultural productions and their transport to the near by market and will remain so far long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and others, viz., small and marginal farmers, Landless Labourers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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

(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1977	1982
1	2	3	4
1.	Cows above 3 years	1697	1958
2.	Buffaloe above 3 years	2098	2558
3.	Sheep	1592	2357
4.	Goats	3084	3300
5.	Total Livestock	14406	18440
6.	Poultry	3426	3572

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

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

1.3.2 Review of progress 1985-89.

1.3.2.1 Physical targets for the major activities for Seventh Plan 1985-90 are given in the table below

TABLE

Target for the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement by 1984-85	Target for Seventh Plan	
				Cumulative.	Net
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products.				
	(i) Milk	Thousand tonnes.	3100	3290	190
	(ii) Eggs	Million Nos.	240	348	108
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	25.50	23.30	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Artificial Insemination with exotic bull semen.	No. in lakhs.	2.90	5.90	3.00
3.	Cross-bred animal (Female)	„	0.26	1.00	0.74
4.	Intensive Sheep Development Block	No.	2	3	1
5.	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres.	No.	10	11	1
6.	Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals/dispensaries	No.	224	324	100
7.	Supply of milch animals to:—				
	(i) Tribals	No.	43057	83057	40000
	(ii) Scheduled Castes.	No.	11455	16155	4700
8.	Assistance for rearing of cross-bred heifers.	No.	4713	10713	6000
9.	Assistance for establishment of Poultry units to ;				
	(i) Tribals	No.	3895	24595	20700
	(ii) Schedule castes.	No.	116	776	600

1.3.2.2. Under the cross-breeding programme, 2.74 lakhs artificial inseminations were performed with exotic bull semen, 5715 cross bred heifers were assisted and 2042 farmers were inducted for the Animal Husbandry practices. To enable the S.C. and S.T. people to earn supplementary income and to cross the poverty line, 15194 adivasis, beneficiaries and 3256 schedule caste beneficiaries were provided assistance for purchase of milch animals. During the year 1988-89, it is envisaged to perform 1.00 lakh artificial inseminations and to provide assistance to S.T. and S.C. people for purchase of 4666 and 1800 milch animals respectively. 1,000 adivasi farmers will also be covered under the training in Animal Husbandry practices.

1.3.2.3. Under the Poultry Development Programme, necessary pre-requisites of poultry production were made available to the poultry keepers through the net work of 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres. 11162 Poultry Farmers were imparted training in poultry keeping. S. T. beneficiaries and S. C. beneficiaries were assisted for establishment of 7159 and 489 poultry units respectively. Moreover, under the scheme for economically weaker sections of society, beneficiaries were assisted for establishment of 325 poultry units. During the year 1987-88 adivasis were also assisted for establishment of 127 Duck Units.

1.3.2.4. During the year 1988-89, it is targetted to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued. It is targetted to supply 5.50 lakh day old chicks, 1.00 lakh broiler chicks and the required number reared chicks to the beneficiaries. Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan, it is envisaged to give assistance for 1623 and 250 poultry units respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to economically weaker sections of society by taking to poultry farming and under special livestock programme, assistance for 60 and 400 poultry units would be provided respectively. It is also envisaged to provide subsidy for establishing 300 Ducks' units of 25 ducks each under Tribal Plan during 1988-89.

1.3.2.5. Under the Sheep and Wool Development Programme, necessary extension services to the sheep breeders are provided through a net work of 123 sheep and Wool Extension Centres and 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks. Assistance was also provided for establishment of 947 sheep units during the first three years of the Seventh Plan.

1.3.2.6. During the year 1988-89, the above programmes would be continued and it is envisaged to provide assistance for establishment of 300 sheep units under Special Livestock Programme.

1.3.2.7. Under the Veterinary care, during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, in all, 65 new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened. Moreover, 3 polyclinics and 3 mobile units were also established for providing more and more animal health cover measures. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar produced various types of vaccines for preventive measures.

1.3.2.8. During the year 1988-89, it is programmed to open 20 new Veterinary Dispensaries, one new Polyclinic and provision is also made to provide more medicines and equipments to the dispensaries.

1.3.2.9. Under the fodder development programme, one more fodder seed multiplication centres and 4 new village fodder farms were established. Moreover, subsidies were provided for 5694 fodder demonstration plots, 2212 chaff cutters and 489 silopits.

1.3.2.10. During the year 1988-90, it is envisaged to continue the above infrastructure programmes and in addition, subsidies would be provided for 1500 fodder demonstration plots, 230 chaff cutters and 200 silopits. Moreover 3 new village fodder farms would also be established in Tribal Area during 1988-89.

1.3.3 Programmes proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

1.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 523.00 lakhs, is proposed for the year 1989-90.

The Programme wise break-up is presented below :

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1989-90.
1	2	3
I.	Direction and Administration	14.08
II.	Veterinary Education and Training	4.00
III.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health.	181.55
IV.	Investigation and Statistics.	11.10
V.	Cattle and Buffalo Development.	136.50
VI.	Poultry Development	65.38
VII.	Sheep and Wool Development.	28.74
VIII.	Other Livestock Development	27.08
IX.	Fodder and Feed Development.	35.57
X.	Other expenditure (Nucleous Budget)	19.00
Total : Animal Husbandry (I to X)		523.00

Programmewise details and physical targets for 1989-90 are as under :—

Cattle Development

1.3.3.2. At present, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 640 Livestock Inspector Sub-Centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.40 lakhs. It is targetted to continue the input subsidies under this programme during 1989-90. Much emphasis is given on cross-breeding programme for enhancement of milk production in the State. 40 cross-breeding sub-centres are established under this programme in the districts of a Mahesana, Rajkot, Valsad and Vadodara. It is proposed to perform about 1.10 lakh artificial insemination with exotic bull semen during 1989-90. Expansion of existing 4 Cattle Breeding Farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is also envisaged during 1989-90. It is programme to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 4716 and 2007 milch animals to Tribal and Scheduled Caste

people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers, assistance will be provided for rearing of 3500 cross-breed heifers and it is also planned to impart training to 1000 farmers in modern Animal Husbandry practices.

300 rabbit units will also be supplied (2 female + 1 male rabbit = 3 each) Construction for the hostel Building at Artificial Insemination Laboratory, Rajkot and construction of Office Building for Intensive Cattle Development Project at Mahasana will be continued as spill-over works during 1989-90 in addition to the completion of other spill over works under the Cattle Development Programme.

Poultry Development

1.3.3.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. During 1989-90, 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued to provide all the pre-requisites of poultry farming. It is proposed to supply 6.00 lakh day-old chicks, 1.75 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the Poultry Development Programme. Under Tribal Area Sub Plan, 1523 adivasis are proposed to be assisted for establishing 25 R.I.R. birds units. 66 families would be assisted for establishing poultry units under economically weaker section programme.

Sheep and Wool Development

1.3.3.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, 123 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and 4 Sheep breeding Farms will be continued during 1989-90. Moreover 250 rams of superior genetic material of ex-breed Patanwadi and Marwadi breed will be supplied to the breeders. The 123 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres will cover approximately 20.00 lakhs of Sheep under Health and Extension Activities like drenching, vaccination, cutting, breeding etc. All inputs will be provided by the Department and by the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd., Service Centre for migratory Sheep at Modasa and Viramgam will be expanded by taking necessary constructional works.

Fodder Development Programme

1.3.3.5. Under the Integrated Fodder Development Programme, it is envisaged to assist 700 beneficiaries for fodder seeds and to provide assistance to 1600 demonstration plots, 180 silopits and 250 chaff cutters during 1989-90. 14 villages fodder production centres and two seed production farms will be continued.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.3.6. Under this programme, the existing activities, viz., 557 First aid Veterinary Centres, 31 mobile units, 6 polyclinics and 290 Veterinary Dispensaries will be continued and in addition, 5 new veterinary dispensaries and 1 new polyclinic will be established during 1989-90. Under the disease control programme for Foot and Mouth Disease, it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 2.40 lakh doses of foot and mouth disease vaccine for giving protection to their animals. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar is also to be continued and during the year 1989-90 and it is tentatively targetted to produce 38.00 lakhs doses of H.S. (AP), 12.00 lakh doses of B. O., 10.00 lakh doses of E. T., 15.00 lakh doses of R. D. F-1, and 8.00 lakh doses of sheep pox vaccines. Under the scheme for development of departmental personnel, it is envisaged to depute 1 Officer for Ph.D., and 5 Officers for M. V. Sc., during the year 1989-90 for specialisation in different subjects.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Animal Husbandry

Schemewise outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code numbers)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure (1987-88)	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col d
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Direction and Administration								
1	ANH-1 Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry (0400100)	80.00	5.99	11.24	11.24	14.08	4.00	14.08
	Total—I	80.00	5.99	11.24	11.24	14.08	4.00	14.08
II. Extension and Training								
2	ANH-2 Development of Departmental Personnel (0405100)	5.75	3.44	3.00	3.00	4.00	—	—
	Total—II	5.75	3.44	3.00	3.00	4.00	—	—
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health								
3	ANH-3 Improvement of veterinary Aid (0410141)	419.70	91.92	139.17	139.17	142.75	31.75	142.75
4	ANH-4 Disease Control Programme (0410241)	271.95	28.69	35.93	35.93	38.00	5.45	—
	Total—III	691.65	120.61	175.10	175.10	181.55	37.20	142.75
IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics :								
5	ANH-5 Strengthening of Statistical wing (0415141)	17.25	6.28	12.15	12.15	11.10	—	—
	Total—IV	17.25	6.28	12.15	12.15	11.10	—	—
V. Cattle and Buffaloes Development								
6	ANH-6 Cross-breeding Programme Artificial Insemination Scheme with Semen Bank and Stud Farm (0420100)	185.00	42.15	33.32	36.32	43.52	1.47	—
7	ANH-7 Intensive Cattle Development Programme (0420200)	234.60	23.48	29.42	29.42	31.38	12.76	31.38
8	ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms (0420341)	37.40	10.53	8.65	8.65	9.10	2.10	—
9	ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas (0420441)	37.40	8.82	10.00	10.00	10.00	—	—
10	ANH-10 Supply of milch animals in Tribal Areas (0420500)	24.15	9.34	19.75	19.75	23.50	—	23.50
11	ANH-11 Assistance to Small Farmers for Cross-bred beifors (0420641)	25.30	13.33	8.00	8.00	19.00	—	19.00
	Total—V	543.85	107.65	109.14	109.14	136.50	16.33	73.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Poultry Development.								
12. ANH-12.	Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme (0425167)	31.12	18.67	17.68	17.68	25.91	16.41	..
13. ANH-13.	Intensive Poultry Development Projects (0425241)	32.08	9.37	6.97	6.97	7.97	2.17	7.97
14. ANH-14.	Beneficiary Oriented Programme (0425341)	194.00	40.31	27.25	27.25	31.50	..	31.50
Total—VI		187.20	67.75	51.90	51.90	65.38	18.58	39.47
VII. Sheep and Wool Development.								
15. ANH-15.	Intensive Sheep Development Programme (0430100)	48.18	13.99	19.41	19.41	20.74	6.09	6.09
16. ANH-16	Establishment of sheep Breeding Farms (0430200)	25.17	4.53	5.41	5.41	8.00	..	8.00
Total VII.		73.35	18.52	24.82	24.82	28.74	6.09	23.74
VIII. Other Livestock Development.								
17. ANH-17.	Expansion of Existing Exhibition Unit (0435100)	11.50	2.20	4.74	4.74	4.50	..	..
18. ANH-18.	Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm (0435241)	8.65	5.74	11.48	11.48	15.98	6.98	15.98
19. ANH-19.	Establishment of Camel Breeding Farm (0435300)	5.75	1.54	1.98	1.98	3.00	..	3.00
20. ANH-20	Marketing of Live-stock and Livestock Products (0435400)	42.55	47.50	5.47	5.47	4.50	..	..
Total—VIII		68.45	57.08	23.67	23.67	27.08	6.08	18.08
IX. Feed and Fodder Development.								
21. ANH-21.	Fodder Development Programme (0440141)	57.50	20.08	24.98	24.98	35.57	2.27	35.57
Total—IX		57.50	20.08	24.98	24.98	35.57	2.27	35.57
X. Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget (0445100))								
X. Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget (0445100))		95.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	..	..
Grand Total		1820.00	426.40	455.00	455.00	523.00	24.55	352.57

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. Introduction

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

Strategy of Development

1.4.1.2. The Dairy Industry gives the supplementary income to the milk producers, animal breeders, small and marginal farmers etc. so as to uplift economical condition of these people. High potential milch animals should be provided to them. For this purpose, selection, breeding, feeding and management are the four fundamental points to be kept in mind. To maintain such milch animals the diet for body maintenance as well as production purpose is required. For health point of view the balanced veterinary services are also essential. For preservation of perishable products the latest technology is also required. The main aims of the dairy industry are to supply milk powder to military, to remove middleman to create local market, to save and encourage high potential breeds, to supply cheap milk to consumers and to provide remunerative prices to producers. Dairy co-operatives play a vital role in achieving these primary objectives.

1.4.2. Review of progress

An outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs is provided for dairy development in Seventh Five Year Plan.

Operation Flood Programme

1.4.2.1. The different phases of Operation Flood Programme have been started from July 1970, with the assistance of World Food Programme in the State Gujarat to achieve the optimum per capita requirement of milk. With the implementation of all the latest technology and input programme intensively and extensively, the possible optimum milk production and procurement could be achieved. Sixteen Districts of the State are covered under this programme. It is a fact that average per capita availability of milk in Gujarat is higher than that of national average. Indian Dairy Corporation, now as National Dairy Development Board provides loans and subsidy for dairy development to the milk unions through Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation, Anand. The Government of Gujarat gives guarantee for this. An expenditure of Rs. 2854.94 lakhs was incurred during the last 3 years under this programme.

1.4.2.2. Physical Achievement under various programmes by the end of 1987-88 are as under:—

Sr. No.	Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Improvement of land in Hectare	240	360	745	1345
2.	Grass cutting-in MT.	13.5	16.5	Nil	30.00
3.	Collection of fodder-seeds-in kg.	4056	2592	Nil	6648
4.	Financial Assistance to G.D.D.C. for electricity.	Junagadh and Kachchh District	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Financial assistance to G.D.D.C. and District cooperative Unions for purchase of land.	..	Junagadh District	Bharuch District	—
	Financial Assistance to G.D.D.C. for milk enhancement activities.	Amreli and Jamnagar District.	Amreli District	Amreli District	—
7.	Financial assistance to District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions for spear head team.	4 District	4 District (contd.)	4 District	8 Districts (conti.)
8.	Financial assistance to Adimjuth/Adivasi beneficiaries in non-tribal areas.	69	293	214	576
9.	Organisation of Gopalak Farming societies.	..	..	1	1
10.	Organisation of Gopalak multi-purpose societies.	1	2	3	6
11.	Purchase and maintenance of bulls.	4	3	10	17

1.4.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.

1.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 58.00 lakhs is proposed for dairy development for the Annual Plan 1989-90; the broad break-up of which is as under —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme

A. and R. D. Department's Programme

(1) Direction and Administration	..	..	5.95
(2) Dairy Development	..	..	37.05

Total .. 43.00

Co-operation Department's Programme .. 15.00

Total-Dairy Development .. 58.00

The activities proposed to be undertaken during the year 1989-90 under various programmes are as below.

Direction and Administration

Preservation of milch animals

1.4.3.2 This scheme is taken-up for control of illegal export of cattle outside the State. An outlay of Rs. 5.95 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Dairy Development

Banni Development Scheme

1.4.3.3 Banni Development Scheme is taken-up for seed collection, cutting and storing of grass and grassland development. It is envisaged to increase the area by 600 hectares. Moreover, 800 MT. of the grass will be collected and stored for use during scarcity and 8000 kg. of seeds of good quality will be collected. Rs. 10.35 lakhs has been proposed for this Scheme for 1989-90.

State Commitment to Operation Flood Programme

1.4.3.4 Financial assistance will be given to District Cooperative Milk Producers Unions and G.D.D.C. for purchase of land and its improvement, water supply and electricity for dairies, chilling centres and cooling units etc, for which assistance is not given under OFF. Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for this Scheme for 1989-90.

Milk enhancement Programme in Non-OFF. area

1.4.3.5 Three Districts, namely Jamnagar, Amreli and Dangs are not covered under OFF. The scheme of milk enhancement programme in non-OFF. area is taken-up for these 3 districts. Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

Financial Assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers Unions for spear head team

1.4.3.6 Rs. 4.69 lakhs are proposed for this scheme for continuation during 1989-90 which is a second year for this scheme. The aim of the scheme is the formation of new co-operative societies and reopening of old closed societies in 7 tribal districts, viz. Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Surat, Valsad, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Bharuch.

Maintenance of Milch Animals

1.4.3.7 The scheme for the improvement of 500 'ADIMJUTH'/ADIVASI (Primitive groups, S.T. also) producers in non-tribal area is taken-up for improvement of their economic condition by providing subsidy for cattle feed to their milch animals. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1989-90.

Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation Scheme

1.4.3.8 For the economic and social uplift of Gopalak milk producers the scheme of Gopalak Rehabilitation is implemented, under this programme, 2 Gopalak Farming societies and 2 Gopalak multi-purpose societies are to be organised and the assistance will be given for purchase and maintenance of 15 bulls during the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 6.01 lakh is proposed for the scheme for 1989-90.

1.4.4 Cooperation Department's Programme

1.4.4.1 Dairy Cooperatives in the State are important in providing supplementary income to the agricultural farmers and landless labourers. It is necessary to provide guidance and supervision for the efficient running of the society. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan to strengthen the administrative machinery at taluka, district and State level. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided towards subsidy to milk unions and feeder societies in the Seventh Plan.

1.4.4.2 It is targetted in the Seventh Plan to organise 3000 new primary milk cooperative societies to subsidise purchase of equipment at the rate of Rs. 2000 each to 1500 primary cooperative milk Societies, to increase the managerial subsidy from Rs. 100/- to 250/- p.m. for a period of 2 years to be paid to 300 primary milk societies in tribal areas; to establish 8 new chilling centres. Against the target of organising 3000 new primary milk Co-operative Societies in the Seventh Plan, 1793 Societies are likely to be organised by the end of 1988-89.

1.4.4.3 An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this sub-sector with the target of organising 600 new feeder cooperative societies and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the nucleus budget.

STATEMENT
DARY DEVELOPMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
Scheme-wise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlays	Expenditure		1988-89	1989-90		
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col. 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Dairy Development								
<i>Direction and Administration</i>								
1	DMS-1 Preservation of milch animals (0500100)	33.00	5.15	5.42	5.42	5.95	..	5.95
	TOTAL—I	33.00	5.15	5.42	5.42	5.95	..	5.95
II. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects								
2	DMS-2 Banni Development scheme (0505100)	15.00	5.56	8.90	8.90	10.35	..	10.35
3	DMS-3 State Commitment to OFP (0505300)	10.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
4	DMS-4 Milk enhancement programme in Non-OFP area (0505400)	10.00	1.78	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	..
5	DMS-5 Financial assistance to Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union for spear headteam (0505772)	25.00	1.81	3.48	3.48	4.69	..	..
6	DMS-6 Maintenance of milch animals (0505500)	9.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
7	DMS-7 Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation scheme (0505800)	15.00	3.99	5.20	5.20	6.01	1.32	6.01
	TOTAL—II	84.00	17.14	29.58	29.58	35.05	1.32	21.36
III. Other expenditure (Nucleus Budget (0515100))								
		10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Sub-Total : (A.&R.D.D.)	127.00	24.29	37.00	37.00	43.00	1.32	27.31
Co-operations Department's Programmes								
<i>Direction and Administration</i>								
8	DMS-8 Strengthening and Administration (0510152)	5.00	0.72	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
Dairy Development								
9	DMS-9 Financial assistance to Dist. Co-operative Milk Union and Feeder Societies (0510151)	50.00	9.69	10.00	10.00	12.00	..	5.40
	Nucleus Budget (0515109)	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Sub-Total—Co-operation Deptt.	55.00	11.41	13.00	13.00	15.00	..	5.40
	GRAND TOTAL	182.06	35.70	56.0	50.00	58.06	1.32	32.71

1.5. FISHERIES

1.5.1. Introduction

1.5.1.1. With nearly one third of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometer of the continental shelf and with 11 intermediate, 28 minor and 188 marine fish landing centres, Gujarat is well placed for development of marine fisheries in the country. The total standing stock (MSY) including the EE2 area of Gujarat is estimated to be 7.73 lakh M.T. The demersal resource is to the tune of 5.33 lakhs MT, out of which about 2.23 lakh MT is being currently exploited. The exploitation of pelagic and columnar resource is about one lakh MT. There is immense potential in the inland fisheries sector as well. Five major rivers namely Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas provide rich fishery resources. Besides, 1035 perennial village tanks covering about 9500 hectares is available for inland fish culture. In addition to these resources, 315 small irrigation tanks covering about 19,000 hectares, 59 reservoirs covering 141693 hectares and 5 estuaries covering 21230 hectares of water areas also offer considerable scope for inland fisheries development. Above this about 0.14 million hectares of water sheet area would be available on completion of the reservoirs under construction which in turn would also convert many seasonal ponds into perennial ponds. The State has also considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and mariculture in over 3 lakh hectares of the brackish water area interspread with a large number of creeks and low lying mud-flats.

1.5.1.2. The total fishermen population of Gujarat is 2.25 lakhs out of which 80,204 are actively engaged in fisheries vocation. The active fishermen engaged in different sectors of fisheries are as under

Sector	As per livestock Census of 1982
Marine fisheries	57787
Inland	15388
Estuarine fisheries	7029
	80204
Total	

1.5.2. Review of Progress

1.5.2.1. The Physical target for fish production fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan is 385000 M. T. The fish production upto the end of March, 1988 is 350000 M. T. The fish production by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (March, 1990) is expected to be more than 385000 M.T. thereby achieving the physical target set for the Seventh Five Year Plan. There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products. As compared to 207 M. T. valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in 1971-72, the exports have crossed over 7026 M. T. valued at over Rs. 30.96 crores by 1987-88.

1.5.2.2. The State Government has taken suitable action on the four recommendations of the Working Group of Planning Commission made during course of discussions of proposals for Annual Development Plan 1988-89.

1.5.3. Programmes proposed of 1989-90.

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 620 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90, the broad break up of which is under:—

Programme	Provision proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90
Direction & Administration.	6.00
Extension	3.40
Fish farms and Hatcheries	148.00
Research, Education and Training.	37.00
Inland Fisheries.	79.00
Fishing harbours and berthing facilities.	80.00
Processing, Preservation and marketing.	23.10
Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts	56.00
Others	187.50
Total	620.00

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

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement			1988-89 likely achieve- ment.	1989-90 proposed Target
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		
Marine	'000 tonnes.	350	307	316	328	330	335
Inland	,,	35	24	24	22	25	27
	Total	385	331	340	350	355	362

Direction and Administration

1.5.3.3. Alongwith expansion of the development activities and increase in size and sphere of the plan the supervisory and administrative organisational structure also will have to be strengthened from time to time.

An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the scheme of strengthening of administration and supervisory set up for 1989-90.

Extension

1.5.3.4. Rs. 3.40 lakh is proposed under extension and publicity programmes. A modern aquarium has been established at Kankaria (in Ahmedabad city). It is now proposed to be developed as a "Fisheries Vigyan Kendra" to popularise fish, fisheries and their ecology. Educating the fishermen through "learning by seeing" is proved to be more effective in introducing them to new methods and means of diversified fishing and allied activities. It is, therefore, envisaged to arrange tours of progressive fishermen to important successful projects of fisheries in the State and outside the State. 20 progressive fishermen were taken on tour during 1987-88. The target for 1989-90 is 20 fishermen. An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Fish Farms and Hatcheries

1.5.3.5. An amount of Rs. 148.00 lakhs is proposed for these programmes. At present there are 15 fish seed production/rearing farms. The construction of 10 farms is in progress. Two hatchery units are nearing completion in Kheda and Surat districts under the national fish seed programme. As a part of the coastal aquaculture programme three sites viz. Mundra (Kachchh) Sartanpur (Bhavanagar) and Dandi Matwad (South Gujarat) have been selected for establishment of fish farms. The first phase of farm construction at Mundra and Sartanpur is now completed. The work of Dani Matwad is in progress. It is proposed to have a brackish water fish farm at Vansi-Borsi.

1.5.3.6. It is proposed to provide incentives to the fish farmers co-operatives/corporation and companies to participate in site selection and establishment of fish seed production/rearing farms in inland pisciculture and coastal aquaculture. A project is proposed for coastal aquaculture brackish water fish farms for coastal community. 100 Hectares will be covered under this programme. Individual fishermen, fishermen co-operatives and public sector undertakings are eligible to get assistance under this scheme.

Research , Training and Education

1.5.3.7. Research will be held primarily in the marine fisheries sector. Studies will be undertaken on gear, fuel economy, resources development, improvement of habitats, seed resource survey, fresh fish utilisation, prawn hatchery, survey of fishing grounds, pollution effects pre-pollution survey etc. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakh is proposed for this programme.

1.5.3.8. Training and Education have two components. The first one consists of Education and training to the departmental personnel. The second is Vocational training to fisher youths, tribals and others who desire to take vocational training in fisheries. Under this programme so far 917 members of the staff have been trained. This training is necessary to keep the personnel abreast of time in fisheries disciplines. This programme is ultimately aimed at functional efficiency which is desirable in the interest of the progress of fisheries. During 1989-90, it is proposed to continue this scheme to provide training to 62 personnel. Modern fishing methods are different from the traditional fishing methods. In order to enhance the capture fishing efficiency and to ensure that the fishing efforts are sustained upto the level of the maximum substantial yield and in order to impart modern techniques and technology in the culture practices, preservation, processing marketing, co-operation it is necessary to give training to the fisher youths and others who are engaged in the operative aspects. So far 5418 numbers of fisher youths, tribal youths and others have been trained. It is proposed to continue this important scheme during 1989-90 to train 512 fisher youths, tribals and others. Under this scheme a total of Rs. 24 lakhs is provided.

Inland Fisheries

1.5.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs is proposed for the following components

- Pond culture.
- Fish Farmers Development Agencies.
- Reservoir fisheries (Tribal area)
- Infrastructure Facilities (Tribal area).

1.5.3.10. All these programmes are aimed at utilising the large number of village ponds profitably under intensive fish culture systematically and to bring all the reservoirs under scientific fishery management. At present Eight Fish Farmers Development Agencies are functioning in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Jamnagar, Kheda, Himatnagar and Surendranagar. A new F. F. D. A. is proposed to be established in Baroda district for which the approval has already been given by the Government of India. The reservoir fisheries programme and the infrastructural facilities programme is aimed at providing assistance to the weaker sections especially the tribal fishermen. Under this programme, infrastructural facilities like carrier boats, landing facilities etc. are provided. Besides assistance is granted for inputs and implements required for better exploitation of the reservoirs. This will generate significant and sustained self-employment to the weaker sections particularly the tribals.

Fishing Harbours and Landing-Berthing Facilities

1.5.3.11. There are 14680 fishing vessels/boats including mechanised fishing vessels/boats for which landing and berthing facilities are pre-requisites. The Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar fishery terminals are made fully operational. The C.I.C.E.F. Bangalore has prepared a project report for Shivrajpur harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.17 crores and is submitted to the Government of India. Possibilities to develop Jakhau or Okha as a full fledged Deep sea fishery harbour is also being examined by a Committee appointed by the Government of India. It is also proposed to establish a fishery Industrial Estate at Okha. For which Government of India has already given approval. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

1.5.3.12. Landing and berthing facilities at twelve centres have been completed and following ten new centres have been proposed for providing landing and berthing facilities.

Name of Centre	District
Kankra	Valsad.
Dholai	"
Onjala	"
Bimpore/Dumas	Surat
Dhary	Amreli
Siyalbet	"
Navibundar	"
Navabunder/Kodinar	Junagadh
Miyani	"
Talaja	Bhavnagar

Processing, Preservation and Marketing

1.5.3.13. The programme comprises of the following sub-schemes.

- Commercialisation of products developed from low valued and unconventional species of fish in domestic market.
- research and extension support for technology for product development from the low valued species.
- cold chain for marketing of fish products.
- effective market intervention.

1.5.3.14. These programmes are to achieve the main objectives of getting higher remuneration to the fishermen producers through preventing exploitation by the middlemen and to ensure greater availability of fish to the consumers. An outlay of Rs. 23.10 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts.

1.5.3.15. This programme is a core sub-sector especially for the development of marine fisheries. It comprises of

- MECHANISATION OF FISHING CRAFTS.
- INTRODUCTION OF FIBRE GLASS BOATS.
- INCENTIVES FOR USE OF IMPROVED GEARS.
- ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE STATION.

1.5.3.16. The present mechanisation of fishing crafts programme is well tried and it has proved to be production oriented generating significant sustained self-employment for fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90..

Others

1.5.3.17. The following programmes are also proposed for 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs. 187.50 lakhs is proposed.

- Strengthening of fisheries co-operatives, namely through National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) aided programme.

- Scheme for accident insurance for fishermen (Centrally sponsored).
- Saving-cum-incentive scheme.
- Housing scheme for fishermen.
- Financial assistance to G.F.D.C. / C.F.C.C.A.
- National welfare Fund Programme (C.S.S.).
- Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics.
- Construction of office building/staff quarters.

1.5.3.18 NCDC has been actively participating in the fisheries development programme of the State through the co-operative sector. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 of which 80% will be given by the NCDC as a loan. The NCDC also assists the GFCCA in two of its major projects. Its details are given in the subsequent paras. The group insurance scheme against accidents is under implementation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is proposed to cover 30,000 fishermen under this scheme. The saving cum insurance scheme is found to be beneficial and hence proposed to be continued to cover 1600 beneficiaries during 1989-90. A housing scheme at a unit cost of Rs. 18,000/- was under implementation through GRHB in the initial two years of the Seventh Plan with a loan component from HUDCO. The demand for this scheme is on an increase, particularly from the remote villages. Hence this scheme is proposed to be continued at an outlay of Rs. 10/- lakhs.

1.5.3.19. The Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation had been operating five (5) pairs of chartered foreign vessels for deep sea fishing in the exclusive economic zone of the country, under the chartered fishing policy of Government of India since 1983.

1.5.3.20. As per chartered obligation the Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation is obliged to procure indigenous/imported deep sea fishing vessels against the chartered vessels at a rate of 1:1. The first pair GUJARAT 1 & 2 have been purchased indigenously from M/s. Alcock Ashdown, Bhavnagar and have been in operation at Vizakapatnam alongwith the Mexican Trawlers since March, 1987. The Company has been paid a loan of Rs.60 lakhs in November, 1987 towards the margin money for the procurement of the second pair of trawlers. It is proposed to grant a loan of Rs. 60/- lakhs during 1989-90 for acquisition of trawlers.

1.5.3.21. The Gujarat Fisheries Central Co-operative Association is the State level apex co-operative body in the fisheries sector. It has been engaged in various fisheries development activities by way of supply of inputs like marine engines (IBMS and OBMS), fishing nets, diesel, inshore coverage, fish seed production as well as fish marketing. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has approved two projects for inland fisheries development. viz., Reservoir fisheries development through co-operatives aided by ETC. The State Government's contribution is only to the tune of 20% and the rest is provided as loan and share capital by the NCDC. The total project cost for the former is Rs. 235 lakhs and Rs. 435 lakhs for the latter. The project period is seven and five years respectively Rs. 00.50 lakh proposed for the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT

FISHERIES

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with computer Code No.	Seventh	Expenditure 1988-89			1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level Schemes out of total outlay proposed in Column 7
		Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Direction and Administration								
1.	FSH-1 Strengthening of administrative and supervisory set up of Fisheries Department. (0600100)	3.00	..	0.31	0.31	6.00	..	3.00
2.	FSH-2 Scheme of enforcement staff to enforce Gujarat Fisheries Act. (0600200)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total : I		6.00	..	0.31	0.31	6.00	..	3.00
II. Extension								
3.	FSH-3 Strengthening of publicity and extension (0605100)	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	FSH-4 Development of aquarium fish culture and display (0605100)	18.00	2.06	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	3.00
5.	FSH-5 Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour (0605300)	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	0.40
6.	FSH-6 Demonstration of new designs of craft and gear in marine/inland fisheries (0605400)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	FSH-7 Demonstration of ponds for inland fish culture. (0605500)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total : II		32.00	3.06	2.40	2.40	3.40	..	3.40
III. Fish Farms.								
8.	FSH-8 Fish Seed Production in non-tribal areas (C. S. Schemes) (0610100)	70.00	36.80	32.34	32.34	38.00	4.50	33.50
9.	FSH-9 Fish Seed Production in Tribal Area (0610200)	233.00	47.38	44.60	44.60	51.00	5.50	51.00
10.	FSH-10 Development of brickish water/coastal aquaculture fish farm (0610300)	50.00	12.94	8.28	8.28	40.00	..	38.50
11.	FSH-11 Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish farm hatchery unit (Centrally sponsored Scheme) (0610401)	9.00	1.87	1.21	1.21	12.00	..	6.50
Total : III		362.00	98.99	86.43	86.43	141.00	10.00	129.50
IV. Hatcheries								
12.	FSH-12 Establishment of two hectares hatchery at Kheda and Surat District (C.S.S.). (0615141)	40.00	5.52	5.90	5.90	7.00	..	7.00
Total : IV		40.00	5.52	5.90	5.90	7.00	..	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. Research								
13.	FSH-13 Research and Development Programme of marine fisheries (0620100)	30.00	11.95	12.00	12.00	18.00	..	13.00
14.	FSH-14 Applied research studies in inland fisheries (0620200)	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total : V.		45.00	11.95	12.00	12.00	18.00	..	13.00
VI. Education & Training								
15.	FSH-15 Training of Departmental Personnel (0625100)	7.00	3.99	4.00	4.00	3.00	..	..
16.	FSH-16 Training of Fisher Youths/weaker section in non-tribal areas (0625200)	57.00	8.34	9.00	9.00	10.00	2.50	10.00
17.	FSH-17 Training of adviasia in tribal area (0625300)	60.00	9.13	9.60	9.60	11.00	..	11.00
Total : VI.		124.00	21.46	22.60	22.60	24.00	2.50	21.00
VII. Inland Fisheries								
(a) In non-Tribal Area								
18.	FSH-18 Pond culture Scheme (0630109)	90.00	12.97	13.80	13.80	15.00	—	15.00
19.	FSH-19 Reservoir fisheries development scheme (0630280)	20.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	FSH-20 Scheme sponsored by ICAR (Central Sector Scheme) (0630341)	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	FSH-21 Scheme sponsored by Fish Farmers Development Agencies (0630441) (C.S.S.)	52.00	29.81	38.44	38.44	48.00	—	48.00
22.	FSH-22 Reverine fisheries and estauring fisJeries (0630500)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	FSH-23 Game Fisheries (0630600)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—VII (a)		175.00	43.28	52.24	52.24	58.00	—	58.00
Non-TASP								
(b) In Tribal Area								
24.	FSH-24 Reservoir Fisheries development Scheme (0630700)	30.00	17.90	15.50	15.50	17.00	—	17.00
25.	FSH-25 Scheme for infrastructural facilities (0630800)	15.00	2.00	0.50	0.50	4.00	—	4.00
Total—VII (b) TASP		45.00	19.90	16.00	16.00	21.00	—	21.00
Total—(VII)		220.00	63.18	68.24	68.24	79.00	—	79.00
VIII. Fishing Harbour and landing facilities								
26.	FSH-26 Development of fishing harbour (0635141)	509.00	3.38	8.00	8.00	13.00	15.00	13.00
27.	FSH-27 Landing and berthing facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) (0635241)	70.00	26.04	17.50	17.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
28.	FSH-28 Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (C.S.S.) (0635341)	20.00	—	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29	FSH-29 Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) (0635441)	50.00	2.28	5.50	5.50	23.00	23.00	23.00
30	FSH-30 Providing dredging facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) (0635541)	40.00	16.44	29.26	29.26	33.00	5.00	33.00
Total—VIII		689.00	48.14	61.76	61.76	80.00	52.00	80.00
IX. Deep Sea Fisheries								
31	FSH-31 Deep Sea Fisheries (0640100)	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—IX		10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
X. Processing, Preservation and Marketing								
32	FSH-32 Scheme for improving marketing support (0645100)	20.00	—	0.60	0.60	0.60	—	0.60
33	FSH-33 Scheme to support fishermen cooperative and GF-DC Ltd. for intervention in fish marketing (0645200)	75.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	—	6.00
34	FSH-34 Scheme for cooperative marketing for inland fisheries in non-tribal area (0645300)	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	—	—	—
35	FSH-35 Scheme for cooperative marketing fisheries in tribal area (0645400)	5.00	—	20.05	20.05	16.50	—	16.50
Total—X		105.00	11.00	28.65	28.65	23.10	—	23.10
XI. Mechanisation and improvement of fishing craft								
36	FSH-36 Mechanisation of fishing crafts. (0650172)	115.00	19.05	25.00	25.00	27.00	—	27.00
37	FSH-37 Introduction of fibre glass boats. (0650200)	70.00	12.27	15.00	15.00	20.00	—	20.00
38	FSH-38 Subsidy for non-mechanised boats (0650372)	15.00	0.95	—	—	—	—	—
39	FSH-39 Subsidy for improved fishing gears (0650472)	7.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	5.00
40	FSH-40 Establishment of Service station (0650500)	7.00	—	3.13	3.13	4.00	—	4.00
41	FSH-41 Establishment of fuel station. (0650600)	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
42	FSH-42 Financial Assistance towards the insurance of boats. (0650700) ‡	55.00	0.16	—	—	—	—	—
43	FSH-43 Scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification. (0650800)	40.00	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—
44	FSH-44 Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd. Gujarat Fisheries Central cooperative Association Ltd. (0650900)	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—XI		328.00	37.43	49.63	49.63	56.00	—	56.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XII. Others								
45	FSH-45 Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics (0655100)	5.00	1.84	2.10	2.10	2.50	—	2.50
46	FSH-46 Strengthening of fisheries cooperative in non-tribal areas. (0655200)	8.00	1.87	1.80	1.80	2.00	—	2.00
47	FSH-47 Strengthening of fisheries cooperative through N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme. (0655341)	182.00	19.07	81.64	81.64	60.00	60.00	53.00
48	FSH-47 2 Strengthening of fish cooperative in tribal area (0655200)	—	1.00	1.75	1.75	2.00	—	2.00
49	FSH-48 Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen member of cooperative societies (CSS) (0655441)	10.00	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	—	1.35
50	FSH-49 Scheme of subsidy for constructing houses for fishermen. (0655572)	70.00	—	—	—	10.00	—	—
51	FSH-50 Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen. (0655600)	90.00	7.90	21.00	21.00	21.00	14.00	21.00
52	FSH-51 Constructing of building and quarters. (0655700)	90.00	22.12	22.20	23.20	9.00	9.00	9.00
53	FSH-52 Financial Assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation (0655900)	—	60.00	110.00	110.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
54	FSH-53 National Welfare Fund Programme (C.S.S.) (0655800)	10.00	—	19.24	19.24	19.65	—	19.65
Total—XII		465.00	115.15	262.08	262.08	187.50	143.00	170.50
GRAND TOTAL		2426.00	415.98	600.00	600.00	620.00	207.50	585.50

1.6. FORESTS

1.6.1. Introduction

1.6.1.1. Forests play a very vital role in environmental conservation. Forests control the soil erosion and increase the moisture retention capacity of the soil. Forests help in checking deterioration of agricultural lands and contribute to a great extent in checking air pollution.

1.6.1.2. The State has only 19387 sq. kms. of area under forests which works out to 9.89% of the geographical area. Of the existing forests, only 13179 sq. kms. have got green vegetal cover and the remaining areas are either sparsely vegetated or blank.

1.6.1.3. In order to conserve the existing forests, the State has imposed moratorium on working of forest coupes since 1987-88. As a result, annually about 12 lakh trees which otherwise would have been harvested, are being conserved.

1.6.1.4. Though the State is deficient in forest cover, it has a rich variety of fauna comprising of Asiatic lions, Wild ass, Black buck, Nilgai, Sambar, Chital, Bear etc. Gir Sanctuary is the only home of Asiatic lion.

1.6.2. Review of Progress

1.6.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs was provided for the forestry sector for the year 1988-89. This allocation is however supplemented by funds available from other sources such as Special Central Assistance, RLEGP, NREP, DDP, DPAP etc., to the tune of Rs. 1036 lakh. Advantage of the funds made available under scarcity relief programme was also taken to carry out advance action works for the plantations and to boost up the pace of afforestation. About Rs. 1018 lakh were allocated under scarcity relief works. Thus, in addition to the State outlay of Rs. 3000 lakhs, about Rs. 2054 lakhs were obtained from other sources.

1.6.2.2. The State has been facing severe drought conditions since last three years and as a result some of the areas could not be planted during 1987-88 as planned. During the current year, the rains so far have been satisfactory and therefore, in addition to the areas targetted to be planted during 1988-89, plantation have been completed in the left over areas and the areas prepared under the scarcity relief programmes.

1.6.2.3. A target of 22035 hectares was fixed for planting for the year 1988-89 against which 36390 hectares have been planted till the end of August 1988. Under the programme of distribution of seedlings, against the target of 20 crores, seedlings/dharu/seed packets, achievement upto the end of August 1988 has been 94.55% and it is expected that with the good rains, it would be possible to achieve the set target.

1.6.2.4. An amount of Rs. 109.52 lakhs was earmarked for wildlife development schemes for the year 1988-89. This amount would be utilised for development of Safari park, development of tourism in specific areas, preservation of wildlife outside the National Parks and Sanctuaries, mass education on wildlife conservation etc.

1.6.2.5. The second, phase of the World Bank/US AID aided Social Forestry Project is under implementation in the State since 1985-86. During the year 1987-88, plantation carried out under various components are as under (upto August 1988).:—

	(in hectares)
Strip plantations	2699
Village woodlots	4214
Reforestation of degraded forests	6919
Farm forestry	6854
Fodder development.	118
	<hr/> 20804 <hr/>

1.6.3. Programme for 1989-90.

1.6.3.1. For the year 1989-90, outlay for forestry sector has been fixed at Rs. 41.50 crores which is 38.3% more than the outlay for the year 1988-89. The increase in outlay will be mainly utilised for providing more allocation to World Bank/US AID aided Community Forestry Project. The provision for providing alternative employment to the members of the Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies on account of moratorium on working of coupes has been made. It is also proposed to boost up the plantation activities from 22035 hectares for 1988-89 to 29935 hectares for the year 1989-90.

1.6.3.2. An outlay of Rs. 4150 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90. The details of minor head-wise distribution of outlay are as under :—

Minor head	Proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 (Rs. lakh)
1. Direction and Administration	95.75
2. Research	23.88
3. Education and Training	22.48
4. Forest Conservation and Development	314.87
5. Plantation Schemes	415.72
6. Farm Forestry	4.49
7. Communication and Building	24.23
8. Preservation of Wildlife	125.00
9. Extension	3064.32
10. Management of Zamindari	28.28
11. Others.	30.98
Total	4150.00

1.6.3.3. It can be observed from above that about 91.44% of the total outlay has been proposed for Forest Conservation and Development, Plantation Schemes, World Bank aided Community Forestry Project and Rural Fuelwood Plantation.

1.6.3.4. An outlays for the year 1989-90 have been proposed keeping in view the objectives and the strategies laid in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The outline of each programme is indicated as under:—

Direction and Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.3.5. In Gujarat State there is a widegap between the demand and supply of fuelwood and timber. The prices of both fuelwood and timber have gone up substantially during past several years. As a result some antisocial elements have found the activity of illicit cutting and removal of timber and fuelwood from forest areas lucrative activity. These antisocial elements use fast moving machanised vehicles such as trucks, tractors, autorixas, matador, jeeps, motor cycles etc. for illicit

removal of material. They even operate in gangs and do not hesitate assaulting the forest protection staff inflicting serious injuries to and even resulting in loss of life of the forest personnel. To control illicit cutting and removal of timber and firewood, under the scheme it has been proposed to employ two new striking forces, provide 58 guns and 20 revolvers to staff and provide for one new highway patrol party. It has also been proposed to strengthen the communication system for controlling illicit cutting and removal of forest produce, quick reporting of fire in forest areas and to get adequate help for fire extinguishing by providing 20 wireless sets of 25 watta and 60 wireless sets of 2 watta each, and by providing 40 telephones to check posts and to Range Forest Officers. To check illicit transportation of timber along the border of the State, 2 new check posts are also being proposed under the scheme.

1.6.3.6. At present, the Vigilance Cell has to entirely depend on the territorial Deputy Conservators of Forests for enquiring into the applications regarding illicit cutting, misappropriation etc. as no supporting staff has been provided. It is, therefore, proposed to have 2 units headed by the Deputy Conservators of Forests directly under the control of the Additional Chief Conservator of Forests. This would many fold increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Vigilance Cell.

1.6.3.7. Forests need protection not only against illicit cutting and removal but also against biotic interferences such as fire and grazing. Destruction of forests through illicit cutting, fire and grazing can deplete the soil substantially in respect of moisture conservation resulting in loss productivity. To prevent fire and to bring fire quickly under control, fire lines are maintained, fire, guards, watch towers and fire stations are maintained, observation posts are manned and wireless sets are maintained.

1.6.3.8. An outlay of Rs. 94.75 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90 for forest protection.

Planning and Evaluation

1.6.3.9. Timely availability of processed information is a key factor in sound decision making. To make processing, storage and retrieval of information more effective, computer programme has been proposed to be prepared under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for preparation of the computer programmes and continuation of the staff under this scheme.

Research.

1.6.3.10. Research in forestry is essential for finding out ways to increase the productivity of forest areas—may it be through use of quality seeds or judicious use of other inputs in raising forests, using suitable species, trying out new species etc. Such research is carried out in research stations located in different climatic zones of the State. Forest Department has a botanical garden at Waghai in Dangs District where also the research activities including establishment of new and exotic plants are taken up. There are facilities for seed testing and soil testing laboratories at Rajpipla. It is proposed to develop and maintain the research stations, botanical garden and laboratories under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 23.88 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Education and Training

1.6.3.11. Forestry, being a technical subject, requires technically qualified persons for development and management of forests. In Gujarat State Range Forest Officers are trained at "Gujarat Forest Range College" at Rajpipla. Guards and Foresters are trained at Forestry Training School at Kakrapar. A provision has been made to train 12 Range Forest Officers and 120 Guards at these institutions under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 23.48 lakh has been proposed for preservice and inservice training of Range Forest Officers, Foresters and Guards and for maintenance of the infrastructure.

Forest Conservation and Development.

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.3.12. Large areas in the forests have been subjected to heavy biotic pressures such as indiscriminate grazing, repeated fires and illicit removal of trees as a result of which these areas have got degraded and the soil has become compact. Moisture retention capacity of these forests have got substantially reduced due to soil erosion in these areas. To reboise these areas successfully it is essential that adequate soil and moisture conservation activities such as constructing gradonies, nala bunding etc. are carried out before planting so as to improve moisture retention capacity of the soil.

A provision of Rs. 72.14 lakh for works to be carried out for providing alternative employment on account of imposition of moratorium on working of forest coupes.

Silvipasture Scheme

1.6.3.13. Years of inadequate rainfall and scarcity are quite common in Gujarat State. The State had experienced severe drought conditions during the successive three years i. e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. Insufficient rainfall in the State often leads to scarcity in availability of fodder for cattle. Under this scheme it is proposed to combine activity of raising fodder trees and also raising fodder grass and legumes so as to strengthen the position of availability of fodder for cattle. During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to raise fodder in 300 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 6.98 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Afforestation on Desert Border

1.6.3.14. Silt particles laden with salt get carried along with the high velocity winds blowing from the desert. These silt particles get deposited on agricultural fields resulting in these lands becoming infertile and unsuitable for agriculture. Creation of shelter belts along the border of the desert is an effective way to reduce the shifting of silt from the desert to good fertile lands and to arrest further advancement of the desert. It is proposed to carry out desert border plantations in 435 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 45.25 lakhs which will include maintenance of past plantations too under this scheme.

Coastal Border Plantation

1.6.3.15. Along the coast line of Gujarat, which is over 1600 km length, about 200-400 metres of width has loose shifting sand. With strong wind blowing from sea side towards inland, these sand particles get blown and finally get deposited on good fertile agriculture areas thus making these agriculture land to lose its fertility and ultimately cause the land unsuitable for agriculture. To check drifting of sand, it is proposed to carry out plantation in 165 hectares along the coast line. Plantation of mangroves in 500 hectares also would be carried out under this scheme. Rs. 60.57 lakh has been proposed for this scheme which includes maintenance of past plantations too.

Plantation Schemes

Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation.

1.6.3.16. For the domestic fuel, rural population mainly depend on fuelwood. For construction of their houses and making agricultural implements too, rural population need small sized timber from forest areas. With rise in population these demands also have gone up substantially. With a view to develop resources of fuelwood for cooking and small timber for construction of houses and making agriculture implements, plantation of fuelwood and small timber yielding species has been proposed to be carried out under this scheme. Also to take advantage of facilities of irrigation for ensuring higher productivity of plantation and ensuring high rate of survival of plants, irrigated plantation at relatively closer spacings too have been proposed under this scheme. An Outlay of Rs. 186.56 lakh has been proposed for raising 985 hectares of fuelwood and small timber plantations and 210 hectares of irrigated plantations and maintaining past plantations.

Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation.

1.6.3.17. Teak is very valuable timber species and is used for making good quality furniture. Khair is useful for making Katha which is used in chewing betel leaf (Pan.) Bamboo is very useful in rural areas for construction of houses and making a variety of bamboo articles. Bamboo is so useful to rural poor people that it is known as "poor man's timber". Under this scheme it is proposed to plant these economically important species in 3570 hectares. It is also proposed to provide alternative employment to members of the Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies due to imposition of moratorium on working of forest coupes. An amount of Rs. 222.44 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce

1.6.3.18. Minor forest products occurring in forest areas have great role to play in improving the economy of tribals residing in forest areas. During the lean period, the tribals earn their livelihood by collecting minor forest produce from the forest areas. They also collect minor forest produce for their own consumption. With a view to enrich the forests with minor forest produce yielding trees and thereby making the collection of MFP easy, it is proposed to raise 50 hectares of plantations under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakh has been proposed for raising new plantations and maintaining past plantations under this scheme.

Plantation of Medicinal Plants

1.6.3.19. A number of ayurvedic medicines are extracted from various parts of plants such as bark, leave, roots, flowers and fruits. Collection of these medicinal plants has become difficult because these medicinal plants occur scattered in forest areas. To make the collection of medicinal plants economically profitable, it is essential to raise these plants in concentrated patches. Under this scheme it is proposed to raise plantation of medicinal plants in 50 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 3.47 lakh which includes cost of maintaining past plantations also.

Farm Forestry

Distribution of Seedings

1.6.3.20. Farmers owning degraded lands were motivated to switch over to growing trees on their farm instead of practicing agriculture because their lands were not capable of sustaining agricultural crops due to poor productivity but still fit to grow trees. Subsistence allowance is paid to these farmers annually @ Rs. 250/- per hectares under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4.49 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

Communication and Buildings

Development of Communication

1.6.3.21. The objective of this scheme is to improve the roads in charge of forest department in forest areas particularly for movement of staff and vehicles for proper supervision of works in forests. These roads in interior of forest in charge of Forest Department are also used by the local tribals and rural poor for easy transport, thus this scheme plays a role as a welfare activity too. An amount of Rs. 4.74 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Construction of Buildings

1.6.3.22. Forest staff have to stay in interior areas. The staff often have to face great difficulty in getting accommodation on rent in these interior areas. In some places even office buildings have to be constructed because of difficulty in procuring office building on rent. Under this scheme it is proposed to construct residential houses for forest staff and office buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.49 lakh.

Preservation of wild Life.

1.6.3.23. For the year 1989-90, the following works are proposed for activities towards development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, special sites, zoos including organisation of Nature Education Camps.

- Maintenance of Sanctuaries and National Parks including roads, fencing, staff quarters, guest house, crocodile breeding centre etc.
- Purchase of reference books, medicine and audio-visual instruments etc.,
- Construction of roads, rubble wall, buildings.
- Survey and demarcation of the boundaries of Sanctuaries.
- Development of Safari Park, Nature Park at Gandhinagar etc.,

- Maintenance of Sakkarbagh zoo, Victoria Park, Nature Park of Gandhinagar, Crocodile breeding centre Sea Turtle breeding centres etc.
- Collections of specimens for Marine Museum.
- Organisation of Nature Education Camps.

Preparations and issue of proper publicity material on wildlife. Keeping the above activities in view the outlay for wildlife schemes has been proposed at Rs. 125 lakh.

Extension

Community Forestry Project

1.6.3.24. In continuation of Phase-I of World Bank assisted Community Forestry Project which started during Sixth Five Year Plan, Phase-II of the project is under implementation since 1985-86. During the year 1989-90 under various components of the community forestry project, the plantations are proposed to be raised as under :

Component	Plantation area (Ha.)
Strip plantation	2700
Village woodlot (Irrigated)	1000
Village woodlot (Rainfed)	3400
Reforestation of degraded areas.	5700
Farm forestry in degraded farm lands	6000
Fodder development	200
	19000

With a view to supplement the activity of tree raising in Gujarat, 14 crore seedlings in polythene bags, 1.5 crore dharu and seeds equivalent to 4.5 crore seedlings will be distributed to general public. An outlay of Rs. 2932 lakh has been proposed for the community forestry project.

Rural Fuelwood Plantation (Partially Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

1.6.3.25. In Gujarat, there is wide gap between demand and supply of fuelwood from forest area. Fuelwood constitutes major portion of household fuel consumption in rural areas. Due to deficit in availability of fuelwood, rural people even use cow dung in form of cow dung cakes as fuel, otherwise cow dung would have gone as a farmyard manure in agricultural fields to increase the agricultural production. To alleviate the situation of availability of fuelwood in fuelwood deficient districts it is proposed to raise plantations of fuelwood yielding species under this scheme in 3500 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 132.32 lakh has been proposed for the State share under this scheme.

Management of Zamindari

Acquisition of Private Forests

1.6.3.26. 1187 sq. kms. of private forests were acquired under Acquisition of Private Forest Act, 1972 by Government of Gujarat for bringing the private forests under scientific management of the Forest Department. As per the provisions of the Act the ex-owners of the forests are entitled for compensation as and when the awards are declared by the Officer on Special Duty after completing the requisite enquiry. Such enquiries are in progress as a result of which compensation will be paid. An outlay of Rs. 28.28 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Other Programmes

Individual Beneficiary Scheme

1.6.3.27. Development of forests and the forest dwellers are very much dependent on each other. Under this scheme to guard against the exploitation of people living in forest areas by money lenders

forest department is running food grain banks where from people are given grain as loan during the loan period which is to be returned back to the grain with 10% extra as handling losses after harvesting. Under this scheme firewood depots are also run, which ensure supply of firewood to people at reasonable prices. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 3.30 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Demarcation and Survey

1.6.3.28. Under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act unclassed forests and protected forests are declared as reserved forests after conducting the requisite enquiry. The work of such system of conversion to reserve forests is in progress. To ensure effective protection of forests it is essential that the boundaries are clearly surveyed and demarcated. The work of survey and demarcation is taken up under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 9.90 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Forest Publicity

1.6.3.29. To make people more tree conscious and get involved in tree planting, to educate people particularly younger generation and to inculcate love towards trees and forests, suitable literature, publicity material such as posters, booklets, stickers etc. are designed and published. Exhibitions, slide shows, film shows on forestry are also organised in rural areas. Planting competitions, essay competitions are held on special occasions like World Forestry Day, Wildlife week etc. Suitable literature is also published for nature education camps and for wasteland development. An outlay of Rs. 6.78 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

Gujarat State Forests Development Corporation Limited

1.6.3.30. Main activity of GSFDC Ltd., is collection of minor forest produce. In addition, management of two forest divisions of Valsad have been placed under GSFDC. Also from year 1988-89, raising of plantations in command area of Panam Irrigation Project has also been taken up by GSFDC Ltd., For this purpose GSFDC Ltd., has been procuring institutional finance from banks. During the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed as 'Share Capital Contribution' to GSFDC Ltd.,

STATEMENT

FORESTS

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Cutlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col 7.
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Direction and Administration								
FST-1	Forest Protection (0700100)	174.30	44.24	60.00	60.00	94.75	—	—
FST-2	Planning and Evaluation (0700200)	14.10	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
Total—(I)		188.40	44.24	61.00	61.00	95.75	—	—
II. Research								
FST-3	Forest Research (0700300)	35.00	17.71	21.67	21.67	23.88	—	—
Total—(II)		35.00	17.71	21.67	21.67	23.88	—	—
III. Extension and Training								
FST-4	Training of Staff (0710100)	144.20	18.67	23.48	23.48	22.48	—	—
Total—(III)		144.20	18.67	23.48	23.48	22.48	—	—
IV. Forest Conservation and Development								
FST-5	(1) Soil and Moisture Conservation (0715100)	435.70	60.20	92.11	92.11	202.07	202.07	202.07
	(2) Silvi pasture Farms	—	3.29	7.08	7.08	6.98	6.98	6.98
FST-6	Desert Border (0715200)	235.40	28.73	42.50	42.50	45.25	45.25	45.25
FST-7	Coastal Border (0715300)	42.90	29.37	40.31	40.31	60.57	30.38	60.57
Total—(IV)		714.00	121.59	182.00	182.00	314.87	284.68	314.87
V. Plantation Schemes								
FST-8	Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation. (0720100)	442.15	69.17	121.10	121.10	186.56	186.56	186.56
FST-9	Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation. (0720200)	452.50	97.91	150.52	150.52	222.44	—	222.44
FST-10	Irrigated Plantation (0720300)	149.20	45.06	55.79	55.79	Merged with FST-8	—	—
FST-11	Plantation of Minor Forest Produce (0720400)	30.95	1.60	2.92	2.92	3.25	3.25	3.25
FST-12	Plantation of Medicinal Plants. (0720500)	14.40	1.26	2.72	2.72	3.47	—	3.47
Total—(V)		1089.20	215.00	333.05	333.05	415.72	189.81	415.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Farm Forestry								
FST-13	Distribution of Seedlings (0725100)	106.20	3.45	8.65	8.65	4.49	4.49	4.49
	Total : (VI)	106.20	3.45	8.65	8.65	4.49	4.49	4.49
VII. Communication and Buildings								
FST-14	Development of Communication (0730100)	31.40	3.65	4.53	4.53	4.74	3.53	4.74
FST-15	Construction of Buildings (0730200)	130.15	11.48	21.50	21.50	19.49	19.02	19.49
	Total : (VII)	161.55	15.13	26.03	26.03	24.23	22.55	24.23
VIII Preservation of Wild Life								
FST-16	Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks (0735100)	46.65	27.82	23.23	23.23	30.00	..	30.00
FST-17	Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries (CSS) (0735201)	66.35	20.35	21.60	21.60	22.00	..	22.00
FST-18	Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary (CSS) (0735341)	12.00	7.11	5.94	5.94	7.35	..	7.35
FST-19	(1) Development of Zoological and Wild Life Parks (CSS) (0735441)	26.60	6.87	11.46	11.46	12.00	..	12.00
	(3) Establishment of nature park of Gandhinagar	..	..	1.00	1.00	4.20	..	4.20
FST-20	Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal & Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuaries (CSS) (0735541)	12.00	5.38	4.91	4.91	5.00	..	5.00
FST-21	Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuary (CSS) (0735641)	12.00	2.03	1.70	1.70	1.20	..	1.20
FST-22	Wildlife Education Interpretation and Training (CSS) (0735700)	37.80	6.86	10.33	10.33	11.00	..	11.00
FST-23	Establishment of Marine National Park (0735800)	24.50	14.36	15.89	15.89	16.00	..	16.00
FST-24	Exhibition to promote Wildlife (CSS) (0735941)	16.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
FST-25	Development of Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary (0736000)	19.50	7.26	9.27	9.27	11.15	..	11.15
FST-26	Preparation of Wildlife Management Plans for Sanctuaries and National Parks (0736100)	16.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
FST-27	Wildlife Conservation outside Sanctuaries and National Parks (0736200)	9.75	13.13	Merged with FST-19	..	..	..	..
FST-28	Development of Black Buck National Park (CSS) (0736341)	24.95	3.83	4.19	4.19	5.10	..	5.10
	Total : (VIII) :	387.00	105.00	109.52	109.52	125.00	..	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX. Extension								
FST-29	Community Forestry Project (0740100)	9340.00	1913.96	2060.95	2060.95	2932.00	2918.00	2932.00
FST-30	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations (CSS) (0740241)	508.65	68.69	116.21	116.21	132.32	132.32	132.32
Total : (IX) :		9848.65	1982.65	2177.16	2177.16	3064.32	3050.32	3064.32
X. Management of Zamindari								
FST-31	Acquisition of Private Forests (0745100)	67.80	38.20	27.38	27.38	28.28	13.22	28.28
Total : (X)		67.80	38.20	27.38	27.38	28.28	13.22	28.28
XI. Other Expenditure								
FST-32	Individual Beneficiary Scheme (0750100)	37.10	2.15	3.07	3.07	3.30	..	3.30
FST-33	Tribal Welfare (0750200)	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
FST-34	Demarcation and Survey (0750300)	34.90	7.31	9.53	9.53	9.90	..	9.90
FST-35	Forest Publicity (0750400)	27.60	5.53	6.46	6.46	6.78	..	..
FST-36	Development of Special sites (0750500)	12.50	1.86	Merged with FST-19	..	..	..	..
FST-37	Contribution to GSFDC (0750600)	64.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
FST-38	Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies (0750700)	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Establishment of Smokeless Chulas	..	1.53	..	..	..	..	..
	Nucleus Budget (0755100)	36.60	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
Total : (XI)		222.00	29.43	30.06	30.06	30.98	1.00	18.20
GRAND TOTAL :		12964.00	2591.07	30000.00	30000.00	4150.00	3566.07	3990.11

1.7 MARKETING STORAGE & WAREHOUSING.

1.7.1 Introduction :

1.7.1.1 A well developed Marketing system implies in itself assurance of fair return of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities. There are 152 market committees together with 34 principal yards and 182 subyards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established and the Corporation has created the storage facilities of 1.90 lakh tonnes by the end of March, 1988.

1.7.2 Programme proposed for 1989--90.

1.7.2.1 An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for 1989--90 for Marketing Storage and Warehousing programme. The Details of various programmes proposed are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Development of Regulated Markets :

1.7.2.2 At present a loan @ 100% of the cost of the land and development work subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided to the market committees.

1.7.2.3 The market Committees of Tribal area are provided 50% amount of the expenditure towards developmental work as subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh.

1.7.2.4 An outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan with the target of organising 25 new market yards. By the end of 1988-89, 17 new market yards are likely to be organised.

1.7.2.5 An outlay of Rs. 27.25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989--90 with the target of organising 8 new market yard.

Establishment of Directorate of Agril. Marketing:

1.7.2.6. The State Govt. in principal has agreed to establish a separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and has also established the Directorate in 1985--86. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989--90.

Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board.

1.7.2.7 Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board has been established with a view to provide various assistance and extension service for development of Agricultural Market Committees.

1.7.2.8 As the Board is newly established and is not economically sound enough to carry out its functions, assistance is proposed to be given in form of subsidy to the Marketing Board for imparting training, providing financial assistance to weak market committee, Market intelligence, encouraging Ag-mark and grading and to meet administrative expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 1.24 lakhs is proposed for 1989--90.

Agricultural Produce Market Fund :

1.7.2.9 As per statutory provisions, the State Government has to contribute towards Agriculture produce market fund to Marketing Board. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989--90.

Share capital contribution to the State warehousing Corporation:

1.7.2.10 Under the provision of the State Warehousing Act, 1961 the State Government contributes on matching basis against the share contribution provided by Central Warehousing Corporation to built up the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh is proposed for the year 1989--90.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1989-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. & Name of the Scheme No. of the Seventh Five Year plan with computer code n.s	Seventh Five year plan 85-90 Outlay	1987-88		1988-89	1989-90	1989-90	
		1987-88 Expenditure	Outlay	Anti cipated Expedr.	Outlay proposed.	Of which capital content.	Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of the total outlay proposed i- col. 7.
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Marketing.							
1. WRH.1. Development of Regulated Markets (0900071)	38.00	12.02	16.00	16.00	27.25	17.25	27.25
2. WRH.2. Establishment of Directorate staff (0900200)	30.00	1.42	3.50	3.50	1.50	..	..
3. WRH.3. Gujarat State Agril. Marketing Board Development of Agril. Marketing (0900300).	36.00	4.00	3.25	3.25	1.24	..	..
4. WRH.4 F.A. to State Agri- cultural Marketing Fund. (0900400)	5.00	2.75	4.24	4.24	2.00	..	..
5. WRH.6. Loans for equipment & Instrument (0900671)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total-I	111.00	20.19	26.99	26.99	31.99	17.25	27.25
N.B.	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
Total-I.	111.00	23.19	29.99	29.99	34.99	17.25	27.25
II. Storage & Warehousing.							
6. WRH-11. State warehousing Corporation. (0905173)	10.00	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Total. II.	10.00	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
Grand Total I + II.	121.00	23.19	30.00	30.00	35.00	17.26	27.25

1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

1.8.1. The Gujarat Agricultural University (GAU) was established on 1st February, 1972 with state-wide mandate for the tribal functions of teaching, research and extension education. The GAU is multi-campus University having its principal Campus at Sardar Krushinagar (Dantiwada), with other Campus at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari.

1.8.2. Review of Progress Education.

Education

1.8.2.1. The progress made in educational programme is as under :—

Programme.	Seventh Plan Target. (Student)	Admission capacity	Progress (passed)			
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 Adm. provision a l
A. Under-graduate.						
Agriculture	2150	350	299	271	300	350
Vet. Science	800	160	67	67	66	120
Dairy Science	200	40	29	31	30	40
Home Science	200	40	18	23	20	40
Agriculture Engineering	200	50	..	..	..	40
B. Post-graduate						
Masters Degree	325	..	82	60	83	85
Ph D.	50	..	31	20	21	25

Extention Education.

1.8.2.3. The University is responsible alongwith teaching and research, for the agricultural extension education and training programmes. It is necessary to make the useful research findings available to farmers, quickly and help them to solve their problems. In addition to the various institutional Extension Education and Training Programmes, farm advisory services are being extended through farmers through various extension media like farmer's day, radio talks, demonstrations, farmers shibirs, publications etc. The GAU has also conducted short term training programmes for farmer's sons and daughters through diploma and certificate courses. The achievements of the training programmes are as under:—

Sr. No.	Courses	No. of Centres.	Seventh Plan target.	Nos. of trainees trained		
				1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Agril. Diploma.	14	1050	444	435	472
2.	Home Science	1	175	31	23	33
3.	Livestock Inspector Training.	3	250	30	27	69
4.	Bakery.	3	1000	24	39	51
5.	Farm Mechanic & Artisan	1	180	18	20	20
6.	Poultry.	1	450	51	52	59

1.8.2.4. Transfer of technology of agriculture and Animal Husbandry is done by the University through farm advisory services organised through University's extension centres of the University located at different parts of the Gujarat State and also on research centres of the University. Activities like demonstrations, discussions on farms, farmers meetings, kisan melas, shibirs, exhibitions, cattle camps, radio talks, film shows, demonstration, visit to the research centres for Lab-to-Land programmes etc. were taken-up. The progress of the work is given as under:—

Programme	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Crop demonstration (Participants)	6769	3973	2416
Training camp.	213	488	702
Farmer's trained.	16001	16122	28344
Farmers fair (Nos.)	4	2	5
Farmer's day.	268	169	25+118 field days.
Cattle camps	32	11	20*
Radio talks.	203	212	220*
Correspondence course	1	..	..
Exhibition.	24	53	86
Film shows.	70	87+7	135
		(Vedio shows)	
Mehila Shibir.	10	9}	
Khedut Shibir * Provisional	15	10}	34

1.8.2.5. In view of scarcity, several special extension education programmes were conducted. To communicate improved technology of farming to the farmers regarding fodder production, animal management, use of limited water for maximum production and use of traditional and non-traditional fodder sources, 75 radio talks, 11 T. V. programmes, 10 press notes and personal contacts were organised during 1987-88. Under special publication series named "DUSHKAL SAME PADKAR" in Gujarati, three publications were brought out for the benefit of extension workers and the farming community.

Research.

Physical Progress

Agricultural Reserach.

1.8.2.6. New Agro-techniques have also been worked out and research findings have been recommended to the farmers as under during Seventh Plan.

Discipline.	New Agro-tcheiques recommended for the farmers.		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Agronomy & Soil Science	31	17	28
Horticulture & Vegetables	2	5	3
Plant Protection.	13	17	10
Agricultural Engineering.	1	3	2
Animal Science.	13	..	4
Dairy Science}	4	..	2
Total : ..	64	42	49

1.8.2.7. Riverbed cultivation of potato in the Banas river has given the best yield of 45 tonnes/hectare as compared to the average of 13 tonnes in India. The potato variety Kafri Bahar has been found higher yielding under riverbed conditions in the Gujarat State.

1.8.2.8. The GAU has developed several new 16 farm implements and designs in Agricultural Engineering, Water Management Research at Navsari has indicated to reduce water logging and adverse effect of irrigation with scientific use of water, resulting in higher production. Experiments have also been arranged for water use efficiency through drip and sprinkler irrigation system. As a part of oilseed mission new groundnut varieties have been released. New castor hybrid GCH-2 has 13% higher productivity. The GAU has also taken research programme on oilseeds as a part of Micro-Mission-I on oilseeds under different disciplines as under:

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>No. of research activities.</i>
Varietal Improvement	22
Cropping system	10
Pest & Disease management	05
Quality Improvement	01
Water Management	05
Soil Science	01
Dry-farming.	03
Total :	47

1.8.2.9. The breeder's seed production programme of groundnut during Kharif and Summer crop of 1988-89 was taken up. For groundnut, total 504 quintals (380 quintals in Kharif and 124 quintals in summer) breeder seeds was produced.

1.8.2.10. Serious challenges are to be faced by the GAU in the next two decades particularly in functioning alternative packages of practices for a dry-farming technology. Gujarat has 10 drought prone districts. It has only 18% coverage in the irrigation and about 10% in forests. Even with the fullest exploitation of Narmada over 50% of the State's agriculture will be dependent on the mercy of the monsoon. Hence, conservation of moisture and every drop of water is vital to the survival of Gujarat's Agriculture. The GAU is therefore concentrating research on water conservation and water use management and problems of water-logging and salinity in the command areas of Ukai-Kakrapar, Mahi-Kadana and the Narmada Command Area. The GAU has also concentrated research in pulses to boost pulses production in the State. About 65,000 ha. are under different horticulture crops in the State, like mango, sapota, banana, ber etc. Mango hybrids namely Neelphanso, Neelsan and Neelshwari evolved by the GAU are getting good response amongst farmers.

1.8.2.11. The University has a systematic programme for the multiplication of breeder's and foundation seed for new crop varieties released by the GAU. During 1988-89, the GAU produced 152 tonnes of breeder's seeds and 41 tonnes of foundation seeds for the farmers of the State.

1.8.2.12. To meet the challenges of the scarcity during last three years ; special programmes of fodder production for the cattle of the University and other animals under research programmes were taken up. A special fodder production programme for the requirement of animals of Banas-kantha was also taken up.

1.8.2.13. 21 new tube/bore wells were constructed and about 39 old wells were deepened and put into operation. To fulfill the requirement of improved seeds of different crop varieties for the next sowing seasons, special breeder seed production programme was framed out in 415.27 hectares with the target of about 2611.09 quintals breeder seed production.

1.8.2.14. A large number of experiments on sprinkler/drip irrigation system have been conducted for the economical use of water.

Animal Research

1.8.2.15. Gujarat State is the leading State in the country with regard to development of organised dairy industry on Co-operative basis. This is particularly so, because Gujarat is having major dry-farming agriculture, hence, farmers follow mixed farming systems where animal husbandry provides supplementary income. Excellent breeds of cattle like Gir and Kankrej, Jafra-badi, Surti and Mehsani buffaloes, Patanwadi sheep, Marwari and Surti goats and Kachchhi Camels of the State are not only famous in Gujarat but in foreign countries also. To maintain these elite hards and for cross breed, programmes, embriyo transfer technology, for breeding and health coverage and for improving animal productivity and health, the GAU has established Livestock Research Stations at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Kriushinagar alongwith research programmes on Veterinary Science at College of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry at Anand and Sardar Krushinagar and on Dairy Science at Sheth M.C. College of Dairy Science, Anand.

1.8.2.16. Under Animal Nutrition Prograammes, several feeds for animals have been tested and recommended for mixture for cattle feed. This department have also work out several non-traditional feeds for the use of animal growers during the severe drought condition in the Gujarat State.

1.8.2.17. In the Reproductive Biology Research Unit, the study on endocrinological status of farm animals and management practices are under progress.

1.8.2.18. It is aimed to implement research programme on improvement of animal productivity through frozen semen technology and with a view to improve the quality of future generation of heifer. work on embryo transfer technique has been taken-up.

1.8.2.19. Research work is also in progress on to up-grade the indogeneous buffaloes like Mehsani (Sardar Krushinagar), Surti (Navsari) and Jafra-badi (Junagadh). Cross breeding programmes of Patanwadi with Russian Merino and Rambouillet sheep has resulted into increase in wool yield with reduction in medullation percentage and fibre diameter. There is good progress in the Poultry Research at Anand.

1.8.2.20 Under the mixed farming programme, the adoption of four alterantives (Kankrej cows, crossbredcows, Mehsani buffaloes and Poultry) showed that cross bred cows alterantive gave Rs.8654/- net profit followed by poultry alternative Rs. . 8265/-.

1.8.3 Programmes for 1989-90

1.8.3.1. A out-lay of Rs. 800/- lakhs has been proposed for Educaton, Research and Extension Education for the year 1989-90, Broad break-up is given below :

Programme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
A. Education	397.00
B. Extenson Educaton	67.00
C. Research	336.00
Total :	<u>800.00</u>

1.8.3.2. A brief out-line of the Programme for 1989-90 is given as under :

Research

1.8.3.3 It is proposed to continue all the on-going research projects for the major and minor crops as well as in different disciplines namely; agronomy, soil science, soil salinity, water management, micronutrient, etc. during 1989-90.

1.8.3.4 Emphasis will be taken up on researches on problems faced in growing crops in tribal areas of the State. Nizer is an important oilseed crop grown by the tribals of South Gujarat. The sicientists of the GAU have evolved a new variety of the Nizer and this variety has been released for cultivation by the farmers. With a view to solve certain location specific problems of the crop to

improve in productivity of research project on higher crop at Dharampur, Distt. Valsad has been proposed during 1988-89. The procedure for acquiring land for the purpose is in progress. However, in case, this is not possible to acquire the land during 1988-89, the same programme will be taken up during 1989-90.

1.8.3.5 With a view to increase the water use efficiency of different irrigated crops grown in the State, experiments on water management will be taken up on a massive scale at different locations. Besides, experiments on water harvesting, conservation through appropriate techniques, optimum use of manure fertilizers, evolving drought resistant crop varieties, etc. for dry-farming areas in the State will also be taken-up. Crop varieties, crop mixtures, mixed farming, crop rotations for arid and semi-arid regions will be tried. Different types of experiments on drip and sprinkler systems will be conducted on different crops on major farms of Gujarat Agricultural University.

1.8.3.6 A conceived programme on agro-forestry, rainfed horticulture and crop production in saline sodic soils with a view to improve overall productivity of dry-land areas is proposed. Tree and crop species already identified for the purpose will be used for further testing.

1.8.3.7 Likewise with a view to solve problems of potable water in saline water area, utility of desalination plants will be tested at research centres in each of the zone of the University.

1.8.3.8 As a part of oilseed mission formulated by the Govt. of India, a time bound scheduled of action plan already drawn up will be implemented to improve productivity of oilseeds through integrated research and extension education programmes in the State.

1.8.3.9 Similarly, all efforts will be made to involve high yielding varieties of pulses through varietal improvement programme and formulate appropriate agronomic technology for the recommended pulse varieties.

1.8.3.10 The National Agricultural Research Projects(NARP) sanctioned by the ICAR for Phase-I to strengthen the Regional Research capability of the State Agricultural University. All the sub-projects, which have completed their fiveyear period during which they were fully palned by the ICAR will be continued during 1988-89 to implement the programme of work with State Plan allocations.

1.8.3.11 Research studies on Sericulture in South Gujarat which have tremendous potentialities in the area will be taken up during 1989-90. This will help the tribals who are engaged in raising silk worms to improve the economic condition.

1.8.3.12 A new project on the afforestation of waste land is proposed to be taken up during 1989-90 with the objectives of raising nurseries of forest tree species for distributon on 'NO PROFIT NO LOSS' basis to cultivators and tree planting agencies in the area and also for imparting training to diploma and college students of agriculture and farmers in raising tree seedlings. This project will be implemented on the four campuses of the University.

1.8.3.13 Priority will be given in the Programme to researches for evolving non-monitoring low cost inputs with special reference to nitrogen economy for crop production and bio-fertilizers.

1.8.3.14 Adequate stress will be laid in working out agropractices for newly developed varieties. Fertilizers levels will be continuously monitored to suit the requirements of new strains.

1.8.3.15 Agricultural Engineering plays a vital role in promoting the efficiency of farming system for lowering down the cost of production. Research for designing farm implements/equipments will be continued.

1.8.3.16. The efforts will be made to maintain indigenous breeds of different regions of the State of the Livestock Research Stations of the University.

1.8.3.17. GAU is running 42 AICRP at different locations. These research projects are crop based as well as related to various disciplines in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and agro-forestry, etc. These projects are characterised by their long duration operations.

1.8.3.18. A provision of Rs. 336.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above projects during 1989-90.

Extension Education Programmes

1.8.3.19. Extension Education Programmes being conducted in 1988-89 will be continued during 1989-90.

1.8.3.20. Existing Agricultural Schools at different locations will be upgraded in terms of infra-structural facilities, educational equipments, models, etc., Similarly, schools of baking and livestock inspectors training centres will be strengthened with regard to equipments, teaching facilities, man-power resources, etc.

1.8.3.21. To supervise the overall extension education activities in the University, Directorate of Extension Education is proposed to be strengthened in terms of qualified staff and other facilities at the head-quarter as well as at Zonal level.

1.8.3.22. To communicate the advanced technology and to train the farmers, it is proposed to start Communication-cum-Training Centre at the University's principal Campus. The ICAR will provide Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the purchase of equipments for the centre.

1.8.3.23. A project on Poultry Training for Tribal Farmers of South Gujarat was proposed to be taken up during 1988-89 to train the farmers engaged in poultry production and management. However, this project will start functioning during 1989-90.

1.8.3.24. A new project, up-grading the poultry training centre at Anand is proposed to be implemented during 1989-90 by providing qualified staff, class-rooms, laboratory and other infra-structure facilities.

1.8.3.25. The Gujarat Agricultural University has a project on Mobile Ambulatory Clinic at Sardar Krushinagar with the object to transfer the latest technical know-how in animal health and management, render advise on artificial insemination and animal gynaecological problems, etc., to the farmers. The results of the on-going project are promising, hence it is proposed to strengthen it at Sardar Krushinagar and establish similar projects at Junagadh and Navsari. The existing project will be strengthened in terms of vehicles, equipments, etc.

1.8.3.26. A Home Science School is functioning at Anand since long as a model school in the State. There is a heavy rush for admission to the school at Anand. It is, therefore, proposed to have Home Science School at Sardar Krushinagar with certain facilities available at Home Science College.

1.8.3.27. A provision of Rs. 67.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1988-89 for the above extension education programmes.

Education

1.8.3.28. All the educational programmes are in progress during 1988-89 will be continued during 1989-90.

1.8.3.29. At Junagadh, construction of main building of Agricultural Engineering college will need considerable investment. Moreover, expansion of existing building facilities for the Department of Agricultural Economics and Agronomy will also be taken-up.

1.8.3.30. Major construction programmes at Sardar Krushinagar will include construction of buildings of Agricultural College, Veterinary College, Home Science College, which are currently in progress. Moreover, construction of faculty quarters is also proposed to be continued in 1989-90.

1.8.3.31. Library is an essential for providing latest scientific knowledge in different fields. It has, therefore, been decided to strengthen the existing library at different campuses in terms of provision for purchase of periodicals, providing reading room, furnitures, man-power resources, etc., It is also proposed to start immediate construction work of main library buildings at Sardar Krushinagar, Navsari, and Junagadh. The ICAR has sanction an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for each of the library buildings at Navsari and Junagadh.

1.8.3.32. In view of growing importance of computers in research and education using available data for planning activities and strengthening administration as well as accounting activities in the University, computer and communication centre is proposed during 1989-90.

1.8.3.33. A systematic man-power development programme will be framed to impart training to the personnel engaged in research and administrative activities. A special course at under-graduate and post-graduate level will be introduced to impart necessary training in the use of computers. Hence, it is necessary to establish a computer and communication centre with computer room, computers and man-power and other facilities at each of the University campus.

1.8.3.34. As the in-take capacity of the Veterinary Colleges has been increased, it is necessary to provide more man-power resources for teaching. Hence, the colleges of Veterinary Science is proposed to be strengthened suitably.

1.8.3.35. As decided by the Board of Management of the GAU, it is proposed to set-up a College of Fisheries at Veraval and Horticulture and Agro-forestry College at Navsari. Report of the committee appointed by the Board of Management, for purpose, has been accepted by the Board of Management. These Colleges will start functioning during 1989-90.

1.8.3.36. Gujarat State has 19.6 lakhs has under forests. Forests will continue to occupy and important place in the States economy as a renewable natural resources. Hence, it is proposed to offer a new course at under-graduate and post-graduate level for teaching agro-forestry as well as give short term training to farmers and others in this discipline. A new Agro-Forestry Department at the Agricultural Colleges in the GAU is proposed to be established during 1989-90. The ICAR has given an assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for establishment of Department of Agro-Forestry at College of Agriculture at Sardar Krushinagar.

1.8.3.37. A provision of Rs. 397.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above programmes for the year 1989-90.

Anticipated Assistance during 1989-90.

1.8.3.38. The ICAR provides financial assistance for strengthening education, extension education and research programmes of the GAU as per established pattern of assistance. During 1989-90, assistance to the tune of Rs. 311.28 lakhs is likely to be made available by the ICAR for expanding education, research and extension education activities in the Gujarat Agricultural University as detailed below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Pattern of Sharing	State Share	ICAR assistance
A. EDUCATION			
ICAR Development grant	100%	—	35.00
B. Extension Education			
ICAR Extension Projects	100%	—	28.55
C. Research.			
1. Grants from Government of India and other agencies like PL-480	100%	—	115.73
2. ICAR Co-ordinated Projects			
(i) Agricultural Research	25.75	40.00	120.00
(ii) Vety. Research	25.75	4.00	12.00
Total :	—	44.00	311.28

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1989-90
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme for the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay proposed for Dist. level scheme out of total outlay proposed in colm 7
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and allied services								
A. Education								
1	*AER-1 P.G. Degree training in India and abroad (0100100)	15.00	10.39	4.50	4.50	15.00		
2	AER-2 Strengthening of College Education in Agricultural Faculty (0100200)	395.96	135.00	164.80	164.80	220.00	120.00	
3	AER-3 Expansion of College Education in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry (0100300)	224.00	15.14	38.80	38.80	47.00	26.00	
4	AER-4 Expansion of College Education of Dairy Science Faculty (0100400)	100.00	11.88	15.00	15.00	15.00	1.00	
5	AER-5 Establishment of Student Welfare scheme (0100500)	38.00	4.92	10.90	10.90	15.00	14.00	
6	AER-6 Expansion of Faculty of Home Science (0100600)	33.00	1.09	4.40	4.40	15.00	5.00	
7	AER-7 Strengthening of College of Agricultural Engineering at Junagadh (0100700)	76.00	74.97	52.20	52.20	70.00	45.00	
Total (A)—Education ..		881.96	253.39	290.50	290.60	397.00	211.00	
B. Extension Education								
8	AER-8 Extension in Agriculture (0105100)	344.74	21.08	44.90	44.90	49.00	28.00	
9	AER-9 Extension Education in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry (0105200)	36.39	2.97	13.00	13.00	18.00	5.00	
Total (B)—Extension Education ..		381.13	24.05	57.90	57.90	67.00	33.00	
(C) Research								
10	AER-10 Strengthening of Agricultural Research Programme (0110100)	1029.11	117.07	182.80	182.80	244.00	40.00	
11	AER-11 Strengthening Research in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry (0110200)	428.00	43.81	33.70	33.70	48.00	16.00	
12	AER-12 State Share for ICAR and NARP Agricultural Research Scheme (0110300)	286.00	41.84	32.00	32.00	40.00		
13	AER-13 State share for AICRI on Animal Husbandry and Vety. Science (0110400)	26.80	4.77	3.00	3.00	4.00		
Total Research ..		1769.91	207.49	251.50	251.50	336.00	56.00	
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C) ..		3033.00	484.93	600.00	600.00	800.00	300.00	

* Scheme pertains to Director of Agriculture, Gujarat State

1.9. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.9.1. Introduction

1.9.1.1. Progressive institutionalisation has been the strategy in the field of credit. Long-term finance is provided to the Agriculturists by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank for construction of wells, repairs or deepening of old wells, pumps sets, engine and electric motors, etc., Finance is also provided for diversified purposes viz., dairying-poultry fisheries, rural electrification and cottage industries in the context of nation wide rural development programme. The loan is given against the mortgage of lands. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the Government Debentures are floated against the actual disbursement of loan made to the farmers.

1.9.1.2. The bank mainly issues two types of debentures viz., ordinary and special debentures. In special debentures, NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following rates. under NABARD's Refinance scheme.

Scheme	NABARD	Central Govt.	State Govt.
Farm Mechanisation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%
Other	85%	7.5%	7.5%

1.9.1.3. Investment in ordinary debentures is made by the L.I.C., Commercial Banks, Provident Fund Commissioner, Land Development Bank of other States, Central Government State Government as advised by the NABARD.

1.9.2. Review of progress

1.9.2.1 In the Seventh five year plan, an outlay of Rs. 971.00 lakhs has been provided for investment in the debentures floated by the Bank for carrying out its lending programme against which during last three years Rs. 390.33 lakhs have been utilised.

An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1988-89 which is likely to be utilised.

1.9.3 Outlay for 1989-90

1.9.3.1 An amount of Rs. 126.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for the purpose.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr. no.	No. & Name of the Scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay.	Exp.	1988-89		1989-90		
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated expdr.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	Outlay for dist.level scheme out of the total outlay proposed in eol. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	AGC-I. Investment in debentures of Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank. (0800173)	971.00	133.76	110.00	110.00	126.00	126.00	..

1.10 CO-OPERATION

Introduction

1.10.1 The cooperative movement in Gujarat is started as credit co-operatives in the earlier decades of 20th century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of Milk Producers Organisation Cooperative of Cotton growers groundnut growers, Sugarcane producers and processing units and organisation engaged in fertiliser production with Centrally Sponsored IFCO and now KRIBHCO in the Cooperative sector. The number of members in Cooperative Societies, the number of Societies and areas of activity have increased many fold with provision of rural credit supply of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce supply of consumers credit regulation of private money lending business development of regulated markets, organising milk producers and dairy cooperatives development of Sugar Cooperatives, Cooperative based procurement of groundnut cotton, ginning and processing cooperatives, powerloom cooperatives, Labour Contract Cooperatives, Housing Cooperatives, Consumers Cooperative Fishery Cooperatives, handloom and powerloom weavers are among the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producers and primary consumers. Alongwith growth of cooperatives and different Apex federation like cotton. Federation, Milk Marketing Federation, marketing federation for agricultural produce and Oils seeds growers federations etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have thus developed in to a well knet cooperative organisation from primary to national level.

1.10 2. Review of Progress

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

TABLE—1

Sr. No.	Types of Societies	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisions)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PACS (Including FSS & LAMPS)			
	(a) No. of Societies	6874	6841	6772
	(b) Membership (in 000)	1952	2025	2107
2.	Sugar factories—			
	(a) No. of Societies	16	17	17
	(b) Production in (Lakh tonnes)	4.16	41	57.58
3.	(a) Oil Seeds—			
	Gujarat State Coop. Oil Industry Ltd.			
	Quantity processed in M.T.	23567	N.A.	N.A.
	(b) Groundnut growers—			
	Gujarat State Coop. Federation			
	Quantity processed	—	37447	N.A.
4.	Cotton ginning and processing—			
	(a) No. of Societies	102	103	145
	(b) Raw cotton ginned in (Lakh tonnes)	3.41	3.48	3.47 (P)
	(c) Cotton processed in (Lakh bales)	3.75	3.82	3.81 (P)
5.	Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing federation			
	(a) Sale of Agril. produce (Rs. in Crores)	84.93	86.62	48.62
6.	Cotton Marketing Federation—			
	(a) Sale of Cotton (Rs. in Crores)	51.75	52.78	57.46
7.	Milk Marketing Federation—			
	(a) Milk purchased (Rs. in crores)	192.32	N.A.	252.21

TABLE—II

Sr. No.	Item	1984	1985	1986 (P)
1.	Number of Societies	37174	38278	40424
2.	Membership (in lakhs)	83.40	87.30	93.11 (P)
3.	Share capital (Rs. in Crores)	318.15	339.71	381.41 (P)
4.	Owned funds (Rs. in crores)	833.24	870.45	1068.28 (P)

1.10.3. Programme proposed for 1989-90

1.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1023 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90 the broad-break up of which is as under :—

Programme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	55.64
2. Credit Cooperatives	609.40
3. Labour Cooperatives	12.00
4. Farming Cooperatives	3.11
5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives	83.94
6. Processing Societies	10.00
7. Cooperative Sugar Factories	150.00
8. Consumers Cooperatives	13.91
9. Cooperative Training and Education	20.00
10. Nucleus Budget	65.00
	1023.00

Direction and Administration

1.10.3.2. Considering the increase in number of cooperative societies and nature of their working the activities of the Department required to be strengthened. Number of cooperative societies which were 40,938 as on 30th June, 1987, is now increased to 41,400 by the end of 30th June, 1988. Apart from this, the implementation of the money lending Act is also done by the Cooperative Department. An outlay of Rs. 55.64 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Strengthening of Administration

1.10.3.3. It is proposed to strengthen the administration at head office level with providing adequate staff to meet the requirement of effective supervision and inspection of the field offices for departmental examinations and for working of G.D.C. and A. Board and effective administration in personnel matters like preparation of seniority list, selection of employees, to attend the legal matters etc. It is proposed to create a separate cell for which, Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90

Supervision Committee of Dairy Audit Board.

1.10.3.4. A separate Milk Supervision Audit Committee was formed with adequate subordinate staff and the audit function in respect of milk co-operative societies, and District Co-operative Milk Union were transferred to the Audit Board. The Chief Executive Officer of the Committee is an independent head of the department directly function under the control of Secretary (Co-operation). An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 to meet with the expenses the Audit Board.

Monitoring and Recovery Cell for Short Term and Long-term Credit

1.10.3.5. A separate cell has been created in the Registrar's office to monitor and watch over recovery work done by the Special Recovery Officers for the short-term- and long-term credit of District Co-operative Banks and Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank respectively.

1.10.3.6. The Special Recovery Officers are required to be under the administrative control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as it is essential for constant monitoring of the recovery. An outlay of Rs. 2 14 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Board of Registrar's Nominees

1.10.3.7. At present, Registrar's nominees are working at five places in the State viz., at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Anand and Rajkot. These nominees decide the disputes under section 96 of the Gujarat Co-operative societies Act ; with the increase in number of Societies and their working, more and more disputes are coming before the Board for decision and this caused delay and increase in the number of pending cases. During the year 1987-88, 10,414 cases were disposed off and 17,764 cases were pending with these Boards. In view of this, it has been decided to create four new courts of nominees at Ahmedabad and Rajkot, during the year 1988-89 and this will be continued in the year 1989-90, for which an amount of Rs. 6.10 lakh is proposed.

Audit of Co-operative Societies

1.10.3.8. As recommended under study report for Co-operatives audit undertaken by the ARTD Cell of General Administration Department, to strengthen the audit section, it is proposed to create new posts in audit and upgradation of certain posts. An outlay of Rs. 22.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Vehicles to field officers

1.10.3.9. The District Registrar is the administrative head of the district; functioning of the important activities of organisation i. e. registration, amendment, inquiry, inspection, liquidation and other duties imposed under the Act. The facility of vehicles is given to the District Registrar, as his duties required intensive touring in wide jurisdiction. The vehicles of the Ahmedabad (Rural), Rajkot, Mehsana and Dang districts are condemned and for replacement of these vehicles are to be provided during the year.

1.10.3.10. An implementation of the money-lending Act is done by the Co-operative Department. There are 3 divisional head each them having jurisdiction of five to seven districts. Their duties required them to visit remote places and interior villages to detect the illicit moneylending and for inquiry under the Act, to perform their duties efficiently, it is proposed to provide vehicles to these officers. Necessary proposal is being made for administrative approval of the Department. Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Credit Cooperatives

1.10.3.11. Co-operative Credit institutions perform the task of providing credit to the agriculturists for undertaking their agricultural operations. The Agricultural credit structure in Gujarat consists of the short and medium-term credit structure and the longterm credit structure.

Short-term and medium-term credit structure

1.10.3.12. For short-term and medium-term agricultural finance in the State, we have a three, tier cooperative credit structure. As on 30th June, 1987 this consist of 6826 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (known as PACs) at the village level; 18 District Central Cooperative Bank at the intermediary level and a State Cooperative Bank at the apex State level.

Membership coverage

1.10.3.13. There are 28.36 lakhs (30th June 1987) cultivators in the State. Out of this number, 17.95 lakhs are members in the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. In almost all villages of the State there is a Primary Agricultural Credit Society. Out of the 17.95 lakhs members of the PACs, the number of borrowing member is 11.11 lakhs.

The role of FSS and LAMPS in the Agricultural Credits structure

1.10.3.14. Farmers service societies known as FSS and large size Agricultural multi-purpose societies known as LAMPS have been organised in the State with a view to supply credit and render other service from one centre to the farmers LAMPS operate exclusively in the tribal areas. There

are 20 FSS and 203 LAMPS operating in the State. Total membership in FSS is 16893. out of which 4548 are SC and 10315 are ST. The total membership in LAMPS is 1.89 lakhs out of which 1.61 lakhs are S. T.

1.10.3.15. These societies perform the task of providing short-term and medium-term agricultural credit and consumption credit to their members. They also undertake marketing of produce, distribution of agricultural inputs, supply of consumers goods etc.

1.10.3.16. Out of 28.36 lakhs total land holding as on 30th June 1987 there are 12.16 lakhs of small farmers in the State. The membership of small farmers in PACs is 7.28 lakhs. which is 60% of the total number of small farmers.

Advances to Small and Marginal Farmers

1.10.3.17. The total (S.T.) Agricultural finance in the State in the period ending June 1987 was Rs. 22139.00 lakhs at DCCBs level. Out of which advances to small farmers was Rs. 4449.73 lakh. This works out to 20.10%.

Medium-term Credit

1.10.3.18. Medium-term credit limits are sanctioned by NABARD to various District Co-operative Banks for financing medium-term agricultural loans. On the Agricultural credit side, the foremost problem is the mounting overdues and unsatisfactory recovery positions.

Long-term Credit Structure

1.10.3.19. In the sphere of long-term credit, the State has a unitary structure of State Co-operative Land Development Bank with its 182 branches. The Bank advances loans for investment purposes such as land improvement, construction of wells, provision of minor irrigation facilities and purchases of agricultural implements etc. The Gujarat State Cooperative Societies Act has been recently amended to provide loans for diversified purposes. These purposes include dairy, poultry market yards and rural electrification etc. Since inception till 30th June 1988 the bank has advanced total amount of 381.47 crores. Keeping in view to national policy, LDB may start financing for rural housing as expected by Government of India.

Schemes for Financial Assistance to Credit Cooperatives

Review and Programme for 1989-90.

1.10.3.20. The State Government is providing financial assistance by way of share capital loan subsidy and Government guarantee to strengthening the credit structure and also to put it on sound footing.

1.10.3.21. The high-light on some important plan schemes, progress made under them. Schemes which have been proposed to be modified as well as new schemes to be introduced during the year 1989-90 are as under:—

Out right grant to Village Co-operative Societies

1.10.3.22. Outright grant is given by the State Government to the primary Agricultural credit Co-operative Society at the rate of 4 per cent of the increase in short term advances made during the year over those advanced in the previous year to small marginal farmers. Risk fund subsidy at the rate of 4 per cent is also given on medium term loan advance made during the year. The object of the scheme is to encourage the R. PACs, to give OMR advance to the weaker section of the societies.

1.10.3.23. In the seventh five year plan an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been provided for outright grant to village cooperatives.

For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Re-organisation and revitalisation of Cooperatives Credit Structure

1.10.3.24 The National Commission on Agriculture and the Bawa Committee have recommended re-organisation of large size agricultural multipurpose societies in tribal areas so as to render all important service to the tribal members from a single cooperative institution. Such societies are expected to be organised for undertaking intergrated activities such as supply of short and medium term production and consumption credit to its members, supply of agricultural inputs, collection of agricultural in-puts processing and marketing of agricultural and forest produce Supply of daily necessities to life etc.

1.10.3.25 In view of the policy of State Government to organise more LAMPS in tribal areas efforts were made in this behalf. At present 203 LAMPS societies are working in the tribal area of the State. The details regarding working of the LAMPS during the last two years are as under.

Year	No. of LAMPS	Total No. of members ship	Advances (Rs. in lakhs)		Marketing of Agril produce	Distri- bution of in-put	Distri- bution of Consumer goods
			S. T.	M. T.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985--86	193	162000	583.13	99.40	65.89	769.14	865.83
1986--87	203	189011	549.21	171.23	189.23	328.61	1021.40

1.10.3.26 Details regarding working LAMPS and defunct LAMPS as on 30th June 1987 have been shown as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of LAMPS	No. of LAMPS	
			working	Defunct
1.	Sabarkantha	13	13	..
2.	Banaskantha	11	9	..
3.	Panchmahals	35	35	..
4.	Vadodara	31	26	5
5.	Bharuch	26	26	..
6.	Surat	45	42	3
7.	Valsad	30	26	4
8.	Dang	12	5	7
TOTAL		203	182	21

1.10.3.27. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan period under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been provided under the Scheme for the year 1988-89. which is likely to be utilised.

(Rs. in lacs).

Year	Provision	Expenditure.
1985-86	2.50	2.19
1986-87	2.50	3.21
1987-88	4.00	2.68

1.10.3.28. During the Seventh Plan Period, it is targetted to organised new 50 LAMPS against which during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88, 12 and 11 LAMPS have been organised respectively.

Programme for the year 1989-90.

1.10.3.29. It has been noticed that the working of the LAMPS at present is not upto the expectation and hence it requires to be improved. The objective of the LAMPS have not been fulfilled. The main reasons for this are as under :—

1. Most of the LAMPS have been equipped with trained Secretaries but they are not trained in business activities.
2. Other supporting staff required for undertaking various activities of the LAMPS were not appointed due to weak financial position ;
3. LAMPS have not covered all the area of operation by establishing branches to provide all integrated services to tribals at door step.

1.10.3.30. With a view to make the present LAMPS more active and to enable them to undertake all types of various activities assistance to LAMPS requires liberalisation. It is also proposed to organise 10 new LAMPS during the year 1989-90.

Risk fund contribution for long term loans

1.10.3.31. Under this scheme, Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank is being give 3% Risk fund against the advances to scheduled Tribe members. It has been informed to encourage Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank to finance S. T. beneficiaries. This scheme proposed to be revised in 1989-90, so that such benefit can be extended for scheduled caste members also. An amount of Rs.2.50 lakh has been proposed in the annual development plan for the year 1989-90

Full coverage schemes

1.10.3.32. In the context of economic upliftment of the tribals of the tribal area the activities of tribals is fully covered by the Cooperative credit structure. The cooperatives in 32 tribal taluk cover the economic activities of the tribal through tribal development projects.

1.0.3.33. The scheme envisages interest relief to the extent of 4 to 7 to tribal farmers who repay their loan in the form of agricultural produce produced by them. The scheme also provides for managerial subsidy of Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 1000/- for three years to the society for undertaking distribution of agricultural inputs and consumer goods to their members. Subsidy at Rs. 2 per cent is also given to the marketing and processing societies if the society recovers loan to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- from the sale of agricultural produce of the members. An outlay of Rs. 79 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 37.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1988-89 which is likely to be utilised.

Programme for 1989-90.

1.10.3.34. During the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakh is proposed. The financial assistance under this full coverage scheme, regarding managerial subsidy, subsidy for undertaking supply of consumer goods etc. required to be revised.

Stabilisation arrangement for flow of cooperative credit (short-term and medium-term.)

1.10.3.35. Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund is created at the Government level to give loans to the State Cooperative Bank at the rate of 15% for conversion of short-term loans into medium-term and medium-term loan into rephasing.

1.10.3.36. According to the accepted co-operative discipline laid down by the Reserve Bank of India, agricultural primary co-operative credit societies in default are not given fresh finance. However, with a view to giving a relief to the agriculturist members affected by natural calamities like drought, floods etc. stabilisation arrangements have been introduced for the last several years. The short-term loans of the affected agriculturist members are converted into medium term loan, conversion, loans, conversion loans and fresh finance is given to them. If the natural calamities occur during consecutive year or years, rephasing and rescheduling facilities are also being given. Thus they are not necessarily treated as wilful defaulters and the flow of co-operative is kept open to agriculturists.

1.10.3.37. The State Government makes provision in the budget every year as subsidy for giving contribution towards this fund. After crediting amount in the funds out of balance, loan is given to State Cooperative Bank by the State Government on behalf of DCCBs. During the Seventh plan Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme. For the year 1989-90 Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of short-term advances of agriculturist and financial assistance to the District Cooperative Banks.

1.10.3.38. A special scheme of rehabilitation of affected farmers in the scarcity areas was introduced in the Sixth Plan period. This scheme provided for the rehabilitation of over dues of short term credit and relief in the interest to the debtors of scarcity affected area. As per the present scheme of rehabilitation, those who have paid required amount or on before stipulated date are getting benefit of interest subsidy and repayment in instalment of principal amount etc. There are 2,10,677 farmers who have voluntarily paid required amount and are now covered under this scheme for the benefit. This scheme has been continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan. As provided in the scheme, total overdues have been rephased in 10-12 yearly instalments and hence in the year 1989-90 under this scheme interest subsidy, advance payment of instalment etc. are required to be provided.

1.10.3.39 During the Seventh Five Year Plan Rs. 423.00 lakhs has been provided. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 286.48 lakhs has been provided, which is likely to be utilised. During the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 80.00 is proposed for this scheme.

Share capital contribution to Agril. Credit Institutions.

1.10.3.40 The object of the scheme is to strengthen capital base of agricultural credit institution i.e. APEX Bank, Central Cooperative Bank, PACs so as to supplement their owned funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme farmer's service socys. (FSS) and large sized. Agricultural Multi purpose Societies (Lamps) are also given share capital contribution by Government. The share capital contribution to Agricultural credit coop. as well as DCCBs is decided on the basis of criteria laid down by the NABARD. In the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been provided as share capital contribution. For the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 200.00, lakhs is proposed towards this scheme.

Central Sector Plan Schemes for providing assistance to cooperative credit institutions in the cooperatively under developed State and special areas Non-overdue cover assistance to District Central Cooperative Banks.

1.10.3.41 The scheme covers central cooperative banks which are potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfil the loaning programme. The DCCBs for assistance are selected by Government of India in consultation with NABARD. Assistance under the scheme is generally to be given once only. However some relaxation are allowed by Government of India in special circumstances such as natural calamities. The scope of the scheme extended to DCCBs operating in DPAP programme in tribal areas. In areas where there is concentration of scheduled caste population of more than 20 percent and block selected for Special Rice Production Programme. The assistance under the scheme is to be share between central and State Govt. in 50:50 basis as loan. For the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Share Capital subsidy to the SC/ST members of agricultural Credit societies.

1.10.3.42 The object of the scheme is to encourage ST and SC farmers to become the members of primary agricultural credit societies and to bring them under the fold of credit coop. structure. Under this scheme, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers desiring to become the members of PACs is required to Pay Rs. 1/- as an entrance fee and will be entitled to have initial share amount to the extent of Rs. 40/- by way of subsidy under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan as share capital subsidy to the SC/ST members of agricultural credit Societies. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

Interest relief subsidy to tribal members and Scheduled caste members on their short term agricultural borrowings.

1.10.3.43 The object of the scheme is to provide Agricultural short-term finance to SC and ST members of PACs at the differential interest rate of 4%. The scheme envisages interest subsidy relief at the rate of 4% to SC/ST members of PACs on thier short-term agricultural finance obtained during the year.

The scheme has become operative since the year 1986-87. In the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for interest relief subsidy to tribal members and scheduled caste members on their short term Agricultural borrowings. A proposal to extend the scope of the scheme is proposed.

1.10.3.44 For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 80.90 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

Target for ST/MT and Long-term.

1.10.3.45 During the Seventh Plan period, the target for ST/MT and L.T. have been fixed for Rs. 1702.00 crores, Rs. 275.00 crores and Rs. 215 crores respectively. The details regarding target and achievements from year 1985-86 to 1988-89 are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Year	ST		MT		Long-term	
		Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
1.	1985—86	240.00	180.91	40.00	14.56	37.00	26.00
2.	1986—87	280.00	221.29	40.00	8.48	43.00	25.28
3.	1987—88	310.00	243.96	50.00	10.12	43.00	32.76
4.	1988—89	350.00	350.00 (Anti.)	50.00	50.00 (Anti.)	35.00	35.00 (Anti.)

The reasons for short fall in the advances of ST, MT and LT are mainly due to 3 years consequent drought conditions prevailing in most of the parts of the State.

During the year 1989-90, it is targetted to advance S.T., M.T., and L.T. advances to the tune of Rs. 400.00 crores, 50.00 M.T. crores and 45.00 L.T. crores respectively.

Farming Cooperatives

Financial Assistance to Co.Op. Farming Socys.

110.3.46 Farming cooperatives are nothing but a joint venture of the agriculture production in the form of collective cooperative farming. These cooperative are generally organised on Government waste land and agricultural ceiling surplus land made available to landless persons of schedule castes. Financial assistance provided for the development of land, for purchase of implements, seeds, manures and bullocks etc. Share capital contribution is also provided on the matching basis. There were 447 Farming Cooperatives having membership of 17,958 (16,730) (S.C.) at the end of June, 1987. An outlay of Rs. 3.11 lakh with a target of organising 8 new farming cooperative societies is proposed for 1989-90.

Labour Cooperative Societies

110.3.47 Labourers engaged in various constructions works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The Labour Cooperative in the State reflect an attempt to minimise these exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members obtaining various works on contract from Government Semi Government, Government undertaking and other public institutions. There were 1986 labour cooperative societies in the state upto 30th June 1988 (Provisional). The value of works executed by them was about 3555 lakhs out of which wages paid amounted to Rs. 2015 Lakhs upto 30th June, 1988 (Provisional). During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to set up District Labour Cooperative Societies in each district to provide proper supervision and guidance to primary labour cooperative societies to be promoted in different areas. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 with the target of organising 30 new labour cooperative societies.

Details of package scheme are as under —

Sr. No.	Nature of financial assistance	Primary Normal Plan	Labour Tribal Plan.	Coop.Socyy. Special Const.	District Labour Coop. unios	State Labour Coop. Union.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Share capital contribution	5000	5000	5000	10000	25000
2.	Share capital subsidy to members.	..	Rs. 40/- Per members	Rs. 40/- Per member	..	..
3.	Share capital loan	Rs. 100/- (Per member)	..	..	..	..
4.	Managerial subsidy	4000	4000	4000	5000	10000
5.	Sibsidy for tools and equipment.	50% of the cost.	50%	50%	10000	25000
6.	Subsidy for purchase of heavy machinery.	25%	25%	25%	15000	25000
7.	Subsidy for construction of workshd.	25%	25%	25%	10000	25000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Subsidy for purchase of transport vehicle.	25%	25%	25%	25000	25000
9.	Interest subsidy on loans obtained from Banks.	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
10.	Interest subsidy on working capital loan.	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
11.	Reserve fund subsidy	4000	4000	4000	..	..
12.	Subsidy for technical staff	5000	5000	5000	10000	15000

Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives.

1.10.3.48 This is one of the most innovative areas in expansion of Co-operative activities in Gujarat. The Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation is a body at State level which is inter linked with District Purchase and sale Unions and 169 Taluka purchase and Sale Unions. However, the outstanding feature is the working of commoditywise marketing federation dealing with single commodity like Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Oilseeds Grower's Federation, Gujarat State Cooperative Fruits and Vegetable Federation, Gujarat Co-operative Tobacco Growers Federation and Gujarat Co-operative Grain Grower's Federation. These societies are organised for distribution of Agricultural inputs and Marketing of crops. Some marketing cooperatives are engaged in processing too.

Financial Assistance to Marketing Cooperatives

1.10.3.49 To enable Marketing societies for undertaking activities of sale of Agricultural produce, inputs and to strengthen them the state Government provides subsidy for construction of godowns under the National grid of Rural godowns scheme. Subsidy on matching basis (25 % : 25 %) is provided by the Central Government under the scheme. Subsidy for price fluctuation fund on the basis of the value of the agricultural produce purchased out right from marginal; small and tribal farmers is also provided, During the year 1987-88 agricultural produce worth Rs. 353.09 crores was marketed through cooperatives as against the target of Rs. 410.00 crores. During the year 1988-89 agricultural produce worth Rs. 450.00 crores is targetted to be handled by the Cooperatives and at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, agricultural produce worth Rs. 450. crores is likely to be handled by the Cooperatives annually. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 475 crores is targetted to be handled for the year 1989-90.

1.10.3.50 During the Seventh plan additional storage capacity is proposed to be enhanced by 2.00 lakhs M. T. Additional Capacity of 0.64 lakh M. T. is likely to be created during 1988-89

1.10.3.51. It is targetted to create additional storage capacity of 0.52 lakh M. T. for the year 1989-90. In Gujarat 80% of the fertilisers are being distributed by the Cooperative. During the year 1987-88 fertilisers worth Rs. 196.00 crores was marketed through Cooperatives and at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan fertilisers worth Rs. 300.00 crores is likely to be distributed through the Cooperatives. The target for the year 1989-90 is proposed at Rs. 300.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 83.94 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the year 1989-90.

Processing Co-operatives

1.10.3.52. Processing cooperatives are established to encourage farmers to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 152 Cotton Ginning and processing Societies and 50 rice mills in the Gujarat State. The Gujarat State Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation is federal society of primary oilseeds growers societies and has its own oilseeds processing units at Bhavnagar, Dhasa in Bhavnagar District, Jagudan in Mehsana District as well as at Jamnagar and Junagadh. It is proposed to establish 15 new rice mill units and 15 new processing units (6 oil mill complex, 5 dal mills and 4 Ginning and processing societies). During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs

has been provided for the Seventh Plan with the target of organising 15 new processing Cooperative societies in the State. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 with the target of organising 3 new processing cooperative.

Sugar Cooperatives

1.10.3.53. There are 17 sugar cooperative societies in the State, of which 11 are in operation and three societies viz., Dhoraji, Talaja and Amreli are under liquidation and three societies are closed due to inadequate supply of sugarcane in 1987-88 season. All these six societies are located in Saurashtra area.

For the development of sugar cooperatives there is a scheme for providing Government share capital to the sugar factory. With a view to enable the agriculturists of the tribals and the scheduled caste to purchase share of sugar Factory, interest free loan upto Rs. 500/- is given. As per the pattern of scheme 75% of share value is to be obtained as institutional finance. On such loans interest subsidy of 5% also made available to the tribal and schedule caste, agriculturist.

Four new sugar cooperatives are proposed during seventh plan period, for which an outlay of Rs. 572 lakhs has been provided in the seventh plan.

Programme for 1989-90.

1.10.3.54. The total outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 is Rs. 150 lakh. The provision of Rs. 120 lakhs by the way of Share capital is made, for three new sugar factories viz., Nizar, Dammanganga and Kamrej. Machineries of Dhoraji and Talaja are proposed to transfer with licences to the proposed sugar factories viz., Dammanganga and Kamrej. Provision for share loan of Rs. 550 lakhs for 1100 new members is made. Provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh for the interest subsidy for 6000 members and Rs. 23 lakhs are proposed for the Director of sugar's office and two Divisional offices located at Surat and Rajkot.

Consumers Cooperatives.

1.10.3.55. Consumers Co-operatives are established to supply essential articles to the consumers at fair price. As on 30th June, 1987 there were 1234 primary consumers co-operatives having membership of 3,01,000/-. The total sale of those stores was to the tune of Rs. 46.39 crores. There were 24 Central Co-operative Consumers Stores of which 14 were departmental stores as on 30th June 1987. The Gujarat State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has a membership of 307 and had a turnover of Rs. 7.32 crores during the year 1986-87.

1.10.3.56. During the Seventh Plan 250 Primary Consumers Stores. 4 departmental stores and 3 regional distribution centres are proposed to be organised. The target of the additional distribution of essential articles are as under :

(Sale Rs. in Crores).

State Consumers Co-operative Federation	20.00
Central Consumers Co-operative Stores	40.00
Primary Consumers Co-operative Stores	60.00
Primary Service Co-operative in rural areas.	80.00
	<hr/>
	200.00
	<hr/>

1.10.3.57. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakhs is proposed in the Seventh Plan with a target of organising 250 new primary cooperative stores. An amount Rs. 13.91 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 with a target to organise 55 new primary consumers stores.

Co-operative Training and Education

1.10.3.58. For the healthy growth of movement, education, training and extension efforts are crucial consistent with the national policy. Co-operative movement in the Gujarat State has made rapid progress and diversified its activities in various fields catering to the needs of farmers, artisans

and labour co-operatives. The members of the co-operative societies are from villages and are uneducated. The management of the co-operative society is run by their members in a democratic way.

1.10.3.59. In the above circumstances, it is necessary to have training and education programme for members, committee members and employees of the co-operative societies. Education and training has made substantial contribution in this regard as an important input for the development of the movement.

1.10.3.60. These tasks have been assigned from the birth of this state, to the two tier co-operative education structure, consisting of the Gujarat State Cooperative Union and 18 District Co-operative Unions. The State Co-operative Union is a federal body of the District Unions and others apex functional societies. The State Co-operative Union runs four co-operative training centres at Nadiad, Mahasana, Bhavnagar and Surat for the training of Junior personnel of Co-operative institutions. The union implements the educational schemes through Co-operative educational instructors attached with the District Co-operative Unions.

1.10.3.61. The State Co-operative Union publishes Co-operative journals in the regional languages and has published several books, booklets, pamphlets, folders etc. on various aspects of the movement. It organises conferences and seminars at different-levels and carries propaganda activities through meetings, study circle, Radio talks, Audiovisuals units, awards of shields and prizes for the best societies etc.

1.10.3.62. The resources for the activities of the State Co-operative Union and District Co-operative Unions are found by the contribution by the co-operative institutions of the state to the Educational Fund of the State Co-operative Union at the prescribed rates. The State Government also provides grant-in-aid to the State Co-operative Union. The pattern of the scheme for grant at the beginning of the sixth Five Year plan was to the extent of deficit of income and expenditure. The pattern is thereafter revised vide Government in co-operation department resolution No. GSS-1188/M/64-G(1) dated 16th August, 1988 to grant Rs.20 lakhs in lump-sum per year. The revised pattern is to be implemented from the fourth year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i. e. from 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Cooperation

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

3.	No. & Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expendi- ture 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col (7)
				Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Direction and Administration								
1	COP-1 Establishment of taluka level set up strengthening of District level offices etc. (3100100)	298.00	—	31.94	31.94	38.50	—	—
	COP-2 t.F.A. to supervision Committee of Cooperative Dairy Audit Board for staff (3100200)	30.00	10.81	13.00	13.00	15.00	—	—
	COP-3 Strengthening of statistical staff. (3100300)	12.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	COP-4 (1) Setting up of Monitoring Cell and creation of new Administrative supervisory staff. (3100400)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
2)	COP-4 (2) Monitoring and Recovery Cell.	5.00	1.08	1.15	1.15	2.14	—	—
	Total—I	350.00	11.89	46.09	46.09	55.64	—	—
Credit Cooperatives								
	COP-5 Village Cooperatives (3105151)	30.00	25.16	11.00	11.00	40.00	—	40.00
	COP-6 (1) Reorganisation and Revitalisation of cooperative credit structure (3105272)	30.00	2.68	10.50	10.50	30.00	—	30.00
3)	COP-6 (2) New Adj. Scheme. Integrated Cooperative Development project scheme in selected Districts	—	—	10.00	10.00	4.00	—	—
	COP-7 F.A. to FSS/LAMPS for training their staff (3105372)	1.00	—	—	—	1.00	—	—
	COP-8 Risk Fund for consumption Finance. (3105472).	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	COP-9 Risk fund contribution out Right grant to L.D. Bank for long term advances to tribals and scheduled castes (3105572).	2.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	2.50	—	—
	COP-10 Full coverage scheme for projects in tribal Areas (3105672)	79.00	25.50	37.00	37.00	35.00	—	35.00
	COP-11 Scheme for Secretarial cadre for Agricultural Cooperative. (3105700)	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	COP-12 Agricultural Relief and guarantee fund (3105800)	30.00	3.00	0.01	0.01	1.00	—	—
	COP-13 Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of Cooperative Credit for short and Medium term (3105900)	150.00	704.34	50.50	50.50	70.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	COP-14 Rehabilitation of S.T. advances of Agricultural and Financial Assistance to District Coop Banks (3106072)	423.00	765.03	236.43	236.43	30.00	—
15	COP-15 Credit Stabilisation Fund to Cooperative L.D. Bank for long term advance (3106171-72)	150.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
16	COP-16 Share capital contribution to Agricultural credit Cooperatives. (3106273)	90.00	10.99	28.00	28.00	200.00	200.00
17	COP-17 Rehabilitation of long term advances and F.A. to G.S. L.D. Bank (3106371-72-73)	300.00	54.54	4.42	4.42	2.00	—
18	COP-18 Scheme for providing F.A. to Cooperative institutions in the Cooperatively under developed areas assistance to District Central Cooperative Bank for non over-dues cover. (3106441)	120.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	40.00
19	COP-19 Scheme for F.A. to G.S. L.D. Bank Ltd. against the short falls in recovery of blocked over dues (3106571)	120.00	—	6.00	6.00	1.00	1.00
20	COP-20 Share Capital subsidy to SC/ST members of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (3106672)	50.00	4.20	10.00	10.00	20.00	—
21	COP-21 Interest subsidy to SC/ST members of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives (3106772)	50.00	3.11	15.00	15.00	80.90	—
Total—II		1630.00	1607.05	486.91	486.91	609.40	242.00
III Labour Cooperatives							
22	COP-22 Labour Cooperatives (3110171-72-73)	30.00	1.87	11.00	11.00	12.00	8.00
Total III		30.00	1.87	11.00	11.00	12.00	8.00
IV Farming Cooperatives							
23	COP-23 Cooperative Farming Societies. (3115172-73)	19.80	2.47	3.00	3.00	3.11	2.10
24	COP-24 Share Capital subsidy to Farming Cooperatives Societies for S.C. members (3115172)	0.20	—	—	—	—	—
Total—IV		20.00	2.47	3.00	3.00	3.11	2.10
V Warhousing and Marketing Cooperatives.							
25	COP-25 F.A. to Marketing Cooperatives (3120173)	8.00	—	—	—	—	—
26	COP-26 Margin Money assistance to Primary Cooperatives/ Societies Taluka P. and S. Union for outright purchase produce in tribal Areas (312273)	8.00	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27	COP-27 District Marketing Societies Godown (3120372)	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	COP-28 Price Fluctuation Fund (3120472)	30.00	6.60	10.00	10.00	8.94	—	8.94
29	COP-29 Primary Marketing Societies Godowns (3120572)	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	COP-30 Rural Societies Godowns (3120672)	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	COP-31 National Grid Godowns (3120641)	235.00	85.26	75.00	75.00	75.00	—	75.00
32	COP-32 Financial Assistance for Strengthening of Marketing organisation (3120872)	104.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	COP-33 Scheme for Creating price Stabilisation fund. (3120972)	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total-V	461.00	91.86	85.00	85.00	83.94	—	83.94
VI Processing Cooperative								
34	COP-34 Other processing Cooperatives. (3251173)	105.00	14.52	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
35	COP-35 Cooperatives strengthening of processing organisation (3125172)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total—VI	110.00	14.52	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
VII Co-operative Sugar Factories :								
36	COP-36 Coop. Sugar Factories (31 30171-72-73)	497.00	43.61	130.05	130.05	127.00	125.50	127.00
37	COP-37 Eatt. of Sugar Directorate (31 302 72)	75.00	12.08	19.15	19.15	23.00	..	10.00
	Total—VII	572.00	55.69	150.00	150.00	150.00	125.50	137.00
VIII Consumers Cooperatives								
38	COP-38 Distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas through village and marketing societies (3135171-72-73)	11.70	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
39	COP-39 Urban Consumers Coop. (3135271-72-73)	17.40	2.72	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.80	5.00
40	COP-40 Financial assistance to Urban Consumers Societies for purchase of mobile van for sale of vegetable in Urban areas (3135372)	13.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	COP-41 Financial assistance to Central Consumers Coop. Stores (3135472)	9.80	1.58	2.00	2.00	2.91	..	2.91
42	COP-42 Rehabilitation of Sick/weak Consumers Coop. Stores (3135572)	6.00	0.22	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
43	COP-43 Financial assistance to Consumers Coop. of Scheduled Castes members (3135671-72-73)	10.00	0.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20	1.50
44	COP-44 Strengthening of credit cum marketing structure in tribal areas (amalgamated with Coop. 38)							
Total—VIII		68.00	7.27	12.00	12.00	13.91	9.00	13.91

IX. Coop. Training and Education

45	COP-45 Coop. training and education (3140172)	60.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	..	..
46	COP-46 Financial assistance for Coop. education and training for the personnel of coop. in tribal areas (3140272)	38.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	COP-47 Financial assistance for establishment of two additional Training Centres (3140472)	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	COP-48 Financial assistance for construction of campus for Junior Training Centres (3140472)	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	COP-49 Scheme for research review and study on coop. (3140572)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	COP-50 Financial assistance for setting up of an additional Coop. training college in Gujarat State for imparting training to intermediate level Coop. personnel (3140672)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	COP-51 Financial assistance to University for introducing cooperation diploma in higher studies at University level (3140772)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	COP-52 Financial assistance for inter state Coop. study tour and exchange programme (3140872)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	COP-53 Financial assistance for appointment of additional Coop. education instructors for educating the members cum members office bearers and employees of dairy Coop. (3140972)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	COP-54 Financial assistance to Gujarat State Coop. Union for production of documentary films on cooperation in Gujarat State (3141072)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—IX		140.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	..	..

X. Other Cooperatives

55	COP-55 Autorickshaw and redha pullers cooperatives (3145173)	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	COP-56 Financial assistance to Redha pullers coop. societies (3145171-72)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
57 COP-57	Coop. Share capital contribution towards participation in share capital to (multi) unit Coop. to KRIBHCO (3145371)	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL—X	259.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL—I to X	3640.00	1807.62	825.00	825.00	958.00	396.60	464.36
	N. B.		65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	3640.00	1872.62	890.00	890.00	1023.00	396.60	464.36

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Special Programmes for Rural Development

2.1.1. Introduction

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

—Programme for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor, through IRDP,

—Works programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities through NREP and RLEGP.

—Special Area Development Programme through DPAP and DDP.

2.1.2. Programme for 1989--90.

2.1.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 3231.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan for 1989--90.

The programmewise outlays proposed for 1989--90 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs).

No. Programme.	Annual plan 1989-90 outlay proposed.	Outlay for District. level scheme
1. Integrated Rural Development programme.	1176.00	1153.50
2. Strengthening and Supporting Special programmes Organisation.	490.00	451.00
3. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	7.00	7.00
4. National Rural Employment programme.	1133.00	1133.00
5. Drought Prone Area programme	373.00	373.00
6. Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development.	6.00	..
Total (A & RDD)	3185.00	3117.50
7. Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IM & ED)	46.00	..
GRAND TOTAL	3231.00	..

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

Integrated Rural Development

2.1.2.2 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the major instruments for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The programme has been included in the 20 Point Economic Programme. The programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and cross the poverty line.

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

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

2.1.2.5. For the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 5284.00 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targetted to assist 4.85 lakhs families (old and new families) during the Seventh Plan. During the first four years of Seventh Plan 5.17 lakhs families (1.54 lakhs old families and 3.63 lakhs new families) are likely to be assisted. Coverage of SC/ST beneficiary is likely to be 35.7.

2.1.2.6. An outlay of Rs. 1176.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share for 1989-90, including Rs. 22.50 lakhs for strengthening Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM and Rs. 25.50 lakhs for group Insurance for IRD beneficiaries, and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India as matching share. The process of assisting those old families of Sixth Plan who were below poverty line and found eligible for second dose of assistance is likely to be completed by the end of 1988-89. Thus during 1989-90 it is proposed to assist only new families. It is targetted to assist 90240 new additional families during 1988-90.

2.1.2.7. For working out the target for 1989-90, amount of subsidy available for acquisition of assets after providing funds for TRYSEM, Infrastructure development and Administration at 20% of the total funds (State share and Central share) and the average per family subsidy of Rs. 2000 for new families have been taken into consideration.

Scheme for Strengthening and supporting Special programmes organisation

2.1.2.8. The Commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the State level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in implementing rural development programmes. Moreover, the block level administration has been strengthened for more effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. Expenditure towards most of the posts at the Block level and some posts at the State level is shared equally by the State Government and Central Government.

2.1.2.9. For maintenance of the posts for implementation of rural development programmes an outlay of Rs. 490.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 in the State Plan. This provision will attract a matching contribution of about Rs. 358.00 lakhs from Government of India.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas :

2.1.2.10. The Scheme for Development of Women and children in Rural Areas (DW CRA) was introduced in 1983-84 in Ahmedabad and Junagadh districts. The scheme was extended to Panchmahal district during 1986-87, Bharuch district during 1987-88 and to Surendranagar district during 1988-89. The Scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under IRDP

and, where individual women are found incapable of taking advantage of these facilities, this scheme helps organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. The scheme is being implemented with State, Central Government and UNICEF participation.

2.1.2.11. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided as State share in the State Plan. Against the target of organising 480 women groups 572 women groups are likely to be organised during first four years of the Seventh Plan.

2.1.2.12. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed as state share and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targetted to organise 140 women groups during 1989-90.

National Rural Employment Programme :

2.1.2.13. National Rural Employment Programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas and creating productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening the rural economic and social infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunities and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing between the State and Central Government.

2.1.2.14. The Community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas are undertaken under the programme.

2.1.2.15. Under the programme priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such work as mainly benefit the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker section of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefitting the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For Social Forestry at least 25% of the outlay is earmarked from 1986-87. A scheme known as million wells scheme for providing free dug well to SC/ST small and marginal farmers belonging to IRD target group has been introduced during 1988-89 under NREP and RLEGP. Under NREP it is targetted to dug 6000 wells during 1988-89 under million wells scheme.

2.1.2.16. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 3700 lakhs has been provided in the State plan and it is targetted to generate employment for 231.25 lakhs mandays. During the first four years of the seventh plan employment is likely to be generated for 508.35 lakh mandays of which 47.8% are likely to be availed of by SC/ST.

2.1.2.17. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 1133.00 lakhs has been proposed as state share and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targetted to generate employment for about 87.62 lakh mandays during 1989-90 under the programme. For working out the target, 58% of the outlay as wage component and average wage rate of Rs. 15 per manday have been taken into account

Drought Prone Area Programme :

2.1.2.18. The Centrally sponsored scheme for DPAP is being implemented in 43 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Porbhar, Rajkot and Surendranagar. The Programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are development and management of water resources; afforestation and grass land development; soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis; animal husbandry and dairy development.

2.1.2.19. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1575 lakhs has been provided as State share in the State Plan. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan the likely achievement is creation of irrigation potential for 9986 hectares, afforestation and grass land development in 16164 hectares and soil conservation works in 13469 hectares.

2.1.2.20. An outlay of Rs. 322.50 lakhs was proposed for 1988-89 as State share and an equal amount was anticipated from Government of India as central share. From 1988-89 GOI has revised

the pattern of allocation of funds for DPAP blocks. As per revised pattern the total allocation is Rs. 15.00 lakhs per block area up to 500 sq. kms. Rs. 16.50 lakhs per block area from 500 sq. kms. to 1000 sq. kms. and Rs. 18.50 lakhs per block area from 1000 sq. kms. and above. Keeping in view this revised pattern of allocation of funds an outlay Rs. 373.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 as State share. Proposed sectoral allocation for 1989-90 is indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sub-Sector	Outlay proposed for 1989-90
1	2	3
1.	Minor Irrigation	74.60
2.	Afforestation & Pasture development	93.25
3.	Soil & Water Conservation works	111.90
4.	Animal Husbandry & Dairy development	}
5.	Agriculture & Other		55.95
6.	Direction & Administration	37.30
TOTAL DPAP		373.00

Proposed targets for 1989-90 for important activities are as under

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Area to covered
1.	Minor Irrigation Irrigation potential to be created	Hect.	1800
2.	Soil and Water conservation Area to be covered	Hect.	7800
3.	Afforestation and pasture development Plantation to be covered	Hect.	5800

Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development

2.1.2.21 With the launching of special programmes for Rural development the need for training of rural development personnel at various levels and officials of banks have become imperative. Training strategy proposed would include organisation of special course of Rural Development and Seminars and workshops etc. In order to achieve this objective a new scheme, viz, a scheme for strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development was introduced during 1985-86.

2.1.2.22 For the seventh plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan. 1690 persons are likely to be trained in various training institutions against the target of 1250 persons to be trained during Seventh Plan period.

2.1.2.23 For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed in the State Plan. It is targetted to train 750 persons during 1989-90.

Desert Development Programme :- (DDP)

2.1.2.24 The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and other bio-logical resources, while striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasise prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and arrest the spread of desert areas and desertic condition. This programme is 100% centrally sponsored programme from 1985-86. Programme is implemented in 7 talukas of Banaskantha district and 2 talukas of Mehsana district.

2.1.2.25 For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 512 lakhs (Rs. 256 lakhs State and 256 lakhs Central share) has been provided. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan the likely achievement is creation of irrigation potential for 1234 hectares, afforestation and grass land development in 5627 hectares and soil conservation works in 1988 hectares.

2.1.2.26 An outlay of Rs. 165.00 lakhs was provided for 1988-89 as 100% central share. From 1988-89 Govt. of India has revised the allocation from Rs. 165.00 lakhs to Rs. 225.00 lakhs. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs has been proposed for DDP. This entire amount is meant for two districts namely Mehsana and Banaskantha.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

2.1.2.27. The RLEGP, introduced during 1983-84, with more or less the same objectives as those of NREP is entirely funded by the Central Government. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned by the Central Government. Projects under various sector with total estimated cost of Rs. 2935.32 lakhs were sanctioned by Government of India, during the Sixth Plan. Against the allocation of Rs. 1920.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs. 1595.71 lakhs was incurred.

2.1.2.28. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 7400 lakhs has been provided as 100% central share and it is targetted to generate employment for 231.25 lakhs mandays. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan employment is likely to be generated for 353.85 lakh mandays. A scheme known as Million Wells scheme for providing free dug well to SC/ST small and marginal Urmers belonging to IRD target-group has been introduced during 1988-89 under NREP and RLEGP. under RLEGP it is targetted to dug 6000 wells during 1988-89 under Million wells scheme.

2.1.2.29. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 2300.00 lakhs is proposed as 100% Central share from the Government of India. It is targetted to generate employment for about 88.93 lakh mandays during 1989-90. For working out the target labour component at 53% of the outlay and average wage rate of Rs. 15/- per mandays have been taken into account.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

2.1.2.30. The State Government has promoted Gujarat Energy Development Agency in 1979 for promoting renewable energy systems and energy conservation. Since the inception, the agency has done considerable work in promoting renewable energy systems in rural areas through demonstration and extension projects. It has undertaken Integrated Rural Energy Programme for specific villages. However, Planning Commission has initiated Integrated Rural Energy Programme for which Gujarat Government designated Gujarat Energy Development Agency as the nodal agency and allotted Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already selected Sankheda block of Baroda district and Vansda block in Valsad district. Another 6 blocks have been selected for implementing the programme in this year.

2.1.2.31. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has sponsored a study for carrying out the rural energy survey in about 60 villages in different agroclimatic regions of the State. The study was carried out by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for North Gujarat; Bhavanagar University for Saurashtra and Kachchh and Jyoti Consultants for south and Central Gujarat. The Survey included not only the energy consumption pattern in the villages but also it gives estimates for resources potential such as cattle population, waste land available agricultural residue etc.

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

Integrated Rural Energy Centre.

2.1.2.33. The projects are intended to meet total energy needs of villages from locally available energy resources. GEDA has already taken up 8 villages for IREC under DNES. Proposals for 3 IRECS under Urja Gram Project are submitted to INES for approval.

Plan of Action :

2.1.2.34. IREP Work has already been taken up in Vansada and Sankheda blocks in Valsad and Vadodara district respectively during 1986-87, implementation of Rural Energy Survey and Integrated Rural Energy Plans for Six more block viz., Hansot (Bharuch), Sihor (Bhavnagar), Mangrol (Junagadh), or Dhanera (Banaskantha), Halvad (Surendranagar) and Abdasa (Kachchh), is being undertaken during 1987-88.

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

Method of Implementation :

2.1.2.36. GEDA would follow the guidelines prepared by Planning Commission for the mode of implementation and method of monitoring the I.R.E.P.

2.1.2.37. A high level Co-ordination is being formed which will Co-ordinate all the planning and monitoring activities at the State level. It will work under the direct supervision of Secretary, I. M. E. D. and will be located at Gandhinagar. The block levels cells will be formed in 7 blocks in collaboration with voluntary organisations.

2.1.2.38. Rural Energy Survey will be carried out in the ten blocks of different agro-climatic zones and block level Rural Energy Plans will be prepared by the engaging competent consultants selective hardware will be installed in 1987-88 in seven blocks for demonstration and experimentation work. Following hardware will be installed and demonstration for the benefit of rural people in seven blocks which are already surveyed in 1986-87.

- Solar Cookers
- Smokless Chulhas
- Solar Photo-Voltaic Pumping Systems
- Solar Photo Voltaic Lighting.
- Solar Stills
- Solar Timber Seasoning Klins
- Gasifier Pump Sets
- Solar Hotwater systems.
- Community Biogas Plants.

2.1.2.39. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided towards Integrated Rural Energy Programme for 1987-88. With the provision of Rs. 40 lakh the Planning Commission has sanctioned six more blocks during 1987-88 in Hansot (Bharuch District.), Jhalod (Panchmahals District.), Songadh (Surat District.), Lodhika (Rajkot District), Mangrol (Junagadh) and Sami (Mehsana). Rural energy hardware would be installed in these blocks. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided towards Integrated Rural Energy Programme and six more blocks would be undertaken in the year 1988-89.

2.1.2.40. An outlay of Rs. 46 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for IREP. and 8 more blocks would be undertaken in the year 1989-90.

ANNEXURE—I.*Proposed Ten Blocks for I. R. E. P. Programme 1987-88.*

Blocks	Districts
Mangrol or Dhanera	Junagadh/Banaskantha.
Devgad Baria.	Panchmahals
Valod	Surat.
Khambhat (Cambay)	Kheda.
Dhari	Amreli
Bhiloda	Sabarkantha.
Okha	Jamnagar
Lodhika	Rajkot.
Sami.	Mehsana
or Dehgam	Ahmedabad.
Ahwa (Mahal Area)	Ahwa--Dangs

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 85-90 outlay	Expenditure		1989-90			
			1987-88	Outlay	1988-89 Anticipated Expd.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	Outlay for district level scheme out of total/ outlay proposed in Col. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

RURAL DEVELOPMENT**Special Programmes for Rural Development**

1.	Integrated Rural Development Prog. (RDD-1) (2100100)	5284.00	1273.78	1118.50	1118.50	1176.00	..	1153.50
2.	Scheme for strengthening & supporting spl. progs. organisation (RDD-2) (2120141)	80.00	389.61	426.00	426.00	490.00	..	451.00
3.	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (RDD-3) (2155141)	40.00	9.56	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	7.00
4.	National Rural Employment Programme (RDD-5) (2105100)	3700.00	1573.30	889.00	889.00	1133.00	..	1133.00
5.	Drought Prone Area Programmes (RDD-4)							
I.	Minor Irrigation (2110141)	315.00	180.03	64.50	64.50	74.60	..	74.60
II.	Affo. & Pasture Dev. (2110241)	315.00	90.74	80.65	80.65	93.25	..	93.25
III.	Soil Conservation (2110341)	395.00	64.51	96.75	96.75	111.90	..	111.90
IV.	A. H. & Dairing (2110441)	235.00	29.53	46.00	46.00	55.95	..	55.95
V.	Agriculture (2110541)	30.00	1.29	2.35	2.35	..	..	..
VI.	O & M & Uncommitted (2110641)	285.00	37.82	32.25	32.25	37.30	..	37.30
Total DPAP		1575.00	403.92	322.50	322.50	373.00	..	373.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Strengthening Training facilities for R.D. (RDD-6) (2135100)	10.00	3.89	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
7.	Desert Development Prog. (RDD-8) (2115141)	256.00	Fully Centrally sponsored From. 1985-86.					
8.	Project Linkage (RDD-9) (2125100)	35.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Regional Rural Bank (2140100) (RDD-10)	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (A & RDD)	10991.00	3654.06	2769.00	2769.00	3185.00	..	3117.50
10.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (RDD-7) (IM & ED)	..	46.28	40.00	40.00	46.00	..	..
	Grand Total	10991.00	3700.34	2809.00	2809.00	3231.00	..	3117.50

2.2. SPECIAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE RURAL POOR

2.2.1 The provision of gainful employment and income through productive work is an important component in the efforts for eradication of poverty in the rural areas. As a large part of the State continues to depend only on rainfall for agriculture, considerable numbers of landless labourers and small cultivators are without work for the greater part of the year.

2.2.2 Despite efforts to provide such persons productive assets for self-employment under IRDP and programmes for Khadi & Village Industries and Cottage Industries, there are still large numbers of unskilled persons in rural areas who stand in need of gainful employment after the Kharif season is over.

2.2.3 This Programme aims to provide some assurance of employment to rural landless labourers living below the poverty line for at least 100 days in a year during the lean season. Under this programme, landless labourers living below the poverty line with no capacity to bear the risk and with low education and skills are proposed to be covered. Identified families would be offered, to the extent possible, productive employment through soil and water conservation, afforestation and construction of local works falling under the guidelines of the National Rural Employment Programme. The district authorities would draw up a man-power budget in respect of demand and supply of unskilled labour for various planned works and would utilise the outlays under this scheme by supplement to ensure that the poorest of the landless labourers are provided at least 100 days of employment during the year. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10 crores for this scheme in 1989-90.

2.2.4 The broad details of this programme are given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Soil & Water Conservation	5.00
2. Forest	2.00
3. Rural Development Programme (on NREP Pattern)	3.00
Total	10.00

Soil and Water Conservation :

2.2.5 It is proposed to place at the disposal Rs. 500 lakhs with the Gujarat Land Development Corporation for undertaking plant for soil and moisture conservation works on watershed basis to provide additional employment opportunities during the slack season. This would preferably be taken up in the drought prone areas in the State.

Programmes of Forestry

2.2.6 The highest concentration of rural poor is in the tribal talukas of southern Gujarat. The employment situation in these talukas has become problematic on account of a moratorium having been imposed on felling of timber in forest coupes. It is proposed to provide employment to the poorest landless labourers in this area for planting teak, khair and bamboo.

2.2.7 Landless labourers below poverty line would also be taken on works relating to forest conservation and development to augment the moisture retention capacity in denuded forests,

Rural Development Programmes

2.2.8 The provision of providing works through soil conservation and afforestation are limited by the sites for which preparatory work has been made by the concerned implementing agencies. There would be considerable number of landless labourers below the poverty line, in remote areas who might not be able to gain access to such works. For persons belonging to these categories, local development works such as water harvesting structure, construction of school rooms, construction of houses for the rural poor under Indira Awas Yojana and under NREP and construction of rural roads and minor irrigation works—all as per the guidelines of National Rural Employment Programme—may be necessary to provide employment opportunities in the close vicinity of areas where they normally reside. Although the magnitude of the eligible persons is likely to be considerable, it is proposed to provide Rs. 3 crores on a matching basis, for generating employment through the programmes akin to the National Rural Employment Programme.

2.3 LAND REFORMS

2.3.1. Introduction

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

2.3.2. Review of Progress

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

2.3.2.2. Nine Agricultural Land Tribunals are functioning in the State to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government has issued orders for finalising all the pending cases under the Ceiling Act. The progress achieved upto the end of March 1988 in implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act (The Revised and Pre-revised Act) is shown in the table below-

Item	Unit	Pre-revised Ceiling Act-achievement upto March 1988	Revised Ceiling Act-achievement upto March-1988	Total achievement under Pre-revised Act and Revised Act upto March-1988
Area declared surplus	Hectares	18,598	81,202	99,800
of which possession taken	"	18,090	42,085	60,175
(a) Allotment on permanent basis	"	17,930	25,597	43,527
(b) Beneficiaries of grant of land				
S. T.	No.	9,940	1,598	11,538
S. C.	"	1,534	7,776	9,310
Others	"	3,310	396	3,706
Total		14,784	9,770	24,554

2.3.3. Programmes proposed for 1989-90.

2.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 345.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 the broad break up of which is as under :-

Item	Outlay for 1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)
Consolidation of Holdings	46.00
Financial Assistance to the assignees of Surplus Land (CSS)	5.00
Others	294.00
	345.00

2.3.4. Programme for 1989-90

Consolidation of holdings

2.3.4.1. This scheme contemplates operational holdings compact thereby providing for optimum result of Labour and money spent by cultivators. It is designed to take care of the evil of fragmentation of holdings, Consolidation of Scattered holdings into a compact block, effects economy in labour and cost of agriculture and to induce cultivators to take new improvements.

2.3.4.2. The work of Consolidation of holdings has to be undertaken in 14715 villages covering 7208 thousand Hectares in the State. The State Government has declared its intention to prepare the Scheme of Consolidation in 7126 villages.

2.3.4.3. Since the commencement *i. e.*, 1951, the scheme has been implemented in 4572 villages covering 2616 thousand hectares.

2.3.4.4. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for the Annual plan 1988-89, for execution of the scheme in 60 villages covering 30 thousand hectares.

2.3.4.5. An outlay of Rs. 46.00 is proposed in the annual plan for the year 1989-90 for execution of the scheme in 60 villages covering 20 thousand hectares.

Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Villages of the State

2.3.4.6. The total No. of villages for which the original survey had been done some 80-90 years ago and for which resurvey is keenly felt is 3787 villages of Ex-Bombay regime and deemed settled villages. Resurvey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. There are in all about 18114 villages in the State (including above mentioned villages) in which the resurvey will have to be done. Till now the work in 2645 villages has been completed and the work of 37 villages were in progress at the end of 1987-88.

2.3.4.7. Considering the above progress one round of resurvey will take more than 60 years even if more staff is depolyed for this work. This seems quite unacceptable and hence this scheme is simplified and the entire method of carrying out the resurvey is changed and partial/modified resurvey is implemented during the last quarter of 1987-88.

2.3.4.8. An outlay of Rs. 65.20 lakh is provided in the annual plan 1988-89 with the target of 250 villages in non-tribal area and Rs. 42.20 lakh in the tribal area Sub-Plan with the target of 210 villages.

2.3.4.9. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakh is proposed to complete the work of 200 villages in non-tribal area and Rs. 48 lakh is proposed to complete the work of 200 villages in T. A. Sub-plan in 1989-90.

Introduction of Village Site Survey

2.3.4.10. Village Site Survey is pre-requisite for orderly development of the villages both by local authority and Government. It also provides the Record of Rights (Property Card) showing clearly the rights, title, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies, and Government on each property. Such survey is also useful for administrative purpose and for determining non-agricultural revenue, reduction in encroachments on Government and public street land and detection of un-authorised N.A. uses etc. It also provides accurate maps which are useful for various purposes.

2.3.4.11. Village site survey activity is taken-up under the following three categories :—

Introduction of Village Site Survey

2.3.4.12. The P. T. work of 119 villages and Enquiry work of 13 villages. Villages (Covering 25241 properties) was completed at the cost of Rs. 33.40 lakhs. while the Enquiry work of 5 villages and Sanad/P. R. work of 3 villages was in progress at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

2.3.4.13. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan *i. e.*, upto 31st March 1988 the Enquiry work of 13 villages (covering 16751 properties) was completed and 5 villages was in progress

2.3.4.14. An outlay of Rs. 4.80 lakh is provided in the Annual plan for the year 1988-89 with a target for Enquiry work covering 12,000 properties.

2.3.4.15. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed to complete the Enquiry work of 10,000 properties during the year 1989-90.

Village Site Survey in the Villages having population over 5000 inhabitants

2.3.4.16. Since commencement i.e., from 1980-81 to 1987-88; the theodolite work of 439 villages; P. T. work of 415 villages and enquiry work of 42 villages (covering 1,49,364 properties) was completed, while the theodolite work of 9 villages; P. T. work of 5 villages and Enquiry work of 47 villages was in progress.

2.3.4.17. An outlay of Rs. 69.20 lakh is provided in the Annual plan 1988-89 with a target to complete P. T. work of 50 villages, Enquiry work of 50 villages and 2.0 lakhs properties.

2.3.4.18. An outlay of Rs. 94 lakh is proposed to complete the P. T. work of 50 villages and Enquiry work of 1.80 lakh properties for the year 1989-90.

Village Site Survey in the Village within the periphery of 5/1 Kms. from the Urban Aoolameration

2.3.4.19. Since the commencement i.e., from 1976-77 to 1987-88, the P. T. work of 155 and enquiry work of 76 villages (covering 62675 properties) was completed; while the Enquiry work of 3 villages was in progress.

2.3.4.20. An outlay of Rs. 4.60 lakh is provided with a target to complete the inquiry work of 10,000 properties for the year 1988-89.

2.3.4.21. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed to complete the Enquiry work of 9000 properties for the year 1989-90..

Re-classification of the land of Villages of Jamnagar District.

2.3.4.22. Most of the villages of Jamnagar district are adjoining sea coast as a result of which the land of this district have become saltish. This factor has adversely affected the fertility of the land and the agricultural production. Hence this scheme was introduced in the later part of the year 1983-84.

2.3.4.23. Upto the end of 1987-88 the pratwari work of 377 village, karsat work of 375 villages Kayan Kharda of 321 villages and Akarland of 540 villages was completed. An outlay of Rs. 5.45 lakh is provided for 1988-89 to complete spillover work of all the villages of Jodia Taluka.

2.3.4.24. An outlay of Rs. 10.0 lakh is proposed to complete the spillover work of 77 villages for the year 1989-90 as the field work was not done due to full scarcity in Jamnagar District.

Specific measures for Land Reforms (Record of Rights)

2.3.4.25 In order to discover concealed tenants and to update the record to ensure the position as on field tallies with the position on record, a scheme to update the record of right has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan Period.

2.3.4.26 Upto the period ending 31st March, 1988 12965 villages have been covered in the first round, 12709 villages in the second round, 5318 villages in the third round and 74 villages in the fourth round. In addition, 7214 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in Kachchh area are covered. Updating the record of rights cannot be considered complete as with the passage of time it is again likely to lag behind and require to be updated. Moreover in the areas surrounding big cities unauthorised constructions and other breaches are also required to be detected thoroughly. It will be seen from the following data that RTS teams have done some basic work to the following extent up to 31st March, 1988.

- (1) The work of 37930 villages have been completed
12965 villages in first round.

12709 villages in second round.
 5318 villages in third round.
 74 villages in fourth round.
 7214 villages of Saurashtra.
 948 villages Kachchh area.

- (2) 168.96 lakhs pages of village form No. VII-XIII Verified.
- (3) 1.33 lakhs orders of A.L. Ts. noted.
- (4) 0.65 lakhs concealed tenants brought on record.
- (5) 0.33 lakhs cases of breach of conditions discovered.

2.3.4.27 In Gujarat area, the teams have brought 289892 omitted tenants on record and have listed 289889 tenants in the detailed list.

2.3.4.28 During 1989-90 the scheme is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 37.25 lakhs to cover 1400 villages.

Specific measures for land reforms--Record of Rights Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

2.3.4.29 In order to discover concealed tenancies and to update the record to ensure that position on field tallies with the position as on record scheme to update record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

2.3.4.30 Upto the period 31st March 1988 the work is completed in 9425 villages.

2.3.4.31 In Tribal Area the teams have done basic work to the following extent up to 31st March, 1988.

- (1) The work of 9425 villages have been completed.
- (2) 28.19 lakhs pages of V. F. VII--XII verified.
- (3) (0.01) lakhs concealed tenants brought on record.
- (4) 0.32 lakhs orders of A.L.Ts noted.

2.3.4.32 The scheme will be continued during the year 1989-90 with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to cover 700 villages.

Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by Tribals

2.3.4.33 The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under Tribal Area Sub-Plan since the year 1976-77 to detect alienation of land to them. This is a detection scheme. Under the land revenue code, a new section 73-AA to 73 AD has been introduced from 1st February, 1981.

2.3.4.34 Upto 31st March, 1988 such alienation is detected in 22376 cases covering an area of 26524 hectares of land out of which 19965 cases covering an area of 23465 hectares of land are disposed off. In 18583 cases possession is restored to tribals in 22035 hectares of Lands. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with the proposed outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs to dispose off 1500 cases.

Grant of subsidy in interest payable by Tribal Tenants for acquiring occupancy Rights (T A SP)

2.3.4.35 In the B.T. & A.L. Act 1948, the occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of land. In order to finance the purchase price to economically backward tribal tenants the Gujarat state Co-operative land Development Bank Advance Loan to such tenant purchasers. As the rate of interest on loan charged by the Bank is higher than the rate of interest charged by the Government on tagavi (a loan) a scheme to subsidise the difference of rate in interest is therefore introduced as a plan scheme since 1976-77.

2.3.4.36 During the year 1987-88 subsidy of Rs. 2000/- is given to 21 tribal Tenants. While up to March 1988, subsidy of Rs. 21-19 lakhs is given to 3320 tribal tenants.

2.3.4.37 As this is a financial scheme, no target has been fixed for the subsequent years. The scheme is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 20000/- during 1989-90.

Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972.

2.3.4.38 The new allottees of the surplus lands get financial assistance for land Development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of 1000/-per hector which is increased to Rs. 2500/-- from the year 1984--85 is to be treated as subsidy. The share of Central Government will be 50% in the scheme. The benefit of the above scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme and also generally the allottees of the surplus land belong to weaker section of the society and they need financial assistance for the above purposes.

2.3.4.39 By the end of March 1988, under the Revised ceiling Act. Possession of 42085 hectares of land is taken, out of which 25597 hectares of land is disposed off permanently. The remaining 16488 hectares of land could not be disposed of due to reservation of surplus land for Narmada Irrigation Project affected persons in twelve districts namely Baroda, Bharuch, Surat, Panchmahals Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Banaskantha, Kachchh, Kheda and due to litigation.

2.3.4.40 Thus about 39117 hectares of surplus land which would become available (1) from the pending cases for disposal (2) vid lands under stay if stay is vacated and (3) cases under litigation, will be required to be distributed to SC/ST and other beneficiaries according to the provisions of the Act as such they will be eligible for financial assistance.

2.3.4.41 Upto March 1988, financial assistance of Rs. 248--62 lakhs is given to SC/ST and others 14288 beneficiaries.

2.3.4.42 The Government has issued orders for Restriction of permanent disposal of surplus land in (1) Vadodara (2) Bharuch (3) Surat (4) Panchmahal (5) Surendranagar (6) Bhavnagar (7) Rajkot (8) Ahmedabad (9) Mehsana (10) Banaskantha (11) Kachchh and (12) Kheda Districts, and financial assistance can not be given to the beneficiaries and as such during the year 1989-90 the scheme is proposed to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Financial Assistance to the assignees of surplus lands under the Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972 (SCP)

2.3.4.43 The new allottees of the surplus land get financial assistance for land development and to purchase agricultural inputs. The amount of Rs. 2500/-- is given per hector which is treated as subsidy and the share of Central Government will be 50% in the scheme. Generally, the allottees of the surplus land belong to weaker sections of the society and they need financial assistance for the above purposes.

2.3.4.44 Un Upto March 1988, the financial assistance of Rs. 143--84 lakhs is given to 8093 S. C. beneficiaries. During 1988--89 the budget provision of Rs. 1-25 lakh respectively is made for providing financial assistance to S. C. beneficiaries.

2.3.4.45 The Revised ceiling Act came into force with effect from 1st April, 1976 and under this act upto march 1988, 25597 hectares of land is distributed. Due to restriction on permanent disposal of surplus land in (1) Vadodara (2) Bharuch (3) Surat (4) Panchmahal (5) Surendranagar (6) Bhavnagar (7) Rajkot (8) Ahmedabad (9) Mehsana (10) Banaskantha (11) Kachchh and (12) Kheda districts the financial assistance can not be given to the beneficiaries. During 1989--90 the scheme is proposed to be continued with an outlay Rs. 2.50 lakhs

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the B. T. & A. L. Act 1948

2.3.4.46 Under the B.T. & A. L. Act, confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural lands Tribunal.

2.3.4.47 The tenant cultivators from the weaker section of the society are not in position to make payment of the purchase price and in order to protect the rights of such tenants on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, this scheme has been introduced since Fifth Five Year plan for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators.

2.3.4.48 This is a financial scheme under the plan upto 31st March, 1988 an amount of Rs. 146--58 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loans to 14115 tenant cultivators. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989--90 for advancing targavi to tenant cultivators under Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Act, 1948.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A. L. Act 1948 (SCP)

2.3.4.49 Under the B.T. & A. L. Act 1948, the confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Land Tribunal. The tenant cultivators belonging to scheduled caste are not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and in order to protect the rights of such tenants on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase price this scheme has been introduced since Fifth Five Year Plan for advancing loan to tenant cultivators.

2.3.4.50 This is a financial scheme under the plan scheme. During 1980-81 to 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 24-36 lakh is spent by way of advancing loans to 1099-S. C. Tenant cultivators.

2.3.4.51 An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for advancing loan to S. C. tenant cultivators.

Subsidy of financial assistance to Tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A. L. Act, 1948 (TASP)

2.3.4.52 The deemed purchasers under the B.T. & A.L. Act 1948 have to pay the purchase price determined by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal under the Act by annual instalments. The interest of 4 1/2% is added to the purchase price and the annual instalment are fixed accordingly. A general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7 1/2% interest in an operation to pay the arrear, of instalments.

2.3.4.53 A new scheme for financial assistance to the scheduled Tribe tenant Purchasers as a part of the Tribal area sub-plan is sanctioned by Government and brought into force from 1st April 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are confirmed under B.T. & A. L. Act 1948. This will help in raising economic status of the weaker section of the society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those S T. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto March 1988, financial assistance of Rs. 18.42 lakhs is given to 1830 S. T. tenant purchasers. An outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for advancing financial assistance to tribal tenant cultivators.

Subsidy of financial assistance to schedule caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act 1948 (SCP)

2.3.4.54 The deemed purchasers under the B.T. & A. L. Act, 1948 have to pay the purchase price determined by the Agricultural lands Tribunal under the Act by annual instalments. The interest of 4 1/2% is added to the purchase price and the annual instalments are fixed accordingly. A general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7 1/2% interest is in operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.3.4.55 A new scheme for financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchasers as a part of the special component plan is sanctioned by Government and brought into force from 1st April 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are confirmed under B. T. & A. L. Act 1948. This will help in raising economic status of this weaker section of the society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those S. C. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto March 1988 financial assistance of 5-45 lakhs was given to 973 SC tenants. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs for the grant of subsidy to SC tenant purchasers.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
LAND REFORMS
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No and Name of the Scheme on the Seventh Five year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-1980 outlay	Expenditure.		1988-90		1989-90	
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	of which capital content	Outlay for dist. level scheme out of total outlay proposed in col. No. 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	LND--1 2305100 Consolidation of Holdings.	160.00	83.48	50.00	50.00	46.00	..	46.00
2(A)	LND--2 2305200 Resurvey/Revision Survey of the villages in the State.	107.40	50.93	65.20	65.20	70.00	—	70.00
2(B)	LND--2 2305300 Resurvey/Revision survey of the Tribal Area Villages of the State (TAPS)	125.95	53.19	42.20	42.20	48.00	..	48.00 (TASP)
3(A)	LND--7 2305400 Intro. of village site survey.	10.00	4.20	4.80	4.80	5.00	..	5.00
3(B)	LND--3 2305500 Intro. of Vss in the village having population more than 5000 in habitants.	153.65	83.82	69.20	69.20	94.00	..	94.00
3(C)	LND--3 2305600 Intro of VSS in the villages within the pheriphary of Kms. in the CTS under ULC Act, 1976.	18.00	4.60	4.60	4.60	5.00	..	5.00
4.	LND--4 2305700 Scheme for Reclassification of the villages of Jamnagar	10.00	10.22	5.45	5.45	10.00	—	10.00
5.	LND--5 2305800 Gujarat Survey Training Institute.	—	—	—	—	..	..	..
6.	LND--6 2305900 Specific measures for land Reforms (Record of Rights)	90.00	25.45	34.30	34.30	37.25	..	37.25
7.	LND--7 2306000 Specific measurss for land Reforms(Record of Rights) (TASP)	15.00	15.23	8.90	8.90	10.00	—	10.00(TASP)
8.	LND--8 2306100 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by Tribals-TASP.	40.00	7.70	9.55	9.55	12.00	—	12.00(TASP)
9.	LND--9 2306272 Grant of subsidy in interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupaney Rights (TAS)	0.10	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.20	..	0.20(TASP)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	LND--10 2300100							
	Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land ceiling Act, 1972.	150.0	6.61	2.00	2.00	2.50(General) 2.50(SCP)	—	2.50(General) 2.50(S.C.P.)
11.	LND--11 2306371							
	Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T.&A.L. Act, 1948.	7.50	0.86	1.25	1.25	0.25(General) 0.25(S.C.P)	..	0.25(General) 0.25(S.C.P.)
12.	LND--12 2306472							
	Subsidy of Financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T.& A.L. Act 1948.	14.90	2.98	2.00	2.00	1.80(TASP)	..	1.80(TASP)
13.	LND--13 2306672							
	Subsidy of Financial assistance to SC tenants payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T.& A.L. Act, 1948.	7.50	1.49	0.50	0.50	0.25(S.C.P.)	..	0.25(S.C.P)
	Total :	910.00	350.84	800.00	800.00	345.00	..	345.00

2.4 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.4.1 Introduction.

2.4.1.1 The Community Development Programme which ushered in new aera of people's participation in rural Development grew into the Panchayati Raj system aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner through the elected representatives at all levels of Panchayats. The three tier set-up of Panchayati Raj system came into existence on 1st April, 1963, The Panchayati set up has since grown into cast organization entrusted with the responsobility of implementing major share of State development programmes. Resources and manpower have been tra sferred to the Panchayat in sectors like Community Development, Rural Development programmes, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health etc. The Panchayat agencies provide the backup support needed for implementation of entipoverty programmes. During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) involvement of the Panchayats in the anti-poverty programme is proposed to be made more and more effective and positive.

2.4.2 Programmes proposed for 1989-90

2.4.2.1. An Outlay of Rs. 202 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. The programme wise details are as under:

Training Education and Research

2.4.2.2 State InSTITUTE of Rural Develop,ent Junagadh, has been engaged in imparting training to Panchayat Raj employees. Padadhikaris are also provided the training under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Rarishad Gndhinagar. P. R. T. C. S. at Bardoli, Gandhinagar, Sadra Samoda, Lunawada, Sanosara and Junagadh are also engged in providing basic training to Talati cum Mantris. However, large number of functionaries were left uncovered and hence it was decided to start two regional training centres during 1985-90. Accordingly, one regional training centre was opened at S.I.R.D. Junagadh in 1985-86 and second Regional Training centres was opened at Vagoodia (Vadodara) during 1986-87.

2.4.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 to maintain the activities at the two regional training centres created during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and to strengthen in- infrastructure of existing training centres for Panchayat Secretaries (PRT&S). The break up of the outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 is given below:

Item	Outlay proposed for 1989-90 Rs. in lakhs.
(1) To maintain the Two R.T.C including establishment of Vaghodia & Junagadh.	8.00
2) To meet contingency expenditure of P.R.T.C to provide syllabus books furniture, coats, T. V. replacement of cooking utencils etc.	4.00
	12.00

Strengthening of Block Level Agency

2.4.2.4 High Level Committee on Panchayati Raj (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) has recommended to create the posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers on the population basis. Accordingly, 13 posts were created in the fist instance during 1978-79. it is proposed to create similar posts in some of the talukas in the Seventh Plan on population basis. In view of above the present block level Agencies have been envisaged to be strenthened by way of creating 45 posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers during Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 45.80 lakhs.

2.4.2.5 During the first four years of Seventh Plan, 25 posts have been created and filled up against the targets of 45 posts. For 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed to maintain the posts created during first four years of the Seventh Plan and to create remaining 10 new posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers in 1989-90.

Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats

2.4.2.6 Nagar Panchayat areas are those villages having population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. These areas have been often noticed passing through transitional period in the sphere of development structure. They have many urban characteristics pucca houses, better transport facilities, better schooling facilities higher literacy rate etc. and also having greater diversification of occupational structure. The Nagar Panchayat areas are also having higher rate of population growth resulting in increased requirement of basic civic amenities. Financially the Nagar Panchayats are virtually not better placed though they have the advantage of the additional income through Octroi.

2.4.2.7 Thus with a view to provide and strengthen the amenities and also income of the Nagar Panchayats the scheme has been introduced during 1986-87 to provide assistance for various facilities including drinking water facility, road, mandis (markets), public health amenities, electrification, etc.

2.4.2.8 An outlay of Rs. 100.000 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90 for the Community type works in 33 selected Nagar Panchayats and 20 more Nagar Panchayats are proposed to be selected shortly.

Integrated Village Environmental Improvement programme

2.4.2.9 The scheme of Gram Safai Shibir, Improvement of Rural Houses, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram and Environmental Improvement of Harijan Localities were in operation during Sixth Plan, primarily intended for providing basic amenities and reducing the attraction of rural people to ward urban area so as to diminish the magnitude of migration towards urban areas. However, the components of the various schemes were found being overlapped in nature and some of the components of the scheme were being found not adequately attended to. Further the objectives of the scheme being similar in nature the component of the above said various scheme were suitably integrated in the new scheme known as 'Integrated Village Environmental Improvement scheme'

2.4.2.10 The scheme introduced for the first time in 1985-86 envisages to cover community type of activities such as Safai Shibir Activities as well as individual beneficiary oriented activities aimed at removing the backwardness of the identified localities for providing healthy and hygienic environment and primary basic amenities for the targetted groups.

2.3.2.11 Looking to the importance of the scheme and evaluation report of the scheme, it is proposed to take further more community type activities like (1) Hygiene education through safai sibi. (2) Street paving works (3) Drainage works cluster of houses constructed of the landless labourers rural housing scheme during the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 77.50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Community Development and Panchayats

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer outlay Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level Scheme out of total outlay proposed in col. 7)
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Community Development & Panchayats								
1	CDP-1 Planning Cell for District Plan (2200100)	2.20	..	..	..	0.50	..	..
2	CDP-2 Training Education and Research (2200200)	25.00	7.08	8.00	8.00	12.00	..	..
3	CDP-3 Community Development (core-budget) (2200300)	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	CDP-4 Strengthening of Block Level Agency (2200400)	45.80	5.09	8.00	8.00	12.00	..	12.00
5	CDP-5 Strengthening of infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats (2200500)	337.00	87.79	88.00	88.00	100.00	..	100.00
Community Development & Panchayats Total :		485.00	99.09	104.00	104.00	124.50	..	112.00
Rural Development								
6	RDD-7 Integrated village Environment improvement programme (2145100)	44.00	70.54	72.00	72.00	77.50	..	77.50
Total : Community Development & Panchayats & Integrated village Environment programme		529.00	170.50	176.00	176.00	202.00	..	189.50

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1. In Gujarat, agriculture is the back-bone of the State's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 20% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Govt. and private) at present.

3.1.1.2. Gujarat is one of the State in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. Moreover there are physical limitations about the available storage and diversion sites for economic and optimum exploitation of the resources. They are either not available or are inadequate in view of the flat nature of the terrain in the region where principal rivers flow. The ultimate irrigation potential of surface and ground water has been reassessed in April 1984. Likewise potential harnessed upto June, 1983 for Major/Medium Irrigation schemes was also reassessed on the basis of long term data in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board which is an expert body at the National level. In the case of ground water it is likely to have increase in the ultimate potential considering the level of development and updated data on ground water recharge etc.

3.1.1.3. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per latest estimate is assessed as 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarover (Narmada) Project. As regards ground water resources, also they are relatively limited without augmentation by the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. In fact, some of the ground water resources have been depleted specially in Mehsana district (where control on the sources tapping groundwater is called for) and the coastal parts of Saurashtra where the advancing ingress of salinity into the ground water has reduced potentially fertile soils into marginally productive or unproductive soils. The precise assessment of ultimate irrigation potential by ground water in alluvial and rocky tracts depends upon several factors and studies covering the whole of Gujarat are yet to be made. Development of ground water potential through private sector is an important factor. This will govern the pattern of ground water potential creation and utilisation. However, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by ground waters. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential of the state as reassessed (April, 1984) works out to 64.88 lakh hectares. The details and the Status of development at the end of March, 1988 are given in the table below :—

(Lakh Hec.)

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential	Harnessed potential (June, 1988)	Maximum utilisation
1	2	3	4
(A) Surface Water			
1. Major and Medium schemes based on surface waters (without Narmada)	18.00	11.55	7.97
2. Narmada Project (including conjunctive use)	17.92	..	..
3. Minor Irrigation schemes	3.48	1.82	1.01
Total : (A) =	39.40	13.37	8.98
(B) Based on ground waters	25.48	18.80	15.74
Total : (A) + (B) =	64.88	32.17	24.72

3.1.1.4. It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 49.60% while the surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 34%. The total cultivable area in the State is 124.45 lakh hectares and with the present potential created and irrigation (utilisation) achieved, these percentages are 26% and 20 % respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one third.

3.1.2. Review of progress

3.1.2.1. The total irrigation potential created through the multipurpose, major and medium irrigation projects at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Five Year Plan and the subsequent two Annual plans, the main emphasis was on completing ongoing schemes so as to reach early benefits from them. In the later part of the plan emphasis was also placed on starting new schemes. For maintaining the pace of irrigation development and on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to prevent ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra.

3.1.2.2. The following table indicates the physical achievement by way of creating irrigation potential and level of utilisation by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan.

(In lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Plan period	Irrigation potential created (cumulative)	Maximum utilisation achieved
1	2	3	4
1.	At the end of the Sixth Plan (1980-85)	10.61	6.63
2.	At the end of 1985-86	10.92	6.78
3.	At the end of 1986-87	11.23	7.56
4.	At the end of 1987-88	11.55	7.97
5.	At the end of 1988-89 (targets)	11.95	8.17

3.1.3. Proposals for the Annual Plan 1989-90

3.1.3.1. There are 79 Nos. of ongoing major and medium projects excluding Sardar Sarovar Project have been included in the Water Development Sector 11 schemes during the year 1986-87, 15 schemes during the year 1987-88 have been completed whereas 10 more schemes will be completed during the year 1988-89. Considering the likely expenditure at the end of March, 1989, the range of financial progress in case of remaining 43 Nos. of projects will be as below.

More than 90% progress	11 Nos.
80% to 90% ,,	14 Nos.
70% to 80% ,,	4 Nos.
60% to 70% ,,	4 Nos.
50% to 60% ,,	2 Nos.
40% to 50% ,,	1 Nos.
Below 40% ,,	7 Nos.
Total..	43 Nos.

For the completed schemes 11+15+10=36, some provision has been made during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for extending Government channels upto 5-8 Ha. block.

3.1.3.2 An outlay of Rs. 36770 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for the Water Development Sector. The broad break-up is as under. :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Proposed outlay for 1989-90
I	World Bank Aided Projects	
	(A) Major composite (7)	5010
	(B) Medium Line of Credit (29)	7800
II.	ongoing Major Projects (2)	700
III.	ongoing Medium projects (48)	2760
IV.	New Scheme (17)	NIL
V.	Other programmes.	2200
	Total I to V :	18470
VI.	Sardar Sarovar Project	18000
	Total :	36470
VII.	Flood Control	300
	Grand Total :	36770

3.1.3.3 Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand and keeping in view the overall targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan the targets of creating 60,000 hectares of an additional irrigation potential and 40,000 hectares of utilisation have been fixed for the year 1989-90. With this targets the level of achievements of potential and utilisation will be as under:-

(in lakh Ha.)

Sr. No.	Item	Level of achievement at the end of					
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89 (likely)	1989-90 (target)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Potential	10.61	10.92 (0.31)	11.23 (0.31)	11.55 (0.32)	11.95 (0.40)	12.55 (0.60)
2.	Utilisation	6.63	6.78 (0.15)	7.56 (0.78)	7.97 (0.41)	8.17 (0.20)	8.57 (0.40)

(Figures in bracket are net addition during the year).

Details of the proposals for 1989-90

3.1.3.4 The overall proposals for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is divided into different groups as under.

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.3.5. This is a multi state multi-purpose prestigious project being implemented by the State, will provide irrigation facilities to about 18 lakh hectares of lands spread over 12 Districts, 62 talukas and 3840 villages of the state. About 75% area of the command is drought prone area. Moreover this project will provide about 10 lakh acre feet of water for the drinking municipal and industrial uses to cater the drinking problems of about 131 urban centres and 4720 villages. The state will also receive 16% share of the electricity produced by its two power houses with an installed capacity of 1450 MW. The cost estimates of the project are recently up dated to Rs. 6406 crores, at 1986—87 price level for the consideration of the investment approval by the planning commission. Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission has agreed to these up-dated estimates on 17th August, 1988. The States share would be of Rs. 4655.52 crores under Water Development Sector and of Rs. 248.30 crores under power Sector. Investment clearance from the planning Commission is expected soon.

3.1.3.6. As per presently accepted implementation programme after the receipt of the clearance from environment and forest angles from the Government of India, in June/September, 1987, its main components like, main dam, hydropower works and canal system including main canal are planned to be completed in 17 years and command area development, Drainage and conjunctive use work infurther five year, considering 1987—88 as base year. However, irrigation facilities to intial about 5 lakh hectares of lands will be possible by 7 years when the main dam will reach a FRL 300 ft. so as to divert the Narmada Waters into the canal system.

Aids from Foreign Agencies

3.1.3.7. The project is to receive a loan/credit of 300 million equivalent from the IBRD/IDA for its Dam and power components for a period of 110 months and a credit of US 150 million equivalent from the IDA for the canal system for 36 months both the agreements are signed on 10th May, 1985 and are effective since 6th January, 1986.

3.1.3.8. Moreover, overseas Economics Co-operation Fund of Japan is to provide a loan of 2850 million Japanese yen for the procurement of Turbo-generating sets of the river bed power house of the project. The agreement is signed on 25th November, 1985 and has become effective since 13th January, 1986.

Seventh Five Year Plan provisions and Anticipated outlays/expenditure.

The outlays proposed and now anticipated on mid term appraisal, and details of expenditure expected during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) are shown in the tabular form below.—

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Outlay approved for Seventh Five Year Plan	Outlay envisaged now as per mid-term appraisal of Seventh Five Year Plan.	Expdr. expected at the end of 4th year of Seventh Five Year Plan.	Outlay proposed for 1989—90	Total expenditure now during the Seventh Five Year plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Water Development	1063.50	486.00	284.33	180.00	464.33
State Power	146.50	43.00	28.81	13.29	42.10
Share of Beneficiary States	831.90	271.00	163.65	83.91	247.56
Total :	2041.90	800.00	476.79	277.20	753.99

At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan no achievements are expected as the irrigation will commence at the end of the eight Five Year Plan when the main dam will reach FRL 300 ft. So as to divert the Narmada water to the canal system.

3.1.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 18000 lakhs is proposed for this project for the Annual Plan 1989-90 towards the share of Gujarat under water Development sector. The gross outlay for this project including share of other beneficiary states (i.e. Rs. 8391 lakhs) and power Sector of the State (i.e. Rs. 1329 lakhs) will be Rs. 27720 lakhs during the year 1989-90.

World Bank Aided Projects

3.1.3.10. Assistance from World Bank under two different groups (1) Major Composite Projects and (2) Medium Irrigation Projects is available at present.

Major Composite Projects

3.1.3.11. Damanganag (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD components including modernisation), Karjan, Training Institution and Sausthatra Coastal prevention of Salinity Ingress projects have been accepted for assistance by the World Bank under this group. Considering the importance and requirements of fund for reconstruction of Machhu-II project and strengthening of Machhu-I dam negotiations were made with the World Bank for inclusion of this project in this group. Accordingly world Bank has given its clearance and accepted Machhu-II and I under this group for assistance. The total latest estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 53248 lakhs. The agreement was signed in May, 1980 for the credit of 175 million U.S. Dollars for these projects. The credit period was over on 30-4-1988. An expenditure of Rs. 40847 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 4650 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. This is exclusive of Rs. 2271 lakhs as U. T. share. An outlay Rs. 5010 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for the projects in this group. A request for extension upto 31-12-1989 was made for World Bank through Govt. of India but however the World Bank has extended the credit closing date upto 30-4-1989. A formal request to DEA, Government of India was again made for extending the credit period upto 30-4-1990. However it was informed that the further extension is contingent upon the achievements on the Action Plan April 1989.

3.1.3.12 The total outlay of Rs. 5010 lakhs for this group includes specific expenditure for the following items.

- (i) Field channels
- (ii) Command Area Roads
- (iii) Radio Telephone
- (iv) Research activities
- (v) River and rain gauge station.

Medium Line of Credit :

3.1.3.13 This group includes in all 29 schemes, 6 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. Remaining 23 schemes are continuing schemes. The latest estimated cost of these 29 project works out to Rs. 95725 lakhs. These projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskanth, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.1.3.14. An agreement for credit assistance of 85 million dollars was signed with the World Bank in July, 1978 and for 30 million dollars with USAID in August, 1978, for the medium irrigation projects. The extended agreement period has also been over by June, 1984. The ultimate aim of the World Bank for releasing the Credit assistance was to introduce a Stable Water Management System based on the principle of equity and scheduled allocation of water as per the size of the holding of the farmer. The construction of only dam works were almost completed on most of the schemes by June, 1984 but network systems were lagging behind the schedule, which in turn, defeated the above purpose of the world Bank.

3.1.3.15 In view of the above, the acceptance of the further credit had become obligatory. Accordingly the new credit (No. 1496 IN) as a whole, was further introduced and a new agreement for the credit assistance of \$ 172 M was signed in July, 1984 and has become effective upto the end of The year 1989, for all the 29 medium Irrigation schemes included in the old Credit. Negotiation to extend the credit period have been initiated. However it was informed by the W. B. that the consideration for extension is premanance and an application may be made at appropriate time. The recent August, 1988 W. B. Mission has also estimated to have three years extension necessary request for the extension for 3 years will now be made. An expenditure of Rs. 64709 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 7500 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. Machhan-Nallah project was completed during 1986-87 Kelia Project was completed during 1987-88, where as during the year 1988-89 it is planned to complete Ver-II, Bhadar (PMS) Hadeb and Uben projects. It is also planned to complete Sukhbhadar, Machhundri, Kalubhar, Aji-II, Demi-II, Deo, Mazam and Jhuj projects during 1989-90. Thus 14 (fourteen) schemes for this group will be completed by the end of March, 1990.

3.1.3.16 An outlay for construction of filed channels, Radio Telephone, River and Rain Gaugeing station and Research activities have been also proposed, in the above projects on the similar consideration as discussed in the schemes in Major composite Group more over provision for research training, water management Unit, PPM Cell, Quality control etc. have also been proposed.

3.1.3.17. Thus an outlay of Rs. 7800 lakhs have been proposed for the year 1989-90 for the projects in this group.

Ongoing Medium Irrigation Schemes

(Non-world Bank Aided)

3.1.3.18 There are 48 schemes in this Group. The total estimated cost of these schemes is about Rs. 24757 lakhs, the total likely Expenditure upto the end of March, 1989 will be about Rs. 16367 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 1815 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89.

3.1.3.19 In all there were 49 Nos. of on going schemes included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 under this group. Machhu-II project has been accepted by World Bank for assistance during 1986-87 as such the same is now included under the group of major composite projects with World Bank aid. The work of Shedhi Branch have been transferred to Sardar Sarovar Project where as Vrajami project have been accepted by the World Bank for assistance as a part of prevention of salinity Ingress in Saurashtra Region. Works on Shankara Project has been deferred due to lignite.

Completion of ongoing schemes

3.1.3.20 During the year 1986-87 following 10 medium irrigation projects have been completed.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Vaidy | 6. Mitti |
| 2. Nara | 7. Mathal |
| 3. Fathegadh | 8. Barechia |
| 4. Bhukhi | 9. Don |
| 5. Rajawal | 10. Kalaghogha. |

3.1.3.21 During the year 1987-88 following 14 medium irrigation projects have been completed.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Hiran (S) | 8. Lakhigam |
| 2. Pigut | 9. Edalwada |
| 3. Karmal | 10. Sonmati |
| 4. Ishwaria | 11. Bangawadi |
| 5. Hamirpara | 12. Rangmati |
| 6. Malgadh | 13. Daiminsar |
| 7. Lakhanka | 14. Jangadia |

3.1.3.22 Following 6 more schemes are planned to be completed during the year 1988-89.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Haranvav-II | 4. Khambhada |
| 2. Kabutari | 5. Raidy |
| 3. Umaria | 6. Falla (Kankavati) |

3.1.3.23 Thus in all 30 projects will be completed by the end of 1988-89 as per original cost estimates. It has been decided to revise the cost estimates to extend the canals from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. block, construction of Field channels and Warabandhi for which required provision for each of the such scheme is proposed for the year 1989-90. Such works have been started.

3.1.3.24 Out of the remaining 18 schemes following schemes will be completed during the year 1989-90.

1. Goa, Dhroi
2. Sani,
3. Amipur

The total outlay for the Schemes in this Group will be Rs. 2760 lakhs for the year 1989-90.

Drainage :

3.1.3.25. With the rapid progress of irrigation agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils the problems of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are costing Rs. 2033 lakhs and Rs. 1946 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2125 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 4630 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 25 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs is proposed.

Modernisation of existing irrigation channels

3.1.3.26. In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of this State, modernisation of the earlier plan project specially canal system has been given a high priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. This programme is therefore, included under the world Bank Programme under Medium Line of Credit and also under Major composite project. The details of the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, likely expenditure upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of an outlay provided for the year 1988-89 and an outlay proposed for the year 1989-90 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the programme	Outlay in Seventh plan	Likely expenditure upto the end of 1988-89	Outlay proposed for the year 1989-90
World Bank Programme				
1.	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project	900	5163	400
2.	Projects under Medium Line of Credit (6 projects)	3900	8870	1210
Total		4800	14033	1610

3.1.3.27. Over and above the schemes mentioned above under the World Bank aided programme the modernisation programme of other schemes is also taken up. The cost of these works are estimated at Rs. 3065 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 485 lakhs has been provided for this programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure Rs. 1200 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto end of March, 1989, inclusive of Rs. 80 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay of Rs. 1670 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Water Development Services

3.1.3.28. This provides for survey and investigation of irrigation projects and also for the research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara. The tempo on the irrigation activities can be maintained only if schemes are properly investigated and processed upto construction stage are kept ready well in advance. Unfortunately this aspect has not been given due importance in the earlier plans, perhaps because of the availability of good storage sites affording construction of economical schemes, smaller size of the outlay earmarked for the water development sector etc. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the schemes will have to be searched out. Suitable design solution for overcoming the complicated site problems if any, will have to be evolved. This is time consuming process and will be possible only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. At present two investigation circles, entrusted with the work of investigation.

3.1.3.29. The Government of India has directed that adequate provision should be made for Research Schemes in the Five Year Plan. The Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara is doing a pioneering work in the field of Engineering. A number of research projects are also undertaken by this Institute for which the State Government has to participate with the Government of India. The various hydraulic model studies pertaining to Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project are being carried out by this Institute. Looking to the type and size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 5580 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 550 lakhs provided during the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 650 lakhs is proposed.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion

3.1.3.30. The National commission of Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control schemes. These recommendations are kept in view in framing the revised Master Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3754 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 200 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for this programme for the year 1989-90. This is inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs for Gomtighat at Dwarka.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.1.3.31. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Sauarashtra Combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimension. Currently an area of as much as 10.65 lakhs hectares is affected with a population of about 3.29 lakhs. The number of wells affected comes to 43000. Under the World Bank Programme an expenditure of Rs. 5641 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 800 lakhs provided during the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 an outlay Rs. 1100 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs is proposed for the works not covered under the World Bank Programme for the year 1989-90.

Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak

3.1.3.32. With a view to have better management of irrigation it is necessary that a few number of farmers are covered under one outlets. It is also necessary to have shorter field channels from last Government outlat to the farmers field. So that such field channels are managed properly by the farmers. To achieve this, it is necessary to extend the existing point of supply to the fields so as to reduce the present area of 40 Ha. chak to manageable area of 8 Ha. chak. The planning Commission has also directed in October, 1979 that irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost.

3.1.3.33. By the end of June 1989 irrigation potential of 11.95 lakhs hectares will be created. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs have been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan for this activity. Rs. 100 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this programme.

Extension and Improvements :

3.1.3.34. For extension and improvements works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs. 1266 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1989 inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs provided for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Steps for increasing utilisation :

3.1.3.35. The Department has reviewed the actual area available for irrigation on the major and medium irrigation projects completed so far. It has been found that in the area of 11.55 lakhs hectares in which the irrigation potential have been created by June 1988. However actual irrigation is to the extent 7.76 lakhs hectares only. With a view to close the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation the Department has taken the following steps/programmes.

(a) On farm development works are proposed to be carried out in the entire command area of the irrigation projects completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and 50% of the area to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Optimum targets are fixed at the level of Chief Engineer and their achievement are monitored from time to time.

(c) The rotational water distribution system is introduced in about one lakh hectares so far and the programme is continuing.

(d) The formation of Water Cooperative Societies under the command areas is encouraged.

(e) So far four Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the state. It is under consideration to create fifth Area Development Authority for all the minor irrigation schemes of the State.

(f) Intensive training programme in water management for in service. Engineers and Officers of Agriculture Department is undertaken through Water and Land Management Institute.

3.1.4. An outline of important projects :

SARDAR SAROVAR PROJECTS.

Unit-I Main Dam and App. works

3.1.4.1. The concreting of Main gravity dam amounting to Rs. 320 crores which is started during April, 1987 is under progress. Procurement of main dam instruments and Seismic instruments is on hand. The work of fabrication of penstock gates and stoplogs for the river bed power house, amounting to Rs. 3.16 crores will be started shortly, while procedures for fixing the agency of the supply of radial gates and stoplogs amounting to Rs. 30 crores are taken on hand. The works of Vadgam Saddle Dam costing to Rs. 11.23 crores is likely to be started by the end of the year. At the end of year, rehabilitation of 10 villages in Gujarat and 6 villages in Maharashtra is expected to be completed.

Unit-II Main Canal

3.1.4.2. Remaining earthwork lining (km. 0 to 9) and structures between main canal km 0 to 21 are under progress. Also the works of Head Regulator of the Main canal is under progress. Three works of earthwork, lining and structures between main canal km 21 to 50 km to 5 to 58 and km 58 to 82 which are taken up in April/May 1987 are under progress. Lining works in portion from km 9 to 21 will be taken up on hand by the end of the year. Also the works of Heran Canal System costing to Rs. 15.50 crores and four major structures of Dev Karo, Meshri and Kun rivers costing to Rs. 43.25 crores will be awarded by the end of the year. Agency for the earthwork, lining and structures between main canal km 82 to 108 is expected to be fixed by the end of the year.

Construction of rockfill dykes and link channels will be completed during the year. Procedures for the inviting tenders for irrigation bye-pass tunnel are initiated.

Beyond river Mahi, detailed survey and investigation works are on hand.

Unit-III : Hydro power works

Civil Works

3.1.4.3. Fabrication works of penstocks for both the power houses are under progress. Civil works of the river bed power house amounting to Rs. 40.42 crores, which has started in July 1987 is under progress. Agency for the civil works of Canal head Power House amounting to Rs. 11.96 crores is likely to be fixed by the end of the year. Also the works of supply and installation of various gates for both the power houses will be awarded by the end of the year.

Electro mechanical works

3.1.4.4. Manufacture of reversible Turbine and Generating sets for the river bed power house are under progress with the Japanese firm to whom order is placed in August 1987, while the manufacture of the Turbine and Generating sets for canal head powerhouse is entrusted to the BHEL.

Group-IV : Branches and Distribution System

(Water Development only).

3.1.4.5. Construction of Miyagam branch in km. 0 to 19 and Jambusar branch are in progress while the construction of Vadodara branch in initial reach of km 0 to 21 has already been started this year. The contract for the work of Kundhela branch for the Untiya branches, Ranoli branch, Mandwa branch and Vadia branch of Phase-I area and that for Shedhi branch including its distribution system of Phase-II area are likely to be awarded by the end of the year.

Survey and investigation works of other branches and distribution system, preparation of PS and EST design of structures etc. are in progress. Feasibility of distribution network planning through private consulting firms have been undertaken so that the works on distributories, minors, subminors and blocks can be on hand immediately.

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3.1.4.6. The activities, which will be in progress or taken on hand during the year 1989-90 for each components of the project are described as under :—

Unit-I Main Dam and App. works

3.1.4.7 The concreting of main gravity dam (Rs. 320 crores), procurement of main dam and seismic instruments, fabrication of penstock gates and stop logs for the river bed power house (Rs. 3.16 crores) and works of Vadgam Saddle dam (Rs. 11.23 crores) will be in progress. The work of supply of radial gates and stop logs amounting to Rs. 30 crores is likely to awarded during the first quarter of the Year. Rehabilitation of all 19 villages of Gujarat and 11 villages of Maharashtra is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Unit-II : Main Canal

3.1.4.8 Works of lining and structures in km 0 to 21 will be in progress. Moreover the works of earthwork, lining and structures between main canal km 21 to 50, between km 50 to 58 between km. 58 to 82 and between km 82 to 108 will be in progress. The works of earthwork, lining and structures between main canal km 108 to 143 i.e. upto river Mahi will be awarded in the first quarter of the year, major between structures like Head Regulator, Heran canal system and four structures on Dev. Karod, Mashri and Kun river will be in progress. Contracts for other major structures like Orsang Aqueduct (Rs. 25.25 crores) and Mahi Aqueduct (Rs. 23.00) crores will be awarded. Agencies for the works of supply and erection of various gates required for the structures along main canal km 0 to 143 is likely be awarded. The works of irrigation bye-pass tunnel will also be taken on hand.

3.1.4.9. Beyond river Mahi, detailed survey and investigation, preparation of plans and estimates and designs of structures will be on hand.

Unit-III : Hydropower works

3.1.4.10 The works of fabrication of penstocks for both the power houses, civil works of river bed power house and that of canal head power house will be in progress. The works of supply and installation of various gates for both the power houses will be in progress. The Garudeshwar weir will also be taken up on hand. Also the switchyard excavation for the river bed power house will be started

Electro Mechanical works

3.1.4.11 Manufacture of turbine and generating sets for both the power houses will be in progress with the concerned companies. Supply of steel for the transmission lines will be initiated. Procurement of E.O.T. cranes for both the power house will be on hand.

Group IV : Branches and Distribution System

3.1.4.12 Construction of Miyagam branch in km 0 to 19, Jambusar branch Vadodara branch in km 0 to 21, Kundhela branch, Por and Untiya branches, Ranoli branch, Mandwa branch and Vadia branch, all of Phase-I area and that of Shedhi branch including its distribution system in Phase-II area will be in progress. Among these branches, construction of Miyagam branch in km 0 to 19 is likely to be completed by the end of next year. Moreover, construction of Vadodara branch in km 21 to 102, Lunwara branch, Dora branch, Miyagam branch in km 19 to 72 and Amleshwar and Sinor branches will also be started. Works of network planning through the private consulting firms will be finalised and works of distributories, minor, sub-minors, blocks etc. will be ready for the execution. Survey and investigation works for other branches and distribution system, preparation of plans and estimates design of structures etc. will be in progress.

Karjan :

3.1.4.13 This is a world Bank aided project under the major composite group located on the river Karjan near village Jitgadh of Nandod Taluka of Bharuch District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 17868 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 77600 Hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from world Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. An important strategy on the project would be to push through the canal in progress.

3.1.4.14 Work on masonry and concrete dam is completed fully. Right Bank canal and distribution system is 100% complete whereas works of Left Bank canal and distribution system is in progress where 70% works will be completed by the end of 1988-89. During the year 1989-90, the remaining works on the left bank main canal and distribution system will be completed. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 1400 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Damanganga :

3.1.4.15 This is a multi-purpose inter-state project envisaging irrigation industrial water supply and hydro power generation. The project which is in the major composite group under world Bank Aid is located on the river Damanganga near village Madhuban of Dharampur Taluka of Valsad District. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 16051 lakhs. An irrigation potential of this project is about 56600 hectares. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagarhaveli and Daman.

3.1.4.16 Upto March 1988, the earthen dam was practically completed. The work of distribution system is completed in an area of about 30,000 hectares. During the year 1988-89 it is planned to complete remaining work of right bank main canal and left bank main canal.

3.1.4.17 During the year 1989-90, the remaining work of left bank main canal will be completed. The command area roads will also be completed. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 1050 lakhs is proposed for this project as State share. The U. T. share will be Rs. 235 lakhs.

Jhuj :

3.1.4.18 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Kaveri near village Jhuj of Vansda Taluka of Valsad District. The project is in the tribal area. The latest estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 3109 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 15,000 hectares. Upto March 1988, the earth dam and the masonry spillway are completed 70% of the main canal is completed and the distribution system is also completed nearly 50%.

3.1.4.19 During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to complete the canal system and the distribution system. It is also proposed to construct fieldchannels in an area of about 25% of the command area. An outlay of Rs. 365 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

Und-Jivapur :

3.1.4.20 This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit located on the river Und near village Khokheri of Paddhan Taluka of Rajkot District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 5034 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is 8000 hectares.

3.1.4.21 Upto March 1988 dam work is completed whereas 95% of main canal and 16% of distribution system have been completed. Other sub-heads are practically completed. During the year 1988-89, it is planned to complete main canal, distribution system and progress on other sub-head works shall be 85% 40% and 80% respectively.

3.1.4.22 During the year 1989-90, the remaining works of main canal, distribution system and sub-head works which are in progress will be completed. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

Machhu-II :

3.1.4.23 This is not a new project but reconstruction of project Machhu-II. The head works of project was completed in all respects in the year 1971. In the year 1979, due to heavy rains and floods in the river Machhu washed away the earthen dam partly causing considerable damage to the crop, land, people and property.

3.1.4.24 After enquiry in the disaster, it was decided to re-construct the dam again with an estimated cost of Rs. 3792 lakhs. Considering the importance and huge requirement of funds, it was decided to pose this project for inclusion in the group of major composite project under world Bank aid in place of Hiran (Vadodara) project which has been decided to drop on technical grounds. Accordingly, this project was included in the major composite group in the year 1986-87. Upto March 1988, only 50% of the dam works and nearly 80% of other sub-head works except canals completed. During the year 1988-89, about 95% of the dam works 75% of main canals and sub-head works fully and only 20% of distribution system will be completed.

3.1.4.25 During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to complete entire head works and 70% of the canal system. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 550 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Aji-II

3.1.4.26 This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit located on the river Aji near village Manharpur of Rajkot Taluka of Rajkot district. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1174 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 2380 hectares.

3.1.4.27 Upto March 1988, the dam works are fully completed, whereas 85% works of main canal, 55% in distribution system and about 95% in other sub-head works have been completed. It is planned to complete works of main canal fully & 80% of the distribution system.

3.1.4.28 During the year 1989-90, it is planned to complete all the remaining works of distribution system and other sub-head works. For this project an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed

Sipu -

3.1.4.29 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit and is located on the river Sipu near village Dhanera of Deesa Taluka of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture
H-930-30

Commission has made a special mention of this project in having potentialities of anti-desertification project. The latest estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 9510 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential of about 32,000 hectares. Upto March, 1988, about 65% of the dam works are completed. The main canal work in part length is in progress and about 45% of the canal works have been completed. During the year 1988-89, it is planned to push the dam works. The works on main canal are planned to be completed. Earth dam works of this project is partially entrusted to the departmental organisation with machineries. special type of technical problems and site conditions have been met with on Right Bank portion of earth dam. solution of such a situation in consultation with C.W.C. has been given for the ongoing project works.

3.1.4.30 During the year 1989-90, earthen dam works will be completed. The masonry dam will be raised. The main canal works and other works will be taken up. For this project, an outlay of Rs. 950 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Sukhi :

3.1.4.31 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Sukhi near village Sangoghra of Pavi-Jetpur Taluka of Vadodara District. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 9123 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectare block on an average.

3.1.4.32 Upto March 1988, about 97% of the dam works have been completed, whereas the main canal, distribution system and other sub-head works have been progressed upto 80%- During the year 1988-89, it is planned to complete 99% of the dam works. Main canal, distribution system and progress in other sub-head works will also be advanced. During the year 1989-90, the dam works will be completed fully and remaining other works of main canal, distribution system and other sub-head works will progress towards completion. An outlay of Rs. 530 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

Watrak :

3.1.4.33 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Watrak near village Pahadia of Malpur Taluka of Sabarkantha District. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 5164 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential is about 18,000 hectares,

3.1.4.34 Upto March 1988, about 98% of the dam works of the project are completed, whereas main canals and distribution and other sub head the progress achieved is about 85% During the year 1988-89, it is planned to complete the dam works upto 99% Main canal, distribution system and other works will progress considerably. During the year 1989-90, the dam works are planned to be completed. Remaining works of the main canal and other sub-head works will be completed upto 90% An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

Deo :

3.1.4.35 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Deo near village Kuberpura of Halol Taluka of Panchmahals District. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 4340 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 10,000 hectares.

3.1.4.36 Upto March, 1988, the dam works are practically completed and water is stored in the reservoir. The main canal works are also 98% completed. The progress achieved is about 70% in the distribution system. During the year 1988-89, it is planned to complete main canal work and branches by 100% Distribution system will be completed to the extent of about 85% During the year 1989-90, it is planned to complete almost all the remaining works of the canal. An outlay of Rs. 280 lakhs has been proposed for this project

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989--90

**Statement showing the schemewise financial progress, spillover & outlay
proposed for the year 1989--90.**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects	Estima- ted cost	Expendi- ture upto 3/85	1985-86 Expdr.	1986-87 Expdr.	1987-88 Expdr.	1988-89 Outlay.	1985-89 Expdr. (5+6+ 7+8)	Total likely expdr. upto 3/89 (4+9)	Spill Over as on 1.4.89 (3--10)	Proposed outlay 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 WORLD BANK AIDED											
(A) Major Composit											
1.	Karjan	17868.00	8559.45	1860.96	1837.01	1272.06	1500.00	6470.03	15029.49	2838.52	1400.00
2.	Damanganga U. T.	16051.00	9045.70	568.15	591.90	718.96	900.00	2779.01	11824.71	1955.54	1050.00
			1710.61	182.82	90.00	137.32	150.00	560.14	+2270.75		+235.00
3.	Mod. of Ukaikakrapar	5687.00	3300.21	533.90	447.16	381.70	500.00	1862.76	5162.97	524.03	400.00
4.	Prevention of Salinity Ingress.	8026.00	2595.86	741.81	836.24	667.50	800.00	3045.55	5641.41	2384.59	1100.00
5.	Training Institute (WALMI)	1944.00	..	90.67	129.35	196.57	290.00	706.59	706.59	1237.41	310.00
6.	Machhu-II	3161.00	512.26	267.43	398.83	634.61	600.00	1900.00	2413.13	747.87	550.00
7.	Machhu-I	511.00	..	..	..	9.00	60.00	69.00	69.00	442.00	200.00
SUB TOTAL (A)		53248.00	24013.48	4062.92	4240.49	3880.40	4650.00	16833.81	40847.29	10129.96	5010.00
U. T.			1710.61	182.82	90.00	137.32	150.00	560.14	2270.75	..	+235.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(B) MEDIUM LINE OF CREDIT											
1.	Panam	6410.00	4629.89	273.57	251.10	198.87	275.00	998.54	5628.43	781.57	250.00
2.	Sukhi	9123.00	5184.01	723.15	650.24	454.22	600.00	2427.61	7611.62	1511.38	530.00
3.	Sipu	9510.00	1930.98	470.19	486.55	782.72	800.00	2539.46	4470.44	5039.56	950.00
4.	Watrak	5164.00	2868.39	375.91	393.64	265.45	315.00	1350.00	4218.39	945.61	400.00
5.	Machhannala (T)	1368.00	962.17	84.20	101.14	45.93	15.00	246.27	1208.44	159.56	75.00
6.	Ver-II (T)	1967.00	1192.65	68.46	126.87	84.17	90.00	369.50	1562.15	404.85	55.00
7.	Kelia (T)	1579.00	924.23	71.51	113.17	139.69	235.00	559.37	1483.60	95.40	95.00
8.	Bhadar (PMS)	3055.00	1899.26	144.18	244.14	218.36	200.00	806.68	2705.94	349.06	240.00
9.	Hadaf	1750.00	1093.98	103.05	134.50	139.91	110.00	487.46	7587.44	168.56	115.00
10.	Uben	1200.00	679.16	55.90	113.16	56.02	170.00	395.08	1074.24	125.76	125.00
11.	Sukhhadar	1850.00	897.90	121.90	148.55	236.36	200.00	706.81	1604.71	245.29	225.00
12.	Machhundri	1817.00	912.27	83.69	67.15	96.24	200.00	447.08	1359.35	457.65	250.00
13.	Kalubhar	1768.00	922.27	127.61	120.28	85.11	200.00	533.00	1455.76	312.24	225.00
14.	Deo	4340.00	2581.87	258.71	344.66	199.28	315.00	1117.65	3699.52	640.48	280.00
15.	Venu--II	2057.00	685.11	59.96	93.81	253.06	300.00	706.83	1391.94	665.06	400.00
16.	Aji--II	1174.00	651.30	84.82	97.75	65.85	150.00	398.42	1049.72	124.28	100.00
17.	Und (Jivapur)	5034.00	1514.64	206.53	226.90	242.39	380.00	1055.82	2570.46	2463.54	500.00
18.	Aji--III	2454.00	1304.13	149.59	156.95	200.31	270.00	776.85	2080.98	373.02	350.00
19.	Mazam	2710.00	1193.84	124.46	388.69	217.77	270.00	1000.92	2194.76	515.24	80.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20. Demi-II			1028.00	500.00	61.82	83.02	57.42	150.00	352.26	852.26	175.74	10000
21. Guhai			4660.00	1307.48	399.04	302.38	445.24	560.00	1706.66	3014.14	1645.86	550.00
22. Zankhari (T)			7870.00	195.65	31.84	2.01	15.55	5.00	54.40	250.05	7619.95	5.0 ⁰
23. Jhuj (T)			3109.00	1529.02	126.29	292.85	292.29	430.00	1141.43	2670.45	438.55	365.00
24. Modernisation of Canals.												
(i) Kharicut			792.00	243.23	114.60	79.65	89.95	40.00	324.20	567.43	224.57	30.00
(ii) Fatewadi			2644.00	1259.15	178.02	143.72	194.32	200.00	716.06	1975.21	668.79	160.00
(iii) Dantiwada			3675.00	1921.73	264.41	229.55	218.10	350.00	1062.06	2983.79	691.21	400.00
(iv) Bhadar (S)			2638.00	765.90	167.70	226.50	148.13	200.00	742.33	1508.23	1129.77	250.00
(v) Shetrunji (P)			3822.00	682.75	102.99	104.57	104.81	250.00	562.37	1245.12	2576.88	250.00
(vi) Machhu-I			1157.00	212.56	91.71	89.95	76.00	120.00	377.66	590.22	566.78	120.00
Subtotal (i to vi)			14728.00	5085.32	919.43	873.94	831.31	1160.00	3784.68	8870.00	5858.00	1210.00
25. Misc items			100.00	100.00	100.00	..	325.00
(Like WMU/QC/PPM/Training etc.												
Sub total 1 to 25			95725.00	40646.01	5125.81	8513.45	5623.52	7500.00	24062.78	64708.79	31016.21	7800.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II Ongoing Major Projects :											
1	Sabarmati	10660.00	7806.16	296.04	252.74	382.62	595.00	1526.40	9332.56	1327.44	695.00
2	Bajaj Sagar	4670.00	3719.82	..	7.69	..	5.00	12.69	3732.51	937.49	5.00
Total 1 + 2		15330.00	11525.98	296.04	260.43	382.62	600.00	1539.09	13065.07	2264.93	700.00
III Ongoing Medium Schemes											
1	Vaidy (T)	200.00	177.06	1.49	2.00	7.27	10.00	20.76	197.82	2.18	1.00
2	Nara	185.00	166.11	2.15	1.21	0.10	10.00	13.46	179.57	5.43	1.00
3	Bhukhi	265.00	183.03	6.38	36.07	16.20	10.00	68.65	251.68	13.32	10.00
4	Rajawal	410.00	378.99	6.56	7.62	4.14	3.00	21.32	400.31	9.69	5.00
5	(a) Mitti (Kachchh)	311.72	272.36	13.06	13.27	3.03	10.00	39.36	311.72	..	..
	(b) Reconstruction of mitti	500.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500.00	150.00
6	Mathal	260.00	173.53	15.24	45.15	1.47	10.00	71.86	245.39	14.61	15.00
7	Barechia	103.00	66.83	4.32	10.37	0.65	10.00	25.34	92.17	10.83	10.00
8	Don	125.00	104.04	3.99	3.35	1.39	5.00	13.73	117.77	7.23	5.00
9	Fatehgadh	145.00	112.05	1.80	15.82	3.00	10.00	30.62	142.67	2.33	1.00
10	Kala Ghogha	155.00	118.93	1.97	18.82	1.59	5.00	27.38	146.31	8.69	5.00
11	Pigut (T)	342.00	261.82	13.63	20.60	11.01	16.00	61.24	323.06	18.94	10.00
12	Hiran (S)	1110.00	600.90	15.51	11.01	12.47	50.00	88.99	689.89	420.11	100.00
13	Lakhigam (T)	260.00	191.71	13.03	18.38	8.00	18.00	57.41	249.12	10.88	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	Hamirpara	250.00	197.18	11.06	8.34	4.66	15.00	39.06	236.24	13.76	10.00
16	Lakhanka	305.00	255.89	9.03	9.20	4.41	15.00	37.64	293.53	11.47	5.00
17	Edalwada (T)	280.00	202.44	13.11	37.04	11.00	4.00	65.15	267.59	12.41	8.00
18	Malgadh	150.00	92.29	24.97	10.31	2.29	15.00	52.57	144.86	5.14	1.00
19	Sonmati	307.00	203.18	6.02	26.62	24.00	15.00	71.64	274.82	32.18	21.00
20	Bangawadi	402.00	195.75	54.39	49.65	14.69	20.00	138.73	334.48	67.52	26.00
21	Rangmati	226.24	141.92	10.32	28.00	11.50	15.00	64.82	206.74	19.50	20.00
22	Dai (Minsar)	725.00	547.63	66.53	19.99	25.05	45.00	156.57	704.20	20.80	18.00
23	Ishwaria	234.50	153.89	19.69	25.75	10.15	5.00	60.59	214.48	20.02	20.00
24	Jangadia	260.00	140.38	15.04	12.42	43.40	10.00	80.86	221.24	38.76	35.00
25	Harnav-II (T)	665.00	335.59	89.66	98.35	34.52	35.00	258.03	593.62	71.38	60.00
26	Kabutari (T)	500.00	276.59	46.62	46.00	24.64	70.00	187.26	463.85	36.15	35.00
27	Umaria (T)	505.00	271.63	32.37	57.02	34.21	79.00	202.60	474.23	30.77	30.00
28	Khambhada	350.00	84.53	54.80	57.00	42.37	70.00	224.17	308.70	41.30	22.00
29	Raidy	614.00	268.28	54.59	69.96	127.50	60.00	312.05	580.33	33.67	10.00
30	Falla (Kankavati)	411.00	186.95	6.60	25.41	16.00	111.00	159.01	345.96	65.04	65.00
31	Goda-Dhroi	488.00	230.70	19.66	7.37	18.01	142.00	187.04	417.74	70.26	70.00
32	Sani	975.00	233.57	81.69	136.98	85.26	50.00	353.93	587.50	387.50	200.00
33	Amipur	700.00	289.39	35.96	30.94	46.68	80.00	193.58	482.97	217.03	90.00
34.	Dholi (T)	550.00	107.64	36.01	60.01	72.91	100.00	268.93	376.57	173.43	150.00
35.	Chopad Vav (T)	625.00	355.75	34.59	64.20	65.61	90.00	254.40	610.15	14.85	5.00
36.	Shedhi Branch	1444.00	860.38	88.30	198.14	—	20.00	301.44	1161.82	282.18	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
37. Lift Irrigation		370.00	154.87	—	—	39.00	10.00	49.00	203.87	166.13	30.00
38. Sankara (T)		202.00	73.55	1.54	0.34	—	—	1.88	75.43	126.57	—
39. Mukteshwar		2000.00	531.94	139.59	98.81	168.75	70.00	477.15	1009.09	990.91	250.00
40. Vrajmi		313.75	168.99	41.91	9.83	—	—	51.74	220.73	93.02	—
41. Kakadiamba (T)		560.00	260.15	28.10	30.00	90.20	137.00	285.30	545.45	14.55	11.00
42. Nyari-II		747.00	357.46	105.74	119.73	59.83	15.00	300.30	657.76	89.24	70.00
43. Und-II		2047.00	—	0.07	8.45	61.82	45.00	115.34	115.34	1931.66	200.00
44. Ozat (Dhrafad)		509.00	—	0.26	2.00	36.79	45.00	84.05	84.05	424.95	150.00
45. Motisar		330.00	—	—	6.36	53.59	45.00	104.95	104.95	225.05	180.00
46. Limbli		430.00	—	—	1.89	39.62	45.00	86.51	86.51	343.49	200.00
47. Vadia		291.00	—	—	0.10	46.88	45.00	91.98	91.98	199.02	100.00
48. Falku		900.00	—	—	10.40	64.44	45.00	119.84	119.84	780.16	265.00
49. Kalindri		341.00	—	—	—	—	50.00	50.00	50.00	291.00	50.00
	Sub-Total—III	24757.21	10260.45	1236.65	1587.89	1466.84	1815.00	6106.38	16366.83	3709.47	2760.00
	Total—(I+II+III)	189060.21	86446.12	10721.42	11902.26	11353.38	14565.00	48484.23	134988.18	51801.47	16270.00

IV. New Schemes

1. Veradi		321.57	1.50	1.19	0.62	—	—	1.81	3.31	318.26	Nil
2. Men (T)		1368.90	50.41	1.22	—	—	—	1.22	51.63	1317.27	Nil
3. Ani (T)		1004.96	15.67	0.30	—	—	—	0.30	15.97	988.99	Nil
4. Goma		952.00	61.00	3.36	—	—	—	0.36	64.36	887.64	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Valan (T)	1002.30	65.01	1.01	0.51	1.51	—	3.03	68.04	934.26	Nil
6.	Loliyana	284.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284.00	Nil
7.	Bakrol	1087.99	5.13	0.21	—	—	—	0.21	5.34	1082.65	Nil
8.	Kaniyad	151.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151.10	Nil
9.	Dared Milana	651.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	651.10	Nil
10.	Sidumber	3062.23	2.44	—	—	—	—	—	2.44	3059.79	Nil
11.	Aji—IV	776.10	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	776.09	Nil
12.	Gunda	335.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335.10	Nil
13.	Machhu—III	456.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456.10	Nil
14.	Ozat—II	1910.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1910.10	Nil
15.	Kali—II (T)	618.10	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.23	617.87	Nil
16.	Uben—II	1087.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1087.10	Nil
17.	Sarangpurgala	451.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451.00	Nil
Total 1 to 17		15519.75	201.17	7.52	1.13	1.51	—	10.16	211.33	15308.42	Nil

V. Other Programme

1	Extension of channel 40 Ha. to 8 Ha.	—	54.11	27.18	39.70	102.21	100.00	269.09	323.20	—	130.00
2.	Water Development Services	—	3649.87	424.35	422.69	533.16	550.00	1930.20	5580.07	—	650.00
3.	Drainage	—	3500.89	221.90	330.47	327.01	250.00	1129.38	4630.27	—	350.00
4	Modernisation of canals (other than World Bank)	—	1042.64	11.06	36.51	30.05	80.00	157.62	1200.26	—	60.00
5.	Salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank)	—	—	—	—	5.06	70.00	75.06	75.06	—	80.00
6.	Extension and Improvement	—	986.18	75.58	82.77	71.70	50.00	280.05	1266.23	—	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Special requirement for completed schemes		—	33549.92	371.42	313.67	449.60	455.00	1589.69	35139.61	—	830.00
	Total 1 to 7	—	42783.61	1131.49	1225.81	1518.79	1555.00	5481.49	48265.10	—	2200.000
	GRAND TOTAL	204579.96	129430.90	11860.43	13129.20	12873.68	16120.00	53983.31	183414.21	67109.89	18470.00
Sardar Sarovar State Plan		465552.00	20034.36	3293.00	3184.63	6235.54	14350.00	27063.17	47097.53	418454.47	18000.00
Beneficiary Share		150222.00	6976.16	2541.45	1926.11	5421.64	6629.00	16518.20	23494.36	126727.64	8391.00
Power		24830.00	1291.00	433.00	326.96	1004.97	1037.00	2801.93	4092.93	20737.07	1329.00
	Total (SSP)	640604.00	28301.52	6267.45	5437.70	12662.15	22016.00	46383.30	74684.82	565919.18	27720.00
Flood Control		—	2984.35	168.06	226.26	175.28	200.00	769.60	3753.95	—	300.00

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1989-90
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

jRs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year plan with computer Code No. 5)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay		Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 8 10
		As per state	As per Planning Commission		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(A) Multipurpose Projects									
1	IRG-1 Sardar Sarovra Project (3500500)	103350.00	80000.00	6235.54	14350.00	14350.00	18000.00	18000.00	..
	Beneficiary	83190.00	..	5421.64	6629.00	6629.00	8391.00	8391.00	..
	Power	14650.00	..	1004.97	1037.00	1037.00	1329.00	1329.00	..
	Total	204190.00	80000.00	12662.15	22016.00	22016.00	27720.00	27720.00	..
2	IRG-2 Damanganga (3500200)	1400.00	4000.00	718.96	900.00	900.00	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00
2	IRG-3 Panam (3500300)	1000.00	1024.00	198.87	275.00	275.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
4	IRG-4 Sabarmati (3500100)	150.00	794.00	382.62	595.00	595.00	695.00	695.00	695.00
8	IRG-5 Bajajsagar (3500400)	250.00	950.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
	Total (A)	109150.00	86768.00	7535.99	16125.00	16125.00	20000.00	20000.00	1995.00
	Beneficiary	83190.00	..	5421.64	6629.00	6629.00	8391.00	8391.00	..
	Power	14650.00	..	1004.97	1037.00	1037.00	1329.00	1329.00	..
	U.T.	550.00	..	137.32	150.00	150.00	235.00	235.00	235.00
(B) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects									
6	IRG-6 Karjan (3505300)	3700.00	6800.00	1272.06	1500.00	1500.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
7	IRG-7 Watrak (3505100)	950.00	1434.00	265.45	315.00	315.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
8	IRG-8 Sipu (350500)	2000.00	2000.00	782.72	800.00	800.00	950.00	800.00	950.00
9	IRG-9 Sukhi (3505400)	1200.00	1987.00	454.22	600.00	600.00	530.00	530.00	530.00
10	IRG-10 Zankhari (3505500)	10.00	1813.00	15.55	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
11	IRG-11 Sidumber (3505600)	1.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7861.00	13114.00	2790.00	3220.00	3220.00	3285.00	3285.00	3285.00
II. Medium Irrigation Projects									
12	IRG-12 Sukhbhadar (3510600)	600.00	853.00	236.36	200.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
13	IRG-13 Machhundri (3510700)	380.00	686.00	96.24	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
14	IRG-14 Kalubhar (3511300)	400.00	686.00	85.11	200.00	200.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
15	IRG-15 Machhunnala(T) (3510300)	61.30	100.00	45.93	15.00	15.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
16	IRG-16 Ver-II (T) (3510100)	121.00	124.00	84.17	90.00	90.00	55.00	55.00	55.00
17	IRG-17 Deo (3511000)	570.00	573.00	199.28	315.00	315.00	280.00	280.00	280.00
18	IRG-18 Venu-II (3510800)	477.00	998.00	253.06	300.00	300.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
19	IRG-19 Aji-II (3514100)	390.00	390.00	65.85	150.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	IRG-20 Und (Jivapur (3511500)	900.00	1667.00	242.39	380.00	370.00	500.00	500.00	500.00

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year plan (with computer Code No. 5)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay		Expenditure 1985-86 1986-87 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 8 10
		As per state	As per Planning Commission		Outlay	Anticipation Expenditure	Outlay proposed	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	
21	IRG-21 Bhadar (PMS) (3511200)	334.00	361.00	218.36	200.00	200.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
22	IRG-22 Aji-III (3515000)	740.00	1246.00	200.31	270.00	270.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
23	IRG-23 Mazam (3512400)	370.00	614.00	217.77	270.00	270.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
24	IRG-24 Demi-II (3514000)	180.00	960.00	57.42	150.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	IRG-25 Hadaf (3512200)	180.00	336.00	139.91	110.00	110.00	115.00	115.00	115.00
26	IRG-26 Guhai (3512300)	1300.00	2128.00	445.24	560.00	560.00	550.00	550.00	550.00
27	IRG-27 Kelia (T) (3512800)	170.00	170.00	139.69	235.00	235.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
28	IRG-28 Jhuj (T) (3516000)	517.00	447.00	292.29	430.00	430.00	365.00	365.00	365.00
29	IRG-29 Uben (3513400)	249.00	253.00	56.02	170.00	170.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
30	IRG-30 Harnav-II (3510200)	105.00	115.00	34.52	35.00	35.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
31	IRG-31 Pigut (T) (3510400)	36.00	142.00	11.01	16.00	16.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
32	IRG-32 Vaidy (T) (3510500)	35.00	25.00	7.27	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
33	IRG-33 Nara (3510900)	49.00	12.00	0.10	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
34	IRG-34 Sani (3511100)	375.00	739.00	85.26	50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
35	IRG-35 Amipur (3511400)	94.00	103.00	46.68	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
36	IRG-36 Goda Dhroi (3511600)	12.00	28.00	18.01	142.00	142.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
37	IRG-37 Hiran (S) (3511700)	12.00	23.00	12.47	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
38	IRG-38 Jangadia (3511800)	60.00	79.00	43.40	10.00	10.00	85.00	35.00	35.00
39	IRG-39 Bhukhi (3512000)	36.00	45.00	16.20	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
40	IRG-40 Rajwal (3511900)	77.00	20.00	4.14	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
41	IRG-41 Mitti (Kaohchh) (3512100)	10.00	35.00	3.03	10.00	10.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
42	IRG-42 Lakhigam (T) (3512500)	20.00	18.00	8.00	18.00	18.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
43	IRG-43 Kabutari (T) (3512600)	67.00	23.00	24.64	70.00	70.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
44	IRG-44 Motisar (Patiyali) Adj. Sankara (T) (3512700)	10.00	128.00	53.59	45.00	45.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
45	IRG-45 Dholi (T) (3512900)	224.00	221.00	72.91	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
46	IRG-46 Umariya (T) (3513000)	95.00	78.00	34.21	79.00	79.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
47	IRG-47 Shedhi Br. MRBC (3513100)	300.00	461.00	..	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
48	IRG-48 Lift Irrigation Scheme (3513200)	125.00	215.00	39.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
49	IRG-49 Karmal (3513900)	42.00	25.00	16.74	30.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
50	IRG-50 Mathal (3514300)	150.00	60.00	1.47	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
51	IRG-51 Chopadvav (T) (3514500)	20.00	44.00	65.61	90.00	90.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
52	IRG-52 Barechiya (3515400)	75.00	15.00	0.65	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	IRG-53 Don (3515800)	40.00	23.00	1.39	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
54	IRG-54 Khambhada (3514700)	265.00	358.00	42.37	70.00	70.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
55	IRG-55 Bangawadi (3515200)	180.00	110.00	14.69	20.00	20.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
56	IRG-56 Hamirpara (3517300)	96.00	20.00	4.66	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
57	IRG-57 Sonmati (3513600)	27.00	44.00	24.00	15.00	15.00	21.00	21.60	21.00
58	IRG-58 Raidy (3514200)	63.00	76.00	127.50	60.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
59	IRG-59 Rangmati (3516900)	62.00	25.00	11.50	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
60	IRG-60 Vrajami (3513300)	150.00	145.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	IRG-61 Dai (Minsar) (3513700)	20.00	40.00	25.05	45.00	45.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
62	IRG-62 Lakhanka (3513800)	13.00	24.00	4.41	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
63	IRG-63 Edalwada(T)(3514400)	20.00	45.00	11.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
64	IRG-64 Mukteshwar (3514900)	172.00	306.00	168.75	70.00	70.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
65	IRG-65 Fatehgadh (3515500)	11.00	10.00	3.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
66	IRG-66 Falla (Kankavati) (3516300)	125.00	227.00	16.00	111.00	111.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
67	IRG-67 Kakadiamba (T) (3514600)	31.00	46.00	90.20	137.00	137.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
68	IRG-68 Malgadh (3515300)	21.00	20.00	2.29	15.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
69	IRG-69 Kalaghogha (3516500)	16.00	25.00	1.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
70	IRG-70 Iswariya (3517400)	20.00	32.00	10.15	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
71	IRG-71 Nyari-II (3515900)	170.0	172.00	59.83	15.00	15.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
72	IRG-72 Und-II (T) (3517100)	2.00	897.00	61.82	45.00	45.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
73	IRG-73 Ozat (Dhrfad (3518200)	2.00	542.00	28.79	45.00	45.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
74	IRG-74 Veradi (3516400)	1.00	220.00	648.61	..	..	..	..	..
75	IRG-75 Machhu-II &I(3517600)	1250.00	1832.00	..	660.00	660.00	750.00	750.00	750.00
76	IRG-76 Men (T) (3517700)	90.00	1310.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	IRG-77 Ani (T) (3517800)	90.00	989.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	IRG-78 Goma (3517900)	100.00	891.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	IRG-79 Valan (T) (3518000)	8.00	937.00	1.51	..	..	..	..	..
80	IRG-80 Laliyans Adj. (3518100) Daman Nani Vahiyal (3518100)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	IRG-81 Bakrol (3514800)	3.00	1033.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	IRG-82 Kaniyad (3516100)	1.00	151.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	IRG-83 Dared (Milana) (3516600)	1.00	151.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	IRG-84 Limbali (Adj.)(3515100) Sangawadi	1.00	181.00	39.62	45.00	45.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
85	IRG-85 Vadia (Adj.) (3515700) Ramnath	1.00	459.00	46.88	45.00	45.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
86	IRG-86 Adj-IV (3417000)	1.00	776.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	IRG-87 Gunda (3516800)	1.00	334.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	IRG-88 Faluku (Adj.) (3515600) Mithapur	1.00	100.00	64.44	45.00	45.00	265.00	265.00	265.00
89	IRG-89 Machhu-III (3517200)	1.00	456.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
90	IRG-90 Ozat-II (3518200)	1.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	IRG-91 Kali-II(T) (3518400)	618.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	IRG-92 Uben-II (3517500)	1.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	IRG-93 Sarangpurgala (Adj.) Kajapur (3516100)	1.00	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	IRG-94 Kalindri	..	6.00	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total		13757.00	28857.00	5187.36	6720.00	6720.00	7640.00	7640.00	7640.00
C. Other Programme :									
94	IRG-94 Drainage (3525200)	2125.00	4920.00	327.01	250.00	250.00	350.00	350.00	..
95	IRG-95 Modernisation of Canals								
	1. Ukai Kakrapar (3525351)	900.00	900.00	381.70	500.00	500.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
	2. Minimum Lining Credit (3525532)	3900.00	8150.00	831.31	1160.00	1160.00	1210.00	1210.00	1210.00
	3. Other than World Bank (3525853)	485.00	..	30.05	80.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Total of IRG-95		5285.00	9350.00	1243.06	1740.00	1740.00	1670.00	1670.00	1670.00
96	IRG-96 Flood Control and Anti- erosion works (3525400)	1200.00	1200.00	175.28	200.00	200.00	300.00	120.00	..
97	IRG-97 Extension of Canals from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. each (3525600)	900.00	..	102.21	100.00	100.00	130.00	130.00	..
98	IRG-98 Extension and improve- ment (3525700)	300.00	..	71.70	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	..
99	IRG-99 Water Development Service (3525100)	1500.00	1500.00	533.16	550.00	550.00	650.00	..	..
100	IRG-100 Prevention of Salinity Ingress (World Bank) aided (3525500)	2400.00	2400.00	667.50	800.00	800.00	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00
101	IRG-101 Prevention of Salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank) (35257900)	1000.00	..	5.06	70.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
102	IRG-102 Special requirement for completed Major and Medium Scheme	725.00	..	449.60	455.00	455.00	830.00	830.00	245.00
103	IRG-103 Training institute (3526000)	..	9.00	196.57	290.00	290.00	310.00	310.00	..
104	IRG-104 Miscellaneous items like training W.M.U. Quality Control P.P.M and Studies etc.	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	325.00	325.00	..
Total—C		15435.00	19370.00	3771.15	4605.00	4605.00	5845.00	5015.00	3495.00
Grand Total • A+B+C		146203.00	148100.00	19284.50	30670.00	30670.00	36770.00	35940.00	16015.00
Beneficiary		83190.00	..	5421.64	6620.00	6620.00	8391.00	8391.00	..
Power		14650.00	..	1004.97	1037.00	1037.00	1329.00	1329.00	..
U. T		550.00	..	137.32	150.00	150.00	235.00	235.00	..

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

3.2.1. Introduction

3.2.1.1. Minor Irrigation plays an important role in irrigated farming. Minor Irrigation works though small, are numerous and give quick results. As many of them are taken up at the instance of the local public, they have a more pronounced public participation resulting in maximum utility. They are comparatively of simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quick.

3.2.1.2. The annual rainfall varies from 24.9 cm. to 241 cm. in Gujarat. The areas of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat with comparatively lower rainfall have many small rivulets and streams. Minor Irrigation schemes can tap all these available natural resources providing irrigation facilities to such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal areas of Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and some pockets in Banaskantha district, are mainly hilly tracks. Here also due to topography there is greater potential for Minor Irrigation works.

3.2.1.3. Types of Minor Irrigation works

2.1. Minor Irrigation works comprise of following :

- (a) Tanks, Bandharas, Check dams and percolation tanks.
- (b) Tubewells.
- (c) Lift Irrigation.

3.2.2. Programme for 1989-90

3.2.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 3500 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Water Resources Department Tanks, Bandharas and Lift Irrigation through G.W.R.D.C. Tubewells	2100 1316
Sub-Total	3416
(2) Agriculture and Rural Development Department Assistance/Subsidy to weaker Sections for providing Irrigation facilities	15
(3) Co-operation Department Co-operative Lift Irrigation	69
Total	3500

The programmewise details are given below :-

Water Resources Department's Programme.

3.2.2.2. Surface Irrigation works.

During the year 1989-90, Rs. 2100 lakhs is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 12,000 hectares. Break up of these irrigation works is as under :

Schemes	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Additional Irrigation potential (In Ha.)
1	2	3
(a) Tanks and Bandharas.	1600	11000
(b) (i) Check dams and percolation tanks.	325	750
(ii) Improvement to check dams.	100	..

1	2	3
(c) (i) Lift Irrigation Schemes.	} 50	
(ii) Renovation to lift irrigation schemes.	} 25	250
	2100	12000

Tubewells

3.2.2.3. An outlay of Rs. 1316 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for tubewell programme with a target to create an additional potential of 5000 hectares. The outlay proposed includes component of repayment of loan capitalised interest etc.

3.2.2.4 Thus against total Rs. 3416 lakhs proposed for the year 1989-90, an additional irrigation potential of 17,000 hectares will be created through surface water and ground water.

Agriculture and Rural Development Department's Programme.

Grant of subsidy to Harijan, S. C., cultivators for Irrigation facilities.

3.2.2.5. The object of the scheme is to grant subsidy to Harijan and S. C. cultivators for construction of new dug wells and installation of Oil-engine/Electric Motors/Pumps so as to enable them to raise agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income.

The rate of subsidy during Seventh Plan is as under :

1. New Wells 50% of cost limited to Rs. 4000.
2. Oil-engine/Turbine Pump---50% of cost limited to Rs. 3500.
3. Electric Motor---50% of cost limited to Rs. 2,000.
4. Well with lesser dimension limited to Rs. 12,00.

3.2.2.6. For Seventh Plan, an outlay of 140.00 lakhs is provided during 1985-86, 199 new wells and 371 pumpsets were subsidised against the target of 190 wells and 400 pump sets. During the year 1986-87, 293 new wells and 421 pumpsets were subsidised against the target of 215 wells and 400 pumpsets. 264 new wells and 394 pumpsets were subsidised against the target of 200 wells and 400 pumpsets. During the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been provided with a target of 200 wells and 400 pumpsets which is likely to be fully achieved. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed with a target of 270 wells and 550 pumpsets for 1989-90.

Grant of subsidy to Tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (TASP) including wells, pumpsets & pipeline .

3.2.2.7 This scheme is proposed for giving subsidy to tribal farmers in tribal area for construction of new wells, installation of oil engines, electric motors, pumpsets and pipeline for increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income.

The rate of subsidy during Seventh Plan is as under

1. New wells-50% of cost limited to Rs. 4000/-.
2. Oil-engine/Trubine Pump-50% of cost limited to Rs. 3500/-.

3. Electric Motors-50% of cost limited to Rs. 2000/-.
4. Wells with lesser dimension limited to Rs. 1200/-.
5. Pipelines 50% of cost limited to Rs. 1500/-.

3.2.2.8. During the annual plan 1985-86, Subsidy was given for 604 new wells, 740 pumpsets and pipelines on the fields of 19 cultivators and during 1986-87, 707 new wells, 817 pumpsets and pipelines on the field of 29 cultivators. During 1987-88, 818 new wells, 960 pumpsets and pipelines on the fields of 46 cultivators were subsidised.

3.2.2.9. During 1988-89, an outlay of 63.00 (including Rs. 57.00 lakhs SCA) are provided with a target of 560 wells, 1120 pumpsets and pipelines on the fields of 100 cultivators. This amount is likely to be spent, if sufficient recharging of ground water takes place during later part of monsoon.

3.2.2.10. During 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh plus Rs. 55.15 lakhs SCA) is proposed with a target of 524 wells, 1047 pumpsets and pipelines in the field of 103 cultivators.

Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to Koldha, Kathodi Adivasi farmers in Bulsar District under T. A. S.P.

The rate of subsidy is as under

1. Wells—90% of the cost limited to Rs. 18000/-
2. Oil engine/Electric Motors—90% of the cost limited to Rs. 7200/-

3.2.2.11. The estimated cost of a well in the above referred volume has been taken as Rs. 20000/-. The rate of subsidy is therefore proposed, accordingly. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided with a target of 6 wells and 13 oil engines/electric motors which is likely to be fully achieved. During 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed with a target of 3 wells and 6 oil engines/electric motors.

Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. cultivators residing outside tribal areas.

3.2.2.12. The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to Adivasi farmers and others Scheduled Tribe farmers residing outside tribal areas to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income.

The rate of subsidy during the Seventh Plan is as under—

1. New wells—50% of cost limited to Rs. 4000/-.
2. Pumpsets with oil engine 50% of cost limited to Rs. 3500/-.
3. Pumpset with electric motor 50% of cost limited to Rs. 2000/-.

3.2.2.13. For Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided. Rate of subsidy is same as that in Sixth Plan, except failed wells as the same is discontinued from 1986-87. During 1985-86, 15 wells and 16 pumpsets, during 1986-87 41 wells and 53 pumpsets and during 1987-88, 99 wells and 143 pumpsets were subsidised. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1988-89 for 40 wells and 40 pumpsets which is likely to be fully achieved. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 27 wells and 27 pumpsets for 1989-90.

Improvement of wells by boring and blasting.

3.2.2.14. The object of the scheme is to carry out the blasting/boring work on the wells possessed by the farmers other SC/ST. The cost of blasting/boring is recovered from the farmers at the commercial rate fixed by the Government. The prevailing rate of blasting is Rs. 25/- per shot without any subsidy element in it. The establishment provided under Plan and Non Plan schemes is also carrying out the blasting work at 50% subsidised rate under the T.A.S.P. (MNR-9) and SCP (MNR-8) schemes. This scheme is a main stay for the blasting/boring programmes in the State. An amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Improvement of irrigation wells by Boring & Blasting for SC cultivators.

3.2.2.15 Irrigation is the most important factors in Agriculture Production. During normal years about 23% of cultivated land is under irrigation in Gujarat. 2/3 of this irrigated areas is covered by dug wells. Thus, irrigation in Gujarat mainly depends on dug wells. To explore the water at deep level in these wells the hard rock under water being broken by blasting. The rocky area is mainly in pensinsular Gujarat, Panchmahals and Eastern parts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Dangs, Bharuch, Vadodara, Surat and Valsad districts. Boring and blasting work was done for 5125 shots in 1986-87 and for 750 shots in 1987-88.

3.2.2.16. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made with a target of 32000 shots for the year 1988-89 which is likely to be fully achieved.

3.2.2.17. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed with a target of 24000 shots for the year 1989-90.

Improvements of irrigation wells by Blasting and Boring for tribals.

3.2.2.18. Boring and blasting work was done for 32214 shots in 1985-86, 51569 shots in 1986-87 and 64410 shots in 1987-88.

3.2.2.19. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs (plus 43.00 SCA) with a target of 60000 shots has been provided for 1988-89 which is expected to be fully spent.

3.2.2.20. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs (Plus Rs. 35.00 ASCA) with a target of 44000 shots is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Co-operation Department Programme .

3.2.3.1. Co-operative Lift Irrigation.

Financial assistance as subsidy at the rate of 45% of the estimate d cost of the scheme is sanctioned and given to lift irrigation societies and 10 % of the cost of share capital is to be collected by the society.

3.2.3.2. An outlay of Rs. 108.-00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan with the target of organising 180 new lift Irrigation societies in the State. During 1985-87 170 new lift irrigation societies have been organised.

3.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1988-89 which is likely to be utilised. The target of organising 36 new and Lift irrigation cooperative societies is likely to be achieved.

3.2.3.4. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90, with the target of organising 36 new lift irrigation societies.

Physical Target

As a result of the above programmes, the targets for the Minor Irrigation Sub-sector are as under:—

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target (E 1m)	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Anticipated Achieve- ment	1988-89 Target	1989-90 Anticipated Achieve- ment	Target proposed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. (A) Potential-Ground Water									
1. Ground Water-Tube-wells (WRD)	'000 Ha	298	245	263	264	267	267	272	
2. Dugwells (ARDD)	..	1545	1531	1538	1535	1537	1537	1539	
3. Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Department)	..	82	75	78	84	86	86	89	
Total (A)	1925	1851	1874	1883	1890	1890	1900	
(B) Surface Water Tanks and Banadheas (WRD) and Bandharas (WRD)									
Total (A+B) Potential	..	2189	2019	2046	2065	2082	2082	2104	
2. (A) Utilisation Ground Water.									
1. Ground Water Tube-wells (WRD)	'000 Ha wells	154	146	153	154	156	156	159	
2. Dugwells (ARDD)	..	1396	1376	1378	1380	1382	1332	1394	
3. Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Department.)	..	49	39	41	43	43	65	87	
Total (A)	..	1599	1561	1572	1577	1581	1603	1630	
(B) Surface Water-Tanks and Bandharas (WRD)									
Total (A+B) Utilisation.	..	1572	1655	1667	1678	1688	1710	1745	

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
MINOR IRRIGATION
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

No. and Name of the Scheme With Code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Exp. 1987-88	1988-89 outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital Content	Outlay for District level Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Water Resources Department							
MNR--1 Tanks and Bandharas, Check dams, P. T. etc., (including safe staging of Minor Irrigation Scarcity works, lift irrigation by GWRDC) (3600100 and 3061400)	7751	1802.84	1700.00	1700.0	2100.00	..	1240.00
MNR--2 Tubewells and Ground Water-Survey and Investigation (3600200) (3600200)	4989	1516.71	1027.00	1027.00	1816.00	..	190.00
Sub-Total : ID	12740	1898.52	2727.00	2727.00	3416.00	..	1430.00
ARDD Department							
MNR--3 Grant of subsidy for Huzjan, SC cultivators for irrigation facilities (3605172)	140	22.00	22.00	22.00	30.00	..	30.00
MNR--4 (1) Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities, including wells, pump-sets and pipelines (3605272)	160	3.41	6.00	6.00	4.00	..	4.00
(2) Grant of Subsidy for irrigation facilities to Korgha Kathodi adivasi farmers in Valsad district under TASP (New)	..	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..	1.00
MNR--5 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S T. farmers residing outside tribal areas (3605372)	50	8.73	3.00	3.00	2.00	..	2.00
MNR--6 Subsidy to other SC and ST farmers for failed wells (3605472)	137	..	..	..	..	..	..
MNR--7 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for other than SC/ST Cultivators (3605500)	25	15.60	15.00	15.00	19.00	..	19.00
MNR--8 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for SC cultivators (3605700)	45	..	8.00	8.00	6.00	..	6.00
MNR--9 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for ST cultivators (3605800)	50	..	4.00	4.00	7.00	..	7.00
Sub-Total : ARDD :	607	57.74	60.00	60.00	69.00	..	69.00
Co-operation Department							
10. MNR-10 Co-operative lift Irrigation subsidy (3610172)	70.00	10.48	9.39	9.39	11.00	..	11.00
11. MNR-11 Creation of Technical Cell for co-op. Lift irrigation-subsidy (3610272)	30.00	2.98	3.50	3.50	3.50	..	3.50
12. MNR-12 Interest subsidy for loans to lift irrigation societies-subsidy (3610372)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 MNR-13 Working capital loan to lift irrigation societies-loans (3610471)	5.00	0.41	0.11	0.11	0.50	0.50	0.50
Sub-Total : CD	108.00	13.83	13.00	13.00	15.00	0.50	15.00
GRAND TOTAL	13455.00	7965.09	2800.00	2800.00	3500.00	0.50	1514.00

3.3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1 Introduction

3.3.1.1. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the country. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation and as such assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture, optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation projects is a must. It is, therefore, very much important that integrated area development approach should be adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agriculture production.

3.3.1.2. Area Development Programme for an integrated development of command areas of Major Irrigation projects was initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan. For implementing this programme in the Command areas of Major and Medium Irrigation projects Four Area Development Authorities have been created in Gujarat. The main activities covered under this programme are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping, Kyari making strengthening of water co-operatives net work, strengthening of extension machinery and training programme.

3.3.2. Review of progress

3.3.2.1. The important activities under this programme are :—

- (1) Field Channels.
- (2) Warabandhi.
- (3) Field drains.

3.3.2.2. The work used to be carried out till recently on behalf of the cultivators at their cost, consent of atleast 51% or more cultivators are required to be obtained before the work of filed channels could be taken up. The cultivators were required to bear 50% of the cost of construction of filed channels. Small and marginal farmers get some subsidy depending upon fulfilment of certain criteria. Cultivators are generally reluctant to give consent of taking up the work of filed channels. Subsequently, it has been decided to construct Field Channels at Government cost with effect from 1st October, 1984. In annual Plan only Field Channels and Warabandhi are included where as Land Levelling works will be taken up from institutional funds. The central assistance for field drain work is now available as per recent norms; so field drains are now included in the Annual Plan 1989-90. The provision for land Levelling, is made to meet with the expenditure as against grant to be given to Small and Marginal farmers in whose field L.L. will be carried out.

3.3.2.3. The physical targets and achievements are as under —

(In lakh hectares)

Item	1984—85 Base Year	Seventh Plan Target	Cumulative Achievement at the end of				
			1985—86	1986—87	1987—88	1988—89 (Anticipated)	1989—90 (Target)
Field channels	5.44 15	12.00 (6.56)	5.94 (0.50)	6.84 (0.90)	7.52 (0.68)	8.40 (0.88)	9.56 (1.16)
Warabandhi	1.60	8.45 (6.85)	2.72 (1.12)	3.92 (1.20)	5.03 (1.11)	7.08 (2.00)	8.25 (1.22)
Field drains						(0.10) (0.13)	0.23 (0.10)
Land Levelling							0.0054 (0.0054)

(Figures in bracket show net targets and achievements.)

3.3.3. Programmes proposed for the year 1989-90

Establishment of CAD Organisation

3.3.3.1 In the Seventh Five Year Plan, for Establishment of Command Area Development Authorities an outlay of Rs. 463.00 lakhs as State Share has been provided. This covers administrative set up at State Level and at field level in the Office of the Command Area Development Authorities to carry out on Farm Development works. For these works, an outlay of Rs. 540.00 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan for the year 1989-90. Against this outlay matching equal Central Assistance of Rs. 540.00 lakhs will be available for this scheme.

On Farm Development Works.

3.3.3.2 On Farm Development works over construction of field channels and Warabandhi which are proposed under the State Plan. This is an important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential already created. Four Command Area Development Authorities have been established in the State for carrying out of works on the projects. The projects which have been taken up for on Farm Development Works are as under:—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mahi-Kadana | 12. Mitti |
| 2. Ukai-Kakrapar | 13. Matha |
| 3. Shetrunji | 14. Karad |
| 4. Bhadar | 15. Patadungri |
| 5. Machhu-I | 16. Hiran |
| 6. Panam | 17. Wankleshwar Bhey |
| 7. Dharoi | 18. Umaria. |
| 8. Dantiwada | 19. Jojwa-wadhvana |
| 9. Meshwo | 20. Deo. |
| 10. Hathmati | 21. Karjan |
| 11. Damanganga | |

3.3.3.3 Further a proposal to include following 21 new projects as C.A.D. Projects were submitted to Government of India. of which 14 have been approved by the Government of India for planning work further works for seven projects will be taken up after getting approval of Government. They are :

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Madhuvanti | 8. Kalia | 15. Rudramata |
| 2. Sorthi | 9. Vartu | 16. Kankavati |
| 3. Fulzar | 10. Khodiar | 17. Rangola |
| 4. Harnav | 11. Dhatarvadi | 18. Sasoi |
| 5. Suvi | 12. Pajki. | 19. Brahmani |
| 6. Niruna | 13. Phophal | 20. Malan |
| 7. Nura | 14. Limdi Bhogavo | 21. Wadhwan Bhogavo |

3.3.3.4 For the Year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 840.00 lakh is proposed under the State Plan. Equal matching Central Assistance of Rs. 840.00 lakhs will be available during the year 1989-90. This will be as shown below :

Item	Total outly proposed	State share	Central Assistance	Total Area to be covered (Ha.)	Unit Cost per Hectare. (Rs.)
1. Field channels	1165.40	582.70	582.70	1165.400	1000.00
2. Warabandhi	427.60	213.80	213.80	1,22,000	350.00
3. Field drain	60.00	30.00	30.00	1,00,00	600.00
4. Land levelling	27.00	13.50	13.50	540	5000.00
Total :	1680.00	840.00	840.00		

Science and Technology (Research & Development).

3.3.3.5. Various Studies, experiments and research activities and adaptive trials would need to be taken up so as to make optimum utilisation of the available resources. With a view to get maximum agricultural production per unit of land and per unit of water, such activities could be as under:—

- To study water losses by seepage in earthen and lined channels including research in lining materials.
- To study soil test crop response with a view to grow suitable crop depending on type of the soil available.
- To conduct adaptive experiments for new crops under irrigated condition.
- To conduct adaptive trials for improved varieties of crops.
- Evaluation Programme.

3.3.3.6. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh as state share has been provided for this activity in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Equal amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be available as Central Assistance. The State Plan outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90. Equal amount will be available as central assistance.

Education and Training.

3.3.3.7. The objectives of the programme is to demonstrate water use and management practices and also the proper use of irrigation water and to impart training to the farmers in improved methods of cultivation by use of improved agricultural implements. For this programme an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

3.3.3.8. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs as State share is proposed for this scheme during the year 1989-90 as per details given below:

Sr. No.	Activity	Seventh Plan Provision	(Rs. in lakhs).		
			Annual Plan 1989-90.		
1	2	3	State share	Central Assistance	Total
			4	5	6
1.	Setting up of soil and Water Management Centre (Pilot Project).	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
2.	Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmers field.	20.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
3.	Education through publicity.	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
4.	Education through agricultural extension and Sinchal Patrika.	20.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
5.	Crop cutting data collection.	..	5.00	5.00	10.00
Total		..	50.00	30.00	60.00

3.3.3.9 To know the impact of O. F. D. works in production/yield, it is required to collect data of yields in areas irrigated, non-irrigated area, irrigated with and without O.F.D. works. This data will be useful in education to public to get them taking interest in all O. F. D. works and co-operation in execution of these works, so this item is now proposed to be included in plan.

Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies

3.3.3.10. Under this programme it is proposed to form Water Co-operative Societies in the State. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Each society will

be given an assistance of Rs. 10,000. Each water society may cover about 150 hectares of land. Thus, about 200 such societies can be given an assistance from the outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs proposed for the year 1988-89. Equal Central Assistance is available for this activity. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1989-90.

Conjunctive use of ground and surface water.

3.3.3.11. Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the command area of the Irrigation projects so as to :

- (a) Lower Ground Water Level.
- (b) Augment canal water with ground water.
- (c) Supply of water for crops during canal closure.
- (d) Supply of water to lands having higher levels in the command areas.

3.3.3.12. It is also proposed to drill tubewells in the command areas. For this activity an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Introduction of Sprinklers/Drip system of Irrigation as Adaptive Trial.

3.3.3.13. With a view to encourage cultivators to adopt sprinklers and drip system of irrigation and to educate them in raising with this system. It is proposed to demonstrate use of sprinklers/drip irrigation system on farmers field as adaptive trial.

3.3.3.14. An outlay of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been provided as state plan outlay for this activity in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Equal amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs will be available as central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed in the state plan for the year 1989-90. Equal amount will be available as Central assistance.

Reclamation of Saline land in the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects (Pilot Project).

3.3.3.15. With the introduction of Irrigation and excessive use of water, good agricultural land get turned into saline. With a view to make studies to reclaim such land economically it would become necessary to set up a pilot project.

3.3.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this project.

Soil Survey of the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects.

3.3.3.17. Soil surveys of the command areas of the completed projects becomes necessary some time after introduction of irrigation with a view to suggest cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is expected that about 3 lakh ha. may need post irrigation soil survey. A provision of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Five Year Plan in addition equal amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs will be available as central assistance.

3.3.3.18. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed as State Plan outlay for the year 1989-90. No Central assistance will be available for this activity.

Radio Telephone/Wireless System in the Command Areas.

3.3.3.19. At present telephone system is provided in the command areas of the completed projects. Tapping points are being provided at major off takes and important locations. But the telephone system gets out of order in rain and stormy days actually when its services are required. So much difficulties have experienced in many cases. To overcome such difficulties, the better alternative is to provide, Radio telephone/wireless system is proposed. For this activity an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs as state share is proposed for the year 1989-90. This will be one of the component of warabandhi system so equal central assistance will be available.

STATEMENT

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89 Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1989-90		
						Outlay proposed	of which capital content	Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total proposed in column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	CAD-1 Establishment of C. A. D. Organisation (3700151-152)	463.00	392.68	420.00	420.00	540.00	..	
2.	CAD-2 O. F. D. Works (3700251-252)	4481.50	413.60	734.00	734.00	840.00	..	
3.	CAD-3 SC and Technology (3700300)	10.00	0.21	1.50	1.50	2.00	..	
4.	CAD-4 Education & Training (3700451-54)	50.00	5.18	26.00	26.00	30.00	..	
5.	CAD-5 Setting up of water Co-op. Societies. (3700500)	250.00	19.70	10.00	10.00	20.00	..	
6.	CAD-6 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water. (3700600)	20.00	2.35	5.00	5.00	6.00	..	
7.	CAD-7 Introduction of sprinklers and drip system of Irrigation (3700700)	17.50	0.01	10.00	10.00	3.00	..	
8.	CAD-8 Reclamation of Saline land in command area of Irrigation Project (3700800)	25.00	0.87	5.50	5.50	6.00	..	
9.	CAD-9 Soil surveys of the command areas of Irrigation projects (3700900)	150.00	..	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	
10.	CAD-10 Establishment of WALMI (370100)	600.00	..	..	..	..	..
11.	CAD-11 Radio-tel/wireless system in the command areas (3700253)	..	..	46.00	46.00	50.00	..	
Grand Total		6067.00	834.60	1260.00	1260.00	1500.00	..	

4. ENERGY

A. POWER DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Electricity is a basic necessity of any modern society. The growth in demand for electricity in India since independence has been phenomenal. In spite of energy crisis and the development of other sources of energy, the demand for electric power will continue to grow. The development of power sector, therefore, requires to be accorded the highest priority.

4.1.2. The progress of any society can be measured in terms of per capita electricity consumption. The per capita consumption in Gujarat was only 48 units in 1960-61 but has risen rapidly to 310 units in 1986-87. The actual total sale of Electrical energy has gone up by about 28 times.

4.1.3. Since the inception of Gujarat State in May 1960, substantial resources have been allocated to the power sector. This has enabled addition of installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period.

4.1.4. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarised in the following table :

Years	Installed capacity MW	Electricity Generated Million Units.	Electricity sold Million Units.	Villages electrified	Pumps enrgised nos.
1960-61	315.0	546	441	823	5401
1970-71	879.0	2976	2346	4087	67052
1979-80	2384.0	8255	6244	10867	202853
1984-85	3383.0	13375	8578	16042	292387
1985-86	3593.0	12260	9180	16957	317406
1986-87	3803.5	14996	9701	17651	338046
1987-88	4138.5	17639	12555	*18049	378339

*(1981 census)

4.2. Seventh Five Year Plan-1985-90.

4.2.1. The strategy of allocating highest priority to the development of Power Sector has been continued during Seventh Five Year Plan also. 24.44% of the total plan allocation is provided for power sector i. e. Rs. 1466.50 Crores has been provided for the power sector out of total plan provision of Rs. 6000 Crores.

4.2.2. Against above, it was programmed to add 1948 MW of installed capacity to the State Power System. The target is almost double the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 achievements which was 999.5 MW. However, some of the old and absolute units which have outlived their useful lives will have to be retired during Seventh Five Year Plan. The installed generating capacity which was 3383.5 MW at the beginning of Seventh Plan is targetted to be raised to 5113 MW by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is programmed to introduce 400 KV transmission system in the State during Seventh Plan. It is also programmed to achieve 100% electrification in the State and energising one lakh wells in the State. The physical targets for Core indicators of Seventh Five Year Plan. :

No.	Item	Units	1984-85 achievement.	1985-90 cumulative	Target Net
1.	Installed capacity	MW	3883.5	5113	1729.5
2.	Electricity generated including purchase.	MKWH	12375.0	22640	22640.0
3.	Electricity sold	MKWH	8578.0	10850	10850.0
4.	Transmission lines (220 KV and above)	CKM	4347.0	7391	3844.0
5.	Rural Electrification.				
	(a) Villages electrified (1971-census).	Nos.	16042.0	18275	2233.0
	(b) Pumpsets and tubewells energised by electricity.	Nos.	292387.0	392387	100000.0

4.3. Review of Progress

4.3.1. The installed capacity at the end of 1986-87 was 3803.5 MW. Sixth unit of Wanakkori TPS Stage-II (210 MW), 120 MW unit of Sikka TPS Stage-I and two units of 2.5 MW of Ukai L.B.C. Project were commissioned during the year 1987-88 raising the total installed capacity in the State to 4138.5 MW. Progress on other Ongoing projects was maintained during the year as per the programme. 100 ckm of 400 KV lines, 228 ckm of 220 KV lines, 10 ckm of 132 KV lines and 295 ckm of 66 KV lines and 2 of 400 KV sub-stations, 2, of 330 KV sub-station and 17 of 66 KV sub-stations were added to Transmission and Distribution net work during the year 1987-88. 442 villages and 40293 wells/tube wells were electrified during the year 1987-88. 18049 (as per 1981 census) village and 3,78,339 wells/tube wells were electrified in the State till 31st March, 1988. Also 201 villages have been electrified for all purpose electrification.

4.3.2. Important targets envisaged for 1988-89 are as under:—

	Addition (net) 1988-89
Installed capacity MW	270
Rural Electrification village (Electrification (Nos).	206
Energisation of Tubewells and pumps sets (Nos.)	40000
Electricity generated + purchased Million units	17712
Electricity sold Million units	12611
Transmission lines (220 KV and above) circuit Kms.	513

4.4 Programmes proposed for 1989-90.

4.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 40173 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 the broad break up of which is as under

Item	1989-90 proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
Hydel generation.	3483
Thermal Power Generation including gas Power generation	18900
Transmission and distribution.	15000
Rural Electrification.	2000
Others	267
Sub total..	39650
Non-conventional sources of energy including Bio-gas.	523
Grand total..	40173

4.4.2 While proposing outlays for 1989--90 care has been taken to provide adequately for new generation projects which have been approved by Central Electricity Authority but are awaiting approval of Planning Commission which is not forthcoming for want of adequate provision. The State Government was not able to provide adequate funds for new generation projects of G.E.B. for the first three years of Seventh Plan. The gestation period of generation projects being long, action on new schemes has to be taken on large scale right now or otherwise it will not be possible to add generating capacity in the initial years of Eighth Five Year Plan (*i. e.* 1990--91 and 1991--92) leading to acute power shortage position in the State.

4.4.3 Due to inadequate provision for the power sector during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the commissioning of approved and on-going power generation projects has been delayed. This has widened the gap between demand and supply. This is not expected to be narrowed even by the end of Seventh plan. Addition of generation capacity in the initial years of Eight Five Year Plan is not envisaged. All these have necessitated quick action to face forthcoming acute power shortage. Hence, it is proposed to instal gas based power stations whose gestation period is only 30/36 months which is small compared to around 60 months for conventional thermal power stations.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Stage--I (3×210 MW)

4.4.4 The scheme envisaged the installation of three units each of 210 MW capacity on the river Mahi in Kaira District at an estimated cost of Rs. 23732 lakhs.

4.4.5 All the three units have been commissioned. The first in March, 1982, second in January 1983 and third in March 1984. Alternative water supply arrangement to take care of the power station during closure of the canal is taken up.

4.4.6 Against the estimated cost of Rs. 23732 lakhs the expenditure incurred upto March 1988 is Rs. 23605 lakhs. The provision for 1988--89 is Rs. 111 lakhs which is expected to be utilized fully. The work is expected to be completed & hence no provision is proposed for the year 1989--90.

Ukai Thermal Power Station Extension unit No. V (1×210 MW)

4.4.7 The scheme comprised of installation of one additional unit of 210 MW, Unit No. 5, at the estimated cost of Rs. 8843 lakhs.

4.4.8 The unit has been commissioned in January 1985 and is working on full load.

4.4.9 Against the total estimated cost Rs. 8843 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1987 is Rs. 10707 lakhs. No provision is proposed as the scheme is completed.

Kadana Hydro Electric project (2×60 MW)

4.4.10 The station has been designed as peaking station on the Kadana Dam across river Mahi having an ultimate capacity of four units each of 60 MW.

4.4.11 Stage--I of the Project comprises the installation of two units of 60 MW units each. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12513 lakhs.

4.4.12 The civil works for all the four units including installation of two units of Stage-I are almost completed. The works of tail race channal and diversion channal are nearing completion. Draft tube gates for all the four units are completed.

4.4.13. The plant and equipments for both the units are already received at site. Order of other necessary equipments are placed and received at site. The tentative layout for Dolatpura Weir (Alternative site for Limbodara Weir) is submitted to Central Water Commission for approval. Erection of the rails and hoists for draft tube gates is completed. Both the 165 tonnes E.O.T. cranes are already commissioned. Rectification of major manufacturing defects in the equipments supplied by M/s. BHEL has pushed back the commissioning schedule of the project. Erection contract has been awarded and the erection work is taken up.

4.4.14. The total expenditure incurred upto March, 1988 is Rs. 7038 lakhs and the provision for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 1500 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Kadana Hydro Electric Projects Extension (2x60 MW)

4.4.15. The civil engineering works of unit No. 3 and unit No. 4 are being carried out along with unit No. 1 and 2.

The revised estimated cost of additional two units to be provided under Stage-II is Rs. 5938 lakhs. The negotiations are under progress with M/s. BHEL to supply the plant and machinery for units 3 and 4. The works were to be taken up and completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, due to funds constraints provision could not be made in the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88.

4.4.16. During the fourth year of Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is provided for this project for placement of order for main plant and equipments and preliminary works. For part supply of main plant equipment and placement of orders for other E & M equipments an outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2x2.5 MW)

4.4.17. The scheme envisaged installation of 2 units each of 2.5 MW located on the left bank canal of Ukai dam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 592 lakhs.

4.4.18. Two 2.5 MW units are synchronised in December 1987 and February 1988 respectively.

4.4.19. Against the total revised estimated cost of Rs. 592 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March, 1988 is Rs. 509 lakhs and provision for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 57 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilized. Rs. 26 lakhs are proposed for the year 1989-90, for payments of residential colony and end payments.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Extension, Stage-II (2x120 MW)

4.4.20. The Stage-II of Wanakbori Thermal Power Station envisages installation of additional 3 units of 210 MW capacity bringing the total capacity of power station to 1260 MW on completion. The estimated cost of the extension project is Rs. 40570 lakhs.

4.4.21. All the three units of extension project have been commissioned in March, 1986, September 1986 and November 1987 respectively.

4.4.22. Against the revised estimated cost of Rs. 40570 lakhs the expenditure upto March, 1988 is Rs. 34308 lakhs. The provision for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 2000 lakhs which is expected to be utilized fully. This is mainly for end payments, for BHEL & other suppliers. Also order for coals handling plant is to be placed for stage-II, and data acquisition system is required. An outlay of Rs. 1100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station in Kutch (2x70 MW)

4.4.23. The scheme envisaged installation of 2 units each of 70 MW capacity at Parandhro using lignite as fuel at the estimated cost of Rs. 20720 lakhs. The scheme is approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1979.

4.4.24. The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL in March 1981. The work orders for various civil works i. e. main power station building foundations, cooling towers, chimney, quarters etc. have been placed and works are under progress. Necessary steel and cement have been arranged.

4.4.25. The scheme has been accorded lower priority since beginning. So far as funds provision is concerned, large commitments have been entered into. This has pushed back the completion of the project. As per the present schedule Unit-I and II are targetted for completion in December 1989 and June 1990 respectively.

4.4.26. Against the total revised estimated cost of Rs. 20720 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1988, is Rs. 13691 lakhs. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 3000 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Replacement (1X120 MW) Unit-1

4.4.27. The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 120 MW capacity to replace the existing old units.

4.4.28. 120 MW unit has been synchronised on 26t March 1988. The unit was dedicated to the nation on 21st May 1988.

4.4.29. Against the total revised (latest) estimated cost of Rs. 16165 lakhs. the expenditure incurred upto March 1988 is Rs. 13971 lakhs. Provision for 1988-89 is Rs. 1000 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilized. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the year 1989-90.

Gandhinagar Thermal power Station Extn unit-III (1X210 MW)

4.4.30. The installation of one unit of 210 MW capacity has been approved by the Planning Commission in July 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 12391 lakhs. The orders for the main power plant are placed with M/s. BHEL in May 1983. Order for civil engineering works. i. e. Power Station building quarters, equipment foundation etc. are awarded and the works are under progress. Due to paucity of funds, in last few years, adequate funds could not be provided for the project, though large commitments were entered into. Boilers drum was lifted in position in April, 1987. The present schedule for completion of the project is December 1989.

4.4.31. The expenditure upto end of 1987-88 is Rs. 14038 lakhs, against the revised cost (latest) of Rs. 27347 lakhs. The outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 6000 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 66000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extn. Unit-IV (1X210 MW)

4.4.32. It is proposed to further augmen Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station by installing fourth unit of 210 MW capacity. The scheme is approved by the Central Electricity Authority. Planning Commission has accorded investment approval in April, 1987 to the Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 16388.5 lakhs. The latest revised cost is Rs. 18790 lakhs.

4.4.33. Expenditure of Rs. 2768 lakhs has been incurred upto 31st March 1988. An outlay of Rs. 4701 lakhs is provided for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Ahmedabad Electricity Company 'F' unit (1X110 MW)

4.4.34. Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Sabarmati have submitted a scheme for installation of 110 MW Unit 'F' at their Sabarmati Power Station. The scheme has been cleared by Central Electricity Authority. Planning Commission's approval is awaited. Ahmedabad Electricity Company has taken up the project execution and considerable progress has been achieved. The unit is programmed for commissioning in 1988-89.

4.4.35 A provision of Rs. 2700 lakhs has been made for assistance to Ahmedabad Electricity Company for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An assistance of Rs. 2700 lakhs has been released during 1985-86. No Outlay is provided for the year 1988-89. Also no provision is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Narmada Hydro Project :

4.4.36. As per discussions with the Central Electricity Authority, the following units are proposed.

1. River Bed Power House	6 × 200 MW	=	1200 MW
2. Canal Bed Power House	5 × 50 MW	=	250 MW
	Total		1450 MW

Gujarat's share is 16% i.e. 232 MW.

4.4.37. Seventh Five Year Plan provision for the project is Rs. 14650 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2587 lakhs is incurred upto the year 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 1037 lakhs is made for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 1157 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Joint PIT Head Power Station at (1) BANDHAV (4 × 500 MW) and (2) MAND (2 × 210 MW)

4.4.38. The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity in concurrence with Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted two schemes of Joint Pit Head Power Station at Bandhav (4 × 500 MW) and Mand (2 × 210 MW) to the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission in the years 1981 and 1983 respectively, on the basis of 50 % sharing cost and benefits. Clearance by the Central Electricity Authority to the project is in progress. Various issues raised by the Central Electricity Authority are being complied. The schemes are likely to be approved as Eighth Plan schemes.

Narmada Thermal Power Station at Sinar Stage-I (2 × 500 MW)

4.4.39. The schemes of establishing first super Thermal Power Station in Gujarat with a capacity of 4 units each of 500 MW has been proposed to the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission in April, 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 1200 Crores. As Deptt. of environment has given approval for installation of two units of 500 MW each. Revised Project estimates of Rs. 112582 lakhs for two units have been submitted for approval.

4.4.40 Coal linkage in 'Principle' has been granted by planning commission for 2 × 500 MW in December, 1985. Standing Linkage Committee has yet not decided about the coal field. The work for approval of Techno-economic clearance from Central Electricity Authority is in progress.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Extension (1 × 120 MW)

4.4.41 Investment approval for installation of second 120 MW unit at sikka in Jamnagar Dist. is accorded by planning commission in Feb 1988, at an estimated cost of Rs. 10270 lakhs. To take advantage of bulk ordering, an order for the supply of main plant; equipment has been placed on M/s. BHEL and part advance has been paid.

4.4.42. An expenditure of Rs. 227 lakhs has been incurred on the project to the end of 1987-88. For jaking payment of balance advance amount to M/s. BHEL and also to take up preliminaries on the project Rs. 1000 lakhs have been provided for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station Extension In Kutch Unit-III (1 × 70 MW)

4.4.43. The scheme was submitted to the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission for approval in May 1981. Central Electricity Authority has already given techno-economic clearance to the scheme in 1982. Planning commission has desired confirmation of the state Government to provide adequate funds for the project. Only there after the project can get investment approval by planning commission. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Micro Hydel Project -

4.4.44. In the changed circumstances due to energy crises and very high fuel cost for Thermal station, priority is proposed to be given to Micro Hydel Projects. Gujarat Electricity Board has proposed the following Micro Hydel schemes to Central Electricity Authority/State Government for approval.

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Panam Mini Hydel Project (2 x 1000 KW)	333.41	Scheme is approved by planning Commission in April 1987.
2.	Damanganga Hydel Scheme (1 x 1000 KW)	236.00	Scheme is approved by planning Commission in June 1987.
3.	Dharoi River Bed Power House (2 x 1000 KW)	370.00	Scheme is approved by planning Commission in June 1987.
4.	Dharoi Right Bank Canal Power House (1 x 600 KW)	160.00	Scheme is cleared by Government of Gujarat & Planning Commission.
5.	Karjan Hydel scheme (2 x 1500 KW)	576.00	Project report submitted to Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission

4.4.45. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Utran T. P. S. (Gas Based) (1 x 120 MW)

4.4.46. Techno-economic approval from Central Electricity Authority is accorded. Gas linkage is also confirmed. Investment approval from Planning Commission is awaited.

4.4.47. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15260 lakhs. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 1200 lakhs is approved for ordering of main plant and preliminary works. Supply is anticipated to be completed by end of 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 2500 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Gas based TPS at Ankleshwar (1 X 30 MW)

4.4.48. Gas allocation for this project is approved. Approval from Central Electricity Authority and investment approval from Planning Commission is awaited. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5539 lakhs.

4.4.49. The work at the project can be taken up immediately on receipt of these approval. Since the work of installation of the gas turbines will be a turn key job, the gestation period will be quite short in comparison with Thermal Power Station.

Gas Based T. P. S. at Gandhar (600 MW)

4.4.50. Project report for gas based power station of 600 MW capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 51807 lakhs, is submitted to State/Central Authority for approval in June, 1987. CEA has accorded techno-economic approval subject to allocation of gas. Investment approval can be expected if gas is confirmed.

Sikka T. P. S. Stage--III :

4.4.51. Project report for installation of two units of 210 MW, as further extension to Sikka T. P. S. under construction is submitted to State/Central Authority for approval in October 1986. The estimated cost of the project is 44154 lakhs.

A. E. Co's Gas Turbine (100 MW)

4.4.52. Installation of 100 MW Gas turbine is under taken by A. E. Co. The project report is submitted in July 1988. As an advance action the ordering of main plan is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 1300 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Mobile Gas Turbines at Isolated Locations (10 MW)

4.4.53. It is given to understand that small quantity gas is available at various locations like North Balol South. Mowad Bayla, and Gamaj. The total quantity of gas available can support a generation of about 10 MW. It is proposed to install mobil gas turbines at these four places. Since the gestation period is less than one year, the gas turbines are expected to be commissioned during 1989-90. Outlay proposed of Rs. 1000 lakhs will be utilized fully.

Renovation Schemes :

4.4.54. For operation of existing power station at optimum level it has become essential to carry out necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or outdated. Unless the renovation schemes are implemented the plants will run at reduced efficiency, subsequently resulting in lower outputs and higher maintenance cost. Keeping this thing in view the renovation schemes at Dhuvaran T. P. S. Ukai TPS and Gandhinagar TPS have been taken up.

4.4.55. The estimated cost for renovation schemes at Dhuvaran TPS, Ukai TPS and Gandhinagar TPS is Rs. 7258 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 2426 lakhs under Central assistance and Rs. 4833 lakhs under State assistance. Expenditure incurred for Gandhinagar TPS, Ukai TPS and Dhuvaran TPS upto March, 1988 for State Plan schemes are Rs. 674.31 lakhs Rs. 269.25 lakhs and Rs. 271.11 lakhs respectively. Expenditure for Gandhinagar TPS, Ukai TPS, and Dhuvaran TPS under Central assistance are Rs. 703.33 lakhs, Rs. 510.73 lakhs and Rs. 339.49 lakhs respectively. Also expenditure for Dhuvaran modification schemes an amount of Rs. 486.54 lakhs is spent during 1986-87. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs for Ukai TPS and Rs. 400 lakh for Dhuvaran TPS is approved under state plan and Rs. 342 lakh for Gandhinagar TPS. Rs. 87 lakhs for Ukai TPS and Rs. 364 lakhs for Dhuvaran TPS is approved under Central Assistance. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs under State plan and Rs. 184 lakhs as Central assistance is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Transmission and Distribution schemes (including system improvement schemes)

4.4.56. The development of transmission and distribution system is a continuous process and has to keep pace with increase in generation capacity on one hand and requirement of Transmission and Distribution System needs a special attention. Due to funds constraints the outlays during the first four years of VII Five Year Plan were less than requirement. This has resulted in slowing down of works. If the situation is continued during fifth Year also T & D losses will increase, reliability in power supply position will decrease, system condition will be more unstable and voltage condition will further deteriorate.

4.4.57. An expenditure of Rs. 18872 lakhs has been incurred during the first three year *i. e.*, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 9000 lakhs (6000-TR., 2000 Dist., 1000-SI) is provided for Transmission and Distribution schemes including system improvement schemes for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 15000 lakhs (11250-TR., 2750-Dist., 1900-SI) is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Rural Electrification

4.4.58. Rural Electrification is a socio-economic activity. It aims at the upliftment of living standards of the rural population. Recognising its importance, State has given priority to rural electrification. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 16042 towns and villages were electrified in the State leaving a balance of 2233 villages. 2051 villages were electrified during first three years of 7th Plan. It is targetted to electrify remaining villages during 1988-89.

4.4.59. 1,00,000 wells/tubewells are programmed to be electrified in the State during Seventh Five Year Plan. 85952 well//stube wells have been electrified during the first three years of Seventh Plan. During 1988-89. it is targetted to electrify 40000 wells/tube wells target of 40,000 wells is likely to be revised to 20,000 wells). Further 20000 wells/tube wells are proposed for electrification during 1989-90.

4.4.60. Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 provision for the rural electrification programme is Rs. 7240 lakhs in the State Plan. The total expenditure incurred for first three years on R. E. Plan Schemes is Rs. 4116 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 1033 lakhs, and Rs. 67 lakhs are provided in the Nucleus Budget. Rs. 2000 lakhs including Rs. 67 lakhs for nucleus Budget are proposed for the year 1989-90.

Survey and Investigation

4.4.61. Investigation for sites for new Power Generation schemes and formulation of project reports etc., is included in this scheme. A provision of Rs. 1,000 lakhs is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 17 lakhs is made during first three years of 7th Plan. A provision of Rs. 32 lakhs is approved for Survey and Investigation works for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 32 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Acquisition of Licences :

4.4.62. Gujarat Electricity Board has taken over most of the licences in the State on expiry or revocation of their licences. In order to make payments to the licencees, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 59 lakhs is incurred during first three years of 7th Plan. A provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is approved for the year 1988-89. For making further payment to the Baroda licencee and other balance payments an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the year 1989-90.

Training Research and Development

4.4.63. To keep pace with the ever changing technology of various sector, it is always required to provide training facilities for employees and provide with research facilities for around development of the organisation. For the Seventh Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is made for Training Research and Development schemes. An expenditure of Rs. 32 lakhs is incurred during first three years of 7th Plan. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for the year 1988-89 and Rs. 100 lakhs are proposed for these schemes for the year 1989-90.

Scheme for enforcement of House hold appliance by Chief Engineer (Electrical) :

4.4.64. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Industry has issued an order *vir.*, "The House Hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control order 1981) under the Essential commodities Act, 1955. The main object of this Order is to control and stop the Sale and use of sub-Standard house hold electrical appliances not conforming to the relevant standard of the Indian Standard Institution as well as to maintain and improve the quality of various house hold electrical appliances. This will provide better protection to the users of such appliances and public at large against the inferior quality of the house hold equipment. The Chief Electrical Inspector has been appointed as an implementing authority for this order and to assist him, the additional staff is sanctioned. a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made in Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Scheme for providing Rural safety by Chief Engineer (Elect.)

4.4.65. This scheme is aiming at providing safety in rural areas of the State with a view to save human and animal lives from electrical accidents. Under this scheme, the quality of maintenance and electrical safety will be checked and visit will be made to agricultural electrical installations of the consumers located in rural areas of the State and these installations would be advised about the electrical safety and would be asked to carry out necessary rectification wherever necessary. The implementation of the scheme would also facilitate the quick inquiries of such accidents and early settlement of claims of compensation preferred by the victim or their heirs and public at large. With a view to carry out various activities under this scheme a separate administrative and supervisory set up is required. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Plasma Physical Programme unit :

4.4.66. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made for the plasma Physical Programme. Rs. 26 lakhs were spent in the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. No provision is made for the year 1988-89. No provision is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(B) NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY**Assistance to Gujarat energy development agency :**

4.4.67. This Agency was constituted by Government of Gujarat in 1979 for promoting and propogating non-conventional and renewable energy sources for the Rural and Tribal upliftment of Gujarat State and to discourage use of and promoting conservation of conventional, non-renewable energy sources viz., Coal, Coke, Petrol, Kerosene and other petro based fuels.

Recently, the Agency has also under taken number of Projects as follows :

- (a) Obtaining Electricity from Wind Energy.
- (b) Growing Energy Plantation.
- (c) Demonstration-cum-subsidy schemes gesifiers.
- (d) Smokaless Chullah development programme.
- (e) Demonstration project on community/Institutional Bio-gas plants.
- (f) Bio-mass powered cold Storage.
- (g) Water pumping wind mills.
- (h) Soldar hot water, hot air, hot water, food conservation and marine product drawing systems.
- (i) Subsidised Solar Cooker Programme.
- (j) Solar photo voltaic-lighting programme and Solar passive Building construction.
- (k) Integrated Rural Energy Centres.
- (l) Energy conservation in Agriculture, Food processing and Marine based industries.

4.4.68. Rs. 936 lakhs have been provided for assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) during Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 350 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

National Project on Biogas Development

4.4.69. The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November, 1981. The project is also included in the revised 20 point Programme announced by the Prime Minister. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crisis, throughout the country. A greater awarencess has now emerged to set up Biogas Plant on a large scale as expeditiously as possible which become multipurpose decentralised disbursed units of —

- (i) Renewable Sources of Energy for Fuel,
- (ii) Bio-Fertilizer,
- (iii) Recycling of Water.
- (iv) Environmental Sanitation etc.

4.4.70. Though this is a centrally sponsored scheme, Government of Gujarat is also providing liberal state subsidy under Plan Sector to the beneficiaries, besides the financial assistance from the Government of India.

4.4.71. An outlay of Rs. 364 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) for this programme. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period it is targetted to construct 54,000 Biogas Plants.

4.4.72. During the year 1986-87, about 14,534 Biogas Plants have been set up against the target of 15,000 plants. During the year 1987-88 about 11,657 biogas plants have been set up against the target of 15,000 plants.

4.4.73. During the year 1988-89, it is expected to construct 14,500 Biogas Plants which also includes a tentative target of 1,500 plants for Scheduled Castes beneficiaries under special component plan and 4,000 plants for Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

4.4.74. For the year 1989-90, it is envisaged to construct 18,000 Biogas Plants which also includes a tentative target of 1,800 plant for Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under Special Component Plan and 4,500 plants for scheduled tribes beneficiaries under Tribal Area sub-Plan. A Sum of Rs. 173 lakhs has been proposed for this programme for the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT—II (A)
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number & Name of the scheme on Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	VIIth Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure(*) 1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level scheme to of total outlay proposed in Col (7)		
			1987-88	Approved outlay	As now Anticipated	Proposed		Of with capital content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. Generation :									
(A) Schemes completed by 31/3/85.									
1.	PWR-1 Wanakbori T.P.S. Stage-I (3X210 MW)	4100400	1086	76	111	111	Benefits of all GEB schemes are passed over to the State as a whole.
2.	PWR-2 Ukai TPS Extn. Unit-V(1X210 MW)	4100500	483	116	..	..	..	..
3.	Other completed schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Total (A)		1569	192	111	111	..	..
(B) Approved & On-going schemes for benefits during 7th F.Y. Plan.									
1.	PWR-3 Kadana HEP Stage-I (2X60 MW)	4100100	4175	600	1500	1500	1500	1500	
2.	PWR-4 Kadana HEP Stage-II (2X60 MW)	4100300	3410	..	800	800	800	800	
3.	PWR-5 Ukai LBC Project (2X2.5 MW)	4100200	220	85	57	57	26	26	
4.	PWR-6 Wanakbori TPS Extn. (Stage-II)(3X210 MW)	4100600	11149	2003	2000	2000	1100	1100	
5.	PWR-7 Lignite based TPS in Kutch (2X70 MW)	4100800	13153	3331	3000	3000	2000	2000	
6.	PWR-8 Sikka TPS(Stage-I) (1X120 MW)	4100800	9266	2100	1000	1000	700	700	
7.	PWR-9 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1X210 MW)	4100900	14908	4060	6000	6000	6000	6000	
8.	PWR-14 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-IV (1X210 MW)	4105300	7702	1985	4701	4701	2000	2000	
Sub Total (B)		63983	14164	19058	19058	14126	14126		
(C) New scheme for benefits during 7th F.Y. Plans									
	PWR-10 A.E.CO's Extn. Unit (1X110 MW)	4105151	2700	1350	..	..	..	..
Sub Total (C)		2700	1350	..	..	..	..
(D) Approved & on going schemes for benefits beyond VIIth F.Y. Plan									
1.	PWR-11 Narmada Hydro Project.	4101000	14650	1466	1037	1037	1157	1157	
Sub Total (D)		14650	1466	1037	1037	1157	1157		
(E) New Schemes for benefits beyond VIIth F.Y. Plan.									
1.	PWR-17 Joint Pit head Station at Bandhav (4X50 (MW) (Gujarat Share 50%)	4105453	Included in B(8)	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	PWR-18 Joint pit head station at Mand (3X210 MW) (Gujarat Share 50%)	4105454						
3.	PWR-19 Narmada TPS at Sinor Stage-I(2X500 MW)	4105533						
4.	PWR-20 Sikka TPS Extn. Stage-II (1X120 MW)	4100554		1000	1000			
5.	PWR-21 Lighite based TPS Extn. in Kutch(1X70MW)	4105555						
6.	PWR-23 Installation of DG sats (77 MW(22X3.5 MW)	4105600						
7.	PWR-24 Micro Hydal schemes	4105557		100	100			
8.	PWR-12 Utran TPS/(Gas based) (120/123 MW)	4105200	644		1200	1200		
9.	Gas based TPS (1X30MW)	4105200					6400	6400
10*	Gas based TPS at Gandhar (600 MW)							
11.	Sikka TPS Stage-III (2X210 MW)							
12.	A.E.Co. gas turbine (100 MW)							
13.	Mobile gas utrbine at (10 MW) isolated locations.							
	Sub Total 'E'		644		2300	2300	6400	6400
	Sub Total of On-going(A+B+D)		80202	15322	20205	20203	15233	15283
	Sub Total New Schemes (C+E)		3344	1350	2300	2300	6400	6400
	Total (I) (A+B+C+D+E)		83546	17172	22506	22506	21683	21683
II.	PWR-26 Renovation schemes	4110151 4110152 4110153 4110154	3939	89	650	650	700	700
III.	PWR-29 Transmission and Distribution schemes including system improvement schemes)	41151001 51152000	50000	6030	9000	9000	15000	15000
IV.	PWR-30 Rural Electrification	4120161	7240	1450	1100	1100	1933	1933
V.	PWR-31 Survey & Investigation	4125100	100	6	32	32	32	32
VI.	General							
1.	PWR-32 Acquisiton of Licences	4130100	200	18	150	150	100	100
2.	PWR-33 Training Research & Development.	4140100	200	10	50	50	100	100
3.	PWR-24 Schemes for einforcement of H.H. Equipment by C.E. (E).	4150100	30	23	30	30	12	
4.	PWR-35 Schemes for providing rural safety by C.E. (E)	4160100	70				23	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	PWR-36 Plasma Physical Programme unit.	4170100	25	1	...	...	..	..
6.	PWR-37 Asstt. to GEDA	4135100	936	200	200	200	350	..
7.	PWR-38 Bio-gas plant.	4155100	364	130	150	150	173	..
8.	Nucleus Budget		..	..	..	..	67	67
	SUB TOTAL--VI		1825	382	500	500	825	267
	GRAND TOTAL I to VI.		146650	25129	33868	33868	40173	39615

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. The industrial activity helps in diversifying employment structure and in creating centres of high productivity and high wages which can further provide the base for development and diversification of economic activity especially the infrastructure development in terms of energy, transport, housing, human resources development etc. Besides, it provides much needed support to agriculture. The industrial development in the State is therefore essential to provide better employment opportunity, increasing per capital income and thereby to raise the standard of living of the people.

5.1.2. Till 1960, the industrial activity in the State was dominated by the textile and allied industries and was concentrated mainly in few city centres like : Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and, Rajkot. With the growth of industries exploiting natural resources and planned development with the support of institutional network in the successive Five Year Plans, the State has been successful in diversifying the industrial base and in achieving dispersal of industries to some extent. The State today has become a major producer of petrochemicals, fertilizers, dyes and intermediates, pharmaceuticals, iodised salts, milk and baby foods and hosts of other items. Besides, new industrial centres like : Vapi, Ankleshwar, Halol-Kalol has emerged as a result of the State policies towards industrial development.

5.2. Review of Progress

5.2.1. In 1960, there were 3647. working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh persons. The number of factories and employment therein increased to 13498 and 6.75 lakhs respectively at the end of 1986.

5.2.2. The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs. 246 crores producing goods worth Rs. 421 crores. This has increased to Rs. 4927 crores and Rs. 12079 crores respectively in 1984-85. Similarly the value added in the factory sector has increased to Rs. 2131 crores in 1984-85 from Rs. 121 crores in 1960-61.

5.2.3. The registration of small scale industrial units in the State also shows continuous upward trends. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This has increased to 43712 in 1980 and further to 69197 at the end of March, 1985. The number of small scale industrial units further increased to 88325 at the end of December, 1987.

5.2.4. On the infrastructure front, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC) has developed 162 industrial estates and acquired 11491 hectares of land till March, 1985. The number of estates have further increased to 169 and land acquired to 13700 hectares by June, 1988. GIDC has allotted 550 lakhs. sq. mtrs. of plot to area and 9850 sheds to industrial units throughout the State by June, 1988. GIDC has also allotted 9300 houses by June, 1988. The Corporation has made development expenditure of over Rs. 260 crores till date.

5.2.5. On the financial front, Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC) has sanctioned loan worth Rs. 512.31 crores among 24485 units in the State till March, 1985. The total loan sanctioned by the Corporation stands at Rs. 792.25 crores among 29437 units at the end of July, 1988 of which loan worth Rs. 603.30 crores has been sanctioned among 28444 small scale units.

5.2.6. Similarly, the assistance sanctioned by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) has also increased to Rs. 447.27 crores among 2782 units at the end of August, 1988 from 252.56 crores among 2325 units at the end of March, 1985.

5.2.7. An impressive progress has been registered towards setting up joint sector projects through GIIC. In all 12 units had gone into commercial production till March 1985 while 16 more projects in the field of cement, wind farm, engineering thermoplastic, drugs, wedge wire screen, hard luggage, soda ash etc. have gone into commercial production during the current plan period. In addition, there are over 34 projects under various stages of implementation. These projects together will have an investment of over Rs. 2000 crores.

5.2.8. Industrial Extension Bureau (indextb) continue to play its role for promoting rapid development of industries in the State. The Mini-DGTD Cell, through indepth industry reports, identified

new investment opportunities in the State. The Monitoring Cell of INDEXTb has earned recognition from Government of India. Besides the activities for attracting new investment from NRIs in the State has been accelerated.

5.2.9. The small scale sector industries have been assisted under various schemes like State Cash Subsidy, Sales tax exemption/deferment testing subsidy power subsidy etc. In addition, these units are assisted with regard to financial assistance, purchase of machinery, raw material supply, marketing support, technical counselling etc. through a network of institutions like DICs, GSFC, GSIC, GRIMCO etc.

5.2.10. Under the Village and Cottage Industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agencies for looking after different activities such as cottages and village industries, handloom and handicraft, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical/marketing guidance to the rural artisans etc. The bankable assistance scheme has been revised and the loan assistance has been raised to Rs. 35000 from the previous amount of Rs. 25000.

5.3. Programme for 1989-90.

5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 25785 lakhs has been provided to Industries and Mineral Sector in the Seventh Plan.

5.3.2. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores has been proposed for Industries and Minerals sector for the year 1989-90. The sub-sectorwise break-up is given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-sector.	Outlay for 1989-90
A. General Industries	220.50
B. Large and Medium Industries.	2859.00
C. Village and Small Industries :	
i. Small Industries	4835.50
ii. Village and Cottage Industries	1250.00
N.B.	35.00
D. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.	800.00
	10000.00

Creation of salt cell in the Industries Commissionerate.

5.3.3. Gujarat produces about of 60% total production of Salt in India. The State Government is collecting the removal royalty at the rate of Rs. 1.00 per M.T. on despatch of Salt and if the salt work fails to produce the minimum quantity of salt as per lease agreement the unit has to pay the minimum royalty at Rs. 1.00 per M. T. for the quantity of salt agreed to by the lease agreement. Salt department, Government of India is collecting the Cess, on despatch of Salt at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per M. T. The Government of India is giving assistance from Salt Cess fund on developmental and labour welfare works, like approach road and Water Supply scheme etc. as per the code of principles. For taking maximum benefit from salt cess fund it was necessary to create the salt cell and accordingly the State Secretariate has sanctioned a staff of 32 employees. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar

5.3.4. Various offices of Industries Department and Head Offices of various Corporations of State Government are to be located in one building "UDYOG BHAVAN" which is under construction at Gandhinagar. The planned building has total built-up area of 78,780 sq. mtrs. and the estimated cost of Udyog Bhavan is Rs. 21.12 crores. The entire work is being carried out through Roads and Buildings Department of the State Government. The first phase of construction has already begun for which a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made in the 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed.

Research And Development Scheme :

5.3.5. In the fast changing industrial scenario, Research and Development activities occupy a very important place, in order to update and transfer the technology and also to develop new technologies, particularly Hi-Tech, to make our industries competitive and to increase productivity. The State Government has been paying considerable attention to this aspect and providing sizeable funds from plan-to-plan in order to encourage R & D activities. The State Government's approach in this regard has been marked by developing its own institutions and also stimulating the setting up of institution and labs with the help of national level institutions by way of financial participation.

5.3.6. The concern about pollution and environment has been increasing day-by-day and several legislations and regulations laying down standards of pollution and also the obligation of the industries to adhere to them are in force today. Small scale units, on their own, may not be able to instal-machineries and equipment required for adhering to such standards. The State Government has, therefore, formulated a scheme of providing subsidy to industrial units for installing pollution control equipments and this scheme is required to be continued.

5.3.7. Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency (GIRDA) Baroda is an autonomous institution completely funded by the State Government. This institute has been undertaking pioneering works in R & D, particularly in implementing the quality marking scheme, which, like Indian Standards, is critical in upgrading the quality of the products of the small scale units. Government is keen to continue its developmental activities. For the year 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed.

Hosiery training and Research Institute

5.3.8. Hosiery Training and Research Institute was set up by the Government of Gujarat in 1980. The main functions of the Institute are to impart theoretical and practical training in the manufacture of hosiery and knitted goods, to help develop hosiery industry in the State, to provide technical consultancy service, to help modernise hosiery industry and to help manufacture hosiery goods from synthetic yarns like acrylic.

At present the Institute is running following 3 training programmes :

1. Circular knitting machine training.
2. Flatt knitting machine training.
3. Cutting and stitching training.

5.3.9. Till March, 1988 the Institute trained 683 persons, 183 trainees set up their own hosiery factories and 228 trainees joined service in different hosiery factories. 19% hosiery units have been set up in the backward districts.

The Institute proposes to introduce the following new training programmes :

1. Power driven socks knitting machine training,
2. Hand drive socks and small circular machine training.
3. Imported warp knitting machine training,
4. Modern imparted circular machine training.

With introduction of the new training programmes the capacity for admitting students for training will increase to 284 per year. 20 to 25% of these trainees belong to SC/ST communities subject to availability. Efforts will be made to give training to more number of women and the Institute also proposes to train textile mill workers/technicians who have become unemployed as a result of closure of textile mills in Gujarat so that they may set up hosiery units and get self employed.

5.3.10. It is proposed to develop 100 hosiery units in Gujarat every year. This will create employment opportunity for 600 trained workers per year. It is also proposed to take up the construction of the building in a phased manner. Besides it is also necessary to augment the machinery available to improve the quality of training and also the intake of the trainees. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Gujarat Industrial Research Laboratory at Vadodara.

5.3.11. The Government of Gujarat has established the Gujarat Industrial Research Development Agency at Baroda with the following object.

- To provide analytical and testing facilities for various industrial raw materials, intermediates and finished products.
- To sponsor promote and research programme for growth of small and medium industries.
- To Co-ordinate the work as research, application, extension and development of appropriate technology and training for the same.
- To maintain a technical library and documentary information centre to collect, collate and disseminate information in area.

5.3.12. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Export Award :

5.3.13. The scheme is intended to provide incentive to registered exporters, Export Houses and Merchant Exporters to boost export of products of both small and large scale units from Gujarat State. Government of Gujarat has decided to give silver trophy instead of merit certificates to the best exporters so as to attract large number of participants under the scheme. The Awards will be in the form of Silver Coated Replica and the total number of awards will be as under:—

<i>Revolving Trophy.</i>	<i>Big Trophy</i>	<i>Small Trophy.</i>
1	34	226

The Scheme is continued in Seventh Plan for which Rs. 5/- lakh is provided. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Pollution Control Subsidy Scheme

5.3.14. Gujarat State particularly has a good No. of chemical, dyestuff and pharmaceuticals industries which creates air and water pollution problems. Gujarat Pollution Control Board is the statutory Body of the State which enforces and implements the Water and Pollution Control Act, 1974. Air Pollution Control Act, 1981 and Environmental Protection Act, 1986. The Government of Gujarat is operating subsidy scheme since 1979 applicable to Small Scale Industries only on creating pollution control facilities. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Quarters for the officers and staff of the Government Press

5.3.15 The works proposed under the scheme are :

Government Press, Rajkot

One Class-I quarter and 6 Class-II quarters for Officers of the Government Press, Rajkot. They are under construction.

Government Photo Litho Press, Ahmedabad.

5.3.16. The work of construction of 18 staff quarters for the employees of Photo Litho Press is under progress 3 blocks each containing 6 flats. The work of construction of Stationery Stores, form Stores and Book Depot is under construction at Bhavnagar. The structural work and the work of base-ment has been completed. For the above construction work a total provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Establishment of New Government Printing Press and Allied Offices.

5.3.17. The Government has accorded sanction for Government Press at Sachin (near Surat): The work of construction of this Building is in progress and it is likely to be completed by middle of the year, 1989.

The work of the stationery stores at Mehsana, above building is likely to be completed by the end of June, 1989. For the construction work of the above two Buildings an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed.

5.4. Large and Medium Industries

Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited,

5.4.1. Government of India has approved the site for the Gujarat State Petro Chemicals Complex at Kawas, near Surat. GSPCL has already prepared an Environmental Impact Study and the report was considered by the Department of Petroleum in June, 1984 and the Department of Petroleum has cleared the project from the location point of view.

5.4.2. Pending receipt of letter of intent, Corporation had undertaken the feasibility study of the various products. The Corporation has also made review of available technologies for the various products and short lists of the process licensors for the Cracker and HDPE/LDPE have been prepared.

5.4.3. The Corporation has already initiated actions for acquiring the land required for the project to the extent of about 350 hectares through GIDC. It has also registered its demand of 16 MGD water with the Irrigation Department. It will be necessary to make payments for land as well as water amenities, immediately once the implementation of the project is taken up.

5.4.4. Based on the discussions with the officials in the Ministry of Petroleum during August, 1985, and subsequent period, GSPCL has submitted a revised application for the letter of intent for Condensate based Cracker Complex. Government of India has favourably responded and it is hoped that the letter of intent will be received in a very near future.

5.4.5. State Government has proposed to set up the complex in association with Gujarat Corporation. A detailed feasibility report with the scheme of financing the project has been submitted to the Government of India in February, 1987 and the same is under consideration of the Government of India.

5.4.6. Pending the clearance of letter of intent application it is proposed to make a token provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is for the year 1989-90.

Gujarat Communications & Electronics Limited, Baroda.

5.4.7. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited (GCEL) was launched in the year 1975 by the Government of Gujarat to form a nucleus and a focal point for the proliferation of the electronics industry in the state. GCEL, in a short span, has acquired a national status and is recognised as a reliable source both in terms of a quality and delivery schedule of complete range of highly sophisticated professional grade electronic equipments required by Railways, Post & Telegraphs, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television, Doordarshan etc. GCEL also undertake a whole gamut of assignments on a turnkey basis including systems engineering, procurement of appropriate equipments and their integration into a total system followed by installation and commissioning.

5.4.8. The company's production programmes and development and engineering efforts yielded highly gainful results. The capacity has been enhanced by developing more than 200 small scale entrepreneurs to manufacture hardware items and electronics sub-assemblies required for the manufacture of high grade electronics equipments.

5.4.9. The company's division at Gandhinagar had commenced its commercial production in August, 1987 for manufacture of Electronic Push Button Telephones. The project is at the advanced stage of implementation. First phase of production on SKD basis is over and the second phase on CKD basis has commenced. The company is expecting to start in-depth manufacture in the next 2/3 months. The company received order of 50,000 telephones from Maha Nagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. and executed the contract partly. The total sales turnover for Gandhinagar Division was Rs. 84 lakhs.

5.4.10. The Company's R&D efforts are continuously progressing and during the year the company has invested Rs. 65 lakhs on capital equipments and Rs. 163.61 lakhs on development efforts. The company has successfully implemented Microcircuit Hybrid Lab. and now installed Computer Aided Design System, which is first of its kind in Gujarat State. This in-house development facility to design, develop and fabricate Hybrid Micro circuits for various equipments will save the cost of the company's equipments considerably. It will also increase the reliability of the equipments and reduce the after sales maintenance cost. The company has identified various projects/circuits for hybridisation activity for its various products like : PCM, Sony Camera, Radio Relay Equipments, Telephones, ILS, DV Equipment, CADF etc.

Plan for 1989-90

5.4.11. Production programme for 1989-90 has been chalked out for total turnover of Rs. 9500 lakhs based on unexecuted orders and expected orders likely to be materialised in the coming period. This includes sales of Rs. 1150/- lakhs for Gandhinagar division. Sales for Barda division includes Rs. 244 lakhs on DVOR, Rs. 1692.70 lakhs on PCM, Rs. 6.83 lakhs on DME/ILS, Rs. 297 lakhs on UHF RRE, Rs. 978.80 lakhs on LPT/VLPT, Rs. 531.50 lakhs on FM Transmitters, Rs. 280 lakhs on SCFC, Rs. 1500 lakhs on BCN-52 (1' VTR, Rs. 450 lakhs on EFF Van etc.).

5.4.12. The company has also entered into collaboration agreement with BTS GMBH, W. Germany for improved version of 1 VTR i.e. BCN-51 to BCN-52 due to the change in the requirements of the customers. Major sales contribution will be met by this product.

In view of the above, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited.

5.4.13. The GSTC was formed by the State Government as an instrument to takeover and run the sick textile mills. It is at present running eleven mills- six out of twelve nationalised mills of Ahmedabad nationalised in November, 1985, one which was purchased from Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Federation Ltd. (GUJOOT) (Sahayog Textiles) and four outstation mills which were nationalised in June 1986 but effect of nationalisation was given for 1st January, 1986. The Corporation requires funds from Government for following purposes :—

- (1) Liabilities arising out of nationalisation..
- (2) Modernisation programme for mills.
- (3) Payment of dues of Banks and Financial Institutions.
- (4) To recoup cash losses of the mills.

The GSTC has restarted six mills out of twelve mills of Ahmedabad in the year 1986 the GSTC has also restructured six mills by shifting good machineries from the mills which are to be scrapped. The GSTC has worked out modernisation programme for restarted six mills. Applications for loan for modernisation for five mills have already been submitted to IDBI, Bombay which are pending due to finalisation of accounts. The total cost of modernisation programme is estimate at Rs. 70/- crores. Full implementation of this programme will however be spread over more than one year. However, it is expected that modernisation programme will be partially implemented during the year 1989-90 to the extent of Rs. 20/- crores. Out of this Rs. 20/- crores, Rs. 16/- crores may be received as loan from IDBI and remaining Rs. 4/- crores are required to be provided by Government as margin money. For the year 1989-90, Rs. 400/- lakhs are proposed for this purpose.

Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills

5.4.14. State Government has nationalised 12 closed textile mills of Ahmedabad by an ordinance dated 8th November, 1985. In this respect the closed textile undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1986 has also been passed. In the ordinance, it has been suggested that by restructuring and reorganising these

12 textile mills, 5 to 6 viable mills will be restarted. Accordingly GSTC has restarted six mills in the year 1986. In addition to above Government has nationalised four more outstated mills in June, 1986 by an ordinance dated 30th June, 1986. In this respect the Gujarat Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1986 has also been passed, and effect of nationalisation has been given from 1st January, 1986. As per commitment of the Government dues of Banks and Financial Institutions are required to be paid as per the formula shown as under :—

In respect of 12mills

- 55% dues immediately on Nationalisation
- 45% dues during the period of 7 years after moratorium period of 3 years.

In respect of 4 mills

- 25% dues—Within 3 months from the Date of Nationalisation.
- 25% dues—Within 2 years from the Date of Nationalisation.
- 50% dues—Within 7 years from the Date of Nationalisation.

5.4.15. In view of above, Rs. 7.50 crores are required for making payment of dues of banks and financial institutions in respect of 12 mills and Rs. 2.50 crores for 4 mills, during the year 1989-90. Thus total Rs. 10.00 crores are required during the year 1989-90 for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Subsidy to Gujarat Narmada Auto Limited in lieu of interest to be paid to financial institutions.

5.4.16. Gujarat Scooters Limited was transferred to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd. on 6th November, 1985 with total liability of Rs. 12.15 crores. As the transferred project was not financially viable, the Gujarat Narmada Fertilizers Co. Ltd. restructured the entire project and named as Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.

5.4.17. At the time of take over by the Gujarat Narmada Fertiliser Co. the unit was not financially sound and was in a critical situation having a total liability of Rs. 12.15 crores. The company therefore, approached the Government and requested the Government to give some concessions and financial benefits in order to come out the Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd. from the financial crisis. After taking into consideration of the pros and cons of the project, Government decided to give the following concessions to Gujarat Auto to come out from the financial crisis.

- To provide necessary guarantee for the loans that would be sanctioned by the IDBI/Financial Institutions/Banks to GNAL.
- To sanction subsidy equal to the interest that would be payable by GNAL on the loans sanctioned by the financial institutions till the payment.
- To grant exemption for a period of 3 years under section 49(2) of the Sales Tax Act to GNAL, both for sales tax on scooters sold and purchase tax on raw materials processing materials etc.
- Exemption from Electricity Duty.

5.4.18. During the year 1988-89 as indicated in para 4(2) above, Government is required to give an interest subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.06 crores. However, during the next financial year Government is required to sanction an interest subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.22 crores as committed by the Government. As allocation of Rs. 1.22 crores will therefore, require to be made during the financial year 1989-90.

5.4.19. A provision of Rs. 61.00 lakhs will therefore to require for granting interest subsidy to GNAL as committed by the Government.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited

5.4.20. GIIC Limited is established in 1968 as a wholly owned Government Company. The Corporation has been established with a twin objective of—

- (i) To provide direct financial assistance to the industrial units in the State of Gujarat, and

(ii) To promote projects which are vital to the economy of the nation. In other words, the Corporation acts as an industrial catalyst in the state of the Gujarat.

5.4.21. The Corporation had formulated various schemes like Technicians' Scheme, New Entrepreneur's Scheme and General Scheme under which the financial assistance has been provided to the industrial units in the State. However, in last few years, the major thrust is geared around financing of medium and large scale industries.

5.4.22. Under General Scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance to medium and large scale industries, whose requirements exceed Rs. 60.00 lakh. The loans under this scheme are usually for a period of 8 years with a moratorium period of 2 years. The Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to the units situated/to be situated in the backward districts/talukas.

5.4.23. In the financial year 1989-90, the Corporation to achieve sanction of Rs. 75.00 crores and disbursements of about Rs. 68.50 crores. This will be achievable in view of the fact that IDBI has revised its guidelines in providing refinance to the State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) whereby the units whose total cost of two the projects is upto Rs. 5.00 crores (previously Rs. 3.00 crores) will be eligible for refinance.

Market Borrowing

5.4.24. The IDBI will provide refinance only to the extent of 65% of disbursement. (35% will have to be provided by GIIC). The Corporation needs market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 18.00 crores to meet the margin even for the loanes which are eligible for refinance from IDBI.

5.4.25. Moreover, the Corporation shall have to the bonds of Rs. 1.10 crores in the financial year 1989-90. In view of this for market borrowing an amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Project Loan (GIIC)

5.4.26. The catalytic role of GIIC has been pursued through implementation of various projects either in joint sector/and associate sector. The Corporation in the last decade has already established 41 Companies for various industrial projects in the State, out of which 22 have already commenced their commercial activities. Projects like MDF project, Telly Filled Cables, Optical Fibre project, Hospital Project, Bio Medical Instrument etc. are contemplated to be set up in the next three to four years and will required funding during the annual plan period 1989-90.

5.4.27. An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

5.4.28. With a view to raise resources for the industrial Development in the State, the State Government has set up the Company namely The Gujarat State Investments Limited under Section 372 of the Companies Act, from January 1988 onwards. The main object of the company is to take care of the large convertible debenture or right share issues that may be made by the three Large Gujarat Companies viz. GSFC, GNFC and GACL etc. It is started with the authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crores from the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Gujarat Investment Centre, Delhi

5.4.29. The issue regarding strengthening of the existing arrangements for channelising Non-Resident Indians to Gujarat was under consideration for some time with the State Government. In this context, the State Government has set up Gujarat Investment Centre at Delhi. It's major functions are ;

—To keep in touch with IIC with prospective cases of NRI investments in India, who have shown willingness to set up industries in India and pursue such cases to motivate and divert them to Gujarat State.

—To liase with Government of India department and agencies including the Reserve Bank of India for expeditious clearances, facilities and sorting out problems and matters concerned with NRI investment project in Gujarat.

5.4.30. Government has accorded sanctioned Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Gujarat Investment Centre for the year 1988-89. Revenue Expenditure for 3 years i.e. 1988-89 to 1990-91 has been fully paid up by State Government and for the other activities during the coming year the centre will need Rs. 9.00 lakhs. Therefore an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Interest free loan for large Engineering and Electronics Projects (LEEP)

5.4.31. Government has introduced LEEP Scheme in October, 1982 with a view to attract Large Engineering and Electronics Projects in Gujarat. The large scale Engineering units, with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 7.5 crores and employing atleast 1000 persons directly and located in some of the eligible locations are considered for interest free loan assistance from the State Government. Similarly electronic projects with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 3.00 crores and manufacturing electronic component and professional electronic equipments and also employing atleast 1000 persons directly located in an eligible locations are also considered. The loans admissible under the scheme range from 10 % to 20 % of the fixed capital investment. The loan is repayable in annual instalment with moratorium for 9 years. The Corporation has already sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 11.78 crores to M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. under the above Scheme. Further financial assistance to other eligible units may also be sanctioned like Larson and Toubro etc. for this, the Corporation shall have to make the disbursements to the eligible units. In order to honour the commitment for the disbursement an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Grant in aid to Industries for Promotional Activities of Technical Wing.

5.4.32. The major functioning of the Technical Wing include preparation of various project reports with primary function of encouraging industrial development in the State and advise Industries Commissioner. Government in I. M. & E. D. and also prospective entrepreneurs in respect of concerned field of industries for technical matters pertaining to industrial projects and work for its prospective promotional efforts. The activities of the wing during the year therefore could include preparation of report, Organising seminar, preparation of project profiles and technical articles and guiding entrepreneurs in the specific field.

5.4.33. During the current Five Year Plan, Mini-DGTD Cell has prepared 20 Reports in the field of various industries which include pharmaceutical industry, pesticides industry, dyes, ceramics, rubber and rubber goods, auto components, re-rolling mills industry etc. Besides, it has prepared locational reports for important projects. The Cell has also prepared over 200 project profiles and 20 technical articles/papers for the use of prospective entrepreneurs. The Mini-DGTD Cell has also organised 5 Seminars during the period under reference.

5.4.34. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Monitoring Cell of Letters of Intent

5.4.35. Monitoring Cell for Letters of Intent was set up for speedier implementation of the projects in the State. In this regard INDEXT-B has totally computerised implementation of Letters of Intent which ensures monitoring and follow up of project implementation in a sequential manner. The computerisation pin-points in which stage project is held up and the official responsible for it. The work for the 598 Letters of Intent issued during the period 1983 to 1987 has so far been undertaken by the Monitoring Cell. By the time of reporting the progress of the Cell, data for all the Letters of Intent has been collected. This work is undertaken every quarter, computerised and reported regularly.

5.4.36. The setting up of such a system will be advantage to know the bottle-necks in implementing Letters of intent/Industrial Licence and than working of poliy guidelines. Further it will be of advantage to know the investment that is being to be generated in the State investment opportunities proposed, flow of applications to the Financial Institutions etc.

5.4.37. The progress of Letters of Intent is reviewed regularly at the end of every quarter. It was reviewed that 167 Letters of Intent have been converted in Industrial Licence and 140 Letters of Intent have gone into production while 251 Letters of Intent are under various state of implementation at the end of March, 1988. It was observed that 98 Letters of Intent were followed up by the monitoring cell during the quarter ending March, 1988. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Infrastructural loan in lieu of Sales tax Defrement benefit.

5.4.38. A scheme has been introduced in August, 1983 whereby loan is granted to the pioneer units for meeting the expenditure on railway siding powerline and water supply system. The loan is recoverable after 12 years from the date of disbursement and is given interest free. The units with a fixed capital investment over Rs. 25 crores are eligible for this loan. The loan is granted for the amount not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs per unit and limited to 40 % of the expected benefit from sales tax department.

5.4.39. The pioneer scheme was expired on 31st March, 1988. Still the disbursement to some of the eligible units to under this scheme will be required to meet expenditure on this account in the next years. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Loan in lieu of share Capital to Gujarat State Financial Corporation

5.4.40. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries in the State of Gujarat. The Corporation grants term loan assistance upto Rs. 60 lakhs to limited companies and Co-operative societies, to proprietary and partnership concern, the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs. 30 lakhs.

5.4.41. During the last 28 years of its operation the Corporation has assisted 29.041 units with loans of Rs. 755.66 crores. The loan outstanding stood of Rs. 304.38 crores at the end of 31st March, 1988. Since the inception of the Corporation, disbursement have been made in respect of 20284 accounts amounting to Rs. 490.74 crores of the assistance rendered as many as 8341 units were provided assistance of Rs.0241.02 crores in bakward areas In terms of number of units, the unit assisted in backward areas constituted 41.12% of total units assisted. In terms of amount the assistance to backward areas was of the order of 48.52.

5.4.42. The Corporation has assisted 21892 small scale units with loans of Rs. 436.46 crores. In terms of numbers of units assisted, the share of the small scale units was 96% and in respect of amount 75.3% of the total. The Corporation has formulated a number of schemes for industrialisation, the prominent schemes being the Corporation Loan Scheme, the New Entrepreneurs scheme, Mini Loan Scheme, Equipment Finance and Modernisation Scheme, Single Window Scheme and a scheme to provide term loan assistance to self employed doctors, Quality Control Equipment Scheme and Women Entrepreneurs Scheme. The Corporation also extends assistance to Scheduled Caste 2 Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs on liberal terms.

5.4.43. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share, capital, market borrowings, refinance from IDBI etc. The main source of the Corporation's lending is to get refinance from IDBI. The Corporation is taking full advantages of the refinance facilities. However, the amount of each resource available to the Corporations is restricted by the resource mix prescribed by IDBI. According to the resource plan approved by IDBI, the Corporation has to raise the capital plus plough back to the extent of 20% of the total disbursement to be envisaged during the year. In this annual plan, Corporation has put the total, disbursement during the year 1989-90 at Rs. 90 crores, 13 33% of this Rs. 90 crores comes to about Rs. 12 crores which is to be contributed equally by State Government and IDBI. Thus, the share of capital contribution comes to Rs. 6.00 crores to meet the resources of the Corporation. Since the lending operations of the Corporation are increasing as a result of various incentives announce by the State Government for the promotion of industries the Corporation will be called upon to increase its resources substantially in the year ahead. Accordingly, to increase the resources of the Corporation, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs by way of share capital contribution is proposed for the year 1989-90. A matching contribution of Rs. 600.00 lakhs will also be available from IDBI.

Subvension to GSFC

5.4.44. The paid-up capital of the Corporation is likely to reach at around Rs. 45 crores by the end of 1988-89. As required U/S 6 (1) of the SFC's Act a minimum guaranteed dividend at the prescribed rate required to be paid by the Corporation. The approximate dividend liability on the above capital is around Rs. 1.80 crores for FY, 1989.

5.4.45. Corporation shall try to earn adequate profit so that minimum dividend can be paid out of the profit after income-tax and reserves. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Gujarat Industrial Development corporation Marketing Borrowing.

5.4.46 The Gujarat Industrial Development corporation was established in the year 1962 with the objective of providing industrial infrastructure to achieve rapid orderly and balanced industrial growth in the state. GIDC would like to strengthening the industrial estates existing at present and would give priority to the establishment of new estates at potential locations, particularly which have 'industry' or 'no estate' status, present. Keeping this in view, GIDC has planned for development of existing industrial estates in terms of social, physical and economic infrastructure facilities.

5.4.47 The Corporation has programmed to establish some 36 new estates acquires about 6432 hectares of land, develop some 4080 hectares of land, construct some 5173 factory sheds and 12,466 housing quarters with the total capital expenditure of Rs. 210.30 crores.

Achievements during 1987-88 and probable during 1988-89

5.4.48 During the year 1987-88, the Corporation has established some 5 new estates, acquired about 830 hectares of land, developed about 401 hectares of land, constructed 318 factory sheds and 240 workers quarters with the total outlay of Rs. 1786.43 lakhs.

5.4.49 During the year 1988 the Corporation established some 6 industrial estates, constructed 348 Factory sheds, etc with the total capital expenditure of Rs. 2332 lakhs

Development Plan 1989-90

5.4.50 As per the tentative estimates, the total financial outlay (both capital & revenue/capital) would be Rs. 89-70 Crores. Out of this, about 42.09 crores would be spent towards land acquisition, development of infrastructure, construction of Factory sheds, and workers' quarters. It has been programmed to acquire about 1468 hectares of land at the cost of Rs. 1191 lakhs, provide infrastructure development at the cost of 2168 lakhs, to the construction of 304 new sheds along with spill over i. e. incomplete sheds that would remain by the end of current financial year with the outlay of Rs. 703.00 lakhs to take up construction of about 288 new housing quarters.

5.4.51 An amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs as Market Borrowing and Rs. 400.00 lakhs as Margin money is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Grant in aid to CED for industrial self employment in rural and backward areas.

5.4.52 The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development is the pioneer institute for developing Small Scale Industrial Entrepreneurs in Gujarat State. The Centre has started its activities for developing entrepreneurs through its entrepreneurship development programme since 1970. During these 17 years CED has reached the height of number one organisation in entrepreneurial activities in the nation. CED had conducted one International Seminar on Entrepreneurial activities and 2 national level Seminars. By seeing the result oriented and glorious achievements of CED other states have started entrepreneurial activities in their respective states. CED has contributed its major role in small scale industries in Gujarat State through its training programmes. CED has helped State Finance corporation for getting small scale industrial entrepreneurs in 5000 population villages and '0' industrial centres and arranged spots sanction programmes.

5.4.53 During the year 1989-90 the Centre proposes to organise 42 training programmes for Rural Entrepreneurs, women Entrepreneurs and Specialised Programmes in Semi Urban and Urban Areas to develop 880 entrepreneurs. Rural Entrepreneurship Development Programme will be conducted at locations identified by the State/Central Government. Backward Centres/Talukas,

5.4.54 The Centre intends to conduct 4 training programmes for women entrepreneurs, one programme of Skill Formation Cum Entrepreneurship Development and 12 Management appreciation programmes. Moreover, the CED has planned to conduct 8 training programmes, exclusively for SC Entrepreneurs at Electronic workshop at Ahmedabad where basic electronic training would be given to the candidates. During the year 1989-90 CED intends to conduct 7 entrepreneurship development programmes in the tribal pockets of Gujarat State to train 140 tribal entrepreneurs.

5.4.55 During the year 1989-90, 42 training programmes to train 880 entrepreneurs are planned for which an amount of Rs. 31-00 lakhs is proposed.

Grant for Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gandhinagar.

5.4.56 The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) had prepared a proposal in May, 1980 for a National Centre for Entrepreneurship Development in Gujarat and had submitted the same for approval to Financial Institutions and Government of Gujarat. The proposal was approved in 1982, and the EDII was established.

5.4.57 The national financial institutions, viz. IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, SBI and Government of Gujarat have jointly sponsored the EDII. It was decided to create a corpn's fund to be provided by the promoters, as under :

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Contribution</i>
IDBI	Rs. 24 lakhs.
IFCI	Rs. 14 lakhs.
ICICI	Rs. 14 lakhs.
SBI	Rs. 10 lakhs.
Government of Gujarat	Rs. 25 lakhs.

5.4.58 All the promoters have fulfilled their financial commitments. The State Government has disbursed Rs. 15 lacs so far and Rs. 10 lakhs are yet to be disbursed to the corporation's fund of the EDII. The State Government have decided that Rs. 5.00 lakhs be released to the Institute this year and Rs. 5.00 lacs be released in the next financial year i. e. 1989-90.

Capital Investment subsidy for Industries in Backward Area.

5.4.59 During the Sixth Five Year plan (1982-87) the State Capital Investment subsidy scheme had been made effective by the state scheme with effect from 1/11/1982 and this scheme had been in operation during the year 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Five year Plan. A new Capital Investment subsidy scheme was declared by the State Government with effect from 1/4/1986 for Industries in Backward Areas, the scheme remains in force for the period of Five Years i.e. from 1/4/ 1986 to 31/3/1991. The eligible areas under this scheme are determined based on Talukas as a unit as recommended in Dr. I. G. Patel Committee Report.

5.4.60 Subsidy is available at different and specified rates based on location of concerned units.

The main object of the scheme are

- (A) Development of backward areas and dispersal of Industries away from big cities.
- (B) Generation of employment opportunities in Rural & Backward areas.

The scheme is also consistent with the approach in the Central Governments Investment Subsidy Scheme.

5.4.61 During the Seventh Plan provision of Rs. 4000 lakhs was made for Capital Subsidy under these Schemes. The actual expenditure on this account are Rs. 605.39, Rs. 1658. 69, Rs. 1873.23 lakhs during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 respectively due to enlargement scope of these incentive Schemes to additional Backward Talukas specified by Dr. I. G. Patel Committee the actual expenditure has been increased. As such the actual expenditure has been increasing over the successive years the provision for Seveth plan is required to be revised as is clear from the total expenditure of Rs. 4137.31 lakhs during the last 3 years. The plan outlay of Rs. 4000 lakhs has already been exceeded.

5.4.62 The estimated expenditure for the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 is Rs. 3500 lakhs and Rs. 3500 lakhs respectively through the budget provisin for the year 1988-89 has been possibly to the limit of Rs. 615 lakhs only. As the arrears of paymet required to have been during the 1987-88 are responsible for increased estimate of Rs. 4000 lakhs for the current financial year.

5.4.63. The expenditure for ensuing year will be more under state Cash Subsidy due to following reasons:--

1. New Scheme of 1986-91 is put into operation from 1/4/1986 on higher rate of subsidy.
2. Separate rate of Subsidy is prescribed for expansion and diversification.
3. New 26 GIDC Estates are added in the area eligible for State Subsidy.
4. GIDC, Vapi is allowed state subsidy for Chemical and pharmaceutical Industry.
5. Diversifications carried out long operative periods are allowed separate entitlement for each diversification.
6. Central Cash Subsidy is likely to be discontinued from 1/10/1988 and as such aggregate rates prescribed under G. R. dated 5/5/1986 will be applicable to state Subsidy only and admissible amount shall not be reduced. The provision for the year 1988-89 is only Rs. 615 lakhs and additional fund of Rs. 33 to 34 crores will be required.

5.4.64 An amount of Rs. 2308.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Special Package Incentives to Electronic Industries.

5.4.65 Gujarat is lagging behind in the electronic field. This industry has tremendous scope of development. This industry is pollution free and effluent free. Therefore the State Government has recognised the need to accelerate the tempo of development of Electronic Industry in Gujarat.

5.4.66 To promote the development of Electronic Industries in Gujarat, Government of Gujarat has introduced the two schemes as under :

1. Investment Subsidy Scheme for Electronic Industries.
2. Interest Subsidy Scheme for Electronic Industries.

5.4.67 The above schemes are in operation for a period of Five Years commencing from 1/4/1986 to and till 31/3/1991. This scheme provide investment subsidy, sales tax deferment incentives, and interest subsidy upto maximum Rs. 25 lakhs in the loan amount.

5.4.68 New Electronic Units engaged or proposed to be engaged in manufacturing of Electronic items/articles which have obtained necessary permission for Approval of production programme are eligible for benefits under the Scheme.

5.4.69 An amount of Rs 600-00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Rehabilitation of Unemployed Textile Labourers.

Setting up of Industrial Park

5.4.70 With a view to provide employment to the unemployed textile workers, who have been rendered jobless due to closure of textile mills, the Government of Gujarat, has introduced a Scheme offering various incentives for setting up of industries in the designated industrial areas viz. GIDC Estate, Odhav, Naroda and Vatwa of Ahmedabad. Under this scheme new units to be set up in the above areas giving employment to the un-employed textile workers will get incentives as under:--

Subsidy—New Units SSI

Large/Medium

10% of the fixed capital investment or Rs. 12.5 lakhs whichever is less.

7 1/2% of the fixed capital investment or Rs. 12.5 lakhs whichever is less.

Sales Tax Incentive

5.4.71 The unit would be eligible for Sales Tax exemption or Sales Tax Deferment.

(A) Quantum of Sales Tax Exemption

<i>SSI</i>	<i>New Units medium/Large.</i>	<i>Time Limit</i>
25% of fixed Capital Investment	20% of fixed capital investment or Rs. 30/- lakhs whichever is less.	For a period of 5 years from the date of starting production.

OR

(B) Quantum of Sales Tax Deferment

<i>SSI</i>	<i>New Units Medium/Large</i>	<i>Time Limit</i>
20% of fixed capital investment	15% of fixed capital investment or Rs 20/- lacs whichever is less.	For a period of 5 years from the date of starting production.

5.4.72 The condition for grant of subsidy for capital investment would be that the unit shall have to employ atleast four workers per lakh of investment.

Wage Subsidy

5.4.73 Wage subsidy on the following scale would be given to the eligible unit:--

- 1st Year : 75% of the minimum payable wages to the workers employed from the designated list
- 2nd Year : 50% of the minimum wages payable to the workers employed from the designated list
- 3rd Year : 25% of the minimum wages payable to the workers employed from the designated list.

5.4.74 An outlay of Rs 500 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 .

District Industries Centres.

5.4.75. According to the new industrial policy of the Central Government, 18 District Industries Centres have been started working in the State except in the Dangs District. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and superwise the working of the District Industries Centres. Over and above activities of industrialisation, various schemes are implemented through DIC like Central Cash Subsidy, or Capital investment, Power Subsidy, interest Subsidy; testing subsidy, sales tax exemption, sales tax deferred payment, State Cash Subsidy, bankable scheme for cottage industries, Central/State Self Employment Scheme, Vocational training, assistance to industrial co-operatives etc. A monitoring Cell has been established at State Level to Co-ordinate and superwise the working of the District Industries Centres and to help smooth implementation of the various schemes.

5.4.76. An amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is proposed for the Year 1989-90.

Rural Artisans Programme and Rural Industries Programme (RAP/RIP).

5.4.77. The Government of India have directed to implement the rural Industries programme and rural artisan programme from 1978 through the Dustrict Industries Centres in the ebnire state. The scheme is not applicable to the towns and Villages having populations more than 25000. Ratio of expenditure to be met with 50 : 50 by Central Government and the State Government limited to Rs. 1.00 lakhs for DICs. The scheme is mainly proposed to encourage the youths in rural areas. This scheme covers a training programmes, demonstration, study-tour power connection subsidy, tool-kits, publicity and propoganda etc.

5.4.78 An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been proposed to cover 4000 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses.

5.4.79 Under the Apprentice Act, 1961 the Government Presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1 : 7 and 1:5 for trade workers. The apprentices training scheme has been introduced in Government Presses with effect from 1st September, 1967. The duration of training is two/three years and at present the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 230/- p. m. Rs. 260/ p. m. and Rs. 300/- p. m. at the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsman in printing trade. Out of total trainees ratio for Scheduled Castes is 1:14 as laid down in Apprentice Act, 1961. The number of Apprentices required to be trained and already trained is shown here below :

Year	No. of trainees trained.
1985-86	245
1986-87	245
1987-88	245
1988-89 upto August.	221

5.4.80 An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 and it is targetted to train 231 trainees.

Package Assistance to SSI Units.

5.4.81 Various Schemes namely:—

(1) Subsidy on power consumption.

(2) Subsidy for testing of products, purchase of testing equipments and establishment of testing house or private laboratories.

(3) Quality marking on products of cottage and Small scale industries. All the above three are merged into one scheme namely package assistance to SSI units. Details are as under:—

(1) Subsidy on power consumption : Under the provision of Gujarat State Subsidy to Electrical Power Subsidy (Cottage and Small Scale Industries) rules, 1965, the subsidy is granted on consumption of electric power to industrial unit; which is less than 80 H. P. connection. The power subsidy is given to the units only for motive power. The idea behind giving this subsidy is to enable the SSI units which are established in remote areas to stand in competition in the market. The quantum of subsidy depends upon the place of the establishment of the unit for the period between 5 to 10 years; graded on the population basis. The benefit is the difference between the actual rate paid for the units consumed and 6 paise, 6 paise and 9 paise per unit of power consumed and limited for 2000 units per annum. This scheme is discontinued from 1-7-1982.

5.4.82 (2) Subsidy on testing of products and purchase of equipments :—In order to make industrialist quality conscious, a scheme of subsidy for purchase of testing equipment, as well as subsidy towards cost of testing charges has been in operation since 1971 under State Aid to Industries (Purchase of testing equipment; of establishment of testing houses or private laboratories) rules, 1971 and Gujarat State Aid to Industries (testing of products of small scale industries) rules, 1971.

(i) For the purchase of testing equipments, 50 % subsidy on the cost of testing equipments is given limited to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- P. A.

(ii) For the establishment of testing houses or private laboratories, units have to first obtain approval of their project reports from the Industries Commissioner. After getting approval, they are eligible for 12 1/2% subsidy on the cost of laboratory and equipments limited to Rs. 25,000/-.

(iii) For the testing of products, SSI units which get their products tested as per ISI, BSS or any other standards laid down by Ministry of Railways, Defence, DGS&D or any National Laboratory of the country. They are given 50 % subsidy to the testing charges paid to approved laboratories limited to maximum of Rs. 1000/— per annum.

5.4.83 Quality Marking Schemes : Absence of quality consciousness has adversely affected the scale of SSI units. A scheme of quality marking of selected commercial products of SSI units has been introduced which is implemented through the Gujarat Industrial and Research Development Association, Baroda and in case of Diesel engine by the proto-type Training Centre, Rajkot,

5.4.84. An amount of Rs 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989—90 for above Components.

Financial Assistance for Organisation of Exhibitions Trade Fairs and Seminars. Etc.

5.4.85 The Trade Fair Authority of India Organises India/International Trade Fairs at New Delhi every year. Similarly other important exhibitions and Seminars are also held from time to time any various agencies and State Government is asked to participated in such exhibitions etc. The Gujarat State Export Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad has been nominated as model agency for taking effective part in such exhibitions fairs, seminars etc. on behalf of the State Government. It has been decided that Government should finance this activity. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989—90 for sanctioning Financial Assistance to Gujarat State Export Corporation and other Agencies under this Scheme.

State Awards for production of Quality Goods.—

5.4.86 The small Scale Sector has made significant contribution towards Industrial Production in the country. In order to consolidate their gains and to make the small scale sector more dynamic, it was thought that efforts should now be made to encourage quality production in SSI Sector.

5.4.87 To achieve the above objective, the State Government has started giving Awards to Small Scale Sector unit; in recognition of quality products of goods in Selected Industry. All SSI Units which are permanently registered with District Industries Centre and have been production for a minimum period of three years from the date of Permanent registration would be eligible to participate in the The Scheme however excludes 100 % export oriented units.

The awards will be given once in a financial year for following selected groups initially :

1. Engineering Items.
2. Electronic Items.
3. Electrical Items.
4. Plastic Items.

5.4.88 Every year three awards namely First, Second and Third Awards will be given to Small Scale Units engaged in the manufacture of selected products group. The awards will consist of a cash prize, a trophy and a citation. The cash prize will be Rs. 5000/—, Rs. 4000/— and Rs. 3000/— respectively for the first, second and third awards winners in each group. For the year 1989—90 a Sum of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed.

Approach Road to Industries.

5.4.89 Government has introduced this Scheme for those Industrial Units locate in rural area and away from the Main Road, Government is giving its contribution to construct a approach road between the industrial unit to main road. In the case of SSI Government is giving 75 % of total expenses and in the case of large and medium scale unit. Government is giving 50 % of the total expenses for constructing approach road. This benefit is only available in the village which population is below 25 thousand as per census of 1981. A Sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for the Scheme.

Margin Money-Seed Money Scheme for Self-Employment

5.4.90 The Government has considered measures for increasing opportunities for self-employment and development of entrepreneurship in the State by encouraging small ventures including service, repair for full utilisation of locally available raw materials indigenously developed know-how, local skills and

talents. For starting such ventures initially the entrepreneur has to raise necessary margin money so as to get loan from financial institutions. For assistance to entrepreneurs to raise their margin. Government has announced a scheme of Margin money/seed capital Assistance. Margin/seed money assistance would normally be limited to 20 % of the total investment comprising of fixed capital investment, pre-operative expenses and four months working capital requirements or Rs. 40,000/—which ever is less.

5.4.91 However, in the case of women entrepreneurs and those belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, this assistance will be limited to 30 % with a ceiling of Rs. 60,000/—. The implementing authorities will not sanction any case in which entrepreneur does not contribute atleast 10 % of the cost of the project including the working capital requirement for four months. However, in the case of women entrepreneurs and those belonging to the schedule castes/scheduled Tribes, this limit of contribution should be atleast 5 % only.

5.4.92 The limits of Rs. 40,000/— and Rs. 60,000/— should not be extended further while calculating total cost of project. The sum of four month's working capital requirement should not exceed 50 % of the entire project cost. Such assistance is eligible to units where the fixed assets does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs and otherwise specified hereunder :

Service Ventures including repairing such as photostudio, blue printing service units, small printing units etc, where the total cost of fixed assets does not exceed Rs. 15,000/—.

Agro-service Centre including sales, repairs and maintenance of agriculture equipments.

Sales and Service establishment including hotel/fair-price shops etc.

Ayurvedi practioners, promotion to Ayurvedic practioner pharmacy for starting a pharmacy in Ayurvedic pathological laboratories chemists'shop etc.

Small Industries Service unit; having investment upto Rs. 2 lakhs in fixed assets.

Setting up of agency for distribution of petroleum products like Kerosene, gas etc., by S.C./S.T. entrepreneur only.

5.4.93 The Seed money assistance is available in areas where the population does not exceed One lakh. The amount of loan assistance is repayable after the dues of loan of financial institutions is over or eight years from the date of seed money loan. Seed money assistance given for working capital is to be re-paid after 8 (eight) years in six monthly equal instalments. The interest of loan is 4 % per annum. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Margin Money

5.4.94. With a view to rehabilitate the potentially sick units and to ensure utilisation of installed capacity of such units and also to supplement the efforts of governmental and quasi governmental agencies as well as financial institutions/banks engaged in rehabilitating sick units, the Government of India the Minister of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial development) New delhi has evolved a margin money scheme or revival of sick Small Scale Industries. The Government of Gujarat has considered this scheme and has decided to introduce the margin money scheme for revival of sick units superseding the previous scheme. Maximum assistance under the scheme shall be restricted to Rs. 50,000/- per unit. Assistance will be equally shared by the Central and the State Govt. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Development and Registration of Powerlooms 1988-89

5.4.95 The work relating registration/renewal, transfers and development of powerlooms industry, Government of India has transferred the work relating to powerloom industry to State Government under the Textile Control Order 1986. For the development activities such as financial assistance through banks and state Financial agencies, Technical guidance to powerloom entrepreneurs, marketing of products, training to weavers through powerlooms service centre Testing facilities and Quality Control of the product have to be monitored by Industries Commissioner being State Textile Controller and sponsoring authority declared by State Government. In order to have service effectiveness to powerloom industry of Gujarat registration activity by Computerisation is adopted and powerloom industry scattered in rural areas and being labour oriented industry, it is necessary to create supporting structure in Commissionerate of Industries and therefore, an amount of Rs. 13 lakhs may be provided

in the Budget for 1989-90. Powerloom Registration fees collected by Textile Commissioner of Rs. 283 lakhs is also transferred to the State is also expected. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs will be collected by way of renewal of registration certificate every five years. For 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakh is proposed.

Village and Cottage Industries

Introduction

5.4.96. Removing poverty and unemployment and increasing productivity have been the unassailable objectives of the plan. Village and Cottage Industries Plan a vital Role in generating larger employment opportunities for artisans in general and weaker section of the community in particular with special emphasis on utilisation of local resources and skills. The main object of the Seventh plan is to generate productive employment and thereby to alleviate/poverty and to eliminate inter-class, inter-regional and rural Urban disparities which can be achieved through Cottage and Village Industries. This Sector has been accorded high Priority in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

5.4.97. An outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan of which Rs. 1250.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89 for Village and Cottage Industries Sector. The sub-sector-wise break up is as under.—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay 1989—90
1. Administration and Supervision	
2. Handloom Industries	1250
3. Handicraft Industries	
4. Coop. Industries	
5. Khadi Industries	
6. Other Industries	
Total	1250

An outlay of Rs. 1250 lakhs is proposed for 1989—90; the schemewise detailed write up of which has been given in subsequent paragraphs.

Administration and Supervision

5.4.98. The Directorate of Cottage Industries has been established in 1973 with a view to implement the programme effectively and catering to the needs of the industrial Co-operative Societies. The other programmes being implemented are, Handloom and Handicraft Industries, training and financial Assistance to artisans and technical Marketing guidance to the artisans. The Director of Cottage Industries needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems of the artisans and proper implementation of the programmes of Handlooms, Handicrafts, leather, coir, Industrial Finance and Marketing. etc.

5.4.99. It has been proposed to continue this scheme in 1988—89 for conducting the various examination under training programme, Monitoring cell is also sanctioned to monitor and review the schemes implemented by the Department. It is proposed to establish a separate monitoring cell to supervise the progress of the schemes under the 20 point programme. In order to avail the institutional finance in Cottage Industries Sector. It is proposed to create the post of a Joint Director (Finance), in the Directorate Post of Class-II Accounts Officers is proposed to be created for recovery of Government dues and proper maintenance of records relating to loan and advances.

5.4.100. To meet with the administrative expenditure an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to proposed for the year 1989—90.

Handloom Industry

5.4.101. Handloom is second the biggest sector from the view points of employment and it contributes to provide clothing to the poor people. It is a labour insentive industry, concentrated in Villages and the activities of weaving are carried out in dwelling of weavers without the aid of electricity. Development of Handloom Industries in the context with the 20 points programme assumes significant importance and accords high priority is accorded to it in the Seventh Plan. As against the 3.6 millions Handlooms in India. There are 23742 Handlooms in Gujarat State. In Gujarat 80% to 85% of the Handloom Weaver are from S. C. Community and the rest are from minorities. The Development of Handloom is encouraged through cooperative societies of Weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation. The financial assistance to Handloom Industrial Cooperative Societies is provided under revised package scheme. The Govt. has prepared the direct production programme in the Seventh plan as per the norms suggested by the Central Govt. which includes modernisation of looms, formation of new societies and revitalisation of dormant looms etc.

5.4.102. The pattern of the scheme of workshed-cum-residence is revised and the amount has now been enhanced to Rs. 30,000/- with 50% loan and 50% subsidy per unit. In view of the revised textile policy the census of handloom is conducted in the State by appointing technical staff etc.

5.4.103. The thrift fund scheme is being introduced as centrally sponsored scheme for benefit of weavers and to provide them social security. In this scheme the weaver of the society will contribute 6% of the wages earned by him and the state Government and Central Government will contribute the equal amount limited to Rs. 60 per weaver per annum. The weavers can withdraw the amount on certain occasions viz. marriage, medical treatment, purchase of food grains etc. As per the net textile policy, a monitoring cell is created to monitor the activities of Handloom at District level. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 4000 beneficiaries of 80 societies for the annual plan of 1989-90.

Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries

5.4.104. The Handloom Development Corporation is implementing the intensive Development project Scheme since 1976. The object of the scheme is to supply raw materials and to take back the finished goods after paying wages to ensure better return to the weavers who are not covered under Cooperative Sector. The Corpn. is producing Janta and non-Janta Cloth under Intensive Handloom Development Scheme. It provides training in designing, processing and supplies tools and equipments also to enable them produce quality goods. It has covered Handlooms of all the districts of the State. The Corpn. receives share capital subsidy and loans from Government in order to carry its operation. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed to cover 1600 beneficiaries for Annual Plan 1989-90.

Handloom Development Corporation

5.4.105. The Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1979 to develop the Handloom sector in the State for better production and giving fair wages to weavers, to improve their oldlooms and modernisation etc. It is has been implementing the Intensive Development Project for the weavers not covered under Cooperative sector. It gives raw materials to the weavers and takes back the finished good after giving wages. It gives training to weavers for product designs, subsidy/loan for tools and equipments etc. The project is assisted under the state plan scheme. Now the Corporation is producing Janta and Non Janta cloth under Intensive Handloom Development scheme. The Corporation receives share capital, subsidy and loans from Govt. in order to carry out its operation. To meet its working capital requirements, it has arranged for cash credit facility with nationalised Banks. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Handicraft Industry.

5.4.106. Gujarat has a rich heritage in arts and crafts. In addition to high value of the Handicraft Products' it has a large market at home and abroad. Gujarat's Handicrafts are based on textiles, wool, ceramics, Bamboo work, wool carving and block engraving tie and die. knitting

embroidary and such other by products. The State Design Centre provides valuable services in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. The other activities are :

- Establishment of Handicrafts co-operative and their association.
- Financial assistance to Handicraft artisans and their co-operatives.
- Celebration of Special Weeks and Exhibitions of best designs.
- Establishment of show cases at conspicuous places viz. air-port, Railway Stations etc.
- Training to artisans in Handicrafts through State Design Centre.
- State Handicraft Development Corporation provides marketing support and export facilities to such artisans.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan of 1989-90 to cover 400 beneficiaries.

Handicraft Development Corporation.

5.4.107. With a view to accelerate the promotion revival and development of handicraft Industries a Separate Corporation has been established in 1973. The Corporation encourages the artisans by providing raw materials and by providing marketing facilities. It has opened emporias. at Ahmedabad Bombay, delhi and Calcutta in the country. It sets up production centres, introduces new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products in exhibitioions. It also exports best articles of Handicrafts. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for annual plan 1989-90 for converging 2500 beneficiaries.

Carpet Weaving Centres.

5.4.108. Carpet Weaving is an old Indian craft Introduced by King Akbar from Persia during the Moghal's period. After years of stagnation it has emerged as an flourishing Cottage Industry offering large employment opportunities to artisans under 20 points programme. The Carpet weaving requires the skill formation for which Teenagers are most useful. It has an ample scope for marketing abroad. This activity is becoming popular in rural areas. Co-operative Societies, which are registered trusts are provided liberal assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,85,000/- for establishing a centre for providing training to 50 youths. These centres absorbs their trained artisans for production programme after completion of training. They also form a Co-op. Society of trained artisans and can give them employment. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed with a target to cover 1500 trainees of 30 carpet weaving centres for annual plan 1989-90.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Cooperative Societies.

5.4.109. The package scheme for financial assistance to Industrial Co-operative societies was sanctioned in 1979. The new revised package scheme was sanctioned in 1980. Most of the Industrial Co-operatives are formed by the People of Weaker Section with a view to strengthen and enable co-operative societies to generate more employment opportunities for their members. Liberal financial assistance is provided in form of share capital contribution share loan, managerial subsidy, Interest subsidy, rebate on sale of (Handloom) production, subsidy for purchase of machinery, tools and equipments reserve funds subsidy, grant for demonstration propaganda training and celebration of special weeks.

5.4.110. The Department has taken care to develop the Industrial Cooperative Societies in all respects and thus the provisions of assistance is made in all activities of societies. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 7050 beneficiaries of 1100 societies for the year 1989-90.

Cooperative Spinning Mills

5.4.111. There are five Cooperative Spinning Mills working in the state. The two Cooperative Spinning Mills are under weavers Sector while remaining three others are in growers sector. In addition to this other two Cooperative Wollen Spinning Mills Ltd. at Ahmedabad Sarvodaya Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd. Patdi (Dist. Surendranagat) has already started production on trial basis

which is at present not working and other is Banaskantha Dist. Co-operative Spinning Mills Registered at Palanpur, District Banaskantha. The Saurashtra Cooperative Spg. Mills Ltd., Limbdi Dist. Surendranagar and Visnagar Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., Visnagar are in Weavers Sector and other three mills at Surat, Broach & Himatnagar are under grower sectors. The State Government is contributing in the Share Capital of Co-operative Spinning Mills in the ratio of 1 : 2. The contribution if provided to strengthen the share capital base, of the Mills for increasing borrowing capacity from the financing institutions. The scheme is in operation since 1985-86.

5.4.112. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 1.10 lakhs was given to shree Sarvodaya Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd. Patdi as share Capital contribution. The Mill proposed for Woolen yarn. During the year 1982-83 Rs. 2.70 lakhs was sanctioned to Limbdi Mills. During the year 1984-85 Rs. 1.00 lakhs was given to Shree Sarvodaya Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd. Patdi as share capital contribution/An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 5400 beneficiaries of 9 coop. spinning mills for the year 1989-90.

Powerloom Industries

5.4.113 There were 853 powerlooms allotted to 30 co-operative societies in Sixth Plan, 700 new powerlooms have been allotted to Co-operative Sector to cover 64 Societies, thus 1553 powerlooms are covered in Co-operative fold. Government of Gujarat has so far sanctioned a scheme to assist the powerloom societies, pattern of assistance is as under:

- A loan amount of Rs. 15000 is given to purchase Powerloom electric motor and other equipments etc.
- For purchase of shed or for construction of shed Rs. 5000/-- is given as loan.
- Share capital loan of Rs. 1000/--per member is given to the society.
- To purchase Prime winding machine a loan of Rs. 5000/--is given to the unit of 12 powerlooms.
- Subsidy is given for the first three years to meet with the expenses of management of the society for the first year Rs. 7200/--for the second year Rs. 6000/--and for the third year Rs. 4800/--is given to the society.

An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan to cover 2000 beneficiaries of 70 Societies. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 750 beneficiaries of 24 Societies for the year 1989-90.

Gujarat Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Board

5.4.114 Khadi & Village Industries are employment oriented programmes. The adoption of improved technology in Khadi and Village Industries has raised the production, standard of 23 varieties has minimised the manual labour. The Board is established in 1960 with a view to provide training in Khadi and Village Industries to adopt improved technology to undertake survey and publicity, propaganda for production and sale and to settle more and more persons under this programme.

5.4.115 The Board is being financed by the State Government as well as by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The Board provides finance to subsidiary institutions for implementation of 23 various programmes such as soap making, Khadi production Tol Ghani, Leather, parmgur, pottery Khandsari, Blacksmithy, Carpentry and other activities. Khadi Board intends to develop, Khadi and Village Industries in the unexplored areas and also intends to develop local leadership for implementation of KVCI programmes. An outlay of Rs. 205.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 7000 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Training to Artisans

5.4.116. Main object of the scheme is to train the artisans of hereditary craft and potential small entrepreneur in different cottage industries for improving their skills and enabling cottage industries for their betterment for improved methods, new technology and thereby to increase employment opportunities. The Directorate of Cottage Industries at present runs 45 training centres having 192 classes of different trades in 18 Districts of the State.

5.4.117. The Training course is of one year duration. The S. T. Trainee is paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 125, S. C. SEB(BAXI) and EBC trainees at the rate of Rs. 100 and others at the rate of Rs. 75 per month. Two new training centres sanctioned for Rajkot and Gandhinagar with a capacity of (four) 4 classes and 80 trainees. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been proposed to train 3200 trainees for the year of 1989-90.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans

5.4.118 Financial assistance to individual artisans for cottage industry was made available under the State aid to industries Rules as well under block loan scheme of the Government through co-operative banks upto 1979. A new scheme has been introduced to ensure the flow of funds from scheduled banks and urban banks and other financial institutions. The object of the scheme is to promote self employment among artisans having some skill and enter-preneurship and engaged them into production activities. The underlying aim of the scheme is to help the people to set up cottage Industries and to provide self employment.

5.4.119 A loan with maximum limit of Rs. 35,000/- is provided by the financial institutions establishment of cottage Industries on recommendation of DIC. The department has prepared detailed projects profiles of cottage industries. The subsidy on purchase of new tools working capital and equipment, interest subsidy is discontinued.

Limits of Loan	Rate of subsidy		
	Tribal	Harijans	Others
Up to 10,000	As per DRDA Scheme.		
Rs. 10,001 to 35,000	40%	30%	20%

An outlay of Rs. 270/- lakhs to cover 16,000 beneficiaries is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation.

5.4.120. The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd., has been established in 1979 with a view to provide marketing facilities to rural artisans. These artisans have to rely middle-man and traders for marketing their products. On account of the exploitation made by these traders and middle-man, the artisans get very low returns despite of their hard labour for their products. GRIMCO has tried to provide marketing support to such artisans in selling their products through in a limited way. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 1000 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Village Playing Centres

5.4.121. The cattle population in the state is about 200 lakhs. There are three lakhs leather workers in the state out of which 1.50 lakhs are engaged in flaying and one lakh in tanning. There are 1.50 lakhs cobblers in the State. For the economic upliftment of the most neglected, chamber community, who are dealing with leather industry since long. This scheme has been revised from 1-6-1986 and the amount of assistance has been revised from 2.27 to 2.50 lakhs the revised scheme envisages the following provisions :

Revised :

Particulars.	Rs. in lakhs.
Tannery :	
—Purchasing and leveling of loan comfraction of tanner water, gutter, and electrical facilities. etc.	2.00
—One Flaying centre	0.38
—Supervision pay	0.12
	<u>2.50</u>

Looking to the price escalation the present scheme is proposed to be revised to the tune of Rs. 3.92 lakhs per tannery.

5.4.122. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 600 beneficiaries of 20 Centres in 1989-90.

Rural Technology Institute.

5.4.123. The role of rural technology institute is to identify technological problems, to develop tools and equipments which will reduce fatigue of an artisans and ensure productivity in large quantity and better quality. The institute has been established in 1979. It has a plan to undertake various projects most of the artisans in tribal belongs to category of village pottery, carpentry-Blacksmiths and Bamboo weaver. The Rural Technology Institute organised demonstration-cum-training Centre, to study the problems of rural artisans, four such Centres have been started in Bharuch, Panchmahal and Valsad District, It also proposes to establish Bamboo technology centre at Mardvi and Bhiloda. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 500 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Mini-Industrial Estate under Financial Assistance to vocationally trained persons self employment

5.4.124. The scheme of Mini-Industrial Estate is proposed as a new adjusted scheme under IND-52. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a shed to the rural artisan of Cottage Industry. Most of them are engaged in Cottage Industries viz., weaving, pottery carpentry, Blacksmithy etc. The scheme is to be implemented through recognised institutions, financial assistance to be given by the Government. The artisans who are willing to have in dependent space for production activity will be covered in a cluster in rural areas. It is proposed to apply the prevailing rate of cost of construction for the sheds in the estate. The loan portion is to be obtained from the financial institutions and the margin money will be given by way of subsidy. The scheme can be implemented in the Villages having population of above 50,000. Two types of sheds can be constructed under this scheme. One of Rs. 50,000 and second of Rs. 15,000. 25% subsidy is being given for the big type of shed and 40% for the small type of sheds. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 2700 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Financial Assistance to Self Employed Persons

5.4.125. A scheme of financial assistance to self employed persons has been introduced from 21-8-1981 in the State. Urban petty self Employed persons in order to develop their business, are provided loan and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipments, under scheme. Howkers, vendors and others engaged in small business like newspapers, cutlery, Kerosene, Fruit, Waste Paper and Umbrella repairing and road side vendors etc., are provided loan /subsidy under the scheme.

Financial assistance upto the limit of Rs. 500 is provided in the form of subsidy in kind, In case of financial assistance from Rs. 501 to 5000, a subsidy of the rate of 50% and 33 1/2% is provided to the beneficiaries belonging to S. C., S. T. and O. B. C. and Women.

Recently the scheme is extended to cover the beneficiaries of the whole state. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed to cover 4000 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Sericulture Industry.

5.4.126 There is a vast potentiality for development of Sericulture in Gujarat. Sericulture Industry have been initiated in the state. This activity has been introduced in Gujarat by District Panchayat Surat in the year 1982-83. This activity can provide gainful employment to small and margin farmers, farm, labourers, reelers and weavers and they can play an important role to uplift the standard of living by considerable increase in their income. Gujarat is a major raw silk User State. Hence, by developing this industry, raw silk material can be produced for silk weaving in the Gujarat State. Looking to the possibility of Sericulture Industry Development Government of Gujarat has sanctioned the schemes of setting up of Sericulture Research Training Institution, establishment of Reeling units and package scheme for financial assistance to Sericulture Co-operative Societies by way of Government Share capital contribution. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed to cover 1000 beneficiaries for the year 1989-90.

Subsidy to approved women Organisation.

5.4.127 Government has sanctioned a scheme for purchase of goods without tender from the approved women Institutions in the year 1979. Under this scheme, the approved women Institutions will provide things of necessities to Government and Semi-Government offices. Government Hospitals, Corporations, Government undertakings, Mills, jails, pachayats etc. Government has notified Jyoti Sangh as a Central Agency in the beginning to route all purchases and co-ordinate all activities between the purchase and supply.

With the formation of Gujarat State women's Economic Development Corporation, this schemes from 1st September, 1983 has been transferred to this Corporation. To meet the administrative expenses of the central agency at State level provisions of Rs.4 lakhs has been provided to benefit 250 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

5.5. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

5.5.1 Expansion and Reorganisation of the Directorate of Geology & Mining, Purchase of equipments, technical assistance, etc.

5.5.2. Mineral Exploration and Mineral Administration are the prime responsibilities of the department. The result achieved through consistent effort of the past years have brought number of economic minerals into the Mineral Map of Gujarat. These minerals are Lignite, Bauxite, Basemetals, Limestone, Dolomite, Bentonite, China clay, Chalk, Gypsum, Nepheline, Flyenite, Phosphorite, Marble, Atapulgit, Granite, etc. This is being made possible by developing Pre-detailed, Detailed and Drilling Mineral exploration scheme through four Mineral exploration circles situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Bhuj.

5.5.3. Mineral Administration includes administration of Mineral concessions granted under prevailing Mineral rules, collection of royalty, collection and maintenance of mineral statistics etc. These activities are carried out through the district officers under the competency of respective collectors, There were about 1617 Mining leases and 5109 Quarry leases existing at the end of 1986. Royalty receipt under GMMR 1966, MCR, and that of Oil & Natural Gas, for the financial year 1986-87 was Rs. 149.91 crores.

5.5.4. The Physical targets of the Seventh Plan are 6,750 sq.kms. of geological mapping, 25,000 mts. of drilling, and collection 17,500 samples for chemical and petrographic analysis

5.5.5. Physical target and achievement of the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below :—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1987-88		1988-89	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement upto 1st Quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Drilling	Mts.	5000	5615.69	5000	2859.13
2.	Survey & Mapping	Sq. Kms.	1250	1638.29	1400	306.51
3.	Analysis of samples	Nos.	3250	3499	4000	842

It is proposed to continue the activities of mineral exploration and mineral administration, in the State for the year 1989-90. 10 Schemes are proposed which consist of 8 pre-detailed, 6 detailed and 5 Drilling schemes.

5.5.6. In seventh five year's plan it was envisaged that number of field parties would be raised from 16 to 25. It is decided to complete predetailed survey of remaining areas of Gujarat at the earliest and proposal is submitted for creating nine new predetailed survey parties in 1989-90.

5.5.7. Moreover, there are very bright prospects for finding out good Lignite deposits in Bhavnagar and Surat districts. It is essential to explore these deposits as fast as possible. Therefore, it is proposed to create Six new drilling parties in 1989-90.

In addition to the above, few new posts are proposed in head office, Ahmedabad, various district offices and circle offices, Vehicles need to be provided to eight districts where at present there is no facility of vehicle. Drilling Machines, Vehicles, Pumps etc. are very old and are condemned. It is envisaged to replace remaining machines, vehicles etc. in 1989-90.

5.5.8. It has been proposed to provide Rs. 350.00 lakhs during the year 1989-90, which includes 20 lakhs for the construction of administration block at Khanij Bhavan and Rs. 292.73 lakhs for replacement of old vehicles and old drilling machineries, purchase of drilling bits, survey instruments and scientific instruments for Petrological Laboratory, creation of new field parties, drilling parties and new posts.

Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

5.5.9. GMDC is operating in the field of mining and processing of industrial minerals in the State. Most of the GMDC's activities are in Adivasi or otherwise backward areas GMDC employs 3700 persons, out of which 7% of the employment goes to either Adivasi or to the local population of Kechhh District.

Flourspar Project, Kadipani (Dist. Baroda)

5.5.10. The Ambadungar hills at Kadipani in Baroda District contain the only substantial deposits of flourspar mineral in India. The deposits have been assessed to be 11 million tonnes. The Corporation opened an open-cast mine in 1965 and commissioned a Flourspar Beneficiation Plant adjacent to the mine in 1970. The production of the Beneficiation Plant has been ranging between 16,000 and 18,000 MT per annum based on 1,25,000 tonnes of raw ore. 95% of the country's production of flourspar comes from this plant. The production meets only a part of the indigenous requirement about 66% of the country's consumption is required to be imported.

5.5.11. Thus, Corporation's indigenous efforts is in the nature of import substitute-since the beginning, the aggregate production of flourspar has been 2,25,000 MT which is estimated to have saved the country Rs. 27 crores worth of foreign exchange.

5.5.12. Since considerable quantities of raw material are still required to be imported, the Corpn., has taken a decision to increase the existing production capacity from 20,000 tpa. to 50,000 tpa., at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores. IDBI has already sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 16 crores for this project.

Lignite project, Rajpardi (Dist. Broach)

5.5.13. Another lignite deposit, comparatively smaller than the Panandhro field, is being exploited near Rajpardi (Dist. Broach). This has proved very useful for the large number of industries situated in South and Central, Gujarat. Since the reserves are small, to stretch out the life of the mine as long as possible, the capacity of the mine has been limited to 2.25 lakh tonnes per year. Conventional mining equipment like hydraulic excavators, dumpers etc. are being used to mine lignite in this project. The production was 2,46,000 MT in 1987-88, which is planned to be maintained in 1988-89.

Multimetal Project, Ambaji

5.5.14. The Corporation was earlier not able to make headway with this project as there was no market for the concentrate in the country. Therefore, the Corpn. had to stagger the implementation of the project so as to dovetail with the plan of the Central Govt. to set up a large Imperial Smelter in Rajasthan.

5.5.15. The proposed project of Imperial Smelter of Hindustan Zinc Ltd., is expected to be cleared shortly by the Central Govt. Therefore, the Corpn. will have to go ahead with the Multimetal Project so as to complete the same alongwith the expected completion of the Smelter. With a view to continue the Mines development on a modest scale, operation of this project is presently continued for which a provision of about Rs. 80 lakhs is made for the year.

Bauxite calcination

5.5.16. The Corpn. is operating two bauxite mines at Bhatia in Jamnagar and Naredi in Kachchh Dist., with a production capacity of 50,000 tpa. The high grade bauxite produced is sold to the consumers within the country while the low grade bauxite is exported from time to time. For such end-uses, the production capacity of this mine is not proposed to be enhanced.

5.5.17. The Corpn. proposes to examine in detail the feasibility of setting up a Refractory Brick Plant, using high grade bauxite from our own mines. If this is found viable, the existing mine capacity would be expanded. The scheme would cover a Calcination and Refractory brick making plant of a capacity of 10,000 tpa at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 50 crores. The scheme would also examine the feasibility of the export market. If the viability of this scheme is found to be favourable an investment decision is likely to be taken by 1989-90 and the project is likely to be commissioned in 1991-92. The debt-equity ratio is assumed to be 2:1 and it is assumed that the equity will be subscribed by the State Government.

Power Plants in Kachchh District

5.5.18. GMDC has Lignite Mining Project in Kachchh Dist. with an expansion programme so as to increase the production capacity to 16 lakh MT per year using Specialised Mining Equipments (Bucket Wheel Excavator, Conveyors, Spreaders etc.). Such mine expansion is well under way and it is expected that expansion shall become operative and will get commissioned in the last quarter of 1988-89.

5.5.19. Based on the use of lignite available from Panandhro mines from the expanded capacity, it is proposed to put up Thermal Power Plants of a total capacity of about 500 M.W. at an estimated cost of Rs 700 Crores, jointly, if need be, with Gujarat Electricity Board. Power Plants are proposed to be put up under a separate company to be floated for the purpose by GMDC. In view of GMDC's reputation with financial institutions/nationalised banks, term loans in the ratio of 2:1 be obtained from Central Financial institutions/nationalised banks. Equity contribution of Rs. 250 crores could be brought in by GMDC (Rs. 70 crores) and State Govt. / GEB (Rs. 180 crores).

5.5.20. The work of preparation of Techno-economic Feasibility Report for such power plants has already been entrusted to M/s. Tata Projects Ltd., in August, 1988. The said report is expected to be received by end of October, 1988. Necessary steps will be taken to take an investment decision by the Board of Directors of the Corporation as well as by the State Government.

The necessity to put up power generating units based on the fuel sources other than coal, power plants based on the use of lignite will help in relieving the increasing pressure in the use of coal which is becoming a scarce available fuel.

5.5.21. It is expected that actions will have to be taken to appoint the Project Consultants as well as search will have to be made to find out competitive sources of supply for equipments for the power plants preferably with Deferred Credit facility so as to reduce the financial burden on the State/Exchequer.

Lignite mine, Bhavnagar and Surat

5.5.22. It has been reported that substantial quantity of lignite deposits have been found in Bhavnagar and Surat District. GMDC is taking step to obtain the mining lease of the said area and is planning to exploit the said deposits in the similar fashion as is being done in respect of lignite found in Panandhro (Kachchh) region. It is proposed to undertake the lignite mining initially with the help of manual/semi mechanised conventional systems after the mining lease is obtained. Later on it is thought to put up a similar fully mechanised system consisting of specialised mining equipments (Bucket Wheel Excavator, Conveyor etc.) as has been done at Lignite Project, Panandhro (Kachchh). It is proposed to put up such project with an annual output capacity of 20 lakh tpa with an estimated cost of about Rs. 150 crores per each project. Tentatively the implementation of the project will be taken up in the year 1989-90 and shall be completed in 4 years' time thereafter.

Other Project

5.5.23. From time to time, GMDC is required to take up and or contribute/participate in different small/medium size projects which are not envisaged or crystallised clearly at this point of time.

Other expenditure/payments

5.5.24. In addition to the capital expenditure to be incurred on the projects referred to as above, the Corporation is required to make the payments in respect of return/repayment of the term loan to IDBI, repayment of deferred credit facilities of M/s. TAKRAF., GDR. and repayment of loans of Govt. and HUDCO., as well as payment of dividend to Govt.

5.5.25. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakh is proposed as loan to Mineral Development Corporation to carry out the above activities.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1988-90.

Scheme-wise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code Number.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay.	Expenditure - 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		
				Outlay	Anti Expenditure	Outlay proposed.	of which Capital content.	Outlay District Scheme total of in Col. 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
V. Industries and Minerals								
A-General Industry.								
(a) Direction and Administration.								
IND- 1	Compilation of Industrial data (4500200)	65.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
IND- 2(1)	Establishment of Salt Cell industries Commissioner's office (4500300).	25.00	6.88	7.00	7.00	7.50	..	..
IND- 2 Adj-(2)	Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar.	..	31.00	35.00	35.00	75.00	75.00	..
Sub-Total (a)		90.00	37.88	42.00	42.00	82.50	75.00	..
(b) Industrial Education Research and Training.								
IND- 3	Research and Development Scheme (4505100)	500.00	82.14	40.50	40.50	65.00	..	..
Adj.	Establishment at Tool Room Project at Ahmedabad.	..	..	20.00	20.00	..	..	..
IND- 4	Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED) (4505200)	50.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
IND- 5	Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industry. (4505372)	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
IND- 6	Industrial Research Laboratory at Vadodara. (4450400)	200.00	..	40.00	40.00	25.00	..	..
Sub-total (b)		765.00	36.14	105.50	105.50	95.00	..	..
(c) Other Expenditure.								
IND- 7	Export Award (4510200)	5.00	0.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
IND- 8	Pollutin Control Scheme (4510200)	60.00	3.58	5.00	5.00	6.00	..	..
IND- 9	Constructin for Residential quarters for employees of Government. Presses at Ahmedabad and Raikot and other construction of Printing Stationery Building(4510300)	200.00	7.30	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
IND-10	Establishment of new Government Printing Press and allied Offices(4510400) (O)	800.00	48.33	40.00	40.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Sub-total (C)		1065.00	59.36	56.00	56.00	43.00	36.00	36.00
Total-A: General Industry		1920.00	133.38	203.50	203.50	220.50	111.00	36.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. Large and Medium Industry								
(a) Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilisers Industries.								
IND-11	Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation Limited. (4515000).	700.00	..	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Sub-total (a)	700.00	..	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	..
(b) Ship-Building and Aeronautical Industry.								
IND-12	Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd., (4520100)	62.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-total (b)	62.00	-	-	-	-	..	..
(c) Telecommunication and Electronics Ltd.,								
IND-13	Share Capital contribution to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd., (4525173)	750.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.00	15.00	..
	Sub-total (c)	750.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.00	15.00	..
(d) Consumer Industry								
IND-14(1)	Gujarat State Textile Corporation (4530100)	500.00	5048.88	200.00	200.00	400.00	400.00	..
	Adj-(2) Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills.	..	..	700.00	700.00	800.00	800.00	..
	Adj-(3) Ginnar Scooters Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adj-(4) Subsidy to Narmada Auto Ltd.,	..	..	..	..	61.00	61.00	..
	Sub-total (d)	500.00	5048.88	900.00	900.00	1261.00	1261.00	..
(e) Industrial Financial Institution.								
IND-15	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation. M. B. (453100)	500.00	90.00	100.00	800.00	110.00	110.00	..
IND-16	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation. (Project 4535200)	3500.00	1000.00	550.00	550.00	800.00	800.00	..
	Adj-2. Gujarat Fusion Glass Ltd. (4530200).	..	108.00	40.00	40.00	..	..	..
	Adj-3. Loans to Gujarat Investment Ltd.	..	31.00	..	..	20.00	20.00	..
	Adj-4. Subsidy to M/s. Gujarat Investment Centre Delhi	..	..	..	..	9.00	9.00	..
IND-17	Loans to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for interest free loans for Engineering and Electronics Projects (LEEP) (4535317).	300.00	250.00	550.00	550.00	600.00	600.00	..
	Sub-Total (e)	4300.00	1477.00	1240.00	1240.00	1530.00	1530.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(f) Other Expenditure.								
IND-18	Index grant for promotional activities. (4540100)	100.00	21.70	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
IND-19	Monitoring Cell for information of letter of intent. (4540200).	25.00	5.00	3.50	3.50	4.00	..	..
IND-20	Grant of loan to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products. (4540371).	400.00	..	35.00	35.00	..	..	..
IND-21	Grant of loans to industries in lieu of sales tax different. (4540471).	500.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
IND-22	Intra-structure loan in lieu of sales tax different benefit. (4540571).	300.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	..
Sub-Total (f)		1325.00	326.70	108.50	108.50	34.00	10.00	..
Total-(B)		7637.00	6952.38	2356.50	2356.50	2859.00	2826.00	..
Total-Large & Medium Industry (A + B)		9557.00	7085.76	2560.00	2560.00	3079.50	2937.00	..

C. Village and Small Industries.**(A) Small Industries.**

IND-23	Share Capital Contribution Loans to Gujarat State Financial Corporation.(4600173)	1000.00	500.00	250.00	250.00	600.00	600.00	..
Adj.	Subvension to G.S.F.C.	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..
IND-24	Gujarat Industrial Development Coporation. (M.B.) (4600200).	750.00	110.00	98.00	98.00	110.00	110.00	..
IND-25	Gujarat Industrial Development Coporation.(M.M.) (4600300).	2500.00	230.00	266.00	266.00	400.00	400.00	..
IND-26	Grant-in-aid to C.E.D. for Industrial self-employment in Backward areas. (4600400)	200.00	22.00	25.00	25.00	31.00	..	..
IND-27	Subvension to Gujarst Small Industries Corporation.	25.00	13.80	5.00	5.00	..	..	..
IND-28	Grant for Entrepreneurship Adj.(1) Develoment Institute of India, Gandhinagar.	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IND-28 (1)	Capital Investment subsidy for industries in backward area. (4600572.)	4000.00	2073.20	665.00	665.00	2308.50	..	..
Adj. (2)	Special package incentives to electronic industries. (4601500).	..	..	572.00	572.00	600.00	..	..
(3)	Rehabilitation of un-employed textile labourers for setting up industrial park.	..	..	..	..	500.00	..	..
IND-29	District Industries Centres. (4600641).	500.00	114.35	110.00	110.00	125.00	..	..
IND-30	Rural Industries Project/ Rural Artisans Project. (4600741).	45.00	8.10	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	..
IND-31	Apprentice training for Government Printing Press. (4600800).	50.00	7.17	8.00	8.00	8.00	..	8.00
IND-32 (1)	Package assistance to SSI units. (4600800).	100.00	39.20	24.00	24.00	49.00	..	..
(2)	Adoption of sick units.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3)	Financial assistance for organisation of exhibition Trade fares and seminar.(4600903).	..	19.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
(4)	Standards for production of quality goods. (4600902).	..	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(5)	Approach Roads. (4600904).	..	1.04	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	..
(6)	Subsidy to agencies for marketing SSI products by GITCO.	..	1.08	..	..	..	..	..
(7)	Adoption of sick small units by medium large scale in industries by GITCO.	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..
IND-33	Margin Money assistance for self employment(4601300)	70.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
IND-34	Margin Money loan for working Capital to sick units under sick units revival programme(4601471) Adj.Registration of power looms (4601600)	..	..	13.00	13.00	13.00	..	..
(a)	Sub-Total Small Industries.	9361.00	3140.04	2076.00	2076.00	4835.50	1180.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b)	Village and Cottage Industries.							
IND-35	(1) Administrative & Super visory staff (46051000)	75.00	..	3.00	3.00	10.00	..	..
	Sub-Totl(1)	75.00	..	3.00	3.00	10.00	..	..
	(2) Handloom Industry.							
IND-36	Handloom Industry(4610100)	470.00	139.72	91.00	91.00	130.00	..	130.00
IND-37	Intensive Development of Handloom Industry(4610200)	275.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	10.00	..
IND-38	Gujarat Handloom Development Coporation(4610300)	70.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	25.00	..
	Sub-Total(2)	815.00	191.72	131.00	131.00	185.00	35.00	130.00
	(3) Handicraft Industry.							
IND-39	Handicraft Industry(4615100)	70.00	10.56	12.00	12.00	25.00	..	..
IND-40	Gujarat Handicraft Development Coporation(4615200)	80.00	11.61	26.00	26.00	40.00	40.00	..
IND-41	Carpet Weaving centre (4615300)	150.00	26.84	23.00	23.00	40.00	..	40.00
	Sub Total (3)	300.00	49.01	61.00	61.00	105.00	40.00	40.00
	(4) Co-operative Indutry							
IND-42	(1) Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives (4622010)	350.00	46.65	65.00	65.00	80.00	7.00	80.00
Adj.(2)	Spinning Mills.	..	3.60	10.00	10.00	15.00	5.00	..
IND-43	Powerloom Co-operatives (4620200)	200.00	11.89	12.00	12.00	20.00	5.00	20.00
	Sub-Total (4)	550.00	62.14	87.00	87.00	115.00	17.00	100.00
	(5) Khadi Industries.							
IND-44	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board (4625100)	1000.00	408.89	189.00	189.00	205.00	20.00	..
	Sub-Total (5)	1000.00	408.89	189.00	189.00	205.00	20.00	..
	(6) Other Expenditure.							
IND-45	Training to Industrial Artisans (4630100)	600.00	73.09	93.00	93.00	145.00	15.00	81.00
IND-46	Training to Industrial for self employment.	25.00	4.36	..	..	..	..	..
IND-47	Financial Assistance to individual Artisans(4630200)	700.00	205.51	171.00	171.00	270.00	70.00	225.00
IND-48.	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation or Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO) 4630300.	75.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	..
IND-49	Establishment of Village Flying centres & Village tanners (4630400)	200.00	26.01	33.00	33.00	35.00	..	35.00
IND-50	Rural Production Centres (4630500)	100.00	9.20	..	..	..	..	..
IND-51	Rural Technology Institute (4630600)	75.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IND-52	Financial Assistance to Vocationally trained person for self employment.	35.00	2.09					
IND-52(A)	Mini Industrial Estate.		5.65	30.00	30.00	40.00		
IND-53	Financial assistance for self employment.	125.00	122.18	30.00	30.00	50.00		44.00
IND-54	Sericulture Industries (4630700)	300.00	6.94	26.00	26.00	30.00		30.00
END-55	Subsidy for approved women Institutoids (4630872)	25.00	0.59			5.00	5.00	
Sub-total (6)		2260.00	491.62	418.00	418.00	630.00	115.00	425.00
Total (b) Village and Cottage Industries.		5000.00	1203.38	889.00	889.00	1250.00	227.00	695.00
N+B.			1238.38	2965.00	2965.00	6085.50	1407.00	695.00
Total Villages and Small Industries.		14361.00	4378.42	3000.00	3000.00	6120.50	1407.00	695.00
Mining and Metallurgical Industry.								
(a) mineral Exploration and Development.								
IND-56	Expansion and Reorganisa-tion of Directorate of Geology and Mining (4700100)	600.00	76.36	100.00	100.00	350.00	10.00	
(b) Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries.								
IND-57	Loan to GMDC(4700271)	1267.00	1200.00	825.00	825.00	450.00	450.00	
Total Mining and Metallurgical Industries.		1867.00	1276.36	925.00	925.00	800.00	440.00	
Grand Total Industries & Minerals.		25785.00	12740.54	6485.00	6485.00	10000.00	4804.00	731.00

6.1. PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1. Introduction

6.1.1.1. Gujarat is a Principal Maritime State and is having a long coastline which is about 1/3rd of the total coastline of the Country. Out of 10 Major and 139 Intermediate and Minor Ports in the Country, 1 Major and 11 Intermediate and 28 Minor Ports are located on 1600 km. long coastline of the State; of which '39' Ports are administered by Gujarat Maritime Board. Of these 39 ports, 11 are Intermediate Ports and 28 are Minor ports. Four ports of Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Okha and Sikka are All Weather Ports direct berthing ports for large ocean-going ships; 2 ports viz. Jafrabad and Magdalla are all weather direct berthing ports for small coastal vessels, 3 ports viz., Jamnagar (Bedi), Navlakhi and Salaya are all weather lighterage ports, Veraval, Jakhau, Mundra, Pipavav, Mandvi (Kachchh) and Pipdhara are fair weather lighterage ports and the remaining 24 ports are fair weather sailing vessels/fishing ports.

6.1.1.2. The Gujarat ports are located on the main international sea trade route. Due to this locational advantages these ports constitute an important infrastructural facility for the development of maritime economy of the country and they function as growth centres in coastal areas. Some of the above Intermediate and Minor ports are well developed to meet the requirement of ocean borne trade. They are provided with necessary wharves, jetties, cranes, godowns, navigational aids, railway sidings, joining the ports with the main railway net work of the country, all weather surface roads, etc. At lighterage ports, ships are anchored at the anchorage in deep sea and traffic is handled with the help of lighters i.e., tugs, barges, launches, etc. In view of the good facilities existing at the intermediate and minor ports, each of the 11 intermediate ports viz., Mandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi, Sikka, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Magdalla handle a traffic of more than one lakh tonnes in a year.

6.1.1.3. Apart from the locational advantages, our ports offer personalised service to the Customers and strive for giving maximum satisfaction to the port users. Industrial relation at our ports are excellent with the result that handling of cargo has been very fast and reliable.

6.1.1.4. Gujarat ports handle a traffic of over 5 million tonnes in a year, consisting of sizeable exports to foreign countries, which earn foreign exchange of about Rs. 24,000 lakhs per year, for the Country. About 98% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate Ports and 4 Minor Ports viz. Dahej, Pipavav, Mahuva and Mundra.

6.1.1.5. During the year 1985-86, the ports handled over 5.12 million tonnes of traffic which is an all time record. During 1987-88, Gujarat ports handled about 3.90 million tonnes of traffic. The set back in traffic during the year 1987-88 was mainly on account of reduction in import of fertilizer due to drought condition in the State.

6.1.1.6. The Ports of Gujarat play an important role in the economic development and prosperity of the State and because of their favourable location they serve a large hinterland stretching over Northern and Central India. There is an immense scope and potential for developing these ports. The Gujarat Maritime Board is quite alive to the enormous potential of these ports and development of ports has been undertaken on a high priority. The development activities have been concentrated at these intermediate and Minor Ports which handle sizeable volume of traffic in a year.

6.1.2. Review of Progress.

6.1.2.1. During the Sixth Plan, Port facilities were provided at Jafrabad and Magdalla ports for handling the captive traffic of clinker. The first stage works of terminal facilities at Dahej and Ghogha for operating a Trans-Sea-Ferry Service between these two places were completed. At Alang and Sachana, facilities for shipbreaking were developed to a considerable extent. The work on the project of providing Port facilities at Pipavav, in the backward district of Amreli, was started during the last year of the Sixth Plan. Other important works were undertaken at Navlakhi, Bedi and Bhavnagar. Additional Flotilla units and cargo handling equipment were purchased.

6.1.2.2. The targets envisaged for the Seventh Plan are providing port facilities at Pipavav, Sikka, Koteswar and Hazira. Provision of additional facilities at Navlakhi and at the shipbreaking yards at Alang and Sachana and completion of the work of providing terminal facilities at Dahej and Ghogha. Provision of terminal facilities at Jafrabad and Pipavav as part of the Ro-Ro Service between Jafrabad/Pipavav and Bombay is also envisaged during the Seventh Plan period. The development works at Pipavav Port are in progress. Port facilities have been developed at Sikka Port at a cost of about Rs. 12.00 crores. The first vessel berthed at that jetty in May, 1987. The remaining works will also be completed during the Seventh Plan. In addition, programmes for augmenting the flotilla units, the dredging capacity and the cargo handling equipment, etc., will be undertaken as envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan. These programmes will improve both the rates of cargo handling and the volume of traffic handled at the Ports.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.3. The Ports of Gujarat were traditionally export oriented ports, though, since last five years imports have considerably increased. The major items of exports are de-oiled cakes, groundnut seeds,

bauxite, clinker, salt, foodgrains, bentonite, etc., and principal items of imports are fertilizer, raw-materials for fertilizers, clinker, fuel oil, coal, coke, and iron scrap, etc. The traffic handled during the last decade and the projections for the two years 1988-89 and 1989-90 are indicated below :—

(In lakh tonnes)

Year 1	Import 2	Export 3	Total 4
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	10.40	14.30	24.70
1980-81	14.92	12.88	27.80
1981-82	17.11	12.77	29.88
1982-83	14.51	17.32	31.83
1983-84	26.95	15.21	42.16
1984-85	30.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86	34.17	17.12	51.29
1986-87	29.37	19.00	48.37
1987-88	21.59	17.35	38.94
1988-89 (Projected)	31.00	24.50	55.50
1989-90 (Target)			55.50

6.1.2.4. The volume of traffic handled has been showing a steady increase. During the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan it crossed the Five million mark for the first time and further steady increase in traffic is anticipated during the subsequent years. The increase in the traffic is mainly due to more handling of items like clinker, sulphur, phosphoric acid, wooden logs and other raw materials for fertilizer, oil cakes, salt, building materials, bauxite, ship or scrapping etc. It is expected that the Central Government will allocate more ships of fertilizer, foodgrains, iron scrap, etc., for being handled through the Gujarat ports in future due to quick turn round of ships at these ports and also due to the fact that handling cargo through minor ports is comparatively cheaper than handling through some of the Major Ports in the country.

6.1.2.5. In addition, captive facilities have been created at Sikka and Kotehsvar. Hence, the volume of traffic is expected to increase further in future.

6.1.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan, 1989-90

6.1.3.1. The outlay for Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 30.36 crores which includes spill over liability of Rs. 20.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 725.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 1989-90 for the development of ports under State Sector. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay proposed for 1989-90
(A) Ports and Pilotage --	
—Development of Minor Ports	585.00
—Construction & Repairs	65.00
—Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	60.00
—Ferry Service	5.00
	Total (A) ..
	715.00
(B) Lighthouses and Lightships (including construction and development of other navigational aids)	
Navigational Aids ..	10.00
	Total (B) ..
	10.00
	Grand Total (A + B) ..
	725.00

6.1.3.2. Details of Important works/activities are as under —

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay proposed for 1989-90
1	2	3
Development of Minor Ports :		
	Construction of docks, berths, Jetties	50.00
	Port equipment and Machinery	30.00
	Transport facilities including internal roads and cargo stacking platform	10.00
	Floating crafts like tugs, barges, etc.	145.00
	Warehousing facilities	5.00
	Other expenditure including Pipavav Port Development Project, Development Shipbreaking Yards at Alang, Sachana, Office buildings, Quarters, etc. ..	340.00
	Creating of new posts for Management like Mechanical Circle, Divisions, etc., for Ports.	5.00
	Total (1)..	585.00
2. Construction and Repairs :		
	Construction and Repairs including development of new ports at Sikka, Kote-shwar and Hazira	65.00
	Total (2)..	65.00
3. Dredging / Surveying and investigation :—		
	Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast	10.00
	Dredgers and Dredging at various Ports	50.00
	Total (3)..	60.00
4. Ferry Service :		
	Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service, Jafrabad Ro-Ro Service and Inland Water Transport Works	5.00
	Total (4)..	5.00
5. Navigational Aids at various ports		
		10.00
	Total (5)..	10.00
	Grand Total	725.00

6.1.3.3. The outlays proposed for the above mentioned programmes are discussed in detail in the succeeding paragraphs.

Development of Minor Ports :
Construction of Docks, berths and Jetties

6.1.3.4. Under this programme, following main works will be undertaken *viz.* Extension of steel piled wharf at Navlakhi, etc. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at different ports are envisaged to be carried out.

Port equipment and Machinery :

6.1.3.5. It is proposed to purchase equipment like wharfs cranes, tools and plants, etc., for different ports, for which an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. This programme will help in achieving faster handling of cargo.

Transport Facilities

6.1.3.6. It is proposed to provide Kutcha and paved platforms for stacking bulk cargo and other related facilities such as roads, etc., at needy ports, for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. These works will facilitate for smoother and speedier handling of cargo at the ports.

Floating Crafts

6.1.3.7. Under this programme, it is proposed to purchase one 350 BHP Tug for Veraval and one for Alang, one 1000 BHP Tug for Okha and Barges, Launches, Self Propelled and Dumb Barges, etc., for different ports at an estimated cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. This programme is being undertaken with a view to handling more traffic at the Ports.

Warehousing facilities

6.1.3.8. Under this programme, construction of storage godowns and transit sheds at Bedi, Veraval, etc., are in progress. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the spill over work for 1989-90. These works will increase the storage capacity at the ports.

Other Expenditure Including Projects

6.1.3.9. Under this programme the important works to be undertaken are, Development of Pipavav Port, Development of Shipbreaking Yards at Alang and Sachana and other smaller works at different ports.

Development of Pipavav Port :

6.1.3.10. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 987.00 lakhs. The outlay for this project during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 820.00 lakhs. Most of the development works like steamer berth, approach bund, godowns, provision of harbour crafts, etc., are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The provision made for the year 1988-89 and the provisions proposed for the year 1989-90 are Rs. 270.00 lakhs and Rs. 300.00 lakhs respectively. The project when completed is expected to generate additional traffic of about 5 lakh tonnes per year.

Development of Shipbreaking Yards at Alang and Sachana.

6.1.3.11. The shipbreaking industry has assumed considerable importance in the country. This is highly a labour intensive industry. Two sites at Alang and Sachana have been developed for ship-breaking at an estimated cost of Rs. 181.00 lakhs. Various facilities like roads, developed plots, fire fighting facilities, electrification, water supply, etc. have been provided. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, further development of these yards will be done and modern facilities will be provided. It is proposed to spend Rs 80.00 lakhs for these development works during the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been made for the year 1988-89 and same is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Other Smaller Works

6.1.3.12. Other smaller works comprising construction of staff quarters, community halls, as a part of welfare facility, other non-residential buildings and port structures, water supply, reclamation, electrification, etc., estimated to cost Rs. 180.00 lakhs are proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The provision made for these works for 1988-89 and the provision proposed for 1989-90 are Rs. 55.00 lakhs and Rs. 25.00 lakhs, respectively.

Creation of new posts for management

6.1.3.13. For setting up a Management Cell, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

Construction and Repairs

6.1.3.14 The development of new port facilities at Hazira, Sikka and Koteswar fall under this Minor Head. The development works at Sikka and Koteswar are almost completed. It is proposed to develop port facilities at Port Hazira in South Gujarat. A provision of Rs 65.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

HAZIRA

6.1.3.15 The river bank strip between Hazira to Magdalla is being rapidly developed due to setting up of various industries. In view of the rapid industrialization of the area, it is proposed to develop port facilities at Hazira comprising steamer berth, reclamation, bank protection, harbour crafts, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs. In addition, Capital dredging and works for providing ancillary services like water supply, electrification, roads, etc., will also be undertaken. All these works will be undertaken after conducting necessary investigations and during 1989-90, some preliminary works will be taken up. An additional traffic of about 3 to 5 lakh tonnes is expected to be handled from Hazira in the initial years of development.

KOTESHWAR

6.1.3.16. Port facilities at a cost of Rs 45.00 lakhs have been provided at Koteswar for handling Captive traffic of lignite for M/s Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. These facilities were provided out of the funds made available by the user industry. It is expected that initially a traffic of about 0.50 lakh tonne per year will be handled at Koteswar.

SIKKA

6.1.3.17. The port facilities for importing liquid cargo-phosphoric acid and liquid ammonia-for the Dia-Ammonia Phosphate Fertilizer Project of M/s Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (GSFC) have been developed at Sikka port at a cost of about Rs. 12.00 crores. The development work was started in 1985-86 and all major works including liquid cargo berth are completed. The port has been commissioned in May, 1987, Traffic handled during 1987-88 through this newly created facility was about 2.00 lakh tonnes.

Dredging, Surveying and Investigation

6.1.3.18. A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for carrying out the annual programme of Survey and Investigation for doing capital dredging in the approach channels at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports. The provision also includes purchase of survey launch and other survey equipments and purchase of dredgers for carrying out dredging operations at the Ports. By improving the draft by dredging at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports, bigger ships can be handled at these ports. For the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed.

Ferry Service :

Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service

6.1.3.19. The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses, etc., across the Gulf of Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both ends are to be provided by Gujarat Maritime Board. These are estimated to cost Rs. 1500 lakhs. Works relating to acquisition of ferry boats and operation of ferry service by Joint Sector Co., viz. "Dahej-Ghogha Trans-Sea Shipping Service Ltd., are under consideration. The State's share in the share capital of this company is Rs 26.00 lakhs. The Project is being reviewed. It is also proposed to provide terminal facilities for operating Ro-Ro Ferry Service between Jafrabad, Pipavav and Bombay.

Development of Inland Water Transport

6.1.3.20. There is great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the rivers of Narmada, Tapi, etc., flowing through Gujarat. For this purpose, following programmes are envisaged :

- (a) Development of landing facilities such as wharves jetties, ramps, etc.
- (b) Providing shore facilities for passenger and cargo (transit and storage)
- (c) Dredging the navigable water ways.
- (d) Undertaking hydrographic survey, economic feasibility studies, developing boat design, etc.

6.1.3.21. A separate Organisation for Planning and development of Inland Water Transport will be set up. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1989-90 has been proposed for providing terminal facilities for ferry services at Dahej-Ghogha and Jafrabad/Pipavav and for development of Inland Water Transport.

6.1.3.22. In the Seventy Five Year Plan, the Government of India has provided 3 schemes of Inland Water Transport for Gujarat State estimated to cost Rs. 303.00 lakhs. The State Share towards these three IWT Schemes has been considered as Rs 75.75 lakhs at 25% during the Plan period. Accordingly in the Annual Plan, 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is included in the provision of Rs 5.00 lakhs for PRT-5. The Central Government's approval to these Schemes is awaited.

Navigational aids

6.1.3.23. Local Navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights etc., at various ports are required to be provided, where lightering fleet have to work in creeks and during nights. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1989-90.

6.1.4 Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

6.1.4.1 The possibility of reviewing the scheme for Central Financial Assistance for development of selected Minor Ports is under the active consideration of the Government of India. It is expected that the development of Pipavav Port Project and development of port Hazira proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan may be approved as centrally sponsored schemes. Schemes for development of Inland Water Transport are centrally sponsored scheme and financial assistance is given by Government of India upto 75% of the cost of the scheme as interest bearing loan. Under Inland Water Transport Development Schemes estimated to cost Rs 303.00 lakhs, a provision of Rs 75.75 lakhs has been made in the State Plan and an amount of Rs 227.25 lakhs will be available as loan assistance from the Government of India during the Seventh Plan.

6.1.5. Gujarat Maritime Board

6.1.5.1. The erstwhile Ports Directorate under the State Government has been converted into an Autonomous Body known as the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) from 5th April, 1982 and the development, conservation and management of Ports of Gujarat are vested with this Board.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90
Schemewise outlay and expenditure

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level scheme out of total outlay proposed in Col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping								
(A) Minor Ports :								
I. Development of Minor ports								
1	PRT-1 Development of Intermediate and Minor ports							
	(a) Construction of docks, berths and jetties (5100101)	150.00	34.63	25.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	—
	(b) Port Equipment and Machinery (51 00 102)	50.00	47.77	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	—
	(c) Transport Facilities (51 001 03)	25.00	37.57	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	—
	(d) Floating crafts (51 001 04)	300.00	59.07	160.00	160.00	145.00	145.00	—
	(e) Warehousing facilities (51 001 05)	25.00	13.79	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	—
	(f) Other expenditure including project (51 001 06)	1000.00	858.37	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	—
	(g) Creating of new posts for management like mechanical circle, Divisions, etc. for ports (51 001 007)	10.00	65.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—
	Total—I	1560.00	616.20	570.00	570.00	585.00	580.00	—
II Construction and Repairs								
2	PRT-2 Construction and Repairs including development of new ports at Sikka, Koteahwar and Hazira (51 05 100)	300.00	8.95	10.00	10.00	65.00	5.00	—
	Total-II	300.00	8.95	10.00	10.00	65.00	65.00	—
III. Drawing, Surveying and Investigation								
3.	PRT 3. Sprevey and Investigation Gujarat coast 51 10 100	100.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00	..
4.	PRT 4. Dredgers and Dredging at various ports (51 10 200)	400.00	1.93	38.00	38.00	50.00	50.00	..
	Total -III	500.00	2.93	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	..
IV. Ferry Service								
5.	PRT-5 Dahej-Ghogha Ferry service, Jafarabad Ro-Ro service and Inland water Transport works. (51 15 100)	650	0.46	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	..
	Total-IV	650.00	0.46	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	..
	Sub-Total: (A) I to IV :	3010.00	628.54	626.00	626.00	715.00	710.00	—
B. Light Houses and Shipping								
	Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids at Intermediate and Minor Ports (51 20 100)	26.00	2.21	4.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Sub Total (B)	26.00	2.21	4.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Grand Total : (A+B) :	3036.00	630.75	630.00	630.00	725.00	720.00	..

6.2. ROADS AND BRIDGES

6.2.1. Introduction :

6.2.1.1. The roads play an important role in the development of industries, agriculture, trade and commerce and have now become a part of the fabric of our daily life. The dispersal of industries and general socio-economic development depends upon adequate road system. Rural roads play vital role in rapid socio-economic development of rural area in addition to providing facilities for industries in backward areas and productive employment for the rural poor.

Road Development Plan

6.2.1.2. The road development in the Country started with the Nagpur Plan and adopted a grid and star formula for determining kilometrage of two categories of roads, namely Main Roads and Other Roads. The 1961-81 plan laid down a comprehensive formula for arriving at the kilometrage required for National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads depending upon the (i) developed and agriculture areas (ii) semi-developed areas (iii) underdeveloped and uncultivable areas and (iv) No. of towns/villages with population in different groups.

6.2.1.3. The 1931-2001 plan laid down the kilometrage for National Highways, State Highways, on the basis of area and also to have inter connections with taluka head quarters and cities, industrial towns etc. Kilomterage for M.D.R. is envisaged to connect all villages having population of 1500 and above while for O.D.R. it is proposed to connect villages having population of 1000 and above. Rest of the villages are proposed to be connected by the end of the Century by village roads. As per 1981-2001 plan, the target of road length for Gujarat is kept at 1,14,886 k.m. against the (as on 31st March 1938) present length of 62142. k. m. The Gujarat State is thus trailing behind in road development which shall have to be achieved at least in 1981-2001 plan.

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.1.4. Rural roads need greater attention now especially to achieve green revolution. Roads are required to supply fertilizers, hybrid seeds, finished goods, etc. to the villages and to sell out marketable surplus quickly to the marketing centres. During the Sixth Plan, revised Minimum Needs Programme came into being which envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1500 and above and 50% of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 by 1990, except in tribal coastal, and desert areas. While in tribal, desert and coastal areas it is envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1000 and above and 50% of villages having population beteen 500 and 1000, end 1990.

Introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan

6.2.1.5. Special attention is given to the tribal and hilly areas by introducing Tribal Area Sub-Plan so as to spend specific amounts within the tribal areas for the specific purpose. Since Fifth Five Year Plan; while special attention is being paid to the Component Plan since Sixth Five Year Plan.

6.2.2. Review of Progress

Road length :

6.2.2.1. The road length (excluding National Highway) is about 60721 k.ms. by the end of 1987-88.

Number of Villages Connected

6.2.2.2. The position in respect of villages connected by pucca roads as on 31st March 1988 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Population Group of villages	No. of villages as per 1981 census	No. of villages joined by pucca roads as on 31-3-1987	No. of villages joined by pucca roads as on 31-3-1988.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1500 and Above	5051	4776	4822
2.	1000-500	3249	2096	2797

1	2	3	4	5
3.	500-1000	4955	3311	3489
4.	Less than 500	4859	2388	2533
Total		18114	13171	13641

6.2.2.3. The accessibility of villages with different population group as on 31st March, 1988 is given below :—

T A B L E

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population as per 1981 census (provisional)				
		1500 and above	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500	Total
1.	Connected by pucca roads as on 31st March 1988	4822	2797	3489	2533	13641
2.	Connected by Kachchha roads as on 31st March 1988	149 (115)	309 (102)	923 (143)	1221 (152)	2602 (512)
3.	Not connected by any road as on 31st March 1988	80 (73)	143 (74)	543 (102)	1105 (105)	1871 (354)
4.	Total villages that will be connected by roads by the works including in 1988-89	(188)	(176)	(245)	(257)	(866)
Total		5051	3249	4955	4859	18114

6.2.2.4. The existing number of major bridges in Gujarat State as on 31st March 1988 is 1116. In addition to this, there are 59588 culverts with linear waterway upto 6 Mtrs. and 3830 minor bridges with linear waterway between 6 mtrs. to 30 mtrs. as on 31st March 1988.

(b) Physical Targets/Achievements.

Sr. No.	Details	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1.	New Road length	600 k.m.	2897 k.m.	600 k. m.	997 k. m.	840 k. m.	403 k. m.	580 k. m.
2.	Kachcha to surfaced roads.	500 k. m.	687 k. m.	500 k. m.	1205 k. m.	630 k. m.	479 k. m.	700 k. m.
3.	No. of villages to be connected.	350	636	350	557	375	470	375

Spillover Liability

6.2.2.5. The Annual Plan, 1989-90 will open with spillover liability of Rs. 17121 lakh as shown below :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	No. of works	Balance cost of remaining works.	Budget provision for 1988-89	Spillover liability as on 1-4-89.
1	2	3	4	5
(1) NORMAL				
A. PANCHAYATS				
Roads and Bridges	862	6257.06	1028.17	5228.89
B. GOVERNMENT				
i. Roads and Bridges	116	3988.12	636.63	3351.49
ii. Command Area roads	8	71.52	25.00	46.52
Non-Budgetted.	11	39.34	..	39.34
iii. Rural Roads (World Bank).	507	5997.85	1628.45	4369.40
Total of (B)	642	10096.83	2290.08	7805.75
Total of A+B—	1504	16353.89	3318.25	13035.64
II. TRIBAL				
A. PANCHAYAT				
i. Roads and Bridges	322	2841.31	320.85	2520.46
B. GOVERNMENT				
i. Roads and Bridges	32	1192.86	263.75	929.11
ii. Command Area Roads	23	126.87	25.00	101.87
Non Budgetted	10	52.01	..	52.01
iii. Rural Roads.	45	557.21	75.00	482.21
TOTAL (B)	100	1928.95	363.75	1565.20
TOTAL A+B	432	4770.26	684.60	4085.66
GRAND TOTAL : I + II	1836	21124.15	4002.85	17121.30

6.2.3. Programme proposed for 1989-90

6.2.3.1. Basic considerations in framing the the proposals of the Annual Plan for 1989-90 are as under :—

(1) Spillover works are to be given top priority for their earlist completion so as to make the investments made so far productive. It is desirable to complete as many ongoing works as possible during 1989-90.

(2) The works included in the rural road projects under world the Bank Aid (IDA Credit) are proposed to be taken up on priority. World Bank has framed a programme of 7 years of completion starting from 1986-87 and the programme is of Rs. 222 crores. Adequate funds, therefore, need to be provided for this World Bank aided project.

(3) Road works connecting villages having population of 1500 and above in non-tribal area and road works connecting remaining villages having population of more than 1000 which are not connected by any road are to be expeditiously taken up to satisfy M.N.P. requirement.

(4) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 1500 and not connected by any road. This land acquisition is required as to take up the road works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

6.2.3.2. For 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 6000 lakh is proposed with a target to construct new additional road length of 600 k.ms. and improve 550 k. ms. of earthen surfaced roads with surfaced roads It is also envisaged to connect 340 villages by alweather roads during 1989-90 under MNP.

6.2.3.3. The details of spillover liability as on 1st April, 1989, actual requirement and distribution Rs. 60 are crores for Annual Plan 1989-90 are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Details.	Spillover liability as on 1-4-1989	Actual require- ment 1989-90	Proposed outlay 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
NORMAL				
<i>I. (A) Panchayat works.</i>				
1. <i>Works-in-progress</i>				
	(a) Category A	165.06	165.00	165.00
	(b) Category B	233.38	233.00	233.00
	(c) Category C	1812.87	1200.00	1102.00
	2. New works 1988-89	..	..	50.00
		2211.31	..	1550.00
<i>(B) State works</i>				
1. <i>Works in progress</i>				
	(a) Category A	539.00	539.00	539.00
	(b) Category B	51.00	51.00	51.00
	(b) Category C	707.00	600.00	590.00
	2. New works 1988-89.	..	..	50.00
	3. Command Area roads Non-Budgetted	46.52 } 39.34 }	} 85 }	30.00
	4. Rural Roads (W.B.)	4369.40	1600.00	1700.00
	5. New works of R. R. (W.B.)	..	..	600.00
		5752.26	..	3560.00
Total				5110.00

1	2	3	4	5
II. TRIBAL				
(A) Panchayat Works				
1.	<i>Works in progress—</i>			
	(a) Category A	98.46	98.00	98.00
	(b) Category B	41.95	42.00	42.00
	(c) Category C	766.61	350.00	240.00
2.	New Works 1988-89	—	—	25.00
		<hr/>		
		907.02	..	405.00
		<hr/>		
(B) State Works				
1.	<i>Works in progress—</i>			
	(a) Category A	34.86	35.00	35.00
	(b) Category B	14.11	14.00	14.00
	(c) Category C	732.00	400.00	216.00
2.	New works 1988-89.	—	—	25.00
3.	Command Area Roads	121.87	170.00	70.00
	Non budgetted	52.01	—	—
4.	Rural Road (W.B.)	482.21	—	75.00
		<hr/>		
		1437.06	..	435.00
		<hr/>		
TASP Total				840.00
III. COMPONENT PLAN				
1.	Works in progress	—	40.00	40.00
2.	New works 1988-89.	..	..	10.00
		<hr/>		
				50.00
		<hr/>		
Total I, II, III		..	..	6000.00

Minimum Needs Programme :

6. 2. 3. 4. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakh is proposed for Minimum Needs Programme. It is proposed to connect 340 villages during 1989-90. Out of the outlay of Rs. 600 lakh an amount of Rs. 500 lakh is for Panchayat works and Rs. 100 lakh is for Rural Road Programme with World Bank aid. Populationwise break-up of villages to be connected is as under :-

Population	No. of villages
1500 and above	40
1000-1500	100
500-1000	100
Below 500	100
	340

**WORLD BANK AIDED GUJARAT RURAL ROAD PROJECT
(IDA CREDIT 1757-IN)**

6. 2. 3. 5. The Gujarat Rural Roads Project with world Bank assistance covers construction of rural roads in 7 Districts viz. Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Rajkot, Junadgad and Bhavnagar for meeting the transport needs in these districts for achieving integrated rural development and to cope up with the transportation needs of the agricultural products and dairy industry. in these area The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 222/- crores. The road works under this project are classified into there categories :

- (a) New Construction (b) Re-construction and
(c) Improvements.

6. 2. 3. 6. As per the Staff Appraisal Report for Gujarat Rural Roads Project IDA Credit No. 1757-IN, the project is to be completed in seven years, starting from January 1987. The physical and financial details are as under :-

Civil works Road work	Rs. in Lakh	
(a) Road works	17300	
(b) Engineering, Supervision Training	2140	
(c) Machinery and Equipment	2240	
(d) Buildings and Housing	312	
(e) Studies, Road Safety	270	
Total..	22262	Say.. Rs. 222 Crores

6. 2. 3. 7 The total length of roads of various categories as per the project report is as under

(a) New Construction	1031 Kms
(b) Re-Construction	988 Kms
(c) Improvements	2023 Kms
	4042 Kms

6. 2. 3. 8 The above project will connect new villages as under :-

population	Groups of villages (1981 Census)			Total
	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500	
1500 and above.				
	43	98	250	506

6. 2. 3. 9 It will also improve the condition of existing roads connecting some 1150 villages.

6.2.3.10. In the current financial year of 1988-89 552 works have been included with an estimated cost of Rs. 6821 lakh and there is a provision of Rs. 1850 lakh, for 1988-89. The requirement of funds for the works in progress during 1989-90 is Rs. 3500 lakh so that the works could be completed as per the implementation schedule. For the new works (Road works including Buildings; Housing and Machinery Equipment) the requirement of funds during 1989-90 is Rs. 1500 lakh. Thus the total requirement of funds during 1989-90 is Rs. 5000 lakh. However looking to the present financial situation of the State Rs. 2375 lakh have been proposed Out of this Rs. 2300 lakh is for the Normal Plan works and Rs. 75 lakh for the works in Tribal Areas. This will provide the minimum needs component of Rs. 75 lakh connecting some 20 villages having populations of 1500 and above.

Command area Road Works

6.2.3.11. Government of India has taken up the following programme of construction of roads under the Command Area of Major Irrigation project viz :-

(1) Heran (2) Karjan (3) Damanganga (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and Medium Irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi with World Bank assistance.

6.2.3.12 The total road length of 161 Roads under Major Irrigation project Command Area is 698 Kms. while the road length of 61 roads is 210 Kms under Medium Irrigation project Command Area. The revised project cost for the roads component for Major and Medium Irrigation project in Gujarat is as under :-

(A) Roads component in 4 Major Command Area.	Rs. 2701 lakh
(B) Roads component in Panam and Sukhi medium irrigation projects	Rs. 596 lakh
Total	Rs. 3297 lakh
6.2.3.13 The total expenditure is as under :-	
	Upto 31- 3- 1988
(1) Major	Rs. 2516 lakh
(2) Medium	Rs. 538 lakh
	Rs. 3054 lakh

6.2.3.14 The total liability as on 1st April, 1988, for the road component is as under :-

(A) Major	Rs. 186 lakh
(B) Medium	Rs. 58 lakh
	Rs. 244 lakh
→ For non W. B. Aided works of Heran project.	Rs. 11 lakh
	Rs. 255 lakh

6.2.3.15 The provision for the roads component is Rs. 50.00 lakh in 1988-89.

6.2.3.16. Roads component form part of the irrigation projects and the command Area Road works have been taken up for execution with World Bank assistance as part of the Irrigation project. The project is scheduled to be completed by 30-4-1989.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level scheme out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Roads and Bridges—								
(A)	Rural Roads (5200181)	25785.00	3392.00	4650.00	4650.00	6000.00	6000.00	600.00 (MNF)
(B)	State Roads (Other than Rural Road) (5200200)							
(C)	Miscellaneous and Establishment (5200300)							

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1. Introduction

6.3.1.1. Passenger Road Transport Services have been completely nationalised in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation, as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 10.5% per year while the growth of railway traffic is about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 4% to 5% per year, the balance of this rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation.

6.3.2. Review of Progress

6.3.2.1. The Corporation had not expanded the schedules in 1984-85 and 1985-86. It has started expansion from 1986-87. As a result 93.83% of villages and towns covering 98.80% of the population was directly served by the State Transport services as on 31st March, 1988.

6.3.2.2. During the year 1987-88, the gross capital expenditure of Rs. 3863.00 lakh was incurred with the capital contribution of State Government at Rs. 2312.00 lakh, Rs. 1124.50 lakh from internal resources, loan from L.I.C. at Rs. 341.00 lakh and capital contribution from Government of India at Rs. 85.50 lakh (against arrears of previous year).

6.3.2.3. Number of schedules has increased from 6275 as on 31st March, 1987 to 6469 as on 31st March, 1988. Thus, the schedules have increased by 194 i.e. at the rate of expansion by 3.1%.

6.3.2.4. The Corporation could not achieve the targetted rate of 4% due to severe drought condition in the State, the traffic had dropped considerably and as a result the rate of expansion was curtailed. During the year 1987-88, 917 new vehicles were registered, out of which 213 were used for expansion and 704 were used for replacement. For operation of 6469 schedules, 374 overaged vehicles were utilised.

6.3.2.5. An outlay of Rs. 2900.00 lakh comprising the capital contribution of State Government of Rs. 2525.00 lakh and L.I.C. loan of Rs. 375.00 lakh is provided for 1988-89. The matching capital contribution of the Government of India is placed at Rs. 1262.50 lakh. The approved outlay is Rs. 4162.50 lakh.

6.3.2.6. It is envisaged to expand the schedules at the rate of 4% during 1988-89. Thus, increasing the number of schedules by 259 raising it from 6469 to 6728 by the end of March, 1989. Out of the new 1014 vehicles, 285 vehicles will be used for expansion and 729 for replacement against 1100 due for replacement. Thus 371 overaged vehicles will be increased in operation.

6.3.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan, 1989-90

6.3.3.1. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 3335.00 lakh comprising of Rs. 2922.50 lakhs from State Government and Rs. 412.50 lakhs from L.I.C. has been proposed. The matching capital contribution of the Government of India is envisaged at Rs. 1461.00 lakhs. The total capital outlay is proposed at Rs. 4796.00 lakhs.

6.3.3.2. Out of the proposed capital outlay of Rs. 4796.00 lakhs, Rs. 4140.00 lakh are proposed for purchasing of 1150 new vehicles, Rs. 179.00 lakh for land and building and Rs. 100.00 lakh for workshop facilities and departmental vehicles and Rs. 377.00 lakh for repayment of loans (including Rs. 110.00 lakh public loan raised in 1979-80). It is envisaged to expand the number of schedules at the rate of 4% increasing the number of schedules from 6728 as on March, 1989 to 6997 on March, 1990. The net increase of schedules is proposed at 269. Out of the 1150 vehicles, 296 vehicles are proposed for expansion and remaining 854 for replacement against 978 due for replacement. Thus the number of overaged vehicles in operation will be increased by 124.

STATEMENT

Scheme—wise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan. (with Computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expen- diture 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		
				Outlay	Antici- pated expen- diture	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	Outlay for District level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col. 7 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Road Transport								
1	RTS-1 Road Transport (5300100)	8494.00	3777.00	2900.00	2900.00	3335.00	3335.00	...

6.4. MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT

6.4.1. Introduction :

6.4.1.1. An efficient and modern communication system is absolutely essential for proper maintenance of law and order. Gujarat is a flood and cyclone prone area. During times of natural calamity, the normal communication system may fail particularly during floods/cyclones or due to heavy rains when they are needed most. In addition, remote places like irrigation dams, forests etc. are also required to be connected for monitoring and controlling flood and natural calamities. The flood warning, rescue and relief operations are also required to be streamlined. It is therefore essential to set up an efficient wireless network using modern equipments. This network will help in maintaining law and order more effectively in the State in addition to making flood warning, rescue and relief work more efficient.

6.4.1.2. The total number of wireless sets available at beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the State is 2421 as detailed below ;—

A. HF Wireless	513
B. VHF (Low bands)	738
C. VHF (Light bands)	1170
	2421

6.4.1.3. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, upto 31st March 1988, more wireless sets have been purchased as under :—

1. 25 watt VHF sets.	1552
2. 2 watt walkie-talkie sets	866
3. Auto Repeater Units	96
Total	2514

6.4.1.4. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 849.00 lakhs has been provided for modernisation of wireless network. The expenditure in the first 4 years is around Rs. 380 lakhs.

6.4.2. Proposed Programme for 1989-90.

Wireless fitted Motor Cycles for modernising SRP communication.

6.4.2.1. The SRP Groups personnel are being deployed for law and order duties and it is essential that the Platoon Commanders are able to supervise and check the men thus deployed and for this it is necessary that the Platoon Commanders are provided with Motor Cycles fitted with VHF sets. For this purpose 162 Motor Cycles fitted with 306 VHF 8 volts sets are required to be provided.

Wireless fitted Motor Cycles for Districts and Commissionerates

6.4.2.2. At present, in all districts and Commissionerates 142 Motor Cycles are being utilised for various duties and it is felt that in order to have better communication, all these Motor Cycles be also fitted with 8 volts VHF sets. Accordingly, 245 such sets are to be provided.

Modernisation of Platoon level Communication in SRP Units:

6.4.2.3. 374 VHF, 25 volts sets are to be provided to SRP Groups for Platoon level communication.

Modernisation of HF Wireless Communication.

6.4.2.4. At present the HF wireless sets are outmoded valve technology and create numerous operational problems. It is necessary to modernise the wireless system by setting modern HF sets based on solid state technology. It is proposed to acquire 85 HF based on latest technology.

Introduction of facsimile communication.

6.4.2.5. For quicker transmission of messages and documents, the facsimile system is proposed to be installed in the districts and Commissionerates on the telephone connections which are having STD facility. 42 such systems are required to be installed.

6.4.2.6. Thus, for the programmes under modernisation of the wireless system total outlay of Rs. 253 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	MEP-1	Modernisation of Equip- ment (wireless Net work)	849.00	149.68	150.00	150.00	253.00	253.00	—
		(96 00 100)							

7.1. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

7.1.1. Introduction

7.1.1.1. The importance of the role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised and hence the development of scientific and technological capability and its application has become an integral part of planning. Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is imperative that massive application of Science and Technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sectors. In order to find quicker and inexpensive solutions, Science and Technology has to be a vital input in all investments. In order to achieve this it is important to create appropriate instruments and mechanisms that would help policy formulation for application of Science and Technology in planning, implementation and review.

7.1.1.2. The Government of India has emphasised the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology Councils for the formulation of policy and plans of Science and Technology at the State level and (ii) setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The areas of concern have to be identified to make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in Science and Technology and to augment and also generate science consciousness and scientific temperament amongst people at large. It is in this context of requirement of major effort that the need for creating Department and Council of Science and Technology at the State level has been accepted.

7.1.2. Review

In the year 1986-87 a high level State Council of Science and Technology under the chairmanship of Hon. Chief Minister, has been formed with appropriate aims and objectives. A Cell, with immediately required professional post and supporting staff has been established in the Education Department.

7.1.3. Programme for 1989-90

7.1.3.1. Emphasis will be laid on the following areas to achieve the objectives of development of Science and Technology:

7.1.3.2. For strengthening activities of Department of Science and Technology and newly formed State Council of Science and Technology; an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

7.1.3.3. For the development of library of Science and Technology Council, an outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

7.1.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for funding specific Science and Technology schemes including strengthening of existing State level institutions for research in specific problems of the region and for support to individual Scientists involved in R & D work in the National laboratories, State Organisations and institutions in the specific approved areas of interest identified by the State Council.

7.1.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan for 1989-90 for the establishment of entrepreneurial parks including promotion and support to entrepreneurs having scientific and technological background.

7.1.3.6. For setting up of pilot plant and initiation of programmes of product development for the purpose of bringing useful laboratory research results to the stage of viable production and also for enhancement in the Rural Development activities, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

7.1.3.7. For supporting research and development on medicine and health care, an outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

7.1.3.8. It is proposed to establish the Institute of Electronics and Emerging Technology, for which an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed in the year 1989-90.

Popularisation of Science :

7.1.3.9. In order to popularise science and disseminate information on Science and Technology and to cultivate Scientific temper and appreciation of the importance of Science and Technology in Socio-economic development, specially the young generation, the following steps are proposed to be taken :

(a) Establishment of new community Science Centres.

(b) Publication of/support of scientific and technological knowledge and material which can be understood by common people.

(c) Support programmes of dissemination of knowledge of science and technology through other media of mass communication like Radio, Television, Film etc.

(d) Help the centres and the teachers in the preparation of science-kits and other audio-visual aids useful for spreading the understanding of Science and Technology.

7.1.3.10. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the above programmes.

National Natural Resources Management Systems :

7.1.3.11. Survey and management of national natural resources is one of the most important requirements for economic development. Valuable natural resources if discovered and harnessed will provide valuable inputs. The Department of Science and Technology will support these activities as one of its important functions, for which an outlay of Rs. 5.20 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

7.1.3.12. For assisting and rewarding models etc. prepared by students as project work in Technical Institutions, there is a provision for project work. In the curriculum of final year in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. Students have to take up specific projects and submit the work for examinations. Students try to develop good prototypes and working models. It is envisaged to encourage and popularise science inviting childrens' Science writing and science journalsim. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed in Annual Plan, 1989-90 for this purpose.

Establishment of EDP cells in the Districts:

7.1.3.13. Processing of sizeable data at district level with speed, accuracy and in time requires introduction of computerisation for their processing at district level. The information available from different weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual returns needs to be Computerised. Keeping this in view the scheme of establishment of EDP cells equipped with micro computers was included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Accordingly, one computer at Surendranagar in Surendranagar district and another at Nadiad in Kheda district were installed during the year 1986-87. During the year 1987-88, two more districts were proposed to be covered. Action was, therefore, initiated to instal the necessary hardware under the NRDMS project of the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, for two more districts in addition to one already installed at Nadiad. Necessary provision is also made to instal micro computers in three more districts, during the year 1988-89.

7.1.3.14. Meanwhile, implementation of the NICNET project of the NIC, Government of India has been started in Gujarat State also. Under the project, the NIC has proposed to provide Super AT computer with micro earth stations in various districts of the State and computer hardware for some districts has already been received. It is expected that all the districts will be covered under the NICNET project by the end of the year 1988-89 in a phased manner. As such super AT computers will be installed in all the districts of the State by end of March, 1989.

7.1.3.15. For the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme. This being the Centrally sponsored Scheme, the State share will be Rs. 23.00 lakh. Remaining outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakh will be the Central share.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (With computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89			1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed Col. No.
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY									
1	STP-1 Establishment of State Council of Science and Technology and department of S. & T (60001021)	20.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.20	..	..
2	STP-2 Development of Science and Technology Library (60 151 01 2)	40.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.30	..	..
3	STP-3 A Research and support to individuals in institutions & Laboratories (60151029)	5.00	..	0.25	0.25	1.00	..	..
4	STP-4 Establishment of entrepreneurship parks & Development of Entrepreneurship based on Science & Technology (60 151 10 8)	10.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.30	..	..
5	STP-5 Setting up of Pilot plant including product Development (60 51 04 3)	50.00	0.04	0.25	0.25	1.50	..	..
6	STP-6 Support for research and Development on medical research and Health (60 151 05 0)	20.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	..	..
7	STP-7 Establishment of Institute of Science and Technology (60 151 0 67)	155.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.70	..	..
8	STP-8 Popularisation of Science and Dissemination of Scientific information (60 151 1 15)	50.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	12.00	..	..
9	STP-9 Establishment of Cell for evolution of National Natural Research Management System (60 151 12 2)	100.00	1.00	8.00	8.00	5.20	..	..
10	STP-10 Assistance & Rewards for models etc., prepared by students as project works in technical institutions (60 151 139)		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
11	PLM 6, Establishment of EDP Cells in districts.	173.15	..	15.00	15.00	23.00	13.91	..	
Total :		623.15	5.29	34.00	34.00	45.00	13.91	..	

7.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

7.2.1 Introduction :

7.2.1.1 Only through environmental protection, it is possible to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use, the air we breathe and the land that sustains us. Many environmental problems arise from our attempts to "develop" for meeting the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. "Development" effort leads to industrialisation, urbanization, over use and depletion of natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction.

7.2.2. Programme for "Environment" proposed for 1989-90

7.2.2.1 With this background an outlay of Rs. 154 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the environment schemes. For the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed for these schemes, under Environment.

Environment Education :

7.2.2.2 Due to increasing population rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, the environmental problems are being aggravated. The problems of pollution, soil erosion, desertification etc., which are of environmental origin cannot be solved effectively without the participation of people from all walks of life and all sections of the society. A mass educational drive for environmental awareness is necessary not only for improving the quality of life but for its survival. Under this scheme, environmental educational camps at various levels and at various locations are proposed to be organised, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Grant-in-aid to the GEER Foundation :

7.2.2.3 The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in September, 1982. The implementation of the scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar has been entrusted to this Foundation from 1st February, 1983. This Foundation has also taken over the management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running of Natural Education Camps in this Sanctuary. Other projects such as ecological survey of Gujarat as well as setting up of a Nature Park at Dharoi area also are under contemplation by this Foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out various projects an amount of Rs. 12 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Training of Officers and Staff in the field of Environmental Planning, Conservation, Education, Extension and Monitoring :

7.2.2.4 The environmental problems caused by the fast depletion of non-renewable and renewable resources of the State on account of increasing human population, desertification, industrialisation and urbanisation are required to be dealt with immediately. It will therefore be necessary to impart necessary technical and specialised training to the Officers and Staff of various Government Departments so that they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. Training facilities available within and outside the country will be identified for this purpose. Until own training capabilities are built up in the various areas of environmental science, such training as proposed under the scheme is of crucial importance. It is proposed to cover at least 2 officers under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme.

7.2.3. Water Pollution Control :

7.2.3.1. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board is constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Its primary function is to enforce the Water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts as well as Water Cess Act. The other functions pertain to planning a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution, to lay down effluent standards, to evolve methods of treatment and disposal of effluent, to encourage research relating to pollution problems, to create public awareness and to advise the State Government, with respect to the location of any industry likely to pollute the environment. Since the inception of the Board in October 1974, it has made tremendous progress in implementing the provisions of the Acts and to perform the important functions assigned to it. In the past one year the activities of the Board have been stepped up considerably as a result of which considerable achievement has been made in various areas.

Activities of the Board.

7.2.3.2. The Board finalised 4613 consent applications under the Water Act, 3784 NOC applications and 3160 applications concerning the NA recommendations as on 31st August 1988. Under

the Air Act, 1850 applications were finalised. Under the Water Cess Act, Rs. 346.52 lakh were collected and Rs. 336.79 lakh were remitted to the Central Government as on August 31, 1988. The number of industries having effluent treatment facilities is 1185; approximately 224 industrial units are in the process of constructing effluent treatment plants. In the two private industrial estates and one GIDC estate, common effluent treatment plants are provided. In one private industrial estate, common effluent collection system is provided. The Board has filed 793 cases in the court against defaulting units. This is by far the highest number of legal cases filed by any other State Board in the country. Other activities carried out by the Board can be summarised as under :

7.2.3.3. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for taking measures for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution. Under this Act, the Central Government has recognised laboratories of the Board located at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot for carrying out sampling and analysis of the liquid effluent and gaseous emission. Some of the industries which are serious defaulters and against whom penal action under Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981 is not convenient and speedy, actions are recommended under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Board recommended 37 industrial units to the Central Government for action under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

7.2.3.4 The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution entrusted the World Health Organisation sponsored Global Environmental Monitoring Systems Programme (GEMS) to this Board. As per the guidelines of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and the World Health Organisation, 9 stations have been fixed out of which 7 are for monitoring of surface waters and 2 for ground water. The Board is collecting samples of water from 4 major rivers of the State and 2 samples of the ground water on monthly basis to check the quality of water

7.2.3.5. Due to the discharge of wastewaters into river, the quality of water is required to be monitored. For this purpose, the Board has started monitoring of 11 rivers under Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources Systems (MINARS). The Board is carrying out survey of 11 rivers of South Gujarat at 15 monitoring stations and samples are being collected and analysed every month.

7.2.3.6. Gujarat has the longest coast line of about 1600 kms. on the Indian sub-continent. Most of the industrial and domestic effluents find their way to the sea directly or indirectly. It is, therefore, essential to monitor the coastal waters in respect of various parameters to assess the pollution status. The proposal of the Gujarat Pollution Control Board has been accepted by the Central Board, New Delhi and the Department of Ocean Development has agreed to finance this project. The Board has established 20 monitoring stations on the coast line starting from South Gujarat to the Gulf of Cambay and Started analysis of samples collected from there stations.

7.2.3.7. In order to check the quality of the ambient air of the major cities of Gujarat, the Board is implementing National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAAQM). The Board has established 3 Monitoring stations at Surat and 5 monitoring stations at Baroda. In addition to this, the Board has established one mobile station at Ahmedabad. The Board has also submitted a proposal to the Central Board, New Delhi, to establish 8 monitoring stations at Ahmedabad under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme. The Board is at present analysing the ambient air quality in respect of Suspended Particulate Matter, Oxides of Sulphur and Oxides of Nitrogen and these results are published in the local newspapers daily.

7.2.3.8. In order to create awareness regarding pollution due to vehicular emission, the Board procured instruments to measure pollutants in the exhaust gases from petrol and diesel driven vehicles and started testing of vehicles on a voluntary basis. The Board regularly organises camps in the cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar with a view to bring about greater awareness among the vehicle owners and the public. So far the Board has carried out testing of 2200 vehicles on voluntary basis.

7.2.3.9. While processing the applications for the location clearance, particularly for large-scale projects capable of creating water and air pollution, the Board makes sure that the environmental impact assessment has been prepared by the industry. This report is studied and scrutinised in detail to assess the suitability of the site for the establishment of the particular industrial project.

7.2.3.10. Similar to the MINAS standards published by the Central Board, New Delhi, the Board worked out the effluent disposal standards and the same were published in the Government Gazette for wide publicity. Similarly, the gaseous emission standards were also published in the Government Gazette. The Board compiled various effluent and emission standards published by the Board, Central Board and the Department of Environment, New Delhi (under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986) and included in the book 'Guidelines for Environmental Pollution Control' published by the Board on January 29, 1988.

included in the book 'Guidelines for Environmental Pollution Control' published by the Board on January 29, 1988.

12.3.11 In order to create public awareness, a massive campaign in the form of advertisements in leading newspapers was carried out. In addition to the advertisements, slides shows, exhibitions seminars. Workshops, demonstration programmes, etc, were arranged and carried out in the State to create public awareness and civic sense in common people about the need to preserve the quality of the environment. The Board organised two seminars with N.S.S. on "Environment" and a Workshop on "Critical Pollution problems and Control Technologies" During the period from 1-4-1985 to 31-8-1988, the Board organised 5 seminars and 3 Workshops. The Board also participated in seminars and Workshops organised by other agencies.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (With Computer Code Nos)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90			
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col. 9.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. ENVIRONMENT									
1	EPC-1	Creation of Environments/ Cells at State and District Level (62 001 00)	27.00	—	—	—	—	—	
2	EPC-2	Environmental Education. (62 002 00)	40.00	0.71	1.50	1.50	2.40	—	2.40
3	EPC-3	Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation (62 003 00)	35.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	12.00
4	EPC-4	Setting up of Nature Park in the State. (62 004 00)	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	EPC-5	Development of Educational material, publicity and Support to NGO. (62 005 00)	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	EPC-6	Detailed Survey and Analysis of Status of Environmental (62 006 00)	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	EPC-7	Scheme for Computerised Data Banks of all aspects of Environments (62 007 00)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	EPC-8	Training of Officers and staff in the field of Environmental Planning and Conservation. (62 008 00)	4.00	—	0.50	0.50	0.60	—	0.60
Total—I		154.00	9.71	12.00	12.00	15.00	—	15.00	
Environme* sub									
II. Water Pollution Control									
9	EPC-9	Strengthening of existing Regional Offices and opening of new Regional Offices (62 05100)	90.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	—	—
		(2) Setting up of Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar (62 052 00)	106.00	5.00	31.00	31.00	35.00	30.00	—
Sub-Total II		196.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	30.00	—	
Grand Total		350.00	24.71	52.00	52.00	60.00	30.00	15.00	

8.1. PLANNING MACHINERY

8.1.1. Organisation of the Planning Division

8.1.1.1. The Planning Division in the General Administration Department headed by the Chief Secretary has been placed in charge of the Secretary (Planning) This division provides general direction and looks after co-ordination of plan programmes and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. This Division is organised in seven units as under :—

1. State Planning Board Unit
3. Perspective Planning Unit
3. Programming Unit.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.
5. Multilevel Planning Unit
6. 20 Point Economic Programme Unit
7. Backward Area Development Unit

8.1.2 Programme for 1989-90

Introduction of Modern Methods

8.1.2.1. The monitoring function in the Seventh Plan has undergone a substantial change and it has to be put on a modern and professional line so as to cope up with demand which are likely to be placed upon it. It would be necessary to introduce modern methods of data collection, storage, processing and use. It is envisaged that the monitoring functions at the State level would be computerised and micro-processors installed down to the District level. The monitoring wing would need modernisation and equipment to quickly collect, compile, process and analyse data if dissemination of information is to be made quicker and effective in order to ensure a better sense of public participation in the planning process. The working group on monitoring and information systems at State and District levels during Seventh Plan period (1985-90) appointed by the Planning Commission have also in their report, emphasised the need for a wide use of computers and data processing facilities. It has also suggested the Planning Commission's scheme of providing 2/3 assistance for Planning Machinery should be extended to computerise information system also.

Cartographic unit

8.1.2.2 A Cartographic Unit has been established in the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, at Gandhinagar since December 1983. Cartography is being used as a useful tool in depicting various important statistical information in the form of maps which transform, the complicated data into easily understandable immediate visual impact. Cartography thus has proved to be an important instrument in involving the public interest in Planning in a visually appealing manner.

8.1.2.3 During the year 1988-89 the unit has been engaged in preparation of Maps, charts, graphs, scalograms, pertaining to (1) Development of Programme, (2) 20 point programme publication, (3) Backward Area Plan, (4) Maps on primary education, (5) Border Area Plan, (6) District Planning Atlas of Kheda District, (7) Map work of Panchmahal District Atlas.

8.1.2.4 In the year 1989-90 this work will be continued and in addition it is envisaged to take up new items of work viz (1) District Planning Atlas of Bharuch District, (2) preparatory work of Planning Atlas of Gujarat-resource utilisation part, (3) 12 Maps of Gujarat for the cartography exhibition to be held at various places of Gujarat.

8.1.2.5 An outlay of Rs. 3.21 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 1989-90. Out of this outlay, the share in the State Plan is Rs. 1.07 lakhs. The Central share will be Rs. 2.14 lakhs.

Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at the State Level

8.1.2.6 The State as well as Central Government is giving greater weightage to development of backward area and upliftment of rural masses. Special programmes like IRDP, RLEGP, DPAP etc. are being implemented so as to eradicate poverty from rural masses and create full employment situation in rural areas.

8.1.2.7 The State as well as Central Governments are very much anxious to know the impact of various measures undertaken to eradicate poverty from rural masses. Keeping this end in view it has been considered necessary to strengthen evaluation machinery at the State level so as to meet with the requirement of State Government for undertaking quick appraisals and case studies pertaining to the poverty eradication programmes.

8.1.2.8 The cell will provide continuous feed-back to the concerned programme administration departments. Simultaneously, the cell will also try to fulfill its responsibility of imparting training to personnel involved in planning process on regular and continuous basis. In order to facilitate efficient working of the cell it has been proposed to provide vehicle and modern equipments to complete field inquiries and processing of data in time.

8.1.2.9 The cell has so far undertaken sixteen evaluation studies of which seven evaluation studies are already completed and reports thereof submitted to the Government. At present nine evaluation studies are on hand at different stages. It is anticipated to undertake four more studies.

8.1.2.10 An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is proposed under State plan and Rs. 6.50 lakhs will be available as central Share from the Government of India.

Strengthening of Computer Centre at State level.

8.1.2.11 The earlier ICL 1901-A computer which was installed in 1975 had outlived its normal life in terms of its utilisation. It was, therefore, decided to replace it by a more powerful computer with large memory, more speed and a number of terminals for data entry and programme development. Along with the main computer, at Gujarat Computer Centre, three Remote Job Entry (RJE) computers were also proposed to be installed, one each at Ahmedabad, Vadodra and old Sachivalaya Complex, Gandhinagar. Accordingly on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee set up by Government at different times in the past, the Department of Electronics, Government of India (DOE, GOI) was requested to accord clearance for the import of these computer systems. Further necessary actions as per the suggestion of DOE were in progress.

8.1.2.12 Meanwhile, the National Informatics Centre (NIC) of DOE (New under Planning Commission) proposed to the State Government to join its Nationwide NICNET project. Under this project, NIC has installed a National level Computer at New Delhi and Regional level Computers at Pune, Hyderabad, Bhuvaneshwar etc. Further, NIC proposes to provide Superminicomputer to be installed at State Capital and Super AT Computers with micro earth stations to be installed at district level. The district level computers are proposed to be connected with State Level Computers and interconnect with the regional and National Level Computers with the help of satellite communication.

8.1.2.13 As per the MOU for the NICNET project the NIC is to bear the expenditure for site preparation, air conditioning etc. Also magnetic tapes and floppies required for storing data are to be provided by the NIC. However, the consumables will be charged at subsidized rates. State Governments have to provide the site for computer installation and have to bear the recurring expenditure towards electricity consumption, insurance, security services etc.

8.1.2.14 The implementation of NICNET project has been started in Gujarat State also. The State level computer has been installed at Gujarat Computer Centre temporarily at present and after the new site at Block 13 in New Sachivalaya Complex is available it will be shifted there. Because of implementation of NICNET project in the State, the proposal for the purchase of the own computer systems for Gujarat Computer Centre as mentioned above has been postponed at present.

8.1.2.15 An outlay of Rs. 20.37 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme for the year 1989-90.

Establishment of Central EDP cell in the Computer Centre:--

8.1.2.16. It is envisaged under the separate scheme PLM-6 Establishment of EDP cells in the districts, to provide micro-computer systems in districts. Accordingly, in order to ensure co-ordination amongst districts and between districts and State, in regard to design, development, implementation, etc., of various district level applications and also with a view to imparting training in regard to maintenance, modification, etc., of these applications as also in the use of outputs etc. a Central EDP cell has been established at State level during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan and Rs. 2.35 lakhs against the Central share for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90
Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme and computer Code number.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		
				Outlay	Anticipated expendtr.	Outlay proposed	Of Which Capital content.	Outlay for Dist level Schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	PLM-1 Monitoring Unit(8500353)	3.67	..	0.66	0.66	..	..	..
2.	PLM-2 Cartography Unit (8500200)	6.67	0.99	1.05	1.05	1.07	..	..
3.	PLM-3 Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State Level (8500700)	9.00	3.31	2.42	2.42	3.21	..	..
4.	PLM-4 Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level (8500800)	284.66	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	PLM-5 Strengthening of Computer Centre (8500400)	388.00	5.20	94.25	94.25	20.37	8.91	..
6.	PLM-6 Establishment of EDP cells in Districts (8504500)		Transferred to Science and Technology					
7.	PLM-7 Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for District micro Computer/Regional EDP cells (8500600)	27.85	0.52	1.62	1.62	2.35	2.00	..
GRAND TOTAL		719.85	10.02	100.00	100.00	27.00	10.91	..

8.2 TOURISM

8.2.1. Introduction

8.2.1.1. The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wild life alongwith archaeological monuments which date back to the dawn of civilisation are of great tourist interest in Gujarat where colourful folk life and history are filled with traditions and legends. Thus, Gujarat provides necessary potential for tourist destination. After the identification of the three travel circuits, the stress has been on developing centres identified along them. About more than 40 lakhs domestic tourists visit the State annually. Amenities for these tourist at various centres need to be improved. The private sector would need to be encouraged to put up more hotels, motels in the State. For about 25,000 foreign tourists who visit the State every year, more facilities would need to be provided at Ahmedabad, Bet Dwarka, Somnath and at selected places.

8.2.2. Review of Progress

8.2.2.1. An amount of Rs. 67.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1985-86 for the schemes under Tourism, out of this an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was provided towards equity contribution to the T. C. G. L.

8.2.2.2. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was made which included an amount of Rs. 42.90 lakhs towards Share Capital of the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and the remaining amount was envisaged to be spent for promoting tourism by way of creating accommodation and other facilities. During the year 1986-87, expenditure incurred was Rs. 97.53 lakhs. During 1986-87, 4 properties were commissioned viz. Hotel Champaner, Pavagadh, Hotel Girnar, Junagadh, Sagar Awas, Chorwad and 'A' Wing at Tithal. Also Ropeway at Pavagadh was started which is the first Ropeway in entire Western India.

8.2.2.3. During the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs was made but due to drought in the country an amount of Rs. 74.97 lakhs could be spent. An amount of Rs. 32.90 lakhs was towards the Share Capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. Over and above this amount Rs. 39.00 lakhs was given to TCGL for schemes like (1) Patan Cafeteria Rs. 5.00 lakhs (2) Renovation of Gandhi Ashram Rs. 5.00 lakhs (3) Publicity and lamination Rs. 9.28 lakhs (4) Infrastructure facilities Rs. 12.00 lakhs and (5) Renovation of Saputara Holiday Home Rs. 7.72 lakhs. The construction work of Kuba huts at Anjar is completed.

8.2.2.4. During the year 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is made out of which an amount of Rs. 42.90 lakhs has been provided towards the share capital to T. C. G. L. The remaining amount is provided for tourist accommodation and information and publicity. A scheme for providing infrastructure facilities at Somnath, Bet Dwarka, Limdi, Nargol, Dakor and Ankleshwar have also being undertaken. Saputara and Ubharat Complex will be remodelled at the cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the first phase. Systematic publicity campaign of Tourism has also been undertaken and entire amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is likely to be spent by the end of the year 1988-89.

8.2.3. Proposals for 1989-90

8.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 138.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. The broad breakup of which is as follows :—

	(Rs.in lakhs) Outlay proposed
(1) Tourist Accommodation	50.00
(2) Tourist Information and Publicity	25.00
(3) Other Expenditure	63.00
Total ..	138.00

The activities proposed to be undertaken under the subsector for the year 1989-90 are narrated in the following paragraphs.—

Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotels & Motels, Ropeways etc:

8.2.3.2 (1) Gujarat has a very large potential of development of wayside amenities as it has one of the busiest highways in India. Moreover, there are famous places of historical importance where facilities are to be provided. Government of India is already assisting some of these projects. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs for providing facilities at waysides and development of various tourist places during the year 1989-90.

8.2.3.3 There are a large number of places of touristic importance in the State, but there is lack of infrastructure facilities. It is proposed to develop such centres with the proposed outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs, during 89-90.

8.2.3.4 A large number of student groups come to Gujarat from all over India. At present the State does not have adequate camping facilities for such groups. It is therefore proposed to create camping facilities at various centres in Gujarat for which an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

8.2.3.5 More and more people are visiting places like Ubharat, Saputara, Pavagadh, Chorwad, Porbandar, Tithal etc. and staying for long duration. In order to see that adequate facilities exist at these places, it is proposed to complete re-modelling of these complexes at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1989-90. This will add to the quality of existing facilities and provide more bed capacity for the tourists.

Tourist Publicity :

8.2.3.6 Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and famous pilgrimage places. These centres required publicity within as well as outside India through various media. Video films on tourism are proposed to be produced. At present a major portion of the publicity consists of printed material, folders, brochures, booklets, maps, guide books, picture postcards, posters etc., Publicity through other media like hoardings, audio-visual programmes, exhibitions, films, etc. is therefore proposed to be organised towards promotional efforts for development of tourism in the State. These efforts are also aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Gujarat. For this an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

8.2.3.7 There are many fairs and festivals in the State. A few fairs like Tarnetar, Chitra Vichitra, Madhavpur etc. have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Diwali etc. are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed to provide facilities like lodging etc. at sites of such fairs and festivals. It is also proposed to organise inter state conducted tours of youths. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this purpose during 1989-90.

8.2.3.8. Government of Gujarat is maintaining Tourist Information Bureau at various places and in the current year it is envisaged to start new centres in and outside Gujarat. For this a provision of Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

8.2.3.9 Bet Dwarka does not have electricity from the Gujarat Electricity Board and hence cost of Electricity is very high as it is an island. It is a pilgrimage centre and is very close to the famous Dwarka Temple. All the pilgrims who visit Dwarka, invariably visit Bet Dwarka. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.10 lakhs as subsidy to the Surat Electricity Company which provides electricity to Bet Dwarka.

8.2.3.10 Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited's share capital has been enhanced from 3.00 to 5.00 crores. In order to undertake more activities it is proposed to provide Rs. 45.00 lakhs as share capital to TCGL.

8.2.3.11 The Department of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned various projects and the projects are under implementation stage. For these projects, State Government has to provide basic infrastructural facilities like water supply approach road electricity Supply etc. For this purpose it is proposed to provide Rs 12.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay.	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total/outlay proposed in
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed.	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. Tourist Accommodation									
1.	TRS-1 Development of Sasan Veraval-Parbandar Complex (5400100)	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	TRS-2 Development of Ahmedabad Complex (5400200)	3.00	..	*	*	..	..	..	..
3.	TRS-3 Development of Hot Springs Picnic Spots (5400300)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	TRS-4 Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows Hotels, Motels, Ropeway etc. (5400400)	130.00	5.00	38.00	38.00	50.00	45.00	..	..
	Total-I	173.00	5.00	38.00	38.00	50.00	45.00	..	..
II-Tourist Information & Publicity.									
5.	TRS-5 Tourist Publicity through various media (5400500)	60.00	9.28	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	..	..
	Total-II	60.00	9.28	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	..	..
III. Other Expenditure									
6.	TRS-6 Costal conducted tours interstate tours and development of tourist facilities and tourist spots (5405200)	125.00	13.82	6.10	6.10	6.00	..	..	..
7.	TRS-7 Share Capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. (5400673)	35.00	32.90	42.90	42.90	45.00	45.00	..	..
8.	TRS-8 Development of Infrastructure facilities (5405300)	32.00	14.97	13.00	13.00	12.00	..	..	..
	Total-III	192.00	60.69	62.00	62.00	63.00	45.00	..	..
	Grand Total	425.00	74.97	120.00	120.00	138.00	90.00	..	..

* In the Annual Plan of 1988-89 Rs. 5.00 lakhs is shown in TRS-2 under which there is no activity. Hence, provision of Rs. 5 lakhs shown against TRS-2 in Annual plan 1988-89 is shown included in the provision for TRS-4. Thus total provision for TRS-4 comes to Rs. 38.00 lakhs for 1988-89

8.3 STATISTICS

8.3.1 Introduction

8.3.1.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the problem of planning and co-ordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. With the increasing awareness of an integrated approach to development planning and taking into account the complexity of the process of development and decentralised planning at regional, district and block level, the availability of detailed information in time in respect of various programmes undertaken by the Government is a pre-requisite of planned development.

8.3.2. Review of Progress

8.3.2.1 Efforts have been made to improve the coverage, time liness and quality of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the state Economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at different levels particularly in setting up of statistical machinery at district and lower levels and streamlining procedures for collection and compilation of statistics relating to different sectors.

8.3.2.2 An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. An expenditure of Rs. 4.42 lakhs, Rs. 6.70 lakhs and Rs. 19.05 lakhs respectively was incurred during the first three years of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1988-89.

8.3.3 Programme for the Annual Plan 1989-90

8.3.3.1 For the statistics sub-sector, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Details of the schemes proposed are given in the following paragraphs:—

Strengthening of Publication unit in the Bureau

8.3.3.2. "Socio-Economic Review" is a budget publication, which covers various aspects of the state economy. Under the publication "Hand Book of Basic Statistics", the coverage has been almost doubled. The work in the Publication Branch of the Directorate has considerably increased. The number of publications has increased to 9 with approximately 2100 Statements/Pages to be prepared and printed. To cope up with this work it is proposed to strengthen this unit with suitable staff. It is also proposed to provide "Desk Top Printing facilities" to this section to avoid delay in printing. The Central Statistical Organisation New Delhi has also recommended that this facility may be created in the State Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 3.18 lakh is proposed for this scheme for the year 1989-90. (Rs. 0.6 lakh for Staff and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for equipment).

Strengthening of the Training Division in the Directorate

8.3.3.3. The Statistical activities of all the departments are expanding including computerisation. The training division with the skeleton staff at present organises training to Statistical Assistant and Research Assistants of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Panchayats. With the introduction of computerisation in various Government Departments, more and more officers and staff members are being trained in computer appreciation, application use of software like lotus 123, D Base III plan, wordstar etc., and programming languages. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to conduct more training classes for different categories of the staff of Directorate of Economics and Statistics cadre and District Panchayats. It would also be necessary to impart training in various aspects of computerisation and statistical subjects of specialisation in the context of large scale programme of computerisation and more sophisticated data processing for economic and technical analysis.

8.3.3.4. The Training unit organises the training classes by inviting experienced cadre of officers from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and subject specialists from other Departments for delivering the lectures on different topics. This arrangement will continue though more emphasis will be given to development of certain faculties in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics itself. Moreover, it

order to impart intensive training, it is required to organise case studies, seminars, field visits and to give assignments during the course of training. More supporting staff and training equipment such as, audiovisual equipment, overhead projector machine, copier machine, calculators etc., will therefore be required to meet the needs of the training. An outlay of Rs. 1.16 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

Financial Assistance to Research Institution

8.3.3.5. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been conducting Socio-Economic Survey and studies and collects necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of fields of economic activities, where the advantage of expertise and technical competence of research institutions, University departments, management institutes etc. can be taken by entrusting them surveys and studies on various aspects of development in different areas of the State. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts

8.3.3.6. The Regional Accounts are meant to provide information on various macroeconomic aggregates like income, consumption, capital formation, savings, depreciation of fixed capital etc. for the State Economy. More emphasis is being laid on regional planning in recent years and therefore considering the importance of these macro-economic aggregates in the formulation of Regional Plans, it is necessary to initiate the work relating to the study for compilation of Regional Accounts.

8.3.3.7. It is proposed to evolve methodology for construction of estimates of fixed capital formation. The estimates for the same should be built up at least for certain important categories viz., State Government Department Enterprises, State Government non-departmental enterprises, Panchayats and Municipalities by end of Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.87 lakh is proposed for this scheme, for 1989-90.

Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

8.3.3.8. It is proposed to accelerate the activities of the Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy (CMGE) with the objective of monitoring the progress and changes in different sectors of the state economy on a comprehensive and continuous basis with as small a time lag as possible. The Centre would take up the work of monitoring of the current economic development in different sectors of economy of the State and the major projects implemented in the State. The work has already been started with the assistance of the existing staff. The "Quarterly Review of Gujarat Economy" and "Gujarat Economy in figures" are published under this scheme. The work of the Centre will be expanded during the remaining period of Seventh Plan. It is proposed to strengthen the Centre with suitable posts. Moreover equipment and machines such as photocopier machine, etc. also will also be purchased. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 2.08 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat

8.3.3.9. Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat was started in the Sixth Plan in association with Operations Research Group of Vadodara. Preparation of Planning Atlas of the Districts of Sabarkantha and Panchmahals was also taken up in the Sixth Plan. The Publication of the Planning Atlas on Resource profile is completed. The work relating to the Sectoral Profile of Planning Atlas of Gujarat will be undertaken. Preparation of District Planning Atlas for Sabarkantha District in association with Centre for Environmental and Planning is over. The work of preparation of planning Atlas of Panchmahals District is in progress in association with Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research Ahmedabad. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 1.84 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Strengthening of the Headquarter Staff of NSS

8.3.3.10. Information on various socio-economic aspects is collected regularly in different rounds of NSS. Though the summary results on important characteristics of the subject covered in each round are brought out within reasonable short time, the work of detailed tabulation and the preparation of the reports take considerable time. It is envisaged to carry out detailed tabulation and prepare detailed reports by strengthening the existing NSS unit. This scheme was included in the annual plan 1987-88 and continued in 1988-89 but due to economy drive on account of acute scarcity prevailing in the State, the Posts were not sanctioned under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.63 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Strengthening of the Administrative machinery of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

8.3.3.11. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is a Central Statistical Agency at the State level its activities have increased considerably as a result of the implementation of several Plan schemes. Moreover with the initiation of new programmes such as computerisation of data, use of cartographic methods in presentation of data, economic analysis of data etc., there has been an increase in the statistical staff in the Directorate in the last few years. Apart from the growth of the activities of the Directorate proper, the statistical activities have expanded in the various departments of Government and statutory corporations and Boards. In view of this, the demand of statistical personnel of various cadres operated by the Directorate has considerably increased. In addition, the duties and responsibility have also increased significantly in respect of administrative as well as in financial matters on account of various orders issued by the Government from time to time like Departmentalisation of salaries of Class-II officers, introduction of the scheme of State Government Employees Insurance Scheme 1981, maintenance of provident fund accounts of Class-IV employees, computerisation of accounts, etc. Moreover due to the Government Policy to delegate more and more administrative powers to the Heads of Departments with a view to simplifying the procedure, the nature as well as the coverage of the activities of the Heads of Departments have grown enormously during the recent years. Some of such typical activities are introduction of the scheme of leave travel concession delegation of powers in regards to pension cases, maintaining of pass book in respect of General Provident Fund Accounts of Class-III employees with effect from 1st April 1985, introduction of the scheme for grant of loan for house building to the employees through Housing Development Finance Corporation etc. Moreover with the implementation of the statistical scheme proposed for Seventh Plan including the scheme relating to the installation of a powerful computer in the Directorate and micro-computer in the district, there will be a large increase in the staff in the cadre of the Directorate. The increase of various statistical activities and statistical staff in the different cadres has added heavy workload of the administrative machinery of the Directorate. Thus it is imperative to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Directorate by creating few posts.

8.3.3.12. Modern equipments and a vehicle would also be required for efficient functioning of the administration. This scheme was included in the Annual Plan 1987-88 and continued in the year 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs. 0.54 lakh. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 1.55 lakh is proposed for the scheme.

Strengthening of District Statistical Officers in District Panchayats

8.3.3.13. The functions and the activities to be performed by the District Statistical Officers have considerably increased and we to increase further. In view of the decentralised planning, the District Statistical Officers have to provide considerable data and technical notes to the District Planning Boards and for the formulation of District Plans. Important work of village Amenity Survey and such other surveys are also being carried out by the D.S.O. The Sixth conference of the CSO held in New Delhi in January 1984 has also recommended to strengthen the statistical machinery at district and lower level. In view of the above it is proposed to strengthen the machinery at District level. The D.S.O. requires to travel extensively in order to make spot supervision of the statistical activities in the district. The D.S.O. therefore would need to be provided with a jeep to undertake more frequent touring which is necessary for efficient and effective supervision.

8.3.3.14. To start with it was proposed to strengthen the District Statistical office with suitable staff. The scheme is partly sanctioned and the staff is posted in each District Panchayat. An outlay of Rs. 14.19 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90. This includes 2 jeeps to be provided in two Districts. A post of Research Officer is proposed to be created during the year for five districts.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five year plan (with computer code Nos)	Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
			1987-88		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Outlay proposed	Of which Capital Content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	STT-1 Strengthening of A.S.I Unit. (8600800)	10.16	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	STT-2 Strengthening of Publication branch in the Directorate (8601000)	8.30	..	0.84	0.84	3.18	2.50	..	
3	SST-3 Strengthening of Training Division (8601100)	20.00	..	0.93	0.93	1.16	0.50	..	
4	STT-4 Financial Assistance to Research Institutions (8601500)	7.67	3.91	2.50	2.50	3.50	..	..
5	STT-5 Strengthening of Socio-Economic Analysis Division (8600400)	5.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	STT-6 Strengthening of field level sub-offices of the Bureau (8600500)	22.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	STT-7 Studies for Compilation of Regional Accounts (8600100)	10.00	1.47	1.69	1.69	1.87	..	..
8	STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy (8600200)	14.00	2.11	1.85	1.85	2.08	..	..
9	STT-9 Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat (8600300)	10.54	2.50	1.68	1.68	1.84	..	..
10	STT-10 Strengthening N.S.S. data Unit (8600600)	9.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.763	..	..
11	STT-11 Conducting Annual Survey of Industries in the factories not covered by N.S.S. (8600700)	7.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	STT-12 Creation of Statistical unit (8600900)	5.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	STT-13 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery. (8601200)	10.00	..	0.54	0.54	1.55	1.00	..	
14	STT-14 Strengthening of the District level statistical machinery 86013.0	40.00	9.00	9.47	9.47	14.19	2.00	14.19	
15	STT-15 Strengthening of Talaka level Statistical machinery. (8601400)	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		200.00	19.05	20.00	20.00	30.00	6.00	14.19	

8.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER'S PROTECTION

8.4.1. Introduction

8.4.1.1. During the Sixth Plan positive steps towards strengthening the public distribution system were taken by establishing the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited, bringing the Controller, Weights and Measures under the Food and Civil Supplies Department, providing broad based schemes of assistance to Consumer's Protection Agencies, providing telex facilities at State Head Quarter and Districts for faster flow of information in both direction, and providing flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. Parliament passed the Prevention of Black Market and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. This has enabled the department to sharpen its cutting edge in the field of enforcement.

8.4.1.2. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., the entire responsibility of servicing the Public Distribution System and providing necessary finance was transferred to it and the drawal from budgetary resources of the State was reduced by Rs. 25 crores annually. With the creation of GSCSC, the entire financing of the PDS Scheme has been done through institutional financing.

8.4.2. Review of Progress

8.4.2.1. The number of fair price shops has gone up on 31st March 1987, there were 11290 fair price shops, while on 31st March, 1988, there were 11763 fair price shops; an increase of 473 fair price shops during the year 1987-88. By the end of 1988-89, the number is likely to be 12,500 and it will further increase gradually. With the creation of the G.S.C.S.C. and addition of edible oil as regular item of distribution through the fair price shops, the basic infrastructure for the public distribution system has come to a stable stage facilitating smooth and regular functioning of the fair price shops. The Government has made fair price shops viable by upper revision in the commission and transport charges. Exemption from professional tax to the fair price shop keepers with annual turnover less than Rs. 1 lakh has been granted. Moreover, in the public distribution system one scheme of the Central Government in ITDP areas of distribution of wheat and rice at the reduced price and another scheme of the State Government "Food for All" where the family having annual income of less than Rs. 5,000 are given wheat, rice and coarsh grains at a subsidised price at about half the normal rates of P.D.S. The State Government under this scheme of "Food for All", bears the subsidy portion to the tune of Rs. 30 crores per annum from its own resources. These measures have strengthened the public distribution system and these measures have particularly proved beneficial to the people in ITDP areas and to the poor people in the whole State. Moreover, from October '86 onwards distribution of oil and foodgrains through Public Distribution System has been started even to the sugar card holders, thus removing the income criteria of general ration card holders. Additional items for distribution through fair price shops have ensured level of availability which sustains fair price shops through thick and thin. With the provisions of mobile shops to cover tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas, a more effective coverage of consumers of the weaker section has been ensured. Upto June '88, 21 mobile shops were functioning in Adivasi areas. It is anticipated further increase mobile shops gradually. A firm and broad basis of public distribution system for the State and particularly for the weaker section has now been provided. In the year of drought and scarcity the services of these mobile shops were taken to the doorsteps of drought affected people.

8.4.3. Programme proposed for 1989-90

8.4.3.1 A new scheme of subsidy on interest on Bank loans to the public distribution system shopkeepers is under consideration. It has been experienced that many marginal F.P. Shop/keepers rotate their meagre capital investment four to five times in a month and this creates difficulties for the consumers to get P.D.S. items ready at all times in the shops. It is therefore proposed that about 500 shopkeepers will be encouraged to take bank loans upto Rs. 25,000/- so that their base is widened and they can stock the material for the whole month. However, as the bank rate of interest on such loans is higher say 18%, shopkeepers avoid taking loans. By this scheme, it is proposed to subsidise the interest for Fair Price shopkeepers in the interest portion of such loan by 5%. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the year 1988-89 and for 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 3 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Consumers' Protection :

8.4.3.2. The State Government is very keen for protection of the Consumers. The Government has already established Consumers Affairs and Protection Agency of Gujarat, has an apex state level

Institution. The Government has issued revised scheme for recognition and financial aid to Consumers Protection Associations in the State effective from 1st April, 1986. At present there are 25 recognised Consumers Protection Associations.

8.4.3.3. The Government has also established "CAPAG" as an autonomous body under Food and Civil Supplies Department. The Government gives grant to "CAPAG" to carry out Consumer Protection activities on a large scale.

8.4.3.4. A provision of Rs. 12 lakh is made for giving grant to recognised associations and "CAPAG" for the year 1988-89.

8.4.3.5. The Consumer's Protection Act, 1986, a Central Act on protection of consumers has already come into force in all the States. The Government has initiated following steps towards implementation of this Act ;

- (i) Constitution of State Consumers' Protection Council.
- (ii) Establishing redressal Commission at State level.
- (iii) Establishing redressal Forums at district level.

8.4.3.6. It is decided by the Government to form three district redressal forums in the State in Surat, Ahmedabad and Rajkot during the year 1988-89. It is also decided to appoint presidents and other members in the State Commission as well as District forums on part time basis. An amount of Rs. 14 lakh for all these schemes of Consumers Protection is proposed for the year 1989-90 as detailed below :-

	Rs. in lakhs.
(i) Grant to Consumer Protection Associations including CAPAG	8.00
(ii) Expenditure on establishing State Consumers' Protection Council redressal, Commission at State level and redressal Forums at District level	6.00
Total	14-00

Studies and Training in Commodities :

8.4.3.7. The availability of data at present is not sufficient to provide effective and scientific analysis to enable the Government to either intervene timely and counter the effects of market forces working against both the consumers and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies of specific important commodities through recognised institutions, studies in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing and of essential agricultural produces. It is also proposed to take effective measures and intervene and to rectify the imbalance created by the open market forces. It is therefore, proposed to impart training to the staff engaged in activities relating to market intelligence and enforcement for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided during the Annual Plan 1988-89. For the year 1989-90 also an amount of Rs. one lakh is proposed. for the purpose of strengthening the activities of marketing cell.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90.

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay.	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District Level Schemes out of total outlay proposed. in col. 7
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed.	Of which capital content.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	PDS-1 Share capital to GSC-SC Ltd. (9500173)	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	PDS-1 (Adi) Subsidy to F.P. Shopkeepers on loan interest.	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
3.	PDS-2 Consumer's Protection. (9500300)	30.00	3.68	12.00	12.00	14.00	..	..	..
4.	PDS-3 Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell. (9500200)	36.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
Total.		366.00	3.68	16.00	16.00	18.00	..	..	..

8.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

8.5.1. Introduction

8.5.1.1. Bombay Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act, 1958 is the Consumers protection oriented Act and is supposed to protect consumer interest. Central Government has amended the Constitution of India and has taken implementation of Weights & Measures Act on concurrent list of the Constitution and has already passed the new Act i. e. 'Standard of weights and Measures Act, 1985 and rules thereunder.

8.5.1.2. New Act has very wide coverage. Over and above routine type activity of verification and stamping of Weights & Measures, etc. used by trading community; it will cover calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometers, taxi, autorickshaw meters, electricity meters, water meters etc. New Act solely emphasises consumers protection which will be clear from the fact that the provision for regulating Packaged Commodities has been made in the new Act. The State Controller of Weights & Measures has been appointed as Controller of Legal Metrology. The State Government is also anxious to protect the consumers interests and has concentrated the attention to the protection of Consumers' interest. As a preliminary action, in this direction, the State Government has separated the Weights and Measures activities from the Industries Commissionerate with effect from 1-2-1979. Looking to the nature of work, this organisation has been placed under the direct control of Food and Civil Supplies Department. Thus, the expectations of Government as well as consumers are much more than they were in the past.

8.5.1.3. Recently, the Government of India has passed the Standard of Weights and Measures Rules, 1986. The same are to be implemented as soon as they are notified by the State Government. for Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 182.00 lakhs has been provided to carry out various activities under this Act.

8.5.2. Objectives and strategies

8.5.2.1. The main objectives and strategies were to protect consumers interest by implementing Weights and Measures act and to establish fair trade and price by implementation of Packaged Commodities Rules and strengthening the enforcement for protecting interest of consumers.

8.5.3. Proposals for 1989-90.

8.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 58.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. Under the scheme, the Annual Verification has been introduced in the cities having population of 40,000 to 65,000 Flying Squad units and tribal Units have been strengthened for better enforcement work. More posts have been sanctioned for implementation of Packaged Commodities Rules. The State Government is very anxious to implement the new Act.

Construction of Office Building

8.5.3.2. The Construction of Office building at Ahmedabad and Surat and Laboratory building at Ahmedabad could not be completed so far. The provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been made during 1988-89 to construct office building at Ahmedabad and Surat and an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90.

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	WAM-1 Regulation of Weights & Measures Act 4700100	182.00	11.83	50.00	50.00	58.00	18.00	..	

9.1 General Education

9.1.1.1. Introduction

9.1.1. The importance of education in the State and the national economy needs no mention. Provision of education facilities as an essential social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plans. Education holds the key to all round development of the society and the state. The State Government has always accorded a very high priority for the development of education. Maximum importance has been given to the development of Primary Education which forms the base of the educational pyramid.

9.1.2. Programme for 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs. 3962.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90; the broad break-up of which is as under :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Minor Heads	Provision proposed for 1989-90
1.	Primary Education	
	(i) Elementary Education	2373.60
	(ii) Teachers' Training	8.40
2.	Special-Adult Education	283.00
3.	Secondary and Higher Education	
	(i) Secondary Education	617.00
	(ii) Higher Education	147.00
	(iii) University Education	211.00
	(iv) Physical Education	20.00
	(v) National Cadet Corps	10.00
4.	Sports and Youth Services	60.00
5.	Art and Culture	173.00
6.	Development of Languages	15.00
7.	Nucleus Budget	44.00
Total - General Education.		3962.00

9.1.3. PRIMARY EDUCATION

9.1.3.1. Primary Education being part of the Minimum Needs Programme has been given high priority. The National policy on Education 1986, also lays much stress on Universalisation of primary education. New education policy aims at Universalisation of Elementary Education by 1995. To reach this goal, it is envisaged to achieve 94% enrolment of the children in the age group 6-14 by the end of Seventh Plan. The target of enrolment of 20.66 lakh children tentatively fix for the seventh Plan will be increased to 22.66 lakh including 6.00 lakh children under Non-formal system instead 4.00 lakh children intended to cover at the end of Seventh Plan looking to the trend of the programme of Action, drafted by the Task Force. To wipeout the deficit of teachers at the end of sixth Plan, it was proposed to appoint 26650 teachers during seventh Plan on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325/- P.M. Accordingly the State Government have appointed 8775 new teachers during preceding three years and have been brought to regular pay scale W.e. from 1-4-87. All these teachers will be continued during the year 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 1501.25 is proposed during the year 1989-90.

9.1.3.2. To meet with the shortage of 36000 class rooms and also to fulfil the condition under Operation Black board, it is essential to have at least two rooms in each school. To increase physical facilities of additional rooms under the scheme of R.L./E.G.N.R.E.P, a project for construction of 2000 additional rooms under the R.L.E.G.P. scheme has been prepared for the year 1988-90. The room will be of the size prescribed under National Policy alongwith the facilities of Verandah and Sanitary block. The State Government has to pay Rs. 20,000/- per room as matching contribution. The remaining amount of Rs. 32000/- per room will be available as central share under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed during 1989-90 towards matching contribution in the first instance.

9.1.3.3. Teacher appointed under the scheme of conversion of single teacher's school into two teachers school will be continued for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan. Government intends to extend schooling facility to as many Villeges as possible having population upto 200. To attract more pupils to schools, Government intends to supply sets of Text books free of cost to all the children of Std. I to XII in Tribal area and Std. I to V non-tribal Areas. Government also intends to supply pari of school uniform to tribal pupils up to Std. VII free of cost over and above special incentives in the form of food grains to the parents of pupils from primitive groups. To promote girls education in backward communities, financial assistance to SC/ST and OBC girl pupils and coaching classes for weak students will be continued during the year 1989-90.

9.1.4. REVIEW OF PROGRESS :

9.1.4.1. The position of enrolment in the age group 6-10 and 11-13 at the end of Sixth Plan i. e. 1984-85 was 48.27 lakhs and 14.53 lakhs respectively as detailed below :-

(Figures in '000)

AGE GROUP	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL
6-10	2759	2068	4827
11-13	902	551	1453
6-13	3661	2619	6280

9.1.4.2 The target for Seventh Plan is 100% and 75% in the age group 6-10 and 11-13 respectively : The details of which are as under :-

AGE GROUP	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
6-10	3050	2722	5772
11-13	1273	901	2174
6-13	4323	3623	7946

9.1.4.3 The likely achievements during 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as under :-

AGE GROUP	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	(B)	(G)	Total	(B)	(G)	Total	(B)	(G)	Total
6-10	2857	2112	4969	2906	2162	5068	3062	2322	5384
11-13	1045	679	1724	1052	726	1778	1131	736	1867

Proposed Programme for Annual Plan-1989-90

9.1.4.4 Generally items of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as items covered under 20-Point Programme are to be considered on priority basis and accordingly primary education is considered equally at par to those of other programmes under Minimum Needs Programme and 20-Point Programme. The national policy on Education-1986 has added more weight in considering the programme for primary education and accordingly the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 2382.00.

Elementary Education :

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PRIMARY TEACHERS FOR ADDITIONAL ENROLMENT

9.1.4.5 As suggested in programme of action by the task force under National Policy on Education-1986, 100% enrolment is targetted by 1995. The State has envisaged to achieve 94% enrolment in the age group 6-13 by the end of Seventh Plan. The target and likely achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 are as under:-

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Target for Seventh Plan 1985-90	Achievement			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
6-10	5772	4969	5068	5384	5484
%	(124)	(111)	(112)	(118)	(119)
11-13	2174	1724	1778	1867	1998
%	(82)	(66)	(68)	(71)	(76)
6-13	7946	6693	6846	7251	7482
%	(109)	(94)	(96)	(101)	(103)

9.1.4.6. As estimated by the task force while formulating programme of Action, the gross ratio of enrolment for boys and girls is as much as 22% of the enrolled are out of 6-10 age group, mostly over-age. Taking into consideration the above, the State has fixed the target nearer to the realistic achievement.

9.1.4.7. It is expected that 22.66 lakh additional children will be enrolled during the Seventh Plan. Out of this, 6.00 lakh children are proposed to be covered under Non-Formal System. To meet the remaining enrolment of 16.66 lakh children, it is proposed to appoint 26650 teachers during the Seventh Plan. In past three years 8775 teachers on a consolidated pay of Rs. 325/- p.m. were appointed but have now been brought into regular time scale w. e. f. 1-4-1987. All these teachers will be continued during 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs. 1501.25 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Construction of Class Rooms

9.1.4.8. In regard to the buildings to be constructed for primary schools, the task force has laid down some important points in the programme of Action as Physical Facilities is one of the important aspect for universalisation of elementary education. Taking into consideration the valued opinion of the task force, the State Government has appointed a high level committee with a view to co-ordinate popular co-operation from voluntary agencies in the gigantic work. According to the prevailing position, it is estimated that there is a shortage of 36000 class rooms in the State. The Government proposes to meet with the requirement with the assistance of Government of India under R. L. E. G. P. & N. R. E. P. schemes and also with the help of popular contribution through the voluntary agencies as well as with the help of District Planning Boards.

9.1.4.9. For 1989-90 the State Government has prepared a programme for 500 class rooms. To meet with the matching contribution of the State Government an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Opening of New Primary Schools

9.1.4.10. The Fourth Educational Survey reveals that the State has covered 98.5% of population under schooling facilities, however good number of villages with the population between 100 to 200 have no such facility in their own villages and hence children have to walk a distance of about 1.5 k.m. The State Government has proposed for detailed school mapping exercise in order to prepare a Master Plan for universal elementary education. It is proposed to open 100 New Primary schools in the villages where there is no school for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh and also for opening of 2 new schools in the new Capital of Gujarat, Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 2.40 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

Conversion of Single Teacher's Schools into Two Teacher's Schools

9.1.4.11 Single teacher schools remain closed when a teacher is absent and it adversely affects the universalisation of elementary education. For qualitative improvement, more stress has been given under National Policy on Education--1986 and hence single teacher's schools are proposed to be converted into two teachers schools. Accordingly the State Government has covered almost all such schools within two years. Under the scheme, Government has appointed 1400 teachers on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325/-p. m. All these teachers have been brought into regular time scale w.e.f. 1-4-1987.

9.1.4.12 No additional teachers are required to be appointed under the scheme as Government of India is sanctioning additional teachers under operation Black Board now. For 1400 teachers appointed Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1989-90.

Incentive to Children of Tribal Area

9.1.4.13 Literacy rate in the tribal areas as compared to that in Non-tribal areas is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give incentives to attract the children to schools. The Government has decided to supply text books to all students of Std. I to XII free of cost in tribal areas while all the students from Std. I to V from Non-Tribal areas will be benefitted. Taking into consideration the average cost of a set of school text books, an amount of Rs. 465.00 lakhs for 52.31 lakh sets of books which includes eleven lakh sets for Tribal area, is required. For this Rs. 465.00 lakhs are proposed for 1989-90.

9.1.4.14 Pair of uniforms per pupil is proposed to be supplied to 1.75 lakh pupils including 0.75 lakh girl students free of cost at an estimated cost of Rs. 20/-per Uniform. For which an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakh will be required. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakh is proposed under special central assistance.

Special Incentive to Parents (Families) of Primitive group:

9.1.4.15 It is proposed to continue special incentive to the parents of the primitive pupils in the form of foodgrain at an estimated cost of Rs. 250/-per annum per family who send their children to school regularly. Parents of these children are thus induced and given incentive. There are about 1058⁸ primitive groups families in tribal areas. It is proposed to give Rs. 250/- in the form of foodgrain³ to primitive group families for encouragement of their children, of which one would be girl student⁸ During 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed to cover 2800 families of primitive groups.

Scholarship to Pupils in Tribal Area

9.1.4.16 To raise the literacy rate among pupils in Tribal areas Government has decided to award scholarship to pupils, of Standard--I to IV for the following areas/communities.

- (i) Tribal talukas in which literacy rate is less than 10%
- (ii) Tribal Talukas in which literacy rate of girls is less than 10%.
- (iii) Tribal Communities in which literacy rate is less than 10%.

For the award of scholarship, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 104.00 lakh will be required for the year 1989-90 and it will be met from the Special Central Assistance.

Financial Assistance to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward (Baxi panch) and to Talented girl pupils)

9.1.4.17 There is a huge wastage in elementary education system after standard--IV particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girls' education particularly in backward communities, in the Sixth Plan, a scheme of giving a cash award of Rs. 100/-per student every year to the first five talented girls of S. C., S. T., and O.B.C. in order of merit at the annual examination of Std. IV of each taluka was in operation. This scheme is continued with some modification. It is proposed to give cash award to first girl of each Std. V, VI, & VII of each community (i. e. S.C., S.T. & O.B.C) of each school of taluka having low and very low literacy in 99 identified talukas. An amount of Rs. 57.60 lakh is proposed to cover 57600 girl pupils during 1989-90.

Special Incentive to Girls for Regular Attendance :

9.1.4.18. The literacy rate for women in Gujarat as compared to that of men is low by 22%. With a view to promote girls' education, in addition, to the financial assistance to talented girl pupils, Government has decided to link up teachers as well as schools in the campaign universalisation of elementary education. To bring forward the schools and also to maintain the tempo of the campaign, it is proposed to give cash awards to the schools. For this purpose, three best primary schools in rural area of each district will be selected on the basis of (1) increase in general enrolment (2) increase in general attendance (3) increase in girls enrolment (4) increase in girls' average attendance. The first four schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 5,000/-. The second four schools and the third four schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 2000/- each respectively. The Committee will decide the awards. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 to continue the award scheme.

Coaching Classes for Weak Students :

9.1.4.19. It is proposed to conduct coaching classes for students who are found weak in English, Maths and Science of each Std. V to VII. A teacher who will conduct a class of not less than 50 pupils in the second term will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 100 per month. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed to cover 50,000 pupils during 1989-90.

Non-Formal Education Programme**Ashalay Shikshan.**

9.1.4.20. The students who leave the primary education classes from I to V and who belong to age-group of 9-14 are to be brought under this programme of non-formal education in light of new education policy. It is estimated to cover 60,000 drop-out of primary students through 24 projects under NFE during 1989-90. For which an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Strengthening the Directorate of Primary Education :

9.1.4.21. The system of monitoring and evaluation of the programmes has been changed under New Policy. For smooth and effective implementation of the programme undertaken under the New Policy, it is proposed to strengthen the existing machinery at State level. An amount of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been proposed for the same for the year 1989-90.

Teachers Training :

9.1.4.22. 25000 teachers would be imparted training during 1989-90. Publication of Science Magazine, Science Fairs and Hobby corners, Workshops for science teachers etc., will be continued in 1989-90. For all these schemes, an amount of Rs. 6.40 lakh is proposed during the year 1989-90.

Training and Instruction Material under NFE

9.1.4.23. In order to maintain the interest of the middleway left out students and non-coming students of primary education of Std. I to V and also for maintaining the uniformity and continuity in education, it is decided to impart training to the teachers and to publish instructional material for the teachers/instructors for non-formal education. This work has been entrusted to the State Institute of Education, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Adult Education

9.1.4.24. Literacy is an important component of human resource development. It is an essential tool for communication and learning for acquiring and sharing, a pre-condition for an individual evaluation and growth and also for national development. Promotion of literacy has been identified as one of the five national mission with a view to applying technology and scientific research for the benefit of the deprived section of the society and the areas which are critical to the country's development. The ultimate goal is the people's material and spiritual upliftment. For fulfilment of the above goal the Adult Education Programme has been accorded top-priority (as well as) in the minimum needs programme and under 20 point programme.

9.1.4.25. According to 1981 census the total number of illiterates comes to 192 lakhs, out of which, 47.85 lakhs belong to 15-35 age group. Applying annual population growth at the rate of 2.80 % (i. e. 1.34 lakhs illiterate Adults, would be 53.22 lakh adults in the age group 15-35 by 1985-90. During Sixth F. Y. P. 11.60 lakh illiterates were covered under Adult Education Programme leaving behind 41.62 lakh adults in the age group 15-35 which will have to be brought under the State Adult Education Programme during Seventh Plan through effective implementation and people's participation.

9.1.4.26. In light of the Government of India's National Literacy Programme, Government of Gujarat has accorded due priority and importance to State Adult Education Programme. Under SAEP it has been targetted to cover 1.23 illiterate adults in the age group 15-35, for which an outlay of Rs. 205.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Jan Shikshan Niliyam (JSN)

9.1.4.27. Under National Literacy Mission Programme, it has been proposed to establish 178 JSN centres during 1989-90 for post literacy and continuing education. Under SAEP an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Incentive grants to Voluntary Agencies

9.1.4.28. Looking to the importance of Voluntary Agencies for promotion of Adult Education Programme and with reference to the assistance provided by Government of India, 15% incentive and administrative grant is to be provided to the Voluntary Agencies and as such it has been proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 5/- lakhs as an incentive grant to about 100 Voluntary Agencies targetted to be involved during 1989-90.

Publicity

9.1.4.29. In order to give wide publicity to Adult Education Programme in the State through T. V. films, Radio, Advertisement, Dramas, Charts, exhibitions, News Papers, it has been decided to provide grants for the above purpose. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

Strengthening the Administrative staff under Non-formal education Programme.

9.1.4.30. In order to strengthen administrative machinery of Directorate of Adult Education for implementation of Non-formal Education Programme at State and district level. 16 posts are to be created during 1989-90. In all covering the expenditure on these posts, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Prize-Scheme for Adult Education Programme

9.1.4.31. During Shakshara Abhiyan Drive 1988 it was decided to award prizes to the villages which achieve 100% literacy in the year 1989-90. According by an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed 1989-90. Nearly 225 villages achieving 100% literacy are proposed to be covered under this scheme for during 1989-90.

Incentive to female learner in Adult Education Programme.

9.1.4.32. With a view to motivate female learners it has been decided to distribute Janta-Shari" at the estimated cost of Rs. 20/- per 'Janta-Shari' to 1.15 lakh estimated female learners who would pass the test at the end of the year. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1989-90.

Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education.

9.1.4.33. Secondary Education in the State has expanded rapidly on account of the liberal policy of the State Government, and has almost reached saturation point. Greater attention has been paid to equalising education opportunities and making Education relevant, students have been channalised into vocational education courses to improve their chances of obtaining jobs. The State Government has also recognised the special needs of backward areas and therefore special efforts, are being made to set up and support secondary and higher secondary schools in remote and backward areas. Every year 35,000 students Seek admission to new Secondary Schools.

9.1.4.34. The table below indicates the growth of Secondary education. At the beginning of the Seventh Plan there were 4104 schemes (including 1416 HSS) and 46895 teachers (VIII-XII).

The progress during the Seventh Plan is as under :

Year	No. of new schools opened	No. of new Dvn. opened.	No. of new teachers appointed.
1985-86	250	480	1128
1986-87	150	714	1157
1987-88	157	582	1001
1988-89 (Likely)	150	200	1000
1989-90 (Target)	125	300	1000
Total	832	2276	5286

9.1.4.35. By the end of Seventh Five Year Plan 110 Higher Secondary Schools will have been started in the State. 411 new Divisions of Stds. XII were started.

9.1.4.36. 5 Government Secondary Schools were started in the current. Five Year Plan. Two more will be opened during rest of this period. Under Special Central Assistance Programme 15 New Government Secondary Schools will be opened in the Tribal areas during the year 1988-89.

9.1.4.37. Rs. 60.82 lakhs were spent for providing 2,72,327 sets of text-books to the students of Stds. VIII to XI, coming from weaker sections of the society. 21,801 weak students have been provided remedial teaching against the target of 15,000 students at the cost of Rs. 17.95 lakhs during the year under review.

University Education.

9.1.4.38. The main policy emphasis is on qualitative improvement of Higher Education. Matching assistance has been provided to Universities to enable them to avail of assistance from the Universities Grants Commission for their development programmes. There are 7 Universities and 212 Colleges, which are being given grant-in-aid for Higher Education by the State Government. One new University has been started for Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha Districts. The new University has been equipped with necessary infrastructure. Facilities for Higher Education in Tribal areas are highly inadequate and voluntary organisations are not coming forward to start such facilities. During the Seventh Plan Period one Government College has already been started in Dangs District and two Government Colleges have been proposed in Surat and Valsad Districts during the year 1988-89.

Physical Education.

9.1.4.39. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan, for implementation of various schemes. 31,500 students have been benefitted under National Services Scheme. 258 Secondary Schools were paid grant-in-aid for purchasing equipment for Physical Education.

Programme for 1989-90.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education.

9.1.4.40. An outlay of Rs. 995.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90. The broad break up is shown as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

	Outlay proposed for 1989-90
Secondary Education.	617.00
Higher Secondary Education.	147.00
Higher Education.	211.00
Games and Sports	20.00
Total —	995.00

1. Secondary Education.

9.1.4.41. The net increase in the number of students seeking admission to the secondary classes every year is about 35,000. As the Government is committed to providing educational facilities to all those who seek admission, new schools/classes will have to be opened every year. During the first four years of Seventh Plan, 707 New Schools and 1976 New Divisions were started. During 1989-90, it is proposed to open 125 New Schools and 300 divisions. For the purpose of meeting expenditure on the schools started in 1985-88 and proposed to be started in 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 478.00 lakhs is proposed. Additional Rs. 37 lakhs are envisaged towards Special Central Assistance.

Establishment of Teachers Recruitment Board.

9.1.4.42. With a view to strengthening the recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff in non-Government Secondary Schools in the State, it has been decided to constitute a statutory recruitment Board. The Board will have to be assisted by administrative staff. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Remedial coaching for weak students:

9.1.4.43. The scheme provides for coaching weak students especially in Science and Maths subjects. Under the scheme a class of 20 students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers per class in selected schools for the period of 8 months. The classes will be conducted outside school timing. For the extra work the teacher will be paid Rs. 125 per class per month, which will amount to Rs. 2,000 per class. It is also proposed to organise a few such classes in the vacation. With the proposed provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs for 1989-90 it will be possible to organise 700 classes covering 14,000 students. Under this scheme Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed as Special Central assistance for Tribal area.

Improvement of Science Education.

9.1.4.44. With a view to equip Science Laboratories in the Secondary Schools, it is proposed to provide an assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each to 80 selected Secondary schools in 1989-90 for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed, from Special Central assistance for tribal area.

Setting up of Book Banks :

9.1.4.45. The scheme envisages provision of free text books to needy students. Text books are distributed through the District Education Officer every year. An outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for S.C. students, and Rs. 17.00 lakhs are proposed for other economically backward students. In all an outlay of Rs. 37 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90, to supply 70,000 sets of text books for Std. XII. The average cost of one set of text books is estimated at Rs. 50 per set. The provisions of Rs. 37 lakhs under this scheme includes Rs. 2.00 lakhs from Special Central assistance for Tribal area sub-plan.

Strengthening the Directorate of Education and District Education Offices.

9.1.4.46. The D.E.O. is an important District level functionary. He has to do extensive touring for the purpose of supervision and inspection. At present vehicles are provided to only 4 D.E.O's.

An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed to provide vehicles to 4 more D.E.O's. during 1989-90 and for meeting the expenditure on staff.

Construction and Repairs to Government Secondary Schools and D.E.O. offices

9.1.4.47. Most of the Government Schools are housed in very old buildings requiring substantial repairs. With the introduction of Higher Secondary classes in Government schools, it has also become necessary to construct additional rooms and improve to existing laboratories. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for tribal areas and Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed for Government Secondary Schools. In all a provision of Rs. 54.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Strengthening of State Examination Board :

9.1.4.48. The State Examination Board conducts various examinations related to teachers training, Commerce, Arts and Vocational Courses. Presently, many examinations are conducted by the Board. For strengthening the Board an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Strengthening of Institute of Vocational Guidance :

9.1.4.49. The Institute of Vocational Guidance is disseminating information on career opportunities and educational facilities through distribution of literature, organisation of students and teachers training camps etc. The Institute proposes to set up 100 information courses at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 500 per centre). It has also proposed training of teachers, dissemination of information about educational and career opportunities for which estimated expenditure is Rs. 20,000. In addition the institute is also planning to prepare further literature/charts for distribution. In the tribal area vocational guidance centres are also proposed in 20 selected schools. In all an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose during 1989-90.

Development of Sanskrit Pathshala :

9.1.4.50. There are 45 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State. These pathshalas are encouraged by the State Government by way of grant-in-aid. In addition scholarships are also proposed to be given to students studying in these pathshalas. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose, during 1989-90.

Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States :

9.1.4.51. Hindi is being taught as a compulsory subject in Stds. VIII to XII and is allowed a voluntary subject at S.S.C. stage. For teaching of Hindi both at Secondary and Higher Secondary stage, it is necessary to appoint Hindi teachers. 15 Hindi teachers will be appointed in Secondary and Higher Secondary schools. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Performance Awards to Secondary Schools :

9.1.4.52. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for giving 4 performance awards to secondary schools in tribal areas for 1989-90. Each award will be of Rs. 15,000 will be given to the best schools in the respective district grouping.

State scholarship to talented SC/ST students :

9.1.4.53. Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide incentive scholarship to SC/ST students. In each taluka there will be 3 scholarships of Rs. 350, 250 and 200 for the SC/ST students who stand first, second and third respectively in the taluka. Scholarships will be given on the basis of marks obtained in the Seventh standard examination. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during 1989-90

Higher Secondary Education

Opening of new Higher Secondary Schools :

9.1.4.54. There is a net increase of about 10,000 students seeking admission to 11th standard every year. For the purpose of accommodating these students new Higher Secondary schools/divisions have to be sanctioned. 110 new higher secondary schools and 411 new divisions were started during four years of Seventh Plan. 34 new schools and 60 new divisions will be started in 1989-90. For the purpose of meeting

expenditure on teachers appointed during four years of Seventh Plan and proposed to be appointed in 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 122.00 lakh is proposed, which includes of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Government Higher Secondary Schools.

Vocationalisation of Education grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies :

9.1.4.55. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for purchase of equipments to Higher Secondary Schools for starting vocational courses, as more emphasis has been laid for vocationalisation of Education under plus 2 stage under national policy of Education. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 which will be paid to 30 schools on the basis of 50% aid as matching contribution.

Vocationalisation of Education, Supervision control direction and placement

9.1.4.56. Under the National Education Policy more stress is laid on vocationalisation of education. By the year 1990, 10% of students who complete their high school education are required to be directed and admitted in vocational courses. This number is to be raised to 25% by 1995. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to plan, coordinate and direct the institutions; and their programme for vocationalisation. It will also be necessary to identify new areas of vocationalisation as well as to establish close coordination between the institution and industrial and commercial organisations. A continuous programme of research, training of personnel and monitoring will also have to be implemented. It is therefore, proposed to establish a state level council for vocational Education in place of the present proposed interim advisory council consisting members from various Government Departments like industry, cottage industry, manpower etc. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the said purpose in the initial stages for the year 1989-90.

University Education :

Grants to Universities for Higher Administrative and managerial courses :

9.1.4.57. The Government has sponsored a scheme for students from Gujarat, for appearing in the IAS. and allied examinations. This has been done because the number of successful candidates in the all India Competitive Examination hailing from Gujarat has been very small. Three training centres are being run at Gujarat University, Sardar Patel University and M. S. University. In 1989-90 one more training class at South Gujarat University is proposed to be opened which will serve mostly students coming from tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for the purpose.

Performance Awards to Colleges :

9.1.4.58. Under the scheme, colleges are given performance awards of Rs. 50,000/- each in all the 4 faculties. i. e. Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1989-90.

Development of Government Colleges.

9.1.4.59. There are 15 Government colleges in the State. Two more Government Colleges have been started in tribal area in 1988-89. For the purpose of creating and expanding physical facilities in these colleges, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed. It includes a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for constructing Government College at Ahwa Dangs which is a tribal district.

Special coaching classes for weak students

9.1.4.60. For the purpose of providing special coaching to weak students belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes, a scheme for special coaching classes is being implemented in selected colleges. It is proposed to organise such special coaching classes in colleges in 1989-90 with a provision of Rs. 4 lakh. The Scheme is extended to Government Colleges in order to give benefit to such students studying there.

Provision of matching share against UGC grants to colleges.

9.1.4.61 The U.G.C. provides financial assistance to colleges for approved schemes. The State Government has to provide 25% of the cost of such schemes. In 1989-90 it is expected that an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakh will be required for providing matching assistance.

Grant to Universities.

9.1.4.62 The Universities undertake educational projects with the help of financial assistance from U.G.C. and State Government. The State Government share is ranging from 25% to 75%. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh is required, complete development/construction schemes sanctioned by the UGC. In addition, new schemes will be sanctioned by the UGC for which an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1989-90.

Establishment of North Gujarat University.

9.1.4.63 The new university of North Gujarat has been started. For the purpose of providing building, staff salary (88 posts of various category), contingent expenditure, rent of building, stationery printing, expenditure for conducting examination, maintenance of P.G. Centres etc. a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Creation of Higher Education Board.

9.1.4.64 For the purpose of improving the standard of higher education and bringing about uniformity in the pattern of education in different universities, it was proposed to create a Board of Higher Education in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for meeting the expenditure of staff and allied requirements during 1989-90.

Interest free Loan Scholarships to students of Higher Education.

9.1.4.65 Under the scheme loan scholarships are given to students whose family income is not more than Rs. 6000 per year. The amount of loan scholarships is Rs. 600 per year, for those studying in Arts, Commerce and Science colleges and Rs. 900 per year for those studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges. This is a continuing scheme for which a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. The students are not required to pay interest on loan, but the loan amount is recovered after 5 to 6 years, depending upon getting job by recipients.

Free education for girls.

9.1.4.66 The scheme of free education to girls at higher secondary in various colleges as well as various types of diploma courses has been introduced by the State Govt. from 1985-86. Institutes getting grant-in-aid have not to charge fees from girls but they have to show the reduction of the income in the fees. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for the scheme for 1989-90.

Physical Education Games and Sports :

9.1.4.67. Presently the scheme of providing financial assistance for Sports equipments is applicable only in the tribal areas. Under the scheme the management of the institution has to make a matching contribution. Physical Education plays an extremely important part in the overall development of the younger generation. It is proposed to provide equipments for sports and Gymnastic costing about Rs. 2,000 to all the 4000 high schools in the State. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

National Services Scheme :

9.1.4.68 The National Service Scheme, a partially centrally sponsored scheme, has been introduced in most of the colleges and Universities. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the central and the State Government in the ratio of 7:5. The amount is spent on organising camps and other social service activities. The outlay proposed for 1989-90 is Rs. 15.00 lakh.

Development of Languages :

9.1.4.69. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the development of languages as under :—

- (1) **Development of Gujarati language and literature.**—For the programmes pertaining to Gujarati language and literature to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Academy, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed. These programmes include financial assistance to writers, Awards to books, publication of selected literature, honouring wellknown authors etc.

(2) For promotional programmes of Urdu, Sindhi and Other indian languages, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed.

(3) **Development of Sanskrit language.**—For promotional Schemes in of Sanskrit an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed.

Border area Development Plan Scheme :

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

9.1.4.70. Under the Border Area Development Plan, it is proposed to start 18 Government Secondary Schools in the 7 border talukas of Kutch and Banaskantha districts. An Amount of Rs. 40 lakh is proposed for provision of school building, equipment and salary of staff.

An amount of Rs. 300 lakh is proposed for upgrading of 3 Government Secondary Schools to Higher Secondary Schools out of the existing Government High Schools. In addition, two Higher Secondary Schools will be provided for starting vocational courses. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed for taluka Hospitals in the 7 border talukas.

NCC Training.

9.1.4.71. One NCC Air Sqn has been started at Bhavnagar during 1987-88. To meet the annual recurring expenditure for continuation of the NCC Unit, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. Naval training is most beneficial to the students and through them to the entire youth of the coastal regions of the State. At present we have both NCC Naval and Air Units, at Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Demand for Naval Unit at Surat is long outstanding. An allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1989-90 is proposed to enable the State to approach the Central Government for sanctioning one NCC Naval Unit in 1989-90 confirming acceptance of the State's share of financial liabilities. The State share of expenditure will be towards salary of State Government (administrative) Staff, provision of office accommodation/furniture/equipment/contingency expenditure, petrol for vehicles supplied to the NCC Unit by Central Government and expenditure for conducting NCC training/camp activities and allowances to NCC officers and Cadets.

9.1.4.72- The total amount proposed for the Sports activities for the year 1989-90 is 45 lakh. The details of various activities are as under.—

Sports Equipment.

9.1.4.73. In order to impart scientific coaching, it is necessary to have standard equipments. It is proposed to purchase standard sports equipments for various games and sports worth Rs. 4 lakh during 1989-90.

Pension to Retired Sportsmen.

9.1.4.74. Under this scheme, a retired sportsman is being given a pension of Rs. 200 per month. The total number of pensioners till the end of the year 1987-88 are 37. We are expecting few more during the year 1988-89. It is also proposed to increase the rate of pension from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 350/- P.M. for this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Implementation of the Schemes of Sports Authority of India and Central Government.

9.1.4.75 For the implementation of the activities of Sports Authority of India and Central Government, it is proposed to strengthen the establishment by additional staff for which Rs. 2.00 lakh have been proposed.

Opening of two sub coaching centres under Tribal sub-Plan.

9.1.4.76. It is proposed to sanction sub-coaching centres in the Sabarkantha District and Broach District under the tribal Sub-Plan. At present, 14 sub-coaching centres are functioning in various Districts. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 806991-

A sub-coaching centre in Bhuj in Kutch District :

9.1.4.77. It is proposed to sanction Sub-coaching centre for Kutch District for which Rs. 2. lakh have been proposed.

Construction of Sardar Patel Stadium :

9.1.4.78. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 50 lakh for the construction of the Sadar Patel Stadium in Ahmedabad. The amount is to be paid to the Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad for the construction of Sardar Patel Stadium. So far an amount of Rs. 41 lakhs has been paid to the Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad. It is envisaged to pay Rs. 5 lakhs during the year 1988-89. Hence, Balance amount of Rs. 4. lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Construction of the Sports Hostel building at Porbandar :

9.1.4.79. It has been proposed to have a separate hostel building with 50 beds in the nearest premises of Daleep School of Cricket at Porbandar. The total estimates comes to Rs. 11.52 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 4.60 lakhs has been made during the year 1988-89. In order to complete the work of the construction of this hostel building an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Construction of the Sports Stadium at Rajkot :

9.1.4.80. A land measuring 21 acres has been provided by the Municipal Corporation, Rajkot in Race Course Ground for the construction of a Sports Stadium at Rajkot. A possession of this land has also been taken. In order to start the work of the construction of this stadium, a token provision of Rs. 11 lakh is proposed for 1989-90. A separate proposal is also being made to avail the sanction of Rs. 20 lakhs from the Department of Youth and Sports, Government of India, under the scheme of Central assistance for the development of the Sports infrastructure.

Construction of Sports Hostel Building at Gandhinagar :

9.1.4.81. A Sports Complex alongwith structure like swimming pool, courts and Sports hostel has been handed over to the NIPES Board (now under Sports Authority of India) for its Western Centre. As per the terms and conditions laid down in the Deed on handing over this complex, Gujarat boys and girls will be in a position to avail of 100 beds facilities only upto the year 1989-90. It is also incorporated in the deed that the Government of Gujarat may move their own hostel accommodation after the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to provide better residential accommodation to the talented boys and girls of Gujarat it is necessary to have our own sports hostel facilities for which a provision of Rs. 11.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Interated Schemes for the Youth Welfare activities.

Life Saviour Camp :

9.1.4.82. It is proposed to organise the Life Saviours camps for 10 days for 20 people every year so that people trained in this camp may be useful to help the people during the flood and heavy drounpore during monsoon. More such trained persons may be useful in the Water Sports competition. All India deep sea Swimming competition. Sea Swimming coaching camp and Sea Boat race. An amount of Rs. 0.18 lakh is proposed for one camp during 1989-90.

Basic courses in Water Sports for honorary instructors :

9.1.4.83. It is proposed to train every year 20 honorary instructors in various water sports for carrying out the training schedules of various water sports. The duration of the camp will be of 10 days. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed for one camp during the year 1989-90.

An Interview Clinic :

9.1.4.84. It is proposed to hold at least six interview clinics which will equip the unemployed youths to face interview committee with confidence. This clinic will help young people to score good marks in oral and written tests for the various jobs in various fields. The clinics will be held at Baroda

Rajkot and Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar Mehsana and Surat and will help at least 300 youths to acquire new skills for interview. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for three clinics during the year 1989-90.

Construction of staff quarters, Youth Hostels :

9.1.4.85. It has been decided by the Government of India to establish youth hostels during the year 1988-89 at Junagadh, Saputara, Pavagadh and Bhavnagar. For providing staff quarters for the Warden, Asstt. Warden and other staff members of the Youth Hostel, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Adventure Academy :

9.1.4.86. In order to provide training facilities for adventure activities to the youths it is proposed to establish the Academy of Adventure during the year 1988-89. It is proposed to organise adventure activities, aero-sports, water sports and Mountaineering. An amount of Rs. 11.02 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Sangeet, Natak, Nritya Akademi :

9.1.4.87. The activities of Sangeet, Nritya, Natya Akademi include establishment of Children Akademi, Construction of Open air theatre at Taluka level, to impart National Annual Award in the field of culture, Lalit Kala, Literature, science and sports, to give production grant to art institutions, Air conditioning of Yashvantrai Natya Griha, Bhavnagar, Construction of Baroda Natya Griha, Grant to Professional Drama groups, etc. An amount of Rs 45.00 lakhs proposed for all such activities

Activities of Lalit Kala Akademi :

9.1.4.88. The Plan activities of Gujarat State Lalita Kala Akademi include the expansion of art activities of State, Art Gallery at Ahmedabad and documentation of Art and artists, and Art exhibition activities, etc. Some new activities like organising artist's camp, Children's Drawing workshop, providing modern facilities in the art gallery are also proposed. The total amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Development of Libraries :—

Library Development : Mobile Libraries :

9.1.4.89. Library at the door step is the object of Seventh Five Year Plan. To fulfil this object library service through 'Mobile Van' is an effective measure. Scarce financial resources of Village, its remote characteristic position is required to be linked up through Mobile Van to enrich knowledge and sustain literacy. It is proposed to have 2 Mobile Library Service Unit each in the tribal and Non-Tribal areas in the following Districts.

Sr. No.	Name of the District.	Talukas to be covered	Head quarter	No. of Villages to be covered.
1.	Banaskantha (Tribal)	Santalpur, Varahi, Vadgam, Disa, Danta.	Palanpur	100
2.	Jamnagar (Non-Tribal)	Dwarka, Dhrol, Jodiya Lalpur, Khambhaliya.	Jamnagar.	100

Each unit shall cover 100 villages. The Mobile Library Van shall visit each village at the interval of one month. Centre shall be incharge of some Voluntary Agency or School teacher of a Village below 500 population. The priority shall be given to those villages which do not have library facility at all.

New Taluka Libraries.

9.1.4.90. It is proposed to open 3 new Taluka Libraries in backward area of the State at Vav, Santalpur and Vadgam (District Banaskantha) Talukas.

Each Taluka Library shall be provided furniture and reading materials. Three posts Viz., Asstt. Librarian, Library Clerk and Peon for each Taluka Library is envisaged. Each Taluka Library shall provide library service to the Taluka Head-quarter as well as the villages of the Taluka. A Provision of Rs. 20.98 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90.

Purchase of Furniture for Government Library.

9.1.4.91 This is a continued scheme. At present there are 17 Dist. Libraries and 11 other libraries in non-tribal area. These are larger libraries. More furniture like racks, Chairs, Reading Tables, Periodical, Cup-Boards etc. are required for these libraries. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90.

Purchase of Reading Materials.

9.1.4.92. To cater to the demands of readers Rs. 2.50 lakhs are proposed. From this amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for Non-Tribal area and Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for Tribal area.

Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation Calcutta

9.1.4.93. Each year grant-in-aid Libraries are equipped with healthy and popular literature and equipments. Under the scheme, foundation is given assistance equal to the State share. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed as State share. Similar amount shall be contributed by RRRLF Calcutta.

Opening of Village Libraries

9.1.4.94. To extend library service to the village level with support of voluntary agencies, new village libraries are opened. For this purpose voluntary agency is given Rs. one thousands as initiative grant to start a new village library. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for Non-Tribal area and Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for tribal area.

Conferences, Refresher Courses, Workshops etc.,

9.1.4.95. To promote Library Service and Library Education, Refresher Training, Workshops, conferences are being conducted, Grant-in-aid is being given to recognised institutions for Library Science Training, Classes of six month duration. This activity is a regular feature for which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90.

Strengthening of Directorate of Libraries

9.1.4.96. With a view to make library service effective, an effective administration as a viable unit is necessary. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Directorate for which an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Strengthening office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries.

9.1.4.97. It is proposed to create 2 new posts of Senior Auditors at two divisional offices of Baroda and Mahesana. It is also proposed to remove the anomalies in the pay scale of the post of Assistant Curator of Libraries by upgrading the same from Class II to Class I looking to the higher responsibility of this post. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 3.52 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

Strengthening of Central Libraries.

9.1.4.98. More books and furniture is required to cater to the needs of readers of the Central Libraries. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed.

Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar.

9.1.4.99. The State Government has decided to construct Swaraj Bhavan Building at Gandhinagar which will serve as a mirror to reflect Gujarati's contribution in freedom struggle. In this building it is proposed to provide a permanent display room, Library and Auditorium with necessary audio-visual equipments. For preliminary work, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 16.50 lakh for the year 1989-90. It is also proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh for construction of Shahid Smarak at various places in the State, and an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is also

proposed for the year 1989--90 for systematic and methodical collection of data of freedom struggle and preparation of history of freedom movement. Thus, an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989--90.

Development of Archaeology:---

9.1.4.100. Gujarat is enriched with archaeological wealth--monuments pre and proto historic sites and historical sites, antiquities wood carvings, traditional architecture of high aesthetic value etc., It is, therefore, necessary to explore and excavate the sites, to conserve and protect the ancient monuments, to beautify the monuments by gardening and land-scaping, to encourage the study, research and publications and also to create awareness amongst the common people in preserving art heritage of the country. The State Government has also stressed the need of promotion and preservation of art and culture of Gujarat in the Seventh Plan period intensively in light of the new Education Policy. The achievements against several activities for the year 1987--88 and 1988--89 and the targets for 1989--90 are as under :--

Sr. No.	Activities	1987--88	1988-89	1989--90
		Achievement	Achievement (Anticipated.)	Targets
1.	Explorations (villages)	103	600	500
2.	Excavations (sites)	4	5	4
3.	Conservation of Monuments :			
	(i) Major	9	20	10
	(ii) Wire fencing	..	50	10
	(iii) History plates	..	75	10
4.	Chemical treatment to monuments	37	20	15
5.	Publications :			
	(i) Books	..	10	10
	(ii) Folders etc.	..	15	10
6.	Exhibition	3	10	10
7.	Erection of Haveli at Gandhinagar.	..	..	1
8.	New Sub-circle at Junagadh.	..	..	1

Development of Archives

9.1.4.101. A separate department of Archives was set up in 1971. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument for public sources, historical materials and to preserve the cultural heritage for its posterity. The department also looks after the preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of permanent nature on scientific methods. For the year 1989--90 an outlay of Rs. 12 lakh is proposed.

Development of Museums.

9.1.4.102. The Department of Museums is mainly concerned with preservation of cultural heritage and enrichment of museums by addition of new Collections, reorganisation of old

galleries of museums on modern lines, research and creation of new museums for educational benefit of students, scholars and general public. At present, there are 11 Government Museums and 2 Grant-in-Aid Museums in the State. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90. During the year 1989-90 the following activities are proposed to be carried out:—

1. Establishment of Museums in important Tribal Area as well as in cultural and historical places. *Viz.*, Chhotaudepur, Saputara (Tribal area) and Prabhas Patan.
 2. Printing of popular and professional publications.
 3. To carry out Educational Programmes.
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STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level scheme out of total Outlay per year as per Col. 7.
			Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Primary Education :									
Elementary Education :									
1.	EDN-1: Additional teachers for additional enrolment in primary schools (6500161)	2689.30	1296.60	1093.00	1093.00	1501.25	..	1501.25	
2.	EDN-2: Construction of class rooms. (6500261)	50.00	99.84	204.80	204.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	
3.	EDN-3: Opening of New Primary schools (6500461)	10.00	7.12	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	2.00	
4.	EDN-4: Opening of New Primary Schools at Capital Town. (6500561).	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	—	0.40	
5.	EDN-5: Conversion of single teacher schools into two teachers schools (6500661)	751.87	213.36	134.36	134.36	200.00	—	200.00	
6.	EDN-6: G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities (6500761)	100.00	8.74	20.00	20.00	—	—	—	
7.	EDN-7: Science Kit boxes (6500861)	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	
8.	EDN-8:(Adj)Supply of free school text books.	..	127.00	444.34	444.34	465.00	—	—	
9.	EDN-8(Adj. 2) Incentive to parents of tribal pupils (6500961)		(T.A.S.P. Scheme under Special Central Assistance.)						
10.	EDN-9: Financial assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC/Baxi Panch/ Girls pupils (6501061).	288.00	67.60	57.60	57.60	57.60	—	57.60	
11.	EDN-10: Residential primary schools in Tribal area. (6501261)	184.68	(T.A.S.P. Scheme under Special Central Assistance.)						
12.	EDN-11: Incentive to Girls for regular enrolment attendance (6501361)	52.00	10.00	10.00	10.07	10.00	—	10.00	
13.	EDN-12: Strengthening of Supervision machinery (6501461)	155.60	..	..	..	..	—	..
14.	EDN-13: Coaching classes for weak students in summer vacation (650561)	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	5.00	
15.	EDN-14: Introduction of Non-formal education for the age group 9-14. (6501661)	250.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	—	30.00	
16.	EDN-15 G.I.A. to Pre-Primary schools. (6501861)	200.00	22.50	25.00	25.00	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	EDN-15(A) Opening of Early childhood Centres. (650961)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	EDN-16: Strengthening existing machinery at State and District level. (6501961)	30.00	1.46	2.00	2.00	2.35	..	..
TOTAL : ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :		4963.45	1874.62	2023.50	2023.50	2373.69	100.00	1906.25
II-Teachers Training :								
19.	EDN-17:Inservice Training to teachers. (6505161).	190.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	EDN-18:Training of Primary teachers for Std. V to VII (Science Kit boxes.) (6505261).	0.50	0.05	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
21.	EDN-19 Magazines for school boys. (6505461)	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
22.	EDN-20: Science fairs at Dist. & State level. (6505461)	6.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..	1.00
23.	EDN-21:Science Hobby corner innovation and experimentation in science education. (6505561)	4.50	0.17	0.60	0.60	0.60	..	..
24.	EDN-22: Workshop for Science teachers for primary education (6505661)	1.66	0.14	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
25.	EDN-23: Strengthening the Administrative wing of SIE Ahmedabad (6505761)	3.61	0.55	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
26.	EDN-24:Strengthening of publication Unit of SIE Ahmedabad (6507461)	0.85	0.08	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
27.	EDN-25:Strengthening the activities of group centres in the State (6505861)	33.07	8.64	3.85	3.85	3.85	..	..
28.	EDN-26: Strengthening Libraray Services of SIE Ahmedabad. (6505961)	1.80	0.05	..	..	..	..	..
29.	EDN-27:Tribal Cell of SIE Ahmedabad (6506061)	4.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	EDN-28:Strengthening of SIE Unit. (Development of Community Science Centre). (6506161)	3.93	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	EDN-29: Learning material for Non-formal education i. e. to open schools by correspondance and contract. (6507361)	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
(Transferred to Director of Adult Education.)								
32.	EDN-30: Construction of Govt. PTC College/STE Building. (6507561)	10.00	2.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
TOTAL : II-TEACHERS TRAINING :		273.15	13.38	19.50	19.50	8.40	..	1.00
TOTAL (I + II) PRIMARY EDUCATION :		5136.60	1888.00	2043.00	2043.00	2382.00	100.00	1907.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III Adult Education :								
33.	EDN-31:State Adult Education	500.00	108.45	225.00	225.00	205.00	..	205.00
34.	EDN-32: Jan Shikshan Niliyam Centres	120.00	..	30.00	30.00	25.00	..	25.00
35.	EDN-33:Insentative grants to Vol. Agencies	10.00	1.87	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	5.00
36.	EDN-34: Publicity.	10.00	1.63	5.00	5.00	10.00	..	..
37.	EDN-35: Administrative set up for non formal education.	35.00	..	10.00	10.00	5.00	..	..
38.	EDN-36: Prize Scheme.	25.40	..	..	..	33.00	..	33.00
Total-III Adult Education		700.40	109.65	275.00	275.00	283.00	..	268.00
IV Secondary Education								
39.	EDN-37:Regulated growth of Secondary schools. (6515151)	350.00	222.18	382.00	382.00	428.00	..	428.00
40.	EDN-37:A Teachers recruitment (Adj.) Board	..	..	..	..	8.00	..	..
41.	EDN-38:Regulated growth of Government Secondary Schools (6515152)	50.00	20.70	40.19	40.19	50.00	..	50.00
42.	EDN-39:Remodial teaching for weak students (6515200)	15.00	6.84	6.80	6.80	10.00	..	10.00
43.	EDN-40:Improvement of Science Education (6516300)	20.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
44.	EDN-41:In service training to Secondary teachers. (6516300)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
45.	EDN-42:Setting-up of book bank (6515400)	70.00	16.00	25.00	25.00	35.00	..	..
46.	EDN-43:Strengthening of Directorate of Edun. and Dist. Education offices. (6515500)	35.00	11.87	31.00	31.00	30.00	..	11.00
47.	EDN-44:Construction and Repairs to Government Secondary Schools and Dist. Education Offices. (6515600)	50.00	30.58	25.00	25.00	54.00	54.00	54.00
48.	EDN-45:Strengthening of State Examination Board (6515700)	15.00	0.15	0.50	0.50	0.40	..	..
49.	EDN-46:Strengthening of Institutions of Vocational guidance. (6515800)	5.00	0.81	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
50.	EDN-47:Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas. (6515941)	10.00	2.00	3.56	3.56	2.00	..	..
51.	EDN-48:Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hind: speaking states. (6515941)	10.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	..
52.	EDN-49:Performance awards to Sec. Schools. (6516000)	20.00	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.60	..	0.60
53.	EDN-50 State scholarships to talented SC/ST. students. (6516100)	4.00	1.82	3.50	3.50	2.00	..	2.00
54.	EDN-51:Coaching classes for National for search talented students (6516200)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (IV): Sec. Education.:		667.00	314.40	519.00	519.00	617.00	54.00	555.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(V) HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.								
55.	EDN-52:Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools (6520151)	300.00	42.68	112.00	112.00	102.00	..	..
56.	EDN-52A Opening of New Government Higher Secondary Schools. (6520152)	..	8.74	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..
57.	EDN-53 Performance award to Higher Secondary Schools.(6520200)	30.00	2.98	..	..	..	..	..
58.	EDN-54 Improvement of science Education in H.S.S. (6520300)	20.00	11.94	..	..	..	..	..
59.	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education G.I.A. to Voluntary agencies. (6520400)	40.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..
60.	EDN-56 Vocationalisation of Education Supervision Control Direction & placement.-(6520500)	20.00	..	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
Total-V-Higher Secondary		410.00	61.34	147.00	147.00	147.00	..	..
Total-(IV+V)		1077.00	375.74	666.00	666.00	764.00	54.00	555.60
(VI) University & Higher Education:								
61.	EDN-57 Grants to Universities for higher Administrative & Managerial development courses (6525100)	16.00	1.30	6.00	6.00	3.00	..	..
62.	EDN-58 Performance awards to colleges (6525200)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	—	—
63.	EDN-59 Development of Government colleges (6525300)	70.00	24.00	27.00	27.00	30.00	10.00	—
64.	EDN-60 Spl. coaching classes for weak students. (6525400)	10.00	3.02	4.00	4.00	4.00	—	—
65.	EDN-61 Provision of matching share against UGC grants to colleges. (6525500)	10.00	3.50	12.00	12.00	14.00	—	—
66.	EDN-62 Grants to Universities (6525600)	125.00	27.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	—	—
67.	EDN-63 Establishment of new university in North Gujarat. (6525700)	100.00	30.90	45.00	45.00	60.00	—	—
68.	EDN-64 Opening of New non-Govt. colleges. (6525800)	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.	EDN-65 Creation of higher education Board (6525900)	10.00	—	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	—
70.	EDN-66 Loan Scholarships (6526000)	5.00	3.98	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—
71.	EDN-67 Free Education to Girls (6526100)	5.00	26.98	15.00	15.00	20.00	—	—
Total—VI University Education		397.00	122.68	178.00	178.00	211.00	10.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII. Physical Education								
72	EDN-68 Games and Sports (6530100)	25.00	3.56	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—
73	EDN-69 New College of Physical Education. (6530200)	20.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	—	—	—
74	EDN-70 National Service Scheme (6530341)	15.00	25.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	—	—
Total—VII Physical Education		60.00	31.06	20.00	20.00	20.00	—	—
Total (IV+V+VI+VII)		1534.00	529.48	864.00	864.00	995.00	64.00	555.60
VIII. Development of N.C.C.								
75	EDN-70 (Adj.1) Starting of one NCC Air Squardren (flying) at Bhavnagar.	—	2.01	6.00	6.00	5.00	—	5.00
76	(Adj.2) Starting of one NCC Navel unit at Surat	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	5.00
Total—VIII National Cadet Corps		—	2.01	6.00	6.00	10.00	—	10.00
IX. Sports and Youth Services :								
77	EDN-71 Integrated Scheme of youth Welfare (6535100)	52.00	0.23	13.00	13.00	15.00	3.00	—
78	EDN-72 Expansion of Activities of Sports Council (6535200)	220.00	14.11	45.00	45.00	45.00	31.00	—
Total—IX Sports and Youth Services		272.00	14.34	58.00	58.00	60.00	34.00	—
X. Art and Culture								
(1) Developmen to Libraries								
79	EDN-73 Library Development (6540151)	15.00	3.27	4.50	4.50	20.98	—	—
80	EDN-74 To Start Mobile unit (6540152)	10.00	—	10.00	10.00			
81	EDN-75 Construction of Library Building (6540200)	15.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	—	—	—
82	EDN-76 Purchase of Furniture in Government Libraries (6540300)	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
83	EDN-77 Purchase of Reading material for Govt. Libraries (6540400)	15.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	—	—
84	EDN-78 State Contribution towards RRRLF, Calcutta (6540500)	15.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	—
85	EDN-79 Opening of New Village Library (6540600)	5.00	—	—	—	1.50	—	—
86	EDN-80 Refresher Courses for employees etc. (6540700)	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
87	EDN-81 Strengthening of office of Curator of Libraries (6540800)	10.00	0.75	0.60	0.60	1.25	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
88	EDN-82 Strengthening of office of Assistant curator of library (6540900)	10.00	2.50	2.65	2.65	3.52	—	—
89	EDN-83 Strengthening of Central Library (6541000)	30.00	1.98	0.75	0.75	0.75	—	—
90	EDN-84 Strengthening of Government District libraries (6541100)	25.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	—	—
91	EDN-85 GIA to Non-Government libraries (6541200)	40.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total : (i) Development of Libraries		215.00	19.00	32.00	32.00	38.00	—	—
(ii) Cultural Activities								
92	EDN-86 Sangeet Nritya Natya Academi (6545100)	96.00	45.00	35.00	35.00	45.00	15.50	—
93	EDN-87 Lalit Kala Academi (6545200)	32.00	—	7.00	7.00	10.00	2.00	—
	EDN-87 (Adj.1) Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar	—	—	10.00	10.00	16.50	16.50	—
94	EDN-87 (Adj. 2) Construction of Shahid Smarks	—	—	7.00	7.00	5.50	5.50	—
95	EDN-87 (Adj. 3) Preparation of History of Freedom	—	—	3.00	3.00	2.00	—	—
96	EDN-88 Development of Archaeology (6545300)	75.00	3.90	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	—
97	EDN-89 Development of Archives (6545400)	75.00	3.32	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	—
98	EDN-90 Development of Museums (6545500)	100.00	18.75	28.00	28.00	32.00	27.00	—
Sub-Total : (ii) Cultural Activities		378.00	70.97	110.00	110.00	135.00	66.50	—
Total—X Art & Culture		593.00	89.97	142.00	142.00	173.00	66.50	—
Xi. Development of languages and Books Production								
99	EDN-91 Development of Gujarati language and its literatures (655900)	130.00	3.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—
100	EDN-92 Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other languages (6550200)	65.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	—	—
101	EDN-93 Development of Sanskrit languages (6550300)	30.00	0.10	4.00	4.00	5.00	—	—
Total—XI Development of languages		225.00	5.35	13.00	13.00	15.00	—	—
Nucleus Budget (6655100)		215.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	—	—
Grand Total General Education		8676.00	2682.80	3445.00	3445.00	3962.00	264.50	2740.85

9.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

9.2.1. Introduction

9.2.1.1. This being the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, Important changes in the diemension and the character of the department have taken place. Acceptance of National Education Policy, 1986 and its implementation will need attention. Managment and Monitoring of new changes will have to be attended to.

9.2.2. Review

9.2.2.1. Major expansion in the filed of increasing number of seats in Government Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Certificate level Government Technical Institutions were initiated with atlmot token provision with an anticipation of adequate provision. Introduction of diversified degree, diploma and certificate courses as per requirements of fast technological changes have added new dimensions.

9.2.3. Proposals for 1989-90

9.2.3.1. Preliminaries of procurement of suitable land, preparation of appropriate building plans, identification of modern equipments including drawing of their specifications was taken up vigorously during four years of the Seventh Plan. Due to resouraes constraint the physical progress of new institutions and consolidation of diversified new courses have been slowed down during these four years.

9.2.3.2. During 1989-90 building activities and procurement of machineries, equipments, instruments etc., for all newly started institutions and courses are to be completed. Works of Main buildings, workshops, staff quarters, etc., of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Vocational Training Centres, already started are in progress and other essential buildings of workshops, Library-Computer Centre. hostels for Girls and Boys, etc., are to be started immediately and hence the requirement of funds capital work is Rs. 405.10 lakhs. The new institutions and newly started diversified courses have already reached the final year and hence substantial allotment for machineries, instruments. library books and other learning resources, etc., is essential for fulfilment of prescribed level of attainment of concerned courses.

9.2.3.3. New Education Policy—1986

(a) A Nodal Centre with Central Assistance is established in the Directorate of Technical Education as a part of computerised National Manpower Information System.

(b) It is proposed to establish Policy Implementation Cell in the Directorate of Planning, Monitoring and Review of schemes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) A Curriculum Development Cell is proposed in the Technical Examination Board for updating diversification of Technical Courses.

(d) Good number of colleges and polytechnics are covered under modernisation and removal of obsolescence project with central assistance.

(e) For flexibility in Diploma Courses, the structure based on multi point entry and credit system is adopted.

(f) As a part of expansion of Computer Education, post graduate degree and diploma courses in Computer Application have been introduced. Programmes of training of existing tecachers in new areas of Computer Application, non-conventionalsources of energy, Entrepreneurship Development etc., has been started.

(g) As a part of exapnsion of Technical Education facilities for women. Post Diploma in Computer Application is started from the year 1988-89 at Ahmedabad. Construction of Hostels for women studying in Technical Courses is started at Morbi and Bhavnagar. Similar facility is also proposed at Rajkot.

(h) Under continuing Education Programme for already employed craftsmen and Technicians, part time diploma courses are sanctioned at Patan and Palanpur.

9.2.3.4. For programmes for 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 632.00 lakhs is proposed for Technical Education, details of which are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay 1989-90
1	2	3
1	Direction and Administration	11.80
2	Technical High Schools	68.10
3	Polytechnics	246.80
4	Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics.	7.50
5	Engineering Colleges	138.00
6	Grant-in-aid to Private Engineering Colleges	8.50
7	Scholarships	0.30
8	Training	..
9	Other Expenditure	151.00
Total		632.00

Direction and Administration

9.2.3.5. The programme of strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education is necessary for implementing National Education Policy and management of expansion. It is proposed to create development, monitoring and evaluation cell in the Directorate of Technical Education.

9.2.3.6. Establishment of Curriculum Development Cell in the Technical Examination Board and establishment of Computer Centre in the Board for maintenance of permanent records of students and processing of examination results are matters of top priority.

9.2.3.7. Looking to the audit work of Government and grant-in-aid institutions, a separate audit cell is required to avoid major audit objections. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the audit cell by providing additional staff during the year 1989-90. This will enable to keep the accounts regularly and the budget grant provided for the institutions will be watched for better utilisation. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 11.80 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Technical High Schools

9.2.3.8. It is proposed to complete construction of buildings for technical institutions and staff quarters for newly established technical institutes at Vyara, Chhota Udepur, Veraval-Patan, Bhavnagar and Patan (North Gujarat). Additional equipments/staff is also needed for I.T.I. pattern Vocational courses already started in Technical High Schools. It is also proposed to provide equipment and staff tour well as building for the Vocational Teachers Training Institute, Kalol. It is also proposed to start additional ITI pattern courses at Vyara, Chhota Udepur, Veraval-Patan, Patan (N.G.) and Bhavnagar. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 68.10 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Government Polytechnics

9.2.3.9. While completing the Main building, it is proposed to start construction of workshop and hostel building in all the five new Polytechnics. It is proposed to start additional diploma course in Electrical Engineering in Government Polytechnics at Amreli, Surendranagar and Jamnagar. It is also proposed to increase seats in various diploma courses at Government Polytechnics at Himatnagar and Palanpur. This will be a step towards optimization of use of infrastructure. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 246.80 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

9.2.3.10. Under the centrally sponsored Border Area Development Programme the Government Polytechnic at Bhuj was started functioning during 1988-89. The same will be expanded during 1989-90. The seats will be increased as per phase programme approved by the Government of India.

Private Polytechnic

9.2.3.11. Diploma courses in Electronics and Radio Engineering and Computer Technology have already been started at B & B Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar. Grant-in-aid for staff and equipment will be provided for these courses after approval of A.I.C.T.E. Provision has also been made for diploma courses in Construction Technology at C.E.P.T., Ahmedabad. An outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 as grant-in-aid to private institutions for the above programmes already started.

Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.12. While completing the works in progress at new Engineering Colleges, new construction of library blocks, workshops and hostels for students have been proposed. It is proposed to start degree course in Mechanical Engineering, to increase seats in Electrical Engineering at Government Engineering Colleges at Modasa and to start degree course in Production Engineering at Shantilal Shah Engineering College at Bhavnagar.

9.2.3.13. Necessary funds are also proposed for deficiency and aforesaid proposed additions, equipment and staff for new colleges. It is also proposed to provide the additional staff and equipment for the IInd year of the degree course in Electronics and Communication at Bhavnagar. An amount of Rs. 138.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

9.2.3.14. Masters degree course in Computer Applications is started at two centres with Central Assistance. Strengthening of existing post graduate courses and starting of new programmes under centrally sponsored scheme are also proposed.

Private Colleges

9.2.3.15. It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid for newly started courses of Computer Engineering and Production Engineering at S. V. Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat and also to provide funds for degree courses in Electronics and Production Engineering at Birla Viswakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar. An amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90.

Other Expenditure

Revision of Staff Structure

9.2.3.16. It is proposed to adopt the revised staff structure for Polytechnic Teachers as per Madan Committee Report. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for this purpose.

Staff Quarters

9.2.3.17. Due to continuous pressure for the expansion of courses and seats, provision of quarters for essential staff required to stay on the campus could not be made earlier due to lack of funds. This deficiency is a constraint in attracting and retaining teachers in this faculty. It was proposed to gradually provide some staff quarters in Tribal Area like Dahod, Chhota Udepur, Vayara, etc., and places like Porbandar, Surat, Bhavnagar, etc., where staff find it difficult to get residential accommodation. Few quarters are also being provided in new colleges and polytechnics. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 107.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

Hostel

9.2.3.18. It is proposed to complete the work of the Girls' hostel of 50 seats at Bhavnagar where girls students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics will be admitted. It is also proposed to complete the construction of Girls' hostel at L. E. College, Morbi. New Girls' hostel is also proposed to be provided at Rajkot during the year 1989-90. It is also proposed to provide the hostel facilities at newly started Engineering Colleges at Bhavnagar and Modasa. An amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated/Expenditure	Outlay of proposed	which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	TED-1 Strengthening Administrative Machinery of Technical Education Department and Technical Examination Board 6600190	15.00	3.90	7.90	7.90	11.80	—	—
2	TED-2 Technical High Schools (Vocational) 6600200	340.00	70.58	68.90	68.90	68.10	89.10	—
3	TED-3 Development of Government Polytechnic including Quality Improvement programmes/Industrial training for students of diversified and hand with courses of Diploma level 6600300	822.70	162.17	226.85	226.85	246.80	129.00	—
4	TED-4 Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnic and Development of Food Craft institute, Ahmedabad 6600400	15.00	4.55	7.00	7.00	7.50	—	—
5	TED-5 Development of Government Engineering Colleges including quality improvement programme development of Special Training Programmes for specific requirement in Gujarat 6600500	415.00	92.63	115.04	115.04	133.00	88.00	—
6	TED-6 Grant-in-aid to Private Engineering Colleges including S. V. R.C. Surat. 6600600	49.00	10.32	7.11	7.11	8.50	—	—
7	TED-7 Increase in number of Scholarship in Engineering Colleges and institutions 6600700	5.00	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.30	—	—
8	TED-8 Training of Teachers and Institute Instructors for Technical Institute. 6600800	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	TED-9 Provision of Students amenities in Technical institutions 6600900	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	TED-10 Revision of Staff structure 66001000	17.50	—	—	—	2.00	—	—
11	TED-11 Continuing Education Programme (Non-formal Education) 66001100	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	TED-12 Construction of staff quarters for Engineering College and Polytechnic 66001200	90.00	57.06	85.00	85.00	107.00	107.00	—
13	TED-13 Construction of Hostels for students of Technical Institutes 66001300	40.00	3.80	32.00	32.00	42.00	42.00	—
GRAND TOTAL		1820.00	405.02	550.00	550.00	632.00	405.10	—

9.3. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

9.3.1. Introduction :-

9.3.1.1. The Constitution of India enjoins the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty with a view to develop the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunities by the State to men and women and children to develop their health.

9.3.1.2. Pursuant to this direction in the Constitution, the State has been undertaking from the year 1951-52 programmes of development in the field of Health. Programmes of development taken up include rural health care service, nutrition, family welfare, health education and water supply. Health programmes, capable of delivering services to large number of people, especially in the rural areas covering rural poor, are emerging from plan to plan and correspondingly the health infrastructure is there by getting stronger and stronger in the State. The aggregate indices like expectation of life, the death rate, infant mortality rate, etc., reflect the improved health infrastructure and its delivering capacity. The health activities, envisaged for the period 1985-90, will strengthen the health infrastructure. It is envisaged to bring health services to more and more people so that the national commitment of "Health for All by 2000 A. D." is achieved.

9.3.2. Review of Progress

9.3.2.1. A para-medical system at base level with primary health centres and sub-centres has been established in the rural areas. They had their origins in 1952 when a national programme of community development was taken up. Beginning with curative services, the primary health centres have gradually extended their activities. They now provide a package of services which include nutrition, sanitation, family planning, health education, maternal and child health care controlling of communicable diseases and the collection of epidemiological and other data. The sub-centres normally provide services primarily on the preventive side. The PHCs as well as their sub-centres also provide referral services. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 21 community health centres, 260 primary health centres, 50 subsidiary health centres and 4869 sub-centres in the State under different programmes like Health Programme, Family Welfare Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and Multi-purpose workers, scheme. During the Seventh Plan 1985-90, additional 1250 sub-centres, 690 PHCs/SHCs and 100 CHCs are envisaged to be established. During the year 1985-86, 300 sub-centres, 45 PHCs/SHCs and 14 CHCs have been established. During the year 1986-87, 300 Sub-centres, 102 PHCs and 39 CHC/have been established. For the year 1987-88, 300 Sub-centres, 175 PHCs and 25 CHCs are sanctioned.

9.3.2.2. Community participation was encouraged through recruitment of community health volunteers under the Revised National Health Policy of 1977. Community health volunteers provide basic medical services in each village. More complicated cases are referred to the primary health centres or sub-centres. At the end of 1984-85, 25091 village health guides were serving the rural areas of the State. As per the decision of the Government of India, female community health volunteers have been appointed in place of male health volunteers from 1st July 1986. During the Seventh Plan, additional 6000 health volunteers are envisaged to be trained.

9.3.2.3. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, a multi-purpose worker's scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health services which include health care services, nutrition and family planning. The multipurpose workers are attached to the PHCs. They carry out their functions in the villages by visiting the households. They also supervise the work of village health volunteers. Upto 1987-88, 8334 multi-purpose workers (male and female) in the State. During the Seventh Plan period, additional 580 MPW and 145 supervisors for NPW are proposed.

9.3.2.4. At the higher level above PHCs, there are CHCs, taluka and district hospitals, civil hospitals and other hospitals dealing with special medical care.

9.3.2.5. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there were 345 hospitals and dispensaries in urban areas and 480 in rural areas; the bed strength was 11621 in urban areas and 5386 in the rural areas. During the year 1985-86, 270 beds in urban area and 391 beds in rural areas have been added to the present strength. During 1986-87, 422 beds in urban areas and 561 beds in rural areas have been added to the present strength. During the year 1987-88, additional 196 beds in urban areas and 1842 beds in rural areas are envisaged.

9.3.2.6. A full fledged vaccine institute producing antirabbic vaccine has also been started at Vadodara. During 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88, 41,04,120 ml. 32, 22, 540 ml. and 42, 87, 140 ml. antirabbic vaccine and 550510 ml. 4,53,960 ml. and 2,47,700 ml. Cholera vaccine were produced respectively. The installed capacity of production is 48 lakh ml. per annum.

Medical Education and Research :

9.3.2.7 Under the control of Medical Education and research there are four Government Medical Colleges and one dental college and hospital, one nursing college and four teaching hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Jamnagar and Surat. Four General Nursing Schools each at four teaching hospitals, psaraplegia department, Ahmedabad, Cardiology Department, Ahmedabad and M & J Institute of Ophthalmology, Ahmedabad.

9.3.2.8. The details regarding number of annual intake capacity in medical colleges and number of beds at the teaching hospitals are as under :-

Sr. No.	Name of Medical College and Hospitals.	Annual admission.	Existing beds.
1.	B. J. Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	210	1615
2.	Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara.	140	1010
3.	M. P. Shah Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar.	175	920
4.	Medical College and Hospital, Surat.	100	735
5.	Government Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	59	20
		684	4300

9.3.2.9. Equipment and instruments for various departments at all the four Government Medical Colleges and teaching hospitals have been provided.

Prevention and Control of Communicable and other Diseases

9.3.2.10. The communicable diseases programmes have also made significant progress in the State during the last 40 years.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

9.3.2.11 This programme was launched in 1953 as a National Programme to cover the malarious areas of the country and control Malaria. The success achieved initially emboldened the programme administration at the national level to modify the objective from control to eradication. The State also adopted this objective. A number of major snags developed in the implementation. In 1965, 15000 Malaria cases were reported through the surveillance activities. Instead of getting rid of Malaria once and for all by 1966 as envisaged, a significant number of population got back to the consolidation phase or attack phase. In 1977 the eradication plan was modified. The modified plan of operation aimed at making strenuous efforts to contain malaria so as to prevent deaths, reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria and to maintain industrial and farm production by anti-malaria measures.

9.3.2.12 Activities under this programme upto the Sixth Plan and during the Seventh Plan are shown in the following table:—

Year	Blood smears collected	Annual Blood Exam. rate and ABERS	Malaria positive cases	Annual positive Index API	Plas—falsi—parum.	Slide positive rate(SPR)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1984	4233474	11.8	255352	7.0	29606	5.19
1985	3858300	10.8	139207	3.8	22097	3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986	4419658	12.3	153262	4.2	95096	3.4
1987	5547129	15.0	274593	7.4	76649	4.9

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.2.13 The National Filaria Control programme was launched in 1956 as a National scheme and was taken up in the State. Filaria in the State is confined to coastal areas of Saurashtra and South Gujarat. Filaria control clinics have been set up to provide protection to the affected population.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

9.3.2.14. National Tuberculosis Programme is included in 20 Point programme and Govt. of India gives special attention. There are 6 lakh reported cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, of which 1.5 lakh cases are of infectious type. The prevalence rate is 1.6 out of which 0.4% are infectious cases.

9.3.2.15. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis Centres which organise tuberculosis work in the districts as an integral part of the general health services. In all, 20 District T.B. Centres are functioning in the State, of which 15 District T.B. centres have attached isolation wards. All the centres are managed by N.T.I. trained key personnel. 13 voluntary organisations are involved actively in the N.T.B.P. Three Government and one voluntary T.B. sanitoriums are actively working. There are 3563 T.B. Beds in the State. The T.B. demonstration and training centre has been established at Ahmedabad. At Mansa, D.T.C. is commissioned in the year 1987-88.

9.3.2.16 Short course chemotherapy project has been started in the 14 districts, with a view to study the efficacy of the multi-drug regimen. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1988-89 for continuation of this programme.

9.3.2.17 The achievements made under this programme, from 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as following :

Year	New case detection	Percentage	B.C.G. Vaccination	Percentage	Sputum Examination.	Percentage
1985-86	128515	109.8	967239	107.4	91691	59.2
1986-87	133946	111.6	804489	89.3	92394	60.5
1987-88	137802	106.0	896680	107.9	102577	66.7

Small Pox :

9.3.2.18. The Small Pox was eradicated in the State by May, 1975. The international commission appointed for the purpose has examined and issued a certificate that small pox has been totally eradicated in the State.

National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.2.19. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha districts. The infrastructure consisting of 11 control units and 365 survey, education and treatment units has been established under the programme in the State. This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme but for strengthening leprosy hospital and state administrations the provision is required to be made by the State Government

National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.2.20. There is a high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh area. A programme to establish ophthalmic services in the district hospitals and primary health centres was taken up in 1978-79 as a national programme. For the purpose of promoting the programme, trained ophthalmic assistants were obtained and medicines and equipment were supplied. 18 hospitals and 250 PHCs were covered under the programme. Besides, 4 upgraded ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established in the State. This scheme is fully centrally sponsored scheme.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

9.3.2.21. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is implemented in the State since 1964 and now it is run in 26 industrial centres in the State. Under the scheme, a network of hospitals, dispensaries and D.C. Centres is established with a view to provide services of medical facilities, maternity benefits, disablement benefits, benefits for family, family pension, etc. There are about 6.42 lakh beneficiaries. There are 7 ESIS Hospitals having bed strength of 1325 and 117 ESIS dispensaries, including 3 mobile dispensaries. 822 beds are reserved in the private and municipal hospitals for the subscribers of ESTS in the State.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration.

9.3.2.22. The Food and Drugs Control Administration regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of Drugs and Cosmetics in the State. It also deals with the problems of adulteration of drugs and food items, prevention of production of spurious and sub-standard drugs and takes action against the persons carrying such illegal activities. It also bears the responsibility of Pharmacy Education in the State.

9.3.2.23. During the Seventh Plan period, 14 circle Offices and Offices of Drugs Inspectors have been established in various districts with adequate technical staff to look after the implementation activities of the administration. Moreover, Drugs Laboratory at Vadodara is strengthened with adequate staff and equipment which provides the services of testing of samples of drugs and food articles. It also looks after the maintenance of quality of drugs purchased by the State Govt. for Government Hospitals and dispensaries. Regional Food Laboratories at Rajkot and Bhuj have been established and expanded.

9.3.2.24. Moreover, pharmacy education is provided through 4 degree Course institutions and 6 Diploma Courses institutions. Unqualified pharmacists working in hospitals and dispensaries are also imparted training by this administration.

Ayurved/Homeopathy

9.3.2.25. Upto the end of 1988-89, 80 ayurved dispensaries have been opened in Rural/Tribal areas. 20 posts of Professors have been sanctioned in Government Ayurvedic Colleges as per CCIM pattern. Two 40 Bedded and two 20 Bedded hospitals have been started in tribal and taluka places. 14 Homeopathic Dispensaries are envisaged in coastal areas. One Botanical Garden has been started in Tribal area. Additional beds have been provided at teaching hospitals at Ahmedabad and Junagadh. one herbal unit and one Botanical garden are also functioning. Construction of Hostel and College buildings at Vadodara have been completed. Steps have been taken during the last three years for the development of Ayurvedic University.

9.3.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90

9.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 3300 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. The minor headwise break up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme 1	Outlay proposed for 1989-90 2
1. Direction and Administration	9.00
2. Medical Relief	168.00

1

2

3. Training:—	
1. Health	6.00
2. Medical	20.00
3. Medical Education	4.00
	Sub-Total: 30.00
4. Medical Education Research	250.00
5. Indigenous systems of Medicine.	78.00
6. Employees' State Insurance Scheme.	12.00
7. Prevention and Control of communicable and other disease.	1210.00
8. Minimum Needs Programme	1450.00
9. Oher Programme (Including School Health)	18.00
10. Drugs Control	75.00
Total Medical and Public Health : 3300.00	

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Directorate of Health

9.3.3.2. With the increase in workload on the Health as well as Medical and Medical Education sides, the Directorate of Health needs to be strengthened. The Government of India have also recognised the need of strengthening the Health and Medical Directorate. It is proposed to decentralise the functions and activities under Medical, Health and Family Welfare with appropriate staff so as to supervise and monitor all the activities efficiently and achieve desired results by applying organisaton and methods system and also by strengthening the centralised recruitment system in the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Medical Relief:

9.3.3.3. Under this programme eleven schemes are to be implemented and the proposed provison for maintenance of beds and staff at Civil Hospital at Bharuch, Surendranagar, Sola, Valsad and for Glucose Saline plant, I.C.C. Unit and Orthopaedic Unit at Rajkot. It is also envisaged to provide 4 Dental units in non-tribal areas and 2 Dental units in Tribal area. Capital works are under progress at Vadodara, Sola, Himatnagar, Palanpur, Surendranagar and Rajkot. An outlay of Rs. 146 lakh is provided for 1988-89 and an outlay of Rs. 168 lakh is provided for 1989-90 for the schemes under this minor head.

Training

(a) Health

9.3.3.4. Scheme sanctioned for certificate course in P.H.N. School, Surat in the Sixth Plan was continued in Seventh Plan 1985-90. Moreover, a centrally sponsored programme under continuing Education Programme has been introduced in the year 1986-87. The same will be continued in the year 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for continuing and strengthening the health training programme.

(b) Medical

9.3.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this programme. 9 general Nursing schools are maintained under this programme each one at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Bhuj, Nadiad, Palanpur, Bharuch and Morbi. 4 New General Nursing Schools are envisaged for the year 1988-89. One each at Porbandar, Himatnagar, Navsari and Amreli. It is proposed to start 4 New General Nursing Schools at remaining district hospitals during the year 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs. 4 lakh is proposed. Thus, for 17 General Nursing Schools total outlay of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(c) Medical Education

9.3.3.6. The outlay is proposed for continuation and maintenance of teaching staff under the programme in connection with the expansion of General nursing Schools in the State. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Medical Education and Reserch

9.3.3.7. During the Seventh Plan, 50 seats have been increased at M.P.Shah Medical College, Jamnagar in 1985-86 and 1986-87 and equipment have been provided at M.P. Shah Medical College and Irwin Hospital at Jamnagar and this is proposed to be maintained during the year 1989-90. Similary, 9 seats have been increased at Govt. Medical college and Hospital at Ahmedabad which would be continued during the year 1989-90. 3 seats have been increased at physiotheraphy schlool, Vadodara also. Staff, equipments and buildings as per the requirements of Medical Council of India, Nursing Council and Dental Council and universities have been provided and would be maintained during 1989-90.

9.3.3.8. Adequate staff for hostels at medical colleges have been provided during 1987-88, Equipment such as ultrasound machine at all the teaching hospitals X-Ray machines, equipment for operation, theatres and various departments of institutions have been provided and would be maintained during 1989-90. An outlay of Rs- 250.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 for the following items.

- (1) Furniture for Ladies Hostel at B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad and Medical College, Vadodara
- (2) E.C.G. Mechine, Distillary machine for Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
- (3) Staff for neonatal ward, posts of barbers, staff for anaethesis deptt. Neutology deptt, etc. for Civil Hospital and B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
- (4) Posts of Chief Pharmasists at all the four teaching hospitals.
- (5) Posts of Accounts officer at S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara, Irwin Hospital, Jamnagar and Civil Hospital, Surat.
- (6) Ambulance van, Anaesthesia team and clinical asstt. for Paraplegia Department, Ahmedabad.
- (7) Post of English Stenographer and staff for physiatry Department at S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara.
- (8) Portable X-Ray machine, Boyle apparatus. staff and equipment for ENT Department, Audiologist and speech therapist, operative microscope for Eye Campus at S.S.G. Hospital, and Medical College, Vadodara.
- (9) Staff for increase of seats at M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, (Second phase)
- (10) Image intensifier and CCTV camera and staff for hostel at Medical College, Surat.

9.3.3.9. This provision is also included the proposed capital works in progress and the new works to be carried out during the year 1989-90. Assistance from Government of India will be available for purchase of New Cobalt Machine (60 uni) at S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara for Cancer treatment.

Indigenous Systems of Medicines

9.3.3.10. An outlay of Rs 78,00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for development of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy, of which an amount of Rs. 63.00 lakhs is proposed for continu-

ance of the scheme, Remaining amount of Rs 15.00 lakhs is proposed for new programmes, i.e. opening of Ayurvedic dispensaries in Rural/Tribal areas (10 each dispensaries) and opening of 20 Bedded Ayurvedic Hospitals and 5 Homoeopathic dispensaries. It is proposed to start Longivity Centres at Taluka level. It is also proposed to develop naturopathy and extend grant-in-aid to the Gujarat Ayurvedic University. It is also proposed to construct dispensary buildings and staff quarters.

E. S. I. Scheme

9.3.3.11. For the 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 12 lakh is proposed for E. S. I. scheme. The expenditure is shareable between the State Government and E.S.I. Corporation in the ratio 1:7. A total outlay of Rs. 96 lakhs is proposed for equipment, instruments, strengthening staff at E.S.I.s hospitals and starting new E.S.I. dispensaries at mofusil Centres.

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases and other Diseases

9.3.3.12. Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from T. B. Filaria, Goitre, Guinea-warm and leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During the current year, present activities are continued to bring the diseases under control and eradicate Guinea-warm and Leprosy in the near future. Augmentation of the infrastructure involves additional staff, equipment and construction of buildings.

9.3.3.13. National Programme on T. B. Filaria, Malaria, Eradication and control of leprosy, etc., are either fully centrally sponsored schemes or on a sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government.

National T. B. Control Programme

9.3.3.14. The following activities will be taken up during 1989-90 —

(1) Medicine and equipment and Materials	Rs. 56.00 lakhs
(2) Continuation scheme of D.T.C. at Petlad, Mansa	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
(3) Staff quarters at Himatnagar, Petald and Mansa D.T.C. and T.B. Room at P.H.Cs	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
(4) Staff provided at Rajkot, Isolation ward	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
(5) Jr. Treatment organiser at D.T.C.	Rs. 5.48 lakhs
(6) Research Asstt. at D.T.C. Level	Rs. 1.30 lakhs
(7) Drivers for vehical for D.T.C., Petald and Mansa	Rs. 2.50 lakhs
(8) Pharmasists at D.T.C. Level 6 posts	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
(9) T. B. Supervisor at New created P.H.Cs.	Rs.15.72 lakhs
	Rs.100.00 lakhs

An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 in the State Plan.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

9.3.3.15. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on wider scale so as to control/eradicate malaria and prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is on 50.50 shareable basis between Central Government and State Government.

	(Rs. in lakh)
I. Operational cost on Rural N.M.E.P.	1200.00
II. Urban Malaria Scheme	100.00
III. Insecticides	874.00
	2174.00

Out of the Rs. 2174.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is proposed to be distributed among districts and Rs. 974.00 lakhs is proposed to be operated from State level. Under this programme, it is proposed to cover more area/population which will help in reducing malaria incidence. An outlay of Rs. 1087.00 lakhs is proposed for the 1989-90.

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.3.16. In the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, it is proposed to consolidate Filariasis control measures and extend them where they are needed. It is also proposed to enforce anti larva measures for fulfilment of the above objectives. It is proposed to strengthen the staff in these Filaria control units. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

National Goitre Control Programme

9.3.3.17. The goitre disease in the State is widely prevalent in Bharuch, Valsad and Vadodara Districts. A survey, undertaken in 1984, has shown that nearly 31.70%, 37.07% and 16.83% population respectively in these three districts is affected by this disease. The goitre is the result of iodine deficiency. The treatment of disease involve supply of iodised salt and encouraging its consumption in these districts. Pregnant women and children upto 5 years would be given priority for the preventive treatment through supply of iodised salt. It is proposed to cover all the remaining districts of the State in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme under State sector for the purposes of Health Education activities, survey and other relevant activities.

Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan)

9.3.3.18. There are Five Leprosy Hospitals with 625 beds in the State, of which Meghji Pethraj Leprosy Hospital at Bhavnagar and Parathibai Leprosy Hospital at Surat are under private management with 450 beds. As these hospitals are playing useful role in the treatment of leprosy patients in the State, they are required to be strengthened under State plan. In this connection, necessary G.I.A. to private hospitals is provided and Government hospitals require to be strengthened by providing sufficient staff to cope up with the increased work load. Rehabilitation of leprosy patients is also an important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training, etc. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.3.3.19. The Minimum Needs Programme has been providing to all sections of the society in the rural area, among other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth Plan. It has contributed to the upgradation and expansion of health infrastructure in the rural areas and has helped in clearing to a large extent, the back-log of construction of sub-centre building and staff quarters for existing Primary Health Centres. It is now envisaged to have :

- (i) One sub-centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal areas, and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated area.
- (ii) One primary Health Centre per 30,000 of population in general area and per 20,000 of population in hilly/tribal area and sparsely populated areas.
- (iii) One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000, depending on the population covered by primary Health centres under its jurisdiction.
- (iv) One male and one female health assistant at each Primary health centres.

The key target envisaged under MNP in the Seventh Plan and in the Annual Plan, 1989-90 are as under:—

Item	Target for the Seventh Plan	Proposed target for 1989-90
1. Sub-centres	1250	300
2. Sub-centres (Construction part)	900	100
3. Primary Health Centres Subsidiary Health Centres.	690	250
4. Community Health Centres	100	35
5. Multipurpose workers	580	..
6. Health Supervisor for MPW.	145	..
7. Health guides.	6000	..

9.3.3.20. During Seventh Five Year Plan, with regard to the targets set for PHCs/SHCs and CHCs, mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHCs and existing referral hospitals and Taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to CHCs and new PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions.

9.3.3.21. During 1985-86, 20 CHCs, 50 PHCs and 300 sub-centres were proposed and 14 CHCs, 45 PHCs/SHCs/ and 300 sub-centres (FP) were established. During the year 1986-87, 39 CHCs, 102 PHCs and 300 sub-centres were established. For the year 1987-88, 25 CHCs, 175 PHCs and 300 sub-centres were sanctioned. For the year 1988-89, provision for maintenance of sanctioned CHCs/PHCs during the Seventh Plan and additional 212 PHCs will be established by upgrading existing dispensaries and 37 CHCs will be established. For the Annual Plan, 1989-90, an additional 250 PHCs will be established by upgrading existing dispensaries of new locations and 35 CHCs will be established by upgrading existing PHCs of new locations. Additional 100 sub-centres under TASP will be established. An outlay of Rs. 1450.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this programme.

Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurvedic)

9.3.3.22. Under the programme, it has been envisaged to open 100 Rural Health Centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the year 1989-90, Rs. 23.00 lakhs has been proposed for continuance of 80 Rural Health Centres which were opened during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89, while, an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for opening of 20 new Rural Health Centres and construction of dispensary building with staff quarters.

Other Programmes

Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara

9.3.3.23. The vaccine Institute set-up in the Third Five Year Plan with the object of providing anti Rabic Vaccine was strengthened in subsequent plan periods and its activities were diversified with the view to produce Cholera Vaccine and Titanus Toxoid. Potentials to manufacture the anti Diphtheria vaccine has also been created. It is proposed to expand the production activities of the vaccine now produced and start production of T.T., D.T. and D.P.T. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

Health Statistics

9.3.3.24. Incidental to the administration of delivery of the Health and Medical care services, substantial information as well as data are generated at the level of primary health centres, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions in the field. Presently this information and data flow directly

into the State Bureau of Health intelligence where it is processed and published in the publication "Health Statistics".

However, the data regarding hospitals treatment of diseases, etc., are not properly and systematically collected and compiled in Hospitals. It is, therefore, proposed to be provided one post of Statistical Assistant in each class-II Civil Hospitals, for introduction of MIS in hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for continuing and strengthening the health statistics.

Health Education Programme

9.3.3.25. The various efforts which are being made in the field of Health will not yield full results unless they are backed up by health education. Such an education, if they are to produce desirable results, should be taken up at all levels, more especially at adult and family levels and through all media. Much can be achieved through health education of patients. Realising the importance of education both formal and non-formal, the following programmes have been formulated :

Establishment of District Health Education Bureau

9.3.3.26. The multi-purpose health workers and the multi-purpose health supervisors, among other things, are to educate the people with whom they come into contact. Many health problems prevailing now are the result of poor environmental, sanitation malnutrition, communicable diseases, etc. The incidence of illness, diseases relating to the above, can to a great extent, be reduced by educating the people about them. District Health Bureau in the State has been established to monitor this activity.

Health Education Material in Community Health Centres

9.3.3.27. The best educators in health are the field workers, like health guides, MPWs, etc., delivering health services and the best target group for them are the people amongst whom they live. These field workers would be able to communicate better if they are themselves adequately oriented in Health Education. All the workers belonging to the community health services will be made conscious of measures and facilities offered by Government to the people for the improvement of their health. Each community centre will be provided with communication media like projectors, film slides, etc.

Strengthening of State Health Education Bureau

9.3.3.28. The Health Education Bureau was established for planning health education, production of health education materials, training and research in health education, etc. The Bureau will also impart education to educate the people. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90. Under the scheme of "Health Education Programme" an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

School Health Services

9.3.3.29. The following school health services are provided to the children in rural as well as urban areas.

- Promotive school health service which include Mid-day meal, Nutrition and Health Education.
- Preventive school health services which include immunisation against diseases to which children are prone.
- Early detection of abnormalities for which para-medical check-ups are necessary.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during 1989-90.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.3.30. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme. Various activities like training to Pharmacists, Grant-in-aid to institutions conducting diploma/degree courses

in Drugs, augmentation of administration and intelligence Branch, Food Laboratories at Rajkot and Vadodara have been proposed to be continued in 1989-90. Also diploma courses at Pharmacy College at Bhokhtar and Grant-in-aid institute at North Gujarat are proposed to be strated during 1989-90.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

National Programme for Control of Blindness

9.3.3.31. In Gujarat State, the activities under National Programme for Control of Blindness have been started since Fifth Plan.

9.3.3.32. By 1986-87, the components have been developed as under :—

- 250 primary Health Centres have been identified and Ophthalmic Assistants have been provided at the Primary Health Centre at the Block Level.
- Ophthalmic Department of the District level, Civil Hospletal except at Ahmedabad and Jamnagar, have been upgraded and sub-divisional hospitals at Morvi has been identified.
- Ophthalmic department of 3 medical colleges have been upgraded.
- Regional Institute have been established at M and J Institute of Ophthalmology, Ahmeabad.
- Three schools for training of ophthalmic Assistants have been established at Ahmedabad, Surat and Navsari with an intake capacity of 30 per year per school.
- Central Mobile Units have been sanetioned at each Medical Colleges.
- For the purpose of proper implementation, monitoring and control of the programme, an Ophthalmic Cell has been established at Directorate level.
- Participation of voluntary organisations engaged in eye care activities encouraged to carry but comprehensive eye health care activities, particularly in remote rural areas. Voluntary organisations are assisted for eye camp at the rate of Rs. 60 per intraocular operation to the maximum of Rs. 12000/- per eye camp.

Eye Health Education

9.3.3.33. A number of educational folders of different types and other audio-visial materials is distributed to intensify Community Health Education.

Cataract Operation

9.3.3.34. Cataract operations preformed in the last 5 years are as under :—

Year	Target	Achievement
1983-84	70/000	79,500
1984-85	70,000	86,917
1985-86	70,000	72,691
1986-87	70,000	79,576
1987-88	70,000	81,340

Perforamance by Central Mobile Unit during 1987-88 is as under :—

Location	Target of operation	Cataract/ Glucose	Achievement
Surat	418	3	421
Jamnagar	176	4	180

1	2	3	4
Ahmedabad	56	..	56
Vadodara	684	56	740

Government of India has sanctioned 3 eye Banks and 6 District Mobile Units in the Seventh Plan and vehicles for the Ophthalmic Cell.

National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.3.35. National Leprosy Control Programme was launched in the year 1954-55 with the aim of achieving the control of the diseases to mass Chemotherapy by Depsone. Subsequently in pursuance of the recommendations of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Committee, the Government of India has decided to launch National Leprosy Eradication Programme with an ultimate objective of eradicating leprosy from India by the year 2000 A. D. Various activities under N.L.M.P. were stepped up by the State with the establishment of more and more centres/units under NLEP. In Gujarat State by the end of Sixth Plan, the following units/centres had been established.

S. E. T.	365
L. C. U.	12
D. L. Cs/Z. L. Os.	7
Sample survey and Assessment units	1
U. L. C.	18
Upgraded Urban Leprosy centres	3
Temp. Hospitalization wards	7
L. T. C.	1

9.3.3.36. As per the decision by the Planning Commission, Government of India, 100% Central assistance is made available for all the units/centres established during the Six Plan period. Government of India is committed to provide 100% central assistance for all the units/centres to be set up in the State during the Seventh Plan period. The following units have already been set up in the State during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 :

Modified Leprosy Control Units	7
L. C. U.	1
T. H. W.	1
S. S. A. U.	1
S. E. T.	4

9.3.3.37. During the year 1988-89, it has been proposed to establish 1 M. L. C. U. and 1 S. S. A. U. and 3 S. E. T. The proposal to set up 1 L. R. P. U. at village sindhrot under voluntary organisation is already under consideration of the State Government.

9.3.3.38. M. D. T. Programme has already been introduced in the 4 endemic districts of Gujarat. The remaining 2 districts Bharuch and Surat are likely to be covered under M.D.T. during the year 1988-89. Thus all the districts of Gujarat will come under M. D. T. Programme. The financial assistance of Rs. 56 lakhs (per District is provided by Government of India.

9.3.3.39. The prevalence rate of leprosy in the State has been steadily declining. At the end of Sixth Plan; the prevalence rate was estimated to be 2.73 per 1000 population with the recorded number of cases as 77207. By the end of July, 1988 the prevalence rate in the State is estimated to be 2.18 with the recorded number of cases of 50721 only. During the year 1989-90 it is proposed to establish 1 additional M. L. C. and 1 District Leprosy Rehabilitation Centre with an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakh per annum. It is also proposed to start MDT Programme in the low endemic districts of the State as per guidelines of the Government of India.

Family Welfare Programme

9.3.4 Introduction

9.3.4.1. Expansion of Health facilities, eradication of large scale epidemic introduction of new drugs modern methods of health treatment improvement in the production of foodgrains in the State during the last 38 years all these have resulted in rapid increase in the population of the State. The population of the State which was about 1.63 crores in 1951 went up to 3.41 crores in 1981. The average annual growth rate was 2.7 per cent during the period 1951--61, 2.9 per cent in 1961--71, and 2.8 per cent in 1971--81. The rapid growth of the population in the State has had many adverse effects. It has resulted in bringing down the per capita income. It also hinders efforts at improving the quality of life of millions of people.

Objectives and strategies

9.3.4.2. With a view limit the adverse effects of the population growth and to alleviate the poverty and improve the quality of life, population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development plans of the State. For attaining the objective the strategy to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD, Oral pills, conventional contraceptives have been considered in the Five Year Plans. The Family Welfare Programme is a fully centrally sponsored programme and the expenditure thereon is largely met by the Central Government. The visible effects of the measures taken by the State Government have been felt as reflected in the declining growth rate of population in the per cent *i. e.* as compared to the sixties as mentioned earlier. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the efforts to contain the growth of population are being accelerated.

Review of progress

9.3.4.3. Till the mid 1960, the approach to Family Welfare was mostly clinical character. There was a shift in the family control measures after 1963 from the clinical approach to the more vigorous, extension education approach. A goal to bring the birth rate from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was also fixed. Subsequently to achieve the goal, time-bound targets were fixed. It was also recognised that birth control measures were closely connected with maternity and child health care services nutrition and minimum needs programme. MCH was therefore made an integral part of Family Planning.

Performance of the programme during the Seventh Plan

9.3.4.4. The objective of the programme during the Seventh Plan, was to reduce the birth rate to level of 35 per thousand population in 1985 to 30 per thousand population by the terminal year 1989-90, For containing the child-birth and the growth of population the objective kept in sight was the same as in the earlier plan period. The following targets have been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period:—

1. Sterilisation	8.12 Lakh
2. IUD	8.36 lakh
3. Contraceptive users including oral pills users	13.76 Lakh

Year-wise achievements in the terminal and spacing method are as under

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral Pills
1984--85	256516	214161	61563
1985--86	333423	291227	76900
1986--87	260101	287819	96277
1987--88	277062	318661	111476

9.3.4.5. The performance of the State in the Family Welfare Programme in the Sixth Plan has been good. This is indicated by the couple protection rate which was 55.62 % as on 31-3-88. As support to the achievement of the target following additional facilities are likely to be available by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. Urban Family Welfare Centres and mobile dispensaries 140
2. Post Partum Unit 80

9.3.4.6. The number of couples protected by the various methods of the programme in Gujarat is given in the Table below:—

TABLE

Year	Estimated couples in productive age group (1000)	Sterilisation		IUD		Contraceptive		Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1983--84	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483
1984--85	6120	2311	37.8	258	4.2	291	4.0	2860
1985--86	6244	2495	39.9	383	6.1	327	5.2	3205
1986--87	6458	2608	40.4	470	7.3	403	6.2	3481
1987--88	6582	2717	41.28	559	8.59	398	6.50	3674

Immunization Programme Achievements

(In lakhs)

Sr. No-	Methods	1983--84	1984--85	1985--86	1986--87	1987--88
1.	Tetanus Toxoid (TT)	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.5	8.7
2.	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT)	5.00	6.7	8.1	8.5	9.0
3.	-do- (DT)	9.3	7.6	9.6	9.7	8.5

Programme proposed for 1989--90

9.3.4.7. The outlay of Rs. 4852.42 lakhs is proposed for this fully centrally sponsored scheme in the Annual Plan, 1989--90; the details are as under:—

(Rs in lakh)

Outlay proposed for 1989--90

No.	Sub-head	Outlay proposed for 1989--90
A. 1.	State Family Welfare Bureau	37.73
2.	City F. W. Bureau	6.60
3.	Dist. Family Welfare Bureau	165.77
		<u>210.10</u>

No	Sub-head	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
B	1 Rural Family Welfare Services	634.23
	2 Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres	1050.40
	3 Health Guide Scheme	273.30
		<hr/> 1957.93 <hr/>
C	Urban Family Welfare Centres	220.92
D	Immunization	116.95
E	1. Maintenance and Supply of vehicles for Rural Family Welfare Centres	74.72
	2. State Health Transport	14.67
		<hr/> 89.39 <hr/>
F	1. Vasectomy	352.00
	2. Tubectomy	1166.33
	3. I. U. D.	59.46
	4. Ex-Gratia Payment	17.16
		<hr/> 1594.95 <hr/>
G	1. Maintenance of Beds	29.91
	2. Post Partum Units	306.79
	3. Intensive Dist. Programme	..
	4. Conventional Contraceptives	8.80
	5. Awards	6.33
		<hr/> 351.83 <hr/>
H.	Mass Education	
I.	1. Regional Family Welfare Training Centre	19.45
	2. Training of ANM/Dias/L H V.	218.90
	3. Demographic Research	-
		<hr/> 310.35 <hr/>
	Grand Total	<hr/> 4852.42 <hr/>

9.3.4.8. The State has achieved a couple protection of 55.62 by 31--3--1988. The State has set its goal to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a couple protection rate of 60 per thousand population. Total 71.20 lakhs births have been averted upto March, 1988. Target for various spacing and terminal methods of Family Planning have been worked but keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the targets are fixed for the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral Pills and conventional contraceptives.
1989-90	3.00	4.00	5.46

For achieving the targets, the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infrastructure have been proposed during Annual Plan 1989-90.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Programme

9.3.4.9. The State Family Welfare Programme administers the family welfare programme in the State. It undertakes various and continuous monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the targets are achieved in the given time and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. The State Government have also introduced 'DIKRI YOJNA' in the State Since April, 1987. The couples having no son and only

One daughter will get	Rs. 6000/--
Two daughters	Rs. 5000/--and
Three and more daughters	Rs. 3000/--as Samaj Suraksha Patra.

Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres

9.3.4.10. Apart from strengthening the State Family Welfare Bureau it is also proposed to increase the number of sub-centres for achieving the objectives and targets of the programme. During 1989-90 it is targetted to establish 500 sub-centres.

Urban Family Welfare Centres

9.3.4.11 There are new 33 urban family welfare centres in the State it is proposed to revamp the scheme in the urban area during the 1989-90.

9.3.4.12. The main objective of post partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services primarily to the obstetrics and abortion cases admitted to hospitals as well as to other patients in the hospital. The P. P. Units are classified as 'A' type (i. e. medical collage or medical institutions having more than 3000 obst. and gynace. cases annually) and 'B' Type institutions (having 1500 to 3000 obstetrics/gynaecology cases annually) and 'C' type institutions (having 800 to 1500 obs., and abortion cases annually). At the end of Seventh Plan, it is expected that there would be 80 post partum units functioning in the State. 10 additional p. p. units will be set up during the 1989-90.

Reserve Bed Scheme

9.3.4.13. At present, there are in all 580 beds reserved for family planning purpose at the hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs managed by Government /Voluntary Organisation and local bodies.

Their break up is as Under :

Government	82
Voluntary Organisation	374
Local bodies	124
Total	<hr/> 580 <hr/>

Health Guide Scheme

9.4.4.14. Actual facilities available at the end of Seventh Plan, would be 6000 female health guides in the State. It is proposed to strengthen the number of health guides cadre during the course of Seventh Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT II (A)

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan with Computer Code No.	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level scheme out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(I) Direction and Administration									
	HLT-1 Strengthening of Directorate (Health Medical Education) (6700100)	32.00	8.57	8.00	8.00	9.00	..	..
	Sub-Total	32.00	8.57	8.00	8.00	9.00	..	..
(II) Medical Relief (Medical)									
	8. Ambulance Services (6705100)	7.60	0.34	0.45	0.45	0.50	..	0.50	
	HLT-4 Strengthening of District Hospital and increase of beds in District Hospitals (6705200)	209.60	82.40	76.55	76.55	75.50	1.00	75.50	
	HLT-5 Strengthening of T.H. (6705300)	112.50	31.66	41.00	41.00	45.00	..	45.00	
	HLT-6 Staff quarters in District Hospitals (6705400)	7.60	0.85	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	HLT-7 Staff quarters in Taluka Hospitals (6705500)	6.00	5.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HLT-8 B.T.S. Centres (6705600)	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HLT-9 Mental Health Unit in Dist. Hospitals (6705700)	63.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HLT-10 Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar (6705800)	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HLT-11 Improvement of Nursing Care in Hospitals (6706100)	40.00	13.77	12.00	12.00	20.00	..	20.00	20.00
	HLT-12 Additional Class III and IV Technical Staff (6706000)	25.00	17.81	14.00	14.00	25.00	..	25.00	25.00
	Sub-Total (Medical Relief (Medical))	480.00	151.95	146.00	146.00	168.00	3.00	168.00	168.00
(III) Training Programme									
Medical—									
	HLT-13 Construction of Hostel for Nurses (56710100)	28.00	4.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	HLT-14 Expansion of General Nursing School ANM (6710200)	9.00	6.54	7.00	7.00	20.00	..	20.00	20.00
	Sub-Total (Medical)	37.00	10.66	7.00	7.00	20.00	..	20.00	20.00
Health									
	HLT-15 (i) Certification Course in H. V. School Surat, Public Health Nurses School (6710400)	4.00	2.55	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	3.00	3.00
	(ii) Estt. of P. H. Training Institute at Vadodara (6710300)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Training of MPW PSS	..	..	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	3.00	3.00
	Sub-Total (Health)	14.00	2.55	5.00	5.00	6.00	..	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Medical Education								
HLT-16	Training programme (6715100)	9.00	2.66	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	..
Sub-Total (Medical Education)		9.00	2.66	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	..
Sub-Total III (Training)		60.00	15.87	15.00	15.00	30.00	..	20.00
IV Medical Education and Research								
HLT-17	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad (6720100)	510.00	31.88	28.02	28.02	32.93	1.50	..
HLT-18	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara (6720200)	130.00	26.19	12.13	12.13	56.97	6.50	..
HLT-19	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital Jamnagar (6720300)	130.00	16.03	36.88	36.88	45.09	9.00	..
HLT-20	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Surat (6720400)	100.00	47.21	40.97	40.97	22.61	8.00	..
HLT-21	Expansion of Medical Education facilities (6720500)	80.00	33.26	41.18	41.18	46.24	..	..
HLT-22	Expansion of Medical Record Organisations (6720600)	12.00	4.28	5.15	5.15	5.69	..	..
HLT-23	Strengthening of Libraries in Medical Colleges (6720700)	18.00	3.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
HLT-24	Specialist Units (6720800)	102.00	0.93	2.97	2.97	4.48	..	..
HLT-25	Expansion of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad (6720900)	15.00	1.98	6.70	6.70	0.98	..	..
HLT-26	Re-orientation of Medical Nursing School Education (6721241)	100.00	15.27	14.00	14.00	15.01	..	..
HLT-	Adjusted Grant--in-aid Medical College, Karamsad	..	..	8.00	8.00	15.00	..	..
Sub-Total (IV)		1197.00	180.93	195.00	195.00	250.00	25.00	..
(V) Indigenous System of Medicines Ayurved and Homeopathy								
HLT-27	Expansion of Existing Ayurved College (6724100)	60.00	2.81	3.00	3.00	3.50	..	..
HLT-28	Construction of Hostel Building for Ayurvedic College (6725200)	32.00	4.17	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
HLT-29	Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar (6725300)	30.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	..
HLT-30	Establishment of Homeo- pathic Dispensaries College and G.I.A. (6725400)	20.00	2.81	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
HLT-31	Trainer's Training (6725500)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
HLT-32	Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospital attached with teaching institutions (6725600)	13.00	3.31	2.00	2.00	3.50	..	..
HLT-33	New Financial Assistance to Ayurvedic Teaching institutions Naturopathy and Unani (6725700)	15.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HLT-35	New Development of Public Health Department. (6722900)	5.00	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	..
HLT-36	Opening of Rural Health Central in Rural/Tribal areas (MNP) (6726061)	35.00	32.81	21.50	21.50	27.00	..	..
HLT-37	Construction of Rural Health Centre Bldg. with staff quarters (MNP) (6723131)	15.00	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..
HLT-38	Strengthening of the Directorate and starting of D.A.Os. (6726200)	10.00	0.98	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
HLT-39	Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospital Expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospital (6726300)	18.00	3.24	8.50	8.50	16.00	..	..
HLT-40	Research Botanical Survey and Herbs Garden (6726400)	15.00	3.59	2.50	2.50	5.00	—	—
HLT-41	Upgrading and expansion of Pharmacy (6726500)	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
HLT-42	Establishment of collection centres (6726600)	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
HLT-43	Opening of Ayurvedic wing in District Head quarters Hospitals. (6726700)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
HLT-44	Provision of Panch Karma Section in Government Ayurvedic Hospitals. (6726800)	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (V) (Ayurvedic)		300.00	48.83	55.00	55.00	78.00	7.00	—
VI. Employees' State Insurance scheme								
HLT-45	Employees' State Insurance Scheme (6730100)	60.00	3.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	—
Sub-Total (VI) ESTS		60.00	3.50	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	—
Public Health								
VII. Prevention and control of Communicable Diseases :								
HLT-46	National T. B. Control Programme. (6735141)	372.00	42.00	60.00	60.00	100.00	8.00	12.00
HLT-47	National Filaria Control Programme (6735241)	73.12	3.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	—	—
HLT-48	National Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan) (6735341)	3.88	1.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	—
HLT-49	National Malaria Eradication Programme. (6735441)	2385.00	683.13	688.00	683.00	1087.00	—	600.00
HLT-50	National Goitre Control Programme. New (6735500)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—	—
Sub-Total VII (Public Health)		2837.00	740.52	760.00	760.00	1210.00	8.00	612.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(VIII) Minimum Needs Programme								
HLT-51	Upgrading of PHC into 30 bedded Hospital community Health Centres (6740161)	1052.00	507.48	530.26	530.26	636.80	35.00	400.00
HLT-52	Construction work of Sub-Centres (Back log) (6740261)	450.00	51.49	40.94	40.94	37.00	37.00	17.00
HLT-53	Drugs and Medicines (Establishment of Additional Primary Health Centres) (6740361)	120.00	31.94	53.36	53.36	110.80	—	110.80
HLT-54	Upgrading of dispensaries into PHCs/SHCs and new PHCs (6740461)	2010.00	306.76	413.50	413.50	636.20	—	411.20
HLT-55	Construction work of PHC building with staff quarters (Back log) (6740561)	1160.00	58.37	61.94	61.94	31.00	31.00	31.00
Sub-Total (VII) (MNP)		4792.00	956.04	1100.00	1100.00	1450.00	98.00	1030.00
(IX) Other Programme								
HLT-56	Expansion of vaccine Institute, Vadodara (6745100)	30.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
HLT-57	Strengthening of Health Education Bureau (6745200)	20.00	0.18	2.00	2.00	4.00	—	—
HLT-58	Strengthening of Health Statistics (6745300)	20.00	0.76	2.00	2.00	4.00	—	—
HLT-59	Expansion of Health Transport (6745400)	20.00	8.02	6.00	6.00	4.00	—	—
Sub-Total IX Other Programme		90.00	8.96	11.00	11.00	13.00	—	—
(X) School Health Programme								
HLT-60	Health Services to school going children state school (—)	20.00	1.15	4.00	4.00	5.00	—	—
Sub-Total (X) School Health Programme		20.00	1.15	4.00	4.00	5.00	—	—
(XI) Family Welfare (State Plan)								
HLT-61	Payment of Additional Incentive under FWP (—)	62.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total (XI) F.W.P.		62.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
(XII) Drugs Control								
HLT-62 Training of Pharmacists—								
(a) Grant-in-aid to new Government Institution for conducting diploma and degree course in Drugs (6760151)		35.00	8.02	7.90	7.90	15.10	—	—
(b) Construction of Bldg. for Government college at Rajkot Augmentation of staff for Degree Course (6760152)		3.00	12.55	15.10	15.10	19.70	19.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HLT-63	Expansion of Foods and Drugs Control Admn. (6760200)	85.00	13.59	11.75	11.75	17.60	—	—
HLT-64	Expansion of Intelligence Branch (6760300)	3.00	1.26	1.10	1.10	1.50	—	—
HLT-65	Expansion of Foods labo- ratory Vadodara and Bhuj (6760400)	92.00	9.20	14.65	14.65	15.80	—	—
HLT-66	Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory Rajkot (6760500)	7.00	1.72	3.50	3.50	4.00	—	—
HLT-67	Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory in North Gujarat (6760600)	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
HLT-68	Providing of Vehicle in each Circle office (6760700)	10.00	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.40	—	—
HLT-69	Providing Mobile Labora- tory at Bhavnagar and Surat (6760800)	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
HLT-70	Strengthening of Cell Margin Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954 (6760900)	2.00	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.90	—	—
HLT-71	Construction of staff quar- ters at Vadodara (6761000)	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total XII—Drugs Control	292.00	47.09	55.00	55.00	75.00	10.00	—
HLT-72	Central Medical Stores Organisation Building for office and Godown (6765100)	92.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total	92.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GRAND TOTAL— Medical and Public Health	10314.00	2163.49	2359.00	2359.00	3300.00	151.00	1830.00

9.4 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.

9.4.1. Introduction :

9.4.1.1. The programme under Water Supply and Sanitation envisages provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in Urban and Rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 census which cover about 65% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population in Urban areas is covered in 255 towns. 9038. villages/hamlets were identified as "No Source" villages as per the survey carried out upto 1980. Thereafter more than 5000 villages/hamlets have been identified to be eligible for "No Source" category. Government has accorded high priority to the programme of providing drinking water facilities to such "No Source" villages.

9.4.2. Review

9.4.2.1. The programme proposed for the Annual Plan, 1989-90 is discussed in the following paragraphs :—

(i) World Bank Aided Project :

9.4.2.2. The World Bank Project estimated to cost 137.54 crores has been taken up by the State Govt. during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The break up of the cost of this project is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost
(A) Urban W. S. Schemes		
1.	Nadiad	433.16
2.	Godhra	260.61
3.	Jamnagar	958.80
4.	Bhavnagar	767.15
5.	Anand	122.00
Total (A)		2541.92
(B) Urban Sewerage Schemes		
1.	Nadiad	861.14
2.	Anand	354.33
3.	Savarkundla	325.38
Total (B)		1540.85
(C)		
1.	7 Regional R. W. S. Schemes covering 257 villages.	1980.00
2.	Individual villages W. S. Schemes for 111 villages.	910.73
3.	Low cost sanitation Project (for 15 towns)	600.00

1	2	3
4.	Loan fund for house connections.	200.00
5.	Training	77.00
6.	Equipment	70.00
Total (C)		337.73
(D) Corporations :		
1.	Sewerage Schemes for A'bad Municipal Corporation.	3379.03
2.	Sewerage Scheme of Rajkot Municipal Corporation.	2454.03
Total (D)		5833.06
Grand Total (A+B+C+D)		13753.56
		<i>i.e.</i> 137.54 Crores

9.4.2.3. The project was negotiated in June, 1982. World Bank accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of 72 million dollars (Rs. 61.2 crores) in July, 1982. The project agreement was signed in November, 1982. The credit has become effective from 8th Feb., 1982. The period from March, 1982 to March, 1984 was utilised for preparing detailed engineering designs. The project entered the construction stage only in 1984-85.

9.4.2.4. The drainage scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation costing Rs. 3379.03 lakh is being executed by the Corporation itself while rest of the Schemes costing Rs. 10374.53 lakh are being executed through the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The revised cost of this is Rs. 135.55 crores.

9.4.2.5. Due to fluctuations in the exchange rate between US dollar and Indian Rupee, it was necessary to include certain new components in the scope of the existing credit. The Government has decided to identify new projects for inclusion in the scope of the said credit. To take care of the expenditure on ongoing projects and to meet with the commitment for the new components the total provision kept for IDA component in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 3203.00 lakh of which provision for GWSSB component is Rs 2560.00 lakh and for AMC drainage project is Rs. 643.00 lakh.

9.4.2.6. An outlay of Rs. 9120 .00 lakh is proposed for the work under World Bank Aided Project during 1989-90, of which GWSSB component is Rs. 8480.00 lakh and Rs. 640.00 lakh for AMC drainage Project.

Survey and Investigation :

9.4.2.7. The water supply and sanitation programme envisages providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to problem villages in the State. Survey and investigation is an essential pre-condition to the execution of the planned works. It is also necessary to keep projects duly prepared and ready so that implementation of projects can be taken up as and when funds are available.

9.4.2.8. It is targetted to cover about 1300 villages. In addition there will be regional schemes with repeated villages during the year 1989-90. The approximate cost of these rural water supply schemes will be about Rs. 50 crores. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 50 lakh for the year 1989-90 for undertaking survey of rural water supply schemes under M.N.P. for carrying out field studies for preparing rural water supply schemes calculated at 1% of the total estimated cost.

Research and Development

(A) Training Institute :

9.4.2.9. Training is an essential input for proper operation, maintenance and repairs of water supply sewerage and sanitation schemes. Lack of trained personnel has resulted in short comings in services and frequent break downs and failure of pipe systems, motors, boring equipment, etc. in a number of cases, particularly in rural water supply schemes which are situated in remote and interior places far away from the cities. The need of training of lower level personnel such as pump operators, pipe line fitters, valvemen, engine drivers, electricians, wireman, etc. is, therefore, actually felt. A central training institute to cater to the needs of GWSSB, Panchayats, Municipalities, etc. is set up at Gandhinagar under the IDA assisted project. The training institute building will be completed during 1988-89 and the cost of the building is Rs. 302.00 lakh. A part of the capital expenditure and furnishing equipment for the building will be required to be done in 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs. 95 lakh is proposed.

(B) Water Quality Testing Laboratories (P. H. E. Laboratories) :

(1) Existing Laboratoryies :

9.4.2.10. For providing safe and protected drinking water to the community, it is highly essential that the quality of water is checked periodically. For this purpose the State is having three water Testing Laboratories at present under GWSSB. They are located at (i) Baroda (for South Gujarat Zone) (ii) Rajkot (for Saurashtra / Kachchh Zones) (iii) Mehsana (now to be shifted to Palanpur for North Gujarat Zone).

9.4.2.11. These laboratories are carrying out the testing of water samples sent by the field offices at the time of fixing of the sources of water providing treatment and also during the routine monitoring of the quality. Similarly, these laboratories are examining the sewerage and other polluted water samples for the sanitation programme. These laboratories are also working as reference laboratories for Gujarat Pollution Control Board. For expansion of these laboratories a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 for procurement of additional instruments and new vehicles for Mehsana Laboratory.

(2) Establishment of district level laboratories :

9.4.2.12. Under the Water Technology Mission Programme, it has been proposed to establish district level laboratories for monitoring of water quality. Initially such laboratories will be set up in Mini-Mission Districts. For the State of Gujarat such districts are Kachchh, Jamnagar and Dangs. Hence, in the proposal submitted by NEERI (a nodal agency for setting up of laboratories) to Government of India, three stationary laboratories in the above districts and one more mobile laboratory have been proposed to be set up. Although the funds required for this are likely to be provided by Government of India, they will be provided through GWSSB and hence provision of this fund is required to be made in the annual plan. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 38 lakh worked out as per the guidelines from NEERI is proposed for the year, 1989-90.

Urban Sanitation

9.4.2.13 In all, there are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 25 towns including corporations were covered with underground drainage schemes by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Six more towns have been covered during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

9.4.2.14 Urban underground drainage schemes of non-Corporation towns are taken up on "As & when" basis. Under this scheme, local bodies are firstly required to deposit funds and grant-in-aid is given on the basis of actual expenditure as per availability of funds. the scale of grant-in-aid varies with the population of the town. If the local body cannot deposit the funds from its own resources, the GWSSB assists the local bodies in securing LIC loan under Government guarantee.

9.4.2.15 There are 38 non IDA urban drainage schemes of "As and when" costing Rs. 6396 lakhs under implementation at various stages; out of which progress of 11 schemes is above 80 percent and 6 schemes are nearing completion and for remaining schemes, 50% works have been completed. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes upto March 1988 is Rs. 3374 lakh. There was a back-log of Rs. 444.00 lakh of grant-aid in respect of these schemes. Provision of grant-in-aid during 1988-89 is Rs. 200 lakh. For 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh is proposed for payment of grant-in-aid to non IDA schemes during the year 1989-90.

IDA Drainage Schemes :

9.4.2.16 There are 5 schemes of which 4 are eligible for getting grant-in-aid, viz. Anand, Nadiad, Savarkundla and Rajkot costing Rs. 5325 lakh. A provision of Rs. 300.00 lakh is proposed to be kept for grant-in-aid to these four schemes, of which two schemes are nearing completion, viz. (1) Anand and (2) Savarkundla.

9.4.2.17 The position of fifth drainage scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is as under:

9.4.2.18. Original cost Rs. 3300 lakh is to be funded as under ;

IDA loan	Rs. 1100 lakh
M. B. (Guarantee)	Rs. 1100 lakh
M. B. (Unguarantee)	Rs. 1100 lakh
	<hr/>
	Rs. 3300 lakh

9.4.2.19 Expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 1982 lakh of which Rs. 760 lakh is passed on as IDA loan by State Government. Revised cost of project due to inclusion of power component and price escalation comes to Rs. 5100 lakh. The reimbursement from IDA against this cost will be Rs. 1700 lakh i. e. about Rs. 900 lakh additional over Rs. 760 lakh. Thus it will be necessary to provide additional Rs. 2200 lakh (5100--1982--900 = 2218 say 2200.00). This amount is proposed to be provided as under ;

1200 lakh	M. B. in 4 years
600 ,,	Government loan in 4 years
400 ,,	AMC contribution
<hr/>	
2200 lakh	

9.4.2.20 Therefore, a provision of Rs. 393 lakh under M.B. and Rs. 250 lakh under IDA loan is kept during the year 1988-89, and it is proposed to make same provision of Rs. 390.00 lakh as M.B. and Rs. 250 lakh as IDA loan during 1989-90.

Low Cost sanitation : (IDA)

(a) L.C.S. Programme under credit-1280-IN :

9.4.2.21 L.C.S. component under IDA credit 1280-IN envisages construction of 19572 new latrines of UNDP designs and conversion of 7208 Nos. of bucket type latrines into water seal latrines in different selected towns. Cost of subsidy is Rs. 6.00 crores. Construction of latrines under this programme is to be done by the beneficiaries themselves and subsidy at the following norms is being paid to them as shown under :

Sr. No.	Kind of beneficiaries	Details of subsidy Payable
1.	Harijan Beneficiaries	75% of gross cost of latrine at Rs. 2700/- less ETP charges.
2.	Economically backward class beneficiaries (income less than Rs. 500/- p.m.)	75% of gross cost of latrine at Rs. 2700/- less ETP charges.
3.	Tribal community residing in Baroda and Vyara.	
4.	Non-Harijan Beneficiaries	50% of gross cost of latrine at Rs. 2700/- less ETP charges.
5.	30% loan to local bodies and 20% from beneficiaries.	

9.4.2.22 Upto March 1988, 4437 latrines are constructed in 15 towns.

9.4.2.23 During 1988-89, it is planned to construct about 6000 latrines. It is planned to construct 11000 latrines costing Rs. 2.97 crores under World Bank Assistance during 1989-90. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 275 lakh as GIA and Rs. 10 lakh as loan for the year 1989-90.

9.4.2.24 The proposed outlay for both non-IDA and IDA Schemes under Urban sanitation during 1989-90 would be as under :

Sr. No.	Item	Non-IDA	1989-90	
			IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Grant-in-aid				
(a)	Underground Drainage Scheme	250.00	300.00	550.00
(b)	Low cost Sanitation	—	275.00	275.00
Government loan				
(a) For IDA Projects				
	Anand	—	55.00	55.00
	Nadiad	—	100.00	100.00
	Savarkundla	—	35.00	35.00
	Rajkot M.C.	—	385.00	385.00
	A.M.C.	—	250.00	250.00
		—	825.00	825.00
(b)	Low cost sanitation	—	10.00	10.00
3.	LIC Loan	250.00	—	250.00
4. Market borrowing				
	A.M.C.	—	390.00	390.00
	R.M.C.	—	600.00	600.00
	Grand Total ..	500.00	2400.00	2900.00

9.4.2.25 During the year 1988-89 about 14 schemes are likely to be completed and during 1989-90, additional 19 towns are targetted to be covered subject to payment of required contribution by local bodies.

Rural Sanitation

Rural Underground Drainage

9.4.2.26. Due to weak financial position of small local bodies they cannot afford to take up underground drainage schemes hence very little progress has been made so far in the field of rural sanitation. Considering the backlog and the planning of expenditure during 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed as grant-in-aid during the year 1989-90 as against the target of one scheme of Vadtal village.

(b) Rural latrines (CRSP)

9.4.2.27. Hook worms and round worms diseases are spreading due to poor sanitation facilities available especially in rural areas. Health surveys conducted in past have revealed that hook worms and round worms affect brain and liver and other important organs of the human body, thereby resulting in poor health. It is therefore necessary to improve the rural sanitation facilities. It has been estimated that in Gujarat State there are about 11.50 lakh families living below poverty line. It is necessary to provide sanitation facilities to all these families living below poverty line.

9.4.2.28. As per CRSP programme, the cost of construction of one such low cost latrine works out to be Rs. 1500. Considering 100% subsidy for all families living below poverty line funds required for rural sanitation programme will work out to be Rs. 172 crores. There is no provision for this programme during 1988-89. It is proposed to construct 5300 latrines during the year 1989-90. For which a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakh is required out of which Rs. 40.00 lakh will be received as Central Assistance from Govt. of India.

Urban Water Supply

9.4.2.29. There are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 181 towns were covered with water supply facilities by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Three more towns are covered during 1985-86 to 1987-88. It is proposed to complete about 23 schemes during the year 1988-89. 44 non-IDA urban water supply schemes are under implementation on "As and when" basis costing Rs. 2661 lakhs. There was a back-log of GIA of Rs. 187.00 lakhs in respect of these schemes at the end of March, 1988. A provision of Rs. 368 lakhs is kept as grant-in-aid for these schemes during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1989-90.:

9.4.2.30. The proposed outlay for grant-in-aid for non-corporation IDA water supply schemes is kept at Rs. 40 lakhs as per schemewise break up given below:

Sr. No.	Name of Town.	Proposed outlay for GIA for 1989-90.	Probable date of completion.
1	2	3	4
1.	Jamnagar	5.00	2/90
2.	Bhavnagar	10.00	2/90
3.	Godhra	20.00	2/90
4.	Nadiad	5.00	2/89
		40.00	

Government Water Supply Schemes

9.4.2.31. Head works of Porbandar, Dwarka, Kandla and Godhra are owned by Government and maintained by GWSSB. Works of capital nature like augmentation of source, replacement of pipelines are often required to be undertaken in respect of these schemes for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Water Supply Project for Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.

9.4.2.32 The project costing Rs. 3100 lakhs for augmenting water supply of Ahmedabad City has been taken up by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The funding of the project was to be done as under :

Rs. 1200.00 lakhs State Govt. loans.

Rs. 900.00 lakhs LIC

Rs. 1000.00 lakhs AMCs resources.

Rs. 3100.00 lakhs

9.4.2.33. The project has been under implementation for quite some time. The expenditure on the project is Rs. 3800.00 lakhs. The funding done is as under :

LIC	750.00 lakhs (including Rs. 249.00 lakh from G.O.I.)
G. O. G. loan	1184.00 lakhs
AMC Contribution	1868.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	3802.00 lakhs
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9.4.2.34. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 7600.00 lakhs. The funding of the remaining amount of Rs. 3800.00 lakhs is proposed to be done as under.

LIC	1400.00 lakhs (including Rs. 150.00 lakh yet to be given as per funding for old cost.)
G. O. G. loan	800.00 lakhs (in 4 years)
M.B.	1200.00 lakhs (Rs. 300 lakhs × 4 years)
A.M.C. 's own resources.	400.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	3800.00 lakhs
	<hr/>

9.4.2.35. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for M.B. and Rs. 325.00 lakhs for Govt. loan was provided during 1988-89. The same amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for M.B. and Rs. 325.00 lakhs Govt. loan are proposed to be provided for this project during 1989-90.

Water Supply Scheme for Rajkot Based on Bhadar Dam

9.4.2.36. Rajkot town having a population of about 5 lakhs- has been experiencing acute water supply problem every now and then, The Rajkot Municipal Corporation therefore, has taken up scheme costing Rs. 3150.00 lakhs to bring 45 mld water from Bhadar Dam situated at about 62 kms. from Rajkot. Funding arrangement is as under ;

LIC	Rs. 1040 lakhs
M. B.	Rs. 1040 lakhs
State Govt loan	Rs. 260.00 lakhs
Contribution from R.M.C.	Rs. 810 lakhs
	Rs. 3150 lakhs

9.4.2.37. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs as Government loan and Rs. 134.00 lakhs as market borrowing is provided for this project during the year 1988-89. LIC loan of Rs. 900.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for this project. The implementation of the project is in full swing during 1988-89. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs as Government loan and Rs. 200.00 lakhs as M.B. has been proposed during the year 1989-90. The project is expected to be completed during 12/89.

9.4.2.38 Thus the outlay proposed to be provided for Urban Water Supply is Rs. 1650.00 lakh as detailed below:

Sr. No.	Item	1989-90		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grant-in-aid "As & when" Scheme.	185.00	40.00	225.00
2.	LIC Loan	100.00	..	100.00
3.	Govt. W. S. Scheme	20.00	..	20.00
4.	Market borrowings.			
	Non-IDA			
	1. R.M.C. W.S.	200.00	..	200.00
	2. A. M. C. W. S.	500.00	..	500.00
5.	IDA Project			
	Godhra	..	25.00	25.00
	Nadiad	..	..	..
	Bhavnagar.	..	60.00	60.00
	Jamnagar	..	25.00	25.00
	Sub-Total-5..		110.00	110.00
(b)	Non IDA.			
	A. M. C.	325.00	..	325.00
	R.M.C.	170.00	..	170.00
		1500.00	150.00	1650.00

9.4.2.39. About 12 schemes are targetted to be completed during 1989-90 subject to payment of required contribution by local bodies.

Rural Water Supply (As and when)

9.4.2.40. The water supply scheme of villages other than "No Source" villages are taken up on "As and when" basis. According to the procedure, the local body has to first deposit the amount and the grant-in-aid as per availability of funds is released on the basis of expenditure incurred. Now it is decided not to take new schemes under this programme. The back-log of ongoing schemes as on March, 1988 was 29.00 lakhs and it is also decided to complete all these ongoing schemes upto March, 1989. No provision is proposed during 1989-90.

Rural Water Supply (M.N.P.)

9.4.2.41. The supply of safe drinking water to "No Source" villages is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programme in the water supply and Sanitation sector and is also included in the new 20-point programme and under the Minimum Needs Programme. Most of these areas of the State depend for the water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi-arid which do not get adequate rainfall, only few rivers in the State are perennial. The State has a long coastline of about 1600 kms. and the areas bordering the coastline are experiencing problem of salinity. Some areas in Amreli District of the State have high fluoride content in ground water which is detrimental to health. Some areas of the State are affected by guinea worm disease. Sub-soil water levels are going deeper every year aggravating the water problem.

9.4.2.42. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State. 9038 villages/hamlets were identified as "No Source, upto 1980. Out of this, by 31st March 1980, 3720 villages/hamlets were physically covered. Thus, as on 1st April, 1980, 5318 villages/hamlets remained to be covered and this process of declaring villages under "No Source" category is continuous one and as on 1st April 1988, more villages have been classified as problem villages making total number of "No Source" villages as on 1st April 1988 as 13428. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 7935 villages were provided with drinking water facilities. During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan 3281 villages have been covered. Yearwise break up is as under :

1985-86	1012
1986-87	1002
1987-88	1267

9.4.2.43. Thus out of 13438 villages 11216 villages have been covered leaving 2222 villages to be covered as on 1st April 1988. The reafter 378 villages have been declared as "No Source" villages upto 30th June 1988, making the total as 2600 villages. 1300 villages are planned to be covered during the year 1988-89 and the remaining 1300 villages are proposed to be covered during 1989-90 from out of the spill over schemes of 1988-89 and from new schemes to be taken up during 1989-90.

World Bank aided programme IDA-credit 1280 IN :

9.4.2.44. Out of 5 IDA Urban water supply schemes Anand water supply scheme is completed and scheme is handed over to Anand Nagar Palika for operation and maintenance. As regards remaining components construction is in progress. However, in case of Regional Rural Water Supply Schemes and Individual Village water supply schemes out of total 366 villages water supply to 200 villages is started by the end of June, 1988. Total expenditure incurred upto 6/88 on this project is Rs. 69.98 crores. The project is planned to be completed by September, 1990.

9.4.2.45. To utilise the savings on the credit, totally two projects as stated below costing Rs. 20.93 crores are appraised by IDA for inclusion in this IDA credit.

(1) Narmada Bara Vibhag Regional Rural W. S Scheme	Rs 5.94 crores
(2) Renovation to Sabarmati Reg. Water Supply Scheme	Rs. 15.04 crores
	<hr/>
	Rs. 20.98 crores

9.4.2.46. Thus total cost of the project including above two additional W. S. Schemes works out to Rs. 155.53 crores. The total reimbursement of credit granted by IDA upto 30th June 1988 is Rs. 23.62 crores. Most of the villages are repeated villages. The provision of Rs. 1300 lakh is proposed under Rural Water Supply (M.N.P.) Scheme, as the schemes are to be completed by September, 1990.

World Bank Aided Programme—IDA—1643—IN :

9.4.2.47. IDA credit No. 1643-IN is meant for the projects of Gujarat Urban Development. Following schemes of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board have been proposed for inclusion in this credit to utilise the saving expected on this credit.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost
1.	Una Reg. W. W. S. Scheme	599.36
2.	Kandla Gandhidham Complex W.S.S.	499.33
3.	Khadir Island Reg. R. W. S. S.	497.70
4.	Bhader Reg. R. W. S. Scheme	444.91
5.	Okhamandal Reg. R. W. S. S.	778.33
6.	Low Cost Sanitation	550.00
7.	Individual Rural W. S. Scheme for 850 villages	4698.21
8.	Rain water harvesting Demonstration	23.20
i.e. Rs. 80.91 crores		8091.04

9.4.2.48 Necessary proposal in this respect has been submitted to Government of India for clearance. The credit closing date is 31-12-1992. As such projects are planned to be completed before expiry of the credit. Totally 989 villages are covered under these projects. It is proposed to provide Rs. 3675 lakh including Rs. 500 lakh of LIC for Industrial W. S. Scheme.

Externally aided Projects under Netherlands Assistance :

9.4.2.49 The following three water supply schemes are under implementation under Netherlands Assistance.

		(Rs. in Crore)
1.	Lathi Liliya Regional W. S. Schemes covering 36 villages and one town.	5.26
2.	Extension to Santalpur Regional W. S. Scheme covering 48 and one town.	10.44
3.	Sami Harij Regional W. S. Scheme covering 111 villages and one town.	24.51
Total :—		40.21 crore

9.4.2.50 Expenditure incurred upto March, 88 is Rs. 2.56 crores. Provision for 1988-89 is Rs. 1000 lakh. An amount of Rs. 1500 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under Rural Water Supply (MNP) Scheme.

9.4.2.51 Out of these 1300 villages. 447 villages will be completed from the new IDA Project consisting of 850 villages. 13 villages will be covered from five regional water supply schemes and seven villages will be covered from two regional water supply schemes proposed under IDA—Credit 1280—IN and 1643—IN respectively under restructure.

9.4.2.52 Further under technology mission district project reports for all the three districts viz Dangs, Jamnagar and Kachchh are submitted to Govt. of India for approval. Out of these project reports for Dangs and Jamnagar are approved. 66 villages from Jamnagar District and 6 villages from Dang District will be covered from the villages proposed under Action Plan. The approximate cost for this will be 230 lakhs. This amount is to be received from Government of India Technology Mission over and above the provision under ARP. The total requirement for 1989-90 will be Rs. 9532 lakh, of which Rs. 3000 lakhs anticipated under A.R.P. including Rs. 200 lakh for Technology Mission and Rs. 6532 lakhs are proposed under M.N.P.

9.4.2.53 Out of Rs. 6532 lakh under M. N. P. it is proposed to provide Rs. 5975 lakh under IDA Water Supply Schemes, Rs. 500 lakh from LIC loan for individual Water Supply Schemes.

Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes .

9.4.2.54. Maintenance of regional water supply schemes is to be done by G.W.S.S.B. Accordingly about 210 schemes covering about 2020 villages are presently maintained by G.W.S.S.B. some of these schemes were executed long back and improvement, rectification and augmentation have become necessary. An outlay of Rs 20 lakh is therefore proposed for rehabilitation during 1989-90.

Construction of Office Building for Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board—

9.4.2.55. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed in 1979. Presently, the office of the Board as well as its Circles, Divisions and Sub-Divisions are accommodated in the rented premises for which the Board has to pay heavy rental charges. In the long run, it would be economical to have its own office building and its sub-offices. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1988-89. Matter for procurement of land at Gandhinagar for office building of Board is taken up with the appropriate department and it seems that the matter will be finalised soon. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1989-90. The activities of the Board are expanding and extending to Talukas where the housing accommodation for residential purposes is not adequate and satisfactory. Unless the staff members are provided with suitable residential accommodation, their application to work and performances is not likely to be as desirable as it should be. It is therefore proposed to provide to the staff residential accommodation. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for this purpose.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90.

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme of the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay.	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90				
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Outlay proposed.	of which Capital Content.	Outlay for District level Schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col no. 7.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A Non IDA	7B. IDA	8 Total -7(A+B)	9	
1.	WSS-1 Survey & Investigation. (6800100).	6.00	8.78	4.00	4.00	50.00	..	50.00	..	
2.	WSS-2 Research & Development (6800200).									
	(a) P.H.E. Laboratory. (New & Existing)	10.00	..	3.00	3.00	43.00	..	43.00	..	
	(b) Radiation & Technology.	10.00	..	7.00	7.00	..	..	..	..
	(c) Desalination.	10.00	64.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Defluoridation.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Biogas Plants.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Establishment of Training Institute.	70.00	..	50.00 (50.00)	50.00 (50.00)	..	95.00	95.00	95.00	
	Total : WSS-2	120.00 (70.00)	64.70	60.00 (50.00)	60.00 (50.00)	43.00	95.00	138.00	138.00	
3	WSS-3 Urban Sanitation.									
	(a) GIA.									
	1. Under ground drainage Schemes (6805100)	1070.00 (575.00)	..	210.00 (10.00)	210.00	250.00	300.00	550.00	..	550.00
	2. Low Cost Sanitation (6805200)	252.00 (192.00)	..	50.00 (50.00)	50.00	..	275.00	275.00	..	275.00
	3. Conversion of latrines. (6805600)	5.00	868.28
	(b) Govt. loan to									
	1. IDA Project (6805400).	1560.00 (1560.00)	..	680.00 (680.00)	630.00	..	825.00	825.00	825.00	825.00
	2. Low cost sanitation (6805500)	190.00 (115.00)	..	50.00 (50.00)	50.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	3. Conversion of latrines (6825600).	5.00
	(C) L.I.C. Loan (6805600). (C)	1350.00	..	420.00	420.00	250.00	..	250.00	250.00	250.00
	(d) MB. (6825500).	1780.00 (1060.00)	..	733.00 (733.00)	733.00	..	990.00	990.00	990.00	990.00
	Total--WSS--3 :	6182.00 (3502.00)	868.28	2143.00 (1523.00)	2143.00	500.00	2400.00	2900.00	2075.00	2900.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	7(A+B)	8	9
4. WSS-4: Rural Sanitation.										
(A) Under Ground Drainage.										
(a) GIA :										
1. As & When Schemes (6810100).	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	20.00	..	20.00	..	20.00	
2. Low Cost Sanitation. (6810200).	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Govt. Loan										
1. As & When Schemes (6810300)	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
2. Low Cost Sanitation (6810400)	20.00	32.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(B) Rural latrines. (C.R.S.P.)										
	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	40.00	..	40.00	
Total : WSS-4	70.00	32.00	7.00	7.00	60.00	..	60.00	..	60.00	
5. WSS-5 Urban Water Supply.										
(a) Govt. Schemes (6815100)	200.00	..	10.00	10.00	20.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	
(b) GIA (6815200)	630.00 (230.00)	..	468.00 (100.00)	468.00	185.00	40.00	225.00	..	225.00	
(c) LIC Loan (6825600)	1090.00	..	200.00	200.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	
(d) M. B. for Corporations (6825500).	890.00	..	634.00	634.00	700.00	..	700.00	700.00	700.00	
(e) Government Loan										
AMC (6815300).	50.00	..	325.00	325.00	325.00	..	325.00	325.00	325.00	
RMC (6815300).	175.00	742.47	120.00	120.00	170.00	..	170.00	170.00	170.00	
IDA Project (6815300).	910.00 (910.00)	..	230.00 (230.00)	230.00 (230.00)	..	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	
Total : WSS-5	3995.00 (1190.00)	742.47	1937.00 (330.00)	1937.00 (330.00)	1500.00	150.00	1650.00	1425.00	1650.00	
6. WSS-6 : Rural Water Supply (AS & When).										
(a) Govt. Loan (6820100).	10.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..
(b) GIA (6820200).	50.00	25.00	60.00	60.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total : WSS-6	60.00	25.00	85.00	85.00	..	..	..	..	..
7. WSS-7 : Rural Water Supply (MNP) (6825300).										
(a) GIA.	6233.00 (1233.00)	2343.00	2100.00 (1300.00)	2100.00	57.00	5975.00	6032.00	6032.00	6032.00	
(b) LIC Loan.	..	..	539.00	539.00	..	590.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	7(A+B)	8	9
8.	WSS--8 Rehabilitation of Rural W/S. Scheme (MNP) (6825300).	120.00	25.18	10.00	10.00	20.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00
	Rural Water Supply Schemes. (6825300).	6413.00 (1233.00)	2333.18	2734.00 1300.00	2734.00	77.00	6475.00	6552.00	6552.00	6552.00
9.	WSS--9 : Construction of of office building. (6825400).	50.00	..	10.00	10.00	30.00	..	30.00	30.00	..
10.	WSS--10 : Construction of Staff Quarters. (6825400).	30.00	..	5.00	5.00	20.00	..	20.00	20.00	..
	Market Borrowing.	..	1900.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total :	16866.00	6009.41	6950.00	6950.00		9120.00	11400.00	10240.00	11162.00
	Water Supply & Sewerage. (5925.00)			(3203.00)		2280.00				

Note:—Figures in brackets indicate IDA Component.

9.5. HOUSING

9.5.1. Introduction

9.5.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, next only to drinking water, food and clothing. Housing has become problematic due to the growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Shortage of housing is on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in housing activity. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

9.5.1.2. Besides generating direct and indirect employment on a massive scale, housing also generates demand for goods and materials produced and manufactured by village and small scale industries and organised industries. Moreover, decent working conditions keep down death and mortality rates, check epidemics and help in increasing labour productivity.

9.5.1.3. According to the 1981 Census, 17.8% of the urban population lives in slums. According to 1971 Census data, there were 55.29 lakh occupied residential houses in the State, of which 18.54 lakh constituting 33.5% were in urban areas. In 1981, there were 56.59 lakh households of which 19.00 lakh were in urban areas. The information also revealed that 52.3% of the households in urban areas live in one room accounting for 45.6% of the urban population. Further 29.4% of the households in urban areas live in two rooms constituting 29.7% of the urban population. Thus 81.7% of the urban population lives in houses with two rooms or less. Besides it also revealed that 58% of the urban population was living in rented accommodation. The average household size in urban areas works out to 5.58. The housing deficit works out to 3800 units per year. The 1981 Census showed that 234.80 lakh people in rural areas *i. e.* 40.30 lakh families live in 35.51 lakh houses. In addition to an outright shortage of 4.88 lakh houses at least 7 percent of the houses fall below the accepted standards of habitation.

9.5.1.4. Various housing schemes are being implemented as a part of the State Plan. The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are undertaking housing activities in urban areas. Similarly Gujarat Rural Housing Board is undertaking housing activities in rural areas. Police and Jail Housing as well as House Building Advance to Government employees contribute towards mitigating housing problems.

9.5.2. Proposed Programme for 1989-90

Urban Housing

9.5.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 5220.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1989-90; broad break-up of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Proposed outlay 1989—90
(1) Urban Housing	380.00
(2) Rural Housing	2400.00
(3) Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings ..	1000.00
(4) Police and Jail Housing	620.00
(5) House Building Advance to Government Employees.	820.00
Total	5220.00

Urban Housing

9.5.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 380.00 lakh is proposed for Urban Housing during the Annual Plan-1989-90 for the following programmes :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Proposed Outlay 1989-90
Economically Weaker Section Housing	80.00
Low Income Group Housing	80.00
Seed Capital to the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board for EWS Housing	120.00
World Bank aided Project	100.00
Total	380.00

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme.

9.5.2.3. The people having a monthly income upto Rs. 700/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 15,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital." The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for various categories of people :—

- (a) 7 % for Scheduled Castes
- (b) 14 % for Scheduled Tribes
- (c) 10 % for the communities declared socially and economically backward
- (d) 10 % for defence personnel
- (e) 3 % for the blind and physically handicapped.

9.5.2.4. Similarly, the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board has also been instructed to follow the procedure for reservation adopted by the Housing Board. Under the scheme, the details of houses constructed by both the boards since last 3 years are shown below :—

Board	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Gujarat Housing Board	866	800	1,000
Gujarat Slum Clearance Board	1191	2335	3,092
(Gujarat Slum Clearance Board Alloted)	1182	2205	3,080

9.5.2.5. During the year 1988.89, it is targetted to construct 1,000 and 3,500 houses with the provision of Rs. 80.00 lakh and Rs. 120.00 lakh by the Gujarat Housing Board and the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 of which Rs. 80.00 lakhs is to be given to Gujarat Housing Board and Rs. 120.00 lakhs is to be given to Gujarat Slum Clearance Board. It is targetted to construct 1,000 and 3,500 tenements by GHB and GSCB respectively during the year 1989-90.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

9.5.2.6. The people having monthly income upto Rs. 701 to 1500/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'B' Category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 30,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for the scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved on the same pattern adopted for the scheme of EWS Housing Urban—A.

9.5.2.7. The number of houses constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board during last three years are detailed below :—

1985—86	4,800
1986—87	2,884
1987—88	2,592

9.5.2.8. It is targetted to construct 2,000 houses by Gujarat Housing Board for the year 1988-89 and an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh has been provided in the budget for the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh is proposed with the target of 2,000 houses to be constructed during the year 1989-90.

World Bank Aided Housing Projects

9.5.2.9. Government of Gujarat has availed financial assistance of the World Bank for Urban Development Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Area Development Project of Gorwa and Institutional strengthening components are covered under Urban Housing Sector. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan under Housing sector. During first three years loan amount of Rs. 72.00 lakh has been sanctioned to Gujarat Housing Board. Considering estimated expenditure during 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Rural Housing

9.5.2.10. The Rural Housing Programme mainly comprises of the schemes covered under the Minimum Needs Programme viz. Housesites for Landless Labourers and Assistance for construction of Houses on the Housesites allotted.

Minimum Needs Programme :

9.5.2.11 Two schemes namely housesites for landless labourers and assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted have been covered under Minimum Needs Programme. These schemes are also included in the 20 Point Programme. The schematic details are as follows :—

Housesites for Landless Labourers :

9.5.2.12 The scheme, firstly introduced during the year 1972-73 in the Central Sector, proposes to provide land admeasuring 100 sq. yards to every landless labourer who has no land of his own and maintain his livelihood through manual labour including rural craftsmanship in order of priority to SC, ST and others. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which beneficiary may build hut or small dwelling. The land for house-sites is proposed to be provided from surplus land or wasteland. However the scheme envisages to provide land by acquiring from appropriate sources including private land. In case of the shortage of the available land, land admeasuring minimum 50 sq. yards is also being given to beneficiary. Further the large number of eligible families are to be covered under the scheme and hence the State Government has decided to continue to provide the benefits of the scheme as long as the demands for allotment of the plots are continued.

9.5.2.13 The scheme also provides Rs. 150/- per plot as a subsidy towards the development of the plot including levelling, fencing wall for group of houses, approach roads, street lights etc. A proposal to provide Rs. 300/- as a subsidy per plot towards the development of the plots is under consideration as the current amount of Rs. 150/- per plot was fixed by the Government during 1972-73 and is found to be highly inadequate.

9.5.2.14 An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-90 with a target of 2,06,666 housesites to be provided to the beneficiaries. The details of achievements are given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Physical target (house-sites)	Achievements (Housesites)
1985—86	16000	31198
1986—87	33000	42302
1987—88	35000	43536
1988—89 (Upto July, 1988)	35000	9588

9.5.2.15 Since the inception of the scheme till July, 1988 about 9.76 lakh beneficiaries, including 2.03 lakhs belonging to SCs, 2.30 lakhs belonging to STs and 5.43 lakhs belonging to others are provided with the housesites.

9.5.2.16 An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90 with a target of distributing 35000 housesites. The provision will cover the cost of land acquisition also. The settlement of land acquisition cases have recently come up will require additional fund.

Details of the proposed outlay for 1989-90 are as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Plot Development subsidy (Rs. 300/- per plot)	105.00
2. Expenditure relating land acquisition infrastructure etc.	35.00
	Rs. 140.00

Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted.

9.5.2.17 The scheme of providing cost free housesites to the landless labourers was introduced during 1972-73, however the beneficiaries were not in a position to construct the houses on their own and hence the scheme for providing the financial assistance was introduced w.e.f. 2nd October, 1976. The financial pattern of assistance has since undergone many changes in view of the willingness on the part of State Government for providing a small but pucca house and thereby causing a change in the pattern of design and also due to hike in the cost of construction raw material. Following is the current and revised proposed pattern of assistance :

		(Rs. in lakhs)				
		A	B		C	
Sr. No	Particulars	Current pattern of assistance	Proposed revised new pattern of assistance for ordinary areas		Proposed revised new pattern of assistance for difficult areas	
			For SC and ST	For Others	For SC and ST	For Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	State Government subsidy	1,750	6,250	3,000	6,750	3,000
2.	State Government Loan	750	—	—	—	—
3.	HUDCO/Bank Loan	3,000	—	3,000	—	3,500
4.	Dist. Panchayat contribution	250	250	250	250	250
5.	Beneficiaries contribution	250	—	250	—	250
	Total . . .	6,000	6,500	6,500	7,000	7,000

9.5.2.18 An outlay of Rs. 6,140 lakhs has been provided for the period of 1985-90 with a target of constructing 3,07,000 houses. Yearwise details of achievements are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Physical Target	Achievement
1985-86	37,200	37,484
1986-87	39,500	39,994
1987-88	44,000 36,500 (Revised)	37,688
1988-89 (Upto July 1988)	44,000	5,131

9.5.2.19 Since the beginning of the scheme till July 1988 about 4.60 lakh beneficiaries are provided houses with the Government assistance including 1.06 lakhs belonging to SCs, 1.20 lakhs belonging to STs and 2.34 lakhs belonging to others.

9.5.2.20 Under the R.L.E.G.P. and N.R.E.P. Schemes of Rural Development Department houses with better facilities are constructed free of any loan component on plots given under the Scheme 'House-sites for Landless Labourers'. Therefore, under the Scheme "Assistance for the construction of houses" it is necessary to persuade the beneficiaries with similar economic status to accept the loan of Rs. 3000/- is becoming increasingly difficult. Further, Task Mission No. 5 has also recommended to provide a house without loan components to the SCs and STs beneficiaries, hence it is necessary to provide the house to the SCs and STs without loan component.

9.5.2.21 During 1989-90 it is proposed to construct 23100 houses with total cost of Rs. 1040.00 lakhs.

9.5.2.22 Under the HUDCO/Bank loan project beneficiaries do not pay the loan in time whereas the District Panchayats are bound to pay the loan recovery in time to HUDCO/Bank authority so that District Panchayats have to pay back the bank loan recovery from their own funds. HUDCO/Bank are adjusting the same while releasing the new loans. As per the latest data available as on 1st July, 1988, District Panchayats have repaid to the HUDCO an amount of Rs. 1,482.68 lakhs from their own funds or it has been adusted by HUDCO/Bank while payment of new loan for which actual recovery has not been received from the beneficiaries. The same viz. Rs. 1,482.68 lakhs is required to be repaid to the District Panchayat as decided by Government. In addition during 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 457.00 lakhs will further fall due towards the remaining three instalments for the year 1988-89. Over and above this Rs. 454.77 lakhs is required to be paid back to GRHB since GRHB has made repayment of this amount to HUDCO/Bank towards the loan taken by District Panchayats. In addition Rs. 224.09 lakhs is still outstanding against the GRHB towards the due instalments of the bank. Thus the total liability to/wards the arrears of instalments upto 31st March, 1989 is to the extent of Rs. 2,618.54 lakhs.

9.5.2.23 Further it is the committed liability of the State Government and the guarantee has been given by the State Government to the HUDCO/Bank for repayment. Further, Government has also decided to make necessary provision for the repayment of the loans which was re-paid by the District Panchayats and for repayment of loans which will be due during the year. It may be possible to adjust part of this amount in the year 1988-89. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 400.00 lakhs towards the remaining arrears.

9.5.2.24 In addition Rs. 600.00 lakhs are proposed for the repayment of loan instalments of HUDCO/Bank falling due during 1989-90.

9.5.2.25 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 2060.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90 with a target to construct 23100 houses. Details of the proposed outlay are as under :—

Details	Rs. in lakhs
1. To provide financial assistance for the construction of 23100 houses	1050.00
2. Financial Assistance to the Gujarat Landless Labourers and Halpati Housing Board.	10.00
3. For paying back the instalments of HUDCO/Bank which are already paid by the District Panchayats/GRHB are outstanding as on 31st March, 1989	400.00
4. For repayment of loan instalment of HUDCO/Bank falling due in 1989-90.	600.00
Total Rs.	2,060.00

Low Income Group Housing scheme

9.5.2.26 The scheme covers the people whose monthly income is from Rs. 701 to Rs. 1500/-P. M. Generally Rs. 30,000 per unit scheme is in practice wherein Rs. 25500/--is the loan from State Government and Rs. 4500/--is share from the beneficiary. An outlay of Rs. 145 lakhs is provided during 1988--'89 with a target of construction of 568 units. For 1989--90 an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for constructing 588 units.

Economically Weaker Section Scheme (With HUDCO Participation)

9.5.2.27 Upto 1987--1988, 6207 and 1800 units are likely to be constructed during 1988--89. HUDCO has introduced housing finance scheme; 50% loan assistance of the total cost of each house i. e. Rs. 10,000/--is available from HUDCO for Economically Weaker Section whose income is less than Rs. 700/-P. M. For this scheme Government has decided to provide loan assistance of Rs. 2500/--for each house, Rs. 1500/--is received from Social Welfare Department as a subsidy from Government of Gujarat. Remaining expenditure of houses and land would be borne by beneficiaries. The State Government provides loan of Rs. 2500/--for each house to Gujarat Rural Housing Board.

Brief break-up of the scheme is as under :—

(1) HUDCO Loan	Rs. 5000/--
(2) Government Loan	Rs. 2500/--
(3) Subsidy from Social Welfare Department	Rs. 1500/--
(4) Beneficiaries Share	Rs. 1000/--
Total :	Rs. 10000/--

For 1989--'90 target is to construct 2000 units for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed.

Residential Buildings

9.5.2.28. The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government servants had been taken up right from the year 1970-71 when the requirement of about 29,000 quarters at District Head-quarters and 1200 quarters at Taluka Head quarters was assessed. Initially, from 1971-72 to 1974-75 a large number of quarters could be taken up for construction; but, thereafter, the pace of construction slowed down on account of steep rise of price of building materials and increase in wages of labour. Totally 6577 units were completed during 1980-85. As on 31st March, 1986, 70165 No. of residential quarters were made available for use of Government Employees.

9.5.2.29. According to the data recently collected for the requirement of residential quarters, as on 1st April, 1988, 22046 employees are on waiting list at various district/taluka head quarters.

9.5.2.30. Out of total requirement of 22046 units at District and Taluka Head Quarters, 5663 units are included in the budget of 1988-89. Out of these works 5367 units are in progress. Thus the net requirement can be considered to be 16679, say 16700 units. During the year 1987-88, 31 works (632 units) of residential quarters, and 9 works of administrative buildings are completed.

Review of Progress 1988-89

9.5.2.31. Programme for construction of residential quarters needs to be attended to vigorously. However, looking to the huge quantum of work and the limited financial inputs available, the programme has to be phased out. During the year 1988-89, 45 works of residential quarters (about 1000 units) are likely to be completed out of 5367 units in progress. Works of remaining quarters will have to be taken up as per availability of funds.

Requirements of funds for the year 1989-90

9.5.2.32. The details of requirement of funds and outlays proposed for 1989-90 are as under :—

Sr. No.	Details	Spillover liability as on 1-4-1989	Actual requirement 1989-90	Proposed outlay 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5

3.5. Normal

(a) Residential

1. Works in progress

(a) Cat. A (Above 70 %)	116.30	116.00	100.00
(b) Cat. B (Betn. 50 to 70 %)	181.41	180.00	150.00
(c) Cat. C (Below 50 %)	411.04	300.00	100.00

2. Works yet to be started

(d) Cat. D	4.73	100.00	37.00
(e) Cat. E & F	315.14

Total	..	1028.62	696.00	387.00
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(B) Non-Residential...

1. Work in progress

(a) Cat. A	65.37	65.00	60.00
(b) Cat. B	72.09	70.00	70.00
(c) Cat. C	709.39	300.00	250.00
(d) Cat. D
(e) Cat. E & F	1274.20	300.00	93.00

Non Residential Total	..	2121.05	735.00	473.00
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Grand Total (Normal Total (A + B))		3149.67	1431.00	860.00
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II. Tribal**(A) Residential**

1. Work in progress

(a) Cat. A.	37.82	30.00	25.00
(b) Cat. B.	5.06	5.00	5.00
(c) Cat. C.	18.86	10.00	10.00

2. Work yet to be started

(d) Cat. D.	10.45	80.00	23.00
(e) Cat. E & F.	143.53

Total ..	215.72	125.00	63.00
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New Works**(B) Non-Residential**

1. Works in progress

(a) Cat. A	2.60	2.00	2.00
(b) Cat. B
(c) Cat. C	7.24	7.00	7.00

2. Works yet to be started

(d) Cat. D	3.31	100.00	68.00
(e) Cat. E & F	140.44

Non-Residential	Total ..	153.59	109.00	77.00
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Tribal	Total ..	369.31	234.00	140.00
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Total + II (N—T)		3518.98	1665.00	1000.00
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Residential Buildings

9.5.2.33. There shall be a heavy spillover liability of Rs. 1244.34 lakhs as on 31st March, 1989. Out of this the spillover liability of on going works is Rs. 770.49 lakhs and therefore looking to the limited provision of Rs. 347.00 lakhs (which included Rs. 32.00 lakhs for TASP works), available for this programme during the year 1988-89, it is proposed to complete 45 works (1000 units) which are in advanced stage of progress, both under the normal plan and tribal areas sub-plan programme.

The minimum requirement for housing programme, looking to the advance stage of construction of residential quarters is Rs. 821 lakhs. During the year 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 450/-lakhs is proposed which includes Rs. 63.00 lakhs for TASP works.

Administrative Buildings

9.5.2.34 Many of the new offices are housed in private premises by paying a very high rent. Government has, therefore, taken up a programme for construction of Multistoried Buildings to provide adequate space within the land available for better facilities to the public as well as Government servants.

Office Buildings are constructed at following places so far:—

1. Ahmedabad

M.S. Buildings, Lal Darwaja, Sales Tax Office, Labour Employment & Training Centre (Sardar Bhavan) R.T.O. Office.

2.	Vadodara	M.S. Buildings & Narmada Bhavan.
3.	Surat	M. S. Buildings, Central Office.
4.	Rajkot	M.S. Building, Treasury Office, R.T.O. Office.
5.	Palanpur	District Office Building.
6.	Valsad	District Office Building.
7.	Bhavnagar	R.T.O. Office.
8.	Jamnagar	Treasury Office.
9.	Navsari	M.S. Office Building.

9.5.2.35. The works of Judicial Complex at Ahmedabad, District Court Building at Surat, Central Office Building at Junagadh, Multistoried Buildings at Amreli, Mahesana, Nadiad and Bharuch are taken up partly during the year 1987-88.

Review of 1988-89

9.5.2.36. Due to paucity of funds and very little allocation, only spillover works as on 1st April 1988 are kept in just normal progress, except initiating 5 works in Tribal sector. During the year 1987-88, 9 works of administrative buildings have been practically completed. During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to complete 34 works of administrative buildings.

Programme for 1989-90

9.5.2.37. As on 31st March, 1989 the spillover liabilities of the works under this programme works out to be Rs. 2274.64 lakhs. Out of this spillover liability of on going works is Rs. 844.00 lakhs against which Rs. 550 lakhs are proposed to be provided for 1989-90. It is anticipated that during the year 1989-90, 25 works of administrative buildings will be completed. An outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is proposed for works for the year 1989-90 out of which Rs. 77.00 lakhs are for works in tribal area.

Police Housing

9.5.2.38 The need of houses for the Police personnel needs to be viewed differently from the needs of houses for the other Government servants. The Police personnel have duties to maintain law and order and as such their services are required round the clock to deal with problems calling for urgent attention. A provision was made in BCSR to provide rent-free accommodation to the Police personnel upto the rank of Police Inspector and that too at one place as far as possible so as to make it more convenient to collect together immediately in case of urgency.

The details of the sanctioned strength, the quarters allotted etc. as on 31/3/88 are as under :

Category.	Sanctioned strength as on 31.3.88	No. of quarters allotted	No. of quarters to be constructed.
1	2	3	4
Police Inspector	588	280	308
Police Sub-Inspector	2721	1056	1665
Constabulary	57808	33232	24576
	61117	34568	26549

9.5.2.39 The programme of construction of police quarters in the Seventh Five Year Plan was for 100 houses. Upto 31.3.1988, 1763 quarters were constructed. In 1988-89, 600 quarters are likely to be

constructed. During 1989-90, 637 quarters will be completed through the Gujarat State Construction Corporation through its ongoing and proposed projects. Besides, there are no residential facilities for two SRP Groups-SRP Group XIII and XIV. It is proposed to start construction of residential quarters for them at Rajkot and Palanpur, through the Gujarat Police Housing Corporation.

9.5.2.40. The Police Housing programme for 1989-90 will have three main components :

(1) Payments to Gujarat Housing Board, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and other agencies for quarters already purchased :

(i) From Gujarat Housing Board 319 quarters were purchased in 1987 at a cost of Rs. 258.00 lakhs and from the Gujarat Rural Housing Board 75 quarters at Baroda were purchased at a cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 68.00 lakhs and Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been provided in 1988-89 for payment to GHB and GRHB respectively. The balance amount of Rs. 190.00 lakhs and Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed to be paid in 1989-90 to GHB and GRHB respectively.

(ii) 120 quarters were purchased from Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation in 1988 at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. No payment has been made so far. This amount will have to be paid on 1989-90. Thus, total amount of Rs. 232 lakh is proposed to be paid to GHB/GRHB/AMC for quarters purchased.

(2) Providing funds to Gujarat State Construction Corporation for ongoing projects :

G.S.C.C. requires Rs. 71.59 lakhs for repayment of HUDCO loan instalments. Besides, for projects in pipeline, the 30% contribution from the State Government will have to be provided in the Plan Budget. The details of the projects are as under :

	(Rupees in lakhs)
(a) Surat (second stage) Athwa gate/Rander	18.47
(b) Ahmedabad (second stage)	75.00
(c) Vadodara (second stage)	35.00
(d) Bhuj (second stage)	35.00
Total ..	163.47

Thus, the total requirement for G. S. C. C. will be Rs. 163.47 lakhs + Rs. 71.59 lakhs = Rs. 235.06 lakhs.

9.5.2.41. Programme of new S. R. P. Housing to be taken up at Ghanteshwar near Rajkot and Palanpur.

In order to provide housing facilities to SRP Groups, where housing facilities are inadequate, it is proposed to take up construction of housing facilities at Ghanteshwar, District Rajkot and Palanpur, for two SRP Groups XIII and XIV respectively.

9.5.2.42. The approximate cost of each Scheme will be about Rs. 11.00 crores against which the State Budgetary contribution will be 30% i. e. 3.30 crores. For the proportionate expenditure likely on these two projects, during 1989-90, it is proposed to provide Rs. 1.5 crores as State share to the Gujarat State Police Housing Corporation.

9.5.2.43. Thus the total outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Jail Housing

9.5.2.44 Jail Employees are required to stay in Jail premises and hence a provision is made to provide them rent free quarters in Jail premises. It is envisaged to construct 65 quarters in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. Out of this 20 new quarters are proposed to be constructed in the year 1989-90.

The details of Jail Staff, no. of quarters allotted etc., are as under :—

Category.	Sanctioned strength as on 1/6/87	No. of quarters allotted.	No. of quarters under construction	No. of quarters to be constructed.
Jail Guards.	1129	758	38	333

9.5.2.45 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for 1989.90.

House Building Advance to Government Employees

9.5.2.46 There is a large demand from the Government Employees and Panchayat Employees including Primary Teachers for purchase or construction of houses for which H.B.A. is being sanctioned by the State Government.

9.5.2.47 An outlay of Rs. 820.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1989-90 for this scheme. The proposed outlay is comparatively more in view of the fact that there is a long pending list of applications for House Building Advance in various departments, limit of the advance has been raised from Rs. 80,000.00 to Rs. 1.5 lakh and large number of plots has been given to Government employees at Gandhinagar at concessional rates for housing purpose for which there is a large demand of House Building advance.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with Computer code number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Quantity for Dist. level schemes out of outlay proposed in col. 9
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Outlay Proposed.	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Urban Housing.								
1.	HSG-1 EWS Housing Scheme (6900100)	1200.00	136.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	..
2.	HSG-2 LIG Housing Scheme (6900200)	800.00	228.00	70.00	70.00	80.00	80.00	..
3.	HSG-3 Site and Service (6900300)	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.]	HSG-4 Slum Improvement and Upgradation (6900400)	55.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	HSG-5 Seed Capital to Gujarat Slum Clearance Board for EWS Housing] (6900500)	200.00	120.00	..	..	..	..	..
6.	HSG-6 World Bank aided Housing Projects (6900600)	700.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	..
Total : (Urban)--I.		3155.00	544.00	320.00	320.00	380.00	380.00	..
II. Rural Housing.								
7.	HSG-7 Housesites for landless labourers (MNP) (6905761)	310.00	66.67	70.00	70.00	140.00	..	140.00
8.	HSG-8 Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted to landless labourers (6905261)	6140.00	918.82	1100.00	1100.00	2060.00	..	2060.00
9.	HSG-9 Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses (6905300)	163.00	31.28	30.00	30.00	..	..	..
10.	HSG-10 Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme (6905100)	624.00	27.25	145.00	145.00	150.00	..	..
11.	HSG-11 Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation (6905400).	626.00	24.24	150.00	150.00	50.00	..	..
12.	HSG-12 Loans to farmers for construction of Houses (6905571)	125.00	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
13.	ADJ- Loans to Rural Housing Finance Corporation.	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..
Total : (Rural) —II		8008.00	1068.16	1545.00	1545.00	2400.00	..	2200.00
III. Government Residential and Administrative Buildings.								
14.	HSG-13 Government Residential Quarters (6910100) and Government Administrative Buildings (6910200)	1735.00	438.97	347.00	347.00	450.00	450.00	..
		1602.00	149.55	203.00	273.00	550.00	550.00	..
Total—III		3337.00	587.62	550.00	550.00	1000.00	1000.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IV. Police and Jail Housing								
13.	HSG-14 Police Housing (6915100)	1305.00	186.72	378.00	378.00	600.00	600.00	..
14.	HSG-15 Jail Housing (6915200)	30.00	9.05	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	..
	Total--IV	1335.00	195.77	388.00	388.00	620.00	620.00	..
V. Loans to Government employees for House Building								
17.	HSG-16 Loans to Government employees for House Building (6720171)	607.00	108.96	191.00	191.00	320.00	320.00	..
	Total--V	607.00	108.96	191.00	191.00	320.00	320.00	..
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)		16442.00	2504.61	2994.00	2994.00	5220.00	2820.00	2200.00

9.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.6.1 Trends of Urbanisation

9.6.1.1 According to 1981 census, the population of Gujarat was 3.41 crores, of which 2.35 crore persons resided in the rural areas and 1.06 crore persons in the urban areas. Thus, the proportion of urban population in Gujarat State is 31.10 percent. The urban population of Gujarat increased in the last eight decades from 2.03 million in 1901 to 10.6 million in 1981. Since 1961, it has doubled from 5.32 million to 10.6 million.

9.6.1.2 Gujarat is one of the highly urbanised states in the Country and ranks third among the States of India after Maharashtra (35.03%) and Tamilnadu (32.95%). The rapid urbanisation and changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilized in time, will bring even haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the very quality of life urban dwellers. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life.

9.6.2 Review of Progress

9.6.2.1 During the Seventh Plan period, the activities and programmes under Urban Development sub-sector comprise of (1) Town and Regional Planning (2) Urban Development Programme (3) Financial Assistance to Local Bodies (4) Minimum Needs Programme (5) World Bank aided Urban Projects and other various schemes.

9.6.2.2 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of slums was introduced by the Government of India for the first time in the year 1972--73. In order to provide basic minimum services, the scheme of Environmental Improvements has been introduced from 1st April, 1987. A subsidy of Rs. 300 per capita is given to local bodies for providing basic amenities and services like water supply, drainage, sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc, in slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for the next 10 years.

9.6.2.3 The scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Urban Development and Area Development Authorities from December 1980. Priority is to be given to the slums located on Government or Municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly scavengers. In view of the amendment made in the Land Acquisition Act, in 1981, various projects located on private land have been taken up for improvement. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980--85 40 cities were covered benefiting 356163 slum dwellers.

9.6.2.4 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985--90, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided with a target to cover 2 lakh beneficiaries. During first three years of the Seventh Plan 82827 beneficiaries were covered. The target of 26000 population to be covered during the year 1988--89 will be achieved fully by the end of March 89. It is targeted to cover about 45,000 population during the year 1989--90.

9.6.3. Programme Proposed for Annual Plan 1989--90.

9.6.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1596--00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1989--90 for various Urban Development Programmes. The broad break up of which is as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Minor head	Proposed Outlay 1989-90
1. Town and Regional Planning	114.00
2. Urban Development Programme	207.00
3. Financial Assistance to Local bodies	335.00
4. Minimum Needs Programme (EIS)	100.00

Name of the Minor head	Proposed outlay
5. World Bank Aided Urban Projects	.750.00
6. Other Schemes	90.00
	1596.00
	Rs.

Town and Regional Planning

Preparation of Regional Plans/Development Plans Town Planning schemes and creation of PPM CELL.

9.6.3.2 Regional Planning is necessary not only to present sporadic and unhealthy urban expansion but also to arrest deterioration of rural environment and to secure balanced growth of industry and agriculture, to achieve better utilisation of human and physical resources and more desirable pattern of agro-industrial and rural urban relationship.

9.6.3.3 After completing the regional plan for South Gujarat Region, a study on Central Gujarat Region will be taken up. It will consist 4 districts of Central Gujarat i. e. Baroda, Panchmahals, Kheda and Ahmedabad. In the year 1989-90 in all 75 Development plans and T.P. schemes will be completed. It is targetted to cover Jamkhambhalia, Chorwad, Mangrol, Dharampur, Rajpipla (V) Anand (R) Nadiad (R) Mandal (a) Chanasama and Idar towns for Development plans. The draft Town Planning schemes, Gondal No. 3. Bharuch No. 3, Nadiad No. 6 and Anand No. 9 will be completed. More over the work under URIS will be carried on Aerial photography interpretation cell will be set up. Aerial photographs will be obtained from National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad and the Interpretation of Aerial photoes will be started.

9.6.3.4 An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for this schemes of which Rs. 5.00 lakh are proposed for Special cell created in Sachivalaya for the work of World Bank aided Project.

Grant in-aid for Implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme.

9.6.3.5 This is a continous grant-in-aid scheme. Under this scheme, at present grant is given for implementation of the town planning schemes, against the expenditure incurred subject to the maximum of the percentage of the rates of the next cost of the town planning schemes as prescribed by the State Government viz., 50% of the net cost of the schemes for the Municipalities of 'B' and 'C' class and 33% of the net cost of the schemes for the Municipalities of 'A' class. The grant is given in two instalments per year to the deserving appropriate authorities only. after following the prescribed procedures. Periodic inspection with reference to the work and account is also made. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

City Survey

9.6.3.6 The work of introduction of city survey of villages within Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limits commenced in the Sixth Plan. The first two stages work (Theodolite & P. T. work) of all the 32 T. P. Schemes was completed at the cost of Rs. 88.40 lakhs; while the enquiry work of 13 T. P. Schemes covering 92698 properties was completed and 5331 properties were newly measured.

9.6.3.7. During the 1985-86 to 1987-88 the Enquiry work of 20 T. P. Schemes (covering 32464 properties) was carried out; while 7005 were newly measured.

9.6.3.8. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for annual plan 1988-89 to complete the Enquiry work of 42,000 properties during the year.

9.6.3.9 An outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 to complete the Enquiry work of 42,000 Properties.

Urban Development Programme :

9.6.3.10. The Urban Development Programme comprises of

1. Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities.
2. Urban Community Development Project
3. Urban Local Development programme and
4. Integrated Development of Small and medium towns.

Seed Capital to Urban Area Development Authorities :

9.6.3.11 With a view to regulate, guide and provide for the development in and around larger cities, the Government of Gujarat has constituted four Urban Development Authorities namely Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara, Surat and three Area Development Authorities, namely, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Hajira. These Urban/Area Development Authorities require assistance at the initial stage. These Authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas and to prepare important Development Plans and Town Planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contribution from the local bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charges. They can also utilise the loan made available by HUDCO, LIC and Banks and also avail of assistance under Integrated Urban Development Programme. To make them get on in the initial period, the scheme of giving financial assistance in the form of the Seed Capital was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This Seed Capital is given in the form of loans on the basis of revolving fund for undertaking various projects by the Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90. for this scheme.

Urban Community Development Project

9.6.3.12 In order to provide the basic minimum civic amenities health and sanitation, recreational and educational activities for the relatively disadvantaged sections of the community, a scheme of urban Community Development Project has been introduced. At present, 11 projects are in progress and it was proposed to take up 2 new projects during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. But only one project could be started during the year 1986-87. The project targetted during the year 1988-89 will be completed.

9.6.3.13. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed with the target to take up 2 new project for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

9.6.3.14. This is a Centrally Sponsored loan scheme of continuing nature, under which the projects are prepared and revised in consultation with the T.C.P.O. New Delhi, through the State Government. The concerned appropriate authorities are given loans for these projects. Infrastructure and other essential facilities in small and medium towns are increased resulting in improvement of life in such towns. During the year 1988-89 the remaining work of implementation of projects in 17 towns will be carried out and also the work in 7 new towns selected during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 72 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

Market Borrowing to Municipal Corporations for Miscellaneous Development Activities

9.6.3.15. Open Market borrowings are major source for revenue of Municipal Corporations for Developmental activities. The open Market Borrowings are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations. and the amount that can be raised by the Municipal Corporations is subject to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. An outlay Rs. 335.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

9.6.3.16. The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300 per capita of slum population to the local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community bathrooms and latrines, street lights and road improvement etc. in the slum areas which are not likely to be cleared for the next 10 years. From December 1980 the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Urban Development and Area Development authorities. Priority is to be given to the slums located on government or municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly scavengers.

The benefit of this scheme has now been made available to the private land slums also in view of the amendments in the Land Acquisition Act, in 1981. Due to this amendment various projects located on private lands have been taken up for improvement.

9.6.3.17. The target is to cover 2,00,000 slum dwellers under the programme during the Seventh Plan. During the first four years of the Seventh Plan 82,827 slum dwellers are likely to be covered. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 with a target of covering 45,000 population.

Urban Poor

9.6.3.18. There is considerable influx of people in urban centres from rural areas which has created many problems in urban areas. With a view to ameliorating the condition of the poor people residing in urban areas viz., towns and cities having population of more than 50,000 for taking up works benefitting the urban poor such as primary schools, water supply, construction of public latrines, medical care etc. The assistance is also given under this scheme to individuals for productive programmes, i. e. self employment and small business.

9.6.3.19. The programmes are formulated by the Municipal bodies and submitted to District Planning Boards for approval through the Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board. The administrative and technical sanction to such schemes approved by the District Planning Board is accorded by the District Collector and the competent officer of the department concerned.

9.6.3.20. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board is involved in the disbursement of funds to the Municipalities. The programme has generated consciousness towards the problem of urban poor. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an amount of Rs. 400 lakh is provided for this programme. Due to lack of plan resources, during first two years of the Seventh Plan i. e. 1985-86 and 1986-87, no provision was made in the annual plan. During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh was provided and put at the disposal of the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board for implementation of the programme. During, 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakh has been put at the disposal of the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed during the year 1989-90 for this Scheme.

World Bank Aided Project

9.6.3.21. Government of Gujarat has availed financial assistance of the World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Projects (Credit No. 1643 IN) during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The original estimates of Urban Development projects was Rs. 156.00 crores. The project is now being restructured due to the financial constraint of the implementing authorities. The proposed outlay of urban sector restructured project is Rs. 8476.51 lakh. Since the project size is reduced, to utilise IDA credit it is decided to include drought oriented rural water supply project under Credit 1643 IN. Thus Gujarat Urban Development projects includes two sectors-Urban Sectors and Rural Water Supply sector. Rural Sector project will be implemented by Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

9.6.3.22. The World Bank has sanctioned a credit US dollar 2 Million (SDR 58,500,000) which has become effective since November, 1986.

9.6.3.23. The Gujarat Urban Projects have now entered into the phase of implementation. The tender document for all the projects are approved by the World Bank. The agencies have now started floating tender notices either through World Bank in case of LCB, or directly by local advertisement for LCB contracts.

9.6.3.24. The Gujarat Urban Development Projects include various projects like Solid Waste Management, Priority Infrastructure, Area Development, Slum Upgradation, Town Planning scheme and Institutional strengthening.

9.6.3.25. Under Institutional strengthening component, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Vadodara, Rajkot and Jamnagar Municipal Corporation have undertaken various studies for improvement of financial and managerial aspect, studies of identifying the problem areas and various inservice training programmes.

9.6.3.26. As per the financial pattern, 1/3 cost of the project will be borne by the implementing agency, 1/3 share will be provided by State Government and 1/3 share will be provided by the World.

Bank. However, at present 1/3 share of the World Bank will have to be provided by the State Government, which will be reimbursed from the World Bank on presentation of reimbursement claims. This financial pattern has recently been revised to provide 100% as a grant for the Institutional Strengthening component (instead of 100% as a loan).

9.6.3.27. During the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 the State Government had sanctioned Rs. 28.00 lakh, Rs. 316.90 lakhs and Rs. 411.30 lakh respectively as a loan to the implementing agencies. During the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 600/- lakh is provided for the Gujarat Urban Development Projects, under Urban Development major sector. Now considering estimated expenditure during the year 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 750.00 lakh is proposed for the World Bank aided project for the year 1989-90.

Urban Basic Services

9.6.3.28. Government of India has introduced a new Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic service over the period 1985-90 with a view to enhance the survival and development of children and women of the urban low income families in a selected number of least developed districts in all the States. The Government of India has decided to implement the scheme initially to cover the development of 200 towns selected in 36 districts of the country and so far as Gujarat is concerned, Rajkot and, Vadodara districts are selected for implementation of this programme in the first instance. The State Government have sanctioned 10 (ten) projects in the State as under :—

- (1) Rajkot district : (1) Rajkot (2) Upleta (3) Dhoraji (4) Jetpur (5) Gondal (6) Morbi and (7) Wankaner
- (2) Vadodara district : (1) Vadodara (2) Dhabhoi, and (3) Padra

9.6.3.29. The Urban Basic Service programme is to be implemented through the concerned Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in accordance with the financial pattern of the scheme. The staff should be appointed by the implementing agencies as per the norms prescribed in the guidelines of this programme.

9.6.3.30. The expenditure of the project will be met on a sharing basis i. e. 40% UNICEF, 40% State and remaining 20% Central Government. It has been decided that the Government share should be passed on to the concerned local bodies through the State Government, who would authorise the Director of Municipalities to make necessary disbursement to the concerned local bodies. So far as the UNICEF assistance is concerned, UNICEF will release the amount of its share through the Director of Municipalities.

9.6.3.31. Initially the expenditure shall be borne by the State Government and thereafter on the basis of the quarterly accounts and the figures of expenditure submitted by the Director of Municipalities to State Government, the claim will be preferred by the State Government to the Central Government as well as UNICEF for reimbursement.

9.6.3.32. The programme will assist marginalised Urban population to upgrade basic services especially for children and women in selected districts. The United Nations Children's Fund too has committed to contribute to this endeavour and, in particular, to assist the child survival, protection and development interventions.

9.6.3.33. According to needs and resources, UNICEF will selectively support the following activities.

- (1) Primary Health care
- (2) Water supply and low cost sanitation.
- (3) Early childhood learning facilities
- (4) Women's Economic upliftment.

9.6.3.33. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No & Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five year Plan (with computer Code Nos)	Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay	Of which capital content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Urban Development									
1	UDP-1 (A) Preparation of Regional Plan, Development plan and Town Planning Schemes (7000100)	75.00	15.95	38.00	38.00	50.00	..	..
	(B) PPM CELL (7000500)		4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
		75.00	19.95	43.00	43.00	55.00	=	=	
2	UDP-2 Preparation of Development Plan and Town Planning schemes (7000200)	200.00	18.90	Amalgamated with the Scheme No. UDP-1					
3	UDP-3 Grant in aid for implementation of Development plan and Town Planning Schemes (7000400)	525.00	4.86	20.00	20.00	25.00	=	=	
		103.00	14.27	30.00	30.00	34.00	..	24.00	
4	UDP-4 Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation								
	Sub--Total :	903.00	57.98	93.00	93.00	114.00	..	24.00	
B. Urban Development Programme									
4	UDP-5 Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities (7005100)	1000.00	80.00	84.00	84.00	120.00	..	..
5	UDP-6 Urban Community Development Programme (7005200)	100.00	9.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	..	..
6	UDP-7 Urban Local Development Programme (7005300)	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	UDP-8 Assistance to Municipal Finance Board (7005400)	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	Taken on NonePlan side.
8	UDP-9 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (7005441)	700.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	72.00	..	..
	Sub--Total :	2000.00	119.00	127.00	127.00	207.00	..	..
C Financial Assistance to Local Bodies									
9	UDP-10 Loans to Municipalities for Misc. Development activities (7010171)	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	UDP-11 Borrowings to Municipal Corporations for Misc. Developmental Activities (7010200)	1300.00	278.00	306.00	306.00	335.00	..	..
	Sub--Total :	1500.00	278.00	306.00	306.00	335.00	..	..
D.. Minimum Needs Programme									
11	UDP-12 Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums scheme (70115161)	500.00	75.27	85.00	85.00	100.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E. Other Schemes								
12	UDP-13 Urban Poor (7020100)	400.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	50.00	..	..
13	UDP-14 Grant-in-aid for Urban renewal programme. (7020200)	65.00	..	..	..	..	..	dropped.
14	UDP-15 World Bank Aided Urban Project (7020300)	4000.00	411.30	600.00	600.00	750.00	..	..
15	UDP-16 Urban Basic Service (705700)	400.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL :		9768.00	975.55	1250.00	1250.00	1596.00	..	24.50

9.7. CAPITAL PROJECT

9.7.1. Introduction.

9.7.1.1. Gandhinagar, the new Capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati, the site occupying an area of about 5785 Hectares. The city proper is planned to the Western Bank of Sabarmati river.

9.7.1.2. The Master Plan of township envisaged the development in two phase of self contained city with a targetted population of about 3.5 lakhs. The population of the city as on 31st March, 1988 was 90,000.

9.7.2. Review of progress :

9.7.2.1. Though the preliminary survey works etc. for the capital project were started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The cumulative expenditure incurred till the end of March 1988 is Rs. 11950 lakhs and expenditure on budgetted works in progress upto March 1988 is Rs. 4625 lakhs.

9.7.2.2. The main works completed upto 31st March 1988 are as under :—

- (1) 14880 Nos. residential quarters.
(595 quarters completed during 1987-88).
- (2) Administrative offices including Sachivalaya.
- (3) Fire Brigade Station.
- (4) Schools and Colleges.
- (5) Dispensaries and Hospitals.
- (6) Town Hall and Olympic size Swimming Pool.
- (7) Main District Shopping Centres.
- (8) Engineering Staff College in Sector-17.
- (9) E. F. Block in Civil Hospital Complex.
- (10) Radial Collector well including pipe line etc.,
- (11) Widening of GH-6 Kolawada road.

Moreover the programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of water supply and drainage and electricity in 22 out of 30 sectors have been nearly completed.

Sale of Land.

9.7.2.3. For the period ending December, 1983, 696 hectares of land was sold or allotted for various purposes like Residential, Educational, Religious and other institutions yielding a cumulative return of Rs. 14.66 crores. Further during the period of April, 1984 to March, 1987, 6.36 hectares of land was disposed off yielding an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores. Total amount yielded on this account till March, 1988 is Rs. 22.36 crores as under :—

Period	Land disposed off in Hectares.	Amount yielded (Rs.incrores)
Upto December 1983.	696	14.66
April 1984 to March 1986	5.468	5.32
April 1986 to March 1987	0.897	0.68
April 1987 to March 1988	6.282	1.79
Total	708.647	22.36

For the period of Seventh Five Year Plan, the land disposal programme is worked out as under:—

Period	Land in Hectares.	Total Revenue from land sale (Rs. in crores)	Net amount after deducting the development cost (Rs. in crores)
1985-1990	77.26	50.00	42.12

9.7.2.4. The anticipated revenue from land disposal during the year 1987-88 was estimated at Rs. 10.00 crores. Actual proceeds stood at Rs. 1.70 crores. Whereas the anticipated land to be disposed off during 1988-89 is 21.23 hectares with an anticipated revenue of Rs. 14.00 crores gross and Rs. 11.83 crores net after deducting the development cost the actual proceeds amounts to Rs. 0.762 crores out of the sale of land of 1.143 hectares.

Spillover liability :

9.7.2.5. The spillover liability of all the works included in the Budget at the end of the year 1987-88 is Rs. 2753 lakhs. However, the spillover liability of the works physically in progress will be Rs. 1063.70 lakhs at the end of 1988-89.

9.7.3. Programme for 1989-90.

9.7.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1989-90
Works in progress	650
New Works.	200
Direction and Administration.	150
	Total
	1000

9.7.3.2. Following main works in progress at the end of 1988-89 are proposed to be completed by the end of the year 1989-90.

(a) Residential quarters 600 units.

(b) Providing infrastructure facilities like water supply, drainage and roads in sector 6, 8 and 13 which are under development.

9.7.3.3. The spillover liability of the works physically in progress will be Rs. 1063.70 lakh at the end of 1988-89. Moreover following budgetted works are required to be taken up during 1988-89 which could not be taken up for want of sufficient funds though the works at Sr. No. 4, 8 and 10 are administra-

tively approved while for remaining works strong representations are received from public as well as public representatives.

Budget Item No.	Name of work	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs.
1	2	3
1.	7/264 Construction of Sanitary Blocks in various developing sectors.	4.94
2.	16/266 Providing Cafeteria in Sarita Udyan.	1.50
3.	33/269 Construction of a Dormitory Building at Gandhinagar.	35.00
4.	35/269 Construction of High School Building at Gandhinagar (Sector 13)	30.00
5.	1/270 Constructing Barrage-cum-Bridge at Indroda.	560.20
6.	6/270 Providing Foot-Path and parking pavement in Commercial and Sachivalaya Areas.	25.00
7.	9/271 Constructing motor track and distributory road in sector 11, 12, 15, 24 and 27 in Gandhinagar.	23.95
8.	12/271 Construction of Road No. 4-A (Missing link).	11.50
9.	15/272 Construction of road No. 7-A and part of 7-B.	5.00
10.	24/278 Second stage sewerage treatment plant at Jaspur.	98.00
11.	28/279 Providing Hydraulic platform and additional fire fighting equipments for Fire Bridgade Station at Gandhinagar.	114.00
Total		909.09

New works

9.7.3.4. The following new works are proposed to be entered in Budget 1989 90 :

Sr. No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Infrastructasal activities	72.00
2.	Construction of Additional office, block in 'Dr. Jivraj Mehta Bhavan' in Gandhinagar.	75.00
3.	Providing and laying water supply mainlines as per Tata's Report in various sectors in Gandhinagar.	100.00
4.	Replacement of various valves as per requiremndt on GH-Road for staggering of water supply in Gandhinagar Township.	10.00
5.	Providing water-supply and drainage facilities in sector No.1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Gandhinagar Township.	100.00

1	2	3
6.	Construction of U. G. Rs. of 8.25 lakh gallons capacity at Claredi.	25.00
7.	Construction of community Hall in Sector No. 7 Gandhinagar.	20.00
8.	Construction of Club-House and Library in Sector No. 7 and 13.	10.00
9.	Providing Dispensaries, Inquiry Office, Police chowky, Primary school Building, Pal- mandir, shopping Centre, and Rangmunch in Sector No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Gandhi- nagar township.	110.00
10.	Constructing Motor track, Cycle track, Street roads in sector No. 1,2,3,4, and 5 in Gandhinagar Township.	12.00
11.	Constructing roads for private plots in sector No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in Gandhinagar Town- ship.	47.50
12.	Construction of District shopping centre in sector No. 8 in Gandhinagar.	20.00
13.	Construction of additional primary school one each in sector No. 28, 20 and GEB Colony.	20.00
14.	Construction of Porches to various blocks of New Sachivalaya Complex.	10.00
15.	Providing fountains in Sachivalaya complex in Gandhinagar.	10.00
16.	Expansion of North Gujarat Regional Laboratory of Gandhingar.	18.00
17.	Constroction of 24 Nos. Bungalows for Chairman of G. S. Boards/Corpn. Gandhinagar.	127.00
	Total Rs.	796.50

9.7.3.5 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs for 1989-90 is proposed as detailed below :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
		1989-90
1.	Works in progress	
	(a) Works physically in progress.	500
	(b) Budgetted works (Yet not started)	150
2.	New works	200
3.	Direction and Administration.	150.
	Total	1000

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Cutlay of Dist. level schemes out of total ontlay proposed in col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	SCP-1 Capital Project (7100200)	3337.00	348.99	650.00	650.00	1000.00	1000.00	—

9.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

9.8.1 Introduction :

9.8.1.1 Publicity of development programme is essential for the better understanding of Government policies and plan measures adopted by Government and for the involvement of the people for the purposeful collaboration in the implementation of the development activities of the State. In the formulation of publicity programme the basic approach is to provide minimum facilities in the areas which are backward and the areas which need special treatment in the provision of the information services. The objectives of the publicity scheme is to cover large sections of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, rural poor and other sections of society.

9.8.2 Review of Progress :

9.8.2.1 The activities under Information and Publicity gathered momentum during the period ending Sixth Five Year Plan. The scheme relating to rural broadcasting, printed and pictorial publicity, traditional media, exhibitions, Information Centres and Field Publicity Units were implemented. Against the target of 4000 Radio sets and 3200 T. V. sets to be installed in the villages during the Seventh Five Year plan, 687 Radio sets and 2495 T. V. Sets have been installed during first three years of the Seventh Plan. During 1988-89, 500 more T. V. Sets are expected to be installed.

9.8.3 Programme Proposed for 1989--90 :

9.8.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 299.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. Salient features of the proposed programme are as under :

(A) Direction & Administration

9.8.3.2 News Services called as 'Samachar Seva' has been started by the State Government from January 1984. This is very useful to the small and medium news papers, numbering about 600. The provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed to continue the sanctioned staff. In order to keep figures, upto date as well as to keep ready many types of data, it is necessary to have one Computer, for which a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed. Total outlay proposed is thus Rs. 5.50 lakhs for 1989-90.

Improving Feedback Mechanism

9.8.3.3. A unit has been set up to provide feedback to Government, An account of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is proposed for continuing the necessary staff.

Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation

9.8.3.4 In order to make the rural people well aware of the various Government schemes and plans, various publicity programmes, such as Kathakirtan, Lok Katha, Lokgeets, Puppet show, dramas, etc. are arranged in rural areas and as a part of such programmes details of developmental programmes and messages are conveyed. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Modernisation of Directorate of Information

9.8.3.5 In view of the functioning of the taluka publicity units and district offices, the decentralisation of the function is imperative. It is therefore necessary to continue the set up sanctioned during the year 1988-89 at Baroda and Rajkot It is also proposed to continue internal audit wing and to increase the staff in the inspection and planning cell.

9.8.3.6 A Gujarati weekly namely "Gujarat" is published by the Directorate. The Government, has also decided to publish "Gujarat" Weekly in English during the year 1988-89. It is proposed to continue this publication.

9.8.3.7 With the increase in the proportion of literacy in the rural areas of the State Print media can be utilised as an effective publicity mean. The State Government announces various Welfare Schemes for the upliftment of the backward and down trodden people. Accordingly, the publication of ad-

vertisement folders, leaflets and booklets is essential for wider publicity of the Government's people-oriented schemes such as the 20 Point Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, etc.

9.8.3.8 For this purpose a total provision of Rs. 94.75 lakhs, is proposed for 1989-90.

(B) Field Publicity

Rural Broadcasting and Community T. V. Centres.

9.8.3.9. The Government of India has implemented a massive programme of T. V. Service expansion in the country and following this, 70 percent population has been covered under TV programmes. TV transmitters have been set up at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Dwarka in Gujarat State. Low Power TV Centres have started functioning at Bhuj, Amreli, Palanpur, Surendransagar Veraval, Patan and Ahwa. In view of this, it is decided to set up and maintain community TV sets phasewise in the rural areas and to set-up DR TV sets in the villages of these areas. A target of installing 500 colour TV sets and 80 DR sets is proposed under this scheme. A suitable provision is also proposed for continuing the staff sanctioned in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 82.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-1890.

Exhibitions

9.8.3.10. It is decided to set up a permanent exhibition in Gandhinagar. A Suitable provision is also proposed for a permanent exhibition at Dandi, for the staff equipments and for the participation in the exhibition held at National, State, District and Taluka levels. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

T. V. Utilisation

9.8.3.11. T. V. Programmes sre made in such a way that viewers get information about the progress in several fields like industries, agriculture, health and education. Documentary films are also shown on TV for which an arrangement has also been made. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed to continue the activity.

Setting up Field Publicity Units.

9.8.3.12. Documentary films on developmental activities and projects of the State give information to villagers. During the year 1989-90, a suitable provision is proposed to meet the cost for production of documentaries, purchase of film prints and raw-stock, starting of Video Unit, purchase of camera, VCR and other equipments, A provision is also proposed for the minimum staff, office expenditure and equipments for the Jamnagar Centre. The State Government has decided to set up thirty-five new field publicity units at the taluka offices during the Seventyh Plan; out of which 20--units have been sanctioned. Another 5 units are proposed to be set up at taluka level with equipments, projection, etc., Thus a total provision of Rs. 64.89 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

(C) Information Centres

9.8.3.13. An information Centre at Surendranagar has been sanctioned in the year 1987-88. A provision is also proposed for setting up of Information Centre and T. V. Premises. Thus, total outlay of Rs. 11.75 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

(D) Others

9.8.3.14. Against the outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Gujarat film Development Corporation during 1985-90, Rs. 15.00 lakhs are spent during 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme on the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1988-89			1989-90	
			1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which Capital content	Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col. 7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. Direction & Administration									
1.	PUB-1 News Services (7200100)	10.00	0.25	3.50	3.50	5.50	..	..
2.	PUB-2 Improving Feed back Mechanism (7200200)	8.00	0.68	3.30	3.30	2.60	..	..
3.	PUB-3 Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation (7200300)	50.00	8.63	6.90	6.90	10.00	..	..
4.	PUB-4 Modernisation of Directorate of Information (7200400)	75.00	46.01	82.00	82.00	94.75	..	..
5.	PUB-5 Finance Assistance to Film Studios (7200500)	20.00	1.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
	Total-I	163.00	56.62	95.71	95.71	112.86	..	..
II. Field Publicity									
6.	PUB-6 Rural Broadcasting & Community T.V. Centres (724500)	220.00	53.82	52.00	52.00	82.00	..	72.00	
7.	PUB-7 Exhibitions (7205200)	35.00	2.71	20.65	20.65	16.00	..	..
8.	PUB-8 T. V. Utilisations (7205300)	20.00	..	1.25	1.25	1.50	..	..
9.	PUB-9 Setting up Field Publicity Units. (7205400)	250.00	32.25	64.60	64.60	64.80	..	23.80	
	Total-II	525.00	88.78	138.50	138.50	164.39	..	95.80	
III. Strengthening of Information Centres.									
10.	PUB-10 Strengthening of Information Centres (7210100)	20.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.75	..	1.75	
11.	PUB-11 (Adj) setting up of Information Centre and T. V. Premises	..	3.87	24.29	24.29	10.00	10.00	10.00	
	Total-III	20.00	3.87	25.79	25.79	11.75	10.00	11.75	
IV. Others									
12.	PUB-12 Gujarat Film Development Corporation. (7215173)	80.00	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..
13.	PUB-13 Small & Medium Newspapers Development Corporation. (7215200)	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total-IV	50.00	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL	758.00	149.27	260.00	260.00	299.00	20.00	107.55	

9.9. WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Introduction

The Constitution of India (Article 46) specifically directs that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In order to social fulfil this mandate special efforts are being made by the Government to bring about rapid socio-economic development of the backward classes in Gujarat. The backward classes in the State comprise of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes (NT & DNTS), the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and the Minorities.

9.9.1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes (Social welfare Department)

9.9.1.1. Prior to July 1984, the work relating to all these backward classes was being looked after by the Social welfare and Tribal Development Department (as it was then known). However, with effect from 1-7-1984, the above department was bifurcated into Tribal Development Department to look after the welfare of the STs and Social Welfare Department to look after the welfare of 11 other backward classes. Even after the bifurcation, till 1987-88, for the purposes of Annual Development Plans the provisions for all the categories of backward classes, including the STs, were being shown together under the backward Classes welfare Sub-sector. The separate provisions for the STs and TASP allocations is being handled by the Tribal Development Department and the latter part i.e. the rest of the backward classes are being handled by the Social welfare Department. Out of a total population of Gujarat of 340.86 lakhs, the population of the Scheduled Castes was enumerated as 24.38 in the 1981 Census. The Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the Economically Backward Classes do constitute a sizeable section of the total population. The population of the Minorities is estimated at 30 lakhs and of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes 7 lakhs. The population of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in the North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts.

9.9.1.2. In addition to the benefits which flow to these backward classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, several special schemes, mainly of supplementary nature have been devised to ensure that a fairshare of the benefits of development actually reaches these groups, the vast majority of which are below the povertyline. The specific provisions made for the Scheduled Castes in all the sectors of development are aggregated into the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes.

9.9.1.3. While many special programmes for these backward classes are carried out through the Director of Social welfare (DSW), there autonomous bodies have been set up in order to implement the economic development programmes more effectively to benefit specially targeted sections among the backward classes. These are the Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation (GSC-EDC) for the Scheduled Castes, the Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation (GBCDC) set up recently for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the Gujarat Minorities Board (GMB) for the religious and linguistic minorities.

9.9.1.4. The various schemes being implemented in this sector for the welfare of the backward classes (other than the Scheduled Tribes) could be grouped into three categories *viz.*, (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and Others.

Education

9.9.1.5. Education is the foundation in which the progress of any community, in particular, the backward classes rest. Government, therefore, has formulated several schemes to promote the education of these backward classes. These include scholarships, reimbursement of tuition and examination fees, Ashramshalas (residential schools for primary students) and Chhatralayas (hostels), Residential Schools for the talented students from backward classes, Special caching facilities for selected courses and the like. For students belonging to the Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva communities which are identified as chronically backward communities among the backward classes, special scholarships are given to provide them incentive to go to school. The expenditure on various schemes of education amounted to about 66% of the total expenditure for the year 1987-88 under this sub-sector.

Economic Uplift

9.9.1.6 The vast majority of these backward classes live below the poverty line. It is, therefore imperative to give high priority to schemes designed to provide employment and income to them. These schemes include providing training for both wage and self employment and providing financial assistances in the form of subsidy and loan through the financial institutions for self employment. The expenditure for these schemes during 1987--88 under this sub-Sector amounts to 20% of the total expenditure for the sub-Sector.

Housing & Health

9.9.1.7 In this category the backward class persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses on individual as well as collective basis. Assistance is also provided for persons suffering from serious illnesses such as cancer and tuberculosis.

Review

9.9.1.8 For the first 3 years of the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 36.67 crores is spent against the total provision of Rs. 74.27 crores which is nearly 50%. During current year 1988--89, an outlay of Rs. 21.18 crores is expected to be spent fully. The details of expenditure is given in STATEMENT--A.

STATEMENT-A

PROGRAMMEWISE OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme Scheme No and name	Categories	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Expenditure (1985-86)	Expenditure (1986-87)	Expenditure (1987-88)	Cutlay (1988-89)	Outlay proposed for 1989-90	% Age + of Col 10 to col 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education	SC		1816.50	336.30	345.07	427.28	611.14	673.75	10.24
	NT & DNT		176.00	13.69	32.27	34.87	36.98	37.30	0.87
	SEBC		1340.40	238.95	287.54	378.67	526.47	612.95	16.43
	EBC		345.80	69.46	59.53	56.90	52.00	60.00	15.38
	MINORITIES		84.20	6.43	11.68	11.24	13.75	16.00	16.36
	TOTAL		3762.90	664.63	737.09	908.91	1240.34	1400.00	12.87
Economic Uplift	SC		892.30	106.35	36.82	49.08	112.06	231.85	106.90
	NT & DNT		118.00	4.44	5.71	4.45	4.75	9.10	91.58
	SEBC		570.80	119.85	78.77	183.27	406.94	401.10	-1.44
	EBC		118.60	26.44	30.56	18.80	25.50	26.47	3.80
	MINORITIES		162.40	21.03	25.86	22.90	29.00	31.48	8.55
	TOTAL		1862.10	278.11	177.72	278.50	578.25	700.00	21.05
Health, Housing & Other Schemes	SC		734.90	88.37	100.33	81.27	116.61	158.90	36.27
	NT & DNT		74.00	2.61	2.81	3.53	8.75	8.60	-1.71
	SEBC		453.00	49.16	38.62	35.11	69.98	64.95	-7.19
	EBC		93.00	8.22	9.76	11.18	11.50	13.03	13.30
	MINORITIES		74.20	0.29	0.41	p.30	0.50	0.52	4.00
	TOTAL		1429.10	148.65	151.93	131.39	207.34	246.00	18.65
Direction & Administration	SC		234.30	69.40	39.52	49.72	60.00	66.50	10.83
	NT & DNT		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	ERSN
	SEBC		118.80	7.61	9.58	11.86	29.57	21.00	-28.98
	EBC		6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	-50.00
	MINORITIES		13.20	0.85	0.91	0.95	1.50	2.00	33.33
	TOTAL		372.90	77.86	50.01	62.53	92.07	90.00	-2.25
Welfare of Scheduled castes and other Backward Classes	SC		3678.00	600.42	522.74	607.35	899.81	1131.00	25.69
	NT & DNT		368.00	20.74	40.79	42.85	50.48	55.00	8.95
	SEBC		2483.00	415.57	414.51	608.86	1032.96	1100.00	6.49
	EBC		564.00	104.12	99.85	86.88	90.00	100.00	11.11
	MINORITIES		334.00	28.60	38.86	35.39	44.75	50.00	11.78
	TOTAL		7427.00	1169.45	1116.75	1381.33	2118.00	2436.00	15.01

Proposed Programme for 1989-90

9.9.1.9. The provision under the sector **welfare of backward classes** is proposed to the tune of Rs. 2436.00 Lakhs for the year 1989-90. Salient features of the proposed programme are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Castes	Provision for 1988-89	Proposal for 1989-90	%age Incr. to 1988-89
SC	899.81	1131.00	25.69
NT / DNT	50.48	55.00	8.95
SEBC	1032.96	1100.00	6.49
EBC	90.00	100.00	11.11
MINO.	44.75	50.00	11.73
Total	2118.00	2436.00	15.01
PROGRAMME			
Education	1240.34	1400.00	12.87
Economic Uplift	578.25	700.00	21.05
Health, Housing Dir. and Adm.	207.34 92.07	246.00 90.00	18.65 (—) 2.25
Total	2118.00	2436.00	15.01

Some of the important activities under this Sub-Sector are :

(i) Stipends for the students in Ashramshalas and Chhatralayas have been increased from 100 rupees per month to 150 rupees with effect from 1st April, 1987.

(ii) A scheme for granting financial assistance of 15,000 rupees (7000 as subsidy and 8,000 as interest free loan) to medical graduates belonging to SC, NT & DNT. SEBC is in operation. A scheme of giving financial assistance (margin money loan upto 22,500 rupees and subsidy upto 7,500 rupees) to medical post-graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes to start their own clinics is also proposed to be continued.

(iii) The rate of subsidy under the scheme for the Economic Uplift of the Scheduled Castes (BCK-23) has been increased from the earlier flat rate of 750 rupees per applicant to 1/3 rd of the NABARD unit cost, subject to a maximum of 3,000 rupees. In the case of the chronically backward communities of Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva the subsidy is 50 % of the unit cost subject to a limit of 5,000 rupees.

(iv) At present 938 Balwadis are being run-438 for SCs. 81 for NT/DNTs and 419 for SEBCs.

(v) A total of 129 Ashramshalas have been established so far (43 for SCs, 28 for NT and DNTs 58 for SEBCs).

(vi) 590 Chhatralayas are being run in the State-292 for SCs, 7 for NT and DNTs and 291 for SEBCs. 113 of these are for girls.

(vii) The students of standards I to VII belonging to the chronically backward communities of Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva are given special scholarship of 250 rupees to boy student and 300 rupees to girl student to encourage them to attend schools.

(viii) Special cells are created at the State, Regional and unit level to oversee the implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act and investigate and follow up the cases of atrocities on Harijans

(ix) The rates of assistance to Harijans in the case of their ostracization have been increased to four rupees per day per head with effect from July, 1986.

(x) The relief admissible to the families of the victims of atrocities on Scheduled Castes persons in cases where the victim dies has been increased from ten thousand rupees to twenty thousand rupees.

(xi) Recently, the Government has also declared few modifications in nearly 30 schemes with more and more financial assistance to the weaker section of the society.

9.9.2. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)

General

9.9.2.1. As per the 1981 census, the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State is 40.48 lakhs which comes to 14.2% of the total population of 340.86 lakhs of the State. The population of Scheduled Tribes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in eight districts. They are thickly populated on the eastern border of the State which is most backward. Most of these areas are characterised by hilly territory rocky soil and presence of forest over large areas. For economic upliftment of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation has been set up. Tribal Research and Training Institute is also working for these tribes.

9.9.2.2. In addition to the benefits which accrue to these tribes from the schemes included to the general sectors of development, special schemes have been devised for the people living below the poverty line including small and marginal farmers, etc. Under this sector the schemes have been classified mainly in three groups viz, (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and other schemes.

Educational Schemes :

9.9.2.3. Educational schemes are given top priority as education is the backbone of all welfare measures undertaken to promote the assimilation of the backward communities on the main stream of social life. As a result of this the literacy level among Scheduled Tribes has improved. However they are far behind the general literacy level. Number of schemes for helping the weaker section has been included under the Sector. Grant of Examination fees, tuition fees, Pre and Post S. S. C. scholarships, Hostels, Ashram Schools, Residential schools are the main schemes under this head.

Economic Upliftment :

9.9.2.4. The most important project undertaken by the State is to raise the standard of living of weaker sections by providing them various assistance for economic activities. Number of schemes have been included in this sector viz. financial assistance to youths in motor driving and others recognised workshop, financial assistance to ST women in tailoring classes, financial assistance for cottage industries and professions etc. The Tribal Corporation set up under this sector is helping to achieve the objective.

Health, Housing, etc.

9.9.2.5. Under this programme Scheduled Tribe persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses in individual basis as well as under Halpati Housing Scheme for landless labourers. Under the scheme of Medical Aid, financial assistance is also granted to Scheduled Tribe persons suffering from T. B., Cancer, etc.

9.9.2.6. Various Important Measures taken by the State Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, under the Seventh Plan as under:

(i) The economic limit for pre-SSC Scholarships is raised from Rs. 6,000/--to Rs. 10,000/--per from the year 1985-86.

(ii) The stipends in the B. C. hostels and Ashram schools have been raised from Rs. 100/--per month to Rs. 150/--per month with effect from 1/4/1987.

(iii) Assistance for Construction of Hostel Building is raised from Rs. 1,50,000/--to Rs. 2,00,000/--with effect from 1st April, 1987.

(iv) The rate of subsidy under Economic Uplift of Scheduled Tribes (BCK-23) has been revised from earlier flat rate of Rs. 750/--to percentage basis of unit cost with maximum limit of Rs. 5000/--.

(v) More and more Balwadis are started for the children of Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) In case of atrocities on Scheduled Tribe persons, the amount of relief for murder, injury and other calamities has been raised from Rs. 10,000/-- to Rs. 20,000/-- with effect from 1986-87.

(vii) Under the Scheme (BCK-42) F.A. for dealership for Petrol pump, Kerosene and Gas Agency the amount of margin money has been raised from Rs. 25,000/- to 50,000/-

(viii) Under the Scheme of free medical and the rates of tin assistance has been raised from Rs. 50/- per month to Rs. 75/- per month for the diseases like T.B. and Cancer w.e.f. 1987-88.

Review of Progress

9.9.2.7. The programme drawn up for the Seventh Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 4100.00 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes against which the expenditure incurred during the first three years is Rs. 1029.29 lakhs and the outlay for the current year is Rs. 1050.00 lakhs which is likely to be fully spent.

Proposed Programme for 1989-90

9.9.2.8. The department need to provide more and more allocation to certain schemes of educational programme i.e. Residential Schools, Ashram Shalas, hostel. While under economic uplift schemes, also, some modifications have been carried out. The schemes viz. cottage industries and profession subsidy @ of Rs. 750/- has been revised to percentage basis against unit cost which need more provision. The programme proposed for the year 1989-90 is as under:--

To cover 2,47,686 S. T. students under Scholarship schemes.

2. To open 20 New G.I.A. Hostels and to increase seats in the existing hostels.

3. To start 20 New Ashram Schools.

4. To start 6 New Residential Schools.

5. To increase the rates under Scheme of training to artisans at the approved workshop from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 100/- P.M. to trainee as stipend and from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 25/- to the proprietor of the institute.

6. To open 38 New Balwadis for S.T. Children.

Primitive Groups

9.9.2.9. There are five tribal groups in Gujarat Viz. Kotalia, Kathodi, Kolgha, Padhar and Siddi which have been identified as primitive groups. of these Kotwalia, Kathodi and Kolgha reside in the tribal sub-plan area while Padhar and Siddi reside outside the tribal sub-plan area. These groups have remained in isolation and have not received adequate benefits from the development progress. During the year 1988-89 various schemes under different heads of development have been implemented. Under various schemes of agriculture they were supplied agricultural implements, input-kits, bullock carts, milch-animals, etc. at subsidied rates. A scheme for providing incentives to the primitive group parents who send their children regularly to schools and have 70 percent attendance in schools was implemented. The composite package insurance scheme for the above five groups has also been introduced from May, 1988, under which it is proposed to cover hut insurance; personal accident and hospitalisation for serious diseases. The policy premium will be for three years and the premium will be paid in three equal instalments. During 1989-90 Rs. 104.00 lakhs is proposed for development of primitive tribes. Out of this, Rs. 79.00 lakhs are meant for primitive tribes in the ITDP areas which include S.C.A. of Rs. 53.00 Lakhs. Besides, separate provision has been made for special projects for kolgha of Dharampur Taluka and Padhars of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar Districts.

9.9.3. Administrative Machinery for TASP

9.9.3.1. The Government of Gujarat has evolved a system of functioning within the existing administrative framework which would approximate to the condition of single line administrative control. The tribal areas of the state have been demarcated into project areas for which separate administrative structure has been sanctioned. Each project team is headed by the Project Administrator of the rank of Additional District Development Officer or Additional Collector except for Banaskantha and Dangs Districts. For the District of Banaskantha and Dangs, the responsibility as the Project Administrator is entrusted to District Development Officer and Collector respectively. They have also been given the support of specialist in agriculture, co-operation and forests and other administrative staff. Such nucleus staff in the form of the subject specialists etc. are out of the panchayat

fold. Some sort of administrative control is however being extended to the project administrator over the project officer cum taluka development officer and other Government and Panchayat staff working in the project areas.

9.9.3.2. To look after the implementation of the projects and monitoring and evaluation of the schemes, the post of Tribal Development Commissioner at the State level was created from 27th April, 1982. Subsequently, the Government has also created the post of Secretary-Cum-Tribal Development Commissioner with the supporting staff of the rank of Director of Primitive Group and Ex-Officio Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director (Plg), Assistant Commissioners, Dy. Director (Agriculture), Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) and other administrative Staff. Tribal Development Commissioner is also solely responsible for the implementation of T.A.S.P. Government has created the post of Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) under the Directorate of Social Welfare for implementing and monitoring the tribal welfare schemes.

Programme proposed for 1989—90

9.9.3.3. A separate department of Tribal Development has been created in the year 1984—85. The Secretary of the Department is also the Tribal Development Commissioner. There are three experts of the rank of Deputy Directors for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Planning. Similar experts are needed for advising the Tribal Development Commissioner in the disciplines of Co-operation Forest Education Statistics, Medical and Health Institutional Finance, Data Bank etc.

Centre for Tribal Research and Training at (Gandhinagar)

9.9.3.4. For facilitating proper, effective and smooth data flow and their utilisation for planning purpose etc., it is decided to establish a centre for Tribal Research and Training at Gandhinagar during 1988—89. This centre will function on modern lines with a data bank having computerised system and monitoring unit alongwith evaluation, research and training cells, library and museum, etc, so as to cater to the needs of better planning programmes, training and research for the overall development of scheduled areas, tribes and primitive groups in the State. Necessary provision for maintenance of the centre and its building has been proposed for the year 1989—90.

Monitoring

9.9.3.5. Monitoring is an integral part of the planning process. The success of planning depends not only on proper formulation of the plan but also on their implementation. This work is therefore proposed to be strengthened and taken on intensive scale as a part of the functions of the centre for Tribal Research and Training at Gandhinagar.

Bench Mark Survey

9.9.3.6. The Bench Mark Survey was conducted in the areas covered under ITDP including pocket areas in the year 1977-78. State level Bench Mark Survey reports based on villages scheduled hamlet schedules and household schedules were prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The project level such reports have been prepared for all the projects. The results of this survey is being utilised for planning and evaluation purposes.

Growth Centres and Evaluation Study

9.9.3.7. It is also proposed to merge the existing staff sanctioned for Growth Centres Studies with the Centre for Tribal Research and Training, which will undertake several evaluation studies in the project areas. The draft reports of evaluation study on I.T.D.P. Songadh, evaluation study of Nucleus Budget (Adhoc) and evaluation study on grant-in-aid hostels are prepared and final reports will be published during 1988—89. Besides a study of identification of Growth Centres for the overall development of Tribal area. the work on Evaluation of Kotwalia Development scheme and evaluation of management aspects of Ashram schools are expected to be completed and reports thereon published.

9.9.3.8. The Tribal Development Department has initiated a scheme of Direct purchase of the Tribal Agricultural production on a large scale, as so to ensure the elimination of exploitation in the matter of rates of agricultural product, weight and payment to a certain extent. The linkage of co-operative societies for direct purchasing as well as for finding outlet for the produce purchase has also to be organised. The tribals also require provision of consumption credit along with the short term finance for purchasing agricultural inputs for which various kinds of subsidies are provided to them. For establishing all these linkages in consultation with the Co-operation Department, it is envisaged to establish

small administrative cell in the office of the T. D. C. during 1988-89 which will be continued during 1989-90.

9.9.3.9. In the tribal areas 40 per cent of the total land is under Forest. Forests play an important role in tribal economy. Importance of forests in influencing the environment and improving the quality of life, cannot be overlooked in addition to its protective, productive and bio-aesthetic influence. Forests and tribal development only in mutually reinforcing relationship. The State has taken up a number of measures to ameliorate the Socio-Economic conditions of tribals and to bring them closer to main stream of development. Very recently with the help of special central assistance the development of 19 Forest Settlement villages under the administrative and territorial control of the Forest Department has been taken up. Under the Nucleus Budget also large number of forestry programmes are taken up with the administrative and technical assistance of assistance project administrator (forest). Formation of tree growers co-operative societies in the tribal area are envisaged and the wasteland development projects are also framed on a very large scale. For implementation of all these programmes and effective supervising and monitoring, it is proposed to provide assistance of one expert in Forestry during the current year and Scheme will be continued during 1989-90.

9.9.3.10 There is no staff to look after the work of the TASP in the Taluka Panchayat. Therefore it has been proposed to create one post of Deputy Project Administrator at ITDP level for co-ordination and implementation work. It is also proposed to create a post of Assistant Taluka Development Officer in the cadre of Extension Officer/Deputy Mamlatdar specifically to look after the work of TASP in Taluka Panchayat office, during the year 1988-89. Necessary provision for maintenance expenditure is proposed to be provided for 1989-90.

Additional incentives to Government employees serving in the Tribal Areas.

9.9.3.11. Various incentives sanctioned by the State Government for the Government employees serving in Tribal areas are proposed to be continued during 1989-90.

9.9.3.12 For the proposed centre for Tribal Research and Training at Gandhinagar and the additional staff likely to be sanctioned during the year 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No and Name of the scheme (With Computer Code No.)	Caste	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expen- diture 1987-88	1988-89			1989-90	
					Outlay	Likely expen- diture	Propo- sed outlay	Of which Capital contrat	Outlay for Dma level Scheme
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education									
	BCK-1 Examination Fees	7400181	SC	16.50	3.46				Clubbed with BCK-3
		7400184	NT	2.50	} 0.43				
		7400185	DNT	2.50					
		7400186	SEBC	16.50	2.59				
		7400187	EBC	16.50	1.70				
		7400188	Mino	5.00	0.33				
	TOTAL			59.50	8.57				
	T.D.D.	7400182	ST	5.00	0.70	..	..	..
		7400183	TASP	3.50	2.18				
	TOTAL			8.50	2.88				
2.	BCK-2 Tuition Fees	7400281	SC	53.00	11.79			..	
		7400284	NT	2.00	} 0.91				
		7400285	DNT	2.00					
	TOTAL			57.00	12.70				
	T.D.D. BCK-2 : Tuition fees	7400282	ST	3.30	0.99			..	
		7400283	TASP	1.50	3.89				
	TOTAL			4.80	4.88				
3.	BCK-3 Merit Scholarship for Pre S.S.C. students.	7400381	SC	110.00	37.16	50.90	50.90	55.00	.. 55.00
		7400384	NT	8.00	} 4.64	5.70	5.70	6.75	.. 6.75
		7400385	DNT	8.00					
		7400386	SEBC	402.50	84.61	82.50	82.50	96.00	.. 96.00
		7400387	EBC	100.00	25.64	26.00	26.00	27.90	.. 27.90
		7400388	Mino	20.00	7.04	9.25	9.25	9.60	.. 9.60
	TOTAL			648.50	159.09	174.35	174.35	195.25	.. 195.25
	T.D.D.	7400382	ST	43.00	5.85	13.20	13.20	8.75	.. 8.75
		7400383	TASP	20.00	30.57	49.76	49.76	54.75	.. 54.75
	TOTAL			63.00	36.42	62.96	62.96	63.50	.. 63.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4.	BCK-4: State scholarship for Pre-S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	7400481	SC	80.00	29.78	30.00	30.00	33.00	..	33.00
	T. D. .D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	BCK-5: State Scholarships for post S.S.C. Girls students not eligible because of income criteria service and family size.	7400581	SC	6.50	4.82	..	..	5.25	..	5.25
		7400584	NT	2.50	1.25	..	..	1.25	..	1.25
		7400585	DNT	2.50						
		7400586	SEBC	..	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.25
	TOTAL			11.50	6.07	..	..	6.75	..	6.75
	T.D.D. BCK-5 (contd.)	7400582	ST	10.00	1.34	2.50	2.50	2.70	..	2.70
		7400583	TASP	10.50	0.38	1.00	1.00	1.10	..	1.10
	TOTAL			20.50	1.72	3.50	3.50	3.80	..	3.80
6.	BCK-6(A): Increase in Food bill of Engineering and Medical students.		SC	..	..	4.50	4.50	20.00	..	20.00
			ST	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..	5.50
7.	BCK-6: Scholarship for post SSC Students (other than SC/ST) like NT/DNT and SCBC Students	7400684	NT	15.00	7.47	7.00	7.00	8.00	..	8.00
		7400685	DNT	15.00						
		7400686	SEBC	39.50	3.32	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	4.00
		7400687	EBC	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL			76.50	10.79	11.00	11.00	12.00	..	12.00
	T.D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	BCK-7: Scholarship for students studying in Higher Secondary i.e. STD. XI to XII.	7400786	SEBC	109.00	18.97	14.00	14.00	20.00	..	20.00
		7400787	EBC	100.00	14.93	9.00	9.00	16.00	..	16.00
		7400788	Mnio.	46.60	2.38	3.00	3.00	4.40	..	4.40
	TOTAL			235.60	36.28	26.00	26.00	40.40	..	40.40
	T.D.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	BCK-8: Scholarship for students of Technical and Professional courses.	7400881	SC	76.00	17.96	15.00	15.00	20.00	..	20.00
		7400884	NT	4.00	0.47	0.20	0.20	0.50	..	0.50
		7400885	DNT	4.00						
		7400886	SEBC	103.00	20.18	14.00	14.00	22.00	..	22.00
		7400887	EBC	119.00	14.57	17.00	17.00	16.00	..	16.00
		7400888	Mino.	7.60	0.64	0.50	0.50	0.75	..	0.75
	TOTAL			313.60	53.82	46.70	46.70	59.25	..	59.25
	T.D.D.	7400882	ST	2.00	4.06	2.50	2.50	5.00	..	5.00
		7400883	TASP	4.00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.60	..	0.60
	TOTAL			6.00	4.26	3.00	3.00	5.60	..	5.60
10.	BCK-9: Free Books and Clothes to children of SC/ST/NT/DNT/Landless Labourers whose parents annual income is upto Rs. 10,000.	7400981	SC	160.00	55.91	44.35	44.35	60.00	..	60.00
		7400984	NT	10.00	15.08	19.78	19.78	16.10	..	16.10
		7400985	DNT	10.00						
		7400986	SEBC	53.00	10.26	4.00	4.00	8.00	..	8.00
	TOTAL			233.00	81.25	68.13	68.13	84.10	..	84.10
	T.D.D.	7400982	ST	16.00	10.21	6.00	6.00	11.30	..	11.30
		7400983	TASP	40.00	47.62	10.00	10.00	25.00	..	25.00
	TOTAL			56.00	57.83	16.00	16.00	36.30	..	36.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. BCK--10									
Opportunity cost to Boys & Girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva in SC and Colgha, Colcha, Kotwalia, Kathadi, Dubla, Padhar, Sidi, in ST and NT/DNT & 24 communities of SEBC in Std. I to VII.	7401081	SC	924.00	127.68	110.00	110.00	114.00	..	114.00
	7401084	NT	15.00	} 3.30	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	3.00
	7401085	DNT	15.00						
	7401086	SEBC	165.00	33.93	33.00	33.00	35.00	..	35.00
	TOTAL		1119.00	164.91	145.00	145.00	152.00	..	152.00
T.D.D.	7401082	ST	63.20	18.63	12.00	12.00	21.00	..	21.00
	7401083	TASP	160.00	3.04	15.00	15.00	13.20	..	13.20
	TOTAL		223.20	21.67	27.00	27.00	34.20	..	34.20
12. BCK--11									
Special scholarships for Boys and Girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadi & Senva in SC and Colcha, Colgha, Kotwalia Kathodi & Dubla, Padharin ST and 24 community in SEBC studying in Std. VIII to X	7401181	SC	26.00	30.25	35.00	35.00	35.00	..	35.00
	7401184	NT	2.00	} ..	0.40	0.40	0.10	..	0.10
	7401185	DNT	2.00						
	7401186	SEBC	26.00	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	4.00
	TOTAL		56.00	30.25	35.40	35.40	39.10	..	39.10
T.D.D	7401182	ST	5.00	3.14	5.00	5.00	5.50	..	5.50
	7401183	TASP	16.00	9.01	6.00	6.00	11.00	..	11.00
	TOTAL		21.00	12.15	11.00	11.00	16.50	..	16.50
13. BOK--12									
Book-Bank for students in Medical and Engineering Colleges.	7401281	SC	6.50	0.60	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
	7401284	NT	2.00	} ..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..	..
	7401285	DNT	2.00						
	7401286	SEBC	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	TOTAL		17.50	0.60	2.10	2.10	3.10	..	..
T.D.D.	7401282	ST	3.30	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
	7401283	TASP	6.60	0.82	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
	TOTAL		9.90	0.82	1.50	1.50	2.50	..	0.50
14. BCK--13									
Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels (SC/ST/SEBC/NT&DNT) including General (cosmopolitan) hostel and electrification of hostel.	7401381	SC	99.00	46.01	43.42	43.42	65.00	..	65.00
	7401384	NT	8.00	} ..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
	7401385	DNT	8.00						
	7401386	SEBC	100.00	116.85	106.80	106.80	129.20	..	129.20
	7401388	Mino.	5.00	0.85	1.00	1.00	1.25	..	1.25
	TOTAL		220.00	163.71	152.22	152.22	196.45	..	196.45
T. D. D.	7401382	ST	55.00	19.33	18.20	18.20	20.00	..	20.00
	7401383	TASP	70.00	87.35	51.00	51.00	100.55	..	100.55
	TOTAL		125.00	106.68	69.20	69.20	120.55	..	120.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15. BCK--14A									
Grant-in-aid to Backward Hostel for Building construction (Boys Hostel)	7401481	SC	20.00	3.66	4.40	4.40	8.00	..	..
	7401484	NT	7.00	..	0.80	0.80	0.50	..	..
	7401485	DNT	7.00						
	7401486	SEBC	40.00	2.98	1.00	1.00	7.00	..	..
	Total		74.00	6.64	6.20	6.20	15.50	..	..
T. D. D.	7401482	ST	6.00	7.99	1.00	1.00	8.50	..	..
	7401483	TASP	15.00	5.79	3.00	3.00	6.00	..	..
	Total		21.00	13.78	4.00	4.00	14.50	..	..
16. BCK--14B :									
Grant-in-aid to Backward class girls hostel for building construction.	7401581	SC	20.00	..	3.00	3.00	5.00	..	..
	7401584	NT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7401585	DNT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7401586	SEBC	25.00	1.09	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	..
	Total		45.00	1.09	10.00	10.00	12.00	..	..
T. D. D.	7401582	ST	7.20	..	3.90	3.90	4.00	..	..
	7401583	TASP	15.00	..	2.50	2.50	5.00	..	..
	Total		22.20	..	6.00	6.00	9.00	..	..
17. BCK--15:									
Admission to SC/ST students in hostel attached with colleges	7401881	SC	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7401884	NT	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7401885	DNT	2.00						
	7401886	SEBC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		18.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. D. D.	7401882	ST	1.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7401883	TASP	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		6.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. BCK--16									
Additional coaching centre in Grant-in-aid and Government Hostels.	7401981	SC	6.00	0.93	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
	7401986	SEBC	10.00	1.08	1.60	1.60	2.00	..	2.00
	7401987	EBC	3.30	..	0.25	0.25	0.10	..	0.10
	Total		19.30	2.01	2.85	2.85	3.10	..	3.10
T.D.D.	7401982	ST	5.00	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.50	..	0.50
	7401983	TASP	5.20	5.40	0.20	0.20	1.00	..	1.00
	TOTAL		10.20	5.65	0.30	0.30	1.50	..	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. BCK-17									
Establishment of Development of Govern- ment Hostel for boys and girls.	7402181	SC	34.00	18.07	13.50	13.50	25.50	..	..
	7402186	SEBC	13.00	..	12.40	12.40	13.00	..	..
TOTAL			47.00	18.07	25.90	25.90	38.50	..	..
T.D.D.	7402182	ST	13.20	4.52	4.38	4.38	6.00	..	..
	7402183	TASP	25.00	13.76	15.97	15.97	26.00	..	..
	TOTAL			38.20	18.28	20.35	20.35	32.00	..
20. BCK-18									
Construction of Govern- ment hostel for boys.	7402281	SC	35.00	..	40.34	40.34	50.00	50.00	..
	7402286	SEBC	40.00	..	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	..
	TOTAL			75.00	..	46.84	46.84	56.50	56.50
T.D.D.	7402282	ST	5.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
	7402283	TASP	20.00	4.13	53.40	53.40	53.00	53.00	..
	TOTAL			25.00	4.13	55.40	55.40	55.00	55.00
21—BCK-18-A.									
Construction of Govern- ment hostel for girls.	7402381	SC	30.00	..	..	..	clubbed with BCK-18.		
	7402386	SEBC	26.00	1.34	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL			56.00	1.34
T.D.D.	7402382	ST	5.00	..	..	..	..	—do—	..
	7402383	TASP	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL			25.00
22—BCK-19									
Purchase of private land for construction of Govern- ment hostel for Boys and Girls.	7402481	SC	40.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
	7402486	SEBC	26.40	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
	TOTAL			66.40	4.00	..
T.D.D.	7402482	ST	13.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7402483	TASP	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL			33.20
23. BCK-20									
Ashram School.	7402681	SC	66.00	26.47	21.39	21.39	23.00	..	..
	7402684	NT	8.00	1.32	..	..	..	..	..
	7402685	DNT	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7402686	SEBC	132.00	58.27	50.93	50.93	56.00	..	..
	TOTAL			214.00	81.06	72.32	72.32	79.00	..
T.D.D.	7402682	ST	43.00	43.60	2.50	2.50	5.00	..	..
	7402683	TASP	110.00	68.54	167.31	167.31	120.30	..	..
	TOTAL			153.00	112.14	169.81	169.81	125.30	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	BCK-24 : F. A. to Law and Medical Graduates	7406081 SC	35.00	1.77	4.00	4.00	8.50	4.25	..
		7406084 NT	8.00	0.32	0.95	0.95	2.10	1.05	..
		7406085 DNT	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7406086 SEBC	33.00	0.22	1.50	1.50	7.20	3.60	..
		Total ..	84.00	2.31	6.45	6.45	17.80	8.90	..
T. D. D.	,,	7406082 ST	13.00	0.06	1.97	1.97	2.00	1.00	..
		7406083 TASP	13.00	0.34	4.00	4.00	12.00	6.00	..
		Total ..	26.00	0.40	5.97	5.97	14.00	7.00	..
29	BCK-25 : (E.F.A. to Medical Post Graduates for starting clinic, Pathological laboratory, Medical store)	SC	20.00	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
		T. D. D.	..	..	..	..	clubbed with BCK-24.	..	..
7406182	ST	6.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7406183 TASP	13.00	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	19.20	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	BCK-26 : Tailoring Centres for women	7406281 SC	6.50	3.53	2.00	2.00	7.50	..	7.50
		7406284 NT	2.00	1.30	0.20	0.20	1.50	..	1.50
		7406285 DNT	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7406286 SEBC	6.60	6.06	5.00	5.00	7.00	..	7.00
		7407288 Mino. CE	4.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00
Total ..	21.10	10.89	8.20	8.20	17.00	..	17.00		
T. D. D.	,,	7406282 ST	1.50	0.36	0.50	0.50	0.60	..	0.60
		7406283 TASP	6.00	0.46	1.00	1.00	1.20	..	1.20
		Total ..	7.50	0.82	1.50	1.50	1.80	..	1.80
31	BCK-27 : Mahila Training-Cum-production Centre (Radio and TV. Repairing centre)	SC	13.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	0.50
		SEBC	..	..	..	..	0.75	..	0.75
		Total (SWD)	13.00	..	0.50	0.50	1.25	..	1.25
T. D. D.	,,	7406382 ST	6.50	0.26	..	..	..	..	..
		TASP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6.50	0.26	..	..	..	..	..
32	BCK-28 : Training to Backward Class artisans at approved workshop	7406481 SC	20.00	7.72	8.28	8.28	10.00	..	10.00
		7406484 NT	5.00	0.97	1.20	1.20	1.50	..	1.50
		7406485 DNT	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7406486 SEBC	86.00	11.71	18.00	18.00	20.00	..	20.00
		7406487 EBC	20.00	11.39	17.00	17.00	16.75	..	16.75
		7406488 Mino.	21.00	6.16	6.00	6.00	8.00	..	8.00
Total ..	157.00	37.95	50.43	50.43	53.25	..	53.25		
T. D. D.	,,	7406482 ST	10.00	1.45	2.21	2.21	2.50	..	2.50
		7406483 TASP	20.00	3.17	5.80	5.30	6.50	..	6.50
		Total ..	30.00	4.62	8.04	8.04	9.00	..	9.00
33	BCK-29 : Setting up and running of training cum production centre	7406581 SC	33.00	3.74	8.68	8.68	12.00	..	..
		7406586 SEBC	104.00	8.00	24.70	24.79	27.50	..	..
		7406588 Mino.	8.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	145.60	11.74	33.47	33.47	39.50	..	..
T. D. D.	,,	7406582 ST	13.00	3.86	1.50	1.50	1.60	..	..
		7406583 TASP	33.00	2.48	8.00	8.00	10.00	..	..
		Total ..	46.00	6.35	9.50	9.50	11.60	..	..
34	BCK-30 : Construction of Building for training cum production Centre	7406681 SC	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
		7406686 SEBC	6.20	16.17	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	..
		Total ..	16.20	16.17	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	..
T. D. D.	,,	7406682 ST	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7406683 TASP	18.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
		Total ..	23.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
35	BCK-31 : Pre-Examination Training Centre and shorthand typing classes	7403881	ST	13.00	4.66	2.50	2.50	6.00	..	6.00
		7406884	NT	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.50	..	0.50
		7406885	DNT	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7406886	SEBC	10.00	1.68	2.00	2.00	6.00	..	6.00
		Total ..		27.00	6.34	4.90	4.90	12.50	..	12.50
T. D. D.	,, ,,	7406882	ST	6.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	2.00
		7406883	TASP	10.00	0.42	1.00	1.00	2.50	..	2.50
		Total ..		16.00	1.92	2.00	2.00	4.50	..	4.50
36	BCK-32 : Coaching Centre for administration field jobs such as teachership and for these preparing for para medical service (T. D. D.)	7406983	TASP	3.50	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.60	..	0.60
37	BCK-33 : Training complex and Centre at Gandhinagar. T. D. D.	7407081	SC	35.00	1.08	0.60	6.00	6.00	4.00	..
		7407082	ST	35.00	0.61	5.60	5.60	6.00	4.00	..
38	BCK-34 : Stipend to Backward Class students for IAS/IPS and allied services T. D. D.	7407281	SC	3.50	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.25	..	..
		7407282	ST	3.50	0.02	..	..	..	..	..
39	BCK-35 : Day hostel for technical courses trainees under apprenticeship III and other professions	7407381	SC	3.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
		7407382	ST	3.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.30	..	..
		7407383	TASP	3.00	..	1.72	1.72	1.75	..	..
	T. D. D.	Total ..		6.00	..	1.97	1.97	2.05	..	..
40	BCK-36 : Working Men's shed T. D. D.	7407481	SC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7407481	ST	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7407488	TASP	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL		13.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	BCK-37 : Working Men's hostel T. D. D.	7407581	SC	6.80	0.25	..	..	..	..	..
		7405582	ST	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	BCK-38 : Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes Corporation and other Boards	7407681	SC	396.00	14.10	50.00	50.00	140.00	100.00	..
		7407686	SEBC	79.00	109.54	70.00	70.00	90.00	60.00	..
		7407687	EBC	13.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.50	..	..
		7407688	Mino.	52.80	6.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
		TOTAL		540.80	130.14	131.50	131.50	240.50	160.00	..
T. D. D.	, & ,,	7407682	TASP	554.00	53.01	54.10	54.10	66.00	35.00	..
43	BCK-39 F.A. to Agricultural labourers for purpose of equipment	7407981	SC	8.50	0.05	—	—	0.50	—	0.50
		7407984	NT	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
		7407985	DNT	3.00	—	—	—	0.20	—	0.20
		7407986	SEBS	10.00	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.50
		7407987	EBC	3.00	—	—	—	0.20	—	0.20
		7407988	Mino	5.00	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10
		TOTAL		32.50	0.05	—	—	1.50	—	1.50
T.D.D.	,, ,,	7407982	ST	6.80	0.26	—	—	0.50	—	0.50
		7407983	TASP	13.00	0.77	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
		TOTAL		19.80	1.03	—	—	1.50	—	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
44	BCK-40 F.A. to Backward Class Farmers for purchasing agricultural land	7407081	SC	13.00	0.42	—	—	1.00	—	1.00	
		7408084	NT	1.00							
		7408085	DNT	1.00	0.07	—	—	0.30	—	0.30	
		7408086	SEBC	7.00	0.07	—	—	0.50	—	0.50	
		TOTAL		22.00	0.56	—	—	1.80	—	1.80	
T.D.D.	,,	7408082	ST	5.00	—	0.30	0.30	1.00	—	1.00	
			TASP	10.00	—	0.40	0.40	2.10	—	2.10	
		TOTAL		15.00	—	0.70	0.70	3.10	—	3.10	
45	BCK-41 F.A. to Backward Class farmers for repairing of oil pumps and electric motors.	7408081	SC	6.50	0.42	—	—	1.00	—	1.00	
		7408182	ST	3.50	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	
		7408183	TASP	6.60	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	
		TOTAL		10.10	0.87	—	—	—	—	—	
46	BCK-42 F. A. for Dealership for Petrol, Pump, Kerosene and Gas Agency.	7407881	SC	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	—	
		7407886	SEBC	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	
		TOTAL		—	—	—	—	6.50	—	—	
		T. D. D.	,,	7407882	ST	18.00	0.50	—	—	0.50	—
			7408088	TASP	15.60	2.93	—	—	4.00	—	—
TOTAL		33.60	3.43	—	—	4.50	—	—			
47	BCK-43 F.A. for shifting Charankunds	7408581	SC	10.00	1.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	—	1.00	
48	BCK-44 F.A. to Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation for D.R. I. Scheme.	7407781	SC	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL : ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT			SC	892.30	49.08	112.06	112.06	231.85	110.25	56.10	
			NT	59.00	4.45	4.75	4.75	9.10	1.05	7.00	
			DNT	59.00							
			SEBC	570.80	183.27	406.94	406.94	401.10	69.25	269.25	
			EBC	118.60	18.80	25.50	25.50	26.47	—	25.97	
			Minor	162.40	22.90	29.00	29.00	31.48	—	21.48	
			TOTAL	1862.10	278.50	578.25	578.25	700.00	180.55	879.80	
			ST	299.50	29.09	16.36	16.36	32.85	5.00	22.45	
			TASP	989.70	33.36	96.52	96.32	138.65	51.00	34.90	
(Economic Upliftment)			TOTAL	1289.20	112.45	112.88	112.88	171.50	56.00	57.95	
GRAND			TOTAL	3151.30	390.95	691.13	691.13	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES										
49	BCK-45 Free Medical aid	7410181	SC	42.80	18.49	15.25	15.25	20.00	—	20.00
		7410184	NT	10.00	1.08	4.00	4.00	2.00	—	2.00
		7400085	DNT	10.00						
		7400086	SEBC	52.80	10.04	8.00	8.00	9.00	—	9.00
		7410187	EBC	13.00	5.20	3.00	3.00	6.00	—	6.00
		7410188	Mino	6.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
		TOTAL		135.20	34.81	30.25	30.25	37.00	—	37.00
	T.D.D.	7410182	ST	23.20	2.21	2.00	2.00	3.25	—	3.25
		7410188	TASP	60.00	12.67	10.00	10.00	14.20	—	14.20
		TOTAL		83.20	14.88	12.00	12.00	17.45	—	17.45
50	BCK-46 Balwadis	7410281	SC	66.00	7.94	11.98	11.98	15.00	—	15.00
		7410284	NT	10.00	0.77	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00
		7410285	DNT	10.00						
		7410286	SEBC	53.00	18.62	21.98	21.98	23.00	—	23.00
		7410287	Mino.	6.60	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	0.50
		TOTAL		145.60	27.63	35.46	35.46	39.50	—	39.50
	T.D.D.	7410282	ST	29.80	0.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	3.00
		7410283	TASP	60.00	7.14	12.00	12.00	9.50	—	9.50
		TOTAL		89.80	7.99	15.00	15.00	12.50	—	12.50
51	BCK-47 Special facilities to Children for Balmandir run by Voluntary Organizations.	7410281	SC	6.60	1.74	2.00	2.00	2.25	—	2.25
	T.D.D.	7410382	ST	6.50	0.57	0.50	0.50	0.75	—	0.75
		7410383	TASP	3.75	0.20	0.77	0.77	0.90	—	0.90
		TOTAL		10.25	0.77	1.27	1.27	1.65	—	1.65
52	BCK-48 F.A. to Youth and Mahila Mandal for activities.	7410481	SC	1.30	0.05	—	—	0.50	—	0.50
		7410486	SEBC	1.30	0.02	—	—	0.45	—	0.45
		7410487	EBC	1.00	0.01	—	—	0.03	—	0.03
		7410488	Mino.	1.00	—	—	—	0.02	—	0.02
		TOTAL		4.60	0.08	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
	T. D. D.	7410482	ST	0.90	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.20	—	0.20
53	BCK-49 Community Centre	7410581	SC	13.20	0.64	3.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	—
	T.D.D.	7410582	ST	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
		7410583	TASP	26.40	0.49	2.00	2.00	3.00	—	—
		TOTAL		31.40	0.49	2.00	2.00	3.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
44	BCK-50 F.A. to housing on individual basis.	7410681	SC	132.00	10.46	20.50	20.50	32.00	—	32.00	
		7410684	NT	12.00	} 0.77	3.60	3.60	3.60	—	3.60	
		7410685	DNT	12.00							
		7410686	SEBC	67.00	2.55	6.50	6.50	10.00	—	10.00	
		7410687	EBC	40.00	0.97	2.50	2.50	1.00	—	1.00	
		7410688	Mino.	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		TOTAL				293.00	14.75	33.10	33.10	46.60	—	46.60
T. D. D. ,, ,,		7410682	ST	55.00	0.89	3.00	3.00	1.50	—	1.50	
		7410683	TASP	172.00	12.62	15.00	15.00	17.00	—	17.00	
		TOTAL				227.00	13.51	18.00	18.00	18.50	—	18.50
45	BCK-51 F.A. for individual housing to Most Back ward Class Community of SEBC. T. D. D. ,, ,,	7410886	SEBC	86.00	2.17	3.75	3.75	3.75	—	3.75	
		— — — — — — — — —									
46	BCK-52 F.A. for housing in urban areas.	7410981	SC	83.00	—	—	—	Clubbed with BCK-50			
		7410986	SEBC	88.60	—	—	—				
		7410987	EBC	7.00	—	—	—			do	
		7410988	Mino.	30.00	—	—	—				
		TOTAL				103.60	—	—	—		
T. D. D. ,, ,,		7410982	ST	14.50	—	—	—	Clubbed with BCK-50			
		7410983	TASP	10.00	—	—	—				
		TOTAL				24.50	—	—	—		
47	BCK-53 F.A. to Halpati Housing Scheme.	7411082	ST	138.00	29.67	41.00	41.00	30.00	12.00	—	
		7114083	TASP	429.00	76.65	60.00	60.00	90.00	40.00	—	
		(T. D. D.)	TOTAL				567.00	106.32	101.00	101.00	120.00	52.00	—
48	BCK-54 F.A. for housing to sweepers and Seavengers Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva for housing.	7411181	SC	199.00	21.58	20.00	20.00	22.00	—	22.00	
49	BCK-55 F.A. to P.W.R. 219 Cooperative Housing Society.	7411381	SC	19.00	1.57	5.58	5.58	10.00	7.00	—	
		7411384	NT	6.00	} 0.91	0.15	0.15	2.00	1.10	—	
		7411385	DNT	5.00							
		TOTAL				29.00	2.48	6.03	6.03	12.00	8.10
T. D. D. ,, ,,		7411382	ST	13.20	3.30	2.00	2.00	3.65	2.00	—	
		7411383	TASP	13.20	—	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.55	—	
		TOTAL				26.40	3.30	3.50	3.50	4.65	2.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
50	BCK-56 F.A. to Co-operative Housing Society through Rural Housing Board.	7411486	SEBC	145.00	1.29	4.00	4.00	4.00	—	—
		7411487	EBC	32.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	—	—
		TOTAL		177.00	6.29	10.00	10.00	10.00	—	—
61	BCK-57 Free legal assistance for Civil and Criminal proceedings. T. D. D. ,, ,,	7411586	SEBC	1.00	0.05	—	—	clubbed with BCK-62.		
		7411582	ST	1.00	—	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—
		7411583	TASP	0.75	—	0.05	0.05	0.10	—	—
		TOTAL		1.75	—	0.10	0.10	0.20	—	—
62	BCK-58 F.A. to encourage inter-caste marriages.	7411881	SC	9.90	1.40	5.50	5.50	5.00	—	5.00
63	BCK-59 GIA to District Panchayats.	7412081	SC	19.80	2.97	3.00	3.00	4.25	—	—
		7412086	SEBC	10.00	—	0.25	0.25	1.00	—	—
		TOTAL		29.80	2.97	3.25	3.25	5.25	—	—
T. D. D. ,, ,,		7412082	ST	9.90	—	0.20	0.20	0.25	—	—
		7412083	TASP	13.20	1.39	1.00	1.00	2.10	—	—
		TOTAL		23.10	1.39	1.20	1.20	2.35	—	—
64	BCK-60 Shibir for Bhangi Kasht Mukti and seminar on un-touchability.	7412181	SC	9.90	—	—	—	clubbed with BCK-62.		
65	BCK-61 Social Education Camps	7412281	SC	3.30	0.12	0.50	0.50	1.02	—	1.02
		7412286	SEBC	3.30	0.88	0.60	0.50	0.75	—	0.75
		TOTAL		6.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.77	—	1.77
T. D. D. ,, ,,		7412282	ST	3.30	—	0.19	0.19	0.20	—	0.20
		7412283	TASP	3.30	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.55	—	0.55
		TOTAL		6.60	0.20	0.69	0.69	0.75	—	0.75
66	BCK-62(A) : Group Insurance scheme for sweepers and scavengers	SC	..	..	4.50	4.50	5.00	..	..
67	BCK-62(B) : Primitive Group Insurance (SWD)	SC	..	..	..	..	4.88	..	..
68	BCK-62 Nagrik Cell (SWD)	7412381	SC	150.00	11.71	20.00	20.00	22.00	..	..
		7412382	ST	..	0.77	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	..
		7412383	TASP	..	0.63	0.50	0.50	1.50	..	..
		(T.D.D.) TOTAL		..	1.40	1.00	1.00	2.50	..	..
69	BCK-63 Tribal Research and Training Institute	7412683	ST	1.30	2.50	3.75	3.75	4.00	..	..
		7412688	TASP	10.00	1.48	1.65	1.65	2.00	..	..
		(T.D.D.) TOTAL		11.30	3.98	5.40	5.40	6.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
70	BCK-64 Research Unit for SC	SC	3.30	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	..
71	BCK-65 Film Project for Tribal (T.D.D.)	7412883 TASP	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	BCK-66 Nucleus Budget (SWD)	7412981 SC	25.00	1.60	3.00	3.00	8.00	..	..
		SEBC	..	..	25.00	25.00	13.00	..	..
		TOTAL	25.00	1.60	28.00	28.00	21.00	..	..
	T. D. D. (T.D.D.)	7412983 TASP	224.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	..	..
	TOTAL : HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEME	SC	734.90	81.27	116.61	116.61	158.90	12.00	97.77
		NT	37.00	} 3.53	8.75	8.75	8.60	1.10	6.60
		DNT	37.00						
		SEBC	453.00	35.11	69.98	69.98	64.95	..	46.95
		EBC	93.00	11.18	11.50	11.50	13.03	..	7.03
		Mino.	74.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.52	..	0.52
	(SWD)	TOTAL	1429.10	131.39	207.34	207.34	246.00	13.10	153.87
		ST	301.60	40.77	66.24	66.24	47.90	14.00	8.90
		TASP	1030.60	147.47	128.97	128.97	175.85	40.55	42.15
	(TDD)	TOTAL	1332.20	188.24	195.21	195.21	223.75	54.55	51.05
	GRAND TOTAL		2761.30	319.63	402.55	402.55	469.75	67.65	209.92
73	BCK-67 Staff for Scheme for Civil Rights Protection Act (SWD)	741518 SC	40.00	18.11	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	..
74	BCK-68 Special Praohark for Bhangi Welfare	7415281 SC	26.00	4.86	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
75	BCK-69 F.A. to voluntary agency for propoganda for field work and village level Administration	7415386 SEBC	13.20	3.63	5.45	5.45	5.00	..	..
76	BCK-70 Administrative Machinery for post S.S.C. Scholarship	7415481 SC	10.00	..	..	..	1.50	..	..
	T. D. D. ,, ,,	7415482 ST	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	BCK-71 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all level	7415581 SC	79.20	0.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	..
		7415586 SEBC	79.40	8.23	23.62	23.62	15.50	..	..
		7415587 EBC	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
		7415588 Mino.	13.20	0.95	1.50	1.50	2.00	..	..
		Total	178.40	9.68	33.12	33.12	25.00	..	..
	T. D. D. ,, ,,	7415582 ST	66.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7415583 TASP	264.00	18.57	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	330.00	18.57	..	..	..	..	..
78	BCK-72 Strengthening of staff for Special Component Plan (SWD)	7415681 SC	53.00	26.25	27.00	27.00	27.00	..	..
79	BCK-73 Purchase and maintenance of vehicles	7415781 SC	13.00	..	..	..	3.00	..	..
		7415786 SEBC	13.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	26.20	..	..	..	3.00	..	..
	T. D. D. ,, ,,	7415782 ST	16.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7415783 TASP	39.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	55.90	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
80	BCK-74 Evaluation, Planning and Monitoring Cell	7415881 SC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7415886 SEBC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. D. D.	,	7415882 ST	6.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7415883 TASP	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	16.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	BCK-75 Follow-up for training	7415981 SC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7418986 SEBC	6.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
		Total	13.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
T. D. D.	,,	7415982 ST	6.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
		7415983 TASP	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	16.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Direction and Administration		SC	234.30	49.72	60.00	60.00	66.50	..	..
		NT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DNT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		SEBC	118.80	11.86	29.57	29.57	21.00	..	..
		EBC	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
		Mino.	13.20	0.95	1.50	1.50	2.00	..	..
		TOTAL	372.90	62.53	92.07	92.07	90.00	..	..
T. D. D.	, &	ST	100.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TASP	323.40	18.57	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	424.30	18.57	..	..	..	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL (Direction and Administration)	797.20	81.10	92.07	92.07	90.00	..	..
82	BCK-75 (Adj.) Development of primitive tribes (TDD)	ST	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..
		TASP	..	..	35.96	35.96	26.00	..	..
		TOTAL	..	..	35.96	35.96	41.00	..	..
		GRAND TOTAL	3678.00	607.35	899.81	899.81	1131.00	272.25	562.12	
		NT	184.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		DNT	184.00	42.85	50.48	50.48	55.00	2.15	50.30	
		SEBC	2483.00	608.86	1032.96	1032.96	1100.00	175.75	636.65	
		EBC	564.00	86.88	90.00	90.00	100.00	..	93.00	
		Mino.	334.00	35.39	44.75	44.75	50.00	..	38.00	
		TOTAL	7427.00	1381.33	2118.00	2118.00	2436.00	450.15	1380.07	
		TDD	ST	1027.00	197.57	170.00	170.00	211.00	21.00	112.10
		TASP	3073.00	613.77	880.00	880.00	1010.00	244.55	234.25	
		TOTAL	4100.00	811.34	1050.00	1050.00	1221.00	265.55	396.35	
		GRAND TOTAL	11527.00	2192.67	3168.00	3168.00	3657.00	715.70	1776.42	
		Administrative Machinery for (TDD)	TASP	122.00	18.57	22.00	22.00	25.00	..	12.00

9. 10 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

9. 10. 1. INTRODUCTION

9. 10.1.1. The Labour Department is an important Sub-System of the Administrative System as well of the larger economic system. The Labour Department translates into action the Government policies which are to ensure fairness, justice, and democratic rights to both labour and management.

9. 10. 1. 2. The functions of the Labour Department are given below:- Ensuring the adoption of safety procedures in factories especially those using hazardous chemicals. Effective enforcement of labour laws to ensure better living conditions to the workers. Timely intervention in labour unrest situations so as to bring about the speedy settlement of disputes without resort to strikes or lockouts and to hasten the termination of work stoppages when these have occurred. Educating workers and managerial personnel for promoting management harmony and labour welfare.

9. 10. 1. 3. The prime concern of the agricultural labourers is to get minimum wages, as they are under paid. Effective implementation of minimum wages in this sector has been included as one of the items under 20 points programme.

9. 10. 1. 4. This Sub-Sector deals with the important aspects of conveying the available manpower into an employable resource by augmenting the needed training facilities at the artisan level and by implementing other training schemes of short duration to increase the employability of the unemployed, by providing employment service to the job-seekers as also to the employers through an appropriate mechanism and analysing the situation of manpower demand and supply in the State with a view to facilitate policy decisions.

4.10.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

9. 10. 2. 1. The plan schemes which are implemented by the Labour Commissionerate are generally in the nature of establishment, Grant-in and loan, The Schemes aim at the proper and smooth implementation of various labour laws which ultimately help the labour and management in evolving cordial relationship. Result in higher productivity and improving the working and living conditions of workers and maintain peaceful industrial relations.

9. 10. 2 2. During the Sixth Plan Period, about 50 employments covering 20,000 institutions employing 1050000 employees were covered under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

9. 10. 2. 3. During the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 5 new employments have been included. During the first four year of the Seventh Five Year Plan one additional employment is likely to be covered under the Act, This will result in a very large number of workers being covered under the Minimum Wages Act.

9.10.2.4 In order to see that the agricultural labourers get minimum wages, a separate machinery has been created by the State Government in the form of rural labour commissionerate. After the creation of a separate machinery, the progress of work has been quite encouraging. Number of inspections and prosecutions have gone up and similarly large amount has been paid to labourers by persuasion of officers.

9.10.2.5 During the first four years of the Seventh Plan 1985-90 Electronic Data Processing (EDP) has been introduced in the Employment Exchanges at Ahmedabad, and Vadodara during 1985-86 to 1987-88. Sanction is awaited for extension of EDP to three more Employment Exchanges at Mehasana, Nadiad and Rajkot during 1988-89 a Central Assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made available for Computerisation from Government of India during 1987-88. The Employment Exchange at Mehasana has been bifurcated on a functional basis toward providing more effective services during the year 1985-86. In the field of training, the first four years of Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90, have witnessed a substantial increase in intake capacity over 4700 seats and seven new ITIs by upgrading four Mini ITI and one Multipurpose workshop under Tribal area sub-plan including on new ITI at Panandro with 96 seats in non plan under Border Area Development plan, Diversification of trades covered through the introduction of chemical trades, computer trades and plastic trades in industrial Training Institutes. This includes 2056 seats in Grant-in-aid Institutions and additional 128 seats introduced for

grils in 3 ITI at Gandhinagar, Vadodara and Rajkot. The quality of training has been sought to be improved through the acauisition of deficit machinery and equipment, and also by replacement of old macninery, Government of India, Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi hsa prepared the five year plan for replacement of machinery and 50% Central share is being given.

9.10.3. **Programme proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.**

9.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1486.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 as under:--

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No. 1	Minor Heads of Development. 2	Outlay proposed for 1989-90. 3
A LABOUR.		
1.	Industrial Relations.	42.70
2.	Working Conditions and Safety	33.50
3.	General Labour Welfare	80.80
4.	Social Security for Labour	84.20
5.	Research and Statistics	4.50
6.	Other Promotional Activities	21.30
7.	Centrally Sponsored Programme	0.50
	Total : A.	267.50
B. TRAINING.		
1.	Industrial Training Institute.	853.50
2.	Apprenticeship Training	60.00
		913.50
C. EMPLOYMENT.		
(i)	Employment Service Direction and Administration	10.00
	Employment service	40.50
(ii)	Special Employment Programme	254.50
		305.00
Grand Total : A+ B + C --		1486.00

Programme wise details are given in the folloing paragraphs :-

(A) LABOUR**(i) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS****(1) Expansion of Labour establishment**

9.10.3.2. The industrialisation in Gujarat is rapidly growing and industrial problems between labour and management are also increasing. Such problems result in long drawn and lockouts. It would be necessary to strengthen the machinery for effective implementation of the labour laws, modernisation of the conciliation machinery and faster redressal of the grievances of labour force. A Legal Cell in the office of the Commissioner of Labour is created. Moreover, an award settlement wing is also created in the Headquarter office. It is also being considered to strengthen the administrative machinery by providing clerical assistance to Government Labour Officers. An outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakh is proposed for ongoing schemes.

(2) Modernising Library in Headquarter Office

9.10.3.3. For the efficient and satisfactory implementation of various labour laws, suggesting new legislations, High Court, Supreme Court judgments, it is found necessary to have a modern library at the Headquarters office. The latest Law Books on various labour laws, their amendments and improvement, periodicals, journals, etc, will have to be purchased. This work is of a continuous nature and therefore an amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been proposed for 1989-90.

(3) Grant-in-aid for Training to trade Union Workers and Others :

9.10.3.4. In order to organise the training programmes for trade union leaders on basic labour laws, intensive training is organised in certain special responsibilities such as collective bargaining, participation in management and special programme for the office bearers of the Agricultural labour union intended to train trade union leaders to professionalise trade union leadership and make union organisations strong, stable and effective so that unions can contribute towards socio-economic progress prosperity and growth by increasing productivity and sustaining better labour management relations and at the same time protecting workers, legitimate interests. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(4) Workers' participation in joint management council

9.10.3.5. It is proposed to organise 4 training programmes, 2 Seminars, 2 Small studies and 1 study tour to promote workers' participation in management during the next year 1989-90. Also, in pursuance of Government's objective to promote workers participation in management, the workers and management representatives of Joint Management Councils are offered training at the Gandhi Labour Institute so that both the parties develop adequate knowledge and understanding of the role of workers' participation and identify critical areas of production and productivity where joint efforts are required and increase mutual trust, faith and understanding of each others' problem, so that both work hand in for achieving organisational effectiveness and success. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for this on-going scheme.

(5) Machinery for Implementation of Minimum Wages Act:-

9.10.3.6. In order to minimise the burden of statutory responsibilities and duties of Government Labour Officers and to intensively covering seasonal industries a separate wing headed by one Assistant Commissioner of Labour has been created. The main functions of this wing is to focus on the effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act, Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act etc. especially for unorganised labour. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

(6) Opening of New Industrial Court and Labour Courts

9.10.3.7. Due to rapid growth of Industries in the State and awareness of rights amongst the workmen, the filing of cases in the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts has increased tremendously. The volume of pending cases/applications is also very large. To dispose of all these cases the present machinery is quite inadequate. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the present machinery by creating 2 more posts of Member, Industrial Court/Tribunal and 3 more Labour Courts during the year 1989-90. For the year 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed.

(7) Construction of Building for the Office of Industrial Court and Labour Courts

9.10.3.8. The Courts have been experiencing acute shortage of accommodation and there have been representations from Lawyers and contesting parties about the non-availability of accommodation for conducting their business. Work of construction of three buildings one for Industrial Court/Tribunal and two for Labour Court has been commenced. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

WORKING CONDITION AND SAFETY**(8) Safety Cell for prevention of accident safety cell and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory**

9.10.3.9. In order to check the rising trend of accidents with the rapid growth of industrialisation, the safety cell contributes towards prevention of accident by increasing safety awareness amongst the workers, trade union leaders and management.

9.10.3.10. To reduce the accident in industries, safety seminars safety conferences display of safety films and safety exhibitions are arranged. In these programmes, workers, union leaders, Inspectors and employers are trained for this purpose. Typical fatal or serious accidents and dangerous events such as fire, explosion, release of gas etc., will be thoroughly investigated and necessary precautionary measures will be derived and suggested to all other similar type of industries of the State avoid the re-occurrence of such unwanted events.

9.10.3.11. There are many hazardous factories which are producing, using or storing toxic, poisonous and ill effecting chemicals. Many of them emitting fumes, dust, gasses, etc., causing ill effect to the health and safety of the workers and surrounding people. Looking to the present increasing trend of chemical factories, priority of attention is required to save the workers and people. Identification of hazardous chemical factories should be made with reference to various hazards. At present, there are about 16,500 factories registered employing 6,94,500 workers. Looking to the large number of factories and its huge strength of workers, attention needs to be paid for safety and health of workers. The staff of existing safety cell and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory shall be required to be continued during 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs 9.6 lakhs for the Continuiug scheme and Rs. 3.40 lakhs for strengthening.

(9) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for doing safety propagation and training work in industrial sphere.

9.10.3.12. The Gujarat Safety Council undertakes the training and propagation of safety in industries and road in the State for safety training to workers, vehicles drivers and household workers. To undertake various measures for training and propagation of safety, Gujarat Safety Council carries out instructions given by the National Safety Council. This plan scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the ongoing scheme.

(10) Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspector of Factories :

9.10.3.13. There are about 16500 factories in the State and a number of new factories is being established every year. As such it has become necessary to keep close watch about the prevention of safety measures in the factories for industrial peace. The statistical branch of the factories compiles and prepares annual and half yearly statistical report on number of employees, accidents, man hours, leave with wages, welfare facilities, wages deduction, fines, payment of bonus, maternity benefits, etc., in factories on the basis of prescribed returns as laid down by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

9.10.3.14. The Government has considered the necessity of formation of special squad in the Inspectorate of Factories. The duty of squad is to take surprise visit in any factory at any place. The squad has also to check the work of Inspectors done by them. The jurisdiction of vigilance squad is the entire State.

Due to phenomenal increase in industrial growth in the State every year about 1000 new factories are added to the register of factories. Accordingly, it is estimated that about 18,000 factories will be working at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. A proposal has been sent for sanctioning some new posts of Inspectors as per the norm of one Inspector for 150 factories and with more and more industrial development the Factory Wing would need to be strengthened.

Collection of data on hazardous factories in the State has been initiated for the purpose of hazardous monitoring and control, designing of EDP System is required for analysis and control recording and storage of data collection.

During 1989-90, an amount of 15.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme, Rs. 13.50 lakh will be required for the ongoing scheme and Rs. 1.50 lakh will be for strengthening.

(11) Extension of establishment under chief inspectorate of steam boilers

9.10.3.15. Due to rapid industrialisation in the State the work pertaining to Boiler Inspection has considerably increased. At present there are 2732 Boilers and 778 economicists on the register. Moreover, the number of factories manufacturing boilers, parts and accessories has increased considerably and there are in addition many large Government undertakings like Indian Petrochemicals Corporations Ltd; Indian Farmers fertilizers Co-operative, Power Stations, KRIEHC and Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd., etc. As per the norms fixed by the Central Boilers Board, per Inspector; per year 150 Boilers are to be inspected. Looking to the existing number of Boilers, along with the rapid growth of industrialisation it is necessary to continue this scheme for which an amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(III) GENERAL LABOUR WELFARE

(12) Enforcement Machinery for inter state Migrant workmen Act, 1979

9.10.3.16. Under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, stipulated facilities are to be provided to the Inter-State Migrant workmen. For better implementation of this Act, Government Labour Officers are proposed to be assisted by creating 8 posts of Assistant Government Labour Officer. As Government Labour Officers are entrusted with multifarious inspection duties covering implementation of various labour laws in force it is also being considered to strengthen the present machinery by creating 8 more post of Assistant Government Labour Officers in selected districts. During 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for this ongoing scheme.

(13) Protection and welfare of unorganised Labour

9.10.3.17. Effective implementation of minimum wages in agriculture is one of the items under 20 points programme. Agricultural labourers are the poorest among the poor in the rural areas. Minimum wages in the employment of agriculture is most vital for rural workers. The State Government has taken all possible measures to see that the provisions of minimum Wages Act are not violated. Still however, the present machinery at the taluka level has been found to be quite inadequate. It has been observed that in some talukas the population of agricultural labourers being extremely high it is practically impossible for one officer at the taluka level to even check a large number of agricultural labourers and to protect their rights. Moreover, the field officers have to look after various welfare programmes, in addition to their own duties. Accordingly, it has become essential to streamline and strengthen the existing machinery. Considering all these aspects, it is proposed to strengthen the machinery during the year 1989-90 by creating more 10 posts of Asstt. Govt. Labour Officers with supporting staff. For 1989-90, a provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(14) Welfare of unorganised female workers

9.10.3.18 It has been observed that the condition of the female workers during and after pregnancy in the rural areas is quite pathetic. During this period the women cannot go to work which results either in unemployment of them or they are forced to work till the birth of the child. This affects the health of the mother & child. In order to prevent child mortality as also for the health of the mother, a new scheme has been started since 1986-87. Under this scheme, female workers in the unorganised sector in rural areas are paid an amount 11/- per day (minimum wage for agricultural labourers in the State) for a period of 6 weeks in the case of 1st delivery and 4 weeks in the case of 2nd delivery of child. An amount of 60.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

(15) Non-Formal Education for child

9.10.3.19 It has been experienced that the condition of child labourers among the labour force is not satisfactory. The child labourers do not get fair treatment. It is, therefore, necessary that these labourers are given some Education in non-formal way so that they are made aware of their rights and they are not deprived of education which they are entitled to, but owing to their poor condition, they cannot get it. It is proposed to cover child labour in rural areas under this scheme and provide non-formal education to them, for which a provision of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is proposed in 1989-90.

(IV) SOCIAL SECURITY FOR LABOUR**(16) Grant-in-aid to trade unions and Social Institutions for Socially desirable objectives**

9.10.3.20 Under this scheme grant-in-aid is given to trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act and Social Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act which are proposed to undertake operationally feasible scheme for socially desirable objectives i. e. for launching social security measures and family welfare programmes etc. For this Rs. 7.00 lakhs are proposed for 1989-90.

(17) A group insurance scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers

9.10.3.21. Successful implementation of Sixth Five Years Plan has considerably improved the living standard of people, and the rural labourers basically earn enough to feed their families, but they are unable to plan for social security. If the earning member dies, his family members are put into difficult position. Amongst such class of people, the position of landless agricultural workers especially needs attention. The State Government has therefore decided in principle, to introduce a group insurance scheme for landless agricultural workers at the cost of Government to provide social security to them. The proposed scheme will cover about 8 lakh landless agricultural workers within the age group of 18 to 60 years. In the event of death of an agricultural labourer covered under the proposed scheme his legal heir will get Rs. 1000/--It is also proposed to cover cases of permanent and partial, disability for the purpose of compensation as may be decided by Government. Accordingly, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 73.40 lakh in the Annual Plan of 1989-90 for this purpose.

(18) Inter State Migrant Workers' Act, (Agriculture)

9.10.3.22 Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act which is a central legislation, is very clear about the facilities to be provided to the workers. In South Gujarat, a large number of workers come from Maharashtra for sugarcane cutting and they are required to be provided amenities under the Act. However, it is quite difficult to cover the entire labour force as it is scattered in large areas of Valsad and Surat districts. With a view to ensuring the proper implementation of the Act, it is essential to have an effective supervisory machinery. The scheme is exclusively for tribal areas. This scheme is to be continued in 1989-90, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been proposed.

(19) Welfare Programme for Intra-State Migrant workers (Agri.)

9.10.3.23 The migration of labourers within the State from one district to another in search of work has risen considerably. This phenomenon has been found mainly among the tribal workers of the eastern track of the State and they usually move to areas having permanent irrigation facilities. The economic conditions of the Inter-State migrant workers is found to be not satisfactory and their plight worsens in the absence of any legislation like that of Inter State Migrant Workmen Act. Children are the worst sufferers as not only are they deprived of education but also they do not get other basic facilities such as medical care, nutrition etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to provide Inter-State migrant workers numbering about 0.25 lakh with basic facilities for a period of six months in a year when they migrate to other districts. An honorary organiser for every 200 workers is also engaged on a payment of Rs. 400/--honorarium and Rs. 600/--for other facilities like referral to children, nursery classes and informal education etc. per month. These are seasonal centres and about 40 to 55 centres work six to seven months. A total provision of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed.

(V) RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

(20) Unit for Collection of labour Statistics :

9.10.3.24 The work relating to monitoring and periodical reviews in regard to the Industrial Disputes at the State level is being done by a specially constituted Cell headed by one Assistant Commissioner of Labour with the supporting staff of 11 personnel. The functions performed by the above cell include monthly collection and compilation of the information regarding strikes and lockouts. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 and an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed.

(21) Creation of planning units in the Labour and Employment Department

9.10.3.25. With a view to monitoring the implementation of plan schemes, as planning cell has been created in the department. During 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

(VI) OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES :

(22) Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual workers regulation Act, 1979--to constitute A statutory Board Railway Board and Motor Transport Board.

9.10.3.26. Under this scheme, a statutory Board called the Cloth Market Board has been set up to provide protection to the unorganised manual labourers engaged in loading and unloading of goods, against the exploitation in cloth market business.

In order to study the employment and working condition of unprotected and unorganised manual workers engaged in public transport vehicles and the Railway Sheds, a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri M. B. Desai, According to the recommendations of the Committee formation of two separate Board is under consideration of the Government. Accordingly it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

(23) Grant in aid to Gandhi Labour Institute for Research Training and Development Programme.

9.10.3.27. The main objectives of Gandhi Labour Institute are training, research and consultancy in the field of labour and Employment with special reference to Gujarat Gandhi Labour Institute has been functioning the last eight years. The Institute has got its own building which has enabled the Institute to give a boost to its activities. During 1985-86, 13 training programmes have been organised and 404 participants have received training. Moreover 3 Seminars have been conducted at which there were 65 participants. In 1986-87, 7 training programmes were organised and 176 participants had taken the training. Moreover 6 Seminars on various subjects were organised and 138 participants had taken part in these Seminars. During 1987-88, 13 training programmes have been organised and 299 participants have received training. Moreover 4 Seminars have been conducted in which there were 199 participants. It is intended to organise 24 training programmes and 5 seminars in the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(24) Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board.

9.10.3.28. The establishment of rural labour welfare board has brought new hopes for the weaker sections, particularly agricultural labourers with 135 rural welfare centres spread over the State. The rural centres work as window for the rural poor and help rural workers in getting economic benefit from ongoing government schemes. Also central governments schemes of honorary rural organisers appointed in these centres is being administered through the board. Village welfare centres have been set up during Sixth Five Year Plan. For 1989-90 total provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed.

(25) Shram, Award

9.10.3.29 Under the Chief Ministers' Shram Award scheme, Shram Award is to be awarded every year. In the public and private sector units the workers and staff are to be given awards for recognition of their outstanding contribution towards increasing productivity or exemplary courage shown. The scheme is under consideration of the Government.

The above activities will be contained during the year 1989-90.

(26) Rehabilitation of Bonded labour :

9.10.3.30 Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers is one of the items under 20 point programme. In Gujarat 64 bonded labourers have been found of which 59 have been rehabilitated by providing them with durable assets. Moreover if any new bonded labourer found during 1989-90 he will also be rehabilitated under the centrally sponsored scheme for which a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

(B) TRAINING :**(27) Industrial Training/Craftsmen Training Scheme :—**

9.10.3.31. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, intake capacity under the Craftsmen Training exceeded 26,000 seats (including over 5,000 seats in Grant-in-aid Institutions). During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, the number of Industrial Training Institutes in the state is proposed to be increased by 17 with additional intake capacity of 12,000 seats (including 2,000 seats in Grant-in-aid institutions). Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme during the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan 7 New ITIs at Meghraj, Dharampur, Zalod, Tilakwada, Mandvi, Bala-sior and Panandro (District Kutch) have been established by upgrading four MINI. ITIs and one Multipurpose workshop under Tribal Area Sub-Plan and establishing two new I. T. Is. and 2676 additional seats have been introduced (This includes one new ITI at Panandro with 96 seats in non-plan and Border Area Development Plan) which includes :

1. 32 seats reserved for minority communities at I.T.I. Ankleshwar.
2. 56 seats in computer trades for SC candidates at I.T.I. Visnagar and Surendranagar.
3. 56 seats of computer trades at I.T.I. Ankleshwar under TASP.
4. 144 seats of 4 chemical trades at I.T.I. Ankleshwar, Surat and Pardi.
5. 128 seats for Girls wings at I.T.I. Gandhinagar, Vadodara and Rajkot.
6. 32 seats of Plastic processing operator trades at I.T.I. Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar.

9.10.3.32. An amount of Rs. 354.50 lakh is proposed for new schemes of 1989-90. The programme proposed for 1989-90 envisages an increase in intake capacity of 2096 seats and 5 new I.T.I.s as under :—

1. 1160 additional seats in the existing I.T.I.s.
2. 192 additional seats in the existing I. T. Is in Tribal Area Sub-Plan.
3. Upgrading of 4 Mini I.T.I.s. Limkheda, Zankhvav, Khedbrahma and Gandeva into fulfilled I. T. Is. with 536 seats in Tribal Area Sub-Plan.
4. Starting of I. T. I. at Dwarka with 176 seats.
5. Creation of the Post of Crafts Instructor for the subject of Social Studies.
6. Introduction of additional 32 seats in Plastic processing operator at Vadodara and Pardi (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).
7. Creation of post of Audio Visual Instructor.
8. Creation of Staff for Crash Programme.
9. Replacement of Machinery Equipment in all the I.T.I.s. under the World Bank Project.
10. Deficit equipment in the existing I. T. Is. under World Bank Project.
11. Deficit equipment in the existing I. T. Is. under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.
12. Providing water coolers in the I. T. Is.
13. Expansion of the Administrative building at the I.T.I. Modasa, Gondal, Surat and Junagadh.

9.10.3.33. An amount of Rs. 394.00 lakhs is proposed for ongoing scheme which includes provision for 6 new I. T. Is. add 516 seats and spill over works *i.e.* 27 Administrative/workshop building, 6 Hostel and 6 Staff quarters etc. in all an amount of Rs. 748.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

(28) Advanced Vocational Training :—

9.10.3.34. Intake capacity under the Advanced Vocational Training System has been increased by 96 seats during the first four years of the Seventh Plan. This includes the establishment of two new A. V. T. S. Centres at Ankleshwar and Jamnagar. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed for new scheme of 1989-90. This includes 48 additional seats at A.V.T.S. Centres at Ahmedabad Vadodara and Surat and some additional Staff in the existing A.V.T.S. Centres.

9.10.3.35. An amount of Rs. 46.00 lakhs is proposed for ongoing scheme which includes lakh for Administrative Workshop buildings at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat and 6.00 lakh for Revenue. Thus,, in all, an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

(29) Industrial Training Centres :—

9.10.3.36. Under the Industrial Training Centres Scheme 2056 additional seats are sanctioned during the first four years of the seventh plan against the targets of 2000 seats of Seventh Five year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for new schemes of decreasing tuition fees from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 15/- per month. An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed for ongoing schemes. Thus in all, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(30) National Apprenticeship Training Scheme :—

9.10.3.37. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, number of sanctioned seats under National Apprenticeship Training Scheme is 23000. Against the targets of 5000 seats and the setting up of 3 Basic Training Centres during Seventh Plan, One new Basic Training Centre for Ceramic Trade at Surendranagar is started during 1986-87. One new Basic Training Centre at Vapi for chemical trades which is provided during 1989-90, will be sanctioned during the current financial year. The facilities for Basic Training for Hotel and catering trade at Vadodara will be also created during 1988-89. The construction work of Basic Training Centre Vadodara and Billimora will be completed during 1988-89. It is proposed to introduce additional 3000 seats during 1989-90. It is also proposed to start a basic training centre at Ankeshwar, during 1989-90.

9.10.3.38. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the above new scheme. An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakh is proposed for ongoing scheme which includes Rs. 32.00 lakh for capital works at Basic Training Scheme, Vadodara and Bilimora and Rs. 13.00 lakh for revenue. Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

C. Special Employment Programme

(31) Direction and Administration

Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training

9.10.3.39. During the three years of the Seventh Plan an EDP cell is sanctioned. The scheme for creating Regional Office (Employment) at Vadodara and the strengthening of Head Office staff for maintenance of record (Employment) which is provided for the year 1989-90 likely to be sanctioned.

The following new items are proposed during 1989-90.

1. Providing vehicles to three Regional Offices (Employment Wing).
2. To sanction of post of type mechanic at Four Regional Offices (Training Wing).
3. Creation of post of Additional Director, Joint Director in the Directorate (Training Wing).
4. Strengthening the Head Office and Regional Offices by providing additional staff (Training Wing)

9.10.3.40. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakh is proposed for new scheme for 1989-90 and an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakh is proposed for ongoing scheme. Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

Employment Service :—

(32) Expansion of Employment Service :

9.10.3.41. During the first four years of Seventh Plan, the following schemes are sanctioned.

1. Bifurcation of Employment Exchange Mehsana.
2. Computerisation for providing Employment Service at Ahmedabad and Vadodara.
3. 6 Posts of Junior Employment Officers and 3 post of Head Clerks.
4. Water Cooler and Franking Machine of Employment Exchanges.
5. Travelling allowance to ST candidates for attending Armed Forces recruitment rallies.

9.10.3.42. The Schemes of Computerisation at 3 major Employment Exchange at Nadiad, Mehsana and Rajkot and Creation of post of Junior Employment Officer at Taluka level which are provided for the year 1988-89, may be sanctioned during current financial year. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the above ongoing scheme during 1989-90. The following new schemes are proposed for the year 1989-90.

1. Providing Vehicles to 6 Major Employment Exchanges.
2. Computerisation for providing Employment Services, Employment Exchange at Surat, Junagadh, Bhavnagar and Himatnagar.

An amount of Rs. 14.30 lakh is proposed for new schemes during 1989-90. Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 34.30 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90.

(33) Collection of Employment Market Information.

9.10.3.43. In order to strengthen the machinery under the scheme, one post of statistical Assistant and 6 posts of Junior Clerks were sanctioned during the year 1985-86. These are being continued for which an amount of Rs. 1.80 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(34) Youth Employment Service

9.10.3.44. Against the target of 210 Career Corners during Seventh Plan 1985-90. 85 career corners were established during 1985-86 under tribal area sub-plan. During the year 1989-90 following two new items are proposed.

1. Additional 50 career corners in schools and colleges under tribal area sub-plan.
2. Providing occupational information room for Vocational Guidance at Employment Exchanges at Surat and Rajkot.

9.10.3.45. An amount of Rs. 1.20 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1989-90, which includes Rs. 0.50 lakh for ongoing scheme and Rs. 0.70 lakh for new scheme.

(35) Formation of District Employment Generation Council

9.10.3.46. District councils play an important role in preparing employment plan and manpower budget of the districts. Against the target of creation 19 units in employment exchanges, 3 units at Himatnagar, Junagadh and Bharuch were created during 1985-86 and same are being continued for which an amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs is proposed for ongoing scheme during 1989-90.

(36) Grant of Awards for Employment Service to Physically Handicapped

9.10.3.47. In conformity with the national objective of strengthening and speeding up efforts for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, the scheme of granting awards to the outstanding employers efficient handicapped employees and outstanding officers engaged in the placement of handicapped is to be continued for which an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(37) Special Employment Programme**Career Development Courses**

9.10.3.48. Career Development Courses were introduced to alleviate the problem of the educated unemployed by imparting short term employable Vocational Training. Against the target of 3000 seats in need based short term training programme during the year 1985-86, 40 seats for pesticides and Agricultural Chemical were introduced and the same were continued. Additional 635 seats are likely to be added during the year 1988-89. It is proposed to introduce additional 1165 seats at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs during 1989-90. A total outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

(38) Mini Industrial Training Institutes

9.10.3.49. In order to provide vocational and technical training to the tribal youth a concept of starting Mini ITIs in Tribal Areas is adopted. Against the target of 12 new Mini ITIs and 2028 seats, 12 new Mini ITIs with 1068 seats and additional 184 seats in the existing Mini ITIs (328 new—144 old abolished) have been sanctioned during the first four years of the Seventh Plan and additional one new Mini ITI at Chikhli with 112 seats, has been sanctioned.

9.10.3.50. The rate of stipend to Schedule Tribe candidate is proposed to be increased from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 180/- p.m. during 1988-89. It is proposed to establish additional 4 Mini ITIs at Jambugam (District Vadodara), Taluka (District Junagadh), Valsad and Navsari with an intake capacity of 124 seats in each.

The details of the construction works are as under :—

Construction work	Places
Administrative/Workshop Buildings	
(a) In progress	Meghraj, Tilakwada, Nasvadi, Zankhvav, Khedbrahma, Dediapada, Zagadia.
(b) Completed	Gandeva, Limkheda, Zalod, Dharampur, Vyara, Pardi
(c) Proposed to be taken up shortly	—
(d) Proposed for 1989-90	—
Hostel Building	
(a) In progress	Meghraj, Pardi, Nasvadi, Khedbrahma, Gandevi, Vyara, Zankhvav, Limkheda, Dharampur
(b) Completed	Tilakwada, Zalod
(c) To be taken up shortly.	Dediapada, Zagadia
(d) Proposed for 1989-90.	—
Staff Quarters	
(a) In progress	Zankhvav
(b) Completed	Pardi, Vyara, Gandeva, Khedbrahma, Limkheda, Tilakwada, Meghraj
(c) To be taken up shortly.	Zagadia, Dediapada, Nasvadi
(d) Proposed for 1989-90.	—

9.10.3.51. An amount of Rs. 210.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90 which includes Rs. 110.00 lakh for capital works and Rs. 35.00 lakh for new items and Rs. 65.00 lakh for on-going scheme of revenue expenditure.

(39) Pre-Service Training for Recruitment in Defence Service

9.10.3.52. In order to improve the employability of youths of Gujarat to join the Army and Navy/Non-Commissioned vacancies earmarked for Gujarat 3 more pre-service training centres and a new institute for commissioned vacancies in the Army, Navy and Air-Force is proposed in Seventh Plan. Against this target, one centre for preparing candidates of Gujarat for the examination held by the National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy, etc. is sanctioned during 1985-86. The same was continued during 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed for new scheme which included repairs and renovation to Nawab Palace Manavadar and additional staff for the centre. In all, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during 1989-90.

(40) Pre-Service Training Scheme for Competitive Examinations for SC/ST

9.10.3.53. In order to increase the employability of the depressed classes of the Society Special training classes are conducted for SC/ST candidates so as to enable them to compete successfully against vacancies reserved for them in various competitive examinations held by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Staff Selection Commission, etc. Against the target of 2560 beneficiaries in Seventh Plan, 1499 beneficiaries are trained during the first three years of the Seventh Plan and 1200 beneficiaries are proposed to be trained during the fourth year (1988-89). An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakh is proposed for the scheme during the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1998-90

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme /Project with Code No.	Seventh Five Year 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Column 7
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A) LABOUR								
I. Industrial Relations								
1	LBR-1 Expansion of Labour Establishment (7315200)	39.00	3.08	6.50	5.50	8.50	..	..
2	LBR-2 Modernising Library at Head Quarters offices (7315100)	2.00	0.42	0.60	0.60	0.70	..	..
3	LBR-3 Protection and welfare of Unorganised Labour (contract Labour) (7315300)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	LBR-4 Grant-in-aid to trade union, workers and others (7315400)	2.50	0.69	0.80	0.80	1.00	..	..
5	LBR-5 Workers participation in Joint Management Council (7315500)	2.50	0.11	0.70	0.70	0.50	..	..
6	LBR-6 Machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages Act (7315600)	10.00	1.63	4.00	3.00	7.00	..	..
7	LBR-7 Opening of new Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts :—							
	(i) Industrial Courts/Tribunal (7315700)	30.00	1.82	1.70	1.70	3.50	..	..
	(ii) Labour Courts (7315900)	30.00	3.16	6.30	6.30	8.50	..	..
8	LBR-8 (i) Construction of buildings for Industrial Courts and Industrial Tribunal (7315800)	35.00	1.98	3.00	5.00	5.20	5.20	..
	(ii) Construction of Buildings for Labour Court and Judges Quarters (7316000)	35.00	2.09	5.00	5.00	7.80	7.80	..
Total : I : Industrial Relations		189.00	14.98	28.60	28.60	42.70	13.00	..
III. Working Conditions and Safety								
9	LBR-9 Safety Cell for Prevention of accidents (7320100)	35.00	4.43	12.10	12.10	13.00	..	..
10	LBR-10 GIA to voluntary agencies for safety propagation and training in industrial sphere (7320200)	2.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
11	LBR-11 Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspectorate of factories (7320300)	50.00	5.69	12.00	12.00	15.00	..	..
12	LBR-12 Expansion of Estt. under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers (7320400)	10.00	1.73	3.50	3.50	4.50	..	..
13	LBR-13 Occupational Health (7320500)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total : II : Working Conditions and Safety		102.00	12.60	28.60	24.60	33.50	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. General Labour Welfare								
14	LBR-14 Enforcement Machinery for Inter State Workmen Act, 1979 (7325100)	15.00	0.86	8.00	8.00	4.00	..	..
15	LBR-15 Protection and Welfare of organised rural Labourers (7325300)	87.50	8.82	16.00	16.00	16.00	..	..
16	LBR-15—A Maternity benefit to unorganised rural labourers female workers (7325301)	..	44.61	49.40	44.61	60.00	..	60.00
	LBR-16 Non-formal education for child labour (7325400)	4.00	..	0.80	80.00	0.80	..	..
Total : III : General Labour Welfare		106.50	53.79	69.20	69.20	80.80	..	60.00
IV. Social Security of Labour								
18	LBR-17 GIA to Trade Unions and social institutions for socially desirable objectives (7330100)	10.00	8.34	9.50	9.50	7.00	..	..
19	LBR-18 Old age pension for agricultural labourers (7330120)	85.00	4.45	6.00	5.00	..	..	..
20	LBR-18 A Group Insurance for Landless Agricultural labourers (7330201)	..	49.00	56.00	56.00	73.40	..	73.40
21	LBR-19 Inter-State Migrant Workers Act (Agricultural) (7330300)	9.00	0.53	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
22	LBR-20 Welfare Programme for Inter-State Migrant workers (Agriculture) (7330400)	26.00	1.65	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
Total : IV-Social Security for Labour		90.00	62.97	75.80	75.80	84.20	..	73.40
V. Research and Statistics								
23	LBR-21 Unit for Collection of Statistics (7335100)	20.00	1.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	..	..
24	LBR-22 Creation of Legal Cell and Planning Unit in Labour and Employment Deptt.	6.00	0.19	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
Total : V- Research and Statistics		26.00	1.69	4.50	4.50	4.50	..	..
VI. Other promotional activities like development of institutions								
25	LBR-23 Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers Regulation Act, 1979 to constitute a statutory Board (7340100)	10.00	0.98	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
26	LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Labour Institute for Research, Training and development programme (7340200)	50.00	16.56	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	..
27	LBR-25 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board (7340300)	40.00	2.31	5.50	5.50	5.50	..	..
28	LBR-25A Scheme of Shram Awards (7340301)	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	..
Total :VI-Other Promotional Activities		100.00	19.85	20.30	20.30	21.30	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme								
29	LBR-26 Abolition of Bonded Labour (73451141)	2.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
Total : VII-Centrally Sponsored Scheme		2.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
Total : A Labour Services and Welfare		606.00	165.88	227.00	227.00	267.50	13.00	133.40
B. TRAINING								
1	EMP-1 Draftsman Training Scheme (7300100)	2350.00	658.72	665.14	665.14	748.50	281.00	748.50
2	EMP-2 Advance Vocational Training Scheme (7300200)	250.00	41.08	52.61	52.61	55.00	40.00	55.00
3	EMP-3 Construction of Building for rehabilitation of disabled women (7300300)	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	EMP-4 Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITI based courses (7300400)	105.00	23.81	46.80	46.80	50.00	..	..
Total : Training		2765.00	723.61	764.55	764.55	853.50	321.00	803.50
Apprenticeship Training								
5	EMP-5 National Apprenticeship Training Scheme (7305100)	300.00	54.09	60.00	60.00	60.00	32.00	60.00
Total : Apprenticeship Training		300.00	54.09	60.00	60.00	60.00	32.00	60.00
C. EMPLOYMENT								
Direction and Administration								
6	EMP-6 Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Training (7310300)	40.00	1.22	1.30	1.30	10.00	..	..
Total		40.00	1.22	1.30	1.30	10.00	..	..
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE								
7	EMP-7 Expansion of Employment Service (7310400)	160.00	19.37	26.40	26.40	34.30	—	34.30
8	EMP-8 Collection of Employment Market Information (7310100)	8.00	1.51	1.65	1.65	1.80	—	1.80
9	EMP-9 Studies and Survey for Employment Promotion Board (7310200)	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	EMP-10 Youth Employment Service Occupational Information (7310500)	8.00	0.53	0.50	0.50	1.20	—	—
11	EMP-11 Formation of District Employment Generation Council (7310600)	35.00	2.00	2.60	2.60	2.70	—	2.70
12	EMP-12 Grant-to awards and Employment Service for Physical Handicapped (7310800)	6.00	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.50	—	—
13	EMP-13 Strengthening the Directorate of Manpower (7310700)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Employment Service		225.00	23.91	31.45	31.45	40.50	—	38.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME								
14	EMP-14 Career Development Course (7350100)	30.00	—	5.00	5.00	10.00	—	—
15	EMP-15 Mini ITIs. (7350300)	700.00	187.82	175.00	175.00	210.00	110.00	210.00
16	EMP-16 Pre-service Training for Defence Service (7350400)	25.00	1.42	11.70	11.70	20.00	5.00	—
17	EMP-17 Pre-Service Training for competitive Examination for SC/ST (7350500)	25.00	1.39	7.00	7.00	5.50	—	—
18	EMP-18 Induction Training for Industrial Employment (7350200)	150.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	EMP-19 Nucleous Budget (7350600)	45.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	—	—
Total—Special Employment Programme		975.00	179.63	207.70	207.70	254.50	115.00	210.00
Total—Employment and Training		4305.00	982.46	1065.00	1065.00	1218.50	468.00	1112.30
TOTAL—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT		4911.00	1148.34	1292.00	1292.00	1486.00	481.00	1245.70

9.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

9.11.1. Introduction

9.11.1.1. The programmes of Social Welfare relate to the welfare of destitute women & children, handicapped, poor and juveniles, beggars, old aged people etc. All these are the needy and vulnerable group of the society, and the efforts are required to provide welfare and social security measures for them in order to help them rehabilitate in the society. The programme to provide various types of services for these groups include non-institutional and institutional programmes both through Government and voluntary organisations. The subsector also include the prohibition activities in the State.

9.11.2. Review of Progress

9.11.2.1. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 728.00 lakhs and the expenditure in the first four years is likely to be around Rs. 436 lakh.

9.11.2.2. A number of buildings for women and children are under construction by the Gujarat State women's Economic Development Corp. which are to be finished urgently. The rates of financial assistance to destitute widows are revised and the age limit and income level have also been taken upward to cover more number of beneficiaries. Both these aspects are proposed to be raised further.

9.11.3. Proposed Programme for Annual Plan, 1989-90

9.11.3.1. An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90. The broad break-up is given below.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay proposed
1	Direction and Administration	4.33
2	Child Welfare	15.33
3	Women Welfare	29.78
4	Education and Welfare of Physically handicapped	60.58
5	Correctional services	16.42
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	4.00
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	3.06
8	Other programmes	26.50
9	Prohibition	15.00
	Total	175.00

The programmewise details are as under :—

Direction and Administration

9.11.3.2. The district level administration is proposed to be strengthened. In view of increase in the work of the district level planning one post of Statistical Assistant is necessary for each district office., to compile requisite data and to prepare plan document and other related work of planning exercise. The work of Dowry Prohibition Act is also given to the District Child Marriage Prevention-cum-Social Defence Officer of the respective districts. It is proposed to create the infrastructure under the Dowry Prohibition Act at least in the 7 major districts. It is also proposed to provide jeep to these 7 districts with driver; so that work under both the Child Marriage Prevention Act and the Dowry Prohibition Act could be geared up.

9.11.3.3. At the State headquarter, it is proposed to provide one post of accounts officer, Class-II and the supporting staff. This has become imperative in view of increasing work load and annual turnover of amount through government and grant-in-aid funds. Under Juvenile Justice Act administration, it is proposed to provide a Deputy Director (C.W.) and the supporting staff to monitor the work under Juvenile Act. Likewise, it is also proposed to provide regional level inspectors under the Juvenile Justice Act to inspect and guide the institution under Juvenile Justice Act. The programmes of seminars, awareness building camps, training workshop etc. are proposed to be continued.

9.11.3.4. For the above programmes, an amount of Rs. 4.33 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Child Welfare

9.11.3.5. The existing programmes for children in need of care and protection are proposed to be continued. It is also proposed to add 8 new units during 1989-90. Besides continuing the existing Bal Kendras, it is proposed to start 40 new Bal Kendras during the year 1989-90. Moreover, the existing Day Care Centres are proposed to be continued and one new Juvenile Guidance Centre is proposed to be started. An outlay of Rs. 15.33 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Women Welfare

9.11.3.6. It is proposed to raise the amount of consolidated salaries to the staff engaged by Mahila mandals for their training classes and to revise the pattern of grant to family counselling centres. Also, the voluntary institutions recognised for the work under Dowry Prohibition Act are proposed to be equipped with social workers and some contingent grant.

9.11.3.7. The Women's Economic Development Corporation which is now registered under the Companies Act, is proposed to be strengthened. Share Capital is being provided to the Corporation for its development. Against the Share Capital provided to the Corporation, 49% share is to come from Government of India. Very recently a post of Commissioner for women and child development has been created and a senior person is posted as Commissioner & Ex-Officio Managing Director. The programmes of the Corporation are likely to take big lap. For the economic emancipation of women, various training programmes would be evolved and schemes would be formulated for the social & economic upliftment of women and girls. The staff also would be required to be created for the newly constituted commissionerate.

9.11.3.8. The scheme of financial assistance to destitute widows is now broadened to cover more beneficiaries by raising the income level and age. Therefore, enhanced fund will be required for more number of beneficiaries. The centrally sponsored scheme of training centres for women in distress is proposed to be continued. In all, an outlay of Rs. 29.78 lakh is proposed for women's welfare.

Welfare of Handicapped

9.11.3.9. It is proposed to further develop the institution for deaf and dumb at Rajpipla in tribal area. The scheme of scholarship to the handicapped students is also proposed to be continued. A proposal to raise the income level for the scholarship to Rs. 10,000 is under consideration so as to cover more number of beneficiaries. Moreover, the scheme of providing prosthetic aids, which was dropped earlier, is proposed to be continued in the year 1989-90. The proposed provision also include the rent to be paid for Government of India run V.R.C. at Vadodara, the GIA to voluntary organisations for physically handicapped and the for equipping organisation further with necessary staff. The Home for Mentally Deficient children, Vadodara, and Crippled children Home, Vadodara are also proposed to be equipped with vehicles as old ones are condemned. Thus, in all an outlay of Rs. 60.58 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Correctional Services

9.11.3.10. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 is implemented in the State since 2nd October, 1987. It is therefore proposed to build necessary infrastructure. The outlay proposed includes the provision for developing special home, Rajkot as model institution, providing necessary equipment and facilities to Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, special Homes. After Care Homes etc., Also, the 4 centres for eradication of Juvenile Vagrancy are proposed to be continued and developed. The inputs to the children institutions are also proposed to be provided. An outlay of Rs. 16.42 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90, which includes the provision of 2 new Juvenile Homes proposed in the year 1988-89.

Welfare of poor and Destitutes

9.11.3.11. It is proposed to continue the scheme of scholarships to the orphans, rehabilitation grants to girls getting married from the correctional institutions, rehabilitation grants to the inmates of correctional homes etc. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

Assistance to voluntary organizations

9.11.3.12. The voluntary organisations play an important role in the Social Defence Programmes. The grants for new services or new agencies recognised is proposed to be paid as per grant in aid

pattern. It is also proposed to revise the staff pattern of Anath Ashrams. An outlay of Rs. 3.06 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for purpose.

Other Schemes of Social Defence

9.11.3.13. The construction work of the following buildings is in progress :

1. Reception Centre, Palanpur
2. Reception Centre, Surendranagar.
3. Remand Home, Himatnagar.
4. Renovation and extension of Beggars Home for female, Dabhoda
5. Staff quarters at Reception Centre, Bharuch.
6. Staff quarters at R.C.B., Rajkot.
7. Staff quarters at Remand Home, Amreli.
8. Staff quarters at Juvenile Home for Girls, Ahmedabad.
9. Staff quarters at Juvenile Home, Surat.
10. Staff quarters at Juvenile Home, Godhra.
11. Staff quarters at R.C.B., Odhav.
12. Staff quarters at Observation Homes, Surendranagar.
13. Extension at Deaf and Dumb School, Mehsana.

9.11.3.14. The following new works are also proposed to be undertaken :—

1. State Home, Surat.
2. Observation Home, Palanpur.
3. Observation Home, Navsari.
4. Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Vadodra.
5. Reception Centre, Palitana.
6. Receiving Centre for Beggars at Surat (Renovation of old buildings).
7. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre, Vadodara.

9.11.3.15. An outlay of Rs. 26.50 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

Prohibition :

Prohibition activities and Intensive Prohibition Drive in the State.

9.11.3.16. The aim of this scheme is to eradicate the evil of drinking and anti-prohibition activities in the State by intensive prohibition propaganda through various mass medias such as Advertisement on S. T. Buses, Railway stations. Television, All India Radio etc. special Programmes through well known artists, Kirtankars, Kathakars etc., shibirs, Sammelans, Dramas, raining camps for students and youth, preparing of vedio films full lenth films, preparing prohibition literature, pamphlets, cartoons, books, mobile exhibitions, Hoardings, and the survey work regarding benefits of prohibition will also carried out.

The country has witnessed a sudden spurt in the prevalence of drug abuse among various population groups in recent years. The number of drug dependents referring to de-addiction treatment and rehabilitation centres has been increasing and the problem is no longer confined to a particular section of the country. This problem is not so serious in Gujarat State compared to other parts of the country like Delhi and Bombay. Though every precaution is required to meet the challenge of the drug abuse. The State Government has an aim to educate the people and to eradicate the evil of drug abuse in the State by intensive propaganda programmes of debates, essay competitions, Group discussions, shibir and Sammelans by the Universities and the district officers and other voluntary organisations to prepare Video, films for telecast through Doordarshan, purchase of films for showing them in sensitive areas, to publish booklets, posters and other literature, films shows, and give wide spread advertisement in various newspapers.

Starting of new Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras

9.11.3.17. In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to the masses, it is necessary to start 3 new Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras in the state where the incidence of prohibition crimes is high. The activities of these Sanskar Kendras comprise of outdoor and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes such as listening the radio programmes, film shows, bhajan programmes etc. The Sanskar Kendras are proposed to be equipped with library books, daily newspapers, magazines etc., to educate the masses against evils of drinking. This is the positive side of prohibition providing healthy alternatives in the social life of the ex-addicts and a proper climate to the new generation. At present various activities like family welfare programme, child nutrition, labour welfare activities, women welfare and other sports activities are carried out by the non-official agencies in the State. It is proposed to start 2 new Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras during the year 1989-90. The existing Sanskar Kendras under Tribal Area Sub-Plan which were continued during the year 1988-89 will be continued in 1989-90, for which Rs. 6.00 lakh are proposed.

9.11.3.18. Thus, under the programmes of Prohibition an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1988-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme on the VII the Five Year Plan (with computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		Proposed Outlay 1989-90	Of which capital contn	Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in Col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Direction and Administration								
1	SCW-1 Strengthening of administrative Machinery at State level and District level. 7500100.	14.00	1.12	3.40	3.40	3.00	—	1.70 1.30
2	SCW-2 Training & Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare 7500200	8.00	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.33	—	—
3	SCW-3 Monitoring Unit and Research for Development Programme. 7500500	8.00	0.02	—	—	—	—	Clubbed with SCW-1.
Total		30.00	1.55	4.40	4.40	4.33	—	3.00
II. Child Welfare								
4	SCW-4 Services for Children in need of Care and Protection. 7505100	15.00	.58	7.50	7.50	10.00	—	9.00
5	SCW-5 Holiday Home for children. 7505200	3.00	0.17	—	—	—	—	Clubbed with SCW-24.
6	SCW-6 Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for Problematic children. 7505400.	8.00	1.35	—	—	—	—	Clubbed with SCW-20.
7	SCW-7 Development programmes for children 7505300.	4.00	1.81	4.10	4.10	5.33	—	8.00
Total		30.00	11.91	11.60	11.60	15.33	—	12.00
III. Women Welfare								
8	SCW-8 Setting up of Day Care Centre and Creches for working mothers. 7510000.	2.00	3.30	—	—	—	—	Clubbed with SCW-9
8-A	A Expansion and Development of Institutions under Moral and Social Hygiene.	—	—	6.77	6.77	8.00	—	Brought from C.S. dropped.
9	SCW-9 Setting up of Socio-economic units 7510300.	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	Dropped.
10	SCW-10 Study of Socio-economic problem of women engaged in Socio-economic activities 7510400	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	Dropped.
11	SCW-11 Grant to Vol. organisations for Mahila Mandal Project. 7500500.	5.00	1.12	—	—	—	—	Clubbed with SCW-14.
12	SCW-12 Development Programmes by Women's Economic Development Corporation. 7510600.	100.00	16.50	19.00	19.00	10.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	SCW-13. Nutrition Support to Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers in Rural and Backward areas. 7510700.	10.00	1.80	..	..	..	..	Dropped.
14.	SCW-14. Financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation. 7510800.	23.00	4.97	5.00	5.90	10.28	..	10.00
15.	SCW-15. Training Centres for the women in districts.(C.S.P.) 751100.	2.50	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	0.60
Total		150.00	27.69	32.27	32.27	29.78	..	10.60

IV-Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped.

16.	SCW-16. Establishment of Institutions for P. H. children 7515100	20.00	0.40	1.15	1.15	1.58	..	..
17.	SCW-17. Scholarship for P. H. Students. 7515100.	50.00	39.02	30.00	30.00	35.00	..	33.10
18.	SCW-18. Prosthetic appliances and other relief to P. H. persons encouraging marriage among P. H. persons. 7515300.	10.00	11.60	..	..	15.00	..	12.80
19.	SCW-19. Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing institution and schools for P. H. 7515400.	20.00	0.10	..	..	..	..	Clipped
20.	SCW-20. Grant-in-aid to the Schools and Institutions.	100.00	0.64	10.00	10.00	9.00	..	SCW-20 ..
		200.00	51.76	41.15	41.15	20.58	..	50.40

V-Correctional Services

21.	SCW-21. Establishment of Institution under Children Act and expansion and development of the Institution. 7520100.	40.00	0.63	7.00	7.00	8.00	..	6.00
22.	SCW-22. Establishment and expansion of Services under S.L.T. Sec. 7520300.	10.00	1.71	..	..	..	..	Transferred to Women Welfare.
23.	SCW-23. Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and beggars. 7520400.	20.00	6.55	7.65	7.65	8.42	..	..
24.	SCW-24. Expansion of Probation Services. 7520500.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total :		80.00	8.89	14.65	14.65	16.42	..	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI—Welfare of Poor and Destitutes :								
25. SCW -25. Aftercare and Rehabilitation programme for (i) aid to released Prisoners (ii) Assistance to discharges for rehabilitation in trades, (iii) Marriage assistance to Destitute girls.								
(iv) Assistance to victims and their families (v) discharges from correctional and non-correctional institutions. 7520100.	20.00	2.14	3.00	3.00	2.00	..	1.40	
25.A. SCW-25-A. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Welfare of Ex-prisoners.	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	..
25.B. SCW-25-B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment of counselling Centres for drug addiction.	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..
Total :	20.00	2.14	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	1.40	
VII—Grant to Voluntary Organisations:								
26. SCW-26. Grants to Voluntary Organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new services 7530100.	60.00	2.85	2.43	2.43	3.06	..	..
Total :	60.00	2.85	2.43	2.43	3.06	..	..
VIII—Other schemes of Social Defence:								
27. SCW-27. Provision of buildings for new and existing institutions.	98.00	11.00	25.50	25.50	26.50	26.50	..	
Total :	98.00	11.00	25.50	25.50	26.50	26.50	..	
IX. Prohibition :								
28. SCW-28. Prohibition (7540100).	60.00	12.17	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
Total :	60.00	12.17	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL :	728.00	129.96	150.00	150.00	175.00	26.50	83.40	

9.12 NUTRITION

9.12.1 Introduction :

9.12.1.1. It is a well known fact that malnutrition affects large section of the population, particularly among those living below poverty line. Various nutrition surveys have disclosed that calories and protein deficiency among children below 6 years of age is 300 calories and 10 grams of protein. Similarly among pregnant women and nursing mothers, calories and protein deficiency has been observed to be 600 calories and 20 grams of protein.

9.12.1.2. The over-all strategy for delivery of nutrition services consists of a package of services under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme. This will include supplementary nutrition, medical check-up, immunisation, pre-school education, referral services and health and nutrition education.

9.12.2. Review of Progress :

9.12.2.1. There are 98 ICDS projects sanctioned upto 1987-88. Out of the total 98 projects 82 Projects are centrally sponsored and 16 projects are managed from state's own resources.

9.12.2.2. CARE Gujarat is supplying food materials for 91 projects where as in remaining 7 urban projects, supplementary nutrition is to be provided by procuring local commodities. The outlay sanctioned for the year 1988-89 was Rs. 700 lakhs with the target of 11.64 lakhs beneficiaries. At the end of August 1988, out of 98 projects, 97 are functioning with 12,884 functioning anganwadies covering 9.56 lakhs beneficiaries.

9.12.3. Proposed Programme for 1989-90.

9.12.3.1. It is proposed to establish 15 new ICDS projects so as to cover 1.17 lakhs additional beneficiaries during 1989-90. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 805.00 lakhs as against the total target of 12.81 lakhs beneficiaries.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-90

Schemewise outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme of the seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level scheme out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	NTR-1 Nutrition including ICDS (7600161)	4550.00	497.00	700.00	700.00	805.00	—	712.00

9.13. FOOD FOR ALL

Distribution of foodgrains at subsidised price to economically weaker sections.

9.13.1 The objective of the scheme is to take necessary measures to satisfy the basic requirements of the people. Under the well organised net work of the Public Distribution System, the State Government is supplying foodgrains, edible oils, and sugar at reasonable prices to the consumers of Gujarat. However it was felt by the State Government that the economically weaker sections are not in a position to purchase the foodgrains even at the PDS rates. The State Govt. therefore decided to formulate a scheme under which the weaker sections may get foodgrains at subsidised rates.

9.13.2 The State Government therefore, launched the scheme of "Food For All" with effect from 15th August 1985 under non-plan. The objective of the scheme is to provide upto 3 kgs of foodgrains at subsidised rates to the families having annual income not exceeding Rs. 5000/-. The scheme was introduced in a phased manner. In the first phase, the distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates to the identified beneficiary was started from 15th August 1985 in one taluka of each district. Subsequently all the 184 talukas of the State including the city of Ahmedabad was covered under the Scheme.

9.13.3 Under the scheme, the State Govt. has arranged to issue specially designed new ration card to the beneficiary families who have been identified after detailed survey. At present there are about 14.50 lakh cards covering about 79.5 lakh beneficiaries.

9.13.4 The quantity of the distribution under the scheme is (i) 2.5 kg wheat/coarse grains and (ii) 0.5 kg rice per head per month, If coarse grains are available, they are distributed in lieu of wheat. The stock of wheat and rice procured at the PDS rates is being distributed to these beneficiaries at the following subsidised rates ;

Commodity	Price per kg in Rs.
Wheat	1.40
Rice (common)	1.50
Rice (Fine)	1.75
Rice (Superfine)	1.90
Coarse grains	1.30

9.13.5 The identified beneficiaries under the Food For All scheme are also allowed to purchase the balance quantity of wheat and rice fixed for distribution under the PDS at the PDS rates or the ITDP rates if the beneficiaries are in ITDP areas.

9.13.6 On an average the State Government is distributing about 13000 MT of wheat, 3200 MT of rice and 2200 MT of coarsegrains per month at the subsidised rates under the Food For All scheme. Information of the foodgrains distribution during last three years under this scheme is as under.

(Figures in MTs)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Coarsgrains
1985--86	16,388	5,183	56
1986--87	1,06,433	29,729	20,559
1987-88	1,40,649	37,252	21,926
1988--89 (Upto August)	64,858	16,554	10,357

9.13.7 The distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates as well as under the PDS rates to the beneficiaries is being done through the 12000 fair price shops spread over the entire State.

9.13.8 The State Government bears the amount of subsidy in the implementation of the scheme. The details of the yearwise expenditure incurred on the subsidy are as under:--

Year	(Rs. in lakh)
1985-86	93.91
1986-87	1352.72
1987-88	1942.72
1988-89 (provision)	3000.00

9.13.9 As this is a scheme to provide nutrition to the economically weaker section of the society at subsidised rates with the objectives of (i) strengthening the human capital and (ii) making direct attack on poverty it is proposed to include the scheme in the State plan for which a provision of Rs. 2500 lakh has been proposed.

9.14 MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

9. 14. 1. Introduction

9. 14. 1. 1. The Constitution of India envisages provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Steps have been taken in this direction during the last 35 years and considerable head way has been made in enrolment of children in primary schools. However, poverty induced absenteeism in school leading to a heavy rate of drop outs has been major cause of concern. In order to motivate the parents and sustain their interest in children's education, it is necessary to create conditions and extend certain facilities which can overcome the handicap of poverty.

9.14. 1. 2. In the context of alleviating poverty and there by improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it has been found from experience that providing nutritious meals to the primary school children can play a very vital role. The State Government has therefore drawn-up "Mid-day Meals Programme". This programme was introduced originally in 68 talukas with effect from 19th November, 1984 and then extended to cover the entire State by 7th January, 1985. Initially, this programme was taken-up under Non-Plan sector in the year 1984-85. This programme is incorporated in Seventh Plan with provision of Rs. 550 crore.

9. 14. 1. 3. The Scheme also envisages the following objectives :

- (I) Providing Mid-Day Meals to the children in primary schools.
- (II) Raising significantly the nutritional standards of the children in the growing age-group.
- (III) To improve general attendance and preventing drop-outs.
- (IV) Generate some employment in each village.
- (V) Constitute a step towards social and national integration.

9. 14. 1. 4. The Scheme envisages to cover 50 lakh school children studying in the Primary Schools run by the State Government, Panchayats and Municipal Corporations/Municipalities. The Scheme is being implemented at the school level through part-time staff. Nearly 77539 persons have been appointed. The widows, deserted ones, S. T. and S. C. candidates are given priority for appointments.

9. 14. 1. 5. The ration per day per child at the following scale providing 480 calories is served at all the working days of the Schools :

1. Wheat	50 grams.
2. Rice	30 "
3. Pulses	20 "
4. Cooking oil	7 "
5. Vegetable & condiments	50 "

9. 14. 2. Review of progress

9. 14. 2. 1. The cost per child per day under the Scheme is roughly esmated at a rupee. The total expenditure of Rs. 4502 lakhs was incurred in the year 1985-86. While in the year 1986-87 and 1987-88, the total expenditure for the Scheme ranged to Rs. 4327 lakhs and Rs. 4954 lakhs respectively. The beneficiaries covered under the scheme were 35.81 lakh children in the year 1985-86. While in the year 1986-87 beneficiaries were 30.74 lakh children and 26.72 lakh children were benefitted in the year 1987-88. Overall the scheme has become popular and benefitted the large number of children. Natural calamities like scarcity, which resulted in shortages of drinking water, strike of Government employeas and primary teachers affected t e Scheme. The local factors also play the important role for the closure of centres. The closure of such centres cannot be assimalted in general with the average attendance. At present also some of the cities are affected by the infection of the cholera and gastro-enteritis. Therefore, many of the Centres are closed down by the respective Collectors and Commissioners.

9. 14. 3. Proposed Programme for 1989-90

9. 14. 3. 1. This programme has been continued in the year 1988-89 with a provision of Rs. 4800 lakhs Looking to the past experience, full amount will be utilised. An amount of Rs. 5520 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes out of total outlay proposed in col. 7
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay Proposed	Of which Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mid Day Meals Scheme (7800161)	55000.00	4954.48	4800.00	4800.00	5520.00	—	5495.00

10.1 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

10.1.1 Introduction :

10.1.1.1 Plan projects & programmes in various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies, namely, Government Departments, Public undertakings Panchayats & other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes engaged in Training and Research. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programmes in specific sectors like Community Development Public Works, Medical & Health etc. Even though there is functional division of work and responsibilities among various administrative & implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects & programmes, there has to be a close relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation. The quality of formulation and implementation of Plan programmes ultimately depend upon the quality of personnel deployed. It is, therefore, necessary to pay special attention to the training needs of Development Personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of State's training institute viz. Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration.

10.1.1.2 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and In-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the Institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training and to improve administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in economic development, planning and programme implementation. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation in the Institute, better facilities for the trainees and strengthen and improve the library, provide films and research facilities, modern equipment and teaching aids on an adequate scale.

10.1.1.3 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration has been declared as an apex training and research institute for rural development by government and Government of India has recognised it.

10.1.1.4 The Planning Commission has also desired to provide training facilities at SPIPA to the personnel engaged in District Planning. The detailed scheme has already been sent to the Planning Commission. Thus, training of district planning employees is under consideration.

10.1.2 Programme proposed for 1989-90

10.1.2.1 The construction work of the new administrative block and hostel building of the Institute was started in 1980 and has now been completed. But looking to the experiences of participants evaluation and alternations and modifications are still required. The construction work of the staff quarters is also under progress.

10.1.2.2 An outlay of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 for providing the additional facilities in administrative blocks and hostel building.

Training Programmes.

10.1.2.3 During the Seventh Five Year Plan for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, 479 classes have been conducted and 17295 participants have been imparted training upto Oct. 1988, 48 classes have been conducted and 3414 participants have been imparted training. In 1989-90, it is proposed to conduct in all 200 classes of various types of training, programmes, which will cover about 9000 participants. The Prob. I. A. S. officers, Gazetted officers and other class III & IV employees will be covered in the proposed training classes. It is also proposed to conduct about 5 to 6 prestigious courses

of Government of India, In addition to this special courses in rural development field. on the line of NIRD are also proposed to be conducted in the year 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 16-00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for development of SPIPA activities as detailed below.

Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration.

(i)	Strengthening of library	1.50
(ii)	Strengthening of films laboratory	1.50
(iii)	Research work	1.00
(iv)	Strengthening of Computer cell	2.00
(v)	Equipment	4.00
	(i) Telex	0.5
	(ii) Computer linked O, H. P.	0.5
	(iii) Three guni screen Projector	3.0
(vi)	D.T.P. System	6.00
		16.00

10.1.2.4 The training facilities for district level functioneries in Decentralised District Planning will be Strengthened in 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed.

Development of Official Language

10.1.2.5 Gujarati is the official language of the State administration and multi-farious activities are being undertaken for the development of official languages. This development programme includes re-print of standard dictionaries, compilation and printing of bilingual, trilingual and multilingual dictionaries departmental glossaries, comprehensive grammer and such other source books for the promotion of official languages viz., Gujarati and Hindi.

10.1.2.6 For the year 1989-90, it is proposed to bring out a revised and enlarged edition of "Gujarati Bhasha Parichaya", prepare and publish "Gujarati Bhasha Kaushal" and "Gujarati Bhasha Vivek" which will serve as functional grammer of Gujarati language. It is also proposed to compile a Gujarati to Gujarati dictionary and a collection of idioms and proverbs in Gujarati and a trilingual Dictionary of administrative terontries entries in Hindi and providing the equivalents in Gujarati and English. It is also envisaged to take up a project of preparing a English to Gujatat dictionary for administrative use. The activities of the newly established "Bhasha Talim Senstha" (Languages Training Institute) will be regularly carried out and enhance.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

10.1.2.7 In all an outlay of Rs. 53 lakh is proposed for 1989-90 for this Sub Sector.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for Dist. level schemes proposed in Col. 7.
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	TDP-1 Building Campus and Staff Quarters (8800100)	169.00	17.13	20.00	20.00	27.00	27.00	..
2	TDP-2 Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration	44.00	2.85	5.00	5.00	16.00	16.00	..
3	TDP-3 Development of Official Language	..	..	8.00	8.00	5.00	..	1.00
4	TDP-4 Training to District Level functionaries in Planning and Decentralised District Planning	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
Total ..		213.00	19.98	38.00	38.00	53.00	43.00	1.00

PART-III
STATEMENTS

STATMENT—I
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

Major Headwise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Code No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlays	1987-88 Expenditure	1988-89		1989-90		Outlay for District level schemes out of outlay proposed in Column 8 10
					Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	proposed Outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Agriculture & Allied Activities									
1	101240100	Crop Husbandry	7720.00	3694.72	1797.00	1797.00	2354.00	502.35	1610.72
2	240200	Soil and Water Conservation	5763.00	574.92	500.00	500.00	1492.00	32.00	1389.50
3	240300	Animal Husbandry	1820.00	426.40	455.00	455.00	523.00	84.55	352.57
4	240400	Dairy Development	182.00	35.70	50.00	50.00	58.00	1.32	32.71
5	240500	Fisheries	2426.00	415.98	600.00	600.00	620.00	207.50	585.50
6	240600	Forestry & Wild life	11874.80	2376.07	2666.95	2666.95	3734.28	3376.26	3574.39
7	240700	Plantations	1089.20	215.00	333.05	333.05	415.72	189.81	415.72
8	240800	Food, Storage & Warehousing	10.00	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..
9	241500	Agricultural, Research & Education	3033.00	484.93	600.00	600.00	800.00	300.00	..
10	241600	Agricultural Financial Institutions	971.00	133.76	110.00	110.00	126.00	126.00	..
11	243501	Marketing	111.00	23.19	29.99	29.99	34.99	17.25	27.25
12	242500	Cooperation	3640.00	1872.62	890.00	890.00	1023.00	396.60	464.36
101000000 TOTAL (I)			38640.00	10253.29	8032.00	8032.00	11181.09	5233.65	8452.72
II. Rural Development									
102250100 <i>Special Programmes for Rural Development</i>									
1	250101	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	5284.00	1273.78	1118.50	1118.50	1176.00	..	1153.50
2	250102	(b) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1575.00	403.92	322.50	322.50	373.00	..	373.00
3	250104	(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	..	46.28	40.00	40.00	46.00	..	..
4	..	(d) Desert Development Programme (DDP)	256.00	Fully Centrally sponsored from 1985-86					
5	..	(e) Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	80.00	389.61	426.00	426.00	490.00	..	451.00
6	..	(f) Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	10.00	3.89	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
7	..	(g) Project Linkage	35.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	(h) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	40.00	9.56	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
9	..	(i) Regional Rural Banks	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
102250100		SUB-TOTAL	7291.00	2127.04	1920.00	1920.00	2098.00	..	1984.50	
102250500		Rural Employment								
10	250501	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	3700.00	1573.30	889.00	889.00	1133.00	..	1133.00	
..		Employment Generation Programme	..	..	..	..	1000.00	..	1000.00
102250500		SUB-TOTAL	3700.00	1573.30	889.00	889.00	2133.00	..	2133.00	
11	102250600	Land Reforms	910.00	350.84	300.00	300.00	345.00	..	345.00	
12	102251500	Community Development and Panchayats (including) Integrated Village Environment Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	529.00	170.50	176.00	176.00	202.00	..	189.50	
102	000000	TOTAL (II)	12430.00	4221.68	3285.00	3285.00	4778.00	..	4652.00	
103	000000	III Special area programmes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control										
1	104	270100	Major & Medium Irrigation	145003.00 (146909.00)*	19109.22	30470.00	30470.00	36470.00	35820.00	16015.00
2		270200	Minor Irrigation	13455.00	1965.09	2800.00	2800.00	3500.00	0.50	1514.00
3		270500	Command Area Development	6067.00	834.80	1260.00	1260.00	1500.00
4		271100	Flood Control (Incl. anti-sea erosion, etc.)	1200.00 (1200.00)*	175.28	200.00	200.00	300.00	120.00	..
104	000000	TOTAL (IV)	165725.00 (167631.00)*	22084.19	34730.00	34730.00	41770.00	35940.50	17629.00	
V. Energy										
1	105280100	Power	145350.00	24799.00	33518.00	33518.00	39850.00	39615.00	..	
2		281000	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1300.00	330.00	350.00	350.00	523.00
105	000000	TOTAL (V)	146650.00	25129.00	33868.00	33868.00	40173.00	39615.00	..	
VI Industry and Minerals										
1	106	285100	Village and Small Industries	14361.00	4378.42	3000.00	3000.00	6120.50	1407.00	695.00
2		285200	Industries (Other than Village and small Industries)	9557.00	7085.76	2560.00	2560.00	3079.50	2937.00	36.00
3		285302	Mining	1867.00	1276.36	925.00	925.00	800.00	460.00	—
106	000000	TOTAL (VI)	25785.00	12740.54	6485.00	6485.00	10000.00	4804.00	7321.00	
VII Transport										
1	107	305100	Ports and Light Houses	2386.00	630.29	624.00	624.00	720.00	715.00	—
2		305200	Shipping	Included in above.						
3		305300	Civil Aviation	—						

*Figures adopted by the Planning Commission.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	305400	Road and Bridges	25785.00	3392.00	4650.00	4650.00	6000.00	6000.00	600.00
5	305500	Road Transport	8494.00	3777.00	2900.00	2900.00	3335.00	3335.00	—
6	305600	Inland Water Transport (Ferry Service)	650.00	0.46	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	—
107	000000	TOTAL (VII)	37315.00	7799.75	8180.00	8180.00	10060.00	10055.00	600.00
VIII Communication									
108000000		Modernisation Wireless Net work	849.00	149.68	150.00	150.00	253.00	253.00	—
108	000000	TOTAL (VIII)	849.00	149.68	150.00	150.00	253.00	253.00	—
IX Science Technology and Environment									
1 109	340000	Scientific Research (Incl. S & T)	623.15	5.29	34.00	34.00	45.00	13.91	—
	342500	Ecology and Environment	350.00	24.71	52.00	52.00	60.00	30.00	15.00
109	000000	TOTAL (IX)	973.15	30.00	86.00	86.00	105.00	43.91	15.00
X General Economic Services									
1 110	345100	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	719.85	10.02	100.00	100.00	27.00	10.91	—
2	345200	Tourism	425.00	74.97	120.00	120.00	138.00	90.00	—
3	345400	Surveys and Statistics	200.00	19.05	20.00	20.00	30.00	6.00	14.19
4	345600	Civil Supplies	366.00	3.68	16.00	16.00	18.00	—	—
5	347501	Other General Economic Services							
	347501	(a) Decentralised District Planning	24405.00	3431.87	3750.00	3750.00	5000.00	—	5000.00
	347502	(b) Weights and Measures	182.00	11.83	50.00	50.00	58.00	12.00	—
110	000000	TOTAL (X)	26297.85	3551.42	4056.00	4056.00	5271.00	118.91	5014.19
XI Social Services									
<i>Education</i>									
1 221	220200	General Education	7811.00	2578.49	3245.00	3245.00	3729.00	164.00	2740.85
2	220300	Technical Education	1820.00	405.02	550.00	550.00	632.00	405.10	—
3	220400	Sports & Youth Services	272.00	14.34	58.00	58.00	60.00	34.00	—
4	220500	Art and Culture	593.00	89.97	142.00	142.00	173.00	66.50	—
221	000000	SUB-TOTAL (EDUCATION)	10496.00	3087.82	3995.00	3995.00	4594.00	669.60	2740.85
5 222	221000	Medical and Public Health	10314.00	2163.49	2359.00	2359.00	3300.00	151.00	1830.00
6 223	221500	Water Supply and Sanitation	16866.00	6009.41	6950.00	6950.00	11400.00	10240.00	11162.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
7	223	221600	Housing (Including Police and Jail Housing)	16442.00	2504.51	2994.00	2994.00	5220.00	2820.00	2200.00
8	223	221700	Urban Development	9788.00	975.55	1250.00	1250.00	1596.00	—	24.00
9	223	221700	Capital Project	3337.00	348.99	650.00	650.00	1000.00	1000.00	—
10	224	222000	Information and Publicity	758.00	149.27	260.00	260.00	299.00	20.00	107.55
11	225	222500	Welfare of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes	11527.00	2192.67	3133.90	3133.00	3357.00	715.70	1776.42
12	225	222500	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	122.00	18.57	22.00	22.00	25.00	—	12.00
13	226	223000	Labour and Employment	4911.00	1143.34	1232.00	1232.00	1433.00	481.00	1245.70
14	227	223500	Social Welfare	728.00	129.96	150.00	150.00	175.00	26.50	83.40
15	227	223600	Nutrition	4550.00	497.00	700.00	700.00	805.00	—	712.00
			Food for All	—	—	—	—	2500.00	—	2500.00
16	228	225201	Mid-day Meals Programme	55000.00	4954.48	4300.00	4800.00	5520.00	—	5495.00
17	229	225302	Social Inputs	303.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	000000	TOTAL (XI)		145122.00	24180.06	28590.00	28590.00	41577.00	16123.80	29888.92
XII General Services										
1	342	207000	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)	213.00	19.98	38.00	38.00	53.00	43.00	1.00
300	000000	TOTAL (XII)		213.00	19.98	38.00	38.00	53.00	43.00	1.00
999	999999	GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	110159.59	127500.00	127500.00	165221.00	112230.97	66883.83

STATEMENT—II
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1988-90
Minor Headwise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Code No.	Minor Head	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expendi- ture 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90		
				Outlay	Likely Expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Of which capital content	Outlay for District level scheme out of outlay proposed in column 7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
101 0000 00	1. Agriculture and Allied Services							
101 2401 00	Crop Husbandry							
001	Direction and Administration	24.00	4.00	14.79	14.79	23.82	10.00	..
103	Seeds (Multiplication and Dis- tribution of Seeds)	474.61	67.10	111.30	111.30	88.33	7.00	65.50
105	Manures and Fertilizers	127.50	..	1.73	1.73	50.00	20.00	50.00
107	Plant protection	278.00	17.01	28.75	28.75	75.58	..	75.58
108	Commercial Crops	259.90	131.34	217.82	217.82	233.09	..	33.00
109	Extension and Farmer's Training	2931.74	393.64	753.31	753.31	763.24	436.85	673.29
113	Agricultural Engineering	337.50	63.47	111.37	111.37	155.80	3.50	137.90
110	Crop Insurance	5.00	1779.76	7.40	7.40	311.70	..	..
111	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	302.00	41.87	41.08	41.08	51.94	..	..
119	Horticulture	247.75	40.57	59.45	59.45	105.45	25.00	105.45
800	Others (including Dry Farming)	106.00	774.24	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
	Sub-Total	5094.00	3316.00	1362.00	1362.00	1874.00	502.35	1140.72
	Nucleus Budget	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
	Total	5134.00	3326.00	1372.00	1372.00	1884.00	502.35	1140.72
115	Small and Marginal Farmers	2550.00	368.72	425.00	425.00	470.00	..	470.00
	Total : A and R. D. D.	7684.00	3694.72	1797.00	1797.00	2354.00	502.35	1610.72
800	Contingency Plan (Revenue Department)	36.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total—(1)	7720.00	3694.72	1797.00	1797.00	2354.00	502.35	1610.72
101 2402 00	Soil and Water Conservation							
	I. Agriculture and Rural Development Department							
102	Soil Conservation	5181.25	493.67	410.50	410.50	1390.50	..	1389.50
800	Other Programmes	218.75	8.65	9.50	9.50	9.50	..	..
	Total : (A and R. D. D.)	5400.00	502.32	420.00	420.00	1400.00	..	1389.50
	II. Water Resources Department							
800	Ghed Area Development	243.00	52.63	50.00	50.00	60.00	..	..
800	Khar land Development	120.00	19.97	30.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	..
	Total : (W. R. D.)	363.00	72.60	80.00	80.00	92.00	32.00	..
	Sub-Total (2402)	5763.00	574.92	500.00	500.00	1492.00	32.00	1389.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
101 2403 00	Animal Husbandry							
001	Direction and Administration	80.00	5.99	11.24	11.24	14.08	4.00	14.08
109	Extension and Training	5.75	3.44	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	..
101	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	691.65	120.61	175.10	175.10	181.55	37.20	142.75
113	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	17.25	6.28	12.15	12.15	11.10	..	..
102	Cattle and Buffalo Development	543.85	107.65	109.14	109.14	136.50	16.33	73.88
103	Poultry Development	187.20	67.75	51.90	51.90	65.38	12.58	39.47
104	Sheep and Wool Development	73.35	18.52	24.82	24.82	28.74	6.09	28.74
106	Other Livestock Development	68.45	57.08	23.67	23.67	27.08	6.08	18.08
107	Fodder and Feed Development	57.50	20.08	24.98	24.98	35.57	2.27	35.57
	Nucleus Budget	95.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	..	..
	Sub-Total (2403)	1820.00	426.40	455.00	455.00	523.00	84.55	352.57
101 2404 00	Dairy Development A. & R. D. D.							
001	Direction and Administration	33.00	5.15	5.42	5.42	5.95	..	5.95
102	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	84.00	17.14	29.58	29.58	35.05	1.32	21.36
	Nucleus Budget	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Total : A. and R. D. D.	127.00	24.29	37.00	37.00	43.00	1.32	27.31
	<i>Co-Operation Department.</i>							
101	Direction and Administration	55.00	11.41	13.00	13.00	15.00	..	5.40
	Sub-Total (2404)	182.00	35.70	50.00	50.00	58.00	1.32	32.71
101 2405 00 Fisheries								
001	Direction and Administration	6.00	..	0.31	0.31	6.00	..	3.00
101	Inland Fisheries	220.00	63.18	68.24	68.24	79.00	..	79.00
102	Brackish Water Fisheries (Fish Farms)	362.00	98.99	86.43	86.43	141.00	10.00	129.50
103	Marine Fisheries							
(a)	Fishing Harbour and Landing Facilities	689.00	48.14	61.76	61.76	80.00	52.00	80.00
(b)	Deep Sea Fishing	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts	328.00	37.43	49.63	49.63	56.00	..	56.00
105	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	105.00	11.00	28.65	28.65	23.10	..	23.10
109	Extension and Training (Extension, Research Education and Training)	201.00	36.47	37.00	37.00	40.40	2.50	37.40
800	Others (including Hatchery Units)	505.00	120.67	267.98	267.98	194.50	143.00	177.50
	Sub-Total (2405)	2426.00	415.98	600.00	600.00	620.00	207.50	585.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	9
101 2406 00	Forests							
2406	00	Forestry and Wild Life						
	01	Forestry						
001		Direction and Administration	188.40	44.24	61.00	61.00	95.75	..
018		Statistics (Research)	35.00	17.71	21.67	21.67	23.88	..
109		Extension and Training (Education & Training)	144.20	18.67	23.48	23.48	22.48	..
101		Forest Conservation and Deve- lopment	714.00	121.59	182.00	182.00	314.87	284.68
070		Communication & Buildings	161.55	15.13	26.03	26.03	24.23	22.55
102		Social & Farm Forestry						
	(a)	Extension	9848.65	1982.65	2177.16	2177.16	3064.32	3050.32
	(b)	Farm Forestry	106.20	3.45	8.65	8.65	4.49	4.49
800		Other Expenditure (Including Management of Zamindari)	289.80	67.63	57.44	57.44	59.26	14.22
	02	Forestry & Wild life						
110		Preservation of Wild life	387.00	105.00	109.52	109.52	125.00	..
		Sub-Total (2406)	11874.80	2376.07	2666.95	2666.95	3734.28	3376.26
2407	00	Plantations	1089.20	215.00	333.05	333.05	415.72	189.81
		Sub-Total (2406/2407)	12964.00	2591.07	3000.00	3000.00	4150.00	3566.07
		Storage, Warehousing and Mar- king						
101 2435 00		Marketing	111.00	23.19	29.99	29.99	34.99	17.25
101 2408 00		Storage and Warehousing	10.00	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
		Nucleus Budget	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sub-Total (2408 and 2435)	121.00	23.19	30.00	30.00	35.00	17.25
101 2415 00		Agricultural Research and Educa- tion						
277		Education including Extension Education	1263.09	277.44	348.50	348.50	464.00	244.00
004		Research	1769.91	207.49	251.50	251.50	336.00	56.00
		Sub-Total (2415):	3033.00	484.93	600.00	600.00	800.00	300.00
101 2416 00		Investment in Agricultural Finan- cial Institutions						
		Investment in Agricultural Finan- cial Institutions	971.00	133.76	110.00	110.00	126.00	126.00
		Sub-Total (2416)	971.00	133.76	110.00	110.00	126.00	126.00
101 2425 00		Co-operation						
001		Direction and Administration	350.00	11.86	46.09	46.09	55.64	..
107		Credit Co-operatives	1630.00	1607.05	486.91	486.91	609.40	242.00
108		Labour Co-operatives	30.00	1.87	11.00	11.00	12.00	8.00
108		Farming Co-operatives	20.00	2.47	3.00	3.00	3.11	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
108	Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	461.00	91.86	85.00	85.00	83.94	..	83.94
108	Processing Cooperatives	110.00	14.52	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
108	Sugar Cooperatives	672.00	55.69	150.00	150.00	150.00	125.50	137.00
108	Consumer Cooperatives	68.00	7.27	12.00	12.00	13.91	9.00	13.91
277	Education (Cooperative Training and Education)	140.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	..	..
800	Other Cooperatives	259.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nucleus Budget	..	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	..	..
	Sub-Total (2425).	3640.00	1872.62	890.00	890.00	1023.00	396.00	464.35
	Total-I-Agriculture and Allied Services (101 0000 00)	38640.00	10253.29	8032.00	8032.00	11181.00	5233.65	8452.72
102 0000 00	II. Rural Development							
102 2501 00	Special Programme for Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
01	Integrated Rural Development Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
001	Direction and Administration	396.30	127.80	82.00	82.00	118.00	..	118.00
101	Subsidy to DRDA Agencies							
102	Agriculture							
103	A. H. and Dairying							
104	Minor Irrigation	4359.30	1019.87	904.00	904.00	893.00	..	893.00
105	Village and Small Industries							
106	Road Transport							
203	Training (TRYSEM)	528.40	94.85	110.00	110.00	117.00	..	117.00
203	Strengthening of Training unfr- structure under TRYSEM	..	31.26	22.50	22.50	22.50	..	..
204	Composite Rural Technology and Training Centre	..	..	..	..	25.50	..	25.50
	Total-I.R.D.P.	5284.00	1273.78	1118.50	1118.50	1175.00	..	1153.50
201	Scheme for Strengthening Administration	80.00	389.61	426.00	426.00	490.00	..	451.00
202	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	40.00	9.56	7.00	7.00	7.00	..	7.00
02	Drought Prone Area Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
001	Direction and Administration	285.00	37.82	32.25	32.25	37.30	..	37.30
101	Minor Irrigation	315.00	180.03	64.50	64.50	74.60	..	74.60
210	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	235.00	29.53	46.00	46.00	55.95	..	55.95
207	Soil and Water Conservation	395.00	64.51	96.75	96.75	111.90	..	111.90
102	Afforestation							
103	Pasture Development	315.00	90.74	80.65	80.65	93.25	—	93.25
200	Other Expenditure	30.00	1.29	2.35	2.35	..	..	..
	Total : DPAP	1575.00	403.92	322.50	322.50	373.00	..	373.00
	Desert Development Programme	256.00	Fully Centrally Sponsored Programme from 1985-86.					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
102 2505 00	Rural Employment							
102 2505 01	National Rural Employment Programme							
	1 Housing							
	2 Minor Irrigation							
	3 Soil and Water Conservation							
	4 Forestry							
	5 Water Supply and Sanitation	3700.00	1573.30	889.00	889.00	1133.00	..	1133.00
	6 Community Centres							
	7 Road							
	8 Suspense							
	9 Other Expenditure							
	Total--NREP	3700.00	1573.30	889.00	889.00	1133.00	..	1133.00
	Employment Generation Programme ..	..	..	..	..	1000.00	..	1000.00
	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	10.00	3.89	6.00	6.00	6.00	..	..
	Project Linkage	35.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Regional Rural Banks	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
102 2501 04	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	..	46.28	40.00	40.00	46.00	..	..
	Sub-Total (2501)	..	46.28	40.00	40.00	46.00	..	..
102 2506 00	LAND REFORMS							
102	Consolidation of Holdings	160.00	83.48	50.00	50.00	46.00	..	46.00
103	Maintenance of Land Records	105.00	40.68	43.20	43.20	47.25	..	47.25
104	Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under G.A.L.C. Act, 1972	150.00	6.61	2.00	2.00	5.00	..	5.00
800	Others	495.00	220.07	204.80	204.80	206.75	..	246.75
	Sub-Total (2506)	910.00	350.84	300.00	300.00	345.00	..	345.00
102 2515 00	Community development and Panchayats							
101	Panchayati Raj	48.00	5.09	8.00	8.00	12.50	..	12.00
102	Community Development	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
003/004	Training and Research	25.00	7.08	8.00	8.00	12.00	..	..
800	Others	337.00	87.79	88.00	88.00	100.00	..	100.00
800	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	44.00	70.54	72.00	72.00	77.50	..	77.50
	Sub-Total (2515) :	529.00	170.50	176.00	176.00	202.00	..	189.50
	Total--II Rural Development (102 0000 00)	12430.00	4221.68	3285.00	3285.00	4778.00	..	4652.00
103 0000 00	III Special Area Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
104 2701 00	IV. Irrigation and Flood Control							
	(Water Development (Irrigation))							
01/02	Multipurpose Irrigation Projects	109150.00	7535.99	16125.00	16125.00	20000.000	20000.00	1995.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	01/02 Major Irrigation Projects	7861.00	2790.00	3220.00	3220.00	3285.00	3285.00	3285.00
	03/04 Medium Irrigation Projects	13757.00	5187.36	6720.00	6720.00	7640.00	7640.00	7640.00
	800 Water Development Services	1500.00	533.16	550.00	550.00	650.00	..	..
2711	01/02 Flood Control and Antisea Erosion Works	1200.00	175.28	200.00	200.00	300.00	120.00	..
2711	03 Drainage	2125.00	327.01	250.00	250.00	350.00	350.00	..
	800 Modernisation of Canals	5285.00	1243.06	1740.00	1740.00	1670.00	1670.00	1670.00
	800 Extension of Channels Extension and Improvement. prevention of Salinity Ingress etc,	5325.00	1482.64	1865.00	1865.00	2875.00	2875.00	1425.00
	Sub-Total (2701)	146203.00	19284.50	30670.00	30670.00	36770.00	35940.00	16015.00
104 2702 00	Minor Irrigation	13455.00	1965.09	2100.00	2300.00	3500.00	0.50	1514.00
104 2705 00	Command Area Development	6067.00	834.60	1260.00	1260.00	1500.00	..	..
	Total-IV Irrigation and Flood Control (104 0000 00)	165725.00	22084.19	34730.00	34730.00	41770.00	35940.50	17529.00
105 0000 00	V. Energy							
2801	06 Power Development							
	01 Hydel Generation	22455.00	2151.00	3394.00	3394.00	3483.00	3483.00	..
02/	04 Thermal power Generation including Gas power Generation	85030.00	15110.00	19762.00	19762.00	18900.00	18900.00	..
	05 Transmission and Distribution	50000.00	6030.00	9000.00	9000.00	15000.00	15000.00	..
	06 Rural Electrification	7240.00	1450.00	1100.00	1100.00	2000.00	2000.00	..
	800 others	625.00	58.00	262.00	262.00	267.00	232.00	..
	Total-Power (2801)	145350.00	24799.00	33518.00	33518.00	39650.00	39615.00	..
2810	00 Non Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas	1300.00	330.00	350.00	350.00	523.00	..	..
	Total : Energy (105 0000 00)	146650.00	25129.00	33868.00	33868.00	40173.00	39615.00	..
106 0000 00	VI. Industries and Minerals							
2952	00 Industries (other than Village and Small Industries)							
	80 General Industries							
	001 Direction and Administration	90.00	37.88	42.00	42.00	82.50	75.00	..
	003 Industrial Education, Research and Training	765.00	36.14	105.50	105.50	95.00	..	..
	800 Other Expenditure	1065.00	59.36	56.00	56.00	43.00	36.00	36.00
	Sub-Total : (80)	1920.00	133.38	203.50	203.50	220.50	111.00	36.00
	Large and Medium Industries							
03/04	Petrochemical and Fertilizers Industries	700.00	..	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	..
800	Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries	62.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	07 Tele Communications and Electronics Industries	750.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	15.00	15.00	..
	08 Consumers Industries	500.00	5048.68	900.00	900.00	1261.00	1261.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
07	Industrial Financial Institutions	4300.00	1477.00	1240.00	1240.00	1539.00	1530.00	..
800	Other Expenditure	1325.00	326.70	108.50	108.50	34.00	10.00	..
	Sub-Total : (2852)	.. 7637.00	6952.38	2356.50	2356.50	2859.00	2826.00	..
2851	00 Village and Small Industries							
102	Small Industries	9361.00	3140.04	2076.00	2076.00	4835.50	1180.00	..
001	Direction and Administration.	75.00	..	3.00	3.00	10.00	..	..
103	Handloom Industries	815.00	191.72	131.00	131.00	185.00	35.00	130.00
104	Handicraft Industries	300.00	49.01	61.00	61.00	105.00	40.00	40.00
800	Co-op. Industries	550.00	62.14	87.00	87.00	115.00	17.00	100.00
105	Khadi Industries	1000.00	408.89	189.00	189.00	205.00	20.00	..
800	Other Expenditure	2260.00	491.62	418.00	418.00	680.00	115.00	425.00
	Nucleus budget	..	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	..	..
	Sub-Total (3) :	.. 14361.00	4378.42	3000.00	3000.00	6120.50	1407.00	695.00
2853	02 Mining and Metallurgical Industries.							
102	Mineral Exploration and Development	600.00	76.36	100.00	100.00	350.00	10.00	..
190	Loans to Mining and Mineral Industries.	1267.00	1200.00	825.00	825.00	450.00	450.00	..
	Sub-Total-(2853 02)	.. 1867.00	1276.36	925.00	925.00	800.00	460.00	..
	Total: VI- Industries and Minerals (106 0000 00)	25785.00	12740.54	6485.00	6485.00	10000.00	4804.00	7321.00
107 0000 00	VII. Transport.							
3051	00 Ports, Light and Houses							
02	Minor Ports							
800	Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	1560.00	616.20	570.00	570.00	585.00	580.00	..
101	Construction and Repairs	300.00	8.95	10.00	10.00	65.00	65.00	..
103	Dredging, Surveying and Investigation.	500.00	2.93	40.00	40.00	60.00	60.00	..
107	Ferry Services	650.00	0.46	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	..
	Sub-Total (02) :	3010.00	628.54	626.00	626.00	715.00	710.00	..
03	Light Houses and Light ships							
800	Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids.	26.00	2.21	4.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Sub-Total -(03)	.. 26.00	2.21	4.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Total-1 Ports Light. Houses & Shipping (3051)	3036.00	630.75	630.00	630.00	725.00	720.00	..
107 3054 00	Roads and Bridges	25785.00	3392.00	4650.00	4650.00	6000.00	6000.00	600.00
107 3085 00	Road Transport	8494.00	3777.00	2900.00	2900.00	3335.00	3335.00	..
	Total-VII Transport (107 0000 00)	37315.00	7799.75	8180.00	8180.00	10060.00	10055.00	600.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
108 0000 00	VIII Communications Modernisation of Wireless Network.	849.00	149.68	150.00	150.00	253.00	253.00	..
109 0000 00	IX. Science, Technology and Environment.							
01/02	Science and Technology Programmes	623.15	5.29	34.00	34.00	45.00	13.91	..
03	Environment Programmes	154.00	9.71	12.00	12.00	15.00	..	15.00
04	Water Pollution Control	196.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	30.00	..
	Total : IX-Science, Technology and Environment (109 000000)	973.15	30.00	86.00	86.00	105.00	43.91	15.00
110 0000 00	X. General Economic Services							
3451 00	<i>Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)</i>							
102	District Planning Machinery	284.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
090	Secretariat : State Level	3.67	..	0.66	0.66	..	..	..
091	Attached Offices	15.67	4.30	3.47	3.47	4.28	..	..
091	Attached Offices (Computer Centre)	388.00	5.20	94.25	94.25	20.37	8.91	..
102	District Planning Machinery (Computer Centres)	27.85	0.52	1.62	1.62	2.35	2.00	..
	Total : Secretariat Economic Service (3451) :	719.85	10.02	100.00	100.00	27.00	10.91	..
3452	<i>Tourism</i>							
101	Tourist Accommodation	173.00	5.00	38.00	38.00	50.00	45.00	..
800	Tourist Information & Publicity	60.00	9.28	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	..
800	Other Expenditure	192.00	60.69	62.00	62.00	63.00	45.00	..
	Total : Tourism (3452)	425.00	74.97	120.00	120.00	138.00	90.00	..
3454	<i>Statistics</i>							
3454	State Statistical Bureau	200.00	19.05	20.00	20.00	30.00	6.00	14.19
3456	<i>Civil Supplies</i>							
800	Consumer's Protection	30.00	3.68	12.00	12.00	14.00	..	..
190	Public Undertakings	300.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..
800	Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell	36.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
	Total : Civil Supplies (3454)	366.00	3.68	16.00	16.00	18.00	..	..
3475 00	<i>Other General Economic Service</i>							
(a)	Decentralised District Planning	24405.00	3431.87	3750.00	3750.00	5000.00	..	5000.00
(b)	Weights and Measures	182.00	11.83	50.00	50.00	58.00	12.00	..
	Total-X : General Economic Service (110 0000 00)	26297.85	3551.42	4056.00	4056.00	5271.00	118.91	5014.19
200 0000 00	XI. Social Services							
221 2202 00	<i>General Education</i>							
01	Elementary Education (MNP)	5136.60	1888.00	2043.00	2043.00	2382.00	100.00	1907.25
02	Secondary Education	667.00	314.40	519.00	519.00	617.00	54.00	555.60
03	Higher Secondary Education	410.00	61.34	147.00	147.00	147.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
03	University Education	397.00	122.68	178.00	178.00	211.00	10.00	..
04	Special Education Adult Education) (MNP)	700.40	109.65	275.00	275.00	283.00	..	268.00
2204	<i>Sports and Youth Services</i> -							
(a)	Physical Education(including National Cadet Corps)	60.00	33.07	28.00	26.00	30.00	..	10.00
(b)	Sports and Youth Welfare	272.00	14.34	58.00	58.00	60.00	34.00	..
2205	<i>Art and culture</i> -							
105	Development of Libraries	215.00	19.00	32.00	32.00	38.00	..	..
102	Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)	128.00	45.00	62.00	62.00	79.00	39.50	..
103	Development of Archeology	75.00	3.90	10.00	10.00	12.00	..	..
104	Development of Archives	75.00	3.32	10.00	10.00	12.00	..	..
107	Development of Museums	100.00	18.75	28.00	28.00	32.00	27.00	..
	Sub-Total : Art & Culture (2205)	593.00	89.97	142.00	142.00	173.00	66.50	..
2202 05	<i>Development of Languages</i>							
(a)	Development of Gujarati Language	130.00	3.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
(b)	Development of Urdu, Sindhi & Other Languages	65.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
(c)	Development of Sanskrit	30.00	0.10	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
	Sub-Total : (2202 05)	225.00	5.35	13.00	13.00	15.00	..	..
(d)	Nucleus Budget	215.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	..	..
	Total : General Education (2202)	8676.00	2682.80	3445.00	3445.00	3962.00	264.50	2740.85
221 2203 00	<i>Technical Education:</i>							
001	Direction and Administration	15.00	3.90	7.90	7.90	11.80	..	..
103	Technical High Schools	340.00	70.58	68.90	68.90	63.10	39.10	..
105	Polytechnics	822.70	162.17	226.85	226.85	246.80	129.00	..
112	Engineering/Technical Colleges	415.00	92.63	115.04	115.04	138.00	88.00	..
104	Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges & Institutes	55.00	14.87	14.11	14.11	16.00	..	..
107	Scholarship	5.00	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.30	..	..
003	Training	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	Other Expenditure	157.30	60.86	117.00	117.00	151.00	149.00	..
	Total : Technical Education (2203)	1820.00	405.02	550.00	550.00	632.00	405.10	..
222 2210 00	<i>Medical and Public Health :</i>							
001	Direction and Administration	32.00	8.57	8.00	8.00	9.00	..	..
01/110	Hospitals and Dispensaries (Medical Relief)	480.00	151.95	146.00	146.00	168.00	3.00	168.00
06/003	Training Programme	60.00	15.87	15.00	15.00	30.00	..	20.00
05	Medical Education & Research	1197.00	180.93	195.00	195.00	250.00	25.00	..
02/04	Indigenous System of Medicine, Ayurved and Homeopathy	250.00	23.01	33.50	33.50	47.00	3.00	..
04/101	Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)	50.00	22.81	21.50	21.50	31.00	4.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01/102	Employee's State Insurance Scheme	60.00	3.59	10.00	10.00	12.00	..	..
06/101	Prevention & Control of Communicable Diseases	2837.00	740.52	760.00	760.00	1210.00	8.00	612.00
03	Minimum Needs Programme	4792.00	956.04	1100.00	1100.00	1450.00	98.00	1030.00
06/104	Drugs Control	292.00	47.09	55.00	55.00	75.00	10.00	..
01/104	Central Medical Stores Organisation-Buildings for public office and godown	92.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	Family Welfare (State Programme)	62.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	Other Programme (including School Health Programme)	110.00	10.11	15.00	15.00	18.00	..	..
Total : Medical & Public Health (2210)		10314.00	2163.49	2359.00	2359.00	3300.00	151.00	1830.00
223 2215 00	<i>Water supply and sanitation</i>							
005	Survey & Investigation	6.00	8.78	4.00	4.00	50.00	..	..
004	Research & Development	120.00	64.70	60.00	60.00	138.00	138.00	..
101	Urban Water Supply	3995.00	742.47	1987.00	1987.00	1650.00	1425.00	1550.00
102	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	6413.00	2393.18	2734.00	2734.00	6552.00	6552.00	6552.00
105	Urban Sanitation	6182.00	868.28	2143.00	2143.00	2900.00	2075.00	2900.00
105	Rural Sanitation	70.00	32.00	7.00	7.00	60.00	..	60.00
800	Construction of Office Building	50.00	..	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	..
800	Construction of Staff Quarters	30.00	..	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	..
..	Govt. Loan, IDA., MBL., Govt. Loan MBL.	..	1900.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total : Water Supply and Sanitation (2215)		16866.00	6009.11	6950.00	6950.00	11400.00	10240.00	11162.00
223 2216 00	<i>Housing-</i>							
01	Government Residential Quarters and Buildings	3337.00	587.62	550.00	550.00	1000.00	1000.00	..
02	Urban Housing	3155.00	544.00	320.00	320.00	380.00	380.00	..
03	Rural Housing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Provision of House sites to landless labourers (MNP)	310.00	66.07	70.00	70.00	140.00	..	140.00
102	Construction assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	6140.00	918.82	1100.00	1100.00	2060.00	..	2060.00
Sub-Total : (03/102)		6450.00	984.89	1170.00	1170.00	2200.00	..	2200.00
03	Other Programmes of Rural Housing	1558.00	83.27	375.00	375.00	200.00	..	..
Sub-Total : (03)		8008.00	1068.16	1545.00	1545.00	2400.00	..	2200.00
107	Police Housing	1305.00	186.72	378.00	378.00	600.00	600.00	..
700	Jail Housing	30.00	9.05	10.00	10.00	20.00	20.00	..
800	Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings	607.00	108.96	191.00	191.00	820.00	820.00	..
Total : Housing (2216)		16442.00	2504.51	2994.00	2994.00	5220.00	2820.00	2200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
223 2217 00	Urban Development							
80	Town & Regional Planning.	903.00	57.98	93.00	93.00	114.00	..	24.00
03	Integrated Development of Small and Marginal Towns	700.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	72.00	..	..
05	Other Urban Development Programme	1300.00	89.00	97.00	97.00	135.00	..	..
191	Financial assistance to Local Bodies	1500.00	278.00	306.00	306.00	335.00	..	..
04	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	500.00	75.27	85.00	85.00	100.00	..	..
800	World Bank Aided Project	4000.00	411.30	600.00	600.00	750.00	..	..
800	Urban Basic Service	400.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	..	..
800	Urban Renewal Programme	65.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
800	Urban Poor	400.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	50.00	..	..
	Total-Urban Development (2217)	9768.00	975.55	1250.00	1250.00	1596.00	..	24.00
223 2217 01	Capital Project	3337.00	348.99	650.00	650.00	1000.00	1000.00	..
2242220 00	Information and Broadcasting							
001	Direction and Administration	143.00	55.57	95.70	95.70	112.85	..	..
001	Direction and Administration (Film)	20.00	1.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
101	Rural Broadcasting and Establishment of T.V. Centre	220.00	53.82	52.00	52.00	82.00	..	78.00
106	Field Publicity (Exhibitions)	35.00	2.71	20.65	20.65	16.00	..	..
01	Film Publicity through Mobile vans	270.00	32.25	65.85	65.85	66.39	..	23.80
102	Strengthening of Information Centre	20.00	3.87	25.79	25.79	11.75	10.00	11.75
800	Share capital to Gujarat Films Development. Corporat(on Ltd.	30.00	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..
800	Share Capital for Small and Medium News Papers Development Corporation Ltd.	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total : Information and Broadcasting.	758.00	149.27	260.00	260.00	299.00	20.00	107.55
225 2225 00	(A) Welfare of SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes.							
01	Scheduled Castes (SWD)							
001	Direction and Administration	234.30	49.72	60.00	60.00	66.50	..	..
277	Education	1816.50	427.28	611.14	611.14	673.75	150.00	408.25
102	Economic Uplift	892.30	49.08	112.06	112.06	231.85	110.25	56.10
282/283/800	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	734.90	81.27	116.61	116.61	158.90	12.00	97.77
	Sub-Total (01) :	3678.00	607.35	899.81	899.81	1131.00	272.25	562.12
02	Scheduled Tribes (TDD)							
001	Direction and Administration	100.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
277	Education	325.00	127.71	87.40	87.40	115.25	2.00	80.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
102	Economic Uplift	299.50	29.09	16.36	16.36	32.85	5.00	22.45
282/283/300	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	301.60	40.77	66.24	66.24	47.90	14.00	8.90
800	Primitive Tribes	..	..	..	..	15.00	..	..
Sub-Total (02) :		1027.00	197.57	170.00	170.00	211.00	21.00	112.10
02 Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TDD)								
001	Direction and Administration	323.40	18.57	..	-	..	..	..
277	Education	729.30	364.37	618.55	618.55	669.50	153.00	207.20
102	Economic Uplift	989.70	83.36	96.52	96.52	138.65	51.00	39.90
282/283/300	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1030.60	147.47	128.97	128.97	175.85	40.55	42.15
800	Primitive Tribes	..	..	35.96	35.96	26.00	..	..
Sub-Total (02) :		3073.00	613.77	880.00	880.00	1010.00	244.65	284.25
03 Notified Tribes (SWD)								
001	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
277	Education	88.00	34.87	36.98	36.98	37.30	..	36.70
102	Economic Uplift	59.00	4.45	4.75	4.75	9.10	1.05	7.00
282/283/300	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	37.00	3.53	8.75	8.75	8.60	1.10	6.60
Sub-Total (03) :		184.00	42.85	50.48	50.48	55.00	2.15	50.30
03 Denotified Tribes (SWD)								
001	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
277	Education	88.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Economic Uplift	59.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
282/283/300	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	37.00	-	-	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (03) :		184.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
03 Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SWD)								
001	Direction and Administration	118.00	11.86	29.57	29.57	21.00	..	..
277	Education	1340.40	378.62	526.47	526.47	612.95	106.50	320.45
102	Economic Uplift	570.80	183.27	406.94	406.94	401.10	69.25	269.25
282/283/300	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	453.00	35.11	69.98	69.98	69.95	..	46.95
Sub-Total (03):		2483.00	608.86	1032.96	1032.96	1100.00	175.75	636.65
03 Economically Backward Classes (SWD)								
001	Direction and Administration	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..	..
277	Education	345.80	56.90	52.00	52.00	60.00	..	60.00
102	Economic Uplift	118.60	19.80	25.50	25.50	26.47	..	25.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
282/ 283/ 800	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	93.00	11.18	11.50	11.50	13.03	..	7.03
	Sub-Total (03) :	564.00	86.88	90.00	90.00	100.00	..	93.00
03	Minorities (SWD)							
001	Direction and Administration	13.20	0.95	1.50	1.50	2.00	..	..
277	Education	84.20	11.24	13.75	13.75	16.00	..	16.00
102	Economic Uplift	162.40	22.90	29.00	29.00	31.48	..	21.48
282/ 283/ 800	Health Housing and Other Schemes	74.20	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.52	..	0.52
	Sub-Total (03) :	334.00	35.39	44.75	44.75	50.00	..	33.00
	Total : Welfare of SCs, STs, and Other Backward Classes (2225)	11527.00	2192.67	3183.00	3168.00	3657.00	715.70	1776.42
02	(B) Administrative Machinery for TASP (TDD)	122.00	18.57	22.00	22.00	25.00	..	12.00
	Sub-Total : 9(A+B)	11649.00	2211.24	3190.00	3190.00	3632.00	715.70	1788.42
226 2230 00	Labour and Labour Welfare							
03	Training							
001	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Industrial Training Institutions	2763.00	723.61	764.55	764.55	853.50	323.00	803.50
	Apprenticeship Training	300.00	54.09	60.00	60.00	60.00	32.00	60.00
02	Employment							
101	Employment Services	265.00	25.13	32.75	32.75	50.50	..	38.80
800	Special Employment Schemes	975.00	179.63	207.70	207.70	254.50	115.00	210.00
01	Labour							
101	Industrial Relation	189.00	14.98	28.60	28.60	42.70	13.00	..
102	Working Conditions and Safety	102.00	12.60	28.60	28.60	63.20	..	..
103	General Labour Welfare	106.50	53.79	69.20	69.20	80.80	..	60.00
111	Social Security for Labour	80.00	62.97	75.30	75.30	84.20	..	73.40
112	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
800	Other expenditure	100.00	19.85	20.30	20.30	21.30	..	..
004	Research and Statistics	26.00	1.69	4.50	4.50	4.50	..	..
	Total : Labour and Labour Welfare (2230)	4911.00	1148.34	1292.00	1292.00	1485.00	481.00	1245.70
227 2235 00	Social Welfare							
001	Direction and Administration	30.00	1.55	4.40	4.40	4.33	..	3.00
102	Child Welfare	30.00	11.91	11.60	11.60	15.33	..	12.00
103	Women Welfare	159.00	27.69	32.27	32.27	29.78	..	10.00
101	Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped	200.00	51.76	41.15	41.15	60.58	..	50.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
106	Correcional Service	80.00	8.89	14.65	14.65	16.42	..	6.00
104	Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	20.00	2.14	3.00	3.00	4.00	..	1.40
107	Grant to Voluntary Organi- sation	60.00	2.85	2.43	2.43	3.06	..	..
200	Other Schemes of Social De- fence	98.00	11.00	25.50	25.50	26.50	26.50	..
105	Prohibiion	60.00	12.17	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..
	Total-Social welfare (2235) :	728.00	129.96	150.00	150.00	175.00	26.50	83.40
227 2236 00	Nutrition							
	Special Nutrition Programme and Integrated Child Develop- ment Scheme	4550.00	477.00	700.00	700.00	805.00	..	712.00
	Food for All.		..	..	..	2500.00	..	2500.00
228 2252 01	Mid-day Meals Programme-- State Programme outside MNP	55000.00	4954.48	4800.00	4800.00	5520.00	..	5495.00
228 2252 02	Social Inputs	303.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total-X Social Services (200 0000 00)	145122.00	24180.06	28590.00	28590.00	41577.00	16123.80	29888.92
300 0000 00	XI GENERAL SERVICE							
342 2070 00	Training of Development Per- sonnel	213.00	19.98	38.00	38.00	53.00	43.00	1.00
	TotalXI-General Service (300 0000 00)	213.00	19.98	38.00	38.00	53.00	43.00	1.00
	GRAND TOTAL (999 9999 99)	600000.00	110159.59	127500.00	127500.00	165221.00	112230.97	66883.88

STATEMENT—III
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989—90

Physical Target and Achievement

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985- 90) Target	Achievement		Likely achieve- ment 1987-88	1988-89		Propo- sed target 1989-90
				1985-86	1986-87		Target	Anti. Achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. Agriculture And Allied Activities									
Crop Husbandry									
1. Production of Foodgrain									
1. Rice									
	Irrigated	'000Tonnes	440	288	..	..	480	—	510
	Unirrigated	„	420	166	..	..	350	..	350
	Total	„	860	454	446	279	830	850	860
2. Wheat									
	Irrigated	„	1645	728	652	349	1560	..	1645
	Unirrigated	„	125	55	10	2	100	..	125
	Total	„	1770	783	662	351	1660	1650	1770
3. Jowar									
	Irrigated	„	47	..	..	..	46	..	46
	Unirrigated	„	609	..	..	..	584	..	609
	Total	„	656	355	245	125	630	650	656
4. Bajra									
	Irrigated	„	420	..	..	..	330	..	370
	Unirrigated	„	1340	..	..	..	1330	..	1330
	Total	„	1760	635	1027	347	1660	1580	1700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Maize									
	Irrigated	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	..	485	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	520	114	435	93	510	520	520
6. Other Cereals									
	Irrigated	'000 Tonnes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	160	57	39	24	150	100	160
7. Pulses									
	Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	550	338	235	143	610	700	615
Total—Foodgrains									
	Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	6276	2736	3089	1362	6050	6050	6280
2. Commercial Crops									
(i) Oilseeds									
(a) Major Oilseeds									
	Groundnut	'000 Tonnes	2190	448	1292	140	2210	1900	2210
	Caster seed	..	290	202	129	70	360	260	360
	Sesamum	..	48	20	12	4	70	80	70
	Rapeseed and mustard	..	312	209	235	184	380	450	380
	Total : (a)	..	2840	879	1668	398	3020	2690	3020

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Other oilseeds									
	Soyabean	„	..	..	..	..	30	30	30
	Sunflower	„	..	..	..	..	50	50	50
	Total (b)		..	..	..	..	80	80	80
	Total oilseeds (a+b)	„	2840	879	1668	398	3100	2770	3100
	(ii) Sugarcane (cane)	„	950	649	557	600	870	536	900
	(iii) cotton	'000 Bales of 170 kg each	2000	1987	1093	295	1900	1275	2000
	(iv) Tobacco	'000 Tonnes	262	168	183	122	250	250	262
3.	<i>Production under major Horticulture Crops</i>								
	(i) Banana	„	..	..	603	703	803	803	900
	(ii) Mango	„	..	..	344	355	366	366	377
	(iii) K. lime	„	..	..	140	145	150	150	155
	(iv) Guava	„	..	..	85	90	95	95	100
	(v) Chiku	„	..	..	55	57	58	58	80
	(vi) Ber	„	..	..	40	42	44	44	45
	(vii) Date-palm	„	..	..	30	32	34	34	35
	(viii) coconut	'000 Nos.	..	..	85000	90000	95000	95000	100000
4.	<i>Improved seeds</i>								
(i)	<i>Production of seeds</i>								
	a. cereals	'000 Tonnes	40.55	16.23	8.99	7.51	24.75	14.80	22.57
	b. pulses	„	2.60	1.38	3.04	0.97	1.43	1.42	2.02
	c. oilseeds	„	3.85	11.52	1.40	1.30	4.46	2.39	5.41
	d. cotton	„	2.50	2.35	1.24	0.76	3.60	2.02	3.81
	Total (i)		49.50	31.48	14.67	10.54	34.24	20.63	33.81
	(ii) Distribution of seeds								
	a. cereals	„	19.08	14.41	14.24	8.41	13.40	13.60	13.57
	b. pulses	„	2.80	0.33	0.63	0.84	2.24	2.20	2.81
	c. oilseeds	„	21.02	4.47	11.32	7.75	42.00	41.70	21.01
	d. cotton	„	0.95	1.02	0.95	0.88	0.93	0.93	0.9
	Total (ii)		43.85	20.23	27.14	17.88	58.57	58.43	38.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Chemical Fertilizers									
(i)	Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	523	287	255	290	448	338	523
(ii)	Phosphatic (P)	„	246	109	112	120	211	164	246
(iii)	Potesic (K)	„	65	25	35	32	59	37	65
Total—(NPK)			834	421	402	442	718	539	834
6. Plant Protection									
(i)	Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	'000 Tonnes	10.00	4.30	2.09	2.08	5.50	5.50	5.50
(ii)	Area Coverage								
(a)	Foodgrain Crops	'000 Hect.	2600	1500	1250	1000	3000	3000	3000
(b)	Non-foodgrain Crops	„	10400	4268	1550	1500	8500	8500	8500
Total			13000	5768	2800	2500	11500	11500	11500
7. High Yielding Varieties									
(i)	Rice—Total Area	'000 Hect.	521	492	511	347	514	520	521
	cropped Area	„	425	292	350	249	412	412	420
	under HYV								
(ii)	Wheat— Total area	„	750	431	322	192	740	700	750
	cropped Area	„	610	293	252	163	600	600	615
	under HYV								
(iii)	Jowar— Total area	„	946	893	882	526	946	950	946
	cropped Area	„	130	137	147	174	129	130	140
	under HYV								
(iv)	Bajra— Total area	„	1398	1316	1274	786	1398	1490	1398
	cropped Area	„	1335	1148	1177	584	1330	1330	1335
	under HYV								
(v)	Maize— Total area	„	311	317	314	275	309	320	311
	cropped Area	„	130	155	148	122	127	130	130
	under HYV								
Total area under the above five cereals			3926	3449	3303	2126	3907	3980	3926
Total area under the HYV for above five cereals			2630	2025	2074	1292	2598	2602	2640

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
8. Dryland/Rainfed Farming										
(i) Development of selected Micro-watersheds										
(a)	No. of water sheds take up	Number	200 438(R)	438 (—)*	438 (—)*	438 (53)*	438	438 (385)+**	438 (395)**	
(b)	Area covered under watersheds	'000 Hect. (Cum).	523 750(R)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Area under land development	..	234 59.28(R)	7.8	11.55	12.94	17.45	17.45	47.60	
(d)	Construction of water harvesting/storage structures	Number	1500	1826	3855	4115	..	..	..
(ii)	Area covered outside the selected watersheds by dry farming practices	'000 Hect.	2600	2301	2500	2372	4.5	4.5	4.6	
(iii) Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds										
(a)	Distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills	Number	80000	994	1665	..	..	..	..
(b)	Distribution of other improved implements	..	..	4041	3451	8866	12000	12000	17000
(c)	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	'000 Tonnes	195	175	160	175	..	..	..
(d)	Distribution of improved drought resistant sheds	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Soil Conservation										
Area Coverage—										
(i)	Agricultural land	in lakh hect.	1.562	0.055	0.125	0.437	0.188	0.188	0.474	
(ii)	Forest land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Others (Govt. and Panchayat)	..	0.276	0.043	0.045	0.053	0.033	0.033	0.052	
Total			..	1.838	0.098	0.170	0.49	0.221	0.221	0.526

*Completed

**+In Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Agricultural Marketing									
(i)	Total No. of market at mandi level	No. (cum.)							
(ii)	Regulated markets		328	312	315	317	320	320	328
(iii)	Sub-markets								
(iv)	Sub-market yards developed ;								
11. Storage									
owned capacity with									
(i)	State Warehousing Corporation	'000 Tonnes (Cum.)	221.8	129.3	154.0	190.0	196.0	196.0	221.8
(ii)	Cooperatives	"	798	656	725	758	800	800	850
12. Animal Husbandry and Dairy products									
(i)	Milk	'000 Tonnes (Cum.)	3290	3270	3246	2997	2700	3000	3100
(ii)	Egges	Million	348	251	254	253	230	250	250
(iii)	Wool	Lakh Kgs.	23.30	25.24	24.66	20.75	21.80	21.80	22.00
13. Animal Husbandry Programmes									
(i)	I.C.D. Projects	(Nos. Cum.)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
(ii)	No. of Frozen semen (Bull) stations	"	3	1	3	3	3	12	12
(iii)	No. of insemination perform- ed with exotic bull semen	In lakhs	5.90	3.60	4.51	5.64	6.64	6.64	7.74
(iv)	No. of cross-bred animals (females)	No.	1.00	0.35	0.44	0.54	0.66	0.66	0.78
(v)	Establishment of sheep breeding farms	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(vi)	Sheep & wool extension centres	"	88	88	88	88	88	123	123
(vii)	Intensive Sheep Develop- ment Projects	"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(viii)	Intensive egg. & poultry production-cum-Marketing centres	"	17	16	16	16	16	16	16
(ix)	Estt. of fodder seed production farms	"	2	2	2	2	2	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(x)	Veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries	Nos.	324	243	263	288	308	308	313	
(xi)	Polyclinics	„	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	
14	<i>Dairy Programmes</i>									
(i)	Fluid milk plants(including composite and feeder/balan cing milk plants) in operation	Nos. (cum)	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	
(ii)	Milk product factories in- cluding creameries in operation	„	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
(iii)	Dairy Co-op. Unions	„	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
(iv)	Feeder Societies to be organised	No. (Net)	3000	389	392	412	600	465	600	
15	<i>Fisheries</i>									
(i)	Fish Production									
(a)	Inland	'000 tonnes	35	24	24	22	25	25	27	
(b)	Marine	„	350	307	316	328	330	330	335	
	Total		385	331	340	350	355	355	362	
(ii)	Mechanised boats (IBM/ OBM/CANOES/FRB)	Nos.	5204	3564	3709	3886	4267	4084	4334	
(iii)	Deep sea fishing vessel	„	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	Fish seed produced (Spawns)	Million	125	75.68	13.60	70	100	182	180	
(v)	(a) Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	25	23	25	25	25	25	25	
	(b) Nursery area	Hect.Area.	24.40	12.65	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
(vi)	No. of Hatcheries	Nos	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	
16	<i>Forestry</i>									
(i)	Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hect.	5.00	1.82	1.25	0.59	0.98	1.35	0.98	
(ii)	Economic and Commercial Plantations	„	16.79	3.94	3.52	3.21	3.52	3.57	3.57	
(iii)	Social Forestry	„	60.50	17.30	13.91	14.96	10.85	20.80	19.00	
(iv)	Afforestation									
(a)	Trees planted	'000 Nos.	387500	92882	74311	73287	64697	115181	102270	
(b)	Trees survived	„	60% of the Trees Planted					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No. of Groups organised/ Strengthened	Nos.	480	164	38	230	140	140	140
18.	<i>N. R. E. P.</i>								
(i)	Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	231.25	69.71	132.83	172.21	133.65	153.60	87.62
19.	<i>DPAP</i>								
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
(ii)	Minor Irrigation potential Created	'000 Hect. (cum)	32.04	28.81 (0.95)	32.70 (3.85)	36.05 (3.35)	37.05 (1.00)	37.05 (1.00)	38.05 (1.00)
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation	,,	197.05	172.89 (2.04)	173.42 (0.53)	176.52 (3.10)	182.12 (5.60)	182.12 (5.60)	187.72 (5.60)
(iv)	Afforestation	,,	84.89	63.99	94.81	98.31	101.18	101.18	104.05
(v)	Pasture development	,,	27.80	27.80					
20.	<i>Desert Development Programme (DDP)</i>								
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
(ii)	Minor Irrigation Potential Created	'000 Hect. cum	N.A.	8.18 (—)	8.54 (0.36)	8.89 (0.35)	9.41 (0.52)	9.41 (0.52)	9.93 (0.52)
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation	'000 Hect. (cum)	8.88	0.51 (0.03)	0.51 (—)	1.26 (0.75)	2.44 (1.18)	2.44 (1.18)	3.62 (1.18)
(iv)	Afforestation	,,	21.32	16.75 (1.23)	20.48 (1.92)	21.01 (0.53)	22.96 (1.95)	22.96 (1.95)	24.91 (1.95)
(v)	Pasture Development	,,	1.74	1.81 (0.07)					
21.	<i>RLEGP</i>								
(i)	Employment Generated	Lakh Mandays	231.25	70.62	79.63	100.78	102.82	102.82	88.93
22.	<i>Land Reforms</i>								
(i)	Area declared Surplus	Acres	27000	7998	2742	6627	Not fixed	N.A.	Not fixed
(ii)	Consolidation of Holdings	'000 Hects.	450	86	74	39	20	30	20
III CO-OPERATION									
(i)	Short term loans	Rs. in Crores (Net)	1702.00	180.91	221.29	243.96	350.00	350.00	400.00
(ii)	Medium term loans	,,	275.00	14.56	8.48	10.12	50.00	50.00	50.00
(iii)	Long term loans	,,	215.00	26.00	25.28	32.76	35.00	35.00	45.00
(iv)	Retail sale of ferti- lizers	Rs. in crores (Cum.)	300.00	231.84	178.85	196.00	250.00	250.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(v)	Agricultural produce marketed	Rs. in crores (Cum.)	450.00	303.41	401.00	353.00	450.00	450.00	475.00
(vi)	Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives	,,	180.00	100.00	140.00	180.00	215.00	215.00	240.00
(vii)	Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas	,,	130.00	60.00	72.00	110.00	170.00	170.00	200.00
(viii)	Co-operative storage	Lakh M. Tonnes(Cum.)	7.98	6.56	7.25	7.58	8.00	8.00	8.50
(ix)	Processing Units								
	Organised	No.(Cum.)	185	170	174	175	182	182	185
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL									
23. Minor Irrigation									
(i) Ground Water									
(a)	Potential	'000 Hect.	1925	1851	1874	1883	1890	1890	1900
(b)	Utilisation	,,	1599	1561	1572	1577	1581	1603	1630
(ii) Surface									
(a)	Potential	,,	264	168	172	182	192	192	204
(b)	Utilisation	,,	153	94	95	101	107	107	115
	Total Potential	,,	2189	2019	2046	2065	2082	2082	2104
	Utilisation	,,	1752	1655	1667	1678	1688	1710	1745
24. Major and Medium Irrigation									
(i)	Potential created	'000 Hect.	1161	1092	1123	1155	1195	1195	1255
(ii)	Utilisation	,,	743	678	756	776	796	796	836
25. Command Area Development Programme									
(i)	Area covered by field channels	,,	656	50.00	90.00	68.00	88.00	88.00	116.00
(ii)	Warabandhi	,,	685	112.00	120.00	111.00	200.00	200.00	122.00
(iii)	Land Levelling	,,	124	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.54
(iv)	Field Drains	,,	133	0.59	..	..	13.00	13.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V. Power									
(i) Installed capacity	MW(Cum.)	5113	3593.5 (210)	3803.5 (210)	4138.5 (335)	4408.5 (270)	4348.5 (210)	4995.5 (647)	
(ii) Electricity generated (+Purchased)	MK WH	20240 +2400	10718 +2562	12598 +2398	15127 +2512	16172 +1540	16775 +2310	17260 +2850	
(iii) Electricity sold	MKWH	16050	9015	9701	12555	12611	13350	14105	
(iv) Transmission lines (220 KV & above)	CKM	7391 (3044)	4620 (273)	5076 (456)	5404 (328)	6049 (513)	5704 (300)	5974 (270)	
(v) Rural Electrification									
(a) Village Electrified	Nos.(Cum.)	18114	16957	17651	18089	18114	18114	..	
(b) Pumpssets energised by electricity	..	392387 (100000)	317403 (25016)	338046 (20643)	378339 (40293)	418339 (40000)	398339 (398339)	418339 (20000)	
(c) Tubewells energised by electricity	..								
VI. Industries and Mineral									
26. Vilages and Small Industries									
1. Small Scale Industries									
Units functioning	Nos.	31,000	6,223	6815	6600	6900	6900	7000	
2. Industrial Estates									
(a) Estate Area functioning	Nos.	36	10	7	8	6	3	6	
(b) No. of Units	Nos.	5725	1378	1605	1898	2225	2225	2613	
(c) Production	(Rs. in crores)	1200.30	760.80	1035.55	1405.54	1921.00	1921.00	2641.50	
(d) Employment	Nos.	72370	36906	43623	54648	68704	68704	87379	
3. District Industries Centres									
(a) Units Registered	Nos.	31000	6223	6815	6600	6900	6900	7000	
(b) Staff in position									
General Manager	No.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Functional Manager.	No.	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	
Project Manager.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII Transport									
27. Road.									
(i) State Highways									
(a) Surfaced	Kms.	9292	9260	9381	9393	9413	9413	9433	
(b) Un surfaced	..	145	182	152	127	127	127	107	
Total..	..	9437	9442	9533	9520	9540	9540	9540	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii) Major District Roads									
(a)	Surface	„	10887	10287	10460	10553	10753	10788	10883
(b)	Unsurfaced	„	958	1033	970	956	856	856	726
Total		„	11345	11320	11433	11509	11609	11609	11609
(iii) Other District Roads									
(a)	Surfaced	„	10642	10026	10496	10631	11031	11031	11331
(b)	Unsurfaced	„	2188	2415	2014	1908	1708	1708	1508
Total		„	12830	12441	12510	12539	12739	12739	12839
(iv) Village Roads									
(a)	Surfaced	Kms.	22775	20782	22217	22002	22042	22042	24542
(b)	Unsurfaced	„	4312	5326	4625	4291	3891	3891	3691
Total		„	27087	26118	26842	27153	27533	27533	28033
(v) Total Roads									
(a)	Surfaced	„	58098	50855	52557	53439	54839	54839	55989
(b)	Unsurfaced	„	7603	8966	7761	7282	6582	6582	6032
Total		„	60699	59321	60318	60721	61421	61421	62021
28. Minor Ports									
Traffic handled		'000 tonnes	5700	5129	4836	3894	5550	5550	5550
29. Tourism									
(i)	International tourist Annual arrivals	Arrived (No.)	35000	20487	22949	24462	30,000	32,000	32,000
(ii)	Domestic tourist Annual arrivals	Arrival (in lakhs)	45.00	35.20	36.83	31.26	42.00	42.00	43.00
(iii)	Accommodation available	No. of rooms/beds	400 2080	346 1735	395 1868	5Net 1886	5Net 49Net	5Net 49Net	10 Net 20 Net

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VIII- SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES									
EDUCATION									
30. Elementary Education.									
(i) Class IV (age group-6-10)									
(a) Total Enrolment									
Boys	'000		3050	2857	2906	3062	3069	3122	3188
Girls	'000		2722	2112	2162	2322	2313	2362	2402
Total	'000		5772	4969	5068	5384	5382	5484	5590
Percentage to age-group									
Boys			129	125	126	131	131	133	135
Girls			119	96	98	104	102	105	105
Total			124	111	112	118	117	119	120
(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes class I-V (Age-Group-6-10)									
Boys	'000		280	261	294	299	278	301	307
Girls	'000		198	190	203	210	199	213	218
Total	'000		478	451	497	509	477	514	525
Percentage to age-group									
Boys			164	159	178	180	165	179	180
Girls			121	121	128	132	125	132	134
Total			143	140	154	156	145	156	157
(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes									
Class I-V (Age group 6-10)									
Boys	'000		427	407	442	453	427	465	480
Girls	'000		395	303	280	315	318	318	325
Total	'000		822	710	722	768	745	783	805

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Percentage of age-group									
Boys			127	132	134	137	128	139	142
Girls			122	97	89	99	99	99	100
Total			125	111	112	118	114	120	122
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group) (11-13) Enrolment									
Boys	'000		1273	1045	1052	1131	1228	1228	1299
Girls	'000		901	679	726	736	770	770	799
Total		0'000	2174	1724	1778	1867	1998	1998	2098
Percentage to age-group									
Boys			95	77	78	84	91	91	96
Girls			70	53	56	57	60	60	62
Total			82	66	68	71	76	76	79
Enrolment of Scheduled Castes									
Boys	'000		95	110	114	116	115	117	118
Girls	'000		86	55	57	66	67	67	69
Total		.. '000	181	165	171	182	182	184	187
Percentage of age-group									
Boys			99	113	117	119	119	122	123
Girls			97	60	62	71	73	73	74
Total			96	88	91	97	97	98	99
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.									
Boys	'000		189	89	109	111	105	113	115
Girls	'000		173	53	63	65	65	67	69
Total		'000	362	142	172	176	170	180	184

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Percentage of age-group									
	Boys		99	46	57	58	55	59	60
	Girls		94	29	34	35	35	36	37
	Total		95	38	46	47	45	48	49

31. *Secondary Education.*

(i) Classes IX-X

Enrolment

	Boys	'000	448	407	404	424	438	438	453
	Girls	'000	250	225	209	232	241	241	250
	Total	'000	698	632	613	656	679	679	703

(ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes)

Enrolment

	Boys	'000	317	129	185	196	207	207	217
	Girls	'000	88	73	91	104	111	111	117
	Total	'000	405	202	276	300	318	318	334

32. *Enrolment in vocational Courses*

Post High School Stage

	Girls	Nos.	4400	2800	3700	NA.	4400	4400	4800
	Total	Nos.	16360	8360	9860	NA.	13380	13380	14860

33. *Enrolment in Non-Formal*(Part Time/Continuation Classes)
(Age group 9-13)

	Total	Nos.	600000	22200	94200	118200	142200	142200	135000
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34. *Adult Education.*(i) Number of participants
(age-group 15-35)

	'000	2400	333	398	413	575	575	530
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ii)	No. of Centres opened under								
(a)	Central Programme	Nos.	31000	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200
(b)	State's Programme	„	20000	3860	4000	4000	7500	7500	4100
(c)	Voluntary Agencies	„	18000	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	5200
(d)	Other Programme	„	10000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2167
35	<i>Teachers</i>								
	Secondary Stage	Nos.	49277	49800	51392	51500	54059	54059	55060
36	<i>Health and Family Welfare</i>								
(i)	Hospitals								
(a)	Urban	Nos. (Cum)	308	303	304	305	307	307	309
(b)	Rural	„	481	450	451	451	451	451	451
(ii)	Beds								
(a)	Urban hospitals and dispensaries	Nos. (cum)	12893	11891	12313	12509	12842	12842	12892
(b)	Rural hospitals and dispensaries	„	8337	5777	6338	8180	10220	10220	12770
(c)	Bed population ratio	No. (per 1000)	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
(iii)	Nurse and Doctor Ratio	No. (per 3 doctors)	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
(iv)	Doctor population Ratio	No. (per 1000 population)	1:2021	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175
(v)	Health Centres								
(a)	Sub-Centres	Nos.(cum)	6119	5169	5551	5851	6351	6351	6651
(b)	Primary Health Centres	„	1000	355	457	632	842	844	1094
(c)	Community Health Centres	„	121	35	74	99	134	136	171
(vi)	Training of Auxilliary Nurse Mid-wives								
(a)	Institutes	Nos.(cum)	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
(b)	Annual Intake	„	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305
(c)	Annual Outturn	„	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
(vii)	Control of Diseases								
(a)	T. B. Clinics	„	21	20	20	20	21	21	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Leprosy Control Units	No. (cum)	15	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(c) Filaria Units	„	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(d) SEI Centres	„	480	365	365	365	365	365	365	365
(e) District T. B. Centres	„	21	20	20	20	21	21	21	21
(f) T. B. isolation Beds	„	400	325	350	350	350	350	350	350
(g) Cholera combat Team	„	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(h) STD Clinics	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(i) Filaria Control Units	„	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
(j) National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness	„								
(l) Mobile Units Set up	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
P.H.C.s. assisted	„	400	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
Ophthalmic Departments assisted	„	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
(viii) Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers—									
(a) Districts Covered	„	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
(b) Trainees trained	„	804	804	804	804	804	804	804	804
(c) Workers trained	„	6501	6121	6121	6121	6121	6121	6121	6121
(ix) Village Health Guides Schemes									
(a) V.H.G.'s Selected	No.	32178	26178	26178	27847	29847	29847	31847	31847
(b) V.H.G.s' trained	„	31091	25091	25091	27847	29847	29847	31847	31847
(c) V.H.G.'s Working in the field	„	31091	25091	25091	27847	29847	29847	31847	31847
(d) No of PHCs covered	„	1000	355	457	632	844	844	1094	1094
(x) Family Welfare									
(a) Rural F.W. Centres	Nos.(Cum)	385	278	278	278	278	278	278	278
(b) District F.W. Bureau	„	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
(c) City F.W. Centres	„	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(d) Urban F.W. Centres	„	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
(e) Post Partum Centres	„	95	55	63	73	83	83	83	83
(f) Regional F.W. Training Centres	„	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(g) ANM Training Schools	„	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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37. Sewerage and Water Supply :

A. Urban Water Supply

(i) Other than Corporation Towns :

(a) Original Schemes

Towns covered	Nos.	74	1	..	2	5	} 23	12
(b) Augmentation schemes towns covered	Nos.	53	1	2	5	7		

B. Urban Sanitation

Sewerage Schemes

Other than Corporation Towns

Original Schemes

Towns covered	Nos.	20	1	4	1	5	14	19
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C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation

(a) Latrines constructed	Nos.	25000	241	1814	2382	3500	3500	11000
(b) Towns covered	"	15	..	..	..	..	..	..

D. Rural Water Supply

**(i) Minimum Need Programme
(State Sector)**

(a) Piped Water Supply

Village covered	Nos.	2200	161	158	302	65	65	540
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(b) <i>Hand Pump Tubewells Villages covered</i>	Nos.	800	423	403	538	300	300	150
	(c) <i>Open Dug Wells Villages covered</i>	Nos.	800	174	72	38	50	50	10
(ii)	Central Sector (ARP)								
	(a) <i>Piped Water Supply Villages covered</i>	Nos.	400	91	139	231	385	385	600
	(b) <i>Hand Pump Tubewells Villages covered</i>	Nos.	800	157	227	139	..	..	..
	(c) <i>Open Dug wells Villages covered</i>	Nos.	..	..	3	19	..	..	..
	E. Rural Sanitation								
	(i) Latrines constructed (CRSP)	Nos.	3000	..	..	..	..	..	5300
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos.	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	<i>Housing</i>								
	(ii) Rural Housing								
	Provision of Housesites-cum.Construction scheme for rural landless workers								
	(a) Allotment of sites	Nos. (Cum)	1055564	880096	922398	966033	1001033	1001033	1035934
	(b) Construction assistance	..	647025	377509	417503	455191	499191	499191	522017
	(b) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation	..	42240	4338	1047	824	6000	1800	2000
	(ii) Urban Housing								
	(ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	..	4800	2884	2592	2000	2700	2000
	(ii) Police Housing	..	3000	365	461	937	600	600	637
39	<i>Urban Development</i>								
	(i) Town and Regional Planning								
	Master Plans prepared	Nos.	50	7	11	17	10	10	10
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)								
	Persons benefitted	Nos.	705497	551087	564161	588324	614324	614324	659324
40	<i>Labour and Labour Welfare</i>								
	(i) Craftsman Training								
	(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	Nos. (Cumulative)	136	102	112	111	119	119	124
	(a) Intake capacity	Nos. CE	38648	28196	29312	30364	31352	31348	33444
	(c) No of persons undergoing training	Nos.	39500	27400	28531	28272	31352	30000	32000
	Out turn	..	28000	13672	13978	11256	16000	16000	15500
	(ii) Apprenticeship Training								
	(a) Training places located	No. (Cum)	3000	3111	3135	3276	3200	3350	3375
	(b) Training places utilised	..	3000	3111	3135	3276	3200	3350	3375
	(c) Apprentices trained	..	24000	3754	6174	4972	6500	5100	5300
	(iii) No. of Employment Exchanges		44	42	42	42	42	42	43
	(iv) Labour Welfare								
	(a) No. of Labour Welfare Centres		161	115	125	135	145	145	151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Bonded Labour			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41 Welfare of Backward classes									
(i) Pre-Matric Education Incentives									
(a) Scholarships/Stipends SWD	Nos.	948663	238577	261777	185667	348700	348700	413700	
(b) Other incentive like TDD No. 8 students									
boarding grants, books		83999	66761	76934	53186	125920	125920	137000	
stationery and uniforms	SWD	1134379	197103	263414	228656	240476	240476	2,6966	
	TDD	240306	82835	67783	20369	54817	54817	110686	
(c) Ashram Schools	SWD Nos. (Cum)	150	25	12	..	23	23	23	23
	TDD	140	2	12	392	20	20	20	20
(ii) Economic Aid									
For Cottage Industry	SWD No of	94598	14573	14036	10664	26186	26188	14480	
	TDD Families	55200	4930	8892	4725	1040	1040	2805	
(iii) Hostels									
(a) Hostels started	SWD Nos.	250	72	10	45	20	02	40	
	TDD	115	25	35	80	20	20	20	
(b) Hostels buildings cons- tucted	SWD Nos.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TDD	..	..	..	4	4	4	2	
42 Social Welfare									
(i) Child welfare									
Croches—Units	No.	43	41	42	42	43	44	44	
Beneficiaries	Total	1540	1230	1290	1260	1300	1320	1320	
(ii) Women Welfare.									
(a) Training-cum-Production Centres-Units.	No. of	7	3	3	7	7	7	7	
Beneficiaries	Nos.	410	240	240	300	400	400	400	
(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped									
(a) Programmes for the Blind- Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos. Total	16 820	14 720	14 720	25 1220	25 1220	25 1220	25 1250	
(b) Programmes for the Deaf-Units/Beneficiaries	Nos. Total	8 890	6 690	6 690	6 690	6 690	6 700	6 700	
(c) Programmes for the Ortho- paedically handicapped Units/ Beneficiaries	Nos. Total	4 380	2 180	3 230	3 230	10 930	10 950	10 1000	
(d) Programmes for the menta- lly retarded Units. Beneficia- ries	Nos. Total	8 870	7 720	8 745	9 710	22 990	22 990	22 1000	
(e) Supply of prosthetic aids- Beneficiaries	Total	4000	2715	3868	5560	5500	6500	7500	
(f) Scholarship Benefidaries	Total	20000	15196	24273	27304	40000	50000	60000	
(&v) Welfare of ddstitutes and poor(E):									
<i>Financial assi tance to .</i>									
(a) Women (Beneficiaries)	Total	2500	2225	2562	2725	3325	3500	4500	
(v- Children -do-		400	175	665	1289	1800	1800	1000	

STATEMENT—IV

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1989-90.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Expenditure			1988-89		1989-90	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Outlay	Anticipated Expen- diture	Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Rural Fuelwood	508.65	146.30	81.58	68.69	116.21	116.21	132.32	132.32
2 Rural Roads	3724.00	451.83	736.84	492.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
3 Elementary Education	5136.60	515.41	583.85	1888.00	2043.00	2043.00	2382.00	160.00
4 Adult Education	700.40	122.78	141.46	109.65	275.00	275.00	283.00	..
5 Rural Health (including Ayurved)	4842.00	434.23	537.99	978.85	1121.50	1121.50	1481.00	102.00
6 Rural Water Supply (including "As & When" and "Rehabilitation")	6413.00	1690.53	1802.16	2393.18	2734.00	2734.00	6552.00	6552.00
7 Rural House Sites—Cum—Constru- ction Scheme								
(a) Allotment of Sites	310.00	17.00	54.62	66.07	70.00	70.00	140.00	..
(b) Construction Assistance	6140.00	487.89	568.53	918.82	1100.00	1100.00	2060.00	..
(c) Sub-Total :	6450.00	504.89	623.15	984.89	1170.00	1170.00	2200.00	..
8 Environmental Improvement of Slums	500.00	90.22	51.38	75.27	85.00	85.00	100.00	..
9 Nutrition	4550.00	272.00	315.19	497.00	700.00	700.00	805.00	..
10 Public Distribution System	866.00	5.39	4.53	3.63	16.00	16.00	18.00	..
Total :-	53190.65	4232.98	4878.13	7491.21	8860.71	886.71	14553.32	7496.32

STATEMENT--

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Minimum Needs Programmes—Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80 Level	1984-85 Level	Seventh Five Year Plan Target (1985--	Additional in the Plan/Year					Annual Plan 1989-90 proposed Target	
					1985-86 Achie- vement	1986-87 Achie- vement	1987-88 Achie- vement	1988-89 Target			
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1 Rural Fuelwood											
(d) Plantation	Hect.	N.A.	N.A.	12300	3594	2567	1665	4100	4100	3500	
2 Rural Roads											
1. (a) Length	Kms.	24034	35842	39917	2717	793	340	580	580	600	
(b) Total No. of Village in the State	No.	-----18114-----									
(c) Villages Connected—											
(i) With population of 1500 and above	No.(5060)	2441	4644	5051	78	54	46	50	50	40	
(ii) With population of 1000-1500	No.(3241)	1402	2472	2022	125	99	101	85	85	100	
(iii) With population below 1000	No.(9815)	3589	4862	5788	433	404	323	240	240	200	
Total		7412	11978	13761	636	557	470	375	375	340	
3 Elementary Education											
(a) Class I-V (Age Group 6-10 Years) Enrolment.	000 No.	4209	4827	5772	142	99	316	100	100	106	
(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) Enrolment	-do-]	1098	1453	2174	271	54	89	131	131	100	
4 Adult Education											
(a) No. of participants (15-35 years)	No. in lakh	8.69	28.29	52.29	3.33	3.98	4.13	5.75	5.75	5.30	
(b) No. of Centres—											
(i) Centre	No. 5	6202	21866	52666	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200	
(ii) State	No. 6	2820	17307	37307	3869	4000	4000	7500	7500	4100	
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	13318	20239	38239	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500	5200	
(iv) Other Programme	No.	—	1841	11841	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2167	
5 Rural Health											
(a) Sub-Centres	No.	2500	4869	6119	300	382	300	500	500	300	
(b) PHCs	No. }	251	310	1000	45	102	175	210	212	250	
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.										
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	12	21	121	14	39	25	35	37	35	
(e) Community Health Centres (Ayurved)	No.	469	469	569	20	20	20	20	20	20	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Environmental Improvement of Slums											
Persons benefited.	No.	149338	505497	705497	45590	13074	24163	26000	26000	45000	
10 Public Distribution											
1 Construction of Godowns	No.	..	..	..	12	9	3	Not fixed	..	Not fixed	
2 Purchase of Trucks and Jeeps	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Laboratories for Quality Control	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Fair Price Shops opened—											
(a) Rural	No.	..	..	..	250	365	200	Not fixed	..	Not fixed	
(b) Urban	No.	..	..	..	189	164	77	-do-	..	-do-	
	Total	No.	..	..	..	380	529	277	..	..	..

STATEMENT—VI.

ANNUAL PLAN 1989—90

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing basis

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 proposed outlay	Outlay for District level Schemes
				Allocation	Anticipated Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Crop Husbandry	3088.55	521.58	707.58	707.58	816.34	571.87
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	..	95.66	89.00	89.00	440.00	440.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	313.75	76.25	69.43	69.43	82.10	53.00
4.	Fisheries	308.00	64.96	60.93	60.93	61.18	61.18
5.	Forests	324.06	105.14	198.29	198.29	206.10	206.10
6.	Cooperation	405.00	96.72	90.00	90.00	115.00	75.00
7.	Rural Development	10679.00	3567.85	2650.00	2650.00	3047.00	3022.50
8.	Land Reforms	150.00	6.61	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
9.	Command Area Development	5292.00	833.73	1252.50	1252.50	1491.00	..
10.	Industry and Minerals	666.00	122.45	119.00	119.00	209.00	..
11.	Ports	227.25	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
12.	Planning Machinery	59.19	9.12	8.56	8.56	10.91	..
13.	Science and Technology	173.15	4.53	15.00	15.00	23.00	..
14.	General Education	36.00	..	60.00	60.00	65.00	..
15.	Medical and Public Health	2829.12	728.13	744.00	744.00	1156.00	600.00
16.	Water Supply	..	..	..	..	40.00	40.00
17.	Urban Development	1100.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	112.00	..
18.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	850.70	98.88	124.00	124.00	208.50	38.00
19.	Labour and Labour Welfare	2.50	36.45	46.50	46.00	92.90	92.90
20.	Social Welfare	17.50	8.58	9.00	9.00	15.50	9.60
Total :—		26521.77	6419.64	6291.29	6290.79	8197.03	5215.15

* Revised Allocation.

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STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90 proposed outlay	Outlay for District level Schemes
					Allocation	Anti. Exp.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CROP HUSBANDRY								
1 Multiplication and Distribution of Seed								
1	AGR-15. Reserved Stock for certified and foundation and breeder Seed.	50 : 50	25.25	..	18.60	18.60	22.88	..
2	AGR-16. Strengthening of Seed testing Laboratory Services (with CSS) under NSP (Ph-II)	50 : 50	..	..	0.25	0.25	1.00	1.00
Sub-Total (1) :			25.25	—	18.85	18.85	23.88	1.00
2 Manures and Fertiliser :								
3	AGR-18 (i) National Project on Fertiliser use in Dry land (CSS)	50 : 50	..	..	0.76	0.76	10.00	10.00
4	AGR-18 (ii) Construction of Fertiliser Control Laboratory at Gandhinagar and Junagadh.	50 : 50	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50
5	AGR-18 (iii) Construction of Fertiliser Testing Laboratory at Kandla	50 : 50	..	..	..	..	4.28	4.28
Sub-Total (2)			—	—	0.76	0.76	16.78	16.78
3 Plant Protection								
6	AGR-20. To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by aero-chemical operation.	50 : 50	83.50	..	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
7	AGR-22 Control of white grubs.	50 : 50	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
8	AGR-27 (i) Control of Helicthis and white fly by Ground Spraying	50 : 50	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00
9	AGR-27 (ii) Control of Pod-borer in Groundnut and Gram by Aerial Spraying	50 : 50	..	..	..	..	8.00	8.00
10	AGR-27 (iii) Control of Aphids in Groundnut and Mustard crop by aero-chemical operation	50 : 50	..	..	..	..	5.43	5.43
Sub-Total : (3)			93.50	2.00	9.00	9.00	37.43	37.43
4 Commercial Crops								
11	AGR-28 Intensive Cotton District Programme including in dry farming areas	50 : 50	100.0	1.86	4.97	4.97	15.35	1.50
12	AGR-30. Development of Pulses	50 : 50	95.90	10.97	13.96	13.96	23.26	18.61
13	AGR-31 (i) National oilseeds Development Project.	50 : 50	..	116.93	201.60	201.60	200.00	16.55
Sub-Total (4) :			195.90	129.76	220.53	220.53	238.61	36.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
5 Extension and Farmers Training.									
15	AGR-63.	Popularisation of improved Agril. implements.	50 : 50	40.00	5.26	5.75	5.75	..	..
Sub-Total-(6)				40.00	5.26	5.75	5.75	..	..
6 Agricultural Engineering									
16	AGR-73.	Sprinkler-drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation.	50 : 50	135.00	7.35	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Sub-Total-(7)				135.00	7.35	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
7 Agricultural Economics and Statistics									
17	AGR-79.	Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal Crops.	50 : 50	30.00	6.49	9.00	9.00	9.50	..
18	AGR-80.	Improvement of Crop Statistics	50 : 50	17.25	4.00	5.31	5.31	6.00	..
19	AGR-81.	Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State	50 : 50	..	..	5.00	5.00	3.70	..
20	AGR-83.	Sample survey for study of constraints in transfer of new technology under field Condition.	50 : 50	1.65	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.44	..
Sub-Total (8)				48.90	11.49	19.69	19.69	19.64	..
8 Projects for SF/MF									
21	AGR-92	Special Programme for SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production	50 : 50	2550.00	368.72	425.00	425.00	470.00	470.00
Total-Crop Husbandry				3038.55	524.58	707.58	707.58	816.34	671.87
SOIL CONSERVATION									
1	National Water Shed Development Programme (Non-Tribal)		..	..	74.67	56.00	56.00	396.00	396.00
2	— do — (Tribal)		..	..	20.99	33.00	33.00	44.00	44.00
Total-Soil Conservation				..	95.66	89.00	89.00	440.00	440.00
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY									
Veterinary Services and Animal Health									
1. ANH-4 Disease Control Programme									
(a)	Disease control Programme for Foot and Mouth disease (Purchase of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine and control of Diseases of National Importance).		50 : 50	24.75	4.52	5.55	5.55	6.00	..
(b)	Establishment of Pullorum Disease Unit		50 : 50	5.00	0.64	0.80	0.80	0.90	..
(c)	Establishment of Cell culture viral Diagnostic reagents production unit under Animal Vaccine Institute.		50 : 50	16.50	2.40	2.50	2.50	1.35	..
(d)	Animal Disease Surveillance rinderpest Eradication Zero-Programme		50 : 50	8.25	4.74	7.63	7.63	8.60	..
Sub-Total				54.50	12.30	16.48	16.48	16.85	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2. Administration Investigation and Statistics									
2	ANH-5.	Strengthening of Statistical wing Scheme for integrated Sample Survey on estimation of production of major livestock Products	50 : 50	17.25	6.28	8.15	8.15	6.00	..
		Sub-Total	..	17.25	6.28	8.15	8.15	6.00	..
3. Cattle and Buffalo Development									
3	ANH-6	Cross breeding programme embayo transfer Unit.	50 : 50	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
4	ANH-8	Cattle Breeding Farm Pregnancy testing Scheme	50 : 50	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
5	ANH-8	Development of Indigenous Breeds of Cattle and Buffaloes	50 : 50	47.60	4.00	2.50	2.50	..	..
6	ANH-9	Subsidy to cattie breeding Institutions and Gaushalas-Subsidy to progressive Gushalas for production of high qualWty in digenous cross-beed heifers	50 : 50	20.00	3.82	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
7	ANH-11	Assistances to small farmers for rearing of Cross breed heifers	50 : 50	25.00	13.33	8.00	8.00	19.00	19.00
		Sub-Total :		101.60	21.15	15.50	15.50	24.00	19.00
4. Poultry Development :									
8	ANH-12	Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme	50 : 50	5.75	..	..	..	..	..
9	ANH-14	Beneficiary Oriented Programme : (Assistance to SF/MF/AL for poultry sheep/pig Units under Special Projects Programme	50 : 50	95.00	21.28	22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00
		Sub-Total :		100.75	21.28	22.00	22.00	25.00	25.00
5. Sheep and wool Development :									
10	ANH-16	Establishment of sheep Breeding Farms (Nalia)	50 : 50	15.00	2.05	..	..	..	..
		Sub-Total	..	15.00	2.05	..	..	..	..
6. Other Livestock Development :									
11	ANH-18	Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm at Village Inaj	50 : 50	8.65	2.77	4.40	4.40	9.00	9.00
12	ANH-20 (a)	Share Capital Contribution to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation	50 : 50	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
	(b)	Assistance to Gujarat State eggs Marketing Poultry Federation for marketing of Poultry Products	50 : 50	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		Sub-Total :		8.65	11.77	5.40	5.40	10.00	9.00
7. Feed and Fodder Development :									
13	ANH-21	Fodder Development Programme							
	(a)	Intergrated Fodder Development Programme	50 : 50	16.00	0.42	0.38	0.38	..	..
	(b)	Establishment of Seed multiplication at Patan (Mehsana)	50 : 50	..	0.55	0.64	0.64	..	..
	(c)	Continuation of Seed multiplication farm at Mandvi (Surat)	50 : 50	..	0.45	0.63	0.63	..	..
	(d)	Construction of room and tubewell at seed production farm at Patan (Mehsana)	50 : 50	..	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
		Sub-Total	..	16.00	1.42	1.90	1.90	0.25	..
Total : Animal Husbandry				313.75	76.25	69.43	69.43	82.10	53.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
FISHERIES :-									
1.	FSH-8	Extension of Polan fish farm Dist. Valsad.	50.50	27.00	1.22	0.50	0.50	1.09	1.09
2.	FSH-8	Extension of Pipodara fish farm (Surat Dist.)	50.50	20.00	6.01	0.25	0.25	1.09	1.09
3.	FSH-8	Extension of fish farm at Kasmada (Dist. Surat)	70.30	--	2.42	0.56	0.56	0.30	0.30
4.	FSH-10	Estta. of Coastal aquaculture fish farm (Staff scheme)	50.50	9.00	1.27	1.21	1.21	1.70	1.70
5.	FSH-11	Establishment of two 10 hectares hatchery units for fish farm at Surat and Kheda Dist.	70.30	12.00	2.02	5.21	5.21	1.00	1.00
6.	FSH-21	Fish farmer Development Agencies	50.50	52.00	22.21	6.51	6.51	3.00	3.00
7.	FSH-27	Landing & berthing facilities at minor ports.	50.50	70.00	26.04	17.00	17.00	16.00	10.00
8.	FSH-28	Scheme for Water Supply	50.50	20.00	--	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00
9.	FSH-29	at various fishing centres and other infrastructural facilities at minor ports	50.00	50.00	--	2.00	2.00	11.00	11.00
10.	FSH-30	Providing dredging facilities at minor ports.	50.50	40.00	--	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
11.	FSH-43	Accident insurance scheme of fishermen members of Co-operatives Societies.	50.50	10.00	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
12.	FSH-49	National Welfare Scheme for fishermen.	50.50	--	--	12.24	12.24	19.65	12.65
Total : Fisheries				308.00	64.26	60.99	60.92	61.18	61.18
FORESTS :									
1.	FST-30	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantation	50.50	262.06	68.69	116.21	116.21	132.32	132.32
2.	FST-16	Management of National park Sanctuaries	100% Non Recurrent and 50 R Recurrent	--	3.11	10.00	10.00	2.96	2.96
3.	FST-17	Development of Gir and Barda lion Sanctuaries	100% Non Recurrent	22.00	12.27	20.00	20.00	17.00	17.00
4.	FST-18	Development of Wild ass Sanatuary	--	10.00	6.76	11.00	11.00	7.50	7.50
5.	FST-19	Development of Zoological and Wild life Parks.	--	5.00	--	--	--	--	--
6.	FST-20	Development of Ratanmahal Dumkhal and Jessore Sloth Bear Sanctuaries	--	10.00	1.22	6.00	6.00	6.25	6.25
7.	FST-21	Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game sanaturay.	100%Non-Recurrent and 50% Recurrent	5.00	2.03	6.00	3.00	10.66	10.66
8.	FST-22	Wild life Education Interpretation and Training	100%Non-Recurrent	--	--	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
9.	FST-23	Marine National Park	100%Non-Recurrent	--	1.69	5.00	5.00	6.10	5.10
10.	FST-24	Scheme for exhibition to Promote Wild life Conservation	50.50	5.00	--	--	--	--	--
11.	FST-25	Scheme for Dev. of Nal Sarover bird Sanctuary	100%Non-Recurrent	--	0.24	5.00	5.00	7.35	7.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
12.	FST-27	Wildlife Conservation of outside Sanctuaries and National Park.	..	..	2.04	..	..	..
13.	FST-28	Development of Black Buck National Park	100% Non Recurrent	5.00	4.03	8.00	6.00	6.88	6.88
14.	FST-5(2)	Soil & Moisture Conservation Silviculture Form	50.50	..	3.29	7.08	7.08	6.98	6.98
Total : Forests				324.06	105.14	198.29	188.29	206.10	206.10

COOPERATION

1	COP-18	Providing assistance to Co-op. credit institutions in the under developed and special areas. (Assistance to Dist. Central Coop. Bank for non over due cover).	50.50	120.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	..
2	COP-31	National grid godowns	50.50	285.00	91.72	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Total : Cooperation.			..	405.00	96.72	90.00	90.00	115.00	75.00

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (RDD-1)		50.50	5284.00	1273.78	1118.50	1118.50	1176.00	1153.50
2	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas DWCRA (RDD-3)		50.50	40.00	9.56	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
3	Scheme for Strengthening and Supporting Spl. Programme organisation (RDD-2)	(New Mahakam)	50.50	80.00	307.29	313.00	313.00	358.00	356.00
4	Drought Prone Areas Programme (RDD-4)		50.50	1575.00	403.92	322.50	322.50	373.00	373.00
5	National Rural Employment Programme (RDD-5)		50.50	3700.00	1573.30	889.00	889.00	1133.00	1133.00
Total : Rural Development				10679.00	3567.85	2650.00	2650.00	3047.00	3022.50

LAND REFORMS

1	LND-10	Financial assistance to assignees of surplus land under GLD Act, 1972	50.50	150.00	6.81	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
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COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

1	CAD-1	Establishment of CAD organisation	50.50	463.00	392.68	420.00	420.00	540.00	..
2	CAD-2	On farm development works	50.50	4481.50	413.60	734.00	734.00	840.00	..
3	CAD-3	Science and Technology	50.50	10.00	0.21	1.50	1.50	2.00	..
4	CAD-4	Education and Training	50.50	50.00	5.18	26.00	26.00	80.00	..
5	CAD-5	Setting up of Water Cooperatives	50.50	250.00	19.70	10.00	10.00	20.00	..
6	CAD-8	Conjunctive use of ground and surface water	50.50	20.00	2.85	5.00	5.00	6.00	..
7	CAD-7	Introduction of Sprinkler/drip system of irrigation	50.50	17.50	0.01	10.00	10.00	3.00	..
8	CAD-10	Radio, Telephone/Wireless system in the command areas.	50.50	..	..	46.00	46.00	50.00	..
Total : Command Area Devt.				5292.00	833.75	1252.50	1252.50	1491.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS								
1	IND-29. District Industries Centres	50.50	500.00	114.35	110.00	110.00	180.00	..
2	IND-30. RIP/RAP	50.50	45.00	8.10	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
3	IND-34. Margin Money loan for working Capital to Sick units under sick units revival programme	50:50	121.00	..	..	..	20.00	..
Total : Industry and Minerals		..	666.00	122.45	119.00	119.00	209.00	..
PORTS								
1	Development of land In Water Transport in rivers of Gujarat (PRT-5)	State 25% Central 75%	227.25	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total : Ports		..	227.25	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
PLANNING MACHINERY :								
1	Strengthening of Cartographic Unit (PLM-2)	67.33	13.34	1.98	2.10	2.10	2.14	..
2	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level (PLM-3)	67.33	18.00	6.62	4.84	4.84	6.42	..
3	Establishment of a central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cell (PLM-7)	50%	27.85	0.52	1.62	1.62	2.35	..
Total : Planning Machinery		..	59.19	9.12	8.56	8.56	10.91	..
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY								
1	Establishment of a central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cells (PLM-6).	50%	173.15	4.53	15.00	15.00	23.00	..
Total : Science and Technology		..	173.15	4.53	15.00	15.00	23.00	..
GENERAL EDUCATION								
1	National Service Scheme	30.70	36.00	..	60.00	60.00	65.00	..
Total : General Education.		..	36.00	..	60.00	60.00	65.00	..
Medical and Public Health								
1	National T.B. Control Programme	50%	372.00	36.00	50.00	50.00	56.00	..
2	National Filaria Control Programme	50%	72.12	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	..
3	National Malaria Eradication Programme	50%	2385.00	683.13	683.00	683.00	1087.00	600.00
4	Training of M. P. W.	50%	..	..	2.00	2.00	3.00	..
Total : Medical and Public Health		2829.12	728.13	744.00	744.00	1156.00	600.00	..
Water Supply								
1	Rural Sanitation Programme (Rural Latrines)	50%	..	..	..	..	40.00	40.00
Urban Development								
1	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (UDP-96)	50%	700.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	72.00	..
2	Urban Basic Service (UDP-16)	40:40:20	400.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	..
Total : Urban Development		1100.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	112.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes and other Backward Classes									
1	State Scholarship for Pre-SSC. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation (BCK-4)	SWD	50%	80.00	33.12	30.00	30.00	33.00	33.00
2	Book-bank for students studying in medical and Engineering (BCK-12)	TDD	50%	6.50 9.90	1.10 0.65	1.00 1.50	1.00 1.50	2.00 2.50	....
3	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostel for Girls (SC/ST) for construction (BCK-14B)	SWD TDD	50%	40.00 43.20	6.93 4.29	6.00 4.00	6.00 4.00	5.00 9.00	5.00 ..
4	Pre-examination training Centre for SC/ST (BCK-31)	SWD TDD	50%	6.50 10.00	2.03 1.58	2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00	6.00 4.50	....
5	Training complex at Gandhinagar (BCK-33)	SWD TDD	50%	35.00 35.00	0.60 0.61	6.00 5.80	6.00 5.60	6.00 6.00	....
6	Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (BCK-38)	SWD	51049	380.00	..	30.00	30.00	73.50	..
7	Nagrik Cell (BCK-62)	SWD	50%	150.00	31.43	20.00	20.00	27.00	..
8	Tribal Research Training Institute (BCK-63)	TDD	50%	11.30	5.45	5.40	5.40	6.00	..
9	Research Unit for S. C. (BCK-64)	SWD	50%	3.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	..
10	Staff for scheme of protection of Civil Rights Act (BCK-67)	SWD	50%	40.00	9.15	8.00	8.00	25.00	..
11	Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare (BCK-68)		50%	..	1.29	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
Total : Welfare Backward classes			..	850.70	98.88	124.00	124.00	208.50	38.00
Labour and Labour Welfare									
1	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour		50%	2.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	0.50
2	Replacement of Machinery		50%	..	36.45	20.00	20.00	50.00	50.00
3	Starting of Plastic processing operator Course		60%	..	..	14.00	14.00	26.65	26.65
4	Introduction of Computerisation at two major Employment Exchanges		60%	..	..	12.00	12.00	15.75	15.75
Total : Labour and Labour Welfare			..	2.50	36.45	46.50	46.50	92.90	92.90
Social Welfare									
1	Services for children in need of care and protection		45.45	15.00	8.58	7.50	7.50	12.00	9.00
2	Training Centre for women in district		..	2.50	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.60
3	Scheme for welfare of Ex-Pensioners.		45.45	..	..	..	..	0.50	..
4	Scheme for establishment of counselling centres for elevation		..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..
Total : Service Welfare			..	17.50	8.58	9.00	9.00	15.50	9.60
Grand Total			..	26521.77	6419.64	6291.29	6290.79	8197.03	5215.15

STATEMENT—VII

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub-Sector	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90	
				Alloca- tion	Antici- pated Expen- diture	Propo- sed Outlay	Of which District level schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Crop Husbandry	53.70	12.57	22.10	668.68	723.20	625.65
2	Soil and Water Conservation	600.00	69.43	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
3	Animal Husbandry	—	4.00	13.09	13.09	12.28	..
4	Forests	275.00	35.53	33.88	33.88	52.45	52.45
5	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	225.00	44.54	50.63	50.63	70.45	..
6	Co-operation	528.00	4.05	91.50	91.50	49.00	..
7	Rural Development Programme	7656.00	2554.61	2225.00	2225.00	2525.00	225.00
8	Minor Irrigation	—	—	16.07	16.07	5.83	..
9	Energy	3754.30	430.76	1053.00	465.61	522.16	338.00
10	Industry and Minerals	6050.00	811.66	1336.00	1332.95	1285.70	—
11	General Education	1527.00	398.38	872.68	872.68	1565.12	1372.00
12	Technical Education	850.50	103.77	163.00	163.00	202.56	—
13	Medical and Public Health	19727.14	3962.62	4164.46	4164.46	5155.59	..
14	Water Supply	5000.00	2249.50	1611.50	2500.00	3000.00	3000.00
15	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	1300.00	618.23	132.50	132.50	133.00	..
17	Labour and Labour Welfare	—	—	16.30	16.30	18.00	18.00
18	Nutrition	3255.00	1030.30	1586.65	1586.65	1536.89	1536.89
Total		50801.64	12329.95	13463.36	14408.00	16957.23	7267.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes and other Backward Classes									
1	State Scholarship for Pre-SSC. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation (BCK-4)	SWD	50%	80.00	33.12	30.00	30.00	33.00	33.00
2	Book-bank for students studying in medical and Engineering (BCK-12)	TDD	50%	6.50 9.90	1.10 0.65	1.00 1.50	1.00 1.50	2.00 2.50	....
3	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostel for Girls (SC/ST) for construction (BCK-14B)	SWD TDD	50%	40.00 43.20	6.98 4.29	6.00 4.00	6.00 4.00	5.00 9.00	5.00 ..
4	Pre-examination training Centre for SC/ST (BCK-31)	SWD TDD	50%	6.50 10.00	2.03 1.58	2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00	6.00 4.50	....
5	Training complex at Gandhinagar (BCK-33)	SWD TDD	50%	35.00 35.00	0.60 0.61	6.00 5.60	6.00 5.60	6.00 6.00	....
6	Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation (BCK-38)	SWD	51049	380.00	..	30.00	30.00	73.50	..
7	Nagrik Cell (BCK-62)	SWD	60%	150.00	31.43	20.00	20.00	27.00	..
8	Tribal Research Training Institute (BCK-63)	TDD	50%	11.30	5.45	5.40	5.40	6.00	..
9	Research Unit for S. C. (BCK-64)	SWD	50%	3.30	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	..
10	Staff for scheme of protection of Civil Rights Act (BCK-67)	SWD	50%	40.00	9.15	8.00	8.00	25.00	..
11	Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare (BCK-68)		50%	..	1.29	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
Total : Welfare Backward classes			..	850.70	98.88	124.00	124.00	208.50	38.00
Labour and Labour Welfare									
1	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour		50%	2.50	..	0.50	..	0.50	0.50
2	Replacement of Machinery		50%	..	36.45	20.00	20.00	50.00	50.00
3	Starting of Plastic processing operator Course		60%	..	..	14.00	14.00	26.65	26.65
4	Introduction of Computerisation at two major Employment Exchanges		60%	..	..	12.00	12.00	15.75	15.75
Total : Labour and Labour Welfare			..	2.50	36.45	46.50	46.50	92.90	92.90
Social Welfare									
1	Services for children in need of care and protection		45.45	15.00	8.58	7.50	7.50	12.00	9.00
2	Training Centre for women in district		..	2.50	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.60
3	Scheme for welfare of Ex-Pensioners.		45.45	..	..	..	..	0.50	..
4	Scheme for establishment of counselling centres for elevation		..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..
Total : Service Welfare			..	17.50	8.58	9.00	9.00	15.50	9.60
Grand Total			..	26521.77	6419.64	6291.29	6290.79	8197.03	5215.15

STATEMENT—VII

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub-Sector	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90	
				Alloca- cation	Antici- pated Expen- diture	Propo- sed Outlay	Of which District level schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Crop Husbandry	53.70	12.57	22.10	668.68	723.20	625.65
2	Soil and Water Conservation	600.00	69.43	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
3	Animal Husbandry	—	4.00	13.09	13.09	12.28	..
4	Forests	275.00	35.53	33.88	33.88	52.45	52.45
5	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	225.00	44.54	50.63	50.63	70.45	..
6	Co-operation	528.00	4.05	91.50	91.50	49.00	..
7	Rural Development Programme	7656.00	2554.61	2225.00	2225.00	2525.00	225.00
8	Minor Irrigation	—	—	16.07	16.07	5.83	..
9	Energy	3754.30	430.76	1053.00	465.61	522.16	338.00
10	Industry and Minerals	6050.00	811.66	1336.00	1332.95	1285.70	—
11	General Education	1527.00	398.38	872.68	872.68	1565.12	1372.00
12	Technical Education	850.50	103.77	163.00	163.00	202.56	—
13	Medical and Public Health	19727.14	3962.62	4164.46	4164.46	5155.59	..
14	Water Supply	5000.00	2249.50	1611.50	2500.00	3000.00	3000.00
15	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	1300.00	618.23	132.50	132.50	133.00	..
17	Labour and Labour Welfare	—	—	16.30	16.30	18.00	18.00
18	Nutrition	3255.00	1030.30	1586.55	1586.65	1536.89	1536.89
Total		50801.64	12329.95	13463.36	14408.00	16957.23	7267.99

STATEMENT—VII

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1987-88	1988-89		1989-90	
				Allocation	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which District level schemes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CROP HUSBANDRY							
1	Extencion and Farmers Training						
	1. Demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in SC and ST areas	9.75	0.65	2.10	2.10	2.10	..
	Sub-Total : 1	9.75	0.65	2.10	2.10	2.10	..
2	Agricultural Economics and Statistics						
	1. Improvement of Irrigation Statistics	12.50	2.41	4.85	4.85	..	..
	2. Crop Estimation Survey on fruits, vegetables and minor crops	23.20	8.00	7.50	7.50	11.55	..
	Sub-total : 2	35.70	10.41	12.35	12.35	11.55	..
Dry Farming							
	1. Free minikits for cereals crop in dry farming areas	8.25	1.51	1.65	1.65	2.65	..
	2. Distribution of vegetable minikits	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	..
	3. Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme	..	..	..	339.60	400.00	318.75
	4. Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Rice-Wheat and Maize)	..	..	..	300.90	300.90	300.90
	5. Promoting fertilizers use in identified districts under special Foodgrains production programme	..	..	..	6.08	6.00	6.00
	Sub-Total : 3	8.25	1.51	7.65	654.23	709.55	625.65
Total : CROP; HUSBANDRY		53.70	12.57	22.10	668.68	723.20	625.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION							
1	Carrying out soil Conservation works in the catchment of River valley Project	600.00	69.43	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1.	Marketing of Livestock and livestock Product.						
(i)	Subsidy to Gujarat Poultry Farmers Co-operative Federation under NCDC Project.	..	..	3.27	3.27	3.09	-
(ii)	Loans to Gujarat State Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Federation under NCDC Project.	..	..	9.82	9.82	9.19	..
(iii)	Grass breeding of Cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of Buffaloes using frozen technique outside operation flood.	..	4.00	..	..	..	..
Total : Animal Husbandry		..	4.00	13.09	13.09	12.28	..
FORESTS							
1.	Soil Conservation in catchment area of D.R.V.P.	275.00	35.53	33.88	33.88	52.45	52.45
MARKETING STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING							
1.	Development of Selected markets	60.00	27.90	15.00	15.00	20.00	..
2.	Development of Rural market	160.00	16.64	35.00	35.00	50.00	..
3.	Establishment of Grading Centres at Producers level	5.00	..	0.63	0.63	0.45	..
Total : Marketing Storage warehousing		225.00	44.54	50.63	50.63	70.45	..
COOPERATION							
1.	Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund of Cooperative Bank	500.00	..	82.50	82.50	40.00	..
2.	Development of Cooperatives	28.00	4.05	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
Total : Cooperation		528.00	4.05	91.50	91.50	49.00	..
RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
1.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	7400.00	2330.74	2000.00	2000.00	2300.00	..
2.	Desert Development Programme	256.00	223.87	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00
Total : Rural Development		7656.00	2554.61	2225.00	2225.00	2525.00	225.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINOR IRRIGATION							
1. Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics.	..	..	5.30	5.30	5.83	..	..
2. Census of Minor Irrigation Schemes	..	..	10.77	10.77	..	..	..
Total : Minor Irrigation	..	..	16.07	16.07	5.83	..	..
ENERGY							
1. National Project on Bio-gas development	1620.00	251.84	260.00	260.00	338.00	338.00	..
2. Renovation schemes—							
(i) Dhuvaran TPS.	636.00	126.03	364.00	5.00	144.00	..	..
(ii) Gandhinagar TPS	917.10	42.34	342.00	132.90	33.89	..	..
(iii) Ukai TPS	581.20	10.55	87.00	67.71	6.27	..	..
Sub-Total	2134.30	178.92	793.00	205.61	184.16	..	..
Total : Energy	3754.30	430.76	1053.00	465.61	522.16	338.00	..
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
1. Census-cum-Sample Survey	25.00	7.66	11.00	7.95	9.70	..	..
2. 10% to 15% Central outright subsidy	6000.00	800.00	1320.00	1320.00	1200.00	..	..
3. Interest Subsidy to engineering Entrepreneurs	25.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
4. All India Census of Small Industries.	..	..	..	..	71.00	..	..
Total : Industry & Minerals	6050.00	811.66	1336.00	1332.95	1285.70	..	..
GENERAL EDUCATION							
1. Rural Functional Literacy Programme	675.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	320.00	320.00	..
2. Education Technology Programme	12.00	..	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	..
3. National fitness corps.	390.00	91.69	80.00	80.00	100.00	..	..
4. Production of Text-Books and other literature in Gujarati at University Stage	30.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	..
5. National loan scholarship to Students	90.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	National merit scholarship	20.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..
7.	Talented student Scholrship in rural areas	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
8.	Scholarship to non-hindi speaking students in non Hindi states for Post-matric studies in Hindi	15.00	2.74	3.50	3.50	3.50	..
9.	Secondary Schools under Boarder Area sub-Plan	..	83.20	262.64	262.64	300.00	300.00
10.	Provision for INSAT	250.00	..	50.00	50.00	55.00	..
11.	Sanskrit Scholarship	..	0.24	0.12	0.12	0.12	..
12.	Operation Black Board	..	93.91	290.82	290.82	750.00	750.00
13.	Integrated Education for disabled children	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
14.	Implementation of Scheme of Anti-qiuties and Art Treasures Act	25.00	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00	..
Total General Education		1527.00	398.38	872.68	872.68	1565.12	1372.00
TECHNICAL EDUCATION							
1.	Development of post graduate Courses and Research work	50.00	..	20.00	20.00	25.00	..
2.	Establishment of Nodal Centre for Technical manpower.	..	0.72	3.00	3.00	5.00	..
3.	Starting of Polytechnic at Bhuj under Border Area plan.	800.50	103.05	140.00	140.00	172.56	..
Total : Technical Education.		850.50	103.77	163.00	163.00	202.56	..
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.							
1.	National Programme for Control of blindness	858.59	137.03	229.64	229.64	233.92	..
2.	National Laprosy Control Progra-gramme	381.76	35.62	68.89	68.89	56.00	..
3.	Upgrading the development of post graduate training and research in kaya-chikitsa	25.00	4.70	9.79	9.79	10.00	..
4.	Family Welfare	18451.79	3782.77	3853.14	3853.14	4852.42	..
5.	Family Welfare unit in Sachivalaya	10.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.25	..
Total : Medical and Public Health		19727.14	3962.62	4164.46	4164.46	5155.59	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WATER SUPPLY							
1.	Accelerated Rural Water supply Programme	5000.00	2249.50	1611.50	2500.00	2800.00	2800.00
2.	Technology Minion Rural water Supply	..	..	..	..	200.00	200.00
Total : Water Supply		5000.00	2249.50	1611.50	2500.00	300.00	3000.00
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES							
1.	Government of India Scholarship for post S. S. C. Students						
(a)	Scheduled Castes	800.00	303.04	130.00	130.00	130.00	..
(b)	Scheduled Tribes	500.00	315.19	2.50	2.50	3.00	..
Total : Welfare of Backward Classes		1300.00	618.23	132.50	132.50	133.00	..
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT							
1.	Starting of new ITI at Panandhro	..	..	16.30	16.30	18.00	18.00
NUTRITION							
1.	Integrated Child Development Programme (I C D S)	3255.00	1030.30	1586.65	1586.65	1536.89	1536.89
Total : Nutrition		3255.00	1030.30	1586.65	1586.65	1536.89	1536.89
Grand Total :		50801.64	12329.95	13463.36	14408.00	16957.23	7267.99

STATEMENT—VIII
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS

STATEMENT-
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90
Externally Aided

Sr. No.	Sector	Source	Name of the Project			Terminal Date (original)	Extension Date if any	Credit Component (Latest) (latest)	Total Cost (Latest) (Rs. in lakhs)	Exptd. upto the Sixth five year plan.
			Credit No.	Name	Date of Agreement					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Crop Husbandry										
(a)	AGR-47 : Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services	World Bank aided Project (IDA)	1589-IN	National Agriculture Extension Project II	10-5-1985	Date of completion of project 31.3.1990	1. Incremental staff 2. Civil works 3. Vehicles 4. Equipments 4. Training 6. Operation	324.93 696.00 90.84 75.39 31.25	NAEP-II project was not in operation during Sixth Plan.	
				2nd phase of T & V system.		Date of closing credit 9.5.1990	a. Vehicle b. T. A. c. other operational cost	119.91 222.68 52.22		
							Physical contingencies.	80.66		
							Price Contingencies	137.12		
								<u>1831.00</u>		
(b)	AGR-48 : Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension Service in TASP									
2.	Forestry Project	IDA , USAID	1611-IN	National Social Forestry project	24-9-85	31-3-90		15000	..	
3(a)	Water Development	World Bank.	1496-IN	Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II Projects.	29-6-84	30-6-89	..	172 M. Doilar	95725.00 40646.21	
3(b)	—do—	—do—	1011-IN	Gujarat Major Irrigation-II Projects.	12-5-80	30-4-86	30-4-89	175 M. Dollar	53248.00 U.T. 24013.48 1710.61	
3(c)	Water Development sector	IDA & IBRD	(a) Cr.No. 1552 IN LN No. 2497-IN	Sardar Sarovar Dam & Power Project	10-5-85	30-6-95	..	US 300 million equivalent. Dollars	42398.00 4373.97	
			(b) Cr.No. 1553-IN	S.S. Water Delivery & Drainage Project	10-5-85	30-6-95	Proposed to exted for further 2 years.	US 150 million equivalent. Dollars	423154.00 13054.54	
	Sub Total:--								465552.00 17428.61	
3(d)	Power Development Sector.	(a) IDA & IBRD		Same project as above					21982.00 1638.89	
		(b) OECF Japan	ID-P-33	Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Project	25-11-85	25-11-90	..	2850 Million Japanese Yen	2848.00 ..	
	Sub Total:--								24830.00 1638.89	

-VIII

Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay 1985-90	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Percentage Completion (Physical terms) upto March, 1988	1988-89		
	Outlay	Expdr.	Outlay	Expdr.	Approv. Outlay	Actual Expdr.	Approv. Outlay	Likely Expdr.		Targeted 1989- percent- age of comple- tion	1990 Out- lay	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1763.04	282.78	183.96	427.68	311.87	405.23	302.24	540.23	550.23	1. Vehicle	85%	5	205.60
									2. Civil works	15%	171	
									3. Equip- ment	68%	11	
736.15	70.00	12.85	27.12	1.16	149.19	26.18	27.76	27.76	..	..	..	116.00
Total :	2499.19	452.78	136.81	514.79	312.53	554.47	339.52	648.09				420.80
9340	1717.00	1722.03	1737.00	1786.28	2016.00	1212.96	2061.00	2060.95	190		50	2232.00
B(a)	17000.00 (27744.00)	3236.90	5125.87	4700.00	5813.45	7400.00	5623.52	7500.00	7500.00	..	..	7800.00
B(b)	9650.003 (15932.00)	406.50	4062.92	2765.00	4240.49	5000.00	2880.40	4650.00	4650.00	..	..	5010.00 +234.00
(C)	22540.0	3535.00	1061.68	3327.00	1211.26	3975.00	1747.21	3474.00	3474.00	For such a large project involving many facts it is not possible to give such percent- age	For Such a large project it is not possible to give exact percentage	4169.00 13841.00
	82910.0	2942.00	2269.52	3525.00	2705.53	8375.00	4488.33	10876.00	10976.00			
	106350.0	6477.00	3931.20	6852.00	3916.69	12350.00	6235.54	14350.00	14350.00			18000.00
3 (d)	14650.00	1323.00	478.46	1678.00	380.28	1466.00	1004.97	1037.00	1037.00			1157.00
	14650.00	1323.00	478.46	1678.00	380.28	1466.00	1004.97	1037.00	1037.00			1157.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8(o)	Beneficiaries	-	-	-	..	..	..	..	150222.0	9234.12
	TOTAL							(a) USA \$640604.0 450 million equivalent &	28301.52	
								(b) 2850 Million Japanese yen.		
4.	Road Development	IDA	1757-IN	Gujarat Rural Road Project.	12.5.1987	31.12.94	..	15,550	22,205	NIL
5(a)	Water Supply.	Netherland Government.	1. Santalpus (Exta.) Reg. W.S.S.		27.8.87	30.4.91	..	852.60	1044.00	All the Projects taken up in Sevent Five year Plan Sanh tioned io 1987.
			2. Sami-Harij Reg. W.S.S.		27.8.87	30.6.91	..	2025.00	245100	
			3. Lathi-Liliya W.S.S.		27.8.87	31.12.90	..	594.00	727.00	
5(b)	-do-	IDA-1290-IN	Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board		9.11.82	30.9.87	31.5.88 (IDA has Principally agreed to extend the credit upto 30.9.90).	72 million (including AMC Camp. \$53.80 million for the GWSSB only.	Rs.13455.36 lakhs excluding Sabarmati & Narmada Bara Vibhag Rs 15665.84 lakhs including Sabarmati & Narmada Bara Vibhag.	2172.00
5(c)	-do-	IDA 1643-IN	1643-IN	GUDP (GWSS.B. Component).		15.4.1986	31.12.1992--	62 million dollar (including cities and GWSS.B.)	Rs. 8091.04 lakhs (for GWSS.B. Component).	
6.	Urban Development and Urban Housing	IDA	1643-IN.	Gujarat Urban Development Project	15.4.86	31-12-93.	..	SDR 58.5 Million.	*156.62 Crores	NIL.

*Gujarat Urban Development Project is being restructured. At present new total outlay is Rs. 165.67 Crores

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
83190.00	7445.00	2545.37	9305.00	1768.44	8763.00	5421.64	6629.00	6629.00	..	..	8391.00
204190.00	15245.00	6955.03	17835.00	6045.61	22579.00	12862.15	22016.00	22016.00	..	..	27548.00
5600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	700	412	1900	1900	..	18%	2375
1043.76	..	..	..	..	195.00	134.20	240.00	240.00	..	30%	500.00
2451.00	..	..	..	..	420.00	1.91	600.00	600.00	..	25%	..
617.24	..	..	..	..	154.00	120.32	343.48	343.48	..	35%	..
5995.00	..	1024.80	2174.00	3034.05	1735.00	1432.68	2610.00	1766.67	6713.50 50%	1766.57 12%	2705.00
										(on 155.65) Revised Cost including Sabarmati & Narmada Basa Vibhag Reg. Rural water Supply Scheme.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1300.00	1300.00	..	15%	Rs. 3375.00 lakhs (including Rs. 500 lakhs from LIC)
4700	56	56	446	356.90	718	468.49	650	650	N.A.	N.A.	750 + 100 850

Sub. National Systems Unit,
 National Institute of Educational
 Planning and Administration
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