

# FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1969-74 DRAFT

VERNMENT OF GUJARAT





सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT**

**General Administration Department**

**( Planning )**

# **FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

**(1969-74)**

**DRAFT**



**AUGUST  
1969**

**Sub. National Systems Unit,**  
**National Institute of Educational**  
**Planning and Administration**  
**17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016**  
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**Date.....**

## PREFACE

In the twenty-fourth meeting of the National Development Council held on December, 1st and 2nd, 1967, it was decided that the Fourth Five Year Plan should cover the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 and the three year period 1966-67 to 1968-69 should be treated as Annual Plans period. Accordingly, the proposals for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74 were formulated by the State Government and discussed with the Planning Commission in December, 1968.

The Fourth Plan is being conceived as a broad frame-work, and the operative Plans will be the Annual Plans within the frame-work of the Fourth Plan. The outlay for the State's Draft Fourth Plan as finalised after discussion with the Planning Commission is placed at Rs. 450.22 crores. A broad frame-work of the Draft Fourth Plan is given in the following pages.

Sachivalaya, Ahmedabad, }  
1st, August 1969. }

L. R. DALAL,  
Chief Secretary.



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The Gujarat State was formed on 1st May, 1960 as a result of the bifurcation of the former Bombay State. The State is situated on the west coast of India between 20.1 and 24.7 degree north latitude and 68.4 and 74.4 degree east longitude. The boundaries of the State abut Arabian Sea in the West, Pakistan in the North, Rajasthan in the North-East, Madhya Pradesh in the East and South-East and Maharashtra in the South.

#### Administrative Divisions

2. Administratively the State is divided into 19 districts viz. (i) Ahmedabad (ii) Amreli (iii) Kutch (iv) Kaira (v) Gandhinagar (vi) Jamnagar (vii) Junagadh (viii) Dangs (ix) Panchmahals (x) Banaskantha (xi) Broach (xii) Bhavnagar (xiii) Mehsana (xiv) Rajkot (xv) Baroda (xvi) Bulsar (xvii) Sabarkantha (xviii) Surat (xix) Surendranagar. The Districts are further divided into Talukas/Mahals numbering 184 in all.

#### Area and Population

3. The State has an area of 187091 sq. kilometres which is 5.7 per cent of the area of the Indian Union. Its population according to 1961 census, is 2.06 crores living in 181 towns and 18,584 villages. The population of the State forms 4.7 per cent of the population of the Indian Union. The density of population of the State is 110\* per sq. km, as compared to 134\* per sq. km. for the Indian Union. The urban population of the State accounts for 25.77 per cent of the total population of the State ; the corresponding percentage for the Country is 18, which shows that the degree of urbanisation in Gujarat is higher than the average for the Country. Agriculture provides employment to 68.09 per cent of the working population. The corresponding percentage for the Country as a whole is 69.52. A large percentage of the workers in the State as compared to that in the Country is engaged in manufacturing industry, the percentages for Gujarat and India being 6.32 and 4.23 respectively. Nearly one-fifth population of the State consists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The scheduled castes account for 6.63 per cent of the total population of the State, while scheduled tribes account for 13.35 per cent of the total. The scheduled tribes population of the State accounts for 9.60 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the country as a whole.

#### Physico-Geographical Conditions

4. Gujarat can be considered to represent two distinct physico-geographic regions which are (i) Gujarat Main Land and (ii) Peninsular Gujarat. Gujarat Main Land can be further sub-divided into North, Central and South Gujarat Plains, whereas Peninsular Gujarat can be sub-divided into Saurashtra and Kutch.

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\* The density figures are based on area as revised from 1-1-1966 and population according to 1961 census.



5. Geographically, Gujarat includes (i) the main land forming the valleys of the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapi rivers flowing from east to west and converging towards the gulf of Cambay, (ii) peninsula of Saurashtra and (iii) the area of the Rann and the sub-region of Kutch. The area of the plains to the south located between the sea and the Western Ghats beyond the Damanganga river is rather narrow and widens gradually towards the north.

6. With the Aravalli ranges running to its north, Gujarat Main Land is separated by an arc of irregularly-shaped high lands extending from Palanpur to the north to the Satpuras to its east, which form the water divide between the Tapi and the Narmada and separate the State from the Khandesh tract of Maharashtra. Enclosed by these ranges at its borders is the Gujarat alluvial plain drained by a fan of four major systems, the Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada and Tapi. The main land Gujarat thus forms an arc of low lands backed by the hilly chains of Madhya Pradesh. The alluvial valleys are built up and developed by the alluvium deposits of these rivers, the Sabarmati and Mahi in particular which are fed by the catchment extending over large areas of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The level nature of the plain is broken at places by detached hills like the Pavagadh and Rajpipla, the larger part of the plateau being deeply intersected by streams and estuaries of the four major rivers. Salt marshes, sandy belts, and gravel patches mark the topography of the coastal regions, while the even nature and fertility of the plain is influenced by water erosion.

7. Joined to the main land by a neck of low-lying land, Peninsular Gujarat or Saurashtra is conspicuous in relief on account of its low hills alternating with tiny alluvial basins. Apart from peaks and cliffs, which are part of Aravalli system, there are two masses of hills in the central and southern tracts of peninsula, giving rise to an almost perfect radial drainage pattern. Rann of Kutch lying at the northern end is a vast expanse of tidal mud flats, flacked with saline efflorescences.

8. The average rainfall in the areas of the State varies from 33 to 152 centimetres or 13 to 60 inches. On the basis of average annual rainfall, the nature of rainy season and scarcity conditions, the regional features of the State can be summarised as follows :—

(a) *South Gujarat* : (Dangs, Panchmahals, Baroda, Broach, Sabarkantha, Surat and Bulsar).—The rainfall varies between 76 and 152 centimetres or 30 and 60 inches except in some parts of Dangs lying on the borders of Thana district of Maharashtra where rainfall is around 190 centimetres or 75 inches.

(b) *North Gujarat*: (Ahmedabad, Kaira, Gandhinagar, Banaskantha, and Mehsana).—The rainfall varies between 51 and 102 centimetres or 20 and 40 inches.

(c) *Saurashtra*.—The south central high lands of the peninsula and Cambay gulf regions generally have rainfall of 63 centimetres or 25 inches and over. The other parts, comprising areas of Jamnagar and Junagadh coastal regions receive generally less than 63 centimetres or 25 inches of rainfall.

(d) *Kutch*.—The rainfall is very low. The land is known for its semi-desert conditions

9. The area of Dhankhuka taluka in Ahmedabad district, Harij and Sami and part of Patan taluka in Mehsana district; the area of Santalpur, Radhanpur, Wav, and Tharad in Banaskantha district; eastern half of Panchmahals district; Okha and Kalyanpur area in Jamnagar district; area of Lakhtar and Dasada of Surendranagar district; and area of Lakhpat, Anjar, Khavda and Khadir and parts of Bhuj, Nakhatrana Rapar and Abdasa in Kutch district are liable to chronic scarcity conditions. With a view to demarcating the chronically drought affected areas more precisely, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Utsavbhai Parikh. The Committee has submitted its report to Government. The final list of the areas to be treated as chronically drought affected areas and the schemes that should be taken up in these areas will be decided by Government after detailed consideration of the recommendations made by the Committee in its report.

10. The climate of the State on the whole is equable, moist in the southern districts and dry in the northern. The Arabian sea and Gulf of Cambay washing its western coast reduce the temperature and render the climate more pleasant and healthy.

### Natural Resources

#### SOILS :

11. The soils of Gujarat can be broadly classified into five groups : (i) shallow residual soil; (ii) medium black soil; (iii) deep black soil; (iv) sandy loam (*Gorat* or *Goradu*); and (v) coastal alluvium. For the purposes of soil characteristics, the State may be divided into four distinct regions viz. (i) Southern Gujarat (ii) Central Gujarat (iii) Northern Gujarat and (iv) Saurashtra-Kutch Region.

(i) *Southern Gujarat Region*.—This region covering Baroda, Surat, Bulsar and Dangs, consists of deep black soils. These soils are also very rich and fertile and suitable for cotton, jowar, rice, wheat and other garden crops. The district of Dangs on the south-eastern fringe forms a region by itself and is covered with dense forests rich in teak.

(ii) *Central Gujarat Region*. — Kaira, Ahmedabad and part of Baroda and Mehsana have sandy loam soil locally known as *Goradu*, which owe their origin to the Indogangetic alluvium. This is one of the most fertile parts of the State. The Panchmahals and south-eastern part of Sabarkantha have, however, medium black soils.

(iii) *Northern Gujarat Region*. — The three northern districts of Mehsana (except southern part), Sabarkantha (except south-eastern part) and Banaskantha form the poorest agricultural region of the State. The western part of Mehsana and Banaskantha and northern part of Saurashtra have coarse shallow soils derived from granites known as alluvial (sandy) soil. The rest forms the part of the main shelf of firm alluvium.

(iv) *Saurashtra and Kutch*.—Saurashtra and Kutch peninsula, which forms the western half of the State is topographically a distinct area and situated between the gulf of

Cambay and Rann of Kutch. Its soils are formed of sheets of deccan lava interspersed with trap dykes. Kutch has a good deal of alluvial-sandy soil with a patch of black medium soils in Bhuj and part of Anjar talukas, whereas large portion of this district, known as the Rann of Kutch, is covered with desert sandy (saline) soils. In Saurashtra the northern portion of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts have alluvial sandy soils derived from sand stones, cherts and conglomerates. The rest of the area has medium black soils of basaltic origin. In addition to the above four main regions coastal alluvium soil is found along the coast line.

#### LAND UTILISATION :

12. The total reporting area for land utilisation purpose is 185.33 lakh hectares (457.95 lakh acres). Out of this, an area of 101.30 lakh hectares (250.33 lakh acres) is cultivated, *i. e.* over 54 per cent of the total reporting area.

#### CROPS:

13. Paddy, wheat and bajri are the important food-crops of the State. To some extent, jowar and maize are also used as food in localised area, but the former is grown extensively all over the State for fodder purpose. Cotton and oilseeds are the important commercial crops in the State. Another important crop is tobacco. There are other crops like isabgul, cumin, fennel, mangoes and bananas which though grown in restricted pockets, are very important to the areas concerned. The economy of the State shows a propensity towards agriculture-based industries.

#### WATER :

14. Total surface water resource of the State is estimated at 41.5 Maft. of which utilisable water resource is 13.5 Maft. Underground water resource is estimated at 8 Maft. The quantum of surface water resource is exclusive of the Narmada Project, the scope and size of which are yet to be fixed. At the end of the Third Plan, utilisation was 1.7 Maft. for surface water and 4.75 Maft. for underground water. During the three Annual Plans the utilisation was increased by 0.6 Maft. for surface water and 1.4 Maft. for underground water. The total utilisation by the end of the Fourth Plan would be 3.8 Maft. for surface water and 7 Maft. for underground water. In terms of the total potential, this works out to 28 per cent for surface water and 87 per cent for underground water.

#### ENERGY :

15. There is considerable scope for developing hydro-power in Gujarat, by undertaking projects on the Tapi, the Mahi, the Narmada and to some extent Damanganga. The Ukai hydro-project has already been undertaken with a view to generating hydro-electric power. After the Narmada project materializes, hydro-power in the State will increase very considerably. At present, the State depends on thermal power which is generated by the use of coal, oil or gas.

**FORESTS :**

16. The forests in the State account for about 9 per cent of its area, which is considerably below the national average. The forest growth ranges from xerophytic shrubs, approximating to desert conditions in the north and north-west to deciduous rich forests in the South. The total area under forests is 18,658 sq. kms., out of which area of 17,165 sq. kms. is in-charge of the Forest Department. There is considerable imbalance in the regional and local distribution of forests. Main items of production are timber, fire-wood, bamboos, grass, gum, resins, etc. Due to inadequate production and inequitable distribution of forests, the needs of the people are not adequately met and there remains a large gap between production and demand. Most of the forest wealth has already been committed to the existing or proposed industries, viz. chip-board industries, catechu industry, bobbins, etc. (textile requirements), paper and pulp. Small scale units can be set up for bobbins, straw boards and packing papers, packing cases, pencil-making, toys, furniture and door and window frames and shutters and paper, etc. from the existing resources.

**FISHERIES :**

17. Among the maritime States in the Country, Gujarat State has the longest coastline of over 1600 kms. The total fishable area (marine) is about 1.20 lakh sq. kms. which includes the gulf of Kutch and the gulf of Cambay. Most important species like pomfrets, Indian salmon, hilsa, prawns, perches, Bombay ducks and tuna are found in large quantities in these waters. It has been established that some of the richest fishing grounds in India are located off Gujarat coast. Besides, rivers, canals, reservoirs, tanks, estuaries and brakish water areas form rich potential source of inland fisheries. The exploitation of fisheries resources has been stepped up since the formation of the State. There is, however, immense scope for increasing fish landings.

**MINERALS :**

18. Though Gujarat is not rich in metallic minerals, there is an abundance of non-metallic minerals. The important minerals are lime-stone, manganese, bauxite, lignite, gypsum, fire-clay, fluorspar, dolomite, glass sand, etc. The State leads in production of agate and salt ; is second in calcite and third in china clay in the Country. The discovery of oil and gas in commercial quantities and rich deposits of fluorite, lignite and bauxite has raised the State's importance on the mineral map of India. A brief account of the mineral wealth is given in subsequent paragraphs.

***Petroleum and natural gas :***

19. There has been a chain of significant events during the last few years and these will have a profound influence on the economic development of the State. Extensive oil and gas structures have been struck at Ankleshwar in Broach district and at other places in Gujarat. The recoverable reserves of Cambay gas are estimated to be of the order of 3000 million c.m. The reserves of Ankleshwar crude oil are estimated to be about 50 million tonnes. Sizable oil structures are expected off-shore, in and around the gulf of Cambay where 1300/1500 million tonnes of oil reserves are estimated.

**Fluorite :**

20. The reserves of fluorite at Ambadungar are rich in quality as well as quantity and are estimated at 116 lakh tonnes. The deposit is considered to be one of the largest deposits in the World. A beneficiation plant for upgrading the raw fluorspar is under an advanced stage of construction. It is expected to be commissioned in the beginning of the year 1970 and will have the capacity to produce 130 tonnes of acid and metallurgical grade fluorspar daily. This is expected to contribute substantially in meeting the requirements of acid grade and metallurgical grade fluorspar of the country most of which is imported at present at a heavy strain on the foreign exchange resources of the Country.

**Lignite :**

21. Sizeable deposits of lignite have been unearthed by the Directorate of Geology and Mining in the Panandhro and Akrimoti areas of Kutch. The total reserves in the district are estimated to be 125 million tonnes. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. proposes to entrust the work of the preparation of techno-economic feasibility report to the Central Fuel Research Institute.

**Bauxite:**

22. Bauxite occurs in the State as an alteration product of the Deccan traps mainly along the coastal traps of Junagadh, Jamnagar and Kutch. Major deposits of this mineral occur at Kalyanpur mahal in Jamnagar district and in Kutch district. Similar deposits are found in Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Kaira, Bulsar and Sabarkantha districts.

**Calcite:**

23. The calcite deposits are in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts.

**Limestone :**

24. The State has large resources of good grade of limestone. These are to be found in the post tertiary and tertiary rocks in Kutch and Saurashtra, the intertrappean rocks in Kaira district and in the Aravalli rocks in Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts.

**Salt :**

25. Gujarat is a very important salt-producing area because of its vast coast line. Besides Dharasana and Magod in South Gujarat, an appreciable quantity of salt is derived from subterranean brine in Kharaghoda and Mithapur (Jamnagar). Gujarat contributes about half the quantity of salt produced in the Country.

### *Fire-Clay and China Clay:*

26. Gujarat State is well-known for fire-clay and China clay. The plastic fire clay from deposits in Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Sabarkantha and Surendranagar districts is very much in demand. The China clay deposits of Mehsana and Sabarkantha districts produce the best China clay in India. The important centres are situated in Mehsana and Sabarkantha districts. The Eklera clay compares very favourably with English China clay.

### **Resources Development Divisions**

27. It will be evident from the foregoing paragraphs that there are differences in physical conditions and resources development potential in different parts of the State. Planning process concerns itself with more intensive development of the natural resources and economic potential of different areas. Areas having similar conditions and development potentials need to be grouped into divisions which may serve as guide for ensuring the development of the State on proper lines. Under the scheme drawn up by the Planning Commission entitled Resources Development Regions and Divisions of India, the Country has been divided into 15 regions and 61 divisions. Under this scheme Gujarat constitutes a region by itself. It has been divided into four divisions as under :—

- (i) Gujarat Plain and Hills,
- (ii) Saurashtra Plain,
- (iii) Gujarat Hills, and
- (iv) Gujarat Dry.

The scheme is based on analysis of data on topography, soils, climate, geological formation, and utilization, irrigation, and cropping pattern and availability of mineral resources.

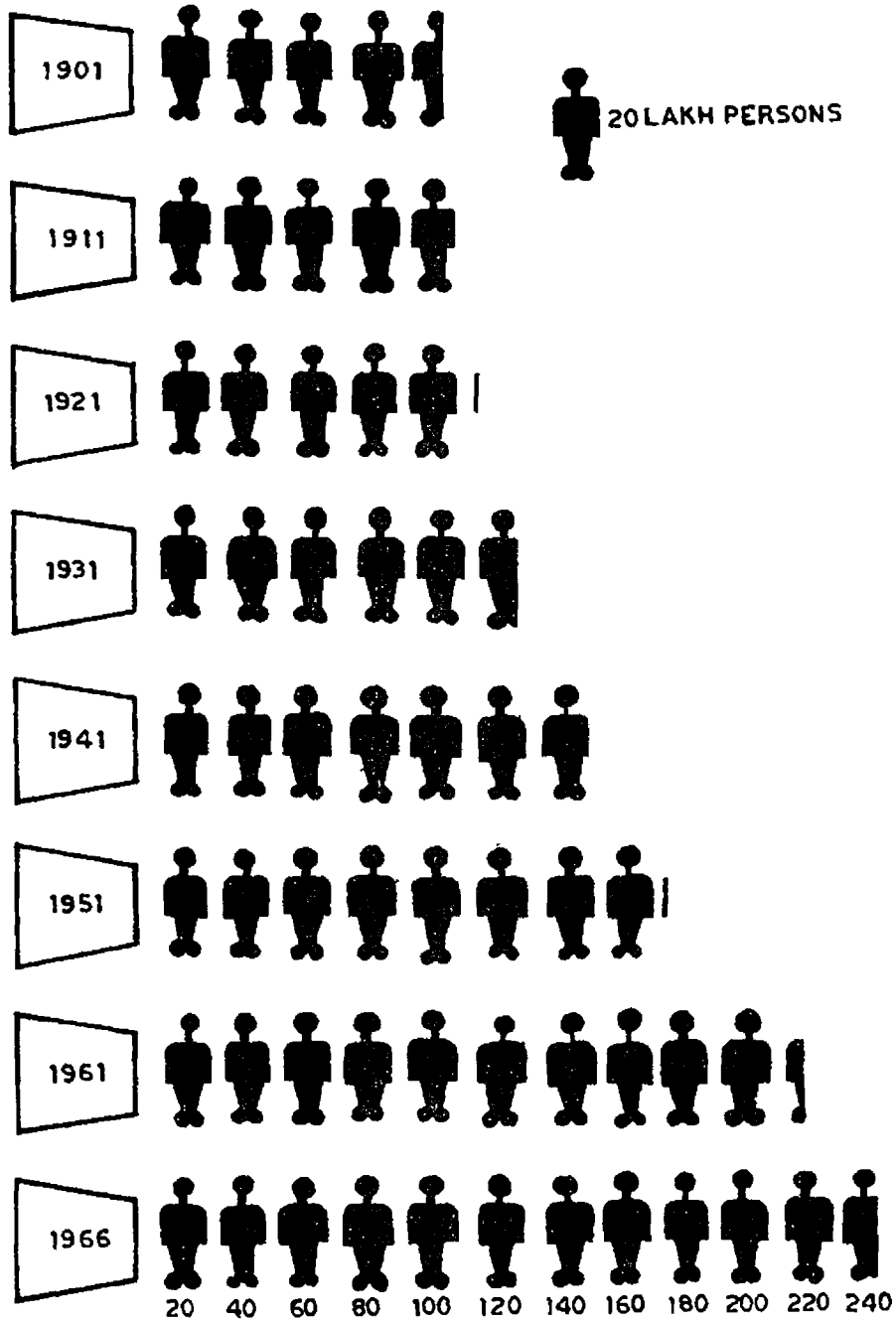
28. The Gujarat Hills Division (Dangs district) and the Gujarat Dry Division (Kutch-Banaskantha districts) have their particular physical features, pattern of development and problems. Dangs district is a mountainous forest covered backward area in which tribal people form more than 90 per cent of the population. Kutch and Banaskantha districts are semi-desert. Kutch district has the additional problem of the Rann with large areas covered by saline water during the rainy season. The remaining area of the region has been divided into two divisions—Gujarat and Saurashtra. Surendranagar district which formed part of former Saurashtra has been included not in the Saurashtra but in the Gujarat Division. This has been done because cropping pattern of the district with cotton as the principal crop is similar to that of the adjoining districts of Gujarat and strikingly different from that of the Saurashtra districts.

29. Districts have not been divided and the entire area of a district forms part of one or the other Resource Development Division. It is recognised that this concession to administrative reality makes the scheme less satisfactory in some ways; but this has been done

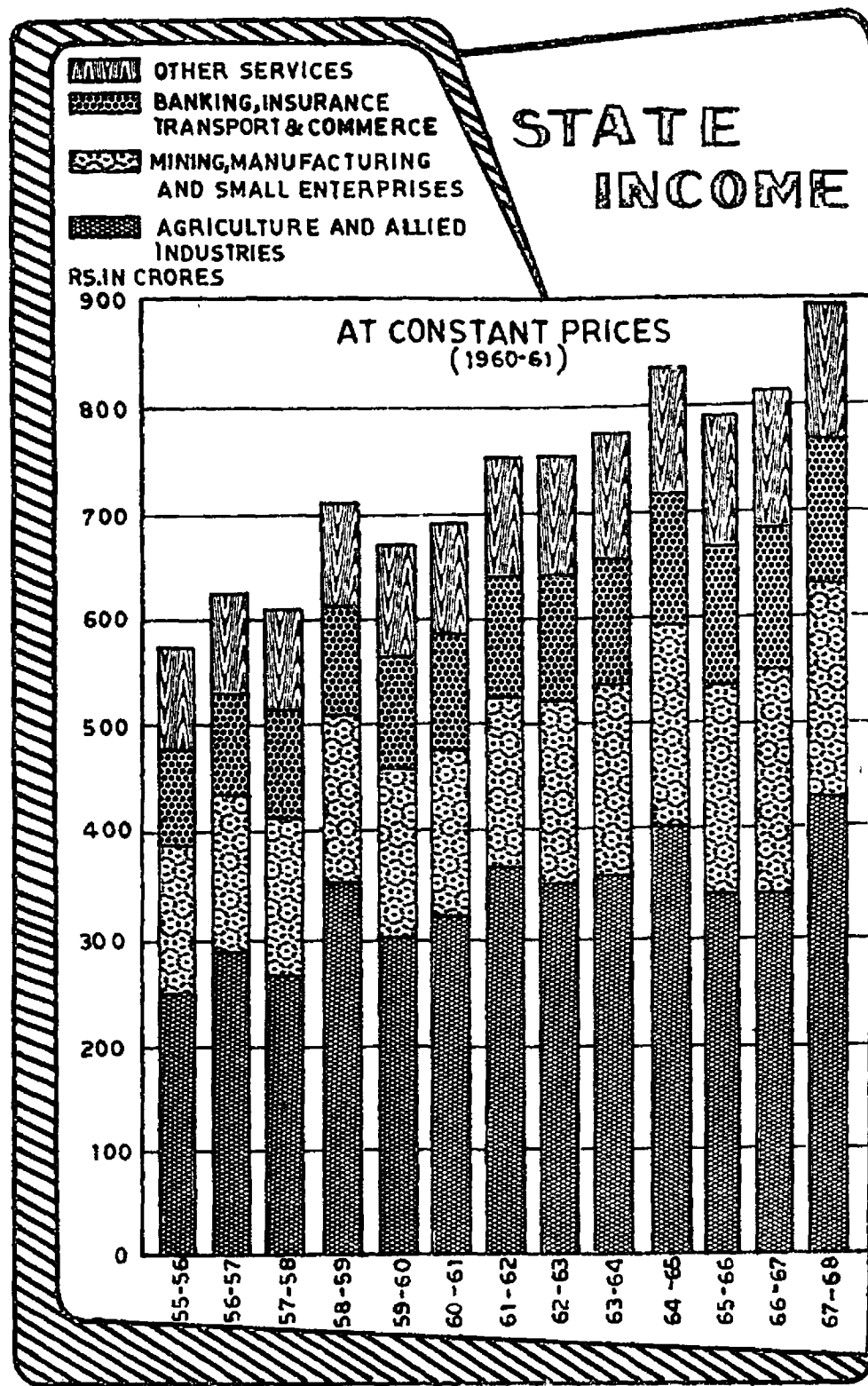
in order to make the scheme more useful for purposes of Planning. The following table shows the classification of districts of the State by Resource Development Divisions :—

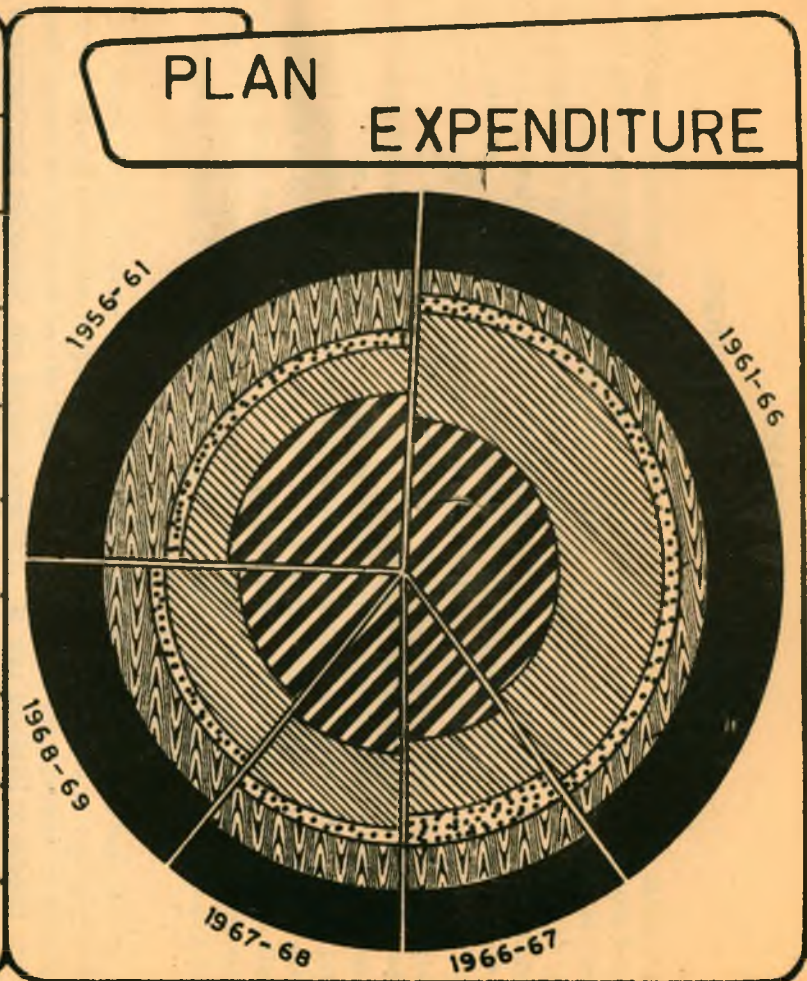
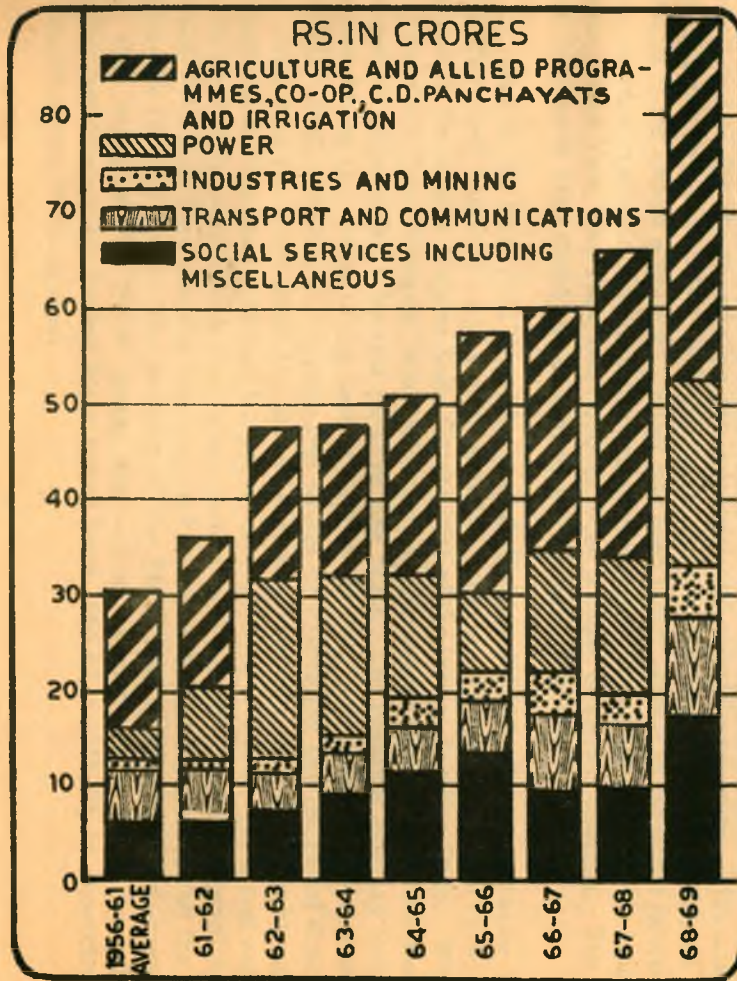
Sr. No.	Name of the Division			Name of the District
1	2			3
1	Gujarat Plains and Hills	..	..	Surendranagar. Mehsana. Sabarkantha. Ahmedabad. Gandhinagar. Kaira. Baroda. Broach. Panchmahals. Surat. Bulsar.
2	Saurashtra Plains	..	..	Jamnagar. Rajkot. Bhavnagar. Junagadh. Amreli.
3	Gujarat Hills	..	..	Dangs.
4	Gujarat Dry Division	..	..	Kutch. Banaskantha.

# GROWTH OF POPULATION









## CHAPTER II

### EIGHTEEN YEARS OF PLANNING

The basic objectives for the long-term national Plan are to achieve self-sustaining economic growth, to provide avenues and opportunities of employment to all those who seek it, and to ensure a minimum level of living to every family in the Country. One of the most difficult problems of planning in developing countries in initial stages is to break the vicious circle of poverty leading to low levels of savings and investment resulting in continued low per capita income. The essence of the process of transformation of a static and stagnant economy into a self-reliant and self generating one, lies in pushing up the levels of investment which would ensure rapid increase in the national product and per capita income. The increase in income level enables the economy to secure higher levels of investment without lowering per capita consumption. With progressive increase in investment the economy secures rapid growth and reaches a stage where further growth at an adequate rate is possible without the help of foreign aid, and the economy becomes self-reliant. In order to draw up the correct strategy and chalk out clear-cut programmes it is necessary to review the past achievements and failures which would provide a basis for determining the direction of further advance. Each Five Year Plan is thus an assessment of the past and a call for the future.

2. When India became independent it had a slender industrial base and its rural population suffered under the weight of a traditional agrarian structure. A long period of economic stagnation followed by the Second World War and the partition of the Country had weakened and dislocated the Indian economy. It was essential to rebuild the rural economy and to lay the foundation for industrial and scientific progress. This called for planning on a national scale. The past eighteen years of planning have witnessed rapid expansion of the Indian economy. There has been rapid increase in industrial production. The agricultural production has recorded substantial gains. A marked rise in prices especially since the Third Year Five Plan, has however, been a cause of serious concern. The main aim of the Fourth Plan should be to achieve growth with stability.

3. During the First Five Year Plan period, Gujarat did not exist as a separate State. During the period, Saurashtra and Kutch existed as separate entities while the rest of the areas comprised in the present Gujarat State formed part of the former Bombay State. With the formation of the bigger bilingual Bombay State on 1st November 1956, all the areas presently comprised in Gujarat State became parts of one State. The bilingual Bombay State was bifurcated during the course of the Second Five Year Plan and Gujarat State was formed on 1st May 1960. Despite the stresses and strains of bifurcation and the initial difficulties which confronted the infant State, the Second Plan was completed with considerable success. As against the Second Plan outlay of Rs. 145.87 crores for the new State, the actual expenditure was Rs. 152.51 crores which showed an increase of 4 per cent over the original outlay. The Third Five Year Plan was the first concerted effort at the development of all the areas comprised in Gujarat State. The progress of the Third Plan was quite satisfactory. As against the outlay of Rs. 236.50 crores, the actual expenditure was of the order of Rs. 240 crores. During the Annual Plans period from 1966-67 to 1968-69, an expenditure of over Rs. 216 crores is anticipated.

4. During the last 18 years of planning, the State has made remarkable progress in several sectors of its economy. Basic facilities like irrigation, power and transport which are essential for agricultural and industrial development have been expanded. Valuable mineral deposits have been opened up to feed industries. Human resources have been augmented through the provision of facilities for education and health. The progress achieved in some of the more important sectors has been discussed in the following paragraphs.

### Agriculture

5. The agricultural production in the State has recorded a substantial increase as will be seen from the following table :—

TABLE

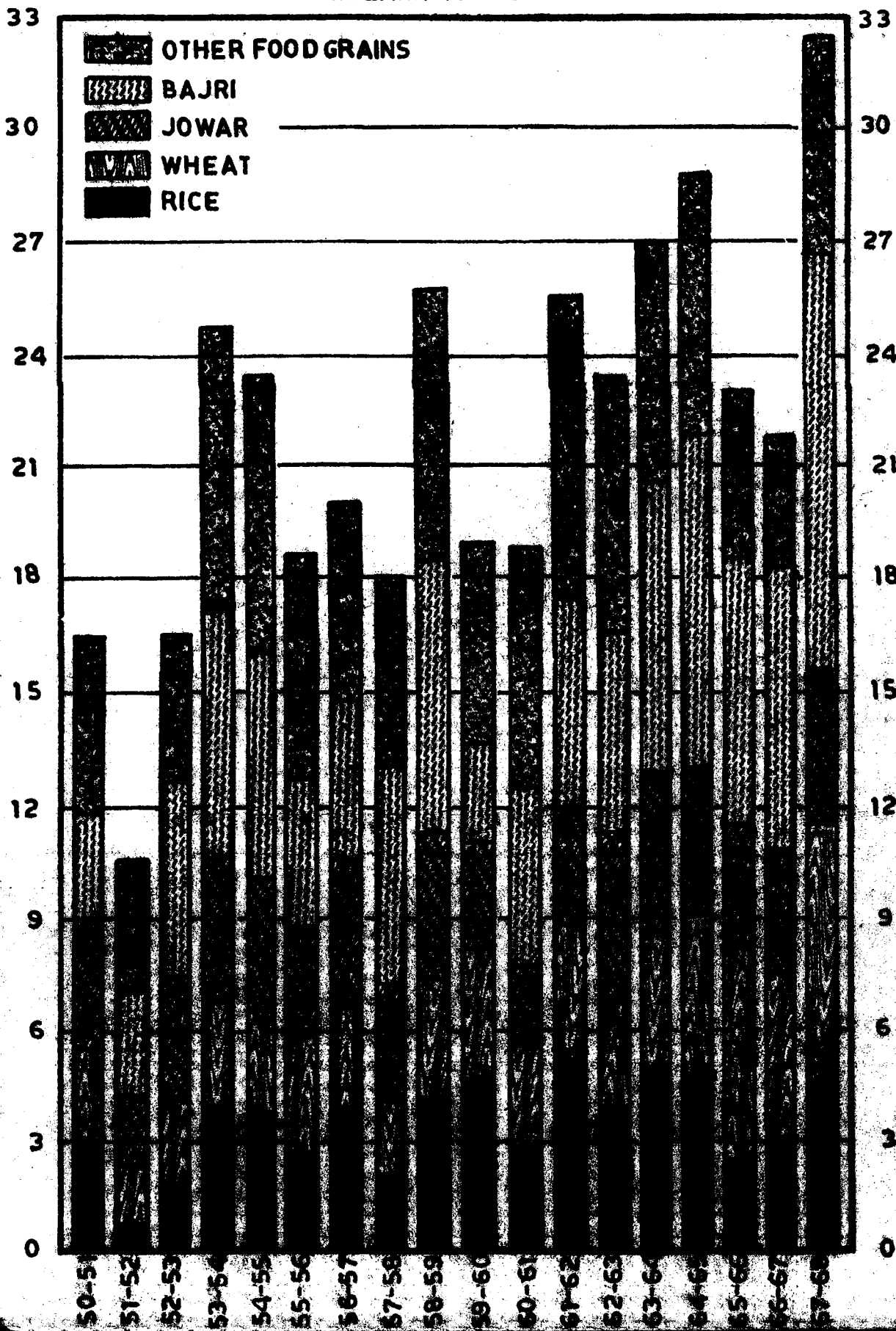
*Agricultural production—Food grains, oilseeds and cotton—Gujarat State*

Year	Total Food grains		Oil seeds		Cotton	
	Production in'000 tonnes	Index	Production in' 000 tonnes	Index	Production in'000 bales (of 180 Kgs. each)	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	1636	100	467	100	732	100
1951-52	1049	64	204	44	404	55
1952-53	1656	101	295	63	612	84
1953-54	2473	151	531	114	814	111
1954-55	2334	143	748	160	1206	165
1955-56	1862	114	421	90	1135	155
1956-57	1994	122	970	208	1049	143
1957-58	1793	109	902	193	881	120
1958-59	2574	157	1391	298	1250	171
1959-60	1892	116	1010	216	697	95
1960-61	1888	115	1259	270	1394	190
1961-62	2566	157	1537	329	1282	175
1962-63	2331	142	1226	263	1622	221
1963-64	2700	165	1329	285	1326	181
1964-65	2880	176	1702	364	1554	212
1965-66	2305*	141	964*	206	1409*	192
1966-67	2186*	134	974*	209	1437*	196
1967-68	3263*	199	1525*	327	1518*	207

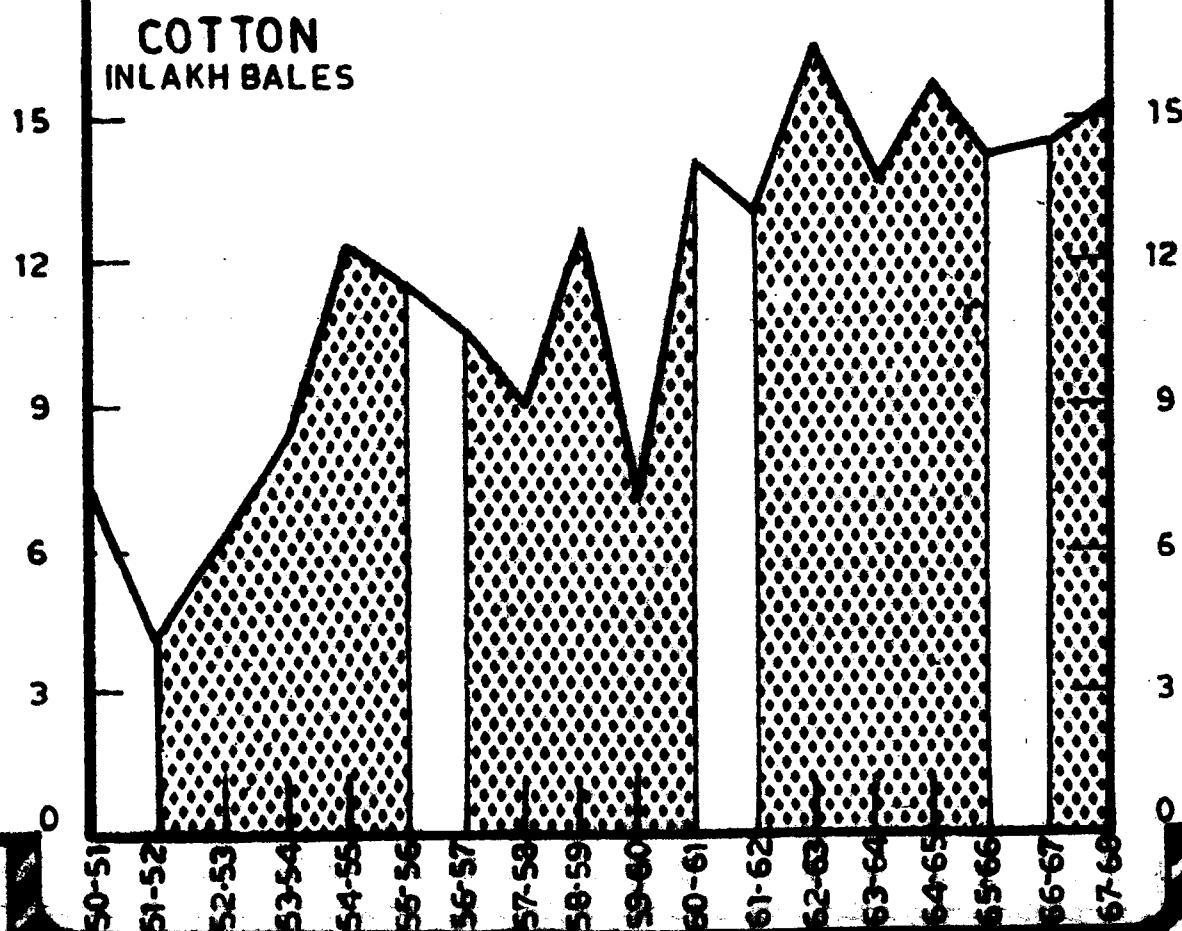
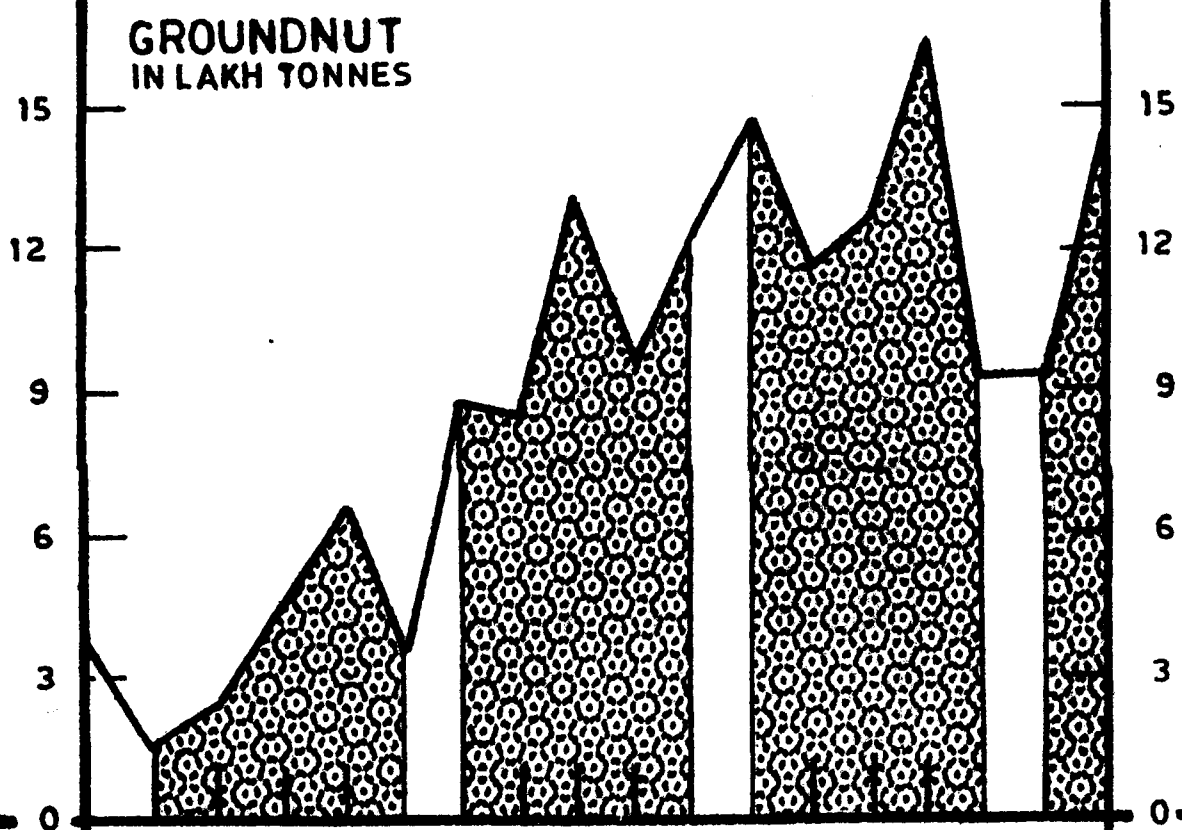
\* Figures based on final forecast.

# PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS

IN LAKH TONNES



# PRODUCTION OF GROUNDNUT AND COTTON



6. It will be seen from the table that inspite of fluctuations from year to year, there has been unmistakable evidence of growth in agricultural production. The production of food grains has touched the record figure of 32.63 lakh tonnes in 1967-68. The simple rate of growth of food grain production for the period of 17 years upto 1967-68 comes to 5.8 per cent; while the compound rate of growth for the period comes to 4.2 per cent. The simple rates of growth for oil seeds and cotton come to 13.4 per cent and 6.3 percent respectively; while the compound rates of growth for the two commodities come to 7.2 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively.

7. The following table shows the annual average production of food grains, oil seeds and cotton during the First, Second and Third Plans:—

TABLE

Period	Total Food grains			Oil Seeds			Cotton		
	Production in '000 tonnes.	Index	Percentage of increase over previous Plan period.	Production in '000 tonnes	Index	Percentage of increase over previous Plan period	Production in '000 bales	Index	Percentage of increase over previous Plan period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Annual Average, First Plan	1875	100	..	440	100	..	834	100	..
Annual Average, Second Plan.	2028	108	8	1106	251	151	1054	126	26
Annual Average, Third Plan	2556	136	26	1352	307	22	1439	173	37

The Annual average production of food grains during the Second Plan showed an increase of 8 per cent over the average production during the First Plan, while the average of Third Plan was 26 per cent higher than the average for the Second Plan. Similar percentage increases over the previous Plan are 151 and 22 in the case of Oil seeds and 26 and 37 in the case of Cotton.

8. A remarkable fact about the increase in food grain production in the State is that the increase has taken place inspite of considerable shift in the area under food grains in favour of non-food grains. The following table shows the area under food grains, oil seeds and cotton for the years 1950-51 to 1967-68.

TABLE

( Area in  $\frac{\text{'000 Hectares}}{\text{'000 Acres}}$  )

Year	Food grains		Oil Seeds				Cotton			
	Area		Index	Area		Index	Area		Index	
	Hectares	Acres	Index	Hectares	Acres	Index	Hectares	Acres		
	1	2		3	4		5	6	7	8
1950-51	..	5174	12787	100	1060	2619	100	1224	3025	100
1951-52	..	5103	12610	99	1141	2820	108	1235	3053	101
1952-53	..	5904	14590	114	1028	2540	97	1113	2749	91
1953-54	..	6007	14844	116	1038	2566	98	1220	3014	100
1954-55	..	5475	13528	106	1493	3690	141	1541	3808	126
1955-56	..	5440	13443	105	1263	3120	119	1751	4327	143
1956-57	..	5270	13023	102	1569	3876	148	1836	4537	150
1957-58	..	4812	11890	93	1772	4379	167	1841	4550	150
1958-59	..	5099	12599	99	1848	4566	174	1777	4390	45
1959-60	..	5088	12572	98	2119	5235	200	1494	3692	122
1960-61	..	4632	11447	90	2190	5411	207	1803	4455	147
1961-62	..	4830	11936	93	2469	6102	233	1699	4197	139
1962-63	..	4575	11305	88	2550	6302	241	1745	4312	143
1963-64	..	4930	12182	95	2077	5132	196	1743	4307	142
1964-65	..	4738	11708	92	2355	5819	222	1846	4562	151
*1965-66	..	4693	11597	91	2213	5469	209	1726	4265	141
*1966-67	..	4652	11496	90	2191	5414	207	1740	4300	142
*1967-68	..	4968	12276	96	2218	5481	209	1650	4077	135

\*Figures based on final forecast.

9. The increase in the production of food grains inspite of the reduction in the area is due to the substantial increase in yield per hectare as will be seen from the following table which gives annual average yield per hectare of important crops during the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans :—

TABLE

Yield per hectare of important crops

Year	Rice		Wheat		Jowar		Bajri		Cotton		Groundnut	
	Pro- duc- tion (in kgs.)	In- dex	Pro- duc- tion (in kgs.)	In- dex	Pro- duc- tion (in kgs.)	In- dex	Pro- duc- tion (in kgs.)	In- dex	Pro- duc- tion (in kgs.)	In- dex	Pro- duc- tion (in kgs.)	In- dex
	Annual Average, First Plan.	527	100	690	100	198	100	234	100	107	100	426
Annual Average, Second Plan.	685	130	633	92	229	115	310	132	108	101	643	151
Annual Average, Third Plan.	784	149	906	131	285	144	474	202	148	138	611	143

## Irrigation

10. Expansion of irrigation facilities has contributed to the increase in agricultural production in the State. Before the commencement of planning, very little was done to exploit the irrigation potential of the State. The progress achieved in the development of irrigation facilities since the commencement of the First Plan till the end of the Third Plan and the anticipated achievement during the Annual Plans period is given in the following table :—



TABLE

## Irrigation potential and utilisation

( In lakh hectares/acres )

	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Potential Utilisation		Potential Utilisation		Potential Utilisation		Potential Utilisation		Potential Utilisation		Anticipated		Target	
	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation	Potential	Utilisation
Major and Medium.. Irrigation.	..	..	0.23	..	2.49	0.66	3.41	1.91	3.86	2.17	4.16	2.63	4.59	2.82
	..	..	(0.58)	..	(6.16)	(1.64)	(8.42)	(4.72)	(9.52)	(5.36)	(10.19)	(6.39)	(11.29)	(6.87)
Minor Irrigation ..	3.97	3.97	6.27	6.03	7.24	6.79	12.25	8.89	13.24	9.92	14.01	10.22	14.95	11.11
	(9.80)	(9.80)	(15.49)	(14.90)	(17.89)	(16.78)	(30.29)	(21.96)	(32.74)	(24.52)	(34.66)	(25.25)	(36.96)	(27.46)
Total ..	3.97	3.97	6.50	6.03	9.73	7.45	15.66	10.80	17.10	12.09	18.17	12.85	19.54	13.93
	(9.80)	(9.80)	(16.07)	(14.90)	(24.05)	(18.42)	(38.71)	(26.68)	(42.26)	(29.88)	(44.85)	(31.64)	(48.25)	(34.33)

As against the irrigation potential of 3.97 lakh hectares at the commencement of the First Plan, the potential at the end of the Third Plan was 15.66 lakh hectares. The same is expected to rise to 19.54 lakh hectares at the end of 1968-69. Likewise the utilisation has increased from 3.97 lakh hectares to 10.80 lakh hectares by the end of the Third Plan and is expected to rise to 13.93 lakh hectares by the end of 1968-69.

### Co-operation

11. A rapidly growing co-operative sector has become a vital factor in the economy of the State particularly in the field of agricultural finance. The rapid strides made by the Co-operative movement in the State is evident from the following table :—

TABLE

Items	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-69
<b>I. Primary Agricultural Societies—</b>						
(i) Societies .. .. .	Number	2,751	4,596	7,441	8,557	8,500
(ii) Membership .. .. .	Number in lakhs	2.02	3.95	8.53	11.40	13.00
(iii) Agricultural Population covered ..	Percentage	..	..	38.06	51.00	58.00
(iv) Rural Population covered ..	Percentage	..	..	27.80	33.20	35.20
<b>II. Agricultural Credit—</b>						
Short and Medium term .. .. .	Rs. in crores	1.57	5.76	23.59	46.78	60.00
Long term .. .. .	„	Nil.	4.00	15.00	46.00	91.68

### Community Development Programme and Panchayats

12. Among the other significant developments in the agrarian economy of the State, mention may be made of introduction of the extension service as an integral part of the community development movement. The entire rural population of the State has been covered under the community development programme since October, 1963. To carry this programme further and make it more effective, responsibility for development has been transferred to the people's institutions at and below the district level through 17 district panchayats, 182 taluka panchayats, 55 nagar panchayats and over 11,800 gram panchayats.

### Industry

13. Gujarat State is fourth among the industrially developed States of the Country, its share in the total value added by large scale factories being 8.42 per cent as against 24.73 per cent for Maharashtra and 21.64 per cent for West Bengal and 8.88 per cent for Tamil Nadu. The number of factories registered under Factories Act, which was 3,911 in 1960 went up to 5,362 in 1967. Similarly, the number of small scale industries registered with the Director of Industries which was 2,169 in 1961 rose to 10,854 at the end of 1968. According to the results of Census sector of annual survey of industries, productive capital was about Rs. 148 crores in the year 1960. It went up to about Rs. 449 crores in 1966 according to provisional results. The value of production which was Rs. 270 crores in 1960 rose to about Rs. 588 crores in 1966 (provisional results). Similarly, value added by manufactures which was Rs. 88 crores in the year 1960 rose to Rs. 161 crores in 1966 (provisional results). The

following table indicates the progress of production in respect of some of the selected items :—

TABLE

Item	Unit	Production	
		1960	1967 (Provisional)
Manufacture of Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati).	Tonnes	16000	29672
Salt .. .. .	'000 Qts.	15980	24865
Soda Ash .. .. .	'000 Tonnes	138	329*
Caustic Soda .. .. .	Tonnes	11516	27980
Sulphuric Acid .. .. .	Tonnes	12678	56134
Cement .. .. .	'000 Tonnes	926	1608

\* Production figure relates to the year 1966.

### Power

14. Provision of adequate power is a pre-requisite for rapid industrial development. The progress achieved in the State in the development of power facilities during the three plan periods and the Annual Plans period (1966-67 to 1968-69) is evident from the following table :—

TABLE

	Year						
	1951	1956	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Installed generation capacity M. W.	142	224	333	608	608	618	618
Index .. .. .	100	158	234	428	428	435	435

There has been more than four fold increase in the installed capacity in the State during the three Five Year Plans. There will be a further steep rise in the capacity when Gujarat's share in the power from atomic power station at Tarapore becomes available. Before the commencement of the First Plan, the number of towns and villages electrified in the State was only 117. This number went upto 1846 in 1965-66 which constituted about 10 per cent of the total number of towns and villages in the State. Upto October 1965, the Gujarat Electricity Board used to electrify villages for all purposes. Thereafter, the policy is to lay emphasis on electrification of villages for agricultural purposes. The number of towns and villages electrified in the State at the end of the year 1967-68 was 2773 which included 919 villages electrified for agriculture purposes only. This worked out to about 14.8 per cent of the total number of towns and villages in the State. By the end of 1968-69 the number of towns and

villages electrified was 3208 which included 1354 villages electrified for agricultural purposes only. The percentage of towns and villages electrified thus rose to 17 by 1968-69. The following table shows the progress made :

TABLE

	Before the commencement of the First Plan 1950-51	At the end of the First Plan 1955-56	At the end of the Second Plan 1960-61	At the end of the Third Plan 1965-66	At the end of the Annual Plan 1968-69 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of towns and villages electrified (including those electrified for agricultural purposes only).	117	236	823	1846	3208
As percentage of total towns and inhabited villages in the State.	0.6	1.3	4.4	9.8	17.0

### Road Development

15. Road length was nearly doubled during the first three Five Year Plans. The road length (including National Highways) which was about 13,154 k. ms. in 1950-51 increased to about 26,029 k. ms. by the end of the Third Plan. It is expected to have further increased to about 30343 k. ms. by the end of 1968-69. The details are given in the following table:—

TABLE

(Kilometres)

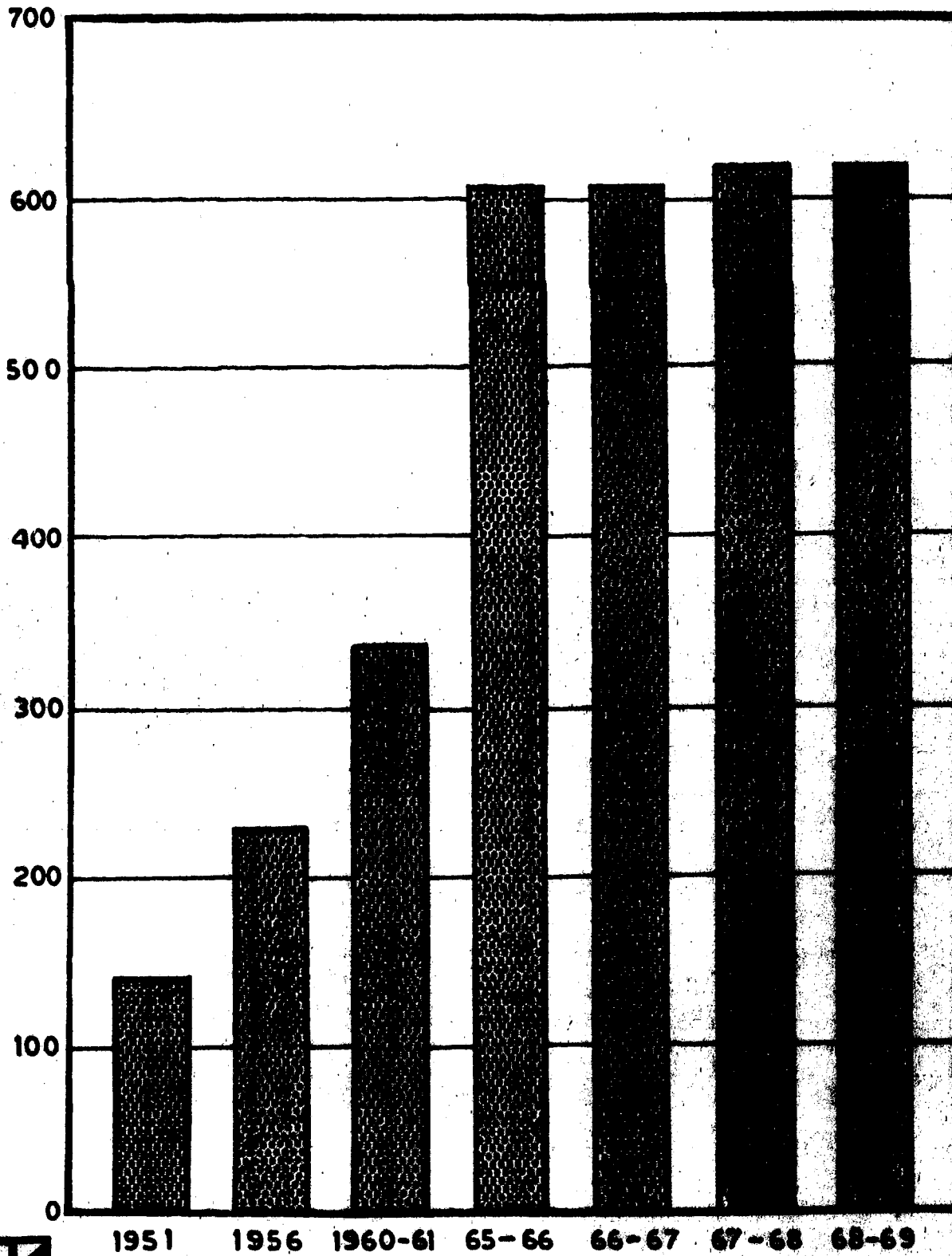
Sr. No.	Year	Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	1950-51	6,617	6,537	13,154
2	1955-56	7,784	10,005	17,789
3	1960-61	11,241	11,388	22,629
4	1965-66	14,098	11,931	26,029
5	1966-67	14,617	12,833	27,450
6	1967-68	15,067	14,466	29,533
7	1968-69 (Anticipated)	15,547	14,796	30,343

16. The number of bridges constructed during the First Plan was 58, while the number of bridges constructed during the Second Plan was 96. During the Third Plan 116 bridges have been constructed. By the end of 1968-69 it is expected that additional 60 bridges will have been constructed and work on 83 bridges will be in progress.

# POWER DEVELOPMENT

IN M.WATTS

INSTALLED CAPACITY



### Road Transport

17. The number of vehicles on roads which was about 36,300 during the year 1960-61 increased to about 77,700 by the end of the year 1967-68.

18. When the Gujarat State came into being on 1st May 1960, the nationalisation of passenger road transport services had reached almost a level of 100 per cent in Gujarat and Kutch areas, while it was about 50 per cent in Saurashtra area. By the end of the Third Plan the nationalisation in the whole State was completed except for a few stray routes. Most of these also have since been nationalized.

### Ports and Harbours

19. There has been rapid increase in the traffic handled by the intermediate and minor ports of Gujarat as can be seen from the following table :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Year	Annual traffic handled by intermediate and minor ports (lakh tonnes)	
1	2	3	
1	By the end of the First Plan, 1955-56	..	19.91
2	By the end of the Second Plan, 1960-61	..	23.84
3	By the end of the Third Plan, 1965-66	..	32.63
4	By the end of the Annual Plan, 1966-67	--	35.70
5	By the end of the Annual Plan, 1967-68	..	36.31
6	By the end of the Annual Plan, 1968-69 (Anticipated).	..	38.00

### Education

20. Gujarat is in the forefront in the field of education. According to 1961 census the literacy rate in the State was 30.5 per cent, the third highest among the States in India. According to 1951 census, the literacy rate in Gujarat was 21.7 per cent which means that during the First and the Second Plan periods, the literacy rate showed an increase of 8.8 per cent. The percentage literacy among males and females in 1950-51 was 30.18 and 12.81 respectively. As compared to this, according to 1961 census, the percentages for males and females were 41.1 and 19.1 respectively. Thus there was an increase of 10.9 per cent among males and 6.3 per cent among females during the ten-year period from 1951 to 1961. The comparatively high rate of literacy in the State has been achieved by rapid expansion of educational facilities.

21. The following table gives the number of primary and secondary schools and colleges and the number of pupils in these institutions :—

TABLE

Type of School	Year						
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67 (Provisional)	1967-68 (Anticipated)	1968-69 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>No. of institutions</i>							
Primary .. ..	11,189	15,322	18,512	20,242	20,600	21,000	21,500
Secondary .. ..	333	539	1,099	1,597	1,700	1,847	2,010
College .. ..	33	63	101	188	210	230	250
<i>No. of pupils in lakhs</i>							
Primary .. ..	11.74	16.39	22.47	29.71	30.88	32.13	34.00
Secondary .. ..	1.46	2.61	3.65	6.03	6.40	6.90	7.30
College .. ..	0.17	0.30	0.50	0.93	1.00	1.10	1.25



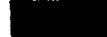
22. It will be noticed that there has been rapid development of education at all stages. There has been rapid progress also in the field of technical education as will be evident from the following table :—

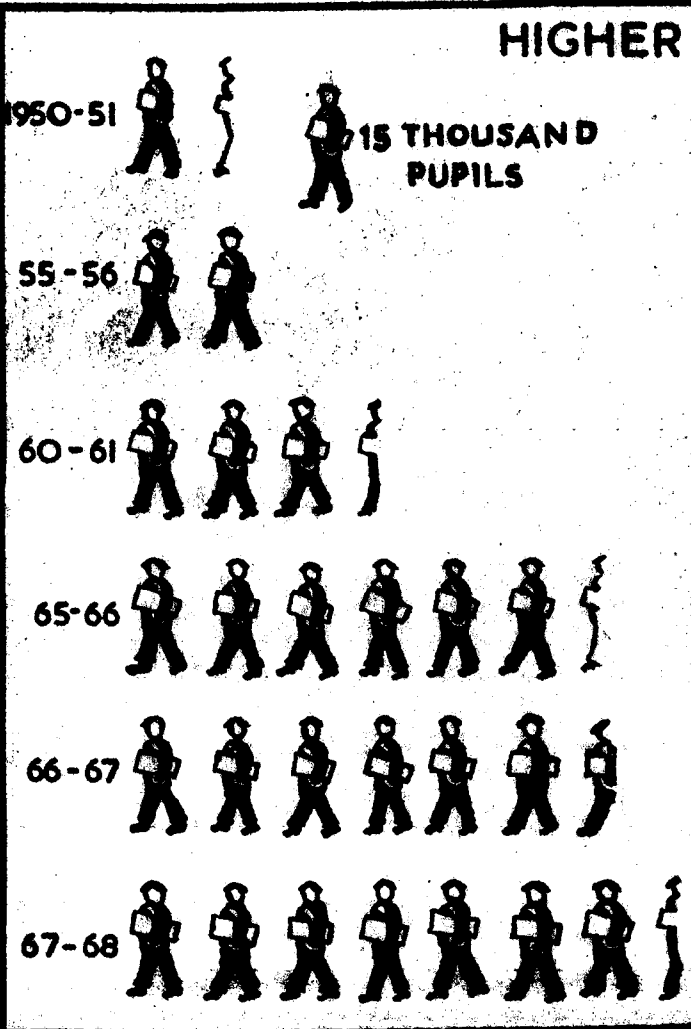
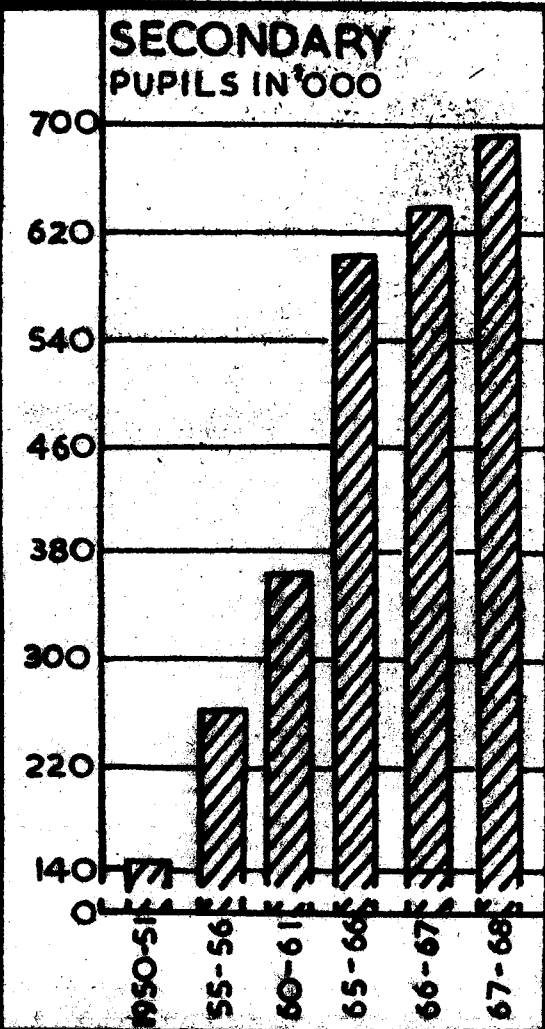
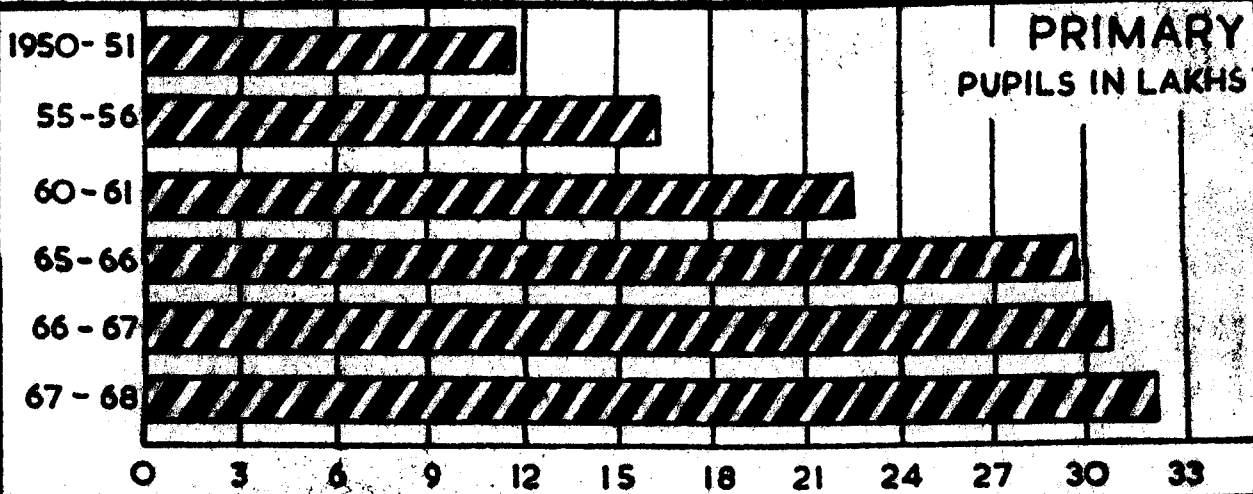
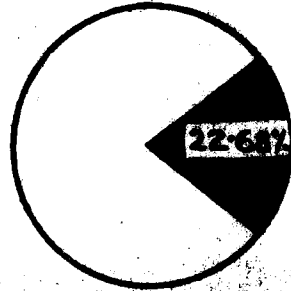
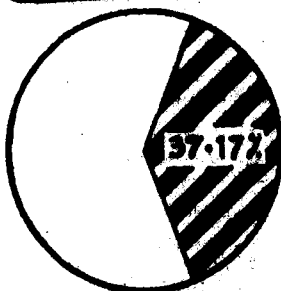
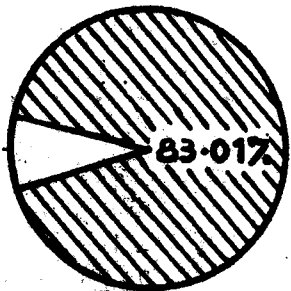
TABLE

Item	Year						
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. Degree courses</b>							
Engineering Colleges No. of Institutions. (Excluding Pharmacy College)	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
Intake .. ..	300	475	950	1,360	1,530	1,600	1,600
<b>II. Diploma courses</b>							
No. of institutions (excluding two girls' Polytechnics).	6	8	11	15	15	15	15
Intake .. ..	455	760	1,475	2,355	2,775	2,835	2,835
<b>Girls' Polytechnics</b>							
No. of Institutions	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Intake .. ..	..	..	..	150	180	180	180
<b>III-Craftsmen training</b>							
No. of Institutions.	..	..	9	18	18	18	18
Intake .. ..	..	:	1,432	4,200	5,128	5,584	5,584

# EDUCATION

PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS AS IN 1967-68

-  6-11
-  11-14
-  14-17





### Health

23. Notable advance has been made under various health programmes and related services. As a result of these programmes, progressive improvement in the general health of the people is clearly noticeable in declining mortality rate and increase in the average expectancy of life. While diseases like malaria have been brought under control through well-organised national campaigns, institutional facilities in the form of hospitals and dispensaries have expanded considerably. The following table gives the growth of medical facilities in Government hospitals and dispensaries:

TABLE

Item	Year						
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 ) (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. No. of Primary Health Centres.	4	7	102	244	244	244	251
2. No. of Beds—							
(a) Medical ..	3,993	4,656	6,287	7,426	8,081	8,131	8,431
(b) Ayurvedic ..	..	10	10	220	326	331	331
(c) Public Health ..	336	690	1,309	2,236	2,236	2,236	2,296
Total ..	4,329	5,356	7,606	9,882	10,643	10,698	11,058
3. No. of Medical Colleges	2	3	3	@4	@4	@ 4	@4
4. No. of seats available in Medical Colleges.	90	220	280	535	555	555	555

@Excluding Municipal Medical College at Ahmedabad with intake capacity of 100.

24. A general view of the growth of economy over the last 18 years can be had from the selected indicators given in Appendix 'A' of this publication.

### Banks and Companies

25. A steady increase in the tempo of economic development of the State is reflected in the increased number of Banks and Joint Stock companies operating in the State. At the end of 1950-51, 173 banking offices of commercial banks served 64 places. By 31st March, 1956, 218 offices were located at 99 places, and by March, 1961, the number of offices and places increased to 322 and 129 respectively. A further steady branch expansion took place since then and by the end of 1966-67, 228 places were served by 561 offices of commercial banks. Likewise, the number of working Joint stock companies and their authorised and paid up capital in the State showed an uninterrupted increase during the period 1961-62 to 1966-67. On the 31st March, 1961 there were 806 working companies registered in Gujarat with an authorised and paid up capital of Rs. 153 crores and Rs. 59 crores respectively. By the end of 1966-67 the number of working companies increased to 1,067 with their authorised and paid up capital at Rs. 286 crores and Rs. 118 crores respectively.

### State Income

26. The State income of Gujarat valued at 1960-61 prices was Rs. 572 crores in the year 1955-56. The income increased by 21.3 per cent during the Second Plan period and was Rs. 694 crores in 1960-61. The State income in the last year (1965-66) of the Third Plan was Rs. 791 crores and showed an increase of 14 per cent as compared to that in 1960-61. The percentage increase was rather low on account of unfavourable monsoon during the year 1965-66. The percentage rise in the national income at the All India level during the Third Plan period was about 15.0 per cent higher as compared to that in 1960-61.

27. Per capita income of the State in 1960-61 was Rs. 339 as against Rs. 313 in 1955-56. In 1965-66 it was Rs. 340. The per capita income in 1965-66 was depressed mainly on account of scarcity conditions prevailing in some parts of the State.

28. The estimate of State income for 1966-67 is placed at Rs. 812 crores. It indicated about 3 per cent rise over the level in the previous year. In 1966-67 the per capita income remained at the same level as in 1965-66 (Rs. 340). According to the quick-estimates, the State income and per capita income in 1967-68 are estimated at Rs. 897 crores and Rs. 365 respectively.

29. In 1966-67 the percentage contribution of (i) Agricultural and allied Industries to the total State income was 42.0 (ii) of mining, manufacturing and small enterprises was 25.9 and (iii) of the other services it was 32.1. The percentage contributions of the above mentioned three groups in National income at All India level were 42.2, 23.5 and 34.3 respectively. A comparison of these two sets of figures indicates relatively higher contribution from the secondary sector at the State level.

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## CHAPTER III

### DEVELOPMENT IN DISTRICTS

Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of the economy of the State as a whole during the last eighteen years of Planning. However, during the initial years of planned development, adequate attention could not be paid to specific needs and prospects of development of individual areas. But during the later years of planning attention is being focussed increasingly to the need for balanced development of different areas. It is now necessary to make further attempts to formulate the State Plan programmes after taking into account the needs, potentiality and prospects of development in different areas in a way as to reduce the imbalances in area development to the extent possible as also to ensure proper development of the State as a whole. The task of planning for integrated development and providing adequate utilities and services for economic development to all the areas make it necessary that the local potentials, problems and priorities are identified as fully as possible. A viable area development plan would ordinarily cut across the administrative boundaries of the districts. Administrative realities make it necessary that district should be taken as a unit for the purpose of area planning. Below the level of the State, the district is the most important administrative unit and a large measure of detailed planning and execution of development programmes is done at the district level. The position of stage of development reached in each important sector in different districts and the needs and prospects of development and the approach to development in different districts are discussed in subsequent paragraphs.

#### Agriculture

2. *Land utilisation* .— Gujarat is one of the eleven States in Indian Union where the cultivated area is more than 50 per cent of the geographical area. In Gujarat, an area of 101.30 lakh hectares (250.33 lakh acres) is cultivated. This accounts for 54.66 per cent of the total reporting area. The districtwise cultivated areas and percentages thereof for the year 1965-66 are given in the following table :—

(figures in hundred hectares/acres)

District 1	Reporting area for land utilisation purpose 2	Cultivated area 3	Percentage of cultivated area to reporting area 4
Ahmedabad .. ..	8514(21040)	6169(15245)	72.46
Banaskantha .. ..	12040(29751)	8950(22116)	74.34
Baroda .. ..	7804(19283)	5458(13488)	69.95
Broach .. ..	7731(19105)	4594(11352)	59.42
Bulsar .. ..	5251(12976)	2995(7402)	57.04
Dangs .. ..	1785(4410)	434(1072)	24.31
Gandhinagar .. ..	676(1670)	529(1308)	78.25
Kaira .. ..	6917(17093)	5300(13096)	76.62
Mehsana .. ..	9061(22390)	6993(17280)	77.18
Panchmahals .. ..	8937(22084)	5014(12389)	56.10
Sabarkantha .. ..	7084(17504)	4818(11906)	68.02
Surat .. ..	7377(18230)	4553(11252)	61.72
Amreli .. ..	6419(15863)	5226(12913)	81.40
Bhavnagar .. ..	9260(22882)	6475(16001)	69.93
Jamnagar .. ..	10412(25729)	6111(15100)	58.69
Junagadh .. ..	10621(26245)	6129(15146)	57.71
Kutch .. ..	44202(109228)	6856(16942)	15.51
Rajkot .. ..	11062(27334)	7526(18597)	68.04
Surendranagar .. ..	10172(25137)	7173(17724)	70.51
<b>Total, Gujarat State .. ..</b>	<b>185825(457954)</b>	<b>101303(250329)</b>	<b>54.66</b>

3. Out of the 19 districts, in as many as 12 districts the cultivated area is more than 60 per cent of the reporting area while in case of only 7 districts viz. Jamnagar, Broach, Bulsar, Panchmahals, Junagadh, Dangs and Kutch, the cultivated area is less than 60 per cent of the reporting area. Out of these 7 districts, as many as 5 districts are having cultivated area more than 50 per cent of the reporting area, while in case of only two districts viz. Kutch and Dangs, the cultivated area is as low as 15.51 and 24.31 per cent respectively. The low percentage of cultivated area in Kutch district is due to the existence of Rann of Kutch. In Dangs, the low percentage is due to extensive forests in the area. Thus, there is hardly any more scope now for bringing more land under cultivation in any district by any easy or cheap process.

4. Out of the total reporting area, the area under forest is 16.17 lakh hectares (39.97 lakh acres) and thus forest accounts for only 8.8 per cent of the total area, while the barren and unculturable land is of the order of 43.95 lakh hectares (108.60 lakh acres) which is 23.7 per cent. The area under permanent pasture and other grazing land is hardly 10.10 lakh hectares (24.95 lakh acres) which is 5.4 per cent of the total reporting area. The areas under culturable waste, current fallow and other fallow are 5.42 lakh hectares (13.38 lakh acres), 4.42 lakh hectares (10.92 lakh acres) and 2.94 lakh hectares (7.27 lakh acres) respectively. The percentage area under these three classes works out to 2.9 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 1.6 per cent. All the three jointly account for 12.78 lakh hectares (31.57 lakh acres) which is about 6.9 per cent of the total reporting area.

5. The fallow land study concluded in two districts of the State viz. Surendranagar and Mehsana which are reported to have large areas under fallow has given indication that most of Such land is kept fallow mainly due to less retentive nature of soil, thin layer of soil, saltish nature of land and uneven condition of land. In Surendranagar district, 38 per cent of the fallow land is kept fallow due to less retentive nature of soil, while thin layer of soil unfavourable condition and saltish nature of soil are other factors which are responsible for keeping the land fallow. Similarly in Mehsana district, 24 per cent of the fallow area is kept fallow due to saltish nature of land and 19 per cent of the fallow area is kept fallow due to uneven condition of land. In Mehsana district, 44.3 per cent of fallow area is not suitable for cultivation but grass can be grown conveniently; while 29.2 per cent of the fallow area is having slope and more than 8 per cent land is highly eroded. This type of land can be put to use for afforestation; while 26.4 per cent of the fallow area can be brought under cultivation if intensive soil conservation measures are taken.

6. From the point of view of soil erosion the State can be clearly divided into two parts viz. North, North-East, North-West districts and South, South-east and South-West districts. The rainfall pattern in both these parts is extremely different. The first part receives scanty rainfall, while the other part receives rather good quantity of rainfall and this is the reason why the problems of land erosion in both these parts are quite different.

7. The northern part has to face the problem of wind erosion. Kutch, Banaskantha, Mehsana, and Sabarkantha are worst affected districts of the State. Effective control of wind erosion is one of the most urgent problems of soil management in low rainfall areas particularly in sandy land. Soils are generally most susceptible to wind erosion during the spring and summer when the wind velocity is high. In these Northern districts of the State during major part of the year there is no sufficient vegetation cover for adequate soil protection.

8. The other part of the State, viz. South, South-East and South-West districts, have to face altogether different problems, the main problem being deterioration of the soil fertility due to intensive cropping and protecting soil from erosion due to surface run off whenever there is excessive rain.

9. The State has thus to face the problems arising out of excessive utilisation of the land such as depletion of soil and deterioration of the fertility, soil erosion due to surface run off and high velocity winds.

10. The extensive cultivation has very limited scope in all the districts. It is, therefore, necessary to concentrate attention on intensive agriculture for increasing agricultural production by improving agricultural productivity of the soil.

*Yield per hectare*

11. Among the districts there are large variations in productivity. The following table gives districtwise figures of area, production and productivity of major crops by districts for the year 1967-68 :—

Year : 1967-68

TA-

Sr. No.	District	Rice			Wheat			Bajri		
		A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmedabad ..	387 (956)	437 (430)	1129 (1008)	1112 (2748)	961 (946)	864 (771)	628 (1552)	549 (540)	874 (779)
2	Banaskantha ..	43 (106)	29 (28)	674 (592)	459 (1134)	713 (701)	1553 (1384)	4055 (10020)	2343 (2306)	578 (516)
3	Baroda ..	640 (1582)	379 (373)	592 (528)	86 (213)	92 (90)	1070 (946)	194 (479)	130 (128)	670 (598)
4	Broach ..	294 (726)	198 (195)	673 (602)	149 (368)	158 (155)	1060 (943)	74 (183)	50 (49)	678 (600)
5	Bulsar ..	857 (2118)	1109 (1092)	1294 (1155)	24 (60)	26 (26)	1083 (954)	..	..	..
6	Dangs ..	70 (173)	47 (46)	671 (596)	1 (2)	1 (1)	1000 (952)	..	..	..
7	Gandhinagar ..	Included in Ahmedabad District.								
8	Kaira ..	811 (2005)	1007 (991)	1242 (1107)	529 (1307)	677 (666)	1280 (1141)	1220 (3015)	1170 (1152)	959 (856)
9	Mehsana ..	65 (161)	44 (43)	677 (598)	703 (1737)	1018 (1002)	1448 (1292)	1947 (4811)	1717 (1690)	882 (787)
10	Panchmahals ..	907 (2241)	573 (564)	632 (564)	119 (294)	127 (125)	1067 (952)	271 (670)	182 (179)	672 (598)
11	Sabarkantha ..	269 (665)	181 (178)	673 (600)	268 (662)	345 (340)	1287 (1150)	485 (1198)	397 (391)	819 (731)
12	Surat ..	626 (1547)	517 (509)	826 (737)	139 (344)	148 (146)	1065 (950)	17 (42)	11 (11)	647 (577)
13	Amreli ..	27 (67)	18 (18)	667 (602)	123 (304)	131 (129)	1065 (950)	1144 (2827)	788 (775)	686 (614)
14	Bhavnagar ..	22 (54)	15 (15)	682 (622)	335 (828)	408 (401)	1218 (1084)	1565 (3867)	1152 (1134)	736 (657)
15	Jamnagar ..	19 (47)	13 (13)	684 (620)	315 (779)	369 (363)	1171 (1044)	921 (2276)	600 (590)	651 (580)
16	Junagadh ..	55 (136)	37 (36)	673 (593)	402 (993)	721 (710)	1794 (1602)	762 (1883)	534 (526)	701 (625)
17	Kutch ..	..	..	..	83 (205)	88 (87)	1060 (950)	1515 (3744)	704 (693)	465 (415)
18	Rajkot ..	31 (76)	21 (21)	677 (619)	373 (922)	711 (700)	1906 (1700)	927 (2291)	525 (517)	566 (505)
19	Surendranagar ..	15 (37)	10 (10)	667 (605)	306 (756)	310 (305)	1013 (904)	1160 (2866)	295 (290)	254 (227)
	Gujarat State ..	5138 (12697)	4635 (4562)	902 (805)	5526 (13656)	7004 (6893)	1267 (1130)	16885 (41724)	11147 (10971)	660 (589)

A=Area in '00 Hectares.

P=Production in '00 tonnes, except cotton for which the information is in '00 bales.

Y=Yield per hectare in kgs.

Note.— (i) data are provisional.

(ii) Figures in brackets are in foot-pound-second system namely acres, tons and lbs. per acre.

\* = 180 kgs.

\*\* = 392 lbs.

BLE

Jowar			Total Foodgrains			Cotton			Groundnut		
A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y	A	P	Y
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1150 (2842)	241 (237)	210 (187)	3437 (8493)	2247 (2212)	654 (583)	2020 (4992)	1688 (1710)	150 (134)	478 (1181)	262 (258)	548 (489)
1193 (2948)	270 (266)	226 (202)	6331 (15644)	3596 (3539)	568 (507)	248 (613)	180 (182)	130 (116)	59 (146)	41 (40)	695 (614)
594 (1468)	524 (516)	882 (787)	2106 (5204)	1509 (1485)	717 (639)	2445 (6042)	2811 (2847)	207 (186)	286 (707)	199 (196)	696 (621)
724 (1789)	393 (386)	542 (483)	1664 (4112)	966 (951)	581 (518)	2245 (5548)	2009 (2035)	161 (144)	174 (430)	121 (119)	695 (620)
149 (368)	45 (44)	302 (268)	1521 (3757)	1481 (1458)	974 (869)	219 (541)	160 (162)	131 (117)	43 (106)	30 (29)	698 (612)
2 (5)	1 (1)	500 (441)	323 (798)	194 (191)	601 (536)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 (5)	2 (2)	1000 (881)
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
140 (346)	74 (73)	528 (472)	3538 (8742)	3584 (3527)	1013 (904)	637 (1574)	661 (669)	187 (167)	382 (944)	346 (341)	906 (809)
1462 (3613)	428 (421)	293 (261)	4648 (11485)	3435 (3381)	739 (659)	789 (1949)	818 (828)	186 (166)	343 (848)	216 (213)	630 (562)
121 (299)	66 (65)	545 (486)	3472 (8580)	3039 (2990)	875 (781)	276 (682)	200 (203)	130 (117)	673 (1663)	490 (482)	728 (649)
225 (556)	69 (68)	306 (273)	2146 (5303)	1847 (1818)	861 (768)	1088 (2689)	1054 (1067)	174 (156)	1126 (2783)	1086 (1069)	964 (860)
945 (2335)	645 (635)	683 (609)	2296 (5673)	1633 (1607)	711 (634)	1122 (2773)	620 (628)	99 (89)	385 (951)	268 (264)	696 (622)
661 (1633)	153 (150)	232 (206)	1993 (4925)	1106 (1089)	555 (495)	128 (316)	93 (94)	131 (117)	2377 (5874)	1465 (1442)	616 (550)
1158 (2861)	143 (141)	123 (110)	3161 (7811)	1738 (1711)	550 (491)	422 (1043)	484 (490)	206 (184)	1929 (4767)	1266 (1246)	656 (585)
843 (2083)	105 (103)	124 (111)	2120 (5239)	1096 (1079)	517 (461)	170 (420)	123 (125)	130 (117)	3548 (8767)	2777 (2733)	783 (698)
709 (1752)	360 (355)	508 (454)	2016 (4981)	1693 (1666)	840 (749)	332 (820)	439 (445)	239 (213)	3365 (8315)	3279 (3227)	974 (869)
1117 (2760)	129 (127)	115 (103)	3582 (8851)	1183 (1164)	330 (295)	629 (1554)	645 (653)	185 (165)	499 (1233)	348 (343)	697 (623)
1100 (2718)	163 (161)	148 (132)	2503 (6185)	1442 (1419)	576 (514)	915 (2261)	1132 (1147)	223 (199)	3761 (9294)	2090 (2057)	556 (496)
1256 (3104)	196 (193)	156 (139)	2817 (6961)	835 (822)	296 (265)	2816 (6959)	2058 (2084)	131 (117)	661 (1633)	291 (286)	440 (392)
13549 (33480)	4005 (3942)	296 (264)	49674 (122745)	32624 (32109)	657 (586)	16501 (40776)	15175* (15369)**	166 (148)	20091 (49647)	14577 (14347)	726 (647)

12. One of the methods of improving productivity is improved seeds and use of fertilizers. The use of improved seeds has direct relation to research. At present there are 80 research stations in the State and as many as 144 seed farms. In addition to this

TA-

Sr. No.	District	Number of						
		Paddy	Wheat	Bajri	Jowar	Maize	Grass	Pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ahmedabad ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
2	Amreli ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3	Kutch ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Kaira ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
5	Jamnagar ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Junagadh ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
7	Dangs ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Panchmahals ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
9	Banaskantha ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
10	Broach ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
11	Bhavnagar ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
12	Mehsana ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
13	Rajkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Baroda ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
15	Bulsar ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	Sabarkantha ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Surat ..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
18	Surendranagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		6	6	6	6	1	2	2



there are 15 trial-cum-demonstration farms engaged in irrigation demonstrations. The following table gives the distribution of research stations and trial-cum-demonstration farms by districts.

BLE

Research Stations									Trial cum- demon- stration farms (Irrigation) 19
Hill Millet 10	Dry farming 11	Cotton 12	Oil seeds 13	Sugarcane 14	Tobacco 15	Fruit 16	Vegetables 17	Total 18	
..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	7	1
..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	5	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	1
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	1	2	1	..	..	2	1	10	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	6	2
..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	6	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	8	1
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
1	7	14	11	3	3	10	2	80	15

13. It would be noticed that the research work is being done on most of the major crops of the State. Research sub-stations have been generally set up having regard to the soil and agro-climatic zones for the needs of various areas.

### Irrigation

14. The State itself has a very low percentage of area under irrigation. It was only about 10.5 per cent in 1965-66. The following table gives the gross area irrigated to total cropped area by districts for the year 1965-66 :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	District						Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area (1965-66)
1	2						3
1	Ahmedabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2
2	Amreli ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3
3	Kutch ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.1
4	Kaira ..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2
5	Gandhinagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.2
6	Jamnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.1
7	Junagadh ..	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
8	Dangs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Panchmahals ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4
10	Banaskantha ..	..	..	..	..	..	10.0
11	Broach ..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6
12	Bhavnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	11.0
13	Mehsana ..	..	..	..	..	..	21.8
14	Rajkot ..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9
15	Baroda ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1
16	Bulsar ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7
17	Sabarkantha ..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0
18	Surat ..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4
19	Surendranagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
							10.5
					State ..		10.5

15. The efforts for increasing irrigated area will have to be made in all the districts of the State, depending upon the sources which can be tapped. Mehsana district which claims the highest percentage of area irrigated has only 21.8 per cent of the gross cropped area irrigated. In the tribal areas where irrigation facilities are meagre and the existing facilities are utilised only once in a year for irrigation, heavy-tract programme will have to be framed.

16. The main source of irrigation is wells in the State and about 83 per cent of the net irrigated area in the State is irrigated by wells, while the share of canals—Government and private together—is only about 14 per cent. The position in the districts of the State is also more or less the same except in Surat district where wells irrigate about one-fifth

of the irrigated area, while contribution of canals is slightly below three-fourth. The following table gives districtwise percentages of net area irrigated by source :—

TABLE

(1965-66)

Sr. No.	District	Source					Total
		Government Canals	Private Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	
1	Ahmedabad ..	23.9	1.5	7.9	66.7	..	100.00
2	Amreli ..	6.5	..	0.6	92.8	0.1	100.00
3	Kutch ..	16.3	..	2.4	81.3	..	100.00
4	Kaira ..	18.1	..	1.1	78.5	2.3	100.00
5	Gandhinagar ..	..	..	..	98.7	1.3	100.00
6	Jamnagar ..	8.6	..	..	91.4	..	100.00
7	Junagadh ..	2.9	..	..	97.1	..	100.00
8	Dangs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Panchmahals ..	22.9	..	10.2	66.9	..	100.00
10	Banaskantha ..	..	..	1.4	98.6	..	100.00
11	Broach ..	3.0	..	1.6	93.8	1.6	100.00
12	Bhavnagar ..	18.5	..	0.1	81.4	..	100.00
13	Mehsana ..	2.8	..	0.7	96.0	0.5	100.00
14	Rajkot ..	25.7	..	4.1	70.2	..	100.00
15	Baroda ..	7.5	..	10.7	74.3	7.5	100.00
16	Bulsar ..	14.4	..	25.9	52.0	7.7	100.00
17	Sabarkantha ..	2.5	..	0.6	96.5	0.4	100.00
18	Surat ..	69.8	..	5.8	21.5	2.8	100.00
19	Surendranagar ..	22.7	..	1.3	76.0	..	100.00
	State ..	13.4	0.1	2.8	82.7	1.0	100.00

17. Construction of major and medium works and tube-wells depends upon the physical features of the land, and therefore well irrigation will have to continue to play an important role even in the years to come. In the rocky areas, tapping of underground water has to be done by boring and blasting operations. Moreover, the programme for electrification and desalination has to be drawn up in order that the desired utilisation of well irrigation can be achieved. Check dams and percolation tanks programme will also need attention.

### Animal Husbandry

18. The veterinary institutions include veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries and veterinary aid centres. Taking all these institutions into consideration, on an average, each institution in the State serves approximately about 16 thousand bovine heads. In the districts of Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Junagadh, Amreli and Panchmahals, etc., the existing facilities are below the State average.

19. The services of artificial insemination centres need no emphasis in the present days. The State livestock population is served by 9 artificial insemination centres and 58 sub-centres located in all the districts except Surendranagar, Banaskantha, Gandhinagar, and Kutch. Most of the centres are located in Mehsana, Junagadh and Bhavnagar districts. This indicates the need to extend the facility to the remaining potential areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan keeping in view the demand for this facility.

20. The dairy centres of the State are Anand, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Broach, Junagadh, Surat, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Himatnagar, Baroda and Mehsana.

### Forests

21. There is considerable imbalance in the regional and local distribution of forests in the State. Dangs district has the largest proportion of its area 95.29 per cent under forests; Surat, Bulsar, Broach and Panchmahals districts have above 20 per cent of land area and the remaining districts are badly deficient in forests. The following figures show the circlewise and districtwise distribution of forest area :—

Surat Circle		Baroda Circle		Junagadh Circle	
District	Percentage of forest area to land area	District	Percentage of forest area to land area	District	Percentage of forest area to land area
Dangs ..	95.29	Panchmahals ..	27.68	Junagadh ..	17.08
Surat and Bulsar ..	23.93	Sabarkantha ..	17.58	Jamnagar ..	6.74
Broach ..	20.70	Banaskantha ..	10.35	Amreli ..	4.32
		Baroda ..	7.09	Bhavnagar ..	2.80
		Kaira ..	2.33	Rajkot ..	2.20
		Mehsana ..	0.60	Kutch ..	2.15
		Ahmedabad ..	0.20	Surendranagar ..	1.21
Surat Circle ..	28.56	Baroda Circle ..	11.90	Junagadh Circle ..	4.25

22. Density of the crop varies from 0 (in desert areas of North-Gujarat and Kutch) to 0.9 (in South) for different areas. This fact necessitates the improvement of such areas, by raising plantations on extensive scale in poorly stocked areas and deserts, to bring them under 0.7 to 0.9 density.

## Power

23. The programme for electric power generation has to be formulated on the basis of demand from industries and agriculture. The locations of industries, other requirements being fulfilled, depend upon the *infra*-structure facilities created in the economy and cheap-power is one of the main requirements for establishing industrial units. On the other side the optimum utilisation of irrigation resources, *viz.*, wells can be made in particular by electrification of irrigation wells. However, under the rural electrification scheme only 14.8 per cent of the inhabited villages were electrified in the State as a whole at the end of 1967-68. The magnitude of the problem in the districts can be seen from the following statement which gives districtwise number of electrified villages at the end of 1967-68 :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	District	No. of towns and villages electrified for all purposes	No. of towns and villages electrified for agricultural purposes only	Total columns 3 and 4	Percentage of towns and villages electrified (including those electrified for agricultural purposes only) to total No. of towns and villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmedabad	113	55	168	24.07
2	Amreli	54	27	81	13.32
3	Kutch	102	23	125	13.72
4	Kaira	320	109	429	43.69
5	Gandhinagar	28	11	39	49.36
6	Jamnagar	63	27	90	12.57
7	Junagadh	115	57	172	15.83
8	Dangs	2	6	8	0.26
9	Panchmahals	45	42	87	4.52
10	Banaskantha	22	44	66	4.84
11	Broach	81	49	130	10.65
12	Bhavnagar	84	45	129	14.43
13	Mehsana	122	80	202	18.39
14	Rajkot	125	59	184	21.17
15	Baroda	180	88	268	15.76
16	Bulsar	146	44	190	22.56
17	Sabarkantha	45	83	128	8.50
18	Surat	158	43	201	15.61
19	Surendranagar	49	27	76	11.32
Total ..		1854	919	2773	14.78

24. Only in Kaira and Gandhinagar districts more than 40 per cent of total towns and villages were electrified at the end of 1967-68; while lower percentage of towns and villages were electrified in respect of other districts. In the districts of Dangs, Panchmahals,

Banaskantha and Sabarkantha less than 10 per cent of the towns and villages were electrified. While in Amreli, Kutch, Jamnagar, Broach, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar between 10 to 15 per cent of the towns and villages were electrified at the end of 1967-68. About 16 to 20 per cent of the towns and villages were electrified in Junagadh, Baroda, Mehsana and Surat districts ; while in Rajkot, Bulsar and Ahmedabad districts this percentage ranged between 21 and 25. It is expected that 3208 towns and villages will have been electrified by the end of 1968-69 which comes to 17 per cent of the total number of towns and villages in the State. The above number of 3208 villages is inclusive of 1354 villages electrified for agricultural purposes only. Emphasis is being laid on the energisation of agricultural pumps and electrification of towns and villages is taken up having regard to technical and economic feasibility. The rural electrification programme in the Fourth Plan would, therefore, have to be synchronised with Minor Irrigation Programme and areas for extension of rural electrification selected accordingly.

#### Industries

25. In the State as a whole the number of industrial centres shows an increasing trend accompanied by growth in employment. However, there are significant variations in the growth of industries among the various districts. The following table shows the number of industrial centres and the percentage distribution of industrial workers in different districts as in 1966 :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	District			Number of centres, 1966	Percentage distribution of industrial workers, 1966
1	2			3	4
1	Ahmedabad	..	..	48	44.75
2	Amreli ..	..	..	15	0.72
3	Kutch ..	..	..	12	0.92
4	Kaira ..	..	..	91	6.21
5	Gandhinagar	..	..	5	0.08
6	Jamnagar ..	..	..	28	2.85
7	Junagadh ..	..	..	31	2.89
8	Dangs ..	..	..	1	0.01
9	Panchmahals	..	..	12	1.32
10	Banaskantha	..	..	6	0.10
11	Broach ..	..	..	31	2.27
12	Bhavnagar	..	..	25	3.52
13	Mehsana ..	..	..	24	3.53
14	Rajkot ..	..	..	76	4.39
15	Baroda ..	..	..	51	10.31
16	Bulsar ..	..	..	21	4.71
17	Sabarkantha	..	..	21	1.15
18	Surat ..	..	..	39	7.08
19	Surendranagar	..	..	44	3.19
	Total	..	..	581	100.00

26. The position shown in the table indicates that Kaira district had the highest number of centres (91), followed by Rajkot (76), Baroda (51), Ahmedabad (48) and Surendranagar (44). In the case of other districts, the number of centres ranged from 1 in Dangs district to 39 in Surat district. From the point of view of number of workers in the factories Ahmedabad district accounts for about 45 per cent of the total workers in the State. Baroda (10 per cent), Surat (7 per cent), and Kaira (6 per cent) are the other districts which claim position better than the rest of the districts. Greater emphasis is necessary on establishment of small industries in larger number of places, particularly in rural areas having due regard to potentiality of development in different districts. Special attention is required to be given to the districts which are relatively more backward in industries. This is necessary also from the point of view of increasing employment in industrially backward districts.

### Roads

27. According to the twenty year Road Development Plan 1961-81, it is necessary to construct 57628 Kms. / 35794 miles of roads in the State. The State as a whole is lagging behind in road development. The deficiency in road development at the end of 1967-68 with regard to the 20-year road development plan was 49 per cent. There is a good deal of difference in the percentage deficiency in road development in different districts. The following table shows the stipulated requirement and actual road Kilometerage achieved in different districts as at the end of 1967-68 and the deficiency in relation to the requirement under the 20-year road plan :

Sr. No.	District	National Highways		State Highways	
		Required under 20 year plan	Actual	Required under 20 year plan	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmedabad .. ..	319 (198)	113 (70)	408 (253)	443 (275)
2	Amreli .. ..	114 (71)	.. ..	288 (179)	254 (158)
3	Kutch .. ..	341 (212)	77 (48)	613 (380)	678 (421)
4	Kaira .. ..	200 (124)	79 (49)	365 (227)	315 (196)
5	Jamnagar .. ..	283 (176)	.. ..	397 (247)	354 (220)
6	Junagadh .. ..	370 (230)	60 (37)	277 (172)	441 (274)
7	Dangs .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	126 (78)	119 (74)
8	Panchmahals .. ..	177 (110)	.. ..	296 (184)	282 (175)
9	Banaskantha .. ..	156 (97)	.. ..	439 (273)	296 (184)
10	Broach .. ..	64 (40)	40 (25)	380 (236)	335 (208)
11	Bhavnagar .. ..	258 (160)	.. ..	335 (208)	308 (191)
12	Mehsana .. ..	159 (99)	.. ..	394 (245)	266 (165)
13	Rajkot .. ..	387 (240)	230 (143)	377 (234)	285 (177)
14	Baroda .. ..	134 (83)	69 (43)	322 (200)	282 (175)
15	Bulsar .. ..	336 (209)	111 (69)	454 (282)	235 (146)
16	Surat .. ..		55 (34)		357 (222)
17	Sabarkantha .. ..	94 (58)	93 (58)	309 (192)	232 (144)
18	Surendranagar .. ..	211 (131)	121 (75)	386 (240)	275 (171)
Total .. ..		3,603 (2,238)	1,048 (651)	6,166 (3,830)	5,757 (3,576)



BLE

Date .....

In Kilometres

In Miles

Major District Roads		Other District Roads		Village Roads		Total		Deficit in percentage
Required under 20 year plan	Actual	Required under 20 year plan	Actual	Required under 20 year plan	Actual	Required under 20 year plan	Actual	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
893 (555)	344 (214)	983 (611)	395 (245)	1,002 (622)	200 (124)	3,605 (2,239)	1,495 (928)	59
676 (420)	557 (346)	673 (418)	333 (207)	721 (448)	361 (224)	2,472 (1,536)	1,505 (935)	39
910 (565)	655 (407)	1,168 (725)	559 (347)	1,036 (643)	293 (182)	4,068 (2,525)	2,262 (1,405)	44
1,393 (865)	562 (349)	1,314 (816)	301 (187)	1,158 (719)	103 (64)	4,430 (2,751)	1,360 (845)	69
752 (467)	446 (277)	879 (546)	502 (312)	829 (515)	201 (125)	3,140 (1,951)	1,503 (934)	52
919 (571)	604 (375)	1,073 (666)	480 (298)	1,128 (700)	639 (397)	3,767 (2,339)	2,224 (1,381)	41
109 (68)	76 (47)	171 (106)	208 (129)	257 (160)	267 (166)	663 (412)	670 (416)	..
771 (479)	451 (280)	1,060 (658)	1266 (786)	1,270 (789)	841 (522)	3,574 (2,220)	2,840 (1,763)	21
865 (537)	343 (213)	1,047 (650)	79 (49)	1,222 (759)	108 (67)	3,729 (2,316)	826 (513)	77
573 (356)	407 (253)	732 (455)	317 (197)	869 (540)	50 (31)	2,618 (1,627)	1,149 (714)	56
956 (594)	374 (232)	867 (539)	659 (409)	969 (602)	649 (403)	3,385 (2,103)	1,990 (1,235)	41
1,216 (755)	507 (315)	1,327 (824)	159 (99)	939 (583)	398 (247)	4,035 (2,506)	1,330 (826)	67
859 (534)	398 (247)	999 (621)	774 (481)	1,025 (636)	504 (313)	3,647 (2,265)	2,191 (1,361)	40
789 (490)	270 (168)	982 (610)	592 (368)	1,186 (736)	637 (396)	3,412 (2,119)	1,850 (1,150)	46
} 1,337 (830)	333 (207)	} 1,676 (1,041)	409 (254)	} 1,672 (1,039)	637 (396)	} 5,475 (3,401)	1,725 (1,072)	} 30
	398 (247)		630 (391)		650 (404)		2,090 (1,298)	
601 (373)	314 (195)	705 (438)	101 (63)	925 (575)	423 (263)	2,634 (1,636)	1,163 (723)	56
763 (474)	357 (222)	785 (488)	251 (156)	829 (515)	356 (221)	2,974 (1,848)	1,360 (845)	54
14,382 (8,933)	7,396 (4,594)	16,441 (10,212)	8,015 (4,978)	17,036 (10,581)	7,317 (4,545)	57,628 (35,794)	29,533 (18,344)	49

28. Surat and Bulsar districts together are in a better position than other districts though even in this case the deficiency is as high as 30 per cent. On the other side, the deficiency is as high as 78 per cent in Banaskantha district. In order that the targets may be fulfilled by 1981, it will be necessary to undertake rapid expansion of the road programme for the State as a whole and more attention will have to be paid to districts like Banaskantha, Kaira, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Broach, Sabarkantha Surendranagar and Jamnagar, where the achievement is below 50 per cent.

29. It may be added that under the auspices of the Joint Technical Group of Transport Planning, recently a Transport Survey was conducted in the State. The findings of the survey indicate that the railways would not be in a position to undertake expansion and augmentation required to meet the anticipated increase in traffic. In the circumstances, it would be necessary to strengthen adequately the alternative modes of transport, so that the transportation difficulties may not adversely affect the tempo of economic development. The growth of the road system in the State during the past decade indicates a somewhat unbalanced development. The development of major roads has been relatively more rapid than that of the roads of lower categories. The rural roads need to be paid greater attention during the coming years. This is also very urgent because the Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation has to suspend certain routes in monsoon. In order that the routes can be operated all the year round, nalas, culverts, etc., will have to be constructed so that the vehicle stock can also be utilised to the optimum extent.

#### Education and Health

30. The programme for universalizing facilities for primary education is almost completed in the State. Even secondary educational facilities are available in most of the talukas. Government aided-medical institutions including hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres and sub-centres are spread over the whole State. For the educational facilities in the tribal areas about 110 Ashramshalas are being run. However, Ashramshalas are not yet established in all the tribal talukas of the eastern tribal districts. There is, however, scope for redistributing the existing educational and medical facilities.

#### Rural Water Supply

31. The position regarding extension of rural water supply facilities is not satisfactory for the State as a whole. According to the survey conducted by the Special Rural Water Supply Division, in 1963-64, out of 18,584 inhabited villages in the State, there were as many as 1,043 villages without any source of water supply. Following table shows the relative backwardness of different districts in regard to this basic amenity :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	District	Rural Areas			
		Total No. of inhabited villages	No. of villages without any source of water supply	Population of the villages without any source of water supply ( in lakhs )	Percentage of population shown in column 5 to the total population of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmedabad	684	16	0.11	0.5
2	Amreli	695	17	0.12	2.0

TABLE—contd.

Sr. No.	District	Rural Areas			
		Total No. of inhabited villages	No. of villages without any source of water supply	Population of the villages without any source of water supply (in lakhs)	Percentage of population shown in Column 5 to the total population of the district
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Kutch .. ..	905	84	0.43	6.0
4	Kaira .. ..	965	28	0.10	0.5
5	Gandhinagar .. ..	79	..	..	..
6	Jamnagar .. ..	701	58	0.27	3.0
7	Junagadh .. ..	1,069	39	0.36	3.0
8	Dangs .. ..	312	18	0.03	3.0
9	Panchmahals .. ..	1,915	159	0.97	6.5
10	Banaskantha .. ..	1,359	185	0.90	9.0
11	Broach .. ..	1,217	21	0.05	0.5
12	Bhavnagar .. ..	881	19	0.08	0.6
13	Mehsana .. ..	1,084	13	0.06	0.3
14	Rajkot .. ..	855	16	0.07	0.5
15	Baroda .. ..	1,691	35	0.10	0.7
16	Bulsar .. ..	832	9	0.10	0.8
17	Sabarkantha .. ..	1,500	211	0.52	6.0
18	Surat .. ..	1,280	78	0.63	5.0
19	Surendranagar .. ..	660	37	0.11	1.6
Total ..		18,584	1,043	5.01	2.5

32. The position obtaining in various districts of the State in regard to the stage of development reached indicates the measure of effort necessary in individual districts in different sectors of development and the directions in which it is called for.

33. The District Panchayats and the Municipalities have been associated in the task of formulation of the proposals for the Fourth Plan, 1969-74. The District Panchayats were advised to frame their proposals within the prescribed ceilings in respect of all the district level schemes whether they were transferred to them or not. They had also been requested to give their suggestions in regard to State level schemes which they would like to be implemented in their areas. The Municipalities were similarly advised to frame proposals within the prescribed ceilings for part of the State Plan.

34. The break-up of the district plan outlay amongst the individual districts had been determined on the basis of the rural population of the district, the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the rural areas and the stage of development reached in each district as under :

(1) 70 per cent was distributed on the basis of population of the district excluding Municipal towns.

(2) 15 percent was distributed on the basis of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the district excluding Municipal towns.

(3) Remaining amount was distributed as follows :—

(a) Districts were arranged in three groups, I, II and III on the basis of level of development reached.

(b) It was then distributed in such a way that districts in Groups I, II and III were respectively allotted per capita in the proportion of 1 : 2 : 3.

35. The allocations to Municipalities were determined on per capita basis after taking into account the status *i. e.* Corporation towns, other towns with a population of one lakh and above and smaller Municipalities.

36. The District Panchayats and the Municipalities were given necessary detailed instructions for formulating proposals for their respective areas.

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## CHAPTER IV

### THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS—A BROAD REVIEW OF SELECTED PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan had to undergo stresses and strains resulting from the Emergency created by the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions on our territory. The last year of the Third Plan witnessed a severe drought in large areas of the State. Despite these set backs, the performance of the Third Plan was generally satisfactory. The year following the Third Plan also witnessed drought conditions. The devaluation of the rupee during the same year resulted in rise in prices and increase in the cost of Plan schemes necessitating an economy drive. The good monsoon during 1967-68 brightened up the prospects for a steady improvement in the economy. Efforts during the Annual Plans period 1966-69 were directed towards expediting the completion of continuing schemes and maintaining the tempo of development.

2. The following table gives the sector-wise distribution of outlays and expenditure figures for the Third Plan and Annual Plans period :

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	Third Five Year Plan			Annual Plans 1966-69	
	Original Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agricultural Programmes .. ..	39.34	37.75	33.52	41.56	41.29
2. Co-operation and Community Development Programme & Panchayats.	19.38	18.94	13.51	7.96	7.25
3. Irrigation and Power .. ..	98.42	98.42	111.48	82.77	91.97
4. Industries and Mining .. ..	7.42	7.80	10.21	14.03	13.72
5. Transport and Communications .. ..	22.00	25.12	23.32	20.45	24.05
6. Social Services .. ..	49.23	47.77	47.39	25.91	29.01
7. Miscellaneous .. ..	0.71	0.70	0.59	9.59	8.57
	236.50	236.50	240.02	202.27	215.86
					+0.25@
					216.11

@ For specific schemes for economically backward talukas.

3. The total expenditure in the Third Plan exceeded the outlay by 1.5 percent. However, there was substantial shortfall under Agricultural Programmes and Co-operation and Community Development. As against that, excess expenditure was incurred under Irrigation and Power, Industry and Mining and Transport and Communications. The expenditure on Social Services was almost equal to the outlay ( Revised ). The performance envisaged for different sectors in terms of financial allocations in the Annual Plans period 1966-69 is generally satisfactory.

4. During the Third Plan, the low performance in the utilisation of financial allocations under Co-operation and Community Development sector was brought about more or less

deliberately, with a view to increasing the tempo of development in the Irrigation and Power sector which contributes to increase in agricultural and industrial production. The excess expenditure in Industry and Mining sector was mainly due to requirements in respect of fertilizer factory and industrial areas and satellite townships.

5. A part of the outlay for Agricultural Programmes was on account of land acquisition and construction works. These were mainly under Agricultural Research and Agricultural Education. The State which was newly formed had much leeway to make in these directions. The economy drives resulted in cut on capital expenditure on items such as the above. This resulted in shortfall in expenditure in these programmes and consequently in the expenditure on the Agricultural Programmes as a whole. Factors such as, delay in acquisition of lands and preparation of plans and estimates and issue of administrative and technical sanctions for works selected for being taken up and shortage of technical staff also contributed to shortfalls. The utilization of funds under Agricultural Programmes has, however, improved considerably during the last few years. The technical manpower position is also eased to some extent. A broad review of selected physical programmes under various sectors of development is given in subsequent paragraphs.

### **Agriculture and Allied Programmes**

#### *Crop Production :*

6. Agricultural production was fairly high during the Third Plan except for the year 1965-66 which was a drought year. As against the Third Plan's additional production potential target of 8.13 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, the achievement was 5.44 lakh tonnes. The shortfall was mainly due to under utilisation of irrigation water, shortage and irregular availability of chemical fertilizers and the drought of 1965-66. However, the annual average production of foodgrains was 25.56 lakh tonnes as against 20.28 lakh tonnes in the Second Plan. Among the foodgrains, bajri had shown a steep rise from 4.79 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 8.88 lakh tonnes in 1964-65. Production of wheat and rice had also increased. Even after the failure of the monsoon in 1965-66, production of wheat exceeded the 1964-65 figure owing to the intensive rabi wheat campaign organised in the State. A remarkable fact about the increase in foodgrains production in the State is that the increase has taken place inspite of considerable shift in the area under foodgrains in favour of non-foodgrains. The area under foodgrains was 51.03 lakh hectares in 1951-52 and had declined to 46.93 lakh hectares in 1965-66 *i. e.* by 4.10 lakh hectares. In case of cereals the yield per hectare has increased from 337 kgs. in the First Plan (average) to 555 kgs. in the Third Plan (average).

7. During the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 the schemes under Agricultural Production programmes have been successfully implemented and most of the targets have been achieved. During the year 1966-67 the production of food grains was 21.86 lakh tonnes, while in 1967-68 the production was 32.63 lakh tonnes.

8. Annual average production of oil seeds during the Third Plan was of the order of 13.52 lakh tonnes which was substantially higher than 11.06 lakh tonnes in the Second Plan. The actual production of oil-seeds during 1967-68 is estimated at about 15.25 lakh tonnes. The annual average production of cotton during the Third Plan was about 14.39 lakh bales (of 180 kgs. each) as compared to 10.54 lakh bales in the Second Plan. The actual production of cotton in 1967-68 is estimated at 15.18 lakh bales.

*Minor Irrigation :*

9. Minor Irrigation increased considerably due to success of the programme of wells and pump sets. During the Third Plan period, over 50,400 new wells were constructed and over 9,700 old wells were repaired. Pumping sets, oil engines and electric motors numbering over 48,000 were supplied during the same period as against the target of 25,000. The achievements for the period 1966-69 are likely to be of the order of over 54,500 new wells (construction), 9,000 old wells (repairs) and about 43,400 pumping sets (installation). Stress was laid also on electrification of pumping sets. Over 48,000 pump-sets are likely to have been electrified by the end of 1968-69. This programme of installation of pumping sets and electrification of wells has become popular with the cultivators in the course of the last few years.

10. The progress of minor irrigation through tanks and bandharas was short of the target envisaged in the Third Plan. As against the target of additional 27,518 hectares (68,000 acres) of area which was expected to be brought under irrigation, the achievement was of the order of 16,592 hectares (41,000 acres). An important reason for shortfall in achievement of target was that easier and cheaper schemes were taken up in earlier plans and difficult and costlier new works had to be taken up in the Third Plan.

11. In the case of tubewells, against the target of 612 tubewells, only 295 tubewells were drilled. This was mainly due to the fact that experienced contractors were not forthcoming to undertake the work of drilling. However, efforts were made and agency for all the tubewells has been fixed. The difficulty was also experienced in obtaining foreign exchange for drilling rigs and spare parts.

*Major and Medium Irrigation :*

12. Under Multipurpose, Major and Medium irrigation sub-sector 3 multipurpose schemes, 4 major schemes and 29 medium schemes were in progress at the commencement of the Third Plan. No new schemes were taken up during the Third Plan in order to concentrate on expeditious completion of continuing schemes. Two major schemes and 30 medium schemes were nearly completed during the Third Plan. One more multipurpose project viz. (Sabarmati reservoir project) was taken up during the Annual Plans period. All the four multipurpose projects, 2 major projects and 7 medium schemes will spill into the Fourth Plan. The irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation works at the end of the Third Plan was of the order of 3.41 lakh hectares (8.42 lakh acres) and this has risen to 4.59 lakh hectares (11.29 lakh acres) by the end of 1968-69. The corresponding figures of utilisation are 1.91 lakh hectares (4.72 lakh acres) by the end of Third Plan and 2.82 lakh hectares (6.87 lakh acres) by the end of 1968-69. The utilisation is considerably less than the potential created. This is mainly due to Kakrapar, Mahi Stage I and Fatewadi schemes depending entirely on the flow of rivers. The natural flows of the rivers are low when irrigation is needed and fluctuate widely from year to year ; hence dependable irrigation is much less. The position would substantially improve after Kadana and Ukai reservoirs are completed.

*Research :*

13. During the Second Plan, only two main research stations were opened in the area comprised in Gujarat State. Even these were for cash crops viz. cotton and oilseeds. The research programme received significant attention during the Third Plan and the subsequent

Annual Plans period. It was planned that each crop would be studied at one of the main stations and sub-stations and regional laboratories established in various agro-climatic zones to aid the main research stations. Building programme however suffered as a result of economy drives. Nevertheless, special efforts were made to evolve new varieties coordinating agronomic experiments with fertilizers and other lines of investigations. In groundnut a new variety of seed called "Junagadh 11" was evolved and released in 1963-64 to the farmers. In cotton, a variety called "Gujarat 67" was evolved and released for cultivation in 1964-65. A hybrid bajri variety called "Hybrid Bajri 115" was evolved under the programme of research in bajri in the Third Plan.

#### *Agricultural Education :*

The construction programmes for agricultural colleges and schools suffered due to economy drives. However, a new Agriculture College was set up at Navsari to relieve shortage of qualified agricultural personnel.

#### *Manures and Fertilisers :*

14. The achievements were less than the targets as shown below :—

			(Lakh tonnes)	
			Target	Achievements
(1)	Nitrogenous (Ammonium)	.. ..	3.00	1.41
(2)	Superphosphate	.. ..	0.90	0.66
(3)	Potassic (K <sub>2</sub> O)	.. ..	0.05	0.03
(4)	Urban compost	.. ..	2.00	1.29
(5)	Rural compost	.. ..	2.00	1.95

Though the achievements were less than the targets, there was marked improvement as compared to the achievements in the Second Plan. During the Third Plan, consumption of Ammonium Sulphate recorded a rise from 40,600 tonnes in 1961-62 to 1,41,000 tonnes by 1965-66, which is likely to rise to 6.50 lakh tonnes by the end of 1968-69, while the consumption of Superphosphate increased from 42,700 tonnes in 1961-62 to 66,000 tonnes in 1965-66 and is likely to rise to 1.62 lakh tonnes by 1968-69.

#### *Intensive Agricultural District Programme :*

15. The Package programme was introduced during the Third Plan in Surat District (subsequently bifurcated into Surat and Bulsar districts). The programme is extended to Kaira and Junagadh districts and parts of Mehsana, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Rajkot districts in the areas which are under the command of irrigation projects or having tube-wells and surface wells. The implementation of the programme has resulted in significant increase in the yield of wheat, cotton and jowar.

#### *Soil Conservation :*

16. The Third Plan target for contour bunding was fixed at 4.74 lakh hectares (11.72 lakh acres). The achievement was 3.47 lakh hectares (8.58 lakh acres) only. The target could not be achieved because of the difficulties in evolving suitable techniques, shortage of technical personnel, less response from cultivators and for want of foreign exchange for purchase of bulldozers.



*Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Milk Supply :*

17. Though significant results had been achieved in certain fields, the vast potential of animal husbandry remains by and large to be tapped. The limitation of a large burden of uneconomic and surplus cattle, deficient nutrition, and shortage of breeding stock still persists. The work of establishment of three cattle feed milling plants through the National Dairy Development Board is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of 1968-69. A veterinary college was started at Anand in June, 1964, with a view to meet the shortages of qualified personnel for manning various programmes.

18. The Government dairies at Rajkot, Jamnagar and Surendranagar and one Rural Creamery at Junagadh were set up. During the Third Plan period, milk drying plants were set up at Anand and Mehsana to meet the milk powder needs of the defence forces. A Dairy Science College was started in 1961-62 for preparing candidates for diploma and degree courses in Dairy Science. In the co-operative sector, one Milk Producers' Union and 537 Feeder Co-operative Societies were registered. Further progress has been achieved in the co-operative sphere during the Annual Plans period.

19. Milk production is often expressed in term of ounces per capita daily. The national nutritional target is 10 ozs. (0.28 litres) daily, but national production currently averages half this quantity. Although firm data are lacking, it appears that Gujarat's consumption in 1965-66 was a little higher than the national average of 5 ozs. per capita daily. Thus Gujarat's dairy development has done well to keep up with population growth though the per capita daily consumption is still far below the national target.

20. It was found difficult to run Government dairies under existing rules and regulations, as these schemes are of quasi-commercial nature and deal in perishable products. It was, therefore, proposed to establish a Dairy Company which was to take over these dairies. Subsequently in pursuance of the policy to develop dairying on co-operative basis, the proposal to establish dairy company was dropped. Now, as and when district co-operative milk unions or other public organisations come forward to run the dairies, these may be handed over on the terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Government. Accordingly, steps are in progress to hand over Jamnagar dairy to the Jamnagar municipality. Surendranagar Milk Scheme was showing losses and hence it is closed since February, 1968. Government have issued orders to take up the Bhavnagar Public Dairy Ltd., Bhavnagar into voluntary liquidation and steps are being taken to that effect.

*Fisheries :*

21. As a result of implementation of various schemes, the fishermen of the State have been fully convinced about various advantages of mechanisation of the fishing methods. During the Third Plan, as against the target of 200 inboard engines, 403 engines were distributed to the fishermen. This speaks about the popularity of the programme amongst fishermen. The other achievements were distribution of 481 outboard motors, 339 improved boats, 9 carrier launches, etc. As a result of schemes of mechanisation of boats, etc., in the Plan, the fish production increased from 0.80 lakh tonnes in 1960-61 to 1.10 lakh tonnes by the end of the Third Plan and is likely to be 1.34 lakh tonnes by 1968-69.

## Co-operation and Community Development

22. The objective of covering all the villages by primary agricultural societies was virtually achieved by the end of the Third Plan. The co-operative banks and the central financing agencies have become fairly strong and are expected to be able to cater to the increasing needs of agriculture by raising necessary resources and with the support of the Reserve Bank of India. All the rural areas of the State stand covered under the Community Development Programme since October, 1963. Extension services have been successful in reaching the village community and individual farmers.

## Power Projects

23. When the State came into existence in May, 1960, installed generating capacity was about 300 M. W. The State Government took immediate steps for the expansion of the capacity and this was more than doubled i. e. 608 M. W. by the end of the Third Plan. The major achievement was the completion of Dhuwaran Stage I project in the Third Plan. The Third Plan target of augmentation of generation capacity to the extent of 278 M. W. was fully achieved. As against 833 villages envisaged for electrification, over 1000 villages were electrified during the Third Plan. The number of towns and villages electrified including those electrified for agricultural purposes only is 3208 by the end of 1968-69, constituting 17.0 per cent of the total number of towns and villages in the State. Since last few years emphasis is being placed on electrification of wells with a view to increasing agricultural production.

## Industry and Mining

24. In order to accelerate the tempo of industrial development in the State, one of the major steps taken during the Third Plan and the subsequent Annual Plans, was to set up a suitable institutional frame. Apart from the State Financial Corporation, the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, the Small Scale Industries Corporation, and the Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., were set up. Recently, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has also been set up.

25. One of the most significant developments in the field of industries was the setting up of the Fertilizer factory. 49 per cent of the subscribed capital of Rs. 12 crores was fully paid by State Government. In addition, Government has granted substantial loans to the Company. The erection of Ammonia and Urea plants of the Company was completed about six months ahead of schedule. Erection of Ammonium sulphate phosphate plants was also completed before schedule. Ammonia, Urea and Acids produced by the Company were put on sale in the market.

26. It is worth noting that the farmers and their co-operatives have bought shares of Rs. 1.4 crores of which the farmers alone have bought shares worth Rs. 81 lakhs.

27. The company has already obtained the approval of the Government of India for the expansion of ammonia production from the present planned capacity of 1.5 lakh tonnes to 3.15 lakh tonnes per annum and of Urea production from the present planned capacity of 1.03 lakh tonnes to 3.67 lakh tonnes per annum. The expansion programme which has commenced in August, 1967 is planned to be completed within 24 months of commencement.

28. The progress in respect of schemes of organised Small-Scale Industries, however, had been slow in the Third Plan. The progress of the scheme of establishment of industrial estates was slow. At the end of the Third Plan 10 industrial estates were functioning and the work on 13 estates was in progress. Co-operative sector has played an important role in the development of village and cottage industries. However, the position of primary weaver societies calls for a review of their working. There were 270 such societies, with a membership of 25,061 in 1961 ; the figures at the end of 1967 were 183 and 21,000 respectively. The progress of societies other than weavers co-operative societies was satisfactory.

#### *Mineral Development :*

29. Apart from setting up the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., the State's Geology and Mining Department was strengthened. The geological survey work was intensified. Substantial reserves of lignite are discovered in Kutch district. Considerable deposits of fluor spar are also located by survey parties in Amba-Dunger in Baroda district. Gujarat State has secured an important place in the mineral map of India after the finding of oil and gas.

#### **Transport and Communications**

30. About 3065 Kms. of surfaced roads and 985 Kms. of unsurfaced roads were added to the road system in the State as against the target of 3306 Kms. of surfaced and 2285 Kms. of unsurfaced roads. Under Road Transport about 98.5 per cent of passenger transport services were nationalised by the end of the Third Plan. However, services cannot run round the year on several routes due to lack of all-weather roads. In Ports sub-sector, eventful achievement during the Third Plan period was the throwing open of the Magdalla Port.

#### **Social Services**

31. The percentage enrolment of pupils in the age groups of 6-11, 11-14, and 14-17 have remained higher than the all-India level. However, there is a wide disparity between the enrolment of boys and girls. The enrolment of backward class pupils is also not satisfactory. Lack of adequate progress made in the construction programme of class rooms has resulted in the overcrowding of classes. The programme of construction of primary school buildings provides for public contributions. These were received liberally but the Government found it difficult to provide matching grant. Unfavourable teacher-pupil ratio (1:40 in primary education) and shortage of trained teachers were other factors that impeded the education programmes in some fields.

32. Two more universities were established in the State as envisaged. Freeships were provided to low income (Economically) groups numbering 1,15,000 as against the target of 75,000 in the Third Plan. In the field of technical education, intake capacity of institutions was raised in the Third Plan. Two polytechnics for girls were also established as envisaged in the Third Plan. The expansion in technical education is halted for the present. There is unemployment of engineering graduates and diploma holders. Attention is now being shifted from expansion to consolidation and diversification.

33. Medical facilities in rural and urban areas were augmented considerably. One medical college at Surat and one dental college at Ahmedabad were established. At the end of the Third Plan, there were 244 primary health centres and 8 referral hospitals. It was necessary to establish 7 more primary health centres to cover the entire population. These have been established by the end of 1968-69.

34. The objective of the family planning programme is to reduce the birth rate by 50 per cent within the next ten years or so. To achieve this objective a net work of staff has been provided. By the end of 1968-69, there would be 250 rural family planning centres and 101 urban centres. The number of sterilisation operations and I. U. C. D. insertions is expected to be 3.84 lakhs and 2.45 lakhs respectively by the end of 1968-69.

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## CHAPTER V

### APPROACH TO THE FOURTH PLAN

The constitution of India lays down the broad frame-work within which the national planning must operate. It enunciates certain directive principles of State policy which set out the national socio-economic goals. The essential elements of a development plan are to enunciate objectives or targets to be achieved, to lay down methods for this achievement and to indicate a time schedule in which these developments will take place. The strategy of planning has evolved during previous plans. However, from time to time situations change and new problems arise. Each five year plan has, therefore, to take into account its particular context and make the necessary adjustments. This is specially so with the Fourth Plan in view of the sharp increases in prices that have taken place in the last few years. Constraint on resources is another major factor that will have to be taken into account. Growth with stability should be the main aim of the Fourth Plan. A 4.5 per cent rate of growth in Agricultural sector is considered feasible in the country. Industrial sector is capable of growth at the rate of 9 per cent per annum. An overall growth of 5.5 per cent per annum is targetted for the Country's Fourth Plan.

2. The growth rate envisaged for the Country's Fourth Plan is indicative of the scale of effort required to be made by the State. Varying emphasis will be necessary on different sectors of the State's economy having due regard to the need for achieving appropriate increases in both agricultural and industrial production. Due account has to be taken of the stage of development reached and the needs, prospects and possibilities of development in different sectors and different areas.

3. Remarkable progress has been achieved in Gujarat during the last eighteen years of planning. There has been a substantial increase in agricultural production. Yield per hectare of both food crops and commercial crops like cotton and oilseeds has increased considerably. Industrial development has made rapid progress. Educational facilities in the State and health standards of the people have been improved. Despite the progress achieved, the State still suffers from substantial lags in certain vital sectors of its economy particularly in agriculture, irrigation, power and roads. Special attention needs to be given in the Fourth Plan to accelerate development in these sectors.

4. In the formulation of the Fourth Plan the highest priority has been assigned to increasing agricultural production both in view of the substantial food deficit and the raw material needs of industries. Lack of irrigation facilities is an important factor holding up agricultural development in the State. Expansion of irrigation facilities is an essential condition for diversifying agricultural production and increasing crop yields. Great stress is, therefore, laid on development of irrigation. Conservation and development of natural resources has been given due attention. Expansion of infra-structural facilities of power and transport on a more substantial scale is necessary to support the productive sectors of Agriculture and Industries. Among the transport facilities, particular emphasis is laid on road development in which the State is lagging behind. The shortage of power experienced from time to time and the estimate of demand in the next few years point to the need for a big step-up in the existing generation capacity. The development of power and transport has, therefore, been placed high in the scale of priorities. The

tempo of development in Social Services will be maintained. Expansion of facilities will be undertaken on a selective basis and improvements in the quality of services will be given special attention. On the basis of recent experience, a more realistic approach has been adopted in respect of technical manpower programmes. The need for taking measures for socio-economic uplift of backward classes and other weaker sections has been given due weight in the formulation of the Fourth Plan. Employment opportunities are sought to be integrated with the path of development. The extension of infra-structural facilities to cover wider areas will help to relieve unemployment as also imbalance in the development of different areas.

5. An outlay of Rs. 450.22 crores is proposed for the State's Fourth Plan. 42.5 percent of this outlay is earmarked for Agriculture including Irrigation and Co-operation and Community Development. Industry, Power and Transport account for 38.5 percent of the total outlay. The Social Services account for 14.6 per cent of the outlay. The percentages referred to above take into account the provision made for certain categories of district level schemes under these sectors. The balance of the outlay is for the Miscellaneous Sector which includes the New Capital Project. The approach to development in individual sectors is indicated in subsequent paragraphs.

### Agriculture

6. Over 54 percent of the reporting area has already been brought under cultivation and nearly half of this is under food crops. Nevertheless, the State suffers from substantial food deficit.

7. More land is not easily available for cultivation. Besides, agricultural development of the State is faced with several adverse factors. A large part of the cultivated area suffers from poor soils, undulating terrain and undependable rainfall. The State also suffers from an acute problem of soil erosion. The low percentage of forest area adversely affects agricultural production because the region is denied the moderating influence of forests against floods and erosion and their help in maintaining soil fertility. The low percentage of area under forests reveals inadequate supply of fuel resulting in indiscriminate use of cowdung as a substitute for fuel. The agricultural economy of the State is characterized by wide cyclical fluctuations. Irrigation facilities are very inadequate. The percentage of net area irrigated to cropped area in 1964-65 was only 8 as against 20 for all States. Thus, crops are dependent mainly on rainwater. A special feature of irrigated area in the State is that most of it is by wells and the canal irrigation is mostly seasonal.

8. The aim is to achieve near self-sufficiency in food-grains by the end of the Fourth Plan. The approach in agriculture is to maximize productivity per hectare. The high yielding varieties and other similar programmes which constitute the intensive development approach have proved successful. The recent evolution in our Research Station at Jamnagar of hybrid varieties of Bajri will prove a boon in our effort to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains. Emphasis is laid also on increased production of cotton and oilseeds which are economically of great importance to the Country. In this connection the evolution in our Cotton Research Station at Surat of hybrid variety of cotton will help us in getting higher yields of cotton. Maintenance of stable and remunerative prices for agricultural produce will also act as an incentive for increased agricultural production.

9. It is proposed to expand irrigation facilities, ensure fuller utilization of irrigation potential, increase supply of fertilizers, manures, improved seeds and improved implements on a larger scale. Plant protection measures will be encouraged on a collective basis. Considerable provision is proposed for expansion of soil conservation programme. Agricultural research has begun to show results. The research programme is required to be strengthened in many directions. The provision for credit facilities for agricultural production will continue to form the main-plank of the co-operative development. Substantial provision is proposed to be made for rural electrification programme which will be dove-tailed with minor irrigation programme. Under Irrigation, highest priority is given to projects started during the previous plans so as to ensure their completion expeditiously. Ancillary programmes of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries have been given due importance in the formulation of the Fourth Plan.

10. With the prospects of rapid advances in agricultural production through the adoption of intensive cultivation, a time has now come to take a long term view of the future agricultural development in the State. Setting up of a High Power Body with experts on various aspects of agricultural development to guide and advise the State Government will considerably help the administration in the formulation of long term plans for agricultural development in the State.

### Industries

11. Gujarat occupies an important place on the industrial map of India. The major industries of the State are textile, general and electrical engineering, vegetable oils, chemicals including salt, cement and ceramics. The State has entered into a new and prosperous field of industries viz. the petro-chemical industries with the commissioning of the Oil Refinery at Koyali.

12. The State Government's approach to industrial development has been to create a suitable climate for the speedy industrialization of the State by schemes of incentives and assistance, regulation for location of industries and industrial estates with a view to bring about dispersal of industries, provide infrastructural facilities of power and transport and encourage the growth of village and cottage industries. This approach has achieved considerable success. The number of working factories has increased considerably and so also the number of workers employed therein. In the organised large sector, there has been substantial increase in productive capital, gross value of output and net value added. However, much headway has not been made as yet in regard to the diversification and dispersal of industries in the State.

13. The textile industry still occupies a dominant place in the State. However, marked changes are taking place in the industrial structure. Basic chemicals, miscellaneous chemicals, electrical machineries and other machinery industries are steadily gaining an importance. Thus, the industrial base of the economy is being diversified, but much remains to be done in this direction.

14. Dispersal of industries is necessary for a balanced economic development of different areas. There is a heavy concentration of industries in one district namely Ahmedabad. There is a wide gap between percentage of workers in Ahmedabad district ( 45 per cent in 1966) and that of Baroda district claiming second place ( 10 per cent in 1966 ), Kaira and Surat are other districts where industries are concentrated,

15. In the light of the progress achieved so far and the imbalances existing in industrial development, it is considered necessary to move more speedily in the following spheres during the Fourth Plan :—

(i) The contribution of organised industries sector to the State income should increase rapidly.

(ii) The contribution of value added by industries other than textiles should be stepped up considerably and to achieve this end, establishment of other industries especially petrochemicals should be speeded up.

(iii) The policy of dispersal of industries should be pursued more vigorously and towards this end, priority for development of industries based on raw materials and minerals occurring in backward areas should be given while granting assistance by way of loans, guarantees etc. The establishment of industrial estates and small-scale industries should be encouraged more vigorously in backward areas.

(iv) More systematic efforts are necessary to complete the survey of minerals, to encourage their mining and to set up mineral-based industries.

(v) The village and cottage industries should continue to receive due attention in order to optimise the use of local resources and create employment opportunities.

#### Power

16. Shortage of power is one of the chief limiting factors in the creation of a balanced and diversified industrial structure in the State. It is also necessary to expand rural electrification programme for increasing agricultural production.

17. It is estimated that the peak demand in the year 1973-74 would be about 1200 M.W. which would require installed generating capacity of about 1600 M. W. Hence, an addition of over 982 M. W. of generating capacity would be required over the level of 618 M. W. capacity available at the end of 1968-69. The position of the State regarding rural electrification also is not very satisfactory as only 9.8 per cent of towns and villages were electrified by the end of the Third Plan as compared to 100 per cent in Kerala, 70 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 26 per cent in Punjab / Haryana, and 20 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. By the end of 1968-69, it is expected that only 17 per cent of towns and villages would have been electrified in this State. Thus, despite accelerated development during the Third Plan and Annual Plans period, the lag in rural electrification is considerable.

18. Planning for power is required to be done within a longer perspective so that the progress of the economy is not hampered by shortages at any time. A very high priority is therefore, accorded to power development in the Fourth Plan.

#### Roads

19. The rate of progress since 1947, in respect of road kilometerage in the State is approximately the same as in India, being 0.62 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. in the State annually as compared to 0.76 Kms. in the Country. But Gujarat is still backward in road development. The main reasons for heavy deficit in the road kilometerage are as under :—

(1) Gujarat had a very low kilometerage of roads at the commencement of Nagpur Plan.

(2) When Nagpur Plan was approved, a relatively higher target was fixed for Gujarat State. The Nagpur Plan for India aimed at the overall figure of 26 miles of roads per 100 sq. miles ( 16 K. Ms. per 100 sq. K. Ms. ) of the territory. The Nagpur Plan for Gujarat however aimed at 34 miles per 100 sq. miles ( 21 K. Ms. per 100 sq. K. Ms. ).



(3) In many districts of the State, road materials are available at a long distance, which result high cost of construction.

(4) Difficult soil conditions in most parts of the State which require more crust thickness, resulting in higher cost of construction.

(5) Big and little Rann of Kutch pose a special problem for crossing and establishing easy through communications between Saurashtra and Kutch.

(6) The hilly eastern region makes construction of road difficult and costly. The several streams flowing in the State demand construction of large number of bridges and other cross drainage works.

20. The length of roads in 1948 in the territories forming part of the present Gujarat State was only 4.04 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. At the end of the Second Plan, the State had attained only 58 per cent of the target according to Nagpur Plan, though the Country as a whole had exceeded the Nagpur Plan target by about 33 per cent. Gujarat State entered the Second 20-year (1961-81) Road Development Plan with the Nagpur Plan deficit of 42 per cent. Even at the end of 1968-69 the road deficit according to 20 years' plan would be about 48 per cent.

21. An adequate and efficient road system is vital to the development of the economy. Besides, the completion of the net work of road facilities throughout the State will help reduce imbalance in area development, open up backward areas, and increase employment opportunities. Road development has, therefore, been accorded high priority. Special stress is laid on rural road programme.

### **Ports**

22. Out of 22 intermediate ports and 43 minor ports in the Country, Gujarat accounts for 10 intermediate and 35 minor ports. These ports handle about 40 per cent of the total traffic handled by intermediate and minor ports of the Country. The ports in this State are playing a very important role also in the development of the hinterland and in earning foreign exchange for the Country. The annual traffic handled at the intermediate and minor ports of the State has steadily increased from 19.91 lakh tonnes at the end of the First Plan to 32.63 lakh tonnes at the end of the Third Plan and is likely to go up to 38.00 lakh tonnes by the end of 1968-69. It is expected to increase to 55 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. The handling capacity of these ports will, therefore, have to be developed progressively. Apart from these considerations, it is essential to develop the ports in the interest of national security.

### **Social Services**

23. There has been a rapid expansion of social services in the State particularly under education and health. It is necessary that the emphasis should shift increasingly on programmes of qualitative improvement.

#### *Education*

24. Gujarat stands high among States in India in so far as primary education is concerned. According to the Second Education Survey (1965), facilities for primary education have already been provided to 97.7 per cent of the population either in the habitation or within one mile from it. The programme of universalizing facilities is thus almost completed in Gujarat and does not need any special emphasis hereafter. However, it

would be necessary to increase enrolment of girls and backward classes and especially the tribal classes in the primary education classes, and take steps to reduce wastage. Consolidation with controlled growth is set as the main aim in the sphere of education.

25. Under Technical Education, recent experience shows that emphasis is needed on diversification rather than on expansion.

### *Health*

26. The programmes undertaken in the previous Plans will be continued and consolidated and a selective approach will be adopted in further expansion. More attention is proposed to be given to extension of facilities to backward areas.

27. Rapid growth of population has the effect of diminishing the impact of economic growth. During 1951-61, the population of Gujarat registered a growth of 26.88 per cent or 2.7 per cent per annum as against the all-India growth of 21.50 per cent or 2.2 per cent per annum. This rapid growth points to the need for intensifying the measures for controlling the growth of population through family planning methods. High priority therefore, needs to be accorded to the Family Planning Programme. This will be a fully centrally sponsored scheme in the Fourth Plan.

### *Water Supply*

28. At the commencement of the Fourth Plan there will be as many as 811 villages in the State without any source of water supply. The problem has been given special attention in the formulation of the Fourth Plan, so as to provide for the extension of the water supply facilities to all these villages.

### **Special Problems**

29. The State is faced with certain special problems of development which call for urgent attention. These are :—

- (i) Scheduled areas and other economically backward areas;
- (ii) Flood affected areas;
- (iii) Chronically drought affected areas.
- (iv) Border areas.
- (v) Desert areas.
- (vi) Large scheduled tribes population.
- (vii) Water Supply in metropolitan areas.

A sub-plan costing Rs. 44.90 crores is formulated within the State Plan outlay to tackle these special problems and remove imbalances in area development.

30. With a view to identifying the development needs of backward areas, a Study Group was appointed to make detailed study of selected districts having large backward areas. The findings of the study will prove helpful in detailed planning for the development of backward areas.

### Selected District Level Schemes

31. With a view to satisfying the local needs of the rural areas in different districts, a special provision of Rs. 11.25 crores is earmarked for taking up selected district level schemes under Minor Irrigation, Rural Electrification, Water Supply and Roads within the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 450.22 crores. This will help reduce the imbalances in development in districts.

### Employment

32. It has been estimated that the population of the State in the years 1969, 1971, 1974 and 1976 will be 2.57, 2.71, 2.92 and 3.09 crores respectively. The working age group population in 1969 and 1974 is estimated to be of the order of 1.33 and 1.52 crores respectively. The 1961 census of population has revealed that out of the total population in the working age-group 15-59, 69.2 percent are workers. Applying this ratio, the new entrants to the labour force during the Fourth Plan period 1969-74 is placed at 13.7 lakhs.

33. From the national sample surveys and the employment exchange statistics, it is estimated that at the beginning of the Third Plan, the number of unemployed persons was 3.42 lakhs. The number of new entrants to the labour force during the Third Plan is estimated at 10 lakhs. Adding the backlog of 3.42 lakhs about 13.42 lakhs job opportunities were required to be provided by the end of the Third Plan. However, the employment likely to have been generated in the Third Plan due to activities in the State Third Plan is estimated at 5.11 lakhs. This does not, however, take into account the employment created by the private sector and the Central Government activities in Gujarat. The additional employment estimated to have been generated during the three Annual Plans 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, is placed at 4.07 lakh jobs as a result of activities of the State Government. But even after making allowance for the additional employment generated due to activities outside the State Plan, the magnitude of unemployment at the end of 1968-69 is believed to be substantial. Besides there will be 13.7 lakhs new entrants in the labour force during the Fourth Plan 1969-74. A large number of persons stand in need of employment during agriculture slack season.

34. According to estimates prepared on the basis of State Fourth Plan outlay, the employment likely to be generated as a result of the activities during the Fourth plan will be about 8.38 lakh jobs. The investment in Gujarat by the private sector and the Central Government will create additional employment opportunities. These new job opportunities will not fully absorb the additions to the working force during the Fourth Plan period and therefore, the need for substantial increase in employment opportunities in the Fourth Plan will have to be kept in view.

35. One of the measures thought of in this connection is to earmark a part of the outlay under selected programmes like minor irrigation, soil conservation, rural roads etc. and to take up these works departmentally with a view to providing work to those who seek it. For mitigating the hardships caused to workers who are rendered unemployed due to the closure of textile mills, schemes like Model Charkha Centres and short-term trades at Government Industrial Work-shop have been taken up. It is also proposed to open two more Government Industrial Training Workshops in the State in addition to the Workshop at Ahmedabad.

**State Income**

36. Agriculture and factory establishments sectors together contribute about 55 per cent to the State income. The level of State income by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan will thus be dependant largely on the performance of these two vital sectors of the State economy. On the basis of the targets of foodgrains, oilseeds and cotton production for Fourth Five Year Plan, it is expected that the growth rate of the agriculture sector will be about 6.4 per cent. If the investment in the industries sector in the State, to the tune of Rs. 500 crores during the Fourth Plan is realised, then a growth rate of about 9.5 percent at least can be expected for the industries sector. Considering the pace of growth of the agriculture and industries sector, the State income which was Rs. 897 crores (at 1960-61 prices) in 1967-68 will be Rs. 1267 crores at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. The growth rate of the State income during the Fourth Plan period will thus be about 7.1 per cent. The per capita income at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be Rs. 437.

## CHAPTER VI

### SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE STATE

One of the principal objectives of planned development is to bring about balanced growth of different areas so as to reduce imbalances in area development. This calls for special effort and substantial financial outlay. The special problems facing this State are :

- (i) Scheduled areas and other economically backward areas,
- (ii) Flood affected areas,
- (iii) Chronically drought affected areas,
- (iv) Border areas,
- (v) Desert areas,
- (vi) Scheduled tribes population,
- (vii) Other special problems such as water supply of metropolitan areas, etc.

2. Several areas of the State have been declared as scheduled areas under the Scheduled Areas ( Part A States ) Order No. C. O. 9, dated the 26th January, 1950, issued by the President in exercise of the powers conferred under the Constitution of India. These are indicated in the list 'A' given at the end of this chapter. Besides, the districts of the State are not homogenous units in so far as development is concerned. Some parts of a district are well developed while others are backward. In the light of the data relating to the indicators of development all the talukas of the State have been arranged in descending order of the stage of development reached and the last 30 percent of the total talukas *i. e.* 56 talukas have been declared as relatively more backward for the purpose of development. The indicators adopted for the purpose are : (i) density of population, (ii) percentage of urban population, (iii) literacy, (iv) percentage of double cropped area to total net area sown, (v) percentage of area irrigated, (vi) percentage of food crops to total crops, (vii) area cultivated per agricultural worker, (viii) cultivable area per agricultural worker, (ix) percentage of agricultural workers to total workers, (x) percentage of tertiary workers to total workers and (xi) hospital beds per lakh of population. These 56 talukas are as per the list 'B' appended at the end of this chapter. These talukas include all the areas declared as Scheduled Areas in the State. In addition to the scheduled areas, these economically backward talukas have also to be paid special attention for accelerating their progress in various fields of development.

2.1. Heavy floods are a recurring feature in the State causing large scale devastation and heavy loss of life and property. Flood affected areas need to be paid special attention and call for a permanent solution of the problem. Unprecedented floods in the last monsoon point to the need for urgent and effective steps in this direction.

2.2. The average rainfall in the areas of the State varies from 33 to 152 centimetres or 13 to 60 inches. In Kutch rainfall is very low and the land is known for its semi-desert conditions. Several other areas in the State are also prone to chronic scarcity conditions. The State has witnessed severe drought conditions in 1965-66 and 1966-67 and again in the current year ( 1968-69 ) when several areas of the State are affected by scarcity. The chronically drought affected areas also need to be given special attention.

2.3. Gujarat has an international border with Pakistan. The border areas of the State pose a peculiar problem and it is necessary to develop the economy of these areas in the interest of national security and effective defence against external aggression.

2.4. Besides the chronically drought affected areas, vast stretch of desert areas in the northern parts of the State also presents a special problem. Unless these areas are developed, it may be difficult to arrest the fast advancing aridity from desert and the spread of infertile sand.

2.5. Scheduled tribes account for 13.35 percent of the total population of the State and 9.6 per cent of the scheduled tribes population of the Country as a whole. The State has therefore, to pay special attention to the improvement of socio-economic conditions of these tribes.

2.6. The State has other special problems also such as water supply needs of metropolitan areas. Ahmedabad city is growing fast. Existing water supply facilities in the city are inadequate and the city has to face scarcity of drinking water. The proposed dam at Dharoi on Sabarmati river is intended to meet the water supply needs of Ahmedabad. The work on the dam at Dharoi is required to be completed as expeditiously as possible.

3. In the State's Fourth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to earmark substantial amount for tackling these special needs of the State. These earmarked funds would be utilized to make special efforts towards the solution of the problems facing the State. The total amount proposed to be earmarked for the special problems during the Fourth Plan comes to about Rs. 44.90 crores. The broad break-up of this provision is as under:—

		( Rs. in crores )
(i)	Scheduled areas and other economically backward areas ..	23.91
(ii)	Flood affected areas ..	7.33
(iii)	Chronically drought affected areas ..	5.03
(iv)	Border areas ..	3.60
(v)	Desert areas ..	2.26
(vi)	Scheduled tribes ..	1.77
(vii)	Other special problems ..	1.00
Total ..		44.90

The salient features of the programmes to be taken up for meeting the needs of the above problems are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### **Scheduled and other economically backward areas :**

4. A provision of Rs. 22.61 crores is proposed to be specially earmarked under various heads of development in the Fourth Plan for scheduled and other economically backward areas. Besides, a programme of accelerated development of 26 economically backward talukas not covered by Tribal Development Blocks which is being undertaken from the year 1968-69 is also proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan. Schemes suitable to individual talukas are proposed to be undertaken under this programme for which an additional provision of Rs. 130 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per taluka for the five year period is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

4.1. Under agricultural programmes and co-operation, an amount of about Rs. 2.25 crores is proposed to be earmarked for scheduled and other economically backward areas. Schemes relating to soil and moisture conservation, afforestation of denuded areas, plantation of fast growing species, economic plantations, development of forest communications, development of pastures and grazing, plantation on coastal borders are proposed to be taken up. Besides, animal husbandry schemes relating to cattle development and improvement, and poultry farms, etc., are also proposed to be taken up. Special provision is also proposed to be earmarked for Co-operation schemes like primary marketing societies and grain depots etc.

4.2. Lack of irrigation is an important factor holding up agricultural development in the State. Availability of irrigation facilities can be of considerable help in the rapid development of the economically backward areas. Medium irrigation schemes with Fourth Plan outlay of about Rs. 1.91 crores are therefore proposed to be taken up in these areas. These will be in addition to minor irrigation works which may be taken up under the schemes for 26 economically backward talukas.

4.3. An important objective of planning is to develop efficient small scale industries in small towns and rural areas so as to increase employment opportunities, raise incomes and living standards and bring about a more balanced and diversified rural economy. In achieving these aims a major limiting factor in the State is the lack of power. When electricity is available, it becomes possible to re-organise the traditional industries and to introduce small industries based on steadily improving techniques, which are capable of meeting new needs of the expanding rural economy. Rural electrification has also a special role to play in increasing agricultural production. A provision of Rs. 13 crores is proposed to be earmarked for transmission and distribution schemes which will serve the needs of economically backward areas of the State. A special provision of Rs. 66 lakhs is also proposed to be earmarked for development of industries in these areas. Under the programme, schemes for development of industrial areas, infrastructure facilities in salt works industrial estates and subsidy on power supply, etc., are included.

4.4. The diversification of industries and general economic development are also conditioned by the availability of roads. The development of roads helps to open up backward areas, breaks down barriers of isolation and stagnation and brings about feeling of oneness in the minds of the people of the backward regions with the rest of the community. Since the formation of the Gujarat State, the problem of improving communications in scheduled areas has been receiving serious attention of the State Government. In 1960-61 a programme of constructing 21 roads of approximate length of about 432 K. Ms. had been framed. Some of these works are still under progress. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for these works in the Fourth Plan. Besides, road works costing about Rs. 2.60 crores are proposed to be taken up in economically backward areas.

4.5. With a view to removing the imbalance in the field of education amongst various parts of the State, a special scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for equalising the educational opportunities in the scheduled and such other economically backward areas. The scheme envisages appointment of additional teachers for abolition of shift system, loans for construction of primary school buildings, construction of quarters for primary school teachers, improvement of physical facilities in schools and free supply of text books of needy students in primary schools.

4.6. The position regarding rural water supply facilities in the State is not satisfactory. According to the Survey conducted in 1963-64 by the Special Rural Water Supply Division, out of 18,584 inhabited villages in the State, there were as many as 1,043 villages without any source of water supply. Though some progress has been made in the last few years in this regard, much still remains to be done. A special provision of over Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for Government rural water supply schemes in economically backward areas.

4.7. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for rural housing in the Fourth Plan. Of this, an amount of Rs. 18 lakhs is earmarked for scheduled areas; while the remaining amount is meant for economically backward areas, flood affected areas etc.

4.8. An amount of about Rs. 2 lakhs is also proposed for various schemes pertaining to information and publicity to be undertaken in economically backward areas.

**Flood affected areas :**

5. A special provision of Rs. 7.33 crores is proposed in the Fourth Plan for meeting the needs of flood affected areas. This provision is in addition to the amount of Rs. 2 crores proposed for the normal programme of flood control as also part cost of Rs. 10 crores from out of the total provision for the Ukai project which will be debitable to Flood Control. Of the special provision of Rs. 7.33 crores indicated above, a provision of Rs. 5 crores is meant for flood control measures for areas on the banks of Tapi, Narmada and some rivers in Saurashtra. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is earmarked for tanks and bandharas including percolation tanks etc. in flood affected areas. A provision of Rs. 135 lakhs is also proposed for the road works in flood affected areas of Ghed in Junagadh district as also in the South Gujarat region. The programme also includes a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for rural water supply schemes in flood affected areas. An amount of Rs. 19.25 lakhs is also proposed to be earmarked in respect of allotment of powerlooms in these areas.

**Chronically drought affected areas :**

6. The schemes drawn up for the Fourth Plan in respect of various sectors envisage an outlay of about Rs. 5.03 crores to be spent on chronically drought affected areas. Minor Irrigation works of tanks and bandharas including percolation tanks costing Rs. 90 lakhs are proposed to be taken up in the drought affected areas during the Fourth Plan. An amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, levelling, shaping and construction of field channels in these areas. Medium irrigation schemes of Panam and Sipu for which a total provision of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan are intended to benefit the chronically drought affected areas of Shehra taluka in Panchmahals district and Dhanera and Deesa talukas of Banaskantha district respectively. A provision of Rs. 86 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan for construction of roads in a chronically drought affected areas. A provision of Rs. 176 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for Government rural water supply schemes to be taken up in the drought affected areas. Under Animal Husbandry, it is proposed to take up pasture development programme in Banni area in Kutch district and poultry development programme in the Panchmahals district. With a view to demarcating the chronically drought affected areas more precisely, a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Utsavbhai Parikh. The Committee has submitted its report to Government. The final list of the areas to be



reated as chronically drought affected areas and the schemes that should be taken up in these areas will be decided by Government after detailed consideration of the recommendations made by the Committee in its report.

**Border areas :**

7. A provision of about Rs. 3.60 crores is proposed to be earmarked for various developmental activities to be undertaken in the border areas. Schemes of tanks and bandharas including percolation tanks are proposed to be taken up in border areas at a cost of about Rs. 55 lakhs during the Fourth Plan. With a view to developing fisheries, a scheme for exploratory survey is proposed to be operated off the coast of Kutch areas and chart out new fishing grounds in those areas. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during the Fourth Plan. An amount of Rs. 26 lakhs is proposed for medium irrigation schemes of Nara and Kaswati to be taken up in the Kutch district which will serve both border and drought affected areas. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs is also proposed in respect of industrial estates at Gandhidham and Palanpur which benefit the border areas of Kutch and Banaskantha. A provision of Rs. 5.75 lakhs is also proposed to be earmarked for powerlooms to be allotted to these areas. Both the border districts of Kutch and Banaskantha have poor communications. The Government of India had sanctioned in 1965 strategically important road works costing about Rs. 20 crores, in these two districts. 1534 K. Ms. of roads are either newly constructed or improved and 23 bridges are constructed in this programme. Apart from the programme of the Central Government, the State Government has also proposed a provision of about Rs. 77.19 lakhs in the State Fourth Plan for strategically important roads. For Government rural water supply schemes in border areas, a provision of Rs. 178 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 1.42 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for various information and publicity schemes in the border areas.

**Desert areas :**

8. A provision of Rs. 2.26 crores is proposed to be earmarked for schemes designed to serve the development needs of the desert areas. Of this, an amount of about Rs. 2 crores is for minor irrigation works such as tanks and bandharas including percolation tanks to be taken up in the desert areas. With a view to arresting fast advancing desert sands, a scheme of desert afforestation is proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan for which an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked. Provisions of Rs. 0.50 lakh and Rs. 0.82 lakh are also proposed to be earmarked respectively for co-operation and publicity schemes to be undertaken for the benefit of desert areas.

**Special schemes for Scheduled Tribes :**

9. The habitations of scheduled tribes are scattered and the means of communications in these habitations are scarce. Moreover, the tribes are not accustomed to send their children to schools. Ordinary types of primary and secondary schools are therefore not quite suitable for scheduled tribes children. The State Government have therefore opened special types of schools known as Ashram schools where the children of the scheduled tribes are provided with residential, educational, clothing and other facilities. A provision of Rs. 76.07 lakhs is proposed for Ashram schools of scheduled tribes. Similarly, a provision of Rs. 15.42 lakhs is proposed for hostels for scheduled tribe students. For economic uplift of scheduled tribes, several schemes such as assistance for oil pumps, persian

wheels, hand pumps, cottage industries and training are proposed. A provision of Rs. 22.5 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. For housing of Halapatis, a scheduled tribe, a special provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed in addition to a provision of Rs. 35 lakhs proposed for housing for scheduled tribes. A provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is also proposed for balwadis for scheduled tribes. Thus a total provision of over Rs. 1.76 crores is proposed for special schemes for scheduled tribes.

**Other special problems :**

( *Water Supply of metropolitan areas* ).

10. Ahmedabad city is growing fast and the existing water supply facilities are quite inadequate. The water supply facilities for Ahmedabad could be augmented if the dam at Dharoi on Sabarmati is completed. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed under the Water Supply Programme towards the cost of Dharoi dam which is designed to cater to the needs of both Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar.

11. List ' C ' given at the end of this chapter shows provisions specially earmarked for various programmes to tackle the special problems facing the State. Economically backward areas and other problem areas intended to be served by these special provisions are also shown in the statement.

## LIST A

*The Scheduled Areas in Gujarat State*

Sr. No. 1	Districts 2	Scheduled Areas (Mahal or Taluka) 3
1	Dangs	-- Dangs
2	Surat	-- (1) Uchhal Mahal (2) Vyara (3) Vankal Tappa and Nanchhal areas of Mangrol Taluka (4) Songadh Taluka (5) Part of Nizar Mahal
3	Bulsar	-- (1) Umbergaon (2) Dharampur Taluka (3) Bansda Taluka
4	Broach	-- (1) Nandod (2) Jhagadia (3) Dediapada (4) Valia Mahal (5) Sagbara Mahal
5	Baroda	-- (1) Village of Gad Boriad Estate in Naswadi Taluka (2) Chhotaudepur
6	Panchmahals	-- (1) Deogadh Baria (2) Limkheda (3) Santrampur (4) Village in old Sanjeli State (included in Jhalod Taluka).
7	Sabarkantha	-- (1) Vijaynagar (2) Khedbrahma (3) Bhiloda (4) Meghraj

## LIST B

*List of Economically Backward Talukas*

District				Taluka
1.	Amreli	--	...	1. Khambha* 2. Lilia*
2.	Kutch	..	..	1. Khadir* 2. Khavda*
3.	Kaira.	..	..	1. Vadasinor*
4.	Jamnagar	..	..	1. Kalyanpur*
5.	Junagadh	..	..	1. Bhesan
6.	Dangs	..	..	1. Dangs
7.	Panchmahals	--	..	1. Jambughoda* 2. Jhalod 3. Dohad 4. Devgadh Baria 5. Limkheda 6. Lunawada* 7. Shehera* 8. Santrampur 9. Halol*
8.	Banaskantha	..	..	1. Kankrej* 2. Tharad* 3. Danta 4. Deodar* 5. Dhanera* 6. Vav* 7. Santalpur*
9.	Broach	..	..	1. Jhagadia 2. Dediapada 3. Nandod 4. Vagra 5. Valia 6. Sagbara 7. Hansot*
10.	Mehsana	..	..	1. Sami*

## LIST B—concl'd.

District				Taluka	
11.	Baroda	..	..	..	1. Chhota Udepur 2. Jabugam* 3. Tilakwada 4. Naswadi 5. Vaghodia*
12.	Bulsar	..	..	..	1. Umbergaon* 2. Chikhli 3. Dharampur 4. Bansda
13	Sabarkantha	..	..	..	1. Khedbrahma 2. Bayad* 3. Bhiloda 4. Malpur* 5. Meghraj 6. Vijaynagar
14.	Surat	..	..	..	1. Olpad* 2. Uchhal 3. Nizar 4. Mahuva 5. Mangrol 6. Mandvi 7. Vyara 8. Valod 9. Songadh

\* These 26 talukas which are not covered by Tribal Development Blocks have been taken up under the programme for accelerated development of economically backward talukas.

## LIST C

## Abstract Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector of Development	Provisions proposed in Fourth Plan for Special Problems								
	Scheduled Tribes population	Scheduled area	Economically Backward area	Flood affected area	Drought affected area	Desert area	Border area	Other Special Problems	Total columns 2 to 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>I. Agricultural Programmes :</i>									
1. Land Development .. ..	..	..	..	8.00	11.20	..	..	..	19.20
2. Minor Irrigation .. ..	..	..	..	50.00	90.00	200.00	55.00	..	395.00
3. Soil Conservation .. ..	..	..	15.00	..	75.00	25.00	..	..	115.00
4. Animal Husbandry .. ..	..	..	9.60	..	4.12	..	..	..	13.72
5. Dairying and Milk Supply .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Forests .. ..	..	..	192.97	..	..	..	..	..	192.97
7. Fisheries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00
8. Warehousing and Marketing .. ..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Total—I .. ..	..	..	219.57	58.00	180.32	225.00	62.00	..	744.89
<i>II. Co-operation :</i>									
1. Co-operation .. ..	..	4.70	1.00	..	..	0.50	..	..	6.20
Total—II .. ..	..	4.70	1.00	..	..	0.50	..	..	6.20
<i>III. Irrigation and power :</i>									
1. Irrigation including Flood Control. .. ..	..	..	191.00	500.00	60.00	..	26.00	..	777.00
2. Power .. ..	..	..	1300.00	..	..	..	..	..	1300.00
Total—III .. ..	..	..	1491.00	500.00	60.00	..	26.00	..	2077.00

## IV. Industries :

1. Large and Medium Industries	..	..	53.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	55.00
2. Village and Small Industries	..	..	13.00	19.25	..	..	13.75	..	46.00
Total—IV	..	..	66.00	19.25	..	..	15.75	..	101.00

## V Roads :

1. Roads	..	..	30.00	260.00	135.00	86.00	..	77.19	..	588.19
Total—V	..	..	30.00	260.00	135.00	86.00	..	77.19	..	588.19

## VI. Social Services :

1. Education	..	..	..	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	50.00
2. Water Supply in Special Problem Areas.	..	..	101.14	20.00	176.00	..	178.00	..	..	475.14
3. Water Supply in Metropolitan Areas.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
4. Housing	..	..	8.00	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	35.00
5. Special Schemes for Scheduled Tribes.	176.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176.59
Total—VI	..	176.59	18.00	168.14	20.00	176.00	..	178.00	100.00	836.73

## VII. Publicity :

1. Publicity	..	..	0.82	2.02	0.82	0.10	0.82	1.42	..	6.00
Total—VII	..	..	0.82	2.02	0.82	0.10	0.82	1.42	..	6.00

GRAND TOTAL—I TO VII	..	176.59	53.52	2207.73	733.07	502.42	226.32	360.36	100.00	4360.01
				+130.00						+130.00
				2337.73						4490.01

For 26 Economically Backward Talukas.

Statement showing provisions proposed for schemes covered under special problems for Gujarat

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector of Development Name of the Scheme	Provision proposed in Fourth Plan for Special Problems									Total columns 2 to 9	Name of the areas benefitted
	Schedu- led tribes popula- tion	Schedu- led area	Econo- mically Back- ward area	Flood affected area	Drought affected area	Desert area	Border area	Other special problems			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>1. Land Development :</b>											
(i) Consolidation of holdings ..	..	..	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	8.00	Surat, Kamrej, Mandvi, Broach, Jamnagar, Ankleshwar	
(ii) Introduction of survey and classification in Kutch.	..	..	..	..	11.20	..	..	..	11.20	Kutch.	
Total-I ..	..	..	..	8.00	11.20	..	..	..	19.20		
<b>2. Minor Irrigation :</b>											
(i) Tanks and Bandharas includ- ing percolation tanks etc.	..	..	..	50.00	90.00	200.00	55.00	..	395.00	Jamnagar, Surat, Panchmahals, Kutch and Surendranagar districts.	
Total-II ..	..	..	..	50.00	90.00	200.00	55.00	..	395.00		
<b>3. Soil Conservation :</b>											
Desert afforestation and soil moisture conservation afforestation of denuded areas.	..	..	15.00	..	..	25.00	..	..	40.00	Banaskantha, Junagadh, Jam- nagar, Panchmahals, Sebar- kantha, Broach, Bhavnagar and Baroda districts.	
(ii) Contour bunding and recla- mation in chronically drow- ght affected areas.	..	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	..	75.00	Godhra, Shehra, Devgad Baria, Limkheda, Santram- pur, Lunawada, Dohad, Zalod talukas of Panch- mahals district.	
	..	..	15.00	..	75.00	25.00	..	..	115.00		



4. *Animal Husbandry :*

(i) Cattle improvement activities in backward areas in Dangs District.	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	Dangs.
(ii) Scheme for integrated cattle development.	..	..	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	3.60	Pardi and Dharampur talukas in Bular.
(iii) Establishment of mobile unit in backward area.	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	Tharad, Wav, Santalpur talukas of Banaskantha and Mangrol, Mandvi, Valod, and Songadh of Surat district.
(iv) Poultry Farm at Ahwa ..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	Dangs.
(v) Animal husbandry schemes for chronically drought affected areas in Kutch and Panchmahals. (Pasture development programme in area of Kutch and poultry development in Panchmahals).	..	..	..	..	4.12	..	..	..	4.12	Eight talukas each in Kutch and Panchmahals.
<b>Total, Animal Husbandry ..</b>	..	..	<b>9.60</b>	..	<b>4.12</b>	..	..	..	<b>13.72</b>	

5. *Forests :*

(i) Scheme for plantation of fast growing species.	..	..	70.00	..	..	..	..	..	70.00	Forest areas of Baria, Chhotadepur, Godhra, Rajpipla, Vyara and Bular Divisions.
(ii) Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation.	..	..	56.40	..	..	..	..	..	56.40	Forest areas of Junagadh, Dangs, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Broach, Bular, Sabarkantha, and Surat districts.
(iii) Scheme for development of communications.	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	Forest areas of Dangs, Bular, Junagadh and Broach districts.
(iv) Scheme of development of pasture and grazing.	..	..	29.12	..	..	..	..	..	29.12	Forest areas of Amreli, Kutch, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Panchmahals, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts.
(v) Plantation on coastal borders.	..	..	20.80	..	..	..	..	..	20.80	The coastal line in Saurashtra, Kutch and in Surat and Bular districts.
(vi) Labour amenities ..	..	..	1.65	..	..	..	..	..	1.65	Forests of Amreli and Junagadh districts.
<b>Total, Forests ..</b>	..	..	<b>192.97</b>	..	..	..	..	..	<b>192.97</b>	

Rs. in lakhs)

Sector of Development Name of the Scheme	Provision proposed in Fourth Plan for Special Problems								Total columns 2 to 9	Name of the areas benefitted
	Sched- led. Tribes popula- tion	Schedu- led area	Econo- mically Back- ward area	Flood affected area	Drought affected area	Desert area	Border area	Other special problems		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>6. Fisheries :</i>										
(i) Exploratory Survey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00	Kutch
Total, Fisheries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	7.00	
<i>7. Warehousing and Marketing :</i>										
(i) Development of regulated markets (Subsidy to A. P. M. C.).	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	Dhanera, Sagbara, Dediapada, Nandod, Chhotaudepur, Tilakwada, Mandvi, Anjar, Bhachau, Naswadi, Chikhli, Malpur, Vadasinor, Kankrej, Vav, Santalpur, Tharad, Nizar, Valod, Mahuwa, Vyara.
Total, Warehousing and Marketing.	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	
<i>8. Co-operation :</i>										
(i) Primary Marketing Socie- ties (Managerial subsidy, share capital).	..	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.70	Dangs
(i) Central Co-operative Banks— subsidy to branches	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.50	..	..	1.50	Dangs.
(iii) Grain Depots ..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	
Total, Co-operation ..	..	4.70	1.00	..	..	0.50	..	..	6.20	

9. Irrigation :

(i) Damanganga	50.00					50.00	Pardi and Umergaon talukas
(ii) Panam		10.00				10.00	Panchmahals (Sahera taluka).
(iii) Sipu		50.00				50.00	Banaskantha (Dhanera and Deesa taluka).
(iv) Vatrak	50.00					50.00	Sabarkantha (Malpur and Bayad) and Kapadvanj taluka in Kaira district.
(v) Ver. II	45.00					45.00	Surat (Mandvi).
(vi) Nara					16.00†	16.00	Kutch (Lakhat taluka).
(vii) Kaswati					10.00	10.00	„ (Bhuj taluka).
(viii) Machhan Nala	11.00					11.00	Panchmahals (Zalod taluka)
(ix) Vaidy	4.00					4.00	Sabarkantha (Meghraj taluka).
(x) Baldeva	10.00					10.00	Broach (Valia taluka).
(xi) Pigut	5.00					5.00	„
(xii) Rami	7.00					7.00	Baroda (Chhotaudepur taluka).
(xiii) Sani	9.00					9.00	Jamnagar (Kalyanpur taluka).
(iv) Flood Control Works		500.00				500.00	Flood affected areas on the banks of Tapi, Narmada and some rivers in Saurashtra.
<b>Total, Irrigation</b>	<b>191.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>		<b>26.00</b>	<b>777.00</b>	

10. Power :

(i) Transmission and Distribution Schemes.	1300.00					1300.00
<b>Total, Power</b>	<b>1300.00</b>					<b>1300.00</b>

† It will also benefit drought affected area.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector of Development Name of the Scheme	Provision proposed in Fourth Plan for Special Problems									Total column 2 to 9	Name of the areas benefited
	Sched- uled Tribes popula- tion	Sched- uled area	Econo- mically Back- ward area	Flood affected area	Drought affected area	Desert area	Border area	Other special problems			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>11. Large and Medium Industries :</b>											
(i) Industrial areas to be set up by G. I. D. C.	..	..	48.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	50.00	Umargaon, Palanpur, Dohad.	
(ii) Infrastructure services in Salt Works.	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	Salt works located in economically backward areas.	
<b>Total, Large and Medium Industries.</b>	..	..	<b>53.00</b>	..	..	..	<b>2.00</b>	..	<b>55.00</b>		
<b>12. Village and Small Industries :</b>											
(i) Industrial estates	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	8.00	..	15.00	Anjar taluka @ @Gandhidham. *Sanjan and @Palanpur, @ Madhapur, Dohad,* Valod* *Pimpari (Dangs)	
(ii) Subsidy to the G. S. F. C.	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00		
(iii) Subsidy on power supply	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00		
(iv) Power looms	..	..	..	19.25	..	..	5.75	..	25.00		
<b>Total, Village and Small Industries.</b>	..	..	<b>13.00</b>	<b>19.25</b>	..	..	<b>13.75</b>	..	<b>46.00</b>		
<b>13. Road Development :</b>											
(i) Roads in economically backward talukas.	..	..	260.00	..	..	..	..	..	260.00	26 economically backward talukas.	
(ii) Roads in Scheduled areas	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	Broach, Panchmahals, Junagadh, Banaskantha and Surat.	
(iii) Roads in Border areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	77.19	..	77.19	Kutch and Banaskantha.	
(iv) Roads in Flood affected areas.	..	..	..	135.00	..	..	..	..	135.00	South Gujarat region and some parts of Saurashtra region.	
(v) Road in Drought affected areas.	..	..	..	..	86.00	..	..	..	86.00		
<b>Total, Road Development</b>	..	<b>30.00</b>	<b>260.00</b>	<b>135.00</b>	<b>86.00</b>	..	<b>77.19</b>	..	<b>588.19</b>		

14. *Education :*

(i) Equalisation of Educational opportunities in 22 Backward talukas.	..	..	50-00	..	..	..	..	..	50-00	22 Backward talukas of Panchmahals, Broach and Sabar kantha.
Total, Education ..	..	..	50-00	..	..	..	..	..	50-00	

15. *Water Supply :*

(i) Government Rural Water Supply Schemes.	..	..	101-14	20-00	176-00	..	178-00	..	475-14
(ii) Water Supply in Metropolitan areas (Dharoi Dam)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	100-00
Total, Water Supply ..	..	..	101-14	20-00	176-00	..	178-00	100-00	575-14

16. *Housing :*

(i) Village Housing ..	..	18-00	17-00†	..	..	..	..	..	35-00
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17. *Special Schemes for scheduled Tribes :*

(i) Ashram schools of scheduled tribes.	76-07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76-07
(ii) Hostels for scheduled tribes.	16-42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15-42
(iii) Balwadis ..	2-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-60
(iv) Halpati housing ..	25-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25-00
(v) Housing for scheduled tribes.	35-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35-00
(vi) Economic uplift of scheduled tribes (Such as assistance for oil pumps, persian wheels, hand pumps, cottage industries and training).	22-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22-50

Total, Special Schemes for scheduled Tribes	176-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176-59
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18. *Publicity schemes in special Problem Areas :*

e. g. Setting up of information centres, news letters, and auditorium facilities, tours, etc.	..	0-82	2-02	0-82	0-10	0-82	1-42	..	6-00
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@ Border Area.

† This will also be utilized for flood affected areas and other villages.

\* Economically Backward Area.

## CHAPTER VII

### WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS

In the formulation and implementation of Plans there is need for greater emphasis on the social objectives of planned development and in particular, on bringing about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and ensuring the basic necessities to the weaker sections of the population. In the course of our planning, emphasis has been laid on the extension of infra-structural facilities to different areas as also on the extension of educational, medical and health and other facilities which reach as large a number of people as possible. Liberal grants of scholarships and other forms of aid and provision of amenities in rural areas are also programmes which tend to benefit various sections of the community and more particularly, the weaker sections. Programmes for increasing production in the fields, factories and other schemes of Plan help generate employment opportunities. Nevertheless having regard to constraints on resources for development, the benefits of activities under the Plan have not reached the weaker sections in appropriate measure. Great disparities in income and wealth existed amongst the various sections of the population at the commencement of Planning. This is a major factor which is responsible for our not being able to narrow down the disparities to the desired level, inspite of our efforts at improving the lot of weaker sections. More concerted efforts would be necessary in Fourth and subsequent Plans to ensure that the weaker sections benefit from development in progressively larger measure. The steps taken so far to improve the economic conditions of backward classes, small farmers, landless labourers, village artisans and other weaker sections which require special attention are reviewed in the following paragraphs. The Fourth Plan programmes which will directly benefit weaker sections are also outlined.

#### *Backward Classes :*

2. The backward classes in Gujarat constitute about 1/5 of the population of the State. They are comprised of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and denotified tribes. In Gujarat the problem of backward classes had begun to receive attention even before the commencement of Five Year Plans. Mainly as a result of influence of Gandhiji, social workers had initiated a commendable work for the improvement of the lot of the backward classes. The National Resolve to bring them to the level of the rest of the community, was embodied in Article 46 of the Constitution which lays down that :

“The State shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests 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.”

3. The first three Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, 1966-69 made special provision for the welfare of backward classes. This provision was intended to supplement programmes in other sectors in the Plans. More and more students from backward classes have been attending schools. In 1960-61 the total number of children of backward classes, was 3.50 lakhs which increased to 6.50 lakhs in 1968-69. Ashram schools, by now, have been opened in almost all tribal areas. With the increase in the number of backward class hostels, the

proportion of students attending high-schools and colleges is increasing. Incentives are also provided to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in the form of reservation of seats and relaxation in educational standards for admission to engineering colleges, polytechnics and industrial training institutes. Large proportion of tribal population have been covered by Tribal Development Blocks. Their co-operative societies are granted various types of assistance. The cultivators belonging to backward classes are granted Government waste land and are given assistance for irrigation wells, land improvement, oil pumps, etc. Assistance is also rendered for construction of houses. Steps have been taken for abolition of practice of carrying night soil as head loads. Financial assistance is granted also for cottage industries, etc. Provision is made for free medical aid. Besides, free legal assistance is provided in Civil and Criminal proceedings. These and other steps taken within and outside the Five Year Plans have made a significant impact on the socio-economic life of backward classes. However, the scheduled castes still continue to suffer from social disabilities to a considerable extent, and scheduled tribes and nomadic and denotified tribes are yet to be brought closer to the general strata of the society. There is, therefore, need to accelerate the tempo of the socio-economic development of backward classes. The backward classes can take advantage of general schemes included in the Five Year Plans, which is available to all other sections of the society. In addition, special provision is being made under the schemes for the welfare of backward classes, the benefit of which goes exclusively to these classes. Besides, scheduled tribes are proposed to be treated as one of our special problems for which suitable provision is specially earmarked in the Fourth Plan to accelerate the process of amelioration of their socio-economic conditions.

4. An amount equal to 15 per cent of the outlay for District Plan is proposed to be distributed among different districts on the basis of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in rural areas of the districts. It is expected of each District Panchayat that the amount allocated on the basis of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population of the District is utilised for additional schemes for the benefit of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and scheduled areas.

5. The problems of different groups of backward classes, though of a some what common nature, have to be tackled with special reference to the localities and environment in which the people of each group reside, the professions they follow and their peculiar modes of living. These factors have been kept in view in the formulation of programmes for individual groups of backward classes.

6. The broad outline of the programme for welfare of backward classes including the achievements and targets for important items are given in the chapter on sectoral programmes. Though the number of students belonging to backward classes in educational institutions at different levels is increasing rapidly, it is still considered necessary to earmark bulk of the outlay for backward class welfare sub-sector towards education. Provision is also made for their economic uplift. Housing for backward classes could not be given adequate attention in the past. In the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs is proposed for housing for backward classes including Rs. 25 lakhs for Halpati housing. In addition, a provision of Rs. 18 lakhs is made for scheduled areas in the rural housing scheme, under the housing sub-sector. It may also be observed that though Government has discontinued grant of subsidies for several programmes recently, the same has been continued in case of backward classes.

7. Schemes like giving additional coaching to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students studying in high school classes, starting grant-in-aid hostels for college students, rehabilitation of sweepers who are relieved from scavenging work and social education camps have been included in the State Fourth Plan.

*Small holders :*

8. In order to help the small farmers who cannot avail themselves of the benefit of loans from the Land Development Bank, Government is considering a scheme under which marginal guarantee will be given to the Bank to enable it to advance loans to the small holders for construction of wells, for pumpsets, etc., The Government of India also propose to take up a scheme in the Central sector for the benefit of the small holders. Under the scheme one pilot district will be taken up in each State. The purpose of the scheme is to help small farmers who are not viable at present but who are potentially viable *i. e.* who can easily become creditworthy if certain improvements are effected in their lands and they take to intensive cultivation with high yielding varieties of seeds and other inputs.

9. The State Bank of India and other Banks are likely to come forward to help the small farmers. A scheme has been evolved under which the banks give loans for accelerating the programme of rural electrification. Government has also decided to give certain facilities to the banks to enable them to give loans to small farmers for various agricultural purposes.

*Landless Labourers :*

10. During the Third Five Year Plan, over five thousand landless labourers were granted assistance of the order of over Rs. 32 lakhs under the scheme of settlement of landless agricultural labourers. During the three-year period from 1966-67 to 1968-69, assistance was given to nearly 4,700 families of the order of Rs. 33 lakhs. There are vast areas of Government waste and Kharlands which can be reclaimed and granted to landless agricultural labourers. A scheme for reclamation of Government waste and Kharlands was sponsored in the year 1965-66 for settlement of landless agricultural labourers. Schemes for reclaiming 17401 hectares (43000 acres) at an estimated cost of Rs. 88 lakhs were sanctioned till 1968-69. Under another scheme for classification of Government waste land, the areas are located where lands are available for cultivation, reclamation, etc., from Government waste lands and are brought under the plough to settle the landless labourers. By the end of 1968-69 an area of 4.80 lakh hectares (12.00 lakh acres) of land is expected to be surveyed and classified. It is proposed to classify 7.00 lakh hectares (17.50 lakh acres) of land during the Fourth Plan. The State Government has fixed minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employment of Agriculture with effect from February 1968. This will go a long way in satisfying the needs of landless labourers.

11. During the Fourth Plan, a cell for Agricultural Labour has been proposed to be created in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, in pursuance of the recommendation of All-India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held in August 1965.

*Industrial Labour :*

12. At present, under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum rates of wages have been fixed / revised in 18 different scheduled employments. The number of establishments covered by all of these employments total more than 2 lakhs and the number of workers



covered under these employments is more than 5.30 lakhs. The Bonus Act has been brought into force from 1965. About 5,000 factories and 700 other establishments have come under the purview of the Act. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act is comprehensive and regulates the conditions of work of the workers in the establishments and matters connected therewith.

13. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there will be 42 labour welfare centres covering 23 industrial towns of the State. These centres undertake recreational and cultural activities, for industrial workers, such as indoor and outdoor games, dramatics, cinemas, music, training in alternative occupations, etc. Some 100 reading rooms and 3 circulating libraries are also functioning.

14. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, apart from strengthening the administrative machinery for implementation of various acts, separate machinery is also proposed to be created for improvement of labour statistics. Seven new labour welfare centres are proposed to be opened. With a view to mitigating hardships caused to workers who are rendered unemployed due to closure of cotton textile mills, various schemes are undertaken to enable them to maintain themselves. Besides one industrial training workshop which is being run by Government at Ahmedabad where free training is given to industrial workmen, their family members and their dependents in various selected trades, it is proposed to open two more such workshops in the State.

15. A Social security measure of far reaching importance for the industrial workers is the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. The scheme provides free medical aid to the insured persons and members of their families in addition to cash benefits such as permanent disablement benefit, temporary disablement benefit, sickness benefit, etc. 14 cities and towns with 90 per cent of the labour population of the State have been covered under the scheme.

#### *Forest Labour :*

16. Considerable percentage of population of scheduled tribes resides in forests. They get their livelihood by working in forests. To ensure that the tribal population is not exploited, because of their backwardness in education, etc., forest labour co-operative societies are organised. These societies are provided with financial assistance by way of share capital contribution, subsidy for managerial costs, and subsidy for welfare activities. Training classes at the cost of Government are conducted for training staff such as Accountants, Secretaries, Foremen, Agents and Depot Clerks of the societies. During 1966-67, there were 126 forest labour co-operative societies out of which 110 were actually working. The number of actual worker-members of these societies was 36491. After disbursing fair wages to the members and other labourers employed, these societies made a net profit of Rs. 63.89 lakhs. The societies also opened depots in their coupes from where 10 per cent of the yield of timber and firewood was sold to the members and Adivasi population at the rate of 60 per cent of the market value.

#### *Rural Artisans :*

17. According to 1961 Census, 5.66 lakh persons are employed in household industries in Gujarat such as leather working and tanning, pottery, weaving, bricks and tiles making, carpentry, metal working, blacksmithy, etc. The individual artisan is financially assisted

by giving loans for purchase of tools, implements and machinery and also for purchase of shares of co-operative societies, at concessional rate of interest. The co-operative societies of artisans are assisted by way of share capital contribution. Moreover, financial assistance is also made available by way of subsidy for managerial cost, short-term and long-term loans and subsidy for purchase of tools, implements and machinery, for construction of work sheds, godowns, dye houses, etc. Technical assistance is also given for improvement of their products. Khadi and Village Industries Commission gives grants to the State Khadi and Village Industries Board for developing certain industries in the State. For non-pattern industries the financial assistance is provided from the State Board's own funds.

18. In order to extend marketing facilities to village artisans and their co-operatives and to popularise their products, assistance in various forms is made available to them by way of advertisement, installing show-cases at important places, taking part in exhibitions celebrating special weeks, channelising the products through emporia, sales depots, etc. For training the artisans in their vocations, training centres have been started. For imparting training to handicrafts workers, to use better tools and techniques for increasing production and for producing goods of standard quality one production-cum-facility centre has been started. District training and service institutes are also started for imparting training to artisans in selected cottage industries, including light engineering.

19. Handloom weavers are encouraged to form Co-operative Societies which are assisted financially by grant of loans, management subsidy, rebate on sale of cloth, etc. Assistance is given for purchase of improved equipments, etc. Facilities for training of workers, opening of sales depots and for marketing through multipurpose and service societies, are also made available.

20. For imparting training to artisans in a few selected cottage industries and light engineering industries, 3 District Training and Service Institutes will be started. The Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute, Baroda will function as a training-cum-research institute. Co-operative Societies will be assisted for establishing 10 Rural Workshops. In the various schemes of financial assistance, backward class persons will be given special concessions.

#### *Rabari-Bharwad Rehabilitation :*

21. Under the scheme of Rabari Bharwad rehabilitation, the cattle breeders who are usually wandering from place to place are encouraged to form their co-operative societies which are assisted by Government with a view to rehabilitating them.

#### *Fishermen :*

22. Many of the fishing villages dotted along the coastline of the State are not having proper approach roads and as a result, they are cut off from the rest of the society during monsoon. With a view to mitigating the hardships felt by fishermen in carrying out their fishing activities and marketing of fish in the interior, steps are being taken to construct the approach roads.

#### *Physically handicapped :*

23. The measures for the welfare of the physically handicapped include education, training and rehabilitation programmes for various categories. Under these measures,

schools, institutions, specialised services and training centres are run by Government and voluntary agencies. By the end of 1968-69, there will be 19 institutions for blind, 11 institutions for the deaf and the mute, 4 institutions for orthopaedically handicapped and 2 institutions for the mentally deficient. Scholarships are also provided for physically handicapped students. One special employment exchange is set up at Ahmedabad with the object of taking measures for placement of the physically handicapped in private and public sectors. During the Fourth Plan, a new home for the mentally deficient and a home for crippled children are proposed to be set up. A new scheme is also proposed for supplying prosthetic and educational aid to orthopaedically handicapped who can make use of their disabled limbs. A hostel is proposed to be set up for working physically handicapped persons who come to industrial and cosmopolitan cities for employment and work from other places but have no place to stay. The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation extends concessions in bus fares to blind persons and to their attendants while they travel by S. T. buses.

*Women and Children :*

24. The approach of welfare services in the present state of scientific and technological advancement, is to look at the total development of the whole family as a unit and provide for measures for their general development instead of the past approach of extending the care and protective services for the delinquent children and deserted women. The approach now requires measures for the prevention of delinquency in children and a job oriented bias for rehabilitation of the victimised and affected women.

25. The welfare programme for women and children covers institutional and non-institutional services for implementation of different social legislation for children, youths, etc. The programme also takes into account the measures required for the protective treatment, and rehabilitation of the women who are exposed to moral dangers, victimisation and desertion. Reconciliation measures of the family and matrimonial discords also form part of the programme.

26. By the end of 1968-69 there will be 21 remand homes under children Act, 10 institutes under the programme of social and moral hygiene and after care-services, 4 classification centres for problematic children, 5 certified schools, 8 family counselling centres and 1 non-institutional service project. Under the special programme for children, there will be 6 juvenile guidance centres, 1 mental hygiene clinic, 3 foundling homes and 11 family and child welfare projects.

27. During the Fourth Plan, 29 family and child welfare projects are proposed to be started so as to ensure an integrated programme for the total development of children with family as the focus of approach. Other schemes include foster parent service for children, cottage type of home for children, balwadis for children in rural areas, excursion tours for children, hostel for working women, expansion and development of institutions under social and moral hygiene and after-care-programme and establishment of training-cum-production centre at the State Home.

## CHAPTER VIII

### PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

People's co-operation and participation are essential conditions for the success of our Plans. In the successive Plans great emphasis has been laid on the importance of securing public co-operation and participation in carrying out our development programmes. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj and with the strengthening of the Units of self-government at various levels, a major step has been taken in this direction. Besides these statutory organisations, there are various voluntary organisations and agencies, which have been making commendable contribution to developmental activities particularly in the sphere of community welfare. People's participation in the task of nation building can also be enlisted through Shramdan and contribution to local works and amenities.

2. There are several developmental activities which offer scope for people's active participation through contributions in cash and labour. Several of the State Plan activities envisage outlays which are expected to be supplemented by popular contributions. It is necessary to identify these activities as closely as possible. The following paragraphs give a broad indication of some of the important activities which offer scope for popular contribution.

#### *Community Development Programme, Tribal Development Blocks and Panchayats.*

3. The Community Development Programme now covers the entire rural area of the State. For ameliorating the conditions of tribal population, Tribal Development Blocks have been started in the tribal areas. These programmes afford ample scope for popular contribution. Of the several activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, contour bunding, drinking water wells, primary health centres, dispensaries, roads, assistance to artisans, encouragement to co-operative movement, etc. Popular contribution is expected in case of works benefitting the community as a whole. According to existing position, popular contribution is expected on the following pattern in Community Development and Tribal Development Blocks.

	Rates of popular contribution expected	
	Per cent	
	In Community Development Block	In Tribal Development Block
(i) Construction of buildings for Dispensaries/ Maternity homes.	50	25
(ii) Construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres or conversion of existing buildings for the purpose.	50	12½

	Rates of popular contribution expected ( percent )	
	In Community Development Blocks	In Tribal Development Blocks
(iii) Construction of veterinary dispensaries, and artificial insemination sub-centres.	25	6½
(iv) Drinking water wells—		
(a) First well ( if there is no public well or if the existing well is such as could not be utilised for drinking purposes. This could include boring or tube-well also, if necessary ).	15	3¾
(b) Second and other wells ( which can include boring )	33½	8½
(v) Tank deepening, repairing, well repairing.. ..	50	12½
(vi) Hand pump on well .. .. .	50	25
(vii) Piped water supply :		
(a) Gram panchayat villages .. .. .	60	30
(b) Nagar Panchayats, and Municipal towns.	70-80	35-40
(viii) Primary school building and its extension .. .. .	60	30
(ix) Teaching appliances in primary schools .. .. .	50	Nil
(x) Construction of bathrooms .. .. .	50	25
(xi) Construction of public urinals, W. Cs., etc.	50	25
(xii) Construction of Hawada, etc... .. .	66⅔	33½
(xiii) Village approach roads :		
(a) First two miles .. .. .	33½	8½
(b) Third mile .. .. .	25	6½
(c) Fourth mile .. .. .	20	5
(xiv) Panchayat Ghar .. .. .	66⅔	66⅔
(xv) Social Education and Social Welfare .. .. .	66	33
(xvi) Other items of Community Development.. .. .	80	40

The rates of popular contribution mentioned in respect of Tribal Development Blocks are applicable only to Tribal Development Blocks villages having population of Scheduled castes and tribes of more than 60 per cent of the total population. In respect of certain items e. g. primary health centres, veterinary dispensaries and ashramshalas, popular contribution can be completely waived in such villages. In other villages, rates applicable are the same as in respect of Community Development Blocks. In villages covered by Community Development Blocks, if the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is more than 60 per cent of the total population, the rates of popular contribution can be reduced by 50 per cent.

#### *Power Development.*

4. Due to limited finance available for rural electrification scheme, it is not possible for the Gujarat Electricity Board to include all the places demanding electricity in the planned

programme. The Board has, therefore, introduced a financial participation scheme under which villages which are not included in the planned programme can get the benefit of having the electricity earlier for agricultural use or development of rural industries by advancing loan to the Board.

*Industries :*

5. In the industries sector also there are certain schemes in which there is an element of popular contribution. The scheme for setting up of glass and ceramic research institute in the State envisages an element of popular contribution of the order of 25 per cent of the capital cost. Similarly, there is a scheme for approach road to industries, where the contribution of the industries will be of the order of 50 per cent. Under the scheme for creation of basic facilities for the salt works, the maintenance is expected to be financed by the works. Besides, there is also a scheme of loan to the Gujarat Electricity Board for taking transmission lines to industries. Here, 50 per cent of the capital cost will have to be borne by the industries. The scheme for link roads and transport facilities in the mining areas also envisages popular contribution or part thereof in kind viz. supply of rubbles and other materials for the construction of the proposed roads.

*Roads :*

6. The State Government has accepted a contribution scheme for village roads and other district roads. Standards for popular contribution are as under :—

(a) Road upto length of 4 miles is considered under this scheme.

(b) For the first 2 miles of road, contribution should be 33½ per cent of the estimated cost.

(c) For the 3rd and 4th mile contribution should be 25 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

(d) For roads in scheduled areas where percentage of backwardness is more than 60 per cent, only half contribution than prescribed above is accepted.

(e) Contribution may be accepted in form of labour, land, cash, etc.

6.1. In case of roads in sugarcane areas, the existing pattern of contribution by the owners is 40 per cent.

*Education :*

7. Under the scheme of loans for construction of primary school buildings, popular contribution is expected for all the items of expenditure, the rate thereof being 60 per cent in cash or kind.

*Water Supply :*

8. Under the scheme for water supply by simple wells, the rate of popular contribution expected is as under :—

(i) In backward areas where 60 per cent or more population is of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.... 15 per cent.

- (ii) In difficult areas ... 25 per cent.
- (iii) In Tribal Development Blocks.....Nil
- (iv) In other areas.....50 per cent.

In case of Government Rural Water Supply Schemes of regional nature, popular Contribution is prescribed at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of the schemes or Rs. 10 per capita for the population served by the schemes whichever is less. The above rate is applicable also in respect of water supply schemes of individual 'no source' villages *i. e.* villages in difficult areas where water has to be brought from a long distance.

**Publicity :**

9. Under the scheme of community listening sets, popular contribution is expected for installation of radio sets and also towards maintenance thereof. Contribution of Rs. 175 per set for the battery sets and Rs. 150 per set for mains sets in cash is expected for installation, while maintenance contribution is expected at Rs. 60 per year per set in cash.

10. A significant socio-economic transformation is occurring in the State. The Panchayati Raj has become stabilized and has started playing a valuable role in the formulation and implementation of the Plan. The local bodies in urban areas are also involved in the process of planning and implementation. It is expected that the Panchayati Raj bodies and other local bodies will facilitate more than hitherto, the further play of the initiative and resources of the people in dealing with the tasks which lie close to them in the villages and towns.

## CHAPTER IX

### ORGANISATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MANPOWER PLANNING

The Plan is implemented by Heads of Departments concerned with various sectors of development under the direction and supervision of concerned Departments of the Secretariat. With the introduction of the Panchayati Raj, several district level schemes which have been transferred to the Panchayats are being executed by them. District level schemes retained by Government are executed by Government Departments. The General Administration Department ( Planning Section ) gives overall directions and co-ordinates Plan work in the State. Close liaison is maintained with the Finance Department and the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Important matters concerning Departments are considered in meetings of Secretaries to Government which are held at short intervals.

2. Appraisal of Plan progress is being done in two ways, namely (i) on the basis of data furnished by the implementing authorities at defined time intervals in the Plan progress reports and (ii) by undertaking evaluation of selected schemes. The former helps Government in assessing the trend of progress of Annual Plans and in taking steps to accelerate the progress of implementation where it is found to be slow. As regards evaluation, a Directorate of Evaluation has been set up since the last year of the Third Five Year Plan as a separate office but as an integral part of the planning machinery. The Directorate of Evaluation has been modelled on the lines recommended by the Working Group on Evaluation in the States.

3. Departmental Evaluation Committees headed by concerned Secretaries to Government and an Evaluation Co-ordination Committee headed by the Chief Secretary select the Plan Programmes for evaluation and ensure assistance to the Directorate of Evaluation in its work. Schemes for evaluation are selected keeping in view certain guidelines and criteria. Under these criteria projects and schemes of pilot nature, programmes showing persistent short-falls, lags and problems and difficulties in implementation, impact programmes of a crash nature like the intensive agricultural programmes, schemes involving large outlays and relying for their success on the co-operation of people, and special problems for the benefit of backward classes and weaker sections are required to be taken up for evaluation. The reports prepared by the Directorate of Evaluation are discussed and finalised in the meeting of Departmental Evaluation Committee, and Evaluation Co-ordination Committee. Evaluation studies taken up by the Departmental Evaluation Committees are mainly concerned with the objective of helping administrative and executive personnel to decide on the course of strategy and action in problem situation by providing them with an understanding of the nature and implications of the problems and alternative methods of solving them. The Evaluation Co-ordination Committee selects important programmes which involve impact studies covering total benefits and realisation of immediate as well as ultimate objectives for evaluation. A few schemes of a very important nature like Family Planning, Intensive Agricultural District Programmes are also taken up for concurrent evaluation of a regular nature. Evaluation of a number of schemes has been completed and evaluation reports published.

4. With a view to providing the necessary expertise in the formulation of the Plan and in the evaluation of Plan performance, the State Planning Advisory Board has been recently



reconstituted. In addition to the Chief Minister who is the Chairman, the Planning Advisory Board is comprised of 14 members. Majority of the members are non-officials including the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislature. The non-official members of the Board are men of wide knowledge and experience in public affairs and in the fields of industry, business, irrigation and power development, co-operation and social welfare and in the field of socio-economic development in general. The Minister for Finance, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister in charge of Planning, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Chief Engineer, ( Roads and Buildings ) are the other members of the Board. The Planning Adviser who is in charge of the planning section in the General Administration Department is the Member-Secretary of the Board. The Planning Section renders secretarial assistance to the Planning Advisory Board. The Board is expected to meet as often as necessary.

5. The Planning Advisory Board advises Government in the formulation of the plans, the long term perspective Plan, the Five Year Plans and the Annual Plans and evaluation of Plan performance with particular reference to the following :—

- (i) Determination of Plan priorities of the State within the framework of priorities of the National Plan ;
- (ii) Review of progress of implementation of Plan programmes ;
- (iii) Identification of factors which tend to retard economic and social development of the State ; and
- (iv) Determination of conditions to be established for successful execution of the Plan.

6. Another notable feature of the planning machinery in the State is the State-level Committee on Natural Resources with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and concerned high officers as members including the Planning Adviser who is Member-Secretary. The Planning Section in the General Administration Department renders secretarial assistance to the Committee. One of the main functions of the Committee is to make recommendations bearing on the conservation, utilisation and development of natural resources in the State. The report on natural resources pertaining to Land, Forests, Fisheries, Water, Energy and Minerals has been finalised by the committee.

7. Administrative efficiency is a basic necessity for the successful implementation of the Plan. Because of the need for efficient implementation of the Plan, the problems of administrative efficiency gain new dimensions. An Administrative Efficiency Section is functioning in the General Administration Department. It is concerned with increasing operational effectiveness of Government agencies and in securing economy and with problems of administration in general. The Section functions on a continuing basis and conducts various studies and makes suitable suggestions and recommendations from time to time.

8. The difficulties and bottlenecks in the execution have, generally been identified in the course of last few years. Several steps have been taken from time to time for avoiding delay in scrutiny of plan proposals and in issue of sanctions, for effecting co-ordination between departments concerned with implementation of allied activities, economy in administration, for delegation of wider powers to authorities at different levels, improving the procedures for stores purchases and for streamlining the administration in general. Greater attention is also now being paid to survey, research and investigations. There is still considerable scope for improvement in the administration and implementation of plans at all levels including headquarters and district level organisations. The task of effecting further improvements is

being continually attended to. One of the principal measures necessary is to strengthen the planning machinery in the Secretariat Departments concerned with major sectors of development and in offices of Heads of Departments concerned with the implementation of important plan programmes. One of the measures which has been thought of is to create a net work of planning cells in these departments with a view to build up fund of knowledge, experience and expertise and to ensure more effective co-ordination of plan activities. The strengthening of the machinery for giving overall directions to Departments / Organisations in the State and for co-ordination of Plan work of the State as a whole could also be thought of in order to enable it to discharge its duties and responsibilities adequately. The problems of administration of developmental programmes are of formidable dimensions. The need for strengthening the planning machinery at appropriate levels has been generally recognised. However, during the Third Plan and Annual Plans periods, significant headway could not be made in the above direction because of continuing constraints of resources.

### *Technical Manpower*

9. One of the basic needs for successful implementations of the Plan is the availability of scientific, technical, and professional manpower on a continuing basis. Manpower planning is, therefore, viewed as an essential element in economic development. With growing complexity of the nation's development programmes, greater attention has to be paid to improving the skills and to scientific, professional and technical education. As the education and training of technical and professional personnel take a considerable time, appropriate machinery for advance planning of manpower is necessary.

10. The Government of India set up an institute of Applied Manpower Research during the course of the Third Plan. The State Government is a member of the Institute. The Institute conducts research in the field of manpower at all India level and provides guidance to State Governments.

11. At the State level in the Planning Section, a small manpower unit is constituted as a co-ordinating unit for conducting studies, for overall manpower planning. This unit assists the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and other agencies of the Government of India in collecting the data from the State and provide liaison between various departments of the State Government. One of the functions of this unit has been to coordinate and conduct the studies in respect of technical manpower requirement of the State Government for implementation of the development programmes, in consultation with the concerned departments. It has been found, as a result of continuous manpower studies for the State, that there is a shortage of agriculture and veterinary personnel in higher cadres and of doctors. The technical manpower programmes are reviewed briefly under the following categories :—

- (1) Agriculture and allied personnel,
- (2) Engineering personnel and,
- (3) Personnel for Health Services.

### *Agriculture and allied personnel*

12. The role played by agricultural manpower in accelerating the pace of farm productivity is very important. The department of Agriculture requires personnel with the qualification of post graduate in agriculture for the schemes of Research and Education. For extension and

other activities, generally agricultural graduates are required. At field level, personnel with diploma in agriculture are recruited to work as village level workers and agricultural assistants. To meet the requirements of qualified personnel, the training programmes have been expanded considerably during the last few years. There was only one agricultural college at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand with an intake capacity of 100 by the end of the First Plan. The intake capacity was raised to 250 in 1957-58. At the end of the Second Plan, Government Agriculture College at Junagadh was started with an annual intake capacity of 100 seats. To relieve the shortages of personnel as a long term measure, one more college of Agriculture was started at Navsari during the Third Plan period. During the same period, the post graduate training facilities were strengthened at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand and Agriculture college Junagadh. The present capacity of the Agricultural colleges in the State is 450 seats for degree courses. The post-graduate courses in agriculture need to be strengthened to meet the personnel requirement for research and training programmes. The personnel already in position are required to be trained in specialised subjects of entomology, plant pathology, botany horticulture, agriculture engineering, etc. In order to achieve the objectives of rapid agriculture research, development of proper agricultural education and improving agricultural extension work, coordinated and integrated approach is necessary. This can be done by an institutional structure like an Agricultural University. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one Agricultural University during the Fourth Plan period.

13. The availability of the requisite man power resources in appropriate balance with the other physical inputs, will determine the extent to which the goals adopted are achieved. In view of the importance attached to agricultural programmes, the State Government has decided to conduct Agricultural Manpower Survey to ascertain the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the existing personnel, pattern and utilisation of agricultural personnel and the factors that would contribute towards ensuring the optimum utilisation of such personnel in the fields of agricultural development, research and education. This survey is proposed to be conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research.

*Engineering personnel :*

14. Engineering personnel have an important role to play in the process of achieving rapid industrialisation and economic development in general. They play a useful role also in the defence organisation. The State Government departments and semi-Government organisations mostly employ civil, mechanical and electrical engineers.

15. The requirements of the engineering personnel depend on the investment pattern and the development of technology. Though the requirements of personnel in State Government Departments and semi-Government agencies may be limited, overall situation would need to be kept under constant watch in relation to the perspective of development in industrial, scientific and technological spheres of the economy. Due to recession in the economy and temporary set back in the growth rate on account of two successive years of drought the engineering personnel available have remained underutilised. There are, however, visible signs now of the economy looking up which would provide opportunities for gainful utilisation of engineering personnel.

16. So far as State Government and allied organisations are concerned, no serious difficulty is likely to be experienced in manning the various programmes requiring qualified

engineering personnel. Adequate number of training Institutions have been established during the last 18 years of planned development. The intake capacity of degree engineering colleges has been increased from 300 in 1950-51 to 1600 at present and that of diploma courses from 455 seats to 2835 during the same period. The number of Engineering colleges has gone up from 3 in 1950-51 to 5 at present and that of polytechnics from 6 to 15 during the same period. Varied courses in new branches of Engineering have been started during the last few years to meet the demand of the industry. In view of the current situation, the programme for the Fourth Plan envisages introduction of diversified courses at degree and diploma level, without any substantial expansion programme.

17. A study of manpower requirements for the petrochemical complex likely to come up in Gujarat is proposed to be organised in collaboration with the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, New Delhi.

**Health personnel :**

18. Before commencement of the Five Year Plans, Gujarat had two medical colleges. As a result of steady expansion, the number of medical colleges has now gone up to 5 with an intake capacity of 655. The doctor population ratio in 1969 is expected to be 1 : 5,000. Doctor teachers and specialists with post-graduate qualifications in various branches of medicine and surgery are required in the teaching institutions and for medical research. Para-medical personnel viz. nurses, laboratory and X-ray technicians, etc., play a vital role in serving the people as well assisting the doctors and specialists. A wide range of programmes for augmenting medical and health personnel have been implemented in the State. In respect of the personnel for family planning programme, the aspect needing emphasis is training. Inservice specialised training is, therefore, being arranged through the Regional Family Planning Centres in State.

19. A large number of programmes are executed by authorities at district level and below. These programmes aim at rural development particularly in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, rural roads and social services like education, health and welfare of backward classes, etc. The organisations which have been playing a very important role in rural development are the Panchayats and Co-operatives as also the extension machinery and various voluntary agencies working in the field of development. The organisation of Panchayats is broadly reviewed in subsequent paragraphs.

20. Within two months of the formation of Gujarat State, a Democratic Decentralization Committee was constituted to make recommendations about the pattern of Panchayati Raj that was proposed to be introduced in the State. The Committee gave its report on the 31st December, 1960 and the legislation embodying the new system was enacted in February 1962 in the form of Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961. Despite the dislocation caused by the Chinese aggression, the provisions of this Act were brought into force and as a result, the three tier system started functioning from April, 1963 all over the State except the Dangs District. Some of the distinctive features of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961 particularly those having a bearing on development are enumerated below :—

- (i) Creation of organically linked autonomous statutory bodies at the three tiers.
- (ii) Creation of a powerful executive body at the district level.

(iii) Constitution of a statutory body namely the State Council for Panchayats to advise Government on all policy matters concerning Panchayats.

(iv) Genuine transfer of powers, functions and duties in the developmental sphere within the district.

(v) Built-in system for further devolution of powers and dispersal of authority.

(vi) Assignment of 100 percent land revenue to Panchayati Raj bodies.

(vii) Creation of non-lapsable funds for assisting weaker areas, encouraging taxation efforts and financing developmental activities.

(viii) Liberal transfer of funds along with transfer of activities.

(ix) Transfer of developmental machinery in the district to Panchayati Raj bodies.

(x) Setting up of Development Commissioner's organisation at the State level for guiding, supervising and controlling the Panchayati Raj institutions.

21. With the establishment of Panchayati Raj, the State Government has devolved part of its authority to the Panchayati Raj institutions, but the State Government continues to be responsible for the implementation of the Five Year Plan, welfare of the rural areas in general and for the success of Panchayati Raj itself. The State Government, therefore, has retained control to ensure that the Panchayati Raj bodies attend to their duties in a manner expected of them. This has been achieved by retaining with the State Government overall powers of control on the entire Panchayati Raj organisation and specific powers (a) to supersede any of the Panchayati Raj bodies, (b) powers of revision of decisions of any of the Panchayats, (c) to suspend resolution of District Panchayats, and (d) to remove office-bearers of District Panchayats. The Act also enjoins upon all the Panchayats that they shall perform the functions and duties assigned to them so as to conform to the State and National Five Year Plan, and to the State's policy in general. The purpose of control being not to stifle but to stimulate the growth of Panchayati institution, these powers are naturally exercised with care and circumspection. The State Government exercises control over the Panchayati Raj-bodies through the Development Commissioner. The Development Commissioner is aided by the Heads of Development Departments who provide the necessary guidance and advice in technical matters.

22. The Collector continues to be the co-ordinating authority for matters concerning several departments in his District. The District Development Officer attends the meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee on behalf of his District Panchayat which is presided over by the Collector.

**CHAPTER X**  
**SECTORAL PROGRAMMES**

The expenditure on the State's Third Five Year Plan was Rs. 240.02 crores. The outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan as was envisaged for the period 1966-71 was sought to be placed at Rs. 446 crores as a result of discussions with the Planning Commission. The period 1966-69 has been treated as period of Annual Plans. The anticipated expenditure for the Annual Plans period is placed at about Rs. 216 crores. The developmental needs of the State are very large and many of the programmes call for early implementation. The rate of expenditure during the Third Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans period and the prevailing price level also indicate the need for a large outlay for the Fourth Plan. However, in view of the very high cost involved, a selective approach is adopted to keep the size of the programme to the minimum. After taking into consideration all relevant factors, an outlay of Rs. 450.22 crores is proposed for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan.

**Sectoral Outlays**

2. The outlay of Rs. 450.22 crores has been distributed amongst the various sectors of development having regard to their relative priority and urgency. The following table compares the past expenditure and proposed outlays for various sectors :—

TABLE

*Sectoral distribution of Third Plan and Annual Plans expenditure and Fourth Plan proposed outlay*

( Rs. in round lakhs )

Sector/sub-sector	Third Plan 1961-66 expenditure	Annual Plans 1966-69 expen- diture (Antici- pated)	Third Plan and Annual Plans period 1961-69 expenditure (Column 2+ Column 3)	Fourth Plan outlay	Percentage distribution				
					of Column 2	of Column 3	of Column 4	of Column 5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>I.</b>									
1. Agricultural Pro-grammes.	3352	4129	7481	7022	14.0	19.1	16.4	15.6	
2. Co-operation and Community Deve-lopment.	1351	725	2076	1001	5.6	3.4	4.6	2.2	
<b>Total 1 and 2 ..</b>	<b>4703</b>	<b>4854</b>	<b>9557</b>	<b>8023</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>17.8</b>	
3. Irrigation and Flood Control.	4611	4641	9252	11000	19.2	21.4	20.2	24.4	
<b>Total I. ..</b>	<b>9314</b>	<b>9495</b>	<b>18809</b>	<b>19023</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>42.2</b>	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I.</b>									
4. Power ..	6537	4556	11093	11000	27.2	21.1	24.3	24.4	
5. Industries and Mining.	1021	1372	2393	1900	4.3	6.4	5.3	4.2	
6. Transport and Communication.	2332	2405	4737	3550	9.7	11.1	10.4	7.9	
Total II ..	9890	8333	18223	16450	41.2	38.6	40.0	36.5	
<b>II.</b>									
7. Education ..	2071	892	2963	2800	8.6	4.1	6.5	6.2	
8. Health and Family Planning.	1061	1057	2118	800	4.4	4.9	4.6	1.8	
9. Water Supply and Sanitation.	541	499	1040	1500	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.3	
10. Welfare of Backward Classes.	349	204	553	400	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	
Total 7 to 10 ..	4022	2652	6674	5500	16.8	12.2	14.6	12.2	
11. Other Social Services.	717	249	966	914	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.1	
Total III ..	4739	2901	7640	6414	19.7	13.4	16.7	14.3	
<b>IV.</b>									
12. Miscellaneous ..	59	857	916	1880	0.2	4.0	2.0	4.2	
13. Programme of selected district level schemes.									
(a) Minor Irrigation ..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	0.28	
(b) Rural Electrification ..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	0.28	
(c) Roads ..	..	..	..	750	..	..	..	1.66	
(d) Water Supply ..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	0.28	
	..	*	*	1125	..	..	..	2.5	
14. Specific schemes for economically backward talukas.	..	25	25	130	..	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Total V ..	..			1255	..	0.1	..	2.8	
Grand Total I to V	24002	21611	45613.	45022	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

\* Included under relevant Sub-sectors of development.

During the last eight years of Planning, Agriculture including Irrigation and Community Development and Co-operation accounted for about 41 per cent of the total expenditure. Similar percentage for Power, Industry and Transport group was 40 and that for Social Services was 16.7. In the Fourth Plan, Agricultural Programme together with Irrigation, Co-operation and Community Development account for 42.2 per cent of the total outlay of

Rs. 450.22 crores. However, if the outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs for minor irrigation from out of the programme for selected district level schemes is taken into account, the percentage would be 42.5. The Power, industry and transport account for 36.5 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 450.22 crores. Taking into account a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs for rural electrification and Rs. 750 lakhs for roads proposed within the programme for selected district level schemes, the percentage would be 38.5. The percentage outlay for social services is 14.3 which will go upto 14.6 if the outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs for water supply proposed within the programme of selected district level schemes is also taken into account. The expenditure on maintenance and upkeep of schemes likely to be completed by the end of 1968-69 has been treated as committed expenditure for the Fourth Plan. The level of committed expenditure on Social Services is relatively large compared to that on other sectors. This factor has influenced the determination of outlay for Social Services.

### *Centrally Sponsored*

3. In pursuance of the decision of the National Development Council Committee, the Planning Commission has drawn up a list of schemes which are to be treated as centrally sponsored during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These will be fully financed by the Centre outside the State Plan. The centrally sponsored schemes proposed in this State for inclusion in the Fourth Plan envisage an outlay of about Rs. 75 crores. However, as these schemes are expected to be financed by the Centre, they will require to be approved by the concerned Ministries of Government of India. Besides, the exact amount that may be available for centrally sponsored schemes to be undertaken in this State, would depend upon the total programme for centrally sponsored schemes included in the Central sector and its distribution amongst States.

### *Other complementary outlays*

4. Besides, outlays proposed in the State Plan for Agricultural Programmes, Co-operation, Industry and Mining, Road Transport, Housing, Labour Welfare, etc., are expected to be supplemented by substantial outlays likely to be available from various agencies such as Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, other Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation, Railways, Panchayats, Municipalities, Co-operatives and others.

### *Spill over*

5. The volume of spill-over expenditure on account of continuing schemes is substantial. Most of it is under Irrigation sub-sector. At the end of the year 1968-69, all the four multi-purpose projects, two major projects and seven medium projects will spill into the Fourth Plan. The aggregate cost of the Irrigation schemes excluding Narmada is about Rs. 172 crores, of which Rs. 89 crores will spill into the Fourth Plan. Including the estimated cost of the first stage of Narmada Project (Irrigation portion) as cleared by the Planning Commission and administratively approved by the State Government the total spill-over liability in the Fourth Plan comes to Rs. 128 crores while it comes to about Rs. 227 crores on the basis of the cost to be borne by Gujarat for phase I of the Narmada Project as recommended by the Khosla Committee. This is inclusive of the amount of Rs. 32.70 crores debitable to power part.



6. The total estimated cost of continuing Power projects is Rs. 113.41 crores. Out of this, an expenditure of about Rs. 80 crores will spill into the Fourth Plan.

*Foreign Exchange :*

7. The total foreign exchange requirement for the Fourth Plan is placed at about Rs. 32 crores. Out of this, the requirement of Power Projects is about Rs. 26 crores. Irrigation and Mineral Development account for approximately Rs. 2 crores each. The Agriculture sector accounts for over Rs. 1 crore. The rest of the requirement is spread over other programmes.

**Outline of Sectoral Programmes**

8. The broad pattern of outlay given in preceding paragraphs indicates the overall effort and the relative priorities accorded to different sectors. Important targets envisaged in the Fourth Plan are indicated in Appendix 'B'. The sectoral programmes for the Fourth Plan have been worked out in sufficient details. An outline of these programmes is given in the following sections of this chapter.

## 1. Agricultural Programmes

1. Agriculture plays a crucial role in our economy. It provides foodgrains as well as raw materials for industries. In the course of our Planning substantial investments have, therefore, been made in agricultural programmes. The results have been significant but having regard to the growth of population and larger demands for food, agricultural raw materials and improved standards of consumption, they cannot be described as commensurate with the requirements of the economy. There is also a lag in the application of the results of scientific research, in the adoption of better implements and more scientific methods of agricultural practices. Gujarat is no exception to the above shortcomings. In addition, Gujarat is faced with several physical limitations to rapid advancement in the field of agricultural production, which are discussed in the previous chapters. Saturation point has almost been reached in bringing the available cultivable land under the plough. Any effort at bringing the remaining uncultivated land under the plough, may create hazards of soil erosion.

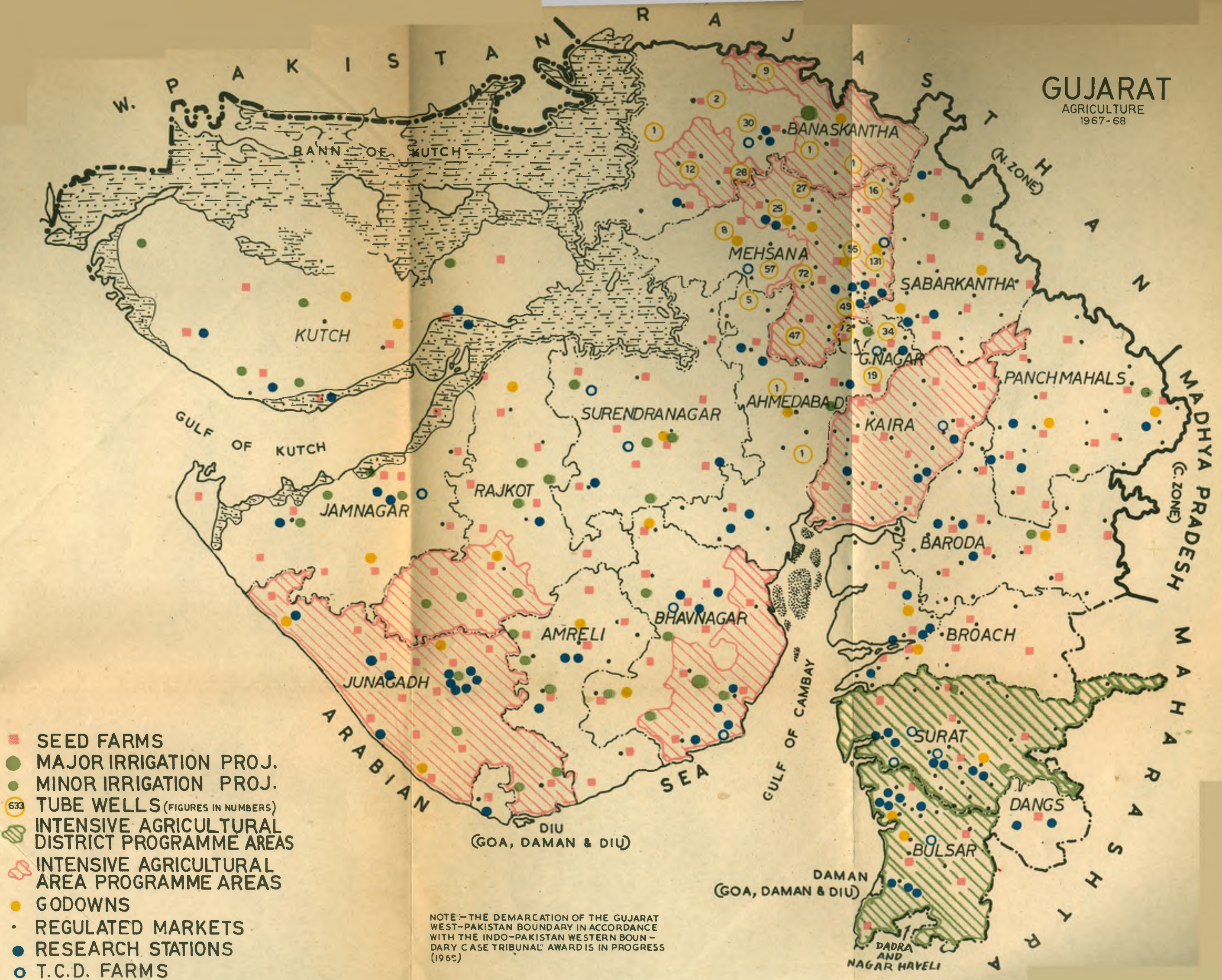
2. In laying down the targets of production, two main factors have been taken into account, namely, (a) expected increase in requirements and (b) potentiality of increase in production. The principal targets proposed for increasing the agricultural production are discussed below.

### *Food grains*

3. During the Second Plan period, efforts for increasing production of food grains were principally concerned with improved seed distribution and making available small quantity of fertilisers. The target of additional production potential for food-grains for the Second Plan was 3.03 lakh tonnes as against which the achievement was 2.50 lakh tonnes. As against the Third Plan target for food-grains of about 8 lakh tonnes (additional), the achievement was 5.44 lakh tonnes. The likely achievement of additional production potential of food-grains during the three year period 1966-69 is about 3.56 lakh tonnes bringing the total annual production potential to about 29 lakh tonnes by the end of 1968-69. The aim is to achieve near self-sufficiency in food-grains by the end of the Fourth Plan. Higher production in food-grains is proposed to be attempted by higher inputs and by increasing per hectare yield rather than by diverting area from essential non-food crops like cotton, groundnut, tobacco, etc. Special weightage has been given to the programme of hybrid bajri, hybrid maize and hybrid jowar. The evolution in our Research Station at Jamnagar of hybrid varieties of Bajri which are highly responsive to fertilizers application and at the same time high yielding with little rains deserves special mention. With the prospects of rapid advances in agricultural production through the adoption of intensive cultivation, a time has now come to take a long term view of the future of agricultural development in the State. Setting up of a High Power Body with experts on various aspects of agricultural development to guide and advise the State Government will considerably help the administration in the formulation of long term plans for agricultural development in the State. Looking to the satisfactory response of the crops to fertilizers and increased facilities for irrigation it is expected that the additional production potential of food grains likely to be created during the Fourth Plan period 1969-74 would be 15.15 lakh tonnes

# GUJARAT

AGRICULTURE  
1967-68



- SEED FARMS
- MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJ.
- MINOR IRRIGATION PROJ.
- 633 ○ TUBE WELLS (FIGURES IN NUMBERS)
- ▨ INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT PROGRAMME AREAS
- ▨ INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL AREA PROGRAMME AREAS
- GODOWNS
- REGULATED MARKETS
- RESEARCH STATIONS
- T.C.D. FARMS

NOTE:-THE DEMARICATION OF THE GUJARAT WEST-PAKISTAN BOUNDARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDO-PAKISTAN WESTERN BOUNDARY CASE TRIBUNAL' AWARD IS IN PROGRESS (1965)

The programmewise break-up of the additional target envisaged for the Fourth Plan is given below :—

*Programmewise break-up of additional production potential expected to be created at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan*

Item	Unit		Production potential (lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
<b>(A) Work Schemes</b>			
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	.. Lakh hectares	3.240	1.1214
	Lakh acres	8.010	
2. Minor Irrigation	.. "	4.740	1.4064
		11.720	
3. Soil Conservation	.. "	3.970	0.2450
		9.800	
4. Land reclamation	.. "	0.241	0.1950
		0.977	
<b>(B) Supply Schemes</b>			
5. Urban Compost	.. Lakh tonnes	2.500	0.0750
6. Nitrogenous 'N' Fertilizer. (17 per cent for food grains other than H. V. P.)	.. "	1.900	3.2300
<b>(C) High Yielding Varieties.</b>			
7. (a) Paddy	Lakh hectares	0.570	0.7000
	Lakh acres	1.400	
(b) Wheat	.. "	1.490	0.5480
		3.650	
(c) Bajri			
(i) Irrigated	.. .. "	0.364	0.2250
		0.900	
(ii) Unirrigated	.. .. "	8.943	4.4200
		22.100	
(d) Jowar (Unirrigated)	.. .. "	1.800	0.8900
		4.450	

Isem	Unit		Production potentia (lakh tonnes)
	1	2	
(e) Maize—			
(i) Irrigated .. ..		Lakh hectares	0.070
		Lakh acres	0.190
(ii) Unirrigated .. ..		”	0.370
			0.910
(D) Multiple cropping .. ..		”	2.995
			7.400
		Total ..	15.1548
		<i>i. e.</i> ..	15.15

4. With the additional target of 15.15 lakh tonnes of food-grains, the total food grains production at the end of the Fourth Plan would be about 44.15 lakh tonnes. With the achievement of this level of production, the State will achieve near self-sufficiency in food-grains at the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### *Cotton :*

5. There is limited scope for bringing more area under cotton during the Fourth Plan. But production of cotton can be stepped up by increasing the area under irrigated cotton. In the Fourth Plan, area under irrigated cotton is expected to increase to 55 thousand hectares (135 thousand acres). The evolution in our Cotton Research Station at Surat of a new variety of cotton which is hybridized call for particular mention in this connection. The earlier maturity and higher yields are the twin advantages of this new variety of cotton which will give a fillip to Gujarat cotton growers. The additional production potential for the Fourth Plan is placed at 3 lakh bales and this will take total production of cotton to 19.89 lakh bales (of 180 Kgs. each). This increase in production of cotton will be mainly of the superior long staple and long staple varieties.

6. Fertilization of cotton has not been a common practice in the State and therefore the yields are not high though potentiality exists. An intensive programme for adoption of such practices has been undertaken and is proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan.

7. In some parts of the State, the Cotton Control Act will be applied in the Fourth Plan. In the other areas where the Act is already in force, improvement in quality of cotton by ensuring certified seed supply and roguing of fields will be continued. The Cotton Development scheme has been proposed with the above principal objectives as well as to ensure that the programme for increased production of cotton, both in respect to quantity and quality is implemented to the desired extent.

#### *Oil seeds :*

8. The total production potential of oil-seeds is expected to increase to 15.41 lakh tonne at the end of 1968-69. There is little prospect of further increase in area but the prospects of increase in per hectare yield exist. Considering both the factors, additional production potential for the Fourth Plan is placed at 4.03 lakh tonnes.

9. The programme of additional production of oil-seeds will have two main aspects; one will be supply of improved seeds and the other application of fertilizers, pesticides and similar improved practices. The schemes for development of oil-seeds has been suggested to achieve this objective.

*Sugarcane, Horticulture and Tobacco :*

10. In view of the increased irrigation facilities, both from private wells and Government canals, increase in area under horticulture and sugarcane will take place. A target of 0.40 lakh hectares (1 lakh acre) under fruit crops and 0.40 lakh hectares ((1 lakh acre) for sugarcane is considered feasible in the Fourth Plan. With this object in view, the schemes for horticultural and sugarcane development are proposed. Development aspect of production of seeds of improved varieties, improvement in gur manufacture, etc., are proposed to be undertaken in the scheme for development of sugarcane.

11. A scheme for tobacco development is proposed for extension of improved agricultural practices and particularly for supply of disease-free seedlings of improved varieties of tobacco.

12. Research to evolve better varieties of crops, production and distribution of such varieties, evolution of better agricultural practices including cultural practices, doses of fertilizers and plant protection measures constitute some of the important developmental activities. Adoption of improved practices will have to be supported by programmes of co-operative credit and marketing and agricultural extension, etc. Development of irrigation and soil conservation has been assigned an important role.

13. An outlay of Rs. 70 crores is proposed for Agricultural Programmes in the Fourth Plan, exclusive of the outlay for Co-operation, Community Development and Multipurpose, Major and Medium Irrigation. Broad break-up of the outlay is shown below :—

			Fourth Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Agricultural Production	.. .. .	1250
(ii)	Land Development	.. .. .	100
(iii)	Minor Irrigation	.. .. .	3022+125@
(iv)	Soil Conservation	.. .. .	1000
(v)	Animal Husbandry	.. .. .	675
(vi)	Dairying and Milk Supply	.. .. .	175
(vii)	Forests	.. .. .	350
(viii)	Fisheries	.. .. .	350
(ix)	Warehousing and Marketing	.. .. .	100
Total			7022 +125@

@ For programme of selected district level schemes

A broad outline of the programmes proposed for the Fourth Plan is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

14. Activities under this sub-sector cover seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, agricultural research, agricultural education and training and extension, etc.

### *Improved Seeds Certification and Development :*

15. With the evolution of a number of improved strains as a result of research work done on different crops in the State and their release for cultivation, it has become necessary to ensure further multiplication of improved strains and distribution. Seeds supplied to the cultivators in this process should be tested scientifically for their quality and purity before the same are given to the cultivators for sowing. With the increased programme of seed multiplication and distribution in various crops during the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to take up seed testing in the case of all major crops. It is proposed to strengthen the existing seed testing laboratories at Navsari and Junagadh to cater to the needs of testing samples of all crops.

16. To ensure the purity and quality of seed, production and distribution have to be organised at all stages and inspections carried out. Some assistance to growers and stockists of seed is also necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to give subsidy towards losses, if any to the Co-operatives handling this programme.

17. At present, there are no laws to enforce quality of seed and growth of certain varieties of crops other than cotton. If the varieties evolved at research stations are to benefit the cultivators to the desired extent, it will be necessary to implement the Seed Act, introduce seed certification as well as organise the production of improved seed.

18. Special measures are envisaged for hybrid maize, bajri and jowar and adequate provision is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

19. For supply of improved seeds, in addition to 144 farms already established in the Third Plan, it is proposed to establish two large-sized farms comprising of about 200 hectares each in the Fourth Plan of which one is already sanctioned and the preliminary work is in progress.

### *Manures and Fertilizers :*

20. Increased consumption of chemical fertilizers makes it necessary that organic manures should be produced on a larger scale than hitherto. The programme for encouraging rural compost is proposed to be undertaken through the Panchayats.

21. As for urban compost, it will be necessary to provide special agency to see that composting is done on proper lines. Financial assistance may be given to the municipalities if necessary, for undertaking compost. The additional potentiality of the State is approximately 5 lakh tonnes annually. It is proposed to produce about 2.50 lakh tonnes during the Fourth Plan, thus making a total of 4.72 lakh tonnes in the last year of the Fourth Plan.

22. The estimated level of consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers at the end of 1968-69 is 1.30 lakh tonnes in terms of N. (*i. e.* 6.50 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate) per annum which is lower than the potential needs of the crops. There is pressing need for increasing the

use of N. fertilizers for achieving the targets of production. A target of 3.2 lakh tonnes of N. (*i. e.* 16.00 lakh tonnes of ammonium sulphate) by the end of the Fourth Plan is, therefore, envisaged.

23. Potassic fertilizers are at present used only for a few crops like tobacco, potato, sugarcane and banana. Their use for other crops will develop in view of demand for balanced fertilisers. Looking to the rapid increase of consumption, the target for the Fourth Plan is placed at 70,000 tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ .

24. Demonstrations and follow-up of fertilizers on cultivators' fields are also proposed to be carried out. The scheme for subsidy on seed of sann hemp was implemented during the later years of the Third Plan. By the end of the Third Plan, an area of 0.69 lakh hectares (about 1.72 lakh acres) was covered. It is proposed to raise this to 2.11 lakh hectares (about 5.21 lakh acres) by the end of the Fourth Plan.

#### *Plant Protection :*

25. Estimation of losses due to plant disease and pests works out to nearly 10 to 15 per cent of the total production. Plant protection measures are often not effective unless they are undertaken on an area basis. For this, aerial sprayings were arranged for the first time in the year 1965-66. The same were continued during the subsequent years and are proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan period.

26. Efforts are continued to be made to encourage whole villages to take up plant protection measures. Rewards are proposed to be given to villages which undertake plant protection measures on a collective basis. Arrangements are also proposed to be made for the destruction of wild animals which damage the crops.

#### *Agricultural Research :*

27. Research on main food crops was initiated in the Second Plan but a comprehensive programme for paddy, wheat, jowar, bajri, maize and hill-millets could only be started in the Third Plan. For each of these crops, main research stations have been established and several sub-stations have been opened according to climatic and soil conditions obtaining in the areas under these crops. In the Third Plan, the programme was further strengthened. New techniques are required to be evolved and technological problems of production facing the cultivators will have to be solved. Due to the changing patterns of agriculture, irrigation farming and mechanisation of agriculture, special needs of agricultural research will develop. The Agricultural Research Programme will, therefore, have to be strengthened in many directions during the Fourth Plan. There are also subjects which need to be attended to for a balanced progress in agricultural research. These subjects are agronomy, agricultural chemistry, soil science, dry farming, plant pathology, botany and research in grasses and agricultural economics. These subjects are proposed to be developed at various agricultural colleges.

#### *Agricultural Education :*

28. There are three agricultural colleges in the State one each at Anand, Junagadh and Navsari. The annual admission capacity of these colleges is 450 seats. There is still shortage of qualified personnel. A suitable programme of training is proposed. The persons already



in position are required to be trained in specialised subjects of entomology, plant pathology botany, horticulture, agricultural engineering, etc. In view of the importance of agriculture, it is proposed to set up an Agricultural University during the Fourth Plan.

**Agricultural Extension :**

29. The Agricultural Extension Programme is undertaken through the District Panchayats. In order to stimulate speedy execution of production programme, it is proposed to introduce a scheme for competition amongst Panchayats as judged from their role in agricultural production.

**I. A. D. P. including I. A. A. Programme :**

30. The package programme was introduced during the Third Plan in Surat district (subsequently bifurcated into Surat and Bulsar districts). The scheme aimed at undertaking concentrated work on various crops. It included activities such as giving guidance to farmers, preparing village and farm projects, popularising use of fertilizers, organising credit supplies and marketing facilities and arranging supplies of improved implements, insecticides and seeds. The programme is extended to Kaira and Junagadh districts and parts of Mehsana, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Rajkot districts in the areas which are under the command of irrigation projects or having tubewells and surface wells. It is proposed to continue the programme in the Fourth Plan.

31. The physical targets proposed for I. A. D. P. including I. A. A. Programme during the Fourth Plan are as under :—

Year	Total area under crops (in lakh hectares/ acres)	Estimated area to be covered under intensive cultivation (in lakh hectares/ acres)	Percentage coverage
1	2	3	4
<b>(i) I. A. D. P.</b>			
1969-70	.. .. 7.98/19.72	3.67/9.07	45
1970-71	.. .. 7.98/19.72	4.07/10.05	50
1971-72	.. .. 7.98/19.72	4.47/11.04	55
1972-73	.. .. 7.98/19.72	4.87/12.02	60
1973-74	.. .. 7.98/19.72	5.27/13.02	66
<b>(ii) I. A. A. P.</b>			
1969-70	.. .. 22.80/56.34	7.00/17.30	30
1970-71	.. .. 22.80/56.34	9.00/22.24	40
1971-72	.. .. 22.80/56.34	11.00/27.18	48
1972-73	.. .. 22.80/56.34	13.00/32.12	57
1973-74	.. .. 22.80/56.34	15.00/37.06	65

**Agricultural Implements :**

32. Arrangements for training of village artisans in construction, repairs and upkeep of improved agricultural implements and tools are made at the workshop wing at Junagadh. One workshop is being established under the I. A. D. Programme. Steps are also proposed to be taken to impart training in oil engine and tractor operations. Provision is also proposed for agricultural machinery hiring centres.

**Other Schemes :**

33. Amongst other schemes proposed in the Fourth Plan, mention may be made of Agro-Industries Corporation and Ayacut Development Programme.

34. The following table shows the targets in respect of selected items :—

Item	Unit	Target for the Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Additional)
<b>I. Crop Production</b>		
(i) Food grains production potential	.. Lakh tonnes	15.15
(ii) Oil seeds of which	.. ..	4.03
(a) Groundnut..	.. ..	3.96
(iii) Sugarcane	.. ..	2.40
(iv) Cotton	.. .. Lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each.	3.00
<b>II. Improved Seeds</b>		
(i) Total area covered of which—	.. Lakh Hectares Progressive	35.48
	(Lakh Acres)	(87.60)
(a) high-yielding varieties	.. Lakh Hectares ..	16.75
	(Lakh Acres) ..	(41.35)
(ii) Total quantity distributed of which—	.. '000 tonnes.	115
(a) high yielding varieties	.. ..	25
<b>III. Plant Protection</b>		
Total area covered	.. .. Lakh Hectares Progressive	3.65
	(Lakh Acres)	(9.00)
<b>IV. Chemical Fertilizers</b>		
(i) Nitrogenous		
(a) In terms of N. ..	.. .. '000 tonnes Progressive	320
(b) In terms of AS..	.. ..	1600
(ii) Phosphatic		
(a) In terms of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	.. ..	70
(b) In terms of Superphosphate	.. ..	420
(iii) Potassic		
(In terms of K <sub>2</sub> O) ..	.. ..	7
V. Composting (quantity)	.. ..	250
VI. Green Manuring (area benefitted)	.. .. '000 Hectares ('000 Acres)	101 (250)

*Consolidation of holdings :*

35. Approximately, 1,400 villages are covered by the end of 1967-68 and about 100 villages are expected to be covered during 1968-69. During the Fourth Plan, additional 625 villages are proposed to be covered under the programme.

*Survey and Classification :*

36. Provision is proposed for survey or revision survey, introduction of village site survey, reconstruction and re-writing of torn land records, and bringing of records of rights up-to-date.

## MINOR IRRIGATION

37. Over 80 per cent of irrigated area in the State is under minor irrigation. This programme is comprised mainly of the following categories of schemes :—

- (i) Tanks and bandharas,
- (ii) Tubewells,
- (iii) Irrigation wells,
- (iv) Installation of pumping sets,
- (v) Co-operative lift irrigation

*Tanks and Bandharas :*

38. At the end of the Third Plan 952 works were completed. During 1966-67 and 1967-68, 23 works and 19 works respectively were completed. The tanks and bandharas programme in the Fourth Plan covers spillover and new works, repairs and improvement of minor irrigation tanks and construction of drainage schemes.

*Tube-wells :*

39. By the end of the Third Plan 1,021 tube-wells were drilled, while during the Annual Plans 1966-69 additional 259 tube wells are expected to have been drilled. The target set for the Fourth Plan is about 300 tubewells.

*Irrigation Wells :*

40. There were about 4.70 lakh irrigation wells and 0.86 lakh pump-sets installed in the State by the end of the Third Plan. About 54,500 irrigation wells and 43,400 pump-sets will have been added by the end of the three year period 1966-69. The programme for the Fourth Plan envisages construction of about 86,500 new irrigation wells and installation of about 80,500 pump-sets.

41. Stress is also laid on energisation of pump-sets by electricity. Over 15,000 pump sets were energised by the end of the Third Plan. It is expected that over 33,000 pump sets will have been energised during the three year period 1966-69. The programme for the Fourth Plan contemplates energisation of 60,000 pump-sets. Necessary provision has been proposed for this purpose under Rural Electrification Programme in Power Sub-sector.

42. At the end of the Third Plan the irrigation potential created by minor irrigation works was about 12.25 lakh hectares (30.29 lakh acres) and utilisation was of the order of 8.89 lakh hectares (21.96 lakh acres). During the period 1966-69 additional irrigation potential of about 2.70 lakh hectares (6.67 lakh acres) and utilisation of about 2.21 lakh hectares (5.45 lakh acres) will have been achieved bringing the total irrigation potential created through

minor irrigation works to about 14.95 lakh hectares (36.96 lakh acres) and corresponding utilisation to 11.11 lakh hectares (27.46 lakh acres). The programme for the Fourth Plan envisages creation of additional potential of 5.48 lakh hectares (13.53 lakh acres) and utilisation of 4.74 lakh hectares (11.72 lakh acres). The following table gives the programme wise target of potential and utilisation :

Programme 1	( Lakh Hectares/Acres ) Fourth Plan ( Additional )	
	Potential 2	Utilisation 3
<i>Public Works Department —</i>		
(i) Tanks and Bandharas .. ..	0.47/1.16	0.29/0.72
(ii) Tubewells .. ..	0.21/0.52	0.13/0.32
Total, Public Works Department..	0.68/1.68	0.42/1.04
<i>Agriculture and Co-operation Department —</i>		
(i) Wells and Pumpsets .. ..	4.64/11.45	4.17/10.30
(ii) Lift Irrigation .. ..	0.16/0.40	0.15/0.38
Total, Agriculture and Co-operation Department..	4.80/11.85	4.32/10.68
Total ..	5.48/13.53	4.74/11.72

#### SOIL CONSERVATION

43. There is a large area of poor soils, undulating terrain and undependable rainfall. The State faces an acute problem of soil erosion and losses of soil moisture due to heavy run off of natural precipitation. Though detailed survey has not been made to determine the actual area needing protection from soil erosion, it is estimated that an area of about 4 million hectares (10 million acres) of land needs soil conservation measures. There are also special problems of reclamation of kotar land and other saline lands and of bringing new area under cultivation by nala plugging and terracing. The application of dry farming practices in addition to prevention of erosion is also necessary. It is estimated that the lands affected by kotars are about 4 lakh hectares (10 lakh acres) and about 70 per cent of these lands pertain to privately owned agricultural land. Khar lands admeasure about 2 lakh hectares (5 lakh acres), a part of which can be reclaimed and brought under cultivation by constructing embankments. An area of about 5 lakh hectares (13 lakh acres) was covered under the programme of soil conservation (contour bunding) during the first three plan periods. An additional area of about 3 lakh hectares (7 lakh acres) is expected to be covered during the Annual Plans period 1966-67 to 1968-69 thus bringing the total area covered to about 8 lakh hectares (20 lakh acres). The programme for the Fourth Plan envisages coverage of 3.97 lakh hectares (9.80 lakh acres) of additional land under the programme of soil conservation (contour bunding).

44. It is proposed to include mainly the following categories of schemes in the Fourth Plan :—

(i) Soil conservation schemes including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, etc.

(ii) Reclamation of kotar and khar lands etc.

(iii) Desert afforestation and soil and moisture conservation and afforestation of denuded areas.

45. Highest importance is given to the schemes of contour bunding, nala plugging, etc. The second major activity under this sub-sector relates to reclamation of kotar lands including private agricultural land. Provisions have also been made for reclamation of khar lands, lands for landless agricultural labourers and ghed area. Necessary provision has also been made for training, survey and research. Under the scheme for classification of Government waste lands, classification of about 7 lakh hectares (17.50 lakh acres) of land is contemplated.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

##### *Cattle Development Programme :*

46. The Cattle Development Programme provides for taking up consolidation of the cattle breeding activities on the existing farms. It is proposed to take up construction work on farms, develop water resources and purchase additional cultivable land for increasing fodder production. These farms would maintain high yielding strains of cows for increasing milk production and also for production of pedigree bulls. The private institutions which have undertaken cattle breeding work on proper lines and which have helped in production of proven bulls are proposed to be given increased amount of assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A programme for purchase of good bulls from private breeders, co-operative cattle breeding societies and other institutions is also proposed to be included. In addition, a well organised programme for cattle breeding is proposed to be taken up under intensive cattle development schemes. By the end of the Fourth Plan some six lakhs of breedable animals are expected to be covered under six blocks. The programme of intensive cattle development would accelerate the production of milk. All the items of scientific cattle breedings such as artificial insemination, fodder development, disease control and dairy extension are proposed to be covered.

##### *Key Village Programme:*

47. The key village programme provides for consolidation of activities of cattle breeding work for two blocks in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

##### *Fodder Development Programme :*

48. A new programme is proposed to be taken up by establishing seed multiplication centres for improved varieties of fodder.

##### *Gaushala Development :*

49. The gaushala development programme is proposed to be taken up for utilising the resources of private institutions interested in cattle breeding work. Accordingly 50 gaushalas would be covered under this programme. A programme for financial assistance to important gaushalas for trained managers is also proposed. This would help the gaushalas in maintenance of proper records and other relevant details connected with the cattle breeding programmes.

##### *Poultry Development Programme :*

50. Poultry development programme was taken up in the previous Plans during which district poultry farms and poultry demonstration centres were established. Poultry development is fast progressing and the demand for eggs and improved poultry is on the

increase To meet the demand it is proposed to strengthen the existing nine farms with additional poultry and buildings. During the last year of the Third Plan, intensive poultry development programme was taken up by establishing one block at Surat and a similar block at Junagadh is under progress. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to organise poultry marketing and other improved practices in block areas. One more block is proposed to be established at Ahmedabad. Three co-ordinated poultry breeding units are proposed to be established at Surat, Ahmedabad and Junagadh, where there is a good poultry population.

#### *Sheep Development Programme :*

51. Sheep development programme was taken up in the Third Plan for providing extension service in sheep husbandry. This is to be further strengthened by taking up additional sheep extension centres. A wool utilisation programme is also provided under the scheme for establishment of wool grading centres. A large scale sheep breeding farm is also proposed to be established for production of improved studrams. The wool analysis laboratory previously established is proposed to be continued and expanded for taking up wool analysis work.

#### *Animal Health :*

52. Under this programme it is proposed to upgrade branch veterinary dispensaries and veterinary aid centres where there is good average attendance of animals and potential for animal husbandry extension services. Such upgraded centres would be manned by qualified veterinary graduates to cater the needs of cultivators. In addition, polyclinics are also proposed to be established to provide improved medical and surgical aid and manned by specialist officers. By the end of the Third Plan mobile veterinary aid has been provided at all district headquarters. However, a provision for two more units is proposed to be made for backward areas.

#### *Veterinary Education :*

53. The veterinary college established in the Third Plan is proposed to be continued so as to provide an outturn of atleast 35 graduates from the college each year. It is considered necessary to provide facilities for post-graduate studies. With this end in view the expansion programme for veterinary college is proposed to be taken up. Provision is also proposed for a programme for training of technical personnel for post-graduate degree and diploma courses.

### DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

54. During the First, Second and Third Plan periods much progress has been made in respect of development of the dairy industry, with the result that the milk consumption of the people of Gujarat in 1965, was a little higher than the nutritional average of 5 ozs. per capita daily. The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union was operating even prior to the First Five Year Plan. Two more Milk Producers' Co-operative Unions at Surat and Ahmedabad were established during the First Five Year Plan. A few dairy projects were initiated in Saurashtra during the Second Five Year Plan. Besides, three Unions and 153 societies were organised in the Co-operative sector of dairy development. Milk supply to modern dairy plants increased from 70,000 to 3,56,000 litres daily at the end of the Third Plan, when most plants were running at an average of only 33 per cent of

capacity. Four Government milk dairies at Rajkot, Surendranagar, Jamnagar and Junagadh were put into commission. Two milk drying plants at Anand and Mehsana were also established so as to meet the needs of milk products for the Defence Forces of the country. With a view to produce dairy technicians the Second Dairy Science College in the country was established at Anand. The programme of undergraduate teaching in B. Sc., (D. T., and I. D. D. (D. T.) courses of study is conducted at this college. In the co-operative field, three district milk producers' unions and 565 feeder co-operative societies were registered.

55. The dairy development schemes, which were existing at the end of the Third Plan have been continued during the Annual Plans period (1966-69). A few additional schemes including intensive cattle development programme have also been included in the annual programmes with the object of increasing the supply of wholesome milk to the people. In order to provide a balanced feed to milch animals at reasonable rates and to help the producers to produce more milk at less cost, three cattle feed milling plants are being established in the State.

56. The State has now built up an adequate foundation for a more rapid advance in dairy development during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The specific objectives of the Fourth Plan Programme are :—

- (i) To increase consumption to 7.96 ozs. (0.23 litres) per capita daily,
- (ii) To achieve economic viability in dairy plants by increasing average through-put to at least 66 per cent of capacity.
- (iii) To double the milk handled by the modern organised dairy industry in the State.

57. The programme proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan period provides for grant of facilities to the existing departmental and co-operative dairies and for strengthening of the dairy development organisation and expansion of training facilities at the Dairy Science College, Anand.

58. It is likely that Agricultural Refinance Corporation will finance schemes of Co-operation Milk Unions and Societies by way of loans. It is expected to obtain about Rs. 90 lakhs as loan from the above agency for the aforesaid purpose during the Fourth Plan.

#### FORESTS

59. Before any forest can achieve a satisfactory level of production, it requires proper silvicultural treatment and scientific management over an extended period. In this State there has been no proper scientific management of forests except for the forests of Dangs and parts of Surat and Panchmahals districts. The quality and quantity of timber production from these forest areas can be appreciably increased. Considering that it is difficult to bring more areas under forests, it is of paramount importance to increase the level of production from existing forests by undertaking extensive developmental works.

60. In the natural state, the forests consist of trees of various species some of which have little economic value. In areas where the number of inferior species is large, the economic value of forests is less. In such areas it is possible to raise economic value of forests by artificial plantation of valuable species. In order to achieve this objective, it is proposed to plant valuable species like teak, khair and bamboos in suitable areas where the stocking of valuable trees in forests is considerably less.

61. Apart from the Rann of Kutch, the State is bordering the desert of Rajasthan. It has also a long coastline. It is very necessary to arrest the fast-advancing aridity from desert and coastal sands. Many of the forest areas have suffered considerable maltreatment in the past. Soil and moisture conservation measures together with plantation of suitable species, in all these areas is of utmost importance. It is proposed to undertake planting of suitable species which will arrest the aridity and spread of infertile sand and will have a moderating effect on the local climatic conditions.

62. There is a formidable gap between the available forest resources and the existing demand. The increased demand due to development plans are likely to create wider gap between the resources and the demand. There is a great demand for timber and firewood for industrial purposes in the developmental plans of the country. This demand of forest resources cannot be met by the existing forest resources. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake raising of fast-growing economically important species in place of slow-growing inferior species in the forest areas of Gujarat State.

63. The programme includes schemes for afforestation and soil conservation, plantation of valuable species like teak, khair and bamboos and raising of fuel and fodder plantations to cope up with the daily requirements of small timber, fuel and fodder for domestic use of villagers. It also provides for adequate grazing and pasture lands, and improvement of road communications and transport in forest areas. Besides, the programme also covers schemes for the benefit of forest labourers, working plans, scientific research, training of officers and staff of the Forest Department and nature conservancy.

64. The physical targets proposed for the Fourth Plan in regard to some of the important aspects of forest development are indicated in the following table :—

Item	Fourth Plan target
1. Economic Plantations ( Hectares / Acres )	12,595/31,123
2. Afforestation and soil conservation in other areas ( <i>i. e.</i> coastal border plantation) ( Hectares / Acres ).	1,700/4,200
3. Plantation of quick-growing species ( Hectares / Acres ) ..	13,800/34,101

#### FISHERIES

65. It is proposed to include the following categories of schemes in the Fourth Plan :—

(i) Schemes aiming at direct increase in either the productive capacity or production itself.



(ii) Schemes aiming at increasing the amenities to the fishing industry in production and distribution centres.

(iii) Schemes for training, research, survey and statistics.

66. The following table shows achievements and targets of fish production :—

Plan period	Production in tonnes
1. By the end of the Second Five Year Plan ( Progressive )	80,000
2. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan ( Progressive ) ..	1,10,000
3. Estimated at the end of the Annual Plans Period, 1966-69 ( Progressive ).	1,34,000
4. Fourth Plan ( Additional proposed ) .. ..	48,000

67. Other important targets are given in the following table :—

Item	Unit	Target for the Fourth Plan
1. Inboard Engines .. ..	Number	300
2. Outboard Motors .. ..	Number	300
3. New Boats .. ..	Number	400
4. Fisheries requisites, Synthetic Twine	Kilogram	4,00,000
5. Carrier Launches .. ..	Number	10
6. Insulated / Open Trucks .. ..	Number	14
7. Trawlers .. ..	Number	6
8. Fish Seed Farms .. ..	Number	4

#### *Warehousing and Marketing :*

68. The development activities under this sub-sector are aimed at encouraging (i) sale of marketable surplus of agricultural commodities through regulated markets to ensure fair price to the producer, (ii) grading of agricultural produce in regulated markets, (iii) development of warehousing activities, and (iv) dissemination of information regarding market price and undertaking of market surveys. Of the 280 markets at present in existence in the State, it is expected that about 224 markets will have been regulated by the end of the year 1968-69. During the Fourth Plan period 30 more markets are proposed to be regulated.

69. The State Warehousing Corporation will have constructed 14 godowns of its own by the end of 1968-69. It is proposed to construct 20 additional godowns during the Fourth Plan.

## II. Co-operation, Community Development and Panchayats

The co-operative movement and the community development programme have brought about significant improvements in the socio-economic life of the people in rural areas. The co-operative movement made rapid strides after the commencement of the planned development. The provision of credit facilities for agricultural production formed the main plank for co-operative development programme. The objective of covering all villages by primary co-operative credit societies has been almost fully achieved. About 51 per cent of the agricultural population was covered by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and this percentage will have risen to about 58 at the end of 1968-69.

2. The Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and reliance on its initiative. It is a technique embodying a particular method of work for the development of villages and has basically the objectives of securing better life, better both in respect of standard of living and also mode of living. The programme was inaugurated on 2nd October, 1952 and by 2nd October, 1963, the entire rural area was brought under its operation. The Community Development Programme has resulted in the establishment of a permanent extension agency.

3. With the inception of Panchayati Raj in the State from April, 1963, the second phase of community development, *viz.* creation and development of democratic institutions at the district, taluka (block) and village levels to take over the responsibilities of development has been ushered in. Several development programmes relating to commodity production, provision of amenities, welfare measures and creation of economic and social overheads have been gradually entrusted to Panchayati Raj bodies. The design of Panchayati Raj introduced in this State is bold. There has been genuine transfer of powers, functions and duties in the development sphere with a built-in system for further devolution of powers and dispersal of authority. There has also been liberal transfer of funds along with transfer of activities to the Panchayati Raj.

4. All the three agencies namely Co-operatives, the Extension Services and Panchayati Raj will have to play a more energetic role for rural development in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10.01 crores in the Fourth Plan as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Co-operation .. .. .	500
2. Community Development and Panchayats .. .. .	501
	<hr/>
	1001
	<hr/>

### CO-OPERATION

#### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT :

##### (a) Membership :

5. There are 22.41 lakh Khatedars in the State. Against this, membership of agricultural credit societies stood at 11.40 lakhs by the end of the Third Plan. It is expected that it will rise upto 13 lakhs by the end of the year 1968-69. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to increase membership by 2.50 lakhs bringing the progressive membership upto 15.50 lakhs. In terms of percentages, 69.07 percent of total agricultural population and 37.30 per cent of rural population in the State will be covered by the end of the Fourth Plan.

*(b) Short and medium term advances :*

6. By the end of the Third Plan, short and medium term advances increased to Rs. 46.78 crores. It is expected that by the end of 1968-69, these will rise to Rs. 60 crores. Additional target for the Fourth Plan is proposed at Rs. 22 crores bringing the progressive total to Rs. 82 crores. In order to achieve these targets, efforts will have to be made to revitalise existing dormant and weak societies. It is proposed to revitalise 2,000 societies during the Fourth Plan period. Efforts are considered necessary for encouraging grant of agricultural production finance to weaker agriculturists for which the scheme of giving out right grants to village co-operatives and central co-operative banks is proposed.

*(c) Long term loans*

7. Upto the end of the Third Plan, total of Rs. 46.00 crores were advanced. During the three years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, Rs. 45.68 crores will have been advanced, bringing the total upto Rs. 91.68 crores. Target of additional long term loans is fixed at Rs. 90 crores for the Fourth Plan. It is expected that requisite support will be forthcoming from the Reserve Bank of India and other financial institutions for supporting the programme of floatation of debentures by the State Land Development Bank.

*Co-operative Marketing*

8. By the end of the Third Plan, sale of agricultural produce by co-operatives amounted to Rs. 36.00 crores. By the end of 1968-69, it is likely to increase to Rs. 44 crores. By the end of the Fourth Plan, such sales may increase to Rs. 80 crores. In order to enable marketing societies to undertake the programme of sale of agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural implements, etc., a programme of construction of godowns is undertaken. By the end of the Third Plan, 66 large size, 173 medium size and 1,118 small size godowns were sanctioned. By the end of 1968-69, 81 large size, 222 medium size and 1,332 small size godowns will have been sanctioned. Provision is proposed for sanction of additional 14 large size, 40 medium size and 400 small size godowns in the Fourth Plan.

*Co-operative Processing*

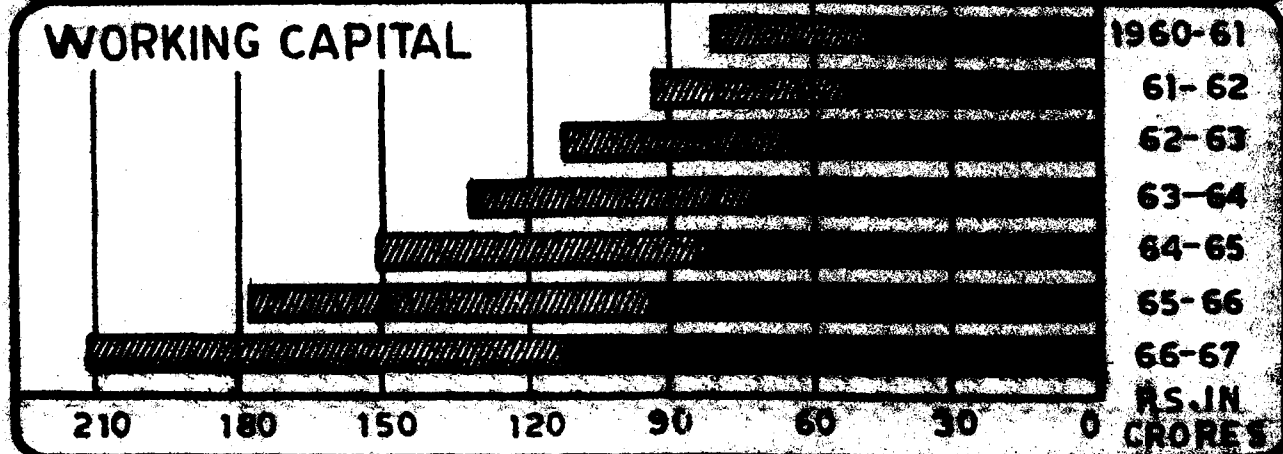
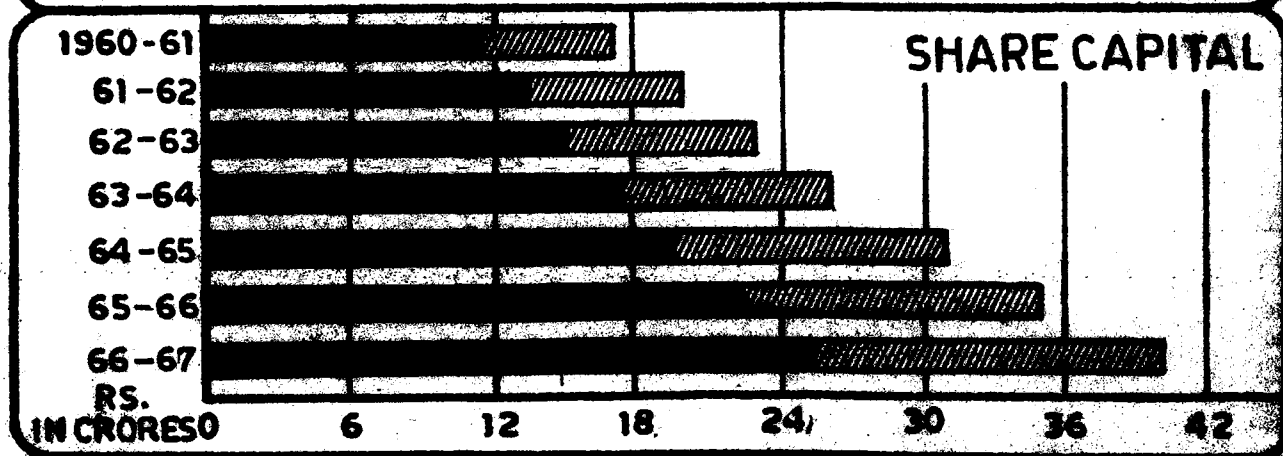
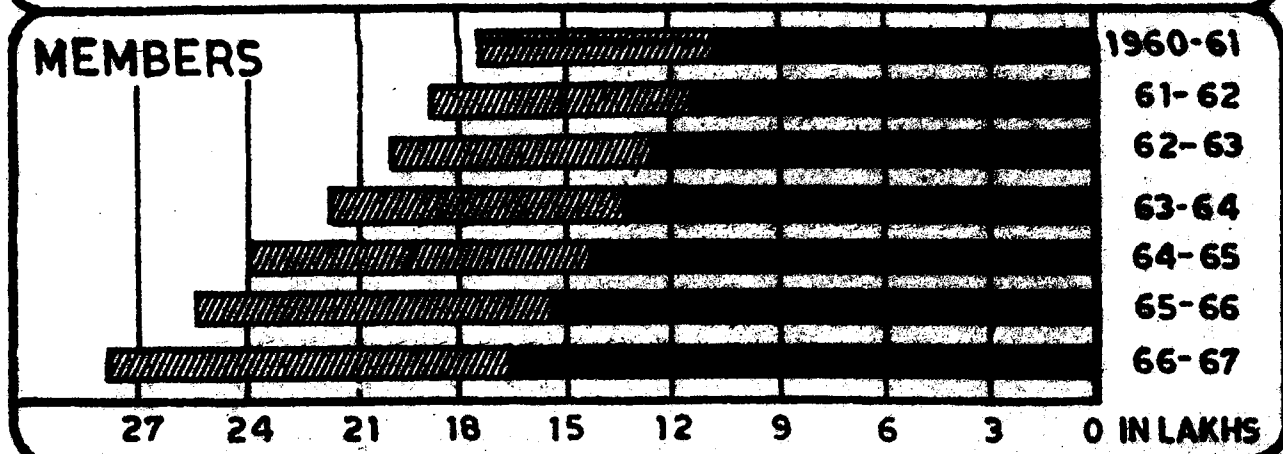
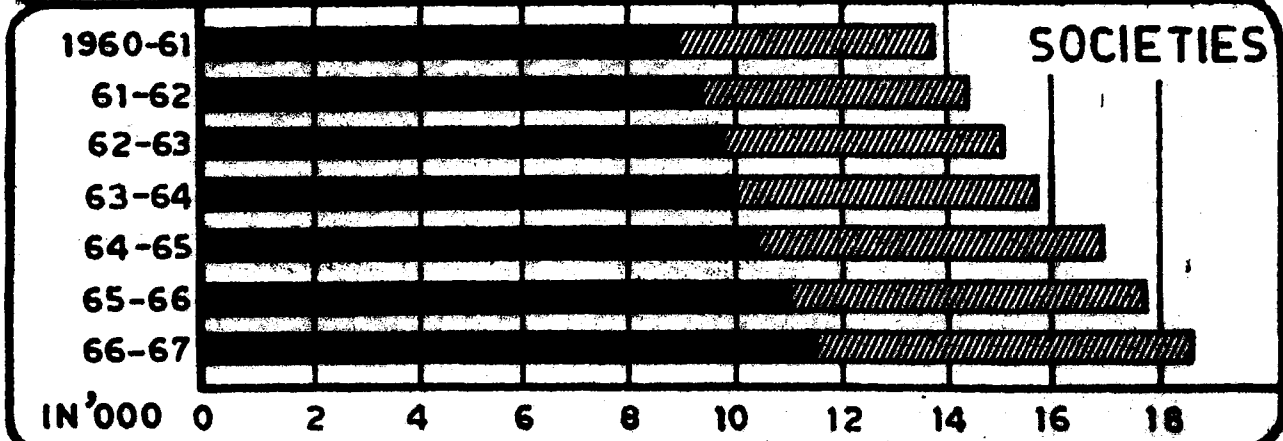
9. By the end of the Third Plan, there were 139 processing societies. By the end of 1968-69, it is expected that number of societies will increase to 153. For the Fourth Plan, targets proposed are : (a) 4 sugar factories, (b) 7 rice mills, (c) 15 oil mills, (d) 9 cotton ginning and processing societies and (e) 4 other processing societies.

*Consumers' Co-operatives*

10. In order to hold the price line of essential consumers' articles, vigorous programme of consumers co-operatives has been undertaken from 1962-63. Upto the end of the Third Plan, there were 1 State Federation, 14 wholesale stores and 493 primary stores. By the end of 1968-69, it is likely that the number of wholesale stores will increase to 22, primary stores branches to 500 and departmental stores to 6. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to organise additional 3 wholesale stores, 250 primary stores / branches, 3 departmental stores, 5 processing units, 3 wholesale stores of universities and 75 primary stores in colleges.

AGRICULTURAL  
 NON-AGRICULTURAL

# CO-OPERATION



*Other Programmes*

11. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to undertake other programmes like training of personnel of co-operative department and other co-operative institutions, training of secretaries, members and managing committee members of societies. It is also proposed to organise 25 additional co-operative farming societies, to organise 19 co-operative printing presses, 1 federation of labour contract societies, 25 primary labourers' societies and 10 auto-rickshaw and reda-pullers' societies.

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

12. The number of Community Development Blocks at the end of the year 1968-69 was 250 as under :—

Stage I ..	..	..	64.00
Stage II	..	..	63.25
Post-Stage II	..	.	122.75
			250.00
			250.00

All stage I blocks will have passed into stage II by October 1970. The programme will be in operation throughout the period of the Fourth Plan.

*Applied Nutrition Programme*

13. The programme aims at nutrition education for preparing more balanced diets even from available food and cereals. It seeks to demonstrate the utility and feasibility of such diets by securing necessary nutritional supplements and by arranging feeding programmes for vulnerable groups of children and mothers. The ultimate aim is to change the food habits. The programme envisages production of subsidiary protective foods, viz. vegetables, fruits and also fish and poultry where they are acceptable. Thus emphasis is on development of production programme in the fields of horticulture, irrigation, poultry, pisciculture, gardening, etc., in selected blocks and to link it to consumption of such production in the same area in which production takes place. Training is organised as part of the programme by demonstrations. By the end of 1967-68, 5 blocks are covered under the programme, out of which Baroda block was taken up as pilot block. Twelve more blocks were started during 1968-69. It is proposed to start 70 new blocks in the Fourth Plan during which, this scheme will be treated as fully centrally sponsored.

**PANCHAYATS**

14. There will be about 12,000 gram panchayats in the State in over 18,000 villages during the Fourth Plan. In order to increase functional efficiency, it is necessary to provide the panchayats with trained secretaries. It is not possible to provide one full time secretary to every gram panchayat in the near future. It is however, proposed to provide for 400 additional posts of Panchayat Secretaries during the Fourth Plan.

### III. Multipurpose, Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

Development of irrigation facilities is essential for diversifying agriculture and increasing crop yield. Irrigation is the basic need for a long term solution of State's agricultural problem. Though minor irrigation works give quick results, their capacity is limited. Productive agriculture is possible only through the assured supply from big irrigation projects. High priority is, therefore, given to irrigation and a large investment is proposed to be made in it during the Fourth Plan. The unprecedented floods of 1968 which caused colossal loss of life and property, call for much larger effort on various flood control measures.

2. At the commencement of the Third Plan, 3 multipurpose projects viz. Ukai, Narmada and Kadana, 4 major projects, viz., Kakrapar, Mahi Stage I, Dantiwada and Shetrunji and 39 medium irrigation projects were in progress. No new scheme was taken up during the Third Plan due to large spillover liabilities and the need for expeditious completion of continuing projects. During 1966-67, one more multipurpose project viz. Sabarmati Reservoir project was taken up. At the end of the year 1968-69, all the four multipurpose projects, two major projects and seven medium projects will spill into the Fourth Plan. The aggregate cost of the Irrigation schemes excluding Narmada is about Rs. 172 crores, of which Rs. 89 crores will spill into the Fourth Plan. Including the estimated cost of the first stage of Narmada Project (Irrigation portion) as cleared by the Planning Commission and administratively approved by the State Government the total spill-over liability in the Fourth Plan comes to Rs. 128 crores while it comes to about Rs. 227 crores on the basis of the cost to be borne by Gujarat for phase I of the Narmada Project as recommended by the Khosla Committee. This is inclusive of the amount of Rs. 32.70 crores debitabale to power part.

3. The schemes in progress would need to be pushed through as vigorously as possible. Major portion of the spillover pertains to Ukai, Narmada, Kadana (including Banswara), Kakrapar and Mahi Stage I. Ukai provides for storage to feed the Kakrapar canal system, which otherwise would not give projected irrigation benefits. Narmada which was a Second Plan Project has not made head way due to inter-State dispute. Similarly the Kadana reservoir project envisages storage reservoir for firming up irrigation under the existing Wanakbori Canal System, which also otherwise cannot yield projected irrigation benefits. The remaining distribution system of Kakrapar and Wanakbori would have to be completed to a large extent for realising benefits of Ukai and Kadana reservoirs. Sabarmati (Dharoi) provides for water supply to Ahmedabad City and Gandhinagar in addition to providing sizeable irrigation benefits. The project, therefore, deserves high priority. All the spillover major and medium schemes including Kakrapar and Mahi stage I have to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

4. The outlay of Rs. 110 crores for the Fourth Plan for irrigation is spread over spillover schemes, new schemes and miscellaneous essential works as under :—

	( Rs. in crores)
(i) Spillover schemes .. .. .	85.31
(ii) New schemes .. .. .	14.79
(iii) Essential works ( including flood control ) .. .. .	9.90
	110.00



**PLAN SHOWING  
COMMAND AREA  
— OF —  
NARMADA PROJECT**

(AS RECOMMENDED BY KHOSALA COMMITTEE)

Scale: 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles.

**LEGEND**

COMMAND	.....	
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY	-----	
STATE	.....	
DISTRICT	.....	
RAILWAY LINE	.....	
RIVERS	.....	
ISOHYETALS	.....	
DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS	.....	

Note:—The demarcation of the Gujarat West-Pakistan Boundary in accordance with the Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary case tribunal award is in progress. (1969)

*Spillover Schemes*

5. The storage works completed till the end of 1968-69, are for the medium irrigation schemes which cater only for the seasonal irrigation and do not provide for carryover storage to make up for the shortfalls during lean periods. This has resulted in exploitation of limited benefits from seasonal irrigation. In the Fourth Plan, it is, therefore, proposed to concentrate on head works of Ukai and Kadana (including Banswara) and Sabarmati projects and complete them so as to create storages which will find immediate use with the existing canal systems under the Kakrapar, Mahi Stage I, and Moti Fatehwadi projects, respectively. Thus the bulk of the benefits from multipurpose projects would be towards firming irrigation under existing canal systems. Although, additional irrigation potential, to be created would be limited, the benefits to the State exchequer as well as to the farmers would be substantial as irrigation would be firmed up under the existing canal system.

6. All the spillover major and medium irrigation schemes including Kakrapar and Mahi Stage I are proposed to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

7. No final decision has so far been taken on the scope and size of the Narmada Project. Tentative outlays on the Narmada Project have, therefore, been considered in the light of recommendations of Narmada Water Resources Development Committee. The Committee has recommended that Navagam dam should be built to FRL 500. The cost to be borne by Gujarat for Stage I would be as under :—

						( Rs. in crores )
1. Debitable to Irrigation :						
(a) Dam	..	..	..	..	..	47.00
(b) Canals	..	..	..	..	..	62.70
					Total, Irrigation	109.70
2. Debitable to Power						32.70
						142.40

8. If the scope and size of the project are finalised in the beginning of the Fourth Plan, substantial headway could be made on construction of the dam and canal system. A provision of Rs. 15 crores is proposed to be made in the Fourth Plan.

9. The Ukai project will have a spillover liability of about Rs. 40 crores in the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 35 crores is proposed in the Fourth Plan. It is planned to complete the works on unit I ( Dam ), and unit III ( Power ) during the Fourth Plan. The works on the canals will also be started. However, canal works, being spread over a large area will spill into the Fifth Plan.



**New Schemes**

10. Most of the new schemes are yet to be surveyed and investigated. New schemes are proposed to be selected by taking into account various factors such as *inter-se* priority and balanced development of agriculture throughout the State. The criteria for selection of schemes are :—

(1) The schemes envisaging storages to firm up and extend either inundation irrigation or irrigation under existing pick up weirs which at present depend on the runs of the rivers are assigned first priority to get benefits from the investment made on the construction of canal system.

(2) The schemes benefiting the border areas *i. e.* schemes in Kutch and western parts of Banaskantha are given next priority. It may, however, be mentioned that the western part of Banaskantha being flat, no major or medium schemes are feasible. As such, this area will have to be developed by minor irrigation works and tubewells where feasible. Large part of Kutch also happens to be chronically drought affected area.

(3) Schemes benefiting chronically drought affected areas and economically backward areas are given next priority. The people would get gainful employment on irrigated agriculture thus resulting in considerable savings due to avoidance of gratuitous relief.

(4) Balanced distribution of irrigation benefits amongst Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch regions is yet another factor which is taken into account. All feasible schemes in Saurashtra and Kutch have been included on the basis of available information. It may, however, be brought out that due to absence of large rivers, the irrigation development in Saurashtra and Kutch would be mainly under the minor irrigation works such as tanks, surface wells and pick up weirs wherever feasible.

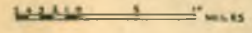
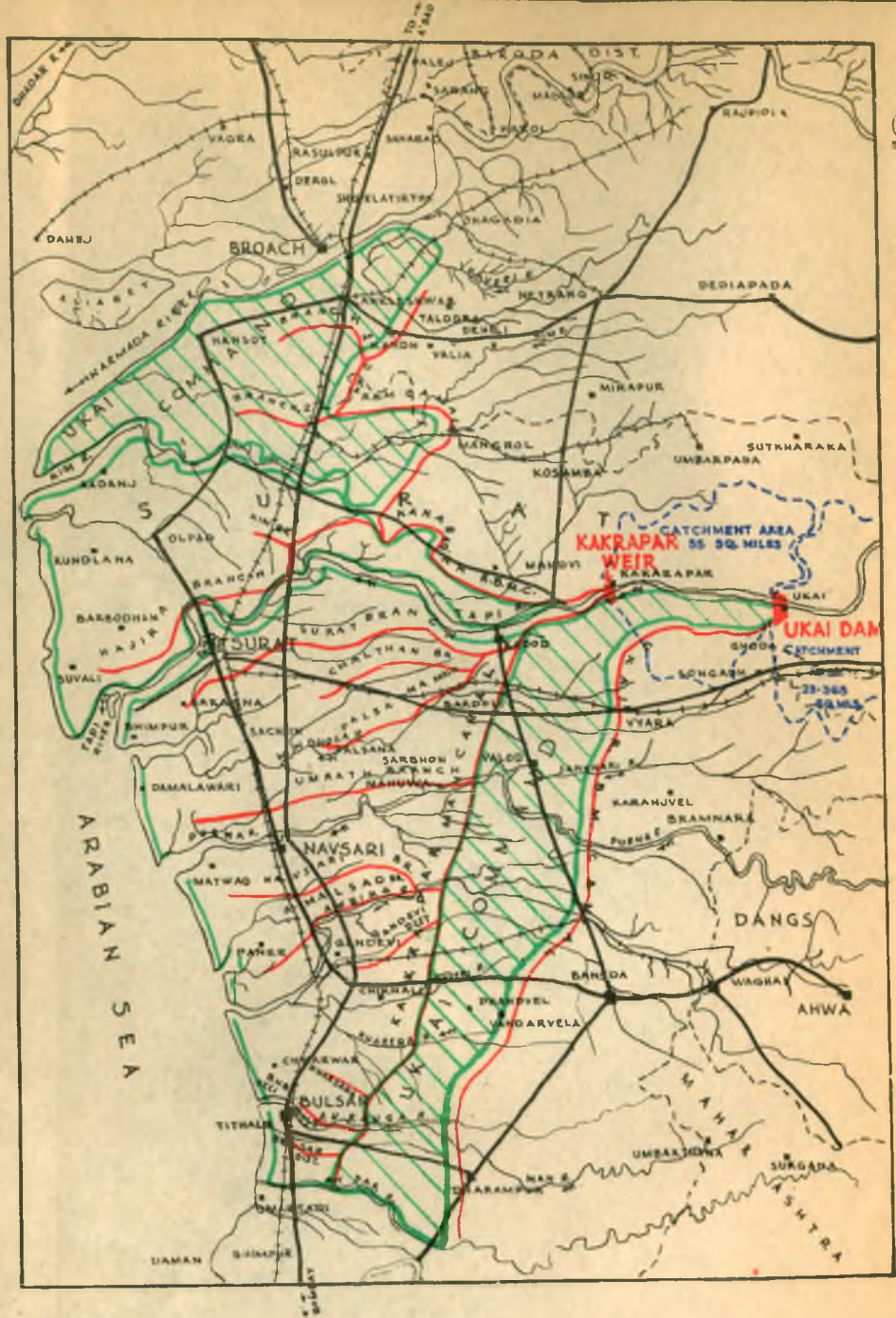
(5) Although fairly accurate assessment of cost benefit ratio is not possible for most of the schemes at this stage, there is hardly any scheme left which has strikingly favourable benefit / cost ratio and which has not been proposed for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. Harnessing of water resources is being attempted in such a manner that areas with limited water resources which have cultivable area having no alternative resource are given priority in investigation.

11. A broad idea of spill over and new schemes costing Rs. 5 crores and above is given below.

**Ukai Project.**

12. The Project envisages the construction of a composite dam with a masonry spill way and earthen flanks across the river Tapi near village Ukai in Songadh Taluka of Surat District. The reservoir created by the dam will have potential of irrigating 1.58 lakh hectares ( 3.92 lakh acres ) of land in Surat and Broach Districts and power generation of 1,93,000 K. W. at 35 per cent load factor. In addition 2.28 lakh hectares ( 5.62 lakh acres ) under the Kakrapar weir will get permanent and assured water for irrigation. The storage capacity of the reservoir will be 8490 million cubic metres ( 6.90 million acre feet ) gross and 7075 million cubic metres ( 5.75 million acre feet ) useful. The project was cleared by the Planning Commission in August 1961 and the State Government accorded administrative approval for Rs. 61 crores in February 1963. The revised estimated cost is assessed a Rs. 104 crores from which Rs. 83 crores will be the cost of Unit I and Unit II and the balance amount will be debitable to Unit III power.

PLAN SHOWING  
COMMAND AREA OF UKAI PROJECT  
(INCLUDING COMMAND AREA OF KAKRAPAR PROJECT)



REFERENCES

- |                             |  |      |
|-----------------------------|--|------|
| 1. CATCHMENT AREA .....     |  | UKAI |
| 2. AREA UNDER COMMAND ..... |  |      |
| 3. DAM .....                |  |      |
| 4. WEIR .....               |  |      |
| 5. CANALS .....             |  |      |
| 6. ROADS .....              |  |      |
| 7. RIVERS .....             |  |      |

13. Expenditure figures during Second and Third Plan were Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 9 crores respectively. The total expenditure at the end of 1968-69 is expected to be Rs. 43 crores.

14. All the preliminary works such as approach roads, colonies, a bridge across the river, investigation, etc. have been completed. Work on almost all the components of the dam work is in full swing. The earth dams on the right and left bank are being constructed departmentally with machinery. Other components of the Unit I such as spillway and right and left transition dam, head regulator, earth dam in the right bank saddle are in progress through contractors. Orders for the manufacture and supply of generating units for the power houses have been placed with M/s. Heavy Electricals, Bhopal.

15. It is planned to complete the work of Unit I ( Dam ) and Unit III (Power) during the Fourth Plan. The works on the canals will also be completed partially and the remaining canal works will spill into the Fifth Plan. An amount of Rs. 35 crores has been proposed for the project in the Fourth Plan.

#### *Narmada Project.*

16. The Project as cleared by the Planning Commission for Rs. 43.10 crores, envisaged the construction of a low dam near village Navagam in Rajpipla Taluka of Broach District with reservoir level at F. R. L. 162 and foundations wide enough to permit its raising to F. R. L. 320 in the Second stage. It was proposed to irrigate 4.04 lakh hectares ( 9.97 lakh acres ) of land. The project was started in the later part of the Second Plan. An amount of over Rs. 4 crores will have been spent on the project by the end of 1968-69.

17. In September 1964 the Government of India appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. A. N. Khosla, Ex-Chairman of C. W. and P. C. and the then Governor of Orissa for formulating a Master Plan for development of Narmada Water Resources. The Committee forwarded its unanimous report to the Government of India in September 1965. The Committee has recommended F. R. L. 500 for Navagam dam, and F. S. L. 300 for the Narmada Canal which would extend upto Kutch, Rajasthan border land beyond. The project if implemented as per recommendations of the Khosla Committee will provide irrigation of 18.53 lakh hectares ( 45.8 lakh acres ) in Gujarat and 0.40 lakh hectares ( 1 lakh acres ) in Rajasthan. Hydro power generation in the mean year is estimated to be 951 M. W. at 60 per cent L. F.

18. The Gujarat's share in the project is estimated by the Committee at Rs. 300 crores. However, the amount will vary depending on the final decision on the scope and size of the project. Phase I of the Narmada Project with canal extended upto Mahi would cost Rs. 110 crores. For irrigation part, an allocation of Rs. 15 crores has been proposed in the Fourth Plan.

#### *Kadana Project ( Mahi Stage II )*

19. The project envisages construction of a masonry dam across the Mahi river near village Kadana in Santrampur taluka of Panchmahals district. The reservoir

created by the dam will have a gross storage capacity of 1700 million M<sup>3</sup> (60,000 M. Cft.) out of which 1300 million M<sup>3</sup> (46,000 M. Cft.) will be useful. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores.

20. The project when completed will irrigate 16554 hectares (40,905 acres) of land on the left bank through a direct canal in Panchmahals district and will also firm up the supplies to the Mahi Stage I Scheme which at present depends wholly on the run of the river. The Kadana reservoir itself is not capable of meeting the full requirement of direct irrigation and Mahi Stage I Scheme which is of the order of 2170 million M<sup>3</sup> (77,000 M. Cft.) and hence the arrangement has been made with Rajasthan Government to execute jointly the Banswara project (Bajajsagar) in Rajasthan State, which is a hydro-electric-cum-irrigation project. Regulated releases from its power house will supplement the storage at Kadana. The Gujarat State will contribute a sum of about Rs. 9 crores towards construction of the Banswara dam (Bajajsagar).

21. The Kadana Project is cleared by the Planning Commission in December 1966, while clearance of Banswara project is awaited. The preliminary works on both the projects, are in progress.

22. An expenditure to the tune of Rs. 3 crores has been incurred till the end of 1968-69.

23. An amount of over Rs. 14 crores has been proposed for the Kadana project in the Fourth Plan. A provision of about Rs. 8 crores is proposed for Gujarat's share in Banswara Project. It is proposed to complete head works during the Fourth Plan.

#### *Kakrapar Project*

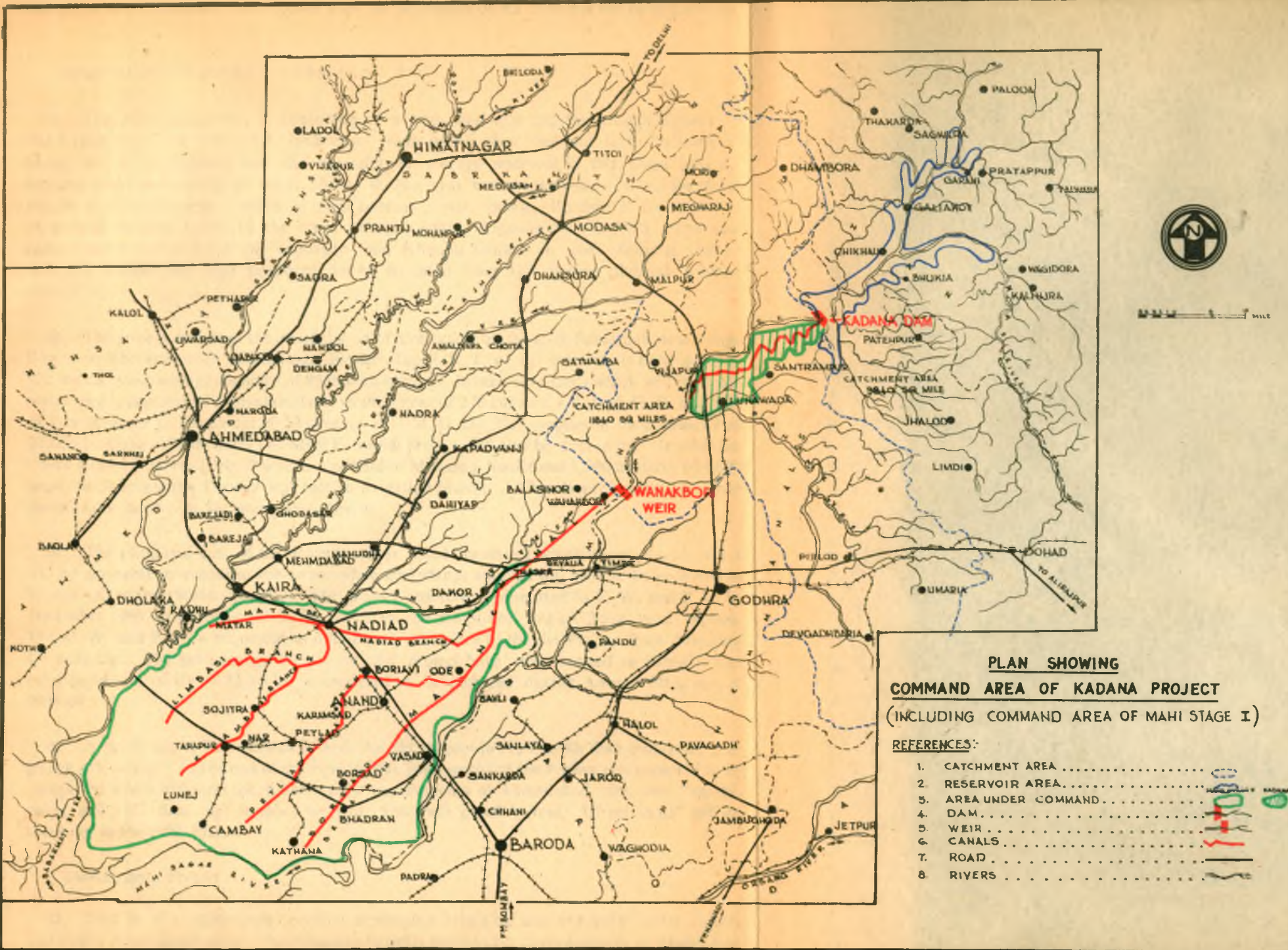
24. The project envisages the construction of pick-up weir at Kakrapar in Mandvi taluka of Surat district and canal systems on both banks to irrigate 2.28 lakh hectares (5.62 lakh acres) of land. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 18 crores.

25. The project was taken up in the pre-First Plan period and on account of huge financial outlay is spilling from plan to plan. During the First, Second and Third Plan, Rs. 6 crores, Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 3 crores respectively, were spent on the project. Expenditure at the end of 1968-69 is expected to be Rs. 17 crores.

26. The main works of the project such as head works, main canals, branch canals, etc. are completed. At present, work is concentrated on distribution system. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to complete the distribution system for the remaining command, complete the construction of staff colonies for management staff and complete canal service roads, etc. The Fourth Plan provision for the project is Rs. 0.65 crore.

#### *Mahi Stage I :*

27. The Project envisages the construction of pick-up weir near village Wanakbori in the Balasinor taluka of Kaira district and canal system to irrigate 1.86 lakh hectares (4.60 lakh acres) of land in Kaira District. The pick-up weir and main canal and branches are completed and the work is concentrated at present on the distribution system.



**PLAN SHOWING  
COMMAND AREA OF KADANA PROJECT  
(INCLUDING COMMAND AREA OF MAHI STAGE I)**

- REFERENCES:**
- 1. CATCHMENT AREA .....
  - 2. RESERVOIR AREA .....
  - 3. AREA UNDER COMMAND .....
  - 4. DAM .....
  - 5. WEIR .....
  - 6. CANALS .....
  - 7. ROAD .....
  - 8. RIVERS .....

The project is estimated to cost over Rs. 24 crores. Total expected expenditure at the end of 1968-69 is Rs. 17 crores. In the Fourth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 7 crores has been provided.

*Sabarmati Reservoir Project ( Dharoi ) :*

28. The Ahmedabad city is expanding at a very fast rate and the present system of water supply to the city from infiltration wells in the river bed and from tubewells is found to be inadequate and the necessity of storage reservoir is felt since long for meeting long term needs of water. Now it has also become necessary to assure water supply to Gandhinagar which is fast coming into being. Further it is necessary to provide assured water to the areas brought under irrigation by the Moti Fatehwadi cana system. (The areas of Vadnagar and Kheralu talukas in the Mehsana district in North Gujarat are also proposed to be irrigated from this project through a direct canal).

29. The project envisages the construction of a reservoir on the river Sabarmati near village Dharoi in Kheralu taluka of Mehsana district. The F. R. L. of the reservoir is fixed at R. L. 622 with a gross storage capacity of 8950 lakh cum. ( 7.36 lakh acre feet ) which will meet the water supply demand of Ahmedabad city to the extent of 278 cusecs *i. e.* 150 M. G. D. and that of Gandhinagar to the extent of 20 cusecs *i. e.* 11 M. G. D. The supplies to the command of 28,000 hectares ( 70,000 acres ) of Moti Fatewadi project will also be firmed up. In addition about 40,000 hectares ( 1,00,000 acres ) of land in Mehsana district and 7,500 hectares ( 18,600 acres ) in Sabarkantha District will receive irrigation benefits. The reservoir will also afford partial flood control to the areas down below.

30. The estimated cost of the project is over Rs. 18 crores of which about Rs. 13 crores will be debitale to irrigation sub-sector while the balance amount will have to be provided in Health sub-sector (Water Supply). The project report was submitted to C. W. and P. C. in December 1965. Comments of C. W. and P. C. on the project report have been replied. The C. W. and P. C. is requested to obtain early clearance to the the Project from Planning Commission. The preliminary works on the project have been started in 1966-67 and an expenditure of Rs. 6.73 lakhs is expected to be incurred during Annual Plans period 1966-69.

31. A provision of Rs. 7 crores is made for the project in the Fourth Plan outlay of irrigation sub-sector. At the end of the Fourth Plan head works of the Project are expected to be completed which will meet the water supply requirements of Ahmedabad city, and Gandhinagar and will firm up supplies to Moti Fatewadi canal system. Direct canal will be taken up in the Fifth Plan.

*Damanganga Project*

32. This is a multipurpose project envisaging irrigation and industrial water supply and hydro power generation. The irrigation benefits would also cover enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This area is backward and needs to be developed at a faster rate in Gujarat, Irrigation benefits would cover Pardi and Umargaon talukas of Bulsar district.

The annual irrigation would be of the order of 0.40 lakh hectares ( 1 lakh acres ), out of which 33,830 hectares ( 83,600 acres ) would be in Gujarat and 6,640 hectares (16,400 acres) in Dadra Nagar Haveli enclaves. The reservoir incidentally has good potential for industrial water supply namely 250 to 300 million gallons.

33. The estimated cost of the multipurpose project is as under :—

					Rs. in lakhs
Debitable to Irrigation	..	..	..	..	860
Debitable to Industrial Water supply	..	..	..	..	950
Debitable to Power	..	—	..	..	550
Total					2360

34. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made under "Irrigation" sub-sector for this project. Investigation and survey are in progress. The project report is yet to be prepared.

#### *Sipu Project*

35. The project is located in Dhanera taluka of Banaskantha district. It is estimated to cost over Rs. 5 crores and will irrigate 23310 hectares (57,600 acres) of land, in Dhanera and Deesa talukas. The project is located in low rainfall area on the fringe of chronically drought affected areas. An allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in Fourth Plan. Investigation and survey are in progress. Project report is yet to be prepared.

#### *Panam Project*

36. The project is located in Panchmahals district. The project is investigated in detail. The dam is estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores. The project on completion will irrigate 16511 hectares ( 40,800 acres ) of land in Shahera taluka of Panchmahals district. In addition the reservoir would provide regulated release to the extent of 250 M.G. D. for water supply to the petro-chemical complex and other industries in lower reach. It is also possible to feed the Panam water if surplus, into Mahi canal system ( which is already constructed ), for more intensive irrigation thereunder, for providing irrigation to additional areas by means of Shedhi branch. The cost to be borne by irrigation and industry sub-sectors would be roughly 50 : 50. The direct canal system in the Panchmahals district would cost about Rs. 1 crore more. An allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for this scheme to enable taking up of initial works.

#### *Watrak Project*

37. The Project is located in Malpur taluka in Sabarkantha district. It is investigated in detail and project report is almost ready. It is estimated to cost Rs. 5 crores and would irrigate 22,055 hectares ( 54,500 acres ) of land in Malpur and Bayad talukas of Sabarkantha which are classified as backward areas and Kapadvanj taluka of Kaira District. An allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed in the Fourth Plan for this scheme.

*Physical Achievements and targets*

38. The Plan-wise development of irrigation potential and actual irrigation is given in the following table :—

	( Lakh hectares / lakh acres )	
	Potential (Progressive)	Utilisation (Progressive)
1. Pre-plan .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
2. At the end of First Plan .. .. .	0.23/0.58	Nil.
3. At the end of Second Plan .. .. .	2.49/6.16	0.66/1.64
4. At the end of Third Plan .. .. .	3.41/8.42	1.91/4.72
5. At the end of 1968-69 ( anticipated ) .. .. .	4.59/11.29	2.82/6.87

39. The utilisation is considerably less than the potential created. This is mainly due to Kakrapar, Mahi stage I and Fatewadi schemes which depend entirely on the flow of the rivers. The natural flows of the rivers are low when irrigation is needed, and fluctuate within wide limits from year to year. Hence dependable irrigation is much less. The position would substantially improve after Kadana and Ukai reservoirs are completed.

40. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to create additional potential of about 4.04 lakh hectares ( 9.98 lakh acres ). The cumulative position at the end of the Fourth Plan would be 8.63 lakh hectares ( 21.27 lakh acres ).

*Essential Works*

41. Suitable provision is proposed for survey and investigation, research, training and flood control. A provision of Rs. 1.70 crores is proposed for survey and investigations during the Fourth Plan.

**FLOOD CONTROL**

42. A provision of Rs. 7 crores is proposed for the flood control of which Rs. 66 lakhs will be for spill over works.

43. Recent unprecedented floods in Tapi, Narmada, rivers south of Tapi and other parts in Saurashtra ( in August, 1968 ) have caused colossal loss of life and property. It is, therefore, imperative to provide long term measures wherever feasible to put an effective stop to the recurrence of floods. Tapi had similar floods of little lower intensity in 1959. With the completion of the Ukai reservoir it would now be possible to provide flood embankments on both the banks of Tapi river for preventing spilling of the river channel in floods. Also protective works at numerous points and places would be required for Narmada, Mahi, rivers south of Tapi, Kalubhar, Sabarmati, etc. Based on the Master Plan for the flood control works and on the basis of the latest data available, provision of Rs.12 crores during the Fourth Plan for the flood control works is minimum required. It may however, be made clear that this requirement is exclusive of afforestation and soil conservation measures that would be necessary in the catchment areas of the rivers located in Gujarat and the adjoining States. This would also be exclusive of the proposed storage works which might help in controlling floods in varying degrees. However, due to limited resources, an allocation of Rs. 7 crores is proposed.

*Research and Training*

44. The ultimate aim is to effect economy in design and construction. Suitable provision is proposed for expansion of Engineering Research Institute, Baroda, and for training of officers.



#### IV. Power Projects

Increased power generation is necessary for rapid industrial and agricultural development of the Country. Moreover, if adequate power is available for wider distribution it becomes possible to accelerate rural electrification and dispersal of industries. In view of the availability of raw materials, entrepreneurial skill and population conditioned to industrialisation, there is great scope for building up a balanced and diversified industrial structure in Gujarat by creation of adequate power generation capacity.

2. The power demands which regularly come from the various sectors such as industries, agriculture, etc. have to be met at all times by proper planning for power generation of sufficient capacity associated with adequate transmission and distribution facilities. The gestation period for power projects from the date of investigation to the stage of fruition is long. It is, therefore, necessary to plan for power development not only for the immediate future but also for a longer period on consideration of factors such as the potential load demand *vis-a-vis* the installed generating capacity and the other related needs of transmission lines and receiving stations.

3. The total installed generating capacity (excluding the diesel capacity) in the State at the end of Third Five Year Plan was 608 M. W. in the various power houses as under :—

	M. W.
1. Dhuvaran Power Station .. .. .	254
2. Utran Power Station .. .. .	67.5
3. Shahpur Power Station .. .. .	16
4. Porbandar Power Station .. .. .	15
5. Sikka Power Station .. .. .	16
6. Kandla Power Station .. .. .	6
7. Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Power House .. .. .	217.5
8. Bhavnagar Licensee Power House .. .. .	16
Total ..	608

4. The diesel capacity which was so far in operation was to a great extent closed down as a result of the grid supply having been made available at those places so that at the end of Third Five Year Plan capacity aggregating to only about 20 M. W. was in operation and this capacity too was programmed to be progressively closed down during the following years.

5. Under Transmission and Distribution schemes, 132 K.V. transmission system was for the first time planned to be introduced and the total route length of the order of 410 kilometres of 132 K.V. transmission lines planned under Dhuvaran Power Station Project Stage I was fully completed and commissioned. In addition sub-transmission lines aggregating to 3180 kms. comprising lines of various voltages ranging from 66 K.V. to 11 K.V. were also planned and mostly completed excepting only about 473 kms. of lines of lower voltage of 33 K.V. and below spilling over beyond the Third Five Year Plan.

NOTE:-THE DEMARCATION OF THE GUJARAT WEST-PAKISTAN BOUNDARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDO-PAKISTAN WESTERN BOUNDARY CASE TRIBUNAL AWARD IS IN PROGRESS (1969)

# GUJARAT STATE

## INDUSTRIES AND POWER

1967-68

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES AT THE BEGINNING OF 1966

- MANUFACTURE OF MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS
- ▲ MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY
- MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT
- BASIC CHEMICALS
- SPINNING, WEAVING & FINISHING OF TEXTILES



GENERATING STATIONS		3RD. F. Y. PLAN BOARD LICENSEES	
STEAM.....	EXISTING.....	●	○
DIESEL.....	CLOSED.....	●	○
	STAND BY.....	●	○
SUB-STATIONS		●	



6. For the receipt of power to the extent of 190 M. W. from Tarapur Atomic Power Station Project known as 'Inter State link' envisaging laying of 320 Kms. of 220 K.V. double circuit transmission line from Baroda to Tarapur *via* Navsari was sanctioned for execution during the Third Plan and a line length of 160 Kms. between Baroda and Navsari was completed by the end of Third Plan.

7. During the Annual Plans period 1966-69, the work relating to all continuing schemes of the Third Plan has been fully completed and the benefits realised. Accordingly, 10 M. W. of additional installed generation capacity under the Kandla Extension Scheme of the Third Five Year Plan was commissioned and the load built up on the station for catering to the power needs of Kutch district. Remaining 473 kilometres of sub-transmission lines under Third Plan 'Transmission and Distribution' schemes were also completed, and the lines progressively energised. Likewise, 220 K.V. double circuit line sections between Navsari and Tarapur under the 220 K.V. 'Inter State link' project of the Third Five Year Plan has also been completed and the receiving stations at Gotri (near Baroda) and Navsari are kept ready for receipt and utilisation of power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station. The station has been completed and arrangements made for utilising its power of 190 M.W. from this atomic power station through a net work of transmission lines and receiving stations already set up for the purpose.

8. Rural electrification programme in the Third Five Year Plan envisaged electrification of additional 833 towns and villages together with energisation of agricultural pumps to the extent possible. Against this target the board actually electrified over 1,000 additional towns and villages and energised over 10,000 additional agricultural pumps and 40 tubewells during the Third Plan thereby greatly exceeding Third Five Year Plan target of rural electrification over 15,000 pumps were electrified by the end of the Third Plan. As many as 10,882 agricultural pumps were energised during the year 1966-67 and 8811 in the year 1967-68. Additional connection to 13,425 pumps will have been given during 1968-69. During the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 additional 578 and 349 towns and villages were electrified respectively most of which (*i. e.* 572 and 347) were electrified for agricultural purposes only. During 1968-69 additional about 435 villages have been electrified all for agricultural purposes only. By the end of 1967-68, 504 tubewells were energised. During 1968-69 additional 150 tubewells are likely to be energised.

9. The peak demand of the State is estimated to be 1200 M.W. in 1973-74 including the demand of such industries as Fertilizer project, Petro-chemical complex and Railway electrification. Accordingly, to meet this estimated peak demand, installed generating capacity needed would be 1600 M.W. allowing for 33 per cent increase on the peak demand to take care of the auxiliary consumptions and adequate reserve capacity in the State's power system.

10. Presently, the total installed generating capacity operating in the State in the Power houses owned and operated both by Gujarat Electricity Board as well as by private licensees is 618 M.W. This may be added to the generating capacity to be made available from the various 'Generation' schemes already on hand, namely receipt of power to the extent of 190 M.W. from Tarapur, 54 M.W. from gas turbines, 280 M.W. from Dhuvaran Extension Project and

300 M.W. from Ukai Hydro Electric Project. Thus, the total generating capacity would be 1442 M.W. as under —

	M.W.
I. Generating capacity already available .. .. .	618
II. Generating capacity expected to be available from schemes on hand at present :—	
(a) Tarapur Atomic Project Scheme Gujarat's Share ..	190
(b) Gas Turbines .. .. .	54
(c) Dhuvaran Power Station, Stage II .. .. .	280
(d) Ukai Hydro Project .. .. .	300
	<hr/>
Sub-Total II ..	824
	<hr/>
Total-I and II ..	1,442
	<hr/>

11. It is estimated that an aggregate generating capacity of 75 M.W. comprising of old obsolete and inefficient plant in the power houses of Ahmedabad Electricity Co., and partly in the Board's Sikka Power house would be due for retirement on account of having served the useful life. Accordingly, the net installed available generating capacity will be reduced to  $(1,442-75)=1367$  M.W. The actual physical retirement of the above old obsolete sets will be undertaken depending upon the system exigencies.

12. The deficit in the installed generating capacity which will be required in the State by 1973-74 would be 233 M.W. Therefore, it is necessary to augment the installed generating capacity during the Fourth Plan by atleast 233 M.W. by inserting new generation schemes for completion and commissioning before 1973-74. This will involve too large an outlay. Hence planning for power generation in the Fourth Plan has been done keeping in view the limitations of resources.

13. It is proposed to set up a new conventional thermal power station having a total generating capacity comprising  $4 \times 120$  M.W. sets = 480 M.W. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to complete preliminary works to a certain extent. The actual benefits of additional power from this scheme may be available in the earlier years of the Fifth Plan.

14. Brief description of important power projects costing Rs. 5 crores and above is given in subsequent paragraphs.

(a) *Dhuvaran Power Station Extension Project.*—The project comprises augmentation of the existing power station by installation of  $2 \times 140$  M.W. generating units with matching boilers and other associated equipment together with the basic 132 K. V. transmission line from Dhuvaran to the selected load centres in the State. The foreign cost for the project is to be met from the U. S. A. I. D. loan under which the main plant and equipment will be imported from United States of America. The orders for the main plant and equipment as well as a number of other mechanical and electrical items as well as for civil engineering works have already been finalised and the site work commenced. According to the present schedule, it is expected that the project will be completed and the first unit commissioned by December, 1970 followed by the commissioning of the second unit in the March, 1971. A provision of Rs. 3550 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

(b) *Ukai Hydro Project.*—The Ukai multipurpose hydro electrical project is being jointly executed by the Public Works Department and Gujarat Electricity Board. For the power portion, the project envisages installation of  $4 \times 75$  M. W. generating units; orders for which have already been placed on Hindustan Electricals Limited, Bhopal. The other associated equipments like transformer etc. have also been ordered. It is expected that the first unit will be commissioned in June/July, 1971 with the completion of dam and related works. This hydro power station which will be the first of its nature in the Gujarat power system will be working as a peak station. A provision of Rs. 1750 lakhs is proposed in the plan.

(c) *New Conventional Thermal Power Station Project.*—During the Fourth Plan, it will be necessary to establish a new conventional thermal power station initially comprising  $2 \times 120$  M. W. generating sets with matching boilers equipment in order to be able to meet the estimated peak demand of the State by 1973-74. At present it is estimated that from the outlay available it will be possible only to complete preliminary works to a certain extent, but, the actual benefits of additional power from this scheme may be available in the earlier years of the next plan. A provision of Rs. 1510 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

(d) *Transmission and Distribution Schemes.*— During the Fourth Plan several generation schemes such as receipt of power from Tarapur Atomic Power Station (190 M. W.), Gas Turbine Project (54 M. W.), Dhuvaran Extension Project (280 M. W.) and Ukai Hydro Project (300 M. W.) will add substantial power to the existing generating capacity in the State progressively. It is, therefore, necessary to plan adequately transmission facilities for transmission and distribution of this additional generating capacity in the State by way of suitably augmenting the transmission system and sub-station capacities. This scheme, therefore, provides for establishment of transmission lines of various voltages ranging from 220 K. V. to 33 K. V. and below with corresponding receiving and sub-stations spread throughout the State. A provision of Rs. 2600 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

15. *Rural Electrification.*—The rural electrification programme is executed on year to year basis depending upon the extent of funds that can be raised from the other resources. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 6 crores for rural electrification in the Fourth Plan. Efforts will be made to raise funds from the special loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the banks, etc.. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to energise additional 60,000 agricultural pumps and electrify additional 2,000 localities and 300 tube-wells.

16. *Acquisition of licences.*— During the Fourth Plan, the Gujarat Electricity Board will be required to take over the assets of a number of licensees in the State where licences will expire or may be revoked by the State Government. For acquisition of the assets of all such licensees, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

17. *Selected district level schemes.*— In addition to the provision of Rs. 6 crores for rural electrification referred to earlier, a provision of Rs. 125 lakhs is also proposed to be earmarked for rural electrification from out of the additional provision of Rs. 11.25 crores proposed for selected district level schemes for satisfying the local needs of the rural areas.

## V. Industries and Mining

India being predominantly an agricultural country, where 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture, an increase in the purchasing power of agriculturists pushes up demand for consumer goods. But the development of agriculture depends considerably on the quantity and quality of inputs, like fertilizers, improved seeds, irrigation, insecticides, etc. Industries such as fertilizers, insecticides, tractors, implements etc., are needed for such improvement in agriculture. Rapid development of industries is necessary both for accelerating economic development and for increasing agricultural production. The ultimate objective of industrialisation is to see that the industrial sector contributes in larger proportion to national and State income.

2. Keeping the above objectives in view, the country embarked upon a programme of rapid industrialisation from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. Large investments have been made on basic industries like steel, heavy engineering, coal development, chemicals, electricity, transport, etc. However, heavy investment in basic industries is not enough. Intermediate and consumer industries are also important. Small and cottage industries are equally important for providing employment to unemployed and underemployed. Thus relative development of all categories of industries, so as to optimise both output and employment with given financial and trained manpower resources is the most important factor for deciding the approach towards industrial development.

3. Any State of the country has to work within the industrial policy laid down by the Government of India. At the State level, the role of the State Government is therefore, to see that the contribution to the State income by the Industries Sector increases rapidly. The approach to industrial development in the State has been to create a suitable climate for speedy industrialisation of the State consistent with the all India policy. Considerable importance is attached to diversification and dispersal of industries.

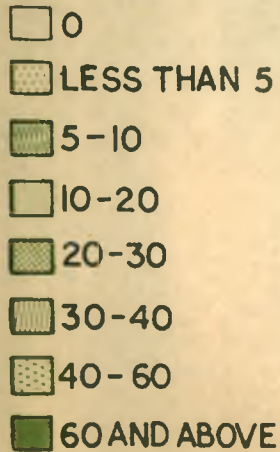
4. The strategy adopted for industrial development in the State has several aspects *viz.*, provision of infra-structure facilities, critical intervention of the State for promotion of industries in the large and medium scale sector, direct assistance to small industries and promotion of research and quality consciousness. A suitable institutional frame-work is one of the basic needs for industrial development. Significant developments have already taken place during the Third Plan and the subsequent Annual Plans in this sphere. Besides the State Financial Corporation, Government has set up the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation with a view to develop industrial areas and townships in a widely dispersed manner. In addition, the State has promoted a joint-stock public limited company *viz.* the Gujarat Small Industries Corporation to serve the needs of small scale industries by distribution of controlled raw materials, sale of finished products, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, etc. The Gujarat Export Corporation, which has been set up for promoting exports, has started participating in the export trade. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., has been established to develop mineral based industries in the State. A Government company called the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has recently been formed in order to provide industries with equity capital and thus accelerate the growth of industries in the State. The Gujarat Textile Corporation has also been formed to take care of deteriorating position of textile mills. Besides setting up a precision laboratory, the Industrial Chemists'

# GUJARAT

## GROSS OUT-PUT IN LARGE FACTORIES 1965

NOTE—THE DEMARCATION OF THE GUJARAT WEST-PAKISTAN BOUNDARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDO-PAKISTAN WESTERN BOUNDARY CASE TRIBUNAL AWARDS IS IN PROGRESS (1965)

GROSS OUT-PUT IN CRORES RUPEES



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Laboratory, Baroda has been expanded. These and other steps taken after formation of the State resulted in laying a solid foundation for rapid development of industries in the State.

5. The programme drawn up for the Fourth Five Year Plan involves an outlay of Rs. 19 crores, the broad breakup of which is shown in the table below :—

Category	( Rs. in lakhs )
	Outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan
1. Large and medium industries .. .. .	1102.00
2. Village and small industries :	
(a) Organised small scale industries .. .. .	123.50
(b) Village and cottage industries (including industrial co-operatives.)	174.50
3. Mineral development .. .. .	500.00
Total ..	<u>1900.00</u>

6. The Fourth Plan programme provides for substantial outlay for infra-structure facilities and envisages catalytic intervention in the industrial sector through Industrial Investment Corporation and provision for funds to the Gujarat State Financial Corporation for underwriting of share capital.

7. Research facilities are proposed to be strengthened considerably and the laboratory set-up expanded. A provision is made for meeting Government contribution for opening of a branch of Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

8. In the Small Scale Sector, besides providing infra-structure facilities, various other facilities and power subsidy graded population-wise, it is also proposed to give financial assistance to testing laboratories in order to make small industries quality conscious and market oriented. Under the quality marking scheme, two centres are proposed to be set up at Baroda and Rajkot. The industrial information centres will continue to disseminate information about the industrial potentialities of the State. It is also proposed to provide for loan assistance for setting up common facility centres preferably in industrial estates. Suitable provision is proposed for Village and Cottage Industries.

9. An outline of important programmes is given in subsequent paragraphs.

#### LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

10. *Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.*—The unplanned growth of industries creates a number of problems principally of competing equities. It has, therefore, been considered necessary to provide built-in locational facilities which have regulatory as well as promotional effects. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation has, therefore, addressed itself to the task of setting up industrial areas and townships. The Corporation set up during the Third Five Year Plan under the Gujarat Industrial



Development Act, 1962, has taken up several areas for development and has been assuming progressively a pivotal role in the rapid industrialisation of the State. Great possibilities of industrial development have opened up due to the growth of oil industry in the State. Possibilities have arisen also for the development of industries based on fluorspar. There is scope for development of a number of power intensive industries in the electro-metallurgical and electrochemical sectors due to the progressive increase in the availability of electric power in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to provide funds for the Corporation to build and bring into being industrial areas to absorb large chemical complex in the South Gujarat area and small and medium utilisation industries near the petro-chemical complex in Baroda district.

11. *Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.*—The present sluggishness of capital market has been causing great concern. Rapid industrial growth is not possible unless the industries are able to raise the necessary funds. It is also being increasingly felt that response to public issues has not only been poor but positively hesitant in industries where the expectation of return is phased over a comparatively long period. Government therefore, decided to intervene in this sphere effectively and directly as a catalyst to inspire public confidence and also to promote such industries as are vital for further industrial development and are not likely to give quick returns. This is sought to be achieved through the newly set up Industrial Investment Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation will be 100 per cent State Government owned Public Limited Company.

12. *Underwriting of Shares.*—Even the National Financial Institutions are reluctant to go in for underwriting unless the State Financial Corporation gives a lead so as to indicate the State's involvement in a project and the State Financial Corporation's willingness to carry a part of the burden. In order that this activity, which becomes inseparable from the industrial activity in the country, is carried out effectively by the Corporation, it has been decided to make provision in the Fourth Plan for underwriting preference and equity shares. It is hoped that this will facilitate the task of the new companies wanting to go in for public subscriptions.

13. *Export Promotion.*—One of the post devaluation responsibilities of the State Planning is to boost up exports to the maximum possible extent to bridge the gap between import and exports. It was, therefore, decided to set up an Export Corporation which has come into existence. It has started its activities.

14. *Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd.*—It was decided by Government to form a private Limited Company for the production of Fertilizers. The Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd. accordingly has come into existence. The Company completed its plant erection work in record time and has gone into production. The approval of the Government of India has been obtained for its expansion as well as for setting up a caprolactum plant. The Government has decided to advance loan to the company during the Fourth Plan. An amount of Rs. 1.15 crore has been provided for the purpose.

15. *Gujarat State Textile Corporation.*—The Textile Industry which occupies a predominant place in the economy of the State is passing through a crisis due to rising cost of production, high incidence of taxation, continuous working of obsolete machinery, etc. As a result many mills have closed down. Therefore, the State Textile Corporation has been set up as 100 per cent State owned Private Ltd. Co. with effect from 30th November 1968, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5.00 crores.

16. *Capital Contribution For Damanganga Project.*—In South Gujarat great possibilities exist for the development of Chemical Complex. In order to enable the industries to thrive in an atmosphere of optimum conditions, the requirement of water is of crucial importance. A beginning is proposed to be made in this direction by making a suitable provision to share the cost of outlay on Damanganga Project within the Irrigation sub-sector.

17. *Industrial Research.*—The Industrial Chemist's Laboratory, Baroda provides technical guidance and practical demonstrations to interested parties for manufacture of various products. Utilisation of the mechanical section of the laboratory is also allowed to individuals and institutions to carry out initial experiment. During the Third Plan, it was strengthened by recruitment of technical staff, purchase of equipment and construction of the first floor of the building. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to be expanded into a full-fledged chemical laboratory. Provision has been made also for meeting Government contribution for opening of a branch of Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta in the State.

18. *Infra-structure.*—Besides the outlay suggested for advance of loan to the Gujarat Electricity Board for transmission lines and sharing the cost of Damanganga Project provision has also been made for construction of approach roads for industries and providing basic facilities in salt works.

#### SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—ORGANISED SECTOR

19. *Industrial Estates.*—Industrial Estates are being established in order to foster the growth of small scale industries and to provide sheds with necessary facilities. Besides Government Estates, financial assistance is also afforded by way of loan to private and co-operative agencies for development of industrial estates.

20. During the Third Plan, the development work of the existing estates at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and Gandhidham was undertaken and construction work of estates at Mehsana, Godhra and Amreli was completed. Land has been acquired for estates at Junagadh, Himatnagar, Palanpur, Rajpipla, Khambhalia, Limbdi and Madhapur. By the end of 1968-69, these estates are expected to be completed. The Fourth Plan envisages expansion/setting up of 3 urban, 12 semi-urban and 9 rural industrial estates.

21. *Financial Assistance to Small Scale Industries.*—Entrepreneurs are assisted by giving medium and long-term loans under the State Aid to Industries Rules. The loans are granted for construction of buildings, purchase of land, machineries and appliances and raw materials and for working capital. The Industries Commissioner grants loans upto Rs. 10,000 under SAI Rules. From 1st September, 1968 the State Financial Corporation grants loans above Rs. 10,000 and upto Rs. 75,000 and in exceptional cases upto Rs. 1,00,000 at the concessional rate of interest of 5 per cent from their own funds. Government will subsidise the difference between the normal lending rate of the corporation and 5 per cent.

22. During the Third Plan, an amount of Rs. 3.06 lakhs was granted by the Industries Commissioner, Rs. 31.93 lakhs by the Corporation under agency arrangements and Rs. 78.42 lakhs under their own rules. The scheme is proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan in view of the increasing tempo of industrialisation in the State.

23. *Subsidy on Power Supply.*—With a view to encourage small scale and cottage industries to increase their production by use of motive power, the scheme for grant of subsidy on consumption of electricity is being implemented. Under the scheme of subsidy graded populationwise, an amount of Rs. 12.39 lakhs was disbursed during the Third Plan. Due to the liberalisation of rules from April, 1965, more and more units in urban, semi-urban and rural areas are expected to come forward to avail of the benefit. Necessary provision for the scheme has, therefore, been made in the Fourth Plan.

24. *Quality Marking of the Products of Small Scale Industries.*—The Quality marking scheme has been introduced with a view to assist small industrial units to manufacture product of standard quality and to inculcate a spirit of quality consciousness. Some equipment has been received and other equipment is expected to be received shortly. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to set up two centres one at Baroda and the other at Rajkot.

25. *Financial Assistance for testing products of the Small Scale Industries.*—A wide range of engineering goods are being manufactured in the State, not only in medium industries sector, but also in small industries sector. It is necessary that these goods are manufactured in accordance with specific standards. One of the difficulties experienced by the small scale industries is regarding testing facility which calls for capital investment. In order to overcome this difficulty, the following steps are proposed to be taken :—

(a) Financial assistance will be given to small scale industries by way of subsidy towards testing charges paid for products tested in approved testing houses.

(b) Factory-owners who are interested in having their own testing equipment will be granted assistance in the form of subsidy or grant-in-aid for part of the expenditure incurred in purchase of the equipment.

(c) Proposals for establishment of testing houses will be encouraged by granting assistance towards recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure.

26. *Information Centres.*—Industrial Information Centres have been organised through representative organisations and associations in order to disseminate information about the potentialities of industrial development. A pattern of assistance has been laid down for promoting this activity. It is intended to organise information centres in industrial estates run by Co-operatives or the Joint Stock Companies. A permanent exhibition for the Industrial Assistance Centre, Ahmedabad is also proposed to be set up. It is also proposed to make available funds for seminars to be organised by the department as well as private organisations.

27. *Loan Assistance for Common Facility Centres.*—The scheme envisages setting-up of common facility centres for small industrial units to enable them to use machines and processes which they cannot otherwise afford. It is proposed to assist setting-up of five such centres during the Fourth Plan preferably in the industrial estates. Assistance in the form of loan will be given for setting up the centres to be used by a cluster of industries. A Technical Assistance Unit is also proposed to be set up in the office of the Industrial Commissioner for preparing feasibility reports to enable the entrepreneurs to set up small industries.

28. *Financial Assistance to Gujarat Small Industries Corporation.*—Financial assistance is proposed to be provided to the corporation, in order to enable it to take up more activities such as providing consultancy project service, setting up of manufacturing units on new lines to give a lead to the small scale industries sector and to organise a sample room of the goods manufactured by the small industries.

#### VILLAGE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

29. *Handloom.*—Handloom industry in the State is a part-time industry. Persons engaged in this industry are mostly of backward classes. As weavers get higher wages in other fields, they undertake this industry only in slack seasons when there is no alternate employment.

30. During the Third Plan, one co-operative spinning mill was established at Visnagar in Mehsana district. Weavers' Societies were assisted for various purposes like subsidy for grant of loans to the societies by Central Co-operative Banks at concessional rate of interest from their own funds, opening of sales depots, rebate on sale of handloom cloth, supply of improved looms and accessories, loan for purchase of share of societies, etc. For the Fourth Plan provision has been made for expansion of two spinning mills. It is proposed to assist 2750 weavers by way of loan for purchase of shares of societies. Further assistance will be given for 10 new sales depots and two dye houses. Similarly, assistance will be continued by way of rebate on sale of handloom cloth, supply of improved looms and accessories, grant of loan at concessional rate of interest by Central Co-operative Banks from their own funds, etc. In order to improve working of the societies, 50 secretaries are proposed to be trained and 70 weavers will be trained in the use of improved methods of production.

31. *Powerloom.*—During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to have 800 powerlooms under this programme in the Co-operative Sector. Preference will be given to the existing weavers to convert their handlooms into powerlooms.

32. *Industrial Co-operatives.*—During the Third Plan, 3 District Training and Service Institutes in Kutch, Bhavnagar and Broach Districts were started. Training in turning fitting, electro-plating, carpentry and black-smithy, handloom weaving, leather work, wool weaving, etc. is given at these institutes. In the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute, Baroda, training is imparted in tailoring, non-ferrous metals, wood carving, lacquer work, leather work, glass toys, master-cutting, commercial design, painting, etc. Chemistry and textile sections have also been started. In chemistry section, training is imparted in washing soap, slate pen, writing chalk, candle wax, crayon, pencil, boot-polish, agarbatti, papadkhar, etc. Eighteen societies were assisted for starting rural workshops for repairing oil-engines, pumps, etc.. Loan assistance was provided to 849 individuals. Central Financing Agencies were given loans to the extent of Rs. 20.91 lakhs to finance industrial co-operative societies. Government share capital contribution was also granted to 48 societies. Assistance was afforded for 19 work-sheds and godowns to societies. Central Financing Agencies were also encouraged to finance industrial co-operatives from their own funds at concessional rate of interest.

33. During the period 1966-67 to 1968-69, 3 rural workshops have been assisted whereas 4 additional rural workshops are proposed to be assisted. One Regional Industrial Co-operative Bank at Ahmedabad has been organised and assistance will continue to be given under the continuing scheme.

34. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to assist the three District Training and Service Institutes and the Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute. Loan assistance is proposed to be provided to 500 individuals. Four Central Financing Agencies and 10 Urban Banks will also be assisted to finance industrial co-operatives and individuals respectively. The Central Co-operative Banks will be encouraged to finance individuals and Industrial Co-operative Societies from their own funds at concessional rate of interest. Forty societies will be granted Government share capital contribution. In order to improve the management of industrial societies, it is proposed to assist 6 District Industrial Co-operative Associations for running Secretaries' cadre of the industrial societies. Five hundred secretaries of industrial societies will be trained. About hundred dormant societies will be revitalised. Assistance will be granted to the societies one for construction of 25 work-sheds and godowns. Provision has also been made to assist 11 new branches of the Industrial Co-operative Banks.

35. *Handicraft.*—Artisans engaged in different handicraft industries are scattered all over the State. They are encouraged to form their co-operatives wherever possible and assistance is given to such societies. Where it is not possible to form their co-operatives they are assisted individually.

36. During the Third Plan, one production-cum-common facility centre was started for lacquer industry in Baroda district. Similarly, an emporium at Ahmedabad and 4 sales depots were started. Five show-cases at important places were established. One Commercial Directory was compiled. Government share capital contribution was granted to 16 individuals and 16 societies. Moreover, assistance was also given for purchase of tools and equipment to 22 societies and 42 individuals. Fifteen societies were organised. Training in Kachhi Bharat was imparted. One dolls and toys centre in Baroda district was started. A Quality Marking Centre at Surat and a Rural Crafts Museum at Ahmedabad were also started. During the period 1966-67 to 1968-69, one sales depot, one show-case, and a State Design Centre at Ahmedabad have been established and one more sale depot, one show case and a Jari Design Centre at Surat are expected to be established. Individuals and societies will continue to be assisted under the continuing schemes.

37. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to continue the State Design Centre at Ahmedabad and the Jari Design Centre at Surat. It is also proposed to set up 6 additional sales depots and 2 new show-cases. Assistance will be granted to 440 individuals and 60 societies for purchase of tools and equipment, purchase of shares of societies, management grant, Government share capital contribution, etc.. Training in Kachhi Bharat will continue to be imparted. The Rural Crafts Museum, Ahmedabad is proposed to be continued.

38. *Coir.*—During the Third Plan, one training school in coir industry was started. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made in the Fourth Plan.

39. *Khadi and Village Industries.*—The Khadi and Village Industries play an important role in providing employment opportunities at low capital cost to rural people where standard of technical skill is also low. In view of shortage of capital and rising population, it would be necessary to provide some additional income to weaker sections of the community by encouraging them to pursue Khadi and Village Industries at or near their residence.

40. During the Third Plan period, the Gujarat Khadi and Village Industries Board produced khadi and village industries articles worth Rs. 13 crores and distributed wages of Rs. 3 crores. Again, employment was provided to 36,000 persons in 1965-66 of which 7,000 persons were employed for full time.

41. During the Fourth Plan, the State Khadi and Village Industries Board proposes to expand its activities. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission provides finance for these activities. There are, however, certain schemes the patterns of which deviate from those of the Commission and for which no assistance is given by the Commission. To enable the State Board to undertake such schemes, provision is made in the Fourth Plan for giving grant to the State Khadi Board.

#### RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECTS

42. Rural Industries Projects one in Panchmahals district and the other in Kutch district were started in the Third Plan, under a centrally sponsored scheme. These are proposed to be continued during the Fourth Plan.

#### MINING

43. The rapid industrial development of the State depends on the early collection of reliable data on the potentialities of mineral resources. The State has not been fully covered by systematic geological or mineral survey so far. The Third Five Year Plan can be taken as the beginning of an effort to assess the magnitude of the problem and to formulate measures leading to the speedy assessment of the mineral potentialities of the State. The main aspects of mineral development in the State are systematic mineral administration, quick mineral exploration resulting in the discovery of new mineral deposits and increased mining activity in the public and private sectors. The basic steps necessary towards this end have been taken during the Third Plan.

44. The major physical achievements during the Third Plan and the subsequent Annual Plans are the completion of assessment of bauxite deposits in Kutch, intensive drilling in the lignite field of Kutch with a view to assess its quality and quantity, the systematic appraisal of the limestone deposits in Bhavnagar, Jafrahad and Veraval areas of Saurashtra to provide a base for the expansion of cement industry in the State and detailed mapping and exploration work in the Amirgadh region of Banaskantha district for limestone with a view to setting up a cement plant. Several exploration activities were initiated during this period and these activities will provide a base for subsequent enlarged exploration programme.

45. The Fourth Plan programme is based on the foundational work done during the previous plan periods. Gujarat has nearly 19,000 sq. kms. of area which is considered as potentially rich for metallic minerals both ferrous and non-ferrous and also many industrially important non-metals. It is necessary to cover this entire area by a systematic preliminary survey. An area of 4,000 sq. kms. is expected to be covered under preliminary survey by the end of 1968-69. The remaining 15,000 sq. kms. of the area is, therefore, proposed to be covered under such survey during the Fourth Plan.

46. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. has been set up during the Third Plan. The Corporation has taken-up mining and upgrading of silica sand. One of the most important projects undertaken by the Corporation is to develop the fluorspar deposits of Ambadungar in Chhotaudepur taluka of Baroda district. The project is expected to contribute substantially in meeting the annual requirement of about 32,000 tonnes of acid grade fluorspar and 60,000 tonnes of metallurgical grade fluorspar of the country, most of which is imported at present at a heavy strain on the foreign exchange resources of the country. A beneficiation plant for upgrading the raw fluorspar available from the mines is being set-up.

47. A 1,50,000 tonnes per year alumina plant, based principally on the rich bauxite deposits of Kutch and Jamnagar districts is also proposed to be set up. The total estimated cost for the alumina plant including mining operations is expected to be about Rs. 1,600 akhs. The possibilities of collaborating in finance, management, technical know-how, etc. with the local and/or foreign firms are being explored. Again, the State Directorate has plans to delineate sufficient reserves of bauxite suitable for aluminium/alumina production to give to future plans a working life period of about 40 years.

48. The mineral development programme also envisages construction of link roads and transport facilities in mining areas, training of technical personnel and development of a mine testing laboratory for classification and analysis of minerals.

49. The Directorate of Geology and Mining has plans to look around for low grade iron ore deposits. If substantial reserves are located, they can be used in conjunction with metallurgical coke that can be produced from lignite of either Kutch or Broach.

50. The State has good deposits of bentonite in Bhavnagar and Kutch districts, though the reserves are not known yet. During the Fourth Plan these reserves are proposed to be estimated and a survey undertaken in other parts of the State with a view to encourage export of bentonite in large quantities. Again, along with China clay, the reserves of ceramic and glass materials are proposed to be located. It is also proposed to locate reserves of gypsum in various parts of the State for meeting the requirement of cement industry in the State.

51. In the field of base metal exploration, the activities of the Directorate of Geology and Mining and the Geological Survey of India are properly co-ordinated. There are indications for establishing workable deposits of lead and zinc in Banaskantha district. Promising occurrences of lead have also been located in Panchmahals district and encouraging results obtained during mineral survey for copper bearing mineral in Sabarkantha and Banaskantha districts.

# MINING, INDUSTRIES AND TRANSPORT 1966-67



● REGULATED MARKETS WITH POPULATION ABOVE 25 THOUSAND

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- - - MAJOR DISTRICT ROAD
- BROAD GAUGE LINE
- METRE GAUGE LINE
- NARROW GAUGE LINE
- PORTS
- INDUSTRIES
- BAUXITE
- ⊗ FLUORITE
- △ MANGANESE ORE
- ⊕ SALT
- ⊖ GYPSUM
- ⊞ LIMESTONE
- ⊟ PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS
- ⊠ COAL & LIGNITE

DISTRICT	PERCENTAGE EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES IN 1965
AHMEDABAD	44.80
AMRELI	0.66
KUTCH	0.98
KAIRA	6.08
GANDHINAGAR	0.10
JAMNAGAR	2.79
JUNAGADH	2.61
DANGS	0.01
PANCHMAHALS	1.41
BANASKANTHA	0.13
BROACH	2.52
BHAVNAGAR	3.72
MEHSANA	3.83
RAJKOT	3.91
BARODA	10.84
BULSAR	4.26
SABARKANTHA	1.15
SURAT	7.12
SURENDRANAGAR	3.08
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00 (413734)</b>

NOTE:—THE DEMARCATION OF THE GUJARAT WEST-PAKISTAN BOUNDARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDO-PAKISTAN WESTERN BOUNDARY CASE TRIBUNAL AWARD IS IN PROGRESS (1969)



## VI. Transport and Communications

An efficient system of transport and communications is vital to the economy of the region it serves and to the success of the plans of economic development. Each mode of transport has a distinct role in the economy and its inherent advantages should be fully exploited to the best possible extent. It is essential that the various transport services are developed as integral parts of a composite transport net work. The transport requirements involve the measurement of the net impact of complex and inter-related set of traffic generators scattered over wide areas. The planning for transport cannot, therefore, be undertaken in isolation but has to be co-related to the regional economy and its growth. A comprehensive transport survey of the State was undertaken with a view to making an assessment of the available facilities in different modes of transport and future requirements. The survey report is a useful guide for transport planning in the State.

2. An outlay of Rs. 35.50 crores is proposed for this sector in the Fourth Plan, the break-up of which is as under :—

					(Rs. in crores)
Road development	..	..	..	..	22.00
Road transport	..	..	..	..	8.00
Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	5.00
Tourism	..	..	..	..	0.50
					35.50

### ROAD DEVELOPMENT

3. The outlay of Rs. 22 crores proposed for Road Development in the Fourth Plan is proposed to be divided between spillover and new works as under :—

					(Rs. in crores)
(i) Spillover works	..	..	..	..	12.33
(ii) New works	..	..	..	..	9.67
					22.00

4. The Fourth Five Year Plan proposals have been framed accommodating the works in the following order of priority :—

(i) Strengthening of weak bridges and culverts on State Highways and major district roads.

(ii) Missing links, missing bridges and cross drainage works on State highways and major district roads.

(iii) Construction of new Highways in the regions not provided with the rail or road communication and feeder roads to the existing main roads.

(iv) Roads to serve industrial area and mines.

(v) Improvements to S. T. Routes.

(vi) Roads leading to tourist centres.

(vii) Diversions on State Highways passing through congested parts of cities.

5. It is estimated that out of the total outlay of Rs. 22 crores, an amount of Rs. 10.90 crores will be required for fulfilment of the immediate requirements of State Highway system as a whole. The remaining amount of Rs. 11.10 crores will be available for major district roads, other district roads and village roads. A broad break-up is given in the following table :—

TABLE

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Details of scheme	Amount proposed in the Fourth Plan	Amount required for spill-over works of Third Plan	Amount proposed for new works	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A)	State Highways (including State's share for Centrally aided works)	10.25	5.25	5.00	
(B)	(i) Major District Roads .. ..	6.50	5.61	0.89	
	(ii) Other District Roads .. ..	2.00	1.22	0.78	
	(iii) Village Roads .. ..	1.50	..	1.60	
	(iv) Bringing the roads to safe stage ..	0.85	..	0.85	
	(v) Works in Sugarcane area and spill over of village approach roads.	0.25	0.25	..	
	Total (B) ..	11.10	7.08	4.02	
(C)	Miscellaneous schemes .. ..	0.65	..	0.65	
	Grand Total ..	22.00	12.33	9.67	

6. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 22 crores, a provision of Rs. 7.50 crores is proposed to be made for road development under the programme of Selected District Level Schemes.

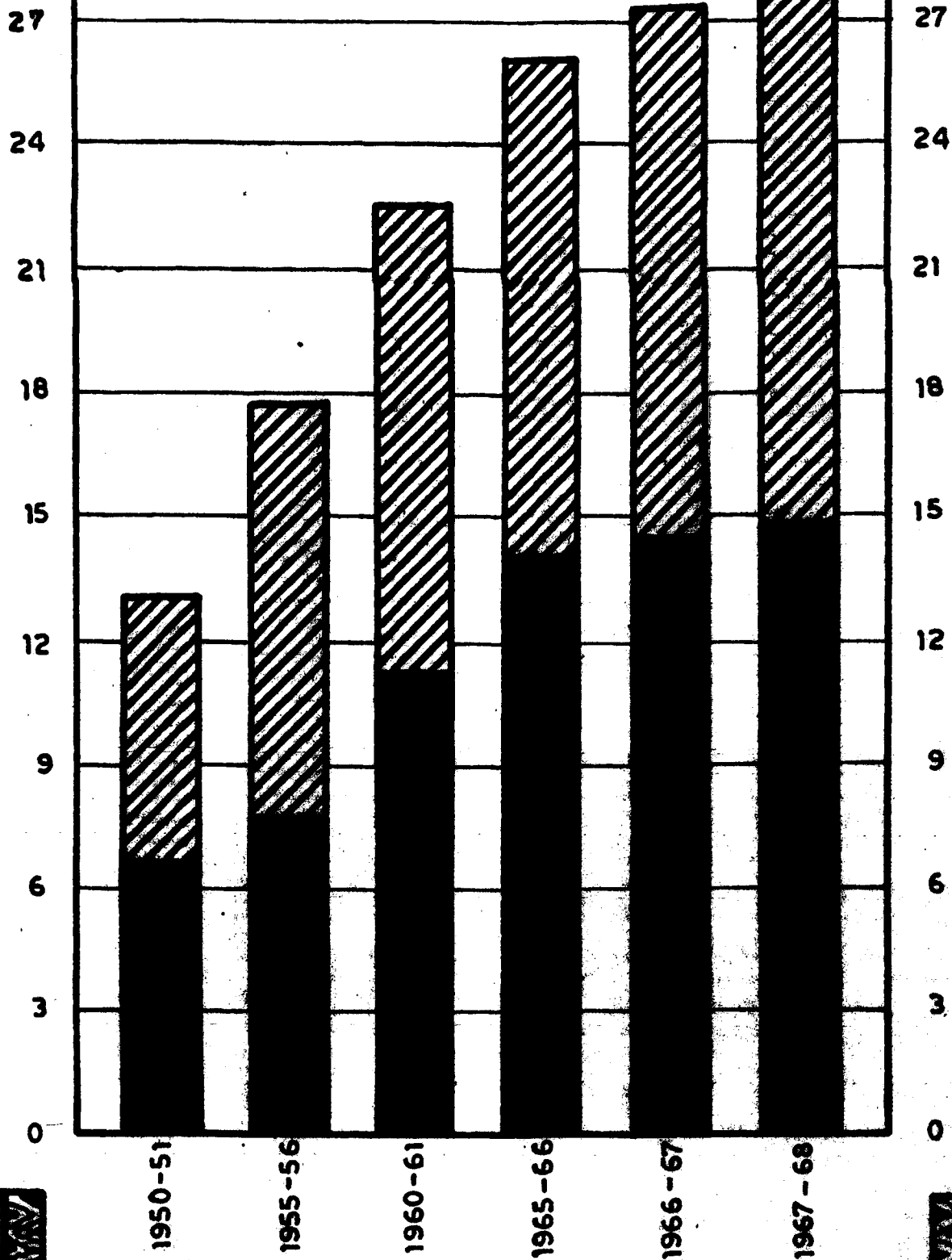
7. Gujarat entered the Second 20 years (1961-81) Road Development Plan with the Nagpur Plan deficit of 42 per cent. The Road Development Plan of the State has been prepared for the period 1961-81 on the basis of principles laid down in the report of the Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-1981). The targets for Gujarat 1961-1981 Road Plan are as under :—

Category	Target for end of March 1981
	K. Ms./Miles
(a) Main Roads:	
(i) National Highways .. ..	3,603/2,238
(ii) State Highways .. ..	6,166/3,830
(iii) Major District Roads .. ..	14,382/8,933
Sub-total (A) ..	24,151/15,001
(b) Other Roads :	
(i) Other district roads .. ..	16,441/10,212
(ii) Classified village roads .. ..	17,036/10,581
Sub-total (B) ..	33,477/20,793
Total, (A) & (B) ..	57,628/35,794

UNSURFACED  
SURFACED

# LENGTH OF ROADS

IN '000 KILOMETRES



Actual kilometreage/mileage on 31st March, 1961 was 22,629 kilometres/14,055 miles. Therefore, in order to achieve the target of 57,628 kilometres /35,794 miles it would be necessary to construct 34,999 kilometres/21,739 miles of roads during the twenty year plan period. The total length at the end of the Third Plan (31st March, 1966) had reached 26,029 kilometres/16,167 miles. It is estimated that 4,314 kilometres/2,679 miles of roads will be added during the period 1966-69, making the total kilometreage/mileage on 31st March, 1969 to 30,343 kilometres/18,846 miles. During the period 1969-81, the road length has to be increased from 30,343 kilometres/18,846 miles to 57,628 kilometres/35,794 miles so as to achieve the 20 years plan targets. The kilometreage/mileage as stated above includes also National Highways of 1,058 kilometres/654 miles. The kilometreage/mileage of remaining categories of roads, required to be constructed during the period 1969-1981 comes to 24,740 kilometres/15,366 miles as under :

		1981 Target	Target of N. H. W.	State roads target of 1981	State roads upto 31st March 1969	State roads required to be constructed
Kilometres	.. ..	57,628	3,603	54,025	29,285	24,740
Miles	.. ..	35,794	2,238	33,556	18,190	15,366

8. The additional road kilometreage/mileage target proposed for the State Fourth Plan is 3,020/1888. The break-up of the proposed target between different categories of roads is given in the following table:—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Kms. mile at the end of Third Plan (Progressive)	Likely physical achievement 1968-69 (Progressive)	Physical targets for the Fourth Plan (Additional)
1		2	3	4	5
1	State Highways	.. .. Kms.	5123	5879	440
		Miles.	3183	3652	275
2	Major District Roads	.. .. Kms.	7129	7496	660
		Miles.	4430	4656	412
3	Other District Roads	.. .. Kms.	7062	8293	980
		Miles.	4388	5151	613
4	Village Roads	.. .. Kms.	5671	7617	940
		Miles.	3524	4731	588
Total	.. ..	.. .. Kms.	24985	29285	3020
		Miles.	15525	18190	1888

9. An adequate and efficient net work of roads in rural areas is necessary. Minor road kilometreage/mileage (village roads and other district roads) of 12,733 kms./7,912 miles was achieved at the end of Third Plan *i. e.* 31st March, 1966 and 3,177 kms./1970 miles will have been achieved during three Annual Plans *i. e.* 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 making the total achievement to 15,910 kms./9,882 miles, at the end of 1968-69, as against the

requirement of minor roads as per 20 years (1961-81) Road Development Plan of 33,477 kms./20,793 miles, leaving the deficit of 17,567 kms./10,911 miles to be covered in the remaining period from 1969. It is anticipated that 1,920 kms./1,201 miles of minor roads will be constructed during the Fourth Plan. In terms of financial allocation, 20 per cent of the outlay and 64 per cent of the physical target would be for rural roads in the Fourth Plan.

10. *National Highways*.—Besides the roads in the State sector, proposals in respect of National Highways have been formulated and forwarded to Government of India for approval.

11. Gujarat State is having lesser kilometreage of National Highways in comparison to most of other States in India. During the Nagpur Plan the following roads in this State were declared as National Highways by the Government of India :

TABLE

Sr. No.	Road	Unit	Total Length	Length as on 31st March 1969
1	2	3	4	5
1	Delhi-Ahmedabad Bombay Road	Kms.	512	512
		Miles	316	316
2	Ahmedabad-Kandla-Road N. H. W. No. 8-A	Kms.	366	328
		Miles	230	203
3	Bamanbore-Rajkot Porbandar N. H. W. No. 8-B	Kms.	218	218
		Miles	135	135
Total		Kms.	1096	1058
		Miles	681	654

12. As per the target envisaged in the Second 20 Year Road Development Plan 1961-81 the kilometreage / mileage of National Highways in India is to be raised to 51,499 Kms./32,000 miles which would require raising the kilometreage/mileage of National Highways in Gujarat to 3,603 Kms./2,237 miles. The kilometreage/mileage of National Highways in Gujarat at the end of the Annual Plan 1968-69 will be about 1,058 Kms./654 miles only and it is proposed to add 386 kms./240 miles of National Highways in the State during the Fourth Plan. In addition to construction of new National Highways, the existing National Highways viz., (i) Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay Road National Highway No. 8 (Portion in the State) Bamanbore Rajkot Porbandar Road N. H. No. 8-B suffer from several bottlenecks such as weak and narrow bridge across Narmada river near Broach, single line carriageway on N. H. No. 8 from Kadodra to Maharashtra border which is inadequate to meet the need of heavy traffic, obstruction to traffic for want of over bridge near Ahmedabad, Boriavi, Anand and Chalthan on Ahmedabad-Bombay, Anand-Godhra and Surat-Bhusaval Broadgauge Railway lines. In order to overcome such bottlenecks, it is necessary (a) to provide new bridge on Narmada river (b) to widen carriageway from single lane to double

lanes of traffic from Kadodra to Maharashtra State border, (c) to provide bye-passes around Ahmedabad city, Baroda city and Thala village (d) to strengthen or replace existing bridges across, (i) Kadodra Khedi, (ii) Panjar Khedi, (iii) Mindould river, (iv) Tapi river, (v) Dhadhar river, (vi) Mini river, (e) to provide overbridges near Ahmedabad Boriavi-Anand and Chalthan on Ahmedabad-Bombay, Anand-Godhra and Surat-Bhusaval broadgauge lines, (f) to provide additional crust on Ahmedabad-Baroda section of N. H. No. 8, (g) to widen N. H. No. 8-B to two lines of traffic due to heavy traffic intensity, (h) to strengthen or replace existing bridges over Betti river, Madario river, Banajo river and Bhadar river on N. H. No. 8-B, (i) to strengthen or widen existing C. D. works on N. H. No. 8-B and (j) to provide bye-passes near Rajkot, Gondal and Dhoraji towns on N. H. No. 8-B.

13. *Coastal Highways*.—The long coast line is poor in road communication and there is no continuous railway line on it and, therefore, only a continuous road can form a convenient means of communication for through traffic from port to port. With this end in view, the State Government has recommended the inclusion of the Coastal State Highway from Lakhpat to Sanjan, in the Fourth Five Year Plan under the Central sector. Of all the sections of the Coastal Highway, two sections viz., Baroda-Bhavnagar of 228 Kms./142 miles and Okha-Porbandar of 133 Kms./83 miles are considered important and have been assigned priority in Fourth Plan. The length of the proposed road when completed will be about 1,751Kms./1,088 miles and will run from Lakhpat-Mandvi-Kandla-Nalia-Navlakhi-Jamnagar Okha-Porbandar-Veraval-Bhavnagar-Cambay--Dhuvaran-Baroda-Dahej--Magdalla--Navsari Billimora-Bulsar-Daman-Sanjan. This Highway will connect 16 intermediate and minor ports besides major port of Kandla. It will enable the utilization of the present vast mineral and industrial potential capacity available in the coastal region between Baroda and Okha. Moreover, it will also cater to the needs of the speedy transportation of the industrial goods from the industrial places-Baroda (Petro-chemical industries), Ahmedabad (Textiles), Dwarka and Porbandar (Cement), Veraval (Fishing industries), etc. Apart from this, the Highway will provide direct communication between Dhuvaran, where a thermal power project has already started functioning, to Bombay on the one hand, and Kandla on the other. Baroda-Bhavnagar section of the proposed coastal highway, will pass through the wheat producing belt of Bhal tract where a scheme of reclamation is already undertaken. Further, Bhavnagar port has been developing and progressing fast. There are salt works at Port Bedi, Bherai and Victor and sugar factory at Kodinar. Fishing has also developed along the coast and development of Veraval as fishing harbour is nearing completion. The proposed Coastal State Highway on completion, will provide proper road communication for the speedy transport of goods from different industrial places, will connect important pilgrim places like Dwarka, Prabhas Patan (Veraval) and will, further, help to provide facilities for effective vigilance along the entire coast line, to arrest illegal activities of smuggling, and for patrolling in case of emergency on account of proximity to the coast line. Thus the proposed highway will be a road of economic importance.

14. *Inter-State Communications*.—Gujarat State has common border with Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. National Highway system helps in maintaining road communications with the rest of the country. However, roads connecting important centres in the neighbouring States with the road system in the State are important State links. There are many important highways running from Gujarat to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and

to Rajasthan but for want of proper north-south connection larger detours have to be negotiated. The Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were contacted and important works of inter-State roads are proposed to be included in the Fourth Plan.

15. *Selected District Level Schemes.*—There is a good deal of difference in the percentage deficiency in road development in different districts. To remove this disparity and to increase the number of rural roads a special provision of Rs. 7.50 crores is made in the Fourth Plan for Road Development under the programme of selected District Level Schemes. About 1,159 kilometres/720 miles of roads are expected to be constructed under this programme. This kilometerage/mileage would be in addition to the target of 3,020 kilometres/1,888 miles in the Fourth Plan referred to earlier. During 1968-69 about 140 works at an estimated cost of about Rs. 360 lakhs are taken up under this programme which will spill over to Fourth Plan.

#### ROAD TRANSPORT

16. Road Transport is concerned both with passenger road transport and goods road transport. It has been the policy of the Government to nationalise passenger road transport. A statutory Corporation *viz.*, Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation is functioning in the State. It aims at providing co-ordinated, economic and efficient passenger road transport services in the State.

17. The passenger road transport services in the State have been fully nationalised. Therefore, the development needs in the field of road transport in the Fourth Plan as well as subsequent Plans are to keep pace with increased traffic demands consequent both upon increased and improved road kilometrage in the State and general improvement in the economy of the State. It is also considered necessary to provide suitable office and workshop accommodation at various levels, better facilities to passengers in the shape of bus stations, bus stands, etc., and staff quarters, etc. for the workers. It is further considered necessary to provide superior type of services in the shape of luxury and air-conditioned buses.

18. An outlay of Rs. 8 crores is provided in the State Plan which is exclusive of Railway contribution. Besides an additional expenditure of Rs. 2.99 crores is likely to be incurred by the Corporation from its internal resources outside the plan expenditure for replacement of vehicles likely to be scrapped during the plan period.

#### PORTS AND HARBOURS AND INLAND WATER WAYS

19. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores is proposed for the sub-sector Ports and Harbours and Inland Waterways for the Fourth Plan. Ports play an important role for smooth and efficient flow of export and import traffic. Gujarat State is an important maritime State. Besides, the major port of Kandla, Gujarat has 45 ports dotted along its coast line of 1,659 Kms./1031 miles, of which 10 are intermediate ports and 35 minor ports. These ports handle about 40 per cent of the traffic handled at the intermediate and minor ports of the country.

20. In the First Plan certain basic investigations were undertaken so as to enable Government to formulate engineering schemes for augmenting the facilities. Simultaneously

essential repairs and replacement of flotilla were undertaken which could not be attended to during the war period. But apart from this no other development took place.

21. During the Second Five Year Plan, investigations for more important engineering works such as for the breakwater of places like Porbandar and Veraval, hydrographic survey and certain model tests were carried out. Otherwise, only those schemes were undertaken which more or less made good the deficiencies in the facilities so as to make the ports serve the traffic needs better than before. No substantial provisions were made for significant increase in the port handling facilities.

22. During the Third Five Year Plan, more landing facilities viz. jetty and wharf mechanical cargo handling equipments like mobile and electric cranes, fork lifts, trucks, units for lighterage working and office and residential accommodation were added at the ports.

23. During the Annual Plans period most of the spill-over schemes have been completed and advance action has been taken for implementing some urgent new schemes proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan. The scheme of development of Porbandar port as an all weather port is undertaken. The first stage of the main breakwater upto 12 contour is commenced. For Dahej, the scheme of lighter wharf under the proposed stage II is under taken.

24. The traffic at the intermediate and minor ports in the State rose from 19.91 lakh tonnes in 1955-56 to 32.63 lakh tonnes by the end of 1965-66. The traffic is estimated to rise to 38.00 lakh tonnes at the end of 1968-69. Based on the information available from various official and reliable sources as well as on the licences issued for various industries in the hinterland, it is estimated that the traffic will increase to about 55 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan. Therefore, the handling capacities of various ports, will have to be increased progressively so that ports are ready to play their part effectively in moving the cargoes generated in the areas. The Fourth Plan proposals have been formulated on these considerations.

25. Large scale developments would be necessary at ports like Porbandar, Dahej, Bhavnagar and Okha, where great industrial expansions are likely to be witnessed in the immediate future. The development of port Porbandar into an all weather port will have to be completed during the Fourth Plan. Dahej will have to be made ready during the Fourth Plan to cater the needs of a large petro-chemical complex likely to be established in the hinterland. Similarly, the development activities at Bhavnagar, Okha and at practically all other ports will have to be continued so that they are able to serve the traffic adequately and efficiently.

26. The development schemes already completed during the preceding plans could not be worked out to their full capacity for want of necessary ancillary facilities. At the same time, the traffic is also steadily increasing, imposing additional burden on the existing facilities which are already working beyond their capacities. Such a situation affects the overall efficiency of the ports. It is, therefore, necessary to concentrate upon exploiting the existing facilities and newly completed schemes to their full capacity by providing the required ancillary works, renovation, modifications etc.



27. Broad break-up of the proposed Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs in the State Plan is given in the table below :—

TABLE

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Development of intermediate and minor ports (including spillover)..	331
2. Construction of port-office buildings, staff quarters, etc. ..	14
3. Dredger and dredging .. .. .	150
4. Survey of Gujarat coast .. .. .	5
Total ..	500

**TOURISM**

28. Tourism has assumed importance during recent years. The State has a number of places of tourist interest which could be developed suitably. The places associated with Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, and others would naturally attract students of modern history. Lothal would interest students of archaeology and ancient history; while places like Palitana, Modhera, Shamlaji, etc., may be visited both by religious minded people as well as those interested in art, history and archaeology. There is attraction of Asiatic Lion in Sasan for tourists. In addition to several religious places like Dwarka, Somnath, Ambaji, Mira Datar, Udwada, Gadhada, etc., which could be developed as pilgrim places and tourist centres, there are dam sites, sea coasts, ports and harbours, mountain peaks which could well serve as hill stations, holiday homes, picnic places or health resorts. There is vast scope of development of all these and other places. Some of them are of all India importance.

29. The main objective of developing tourists places is to create opportunities for tourists who go out for recreation, instruction, business etc., to see historical archaeological and recreational places and to provide them with reasonable amenities so as to make their stay comfortable. Development of tourism on proper lines also helps earning foreign exchange.

30. The first two Five Year Plans for the regions comprised in Gujarat State had practically no tourists schemes. Certain tourists schemes were included in the Third Plan which created a base for development of tourist activities in the State.

31. It is proposed to provide for spill-over schemes and expansion of existing schemes and new schemes in the Fourth Plan. The proposed programme for the Fourth Plan includes development of Sasan, Veraval, Porbandar complex, and Ahmedabad complex. It includes several schemes such as development of holiday homes and hill stations, picnic spots etc. Provision is also proposed for transport facilities, motel facilities etc., and foreign publicity.

## VII. Social Services

Economic development makes growing demand on the quality of human resources. Considerable expansion of educational facilities having taken place, it is now necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels and diversification of the skill of the people. Better medical and health services and housing facilities are needed not only for the general well-being of the people but also for improving the efficiency of the working population to ensure improvement in the rate of production in fields and factories. Investment in these services is, therefore, justified on considerations of both social and economic well-being of the State. In order to secure further social justice for all sections of the community, programmes of special assistance to backward classes and other weaker sections become necessary. An outlay of about Rs. 64.14 crores is proposed for Social Services in the Fourth Plan. The broad break-up of the outlay is given below :—

Sub-sector	Rs. in crores
1. Education including Technical and Cultural Programmes	28.00
2. Health .. .. .	8.00
3. Water supply and sanitation .. .. .	15.00
4. Housing and Urban Development .. .. .	6.75
5. Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	4.00
6. Social Welfare .. .. .	0.72
7. Craftsmen training and labour welfare .. .. .	1.65
8. Public Co-operation .. .. .	0.02
Total ..	64.14

### EDUCATION

2. Facilities for education were expanded considerably during the first two Five Year Plan periods. During the Third Plan, stress was laid on the growth of primary education, diversification of secondary education, increase in the facilities for industrial and technical education and co-ordinated development of education at higher stages.

#### *General Education :*

3. In the first three plans, the accent was on expansion of educational facilities and the programmes of qualitative improvement generally received a low priority. Though the expansion may have still to go on, it is necessary that the emphasis should now shift increasingly on programmes of qualitative improvement. The programme for the Fourth Plan, therefore, envisages emphasis on consolidation including qualitative improvement with controlled growth.

4. The core programme of consolidation including qualitative improvement seeks to include improvement of the status and education of teachers, revision and upgrading of curricula, adoption of improved methods of teaching and evaluation, improvement of text books, improvement of physical facilities in educational institutions, etc.

5. As regards expansion, the needs and problems are discussed below :—

(a) *Primary Education.*—The provision of universal primary education is generally made through the development of three programmes which overlap each other: universal provision of facilities, universal enrolment and universal retention.

(i) *Universal provision of facilities.*—Gujarat stands fairly high among the States of the Indian Union in so far as primary education is concerned. According to the second Education Survey (1965), facilities for primary education have already been provided to 97.7 per cent of the population either in the habitation or within one mile from it. The programme of universalising facilities is, therefore, almost completed in Gujarat and it does not need any special emphasis in the Fourth Five Year Plan or in the years ahead.

(ii) *Universality of Enrolment.*—In so far as enrolment in classes I-V is concerned, Gujarat stands fifth in the whole of India, the States above it being Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Maharashtra. In so far as enrolments in classes VI-VII are concerned, Gujarat stands seventh, the States above it being Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Mysore, Jammu and Kashmir, and Punjab. But it may be pointed out that all the States which are above Gujarat in enrolment do not have any large section of the Adivasi population. If the Adivasi population and its enrolment is excluded Gujarat stands next only to Kerala. The main problem in primary school enrolments in Gujarat, therefore, is to enrol girls and the Adivasi children.

(iii) *Universality of Retention.*—In so far as retention is concerned, Gujarat stands very low and its wastage rates are comparatively very high. In respect of retention rates in classes I-IV, Gujarat stands eleventh, the only States below it being, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Bihar. If retention rates in classes I-VII are considered, Gujarat stands thirteenth, the only States below it being Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam. It is thus evident that the supreme effort in Gujarat in the next 15-20 years would be for reducing wastage and stagnation, or in other words, for improving the quality of primary education.

(b) *Professional, Technical and Vocational Education.*—Expansion of professional technical and vocational education will come next in order of priority and will be related closely to employment opportunities or manpower needs, including opportunities for self-employment.

(c) *General Secondary and Higher Education.*—The last priority will be for expansion in General Secondary and higher education. There has been a tremendous expansion of general secondary and higher education in the last twenty years. The number of educated unemployed persons in this category is also increasing from year to year. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt a general policy of restraint in this sector.

6. A broad outline of selected programmes proposed to be undertaken in the Fourth Plan is given in subsequent paragraphs.

#### *General Education of Teachers* :

7. The position regarding general education of teachers in the State is weak. About 57 per cent of the primary teachers were non-matriculates even in 1965-66. Similarly, about 35 per cent of the teachers working in Secondary Schools are undergraduates. Moreover, a large number of them are teaching the subjects which they had not taken for a degree. It is intended that with effect from a prescribed date, no non-matriculate teacher should be recruited to work in primary schools. To achieve this objective it is proposed to encourage non-matriculate teachers who are already in service to appear and pass S. S. C. through private study. The attempt will be to see that, in course of next 10 years

all teachers who are in service will complete their secondary education. To accelerate the pace of this reform it is proposed that every non-matriculate teacher who passes the S.S.C. examination should be given two advance increments. It is assumed that 14,000 teachers will pass S. S. C. examination during the Fourth Plan. In the case of teachers in Secondary Schools, it is proposed to include a rule in the Grant-in-aid Code to ensure that every teacher is a graduate and teaches the subjects in which he takes the degree. It is proposed to organise summer institutes for present teachers whose subject knowledge is inadequate to strengthen their subject knowledge. About 20,000 teachers are expected to be covered during the Fourth Plan.

#### *Training of Teachers :*

8. The position in regard to the training of teachers is also not very satisfactory. While 75 per cent of the primary teachers are trained, the duration of training course for S. S. C. teachers is small, the training institutes are small and the quality of training needs improvement. In the case of secondary teachers, about 80 per cent are trained but the training institutions are not properly distributed, their size needs to be increased and quality of institutes also needs to be improved. It is, therefore, proposed to set up, as recommended by the Education Commission, a State Board of Teachers' Education. This Board will bring together the training institutions of all types; secondary, primary and pre-primary, and will prepare comprehensive plans aimed at improvement of teachers' training. It will also lay down curricula, prescribe conditions for recognition of training institutions, carry out their inspections and hold examinations.

#### *Upgrading of Curricula :*

9. The Education Commission has pointed out that our B. A., B. Sc. and B. Com. Degrees are far below the standard of corresponding first degrees in the industrially advanced countries. With a view, therefore, to raising the standard of these degrees, a major change is sought to be brought about, and that is, adoption of the new pattern of school and college classes as recommended by Education Commission; viz., 10 years of School (Standard I to X), 2 years of higher secondary school (Standard XI and XII) and 3 years degree course. This is proposed to be introduced according to a phased programme. In so far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, there will be a saving at the lower secondary stage because of the reduction of one year and additional funds (which will be smaller than the savings) will have to be provided for the development of the higher secondary stage. This stage is expected to begin in 1973-74. But it is felt necessary to gradually prepare for it by upgrading of secondary schools right from now and making advance placement possible for students in transitional stage.

#### *Revision of Curricula :*

10. It is proposed to provide for the following items :—

- (1) Work experience.
- (2) Improvement of physical education, games and sports.
- (3) Expansion of the activities of the State Sports Council.

- (4) Improvement of science teaching.
- (5) Social service at school stage.
- (6) Improvement of art education and development of hobbies.

Activities involving expenditure are intended to be taken up, to begin with, in selected schools where the necessary facilities and trained teachers are available.

*Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare :*

11. This includes physical education, sports, social services and similar other activities. It is proposed to implement the scheme through Youth Welfare Board.

*Improvement of text books and production of supplementary material :*

12. Steps will be taken at the school stage to prepare model text books, teachers hand-books and other supplementary teaching and learning materials. As for the University stage, the Government of India have offered a grant of Rs. 1 crore over a period of six years for production of text books, etc. in modern Indian languages. Matching share on 75 : 25 basis is proposed to be provided. It is also proposed to establish a Gujarati Sahitya Academy for development of Gujarati language and literature. The Academy will be requested also to develop a programme of Children's literature.

*Improvement of physical facilities in educational institutions :*

13. The physical facilities provided in educational institutions (e. g. furniture, teaching equipment, libraries, laboratories, craft-sheds, etc.) are far from satisfactory. It is proposed to introduce a programme under which financial assistance, on a matching basic will be made available to primary and secondary schools for improvement of physical facilities.

*Improvement of Supervision :*

14. Each institution would be assisted to prepare and implement its own plan of development. For this purpose it is necessary to train all head-masters and inspecting officers. At the primary stage, it is proposed to develop a net work of model central schools to guide and assist the neighbouring primary schools. At the secondary and higher education stages, institutions will be encouraged to take up experimental projects. It is also proposed to strengthen the District Inspectorates by adoption of the system of panel inspection, organisation of specialist inspectors and subject inspectors, etc.

*State Institute of Education :*

15. The Education Commission has recommended that the State Institute of Education should be developed as a comprehensive institution in charge of all programmes of improvement. It is proposed to develop this institute in the Fourth Plan. The State Institute of Education will be a part of the Directorate of Education and the Director, State Institute of Education will also function as Deputy Director in charge of academic improvement programmes and particularly of teachers' education.

*Other Programmes :*

16. Other major programmes cover the usual type of schemes, such as facilities for education of additional pupils in various standards, loans for construction of primary school buildings and grants for construction of women teachers' quarters, freeships to economically backward classes, facilities for additional students in colleges and other schemes. Under the centrally sponsored programme, a scheme for production of literature for use of Gujarati as the medium of instruction at the university stage has been proposed.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION :**

17. The training facilities available in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State are given below:—

	Intake at the end of the Second Plan		Additional intake provided in the Third Plan		Additional intake provided during 1966-1969		Total by the end of 1968-69	
	Intake	Inst.	Intake	Inst.	Intake	Inst.	Intake	Inst.
<i>Degree courses :</i>								
Government Engineering Colleges	400	2	140	..	..	..	540	2
Non-Government Engineering Colleges.	550	2	270	1	240	..	1,060	3
Total ..	950	4	410	1	240	..	1,600	5
<i>Diploma Courses.</i>								
Government Polytechnics ..	955	9	740	3	420	..	2,115	12
Non-Government Polytechnics ..	520	2	140	1	60	..	720	3
Total ..	1,475	11	880	4	480	..	2,835	15

18. There is also one pharmacy college for degree and diploma courses with an intake capacity of 75 and 160 respectively. Two Girls' Polytechnics have been started, one each at Ahmedabad and Surat. Besides, there are 3 Jr. Technical Schools and 41 Technical High Schools in the State.

19. The programme for the Fourth Plan envisages (1) introduction of diversified courses at degree and diploma level and (2) establishment of 4 additional technical high schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. It is also proposed to provide staff quarters for staff of engineering colleges and polytechnics. Provision is also proposed for scholarships, students amenities and teachers training scheme in the Fourth Plan. A scheme for development of post graduate courses and research in technical subjects has been provided for in a fully centrally sponsored programme.

**CULTURAL PROGRAMMES :**

20. The programmes of development of museums and the department of Archaeology, Sangit Nritya-Natya Akademi and Lalitkala Akademi are proposed to be continued in the Fourth Plan.

**HEALTH :**

21. Efforts have been made continuously to place the medical and health services as close to the people as possible in order to ensure their maximum use by the community which they are meant to serve. Considerable expansion of the health and medical services has taken place during the past plan periods. However, a gap between the scale of services required and that actually provided still persists. Consolidation and improvement of the existing services need to receive greater emphasis and extension of services to interior areas calls for particular attention. The State is also faced with a big problem with regard to water supply and sanitation. These needs have been kept in view while formulating the programme. The programme under the Health Sector can be broadly classified into five categories, viz., (i) Medical (ii) Drugs control (iii) Ayurved (iv) Public Health and (v) Water Supply and Sanitation. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 crores is proposed for these programmes, including an outlay of Rs. 15 crores for Water Supply and Sanitation.

**MEDICAL :***Medical Education.*

22. It is proposed to expand existing medical colleges and hospitals attached thereto. Two hundred and fifty beds would be increased in each of the teaching hospitals at Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Surat. The annual admission capacity of medical colleges is proposed to be increased. For efficiency of the teaching institutions, all medical colleges and attached hospitals will be provided with library, statistical unit, P. W. D. sub-division, and specialist units. For encouraging research, one research cell will be established at B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad. Regarding post-graduate medical educational provision has been suggested for upgrading of 8 departments in Government medical colleges under a centrally sponsored scheme.

23. A Dental college, with 50 admissions has been started at Ahmedabad, in the Third Plan. During the Fourth Plan, 50 admissions will be increased taking the total intake capacity to 100 students. Provision has also been suggested for training of 20 dental hygienists and 20 dental technicians. As regards post-graduate dental education, 6 departments have been proposed to be upgraded in the Fourth Plan under the centrally sponsored scheme.

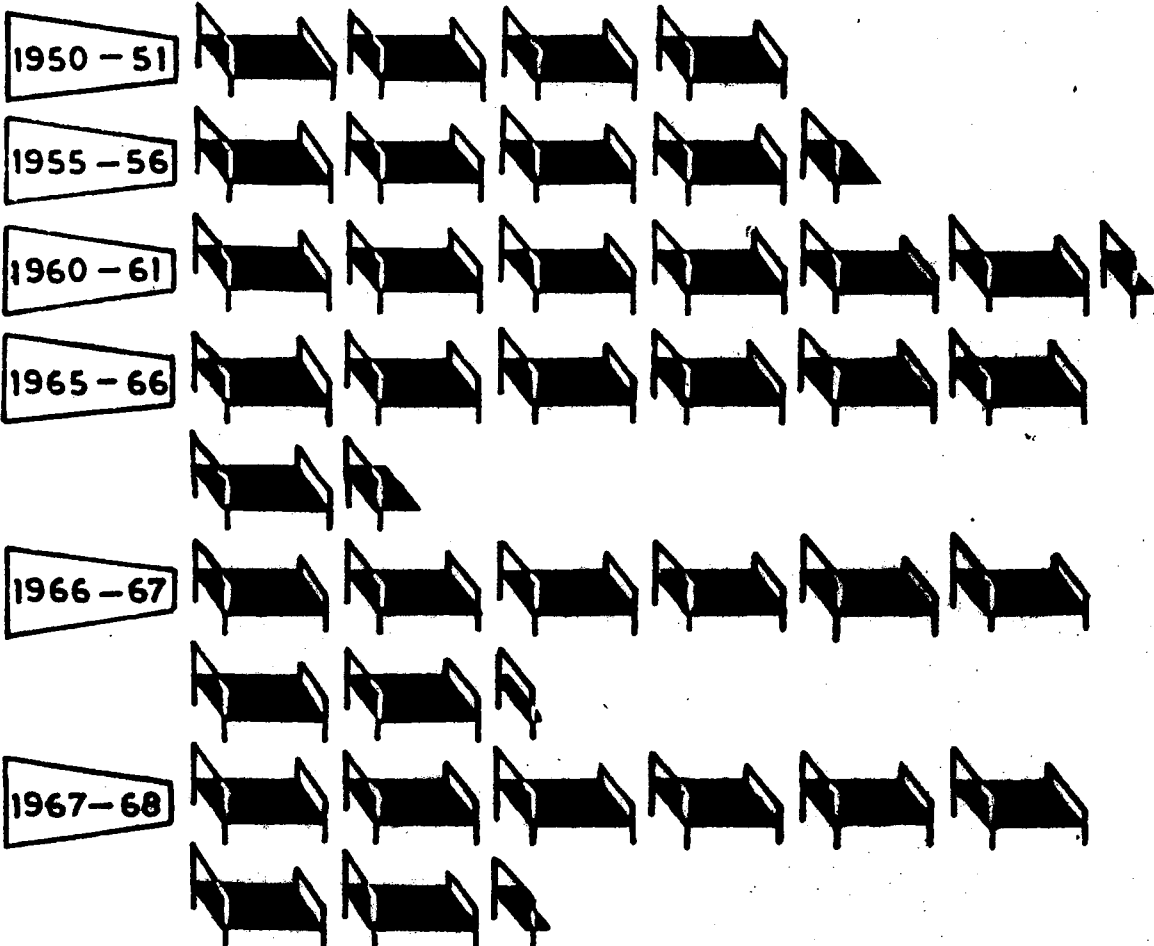
*Training Programme :*

24. It is proposed to train 50 X-Ray technicians and 50 laboratory technicians. To meet the need of operation theatre technicians, a scheme has been suggested to train 15 operation theatre technicians. Three general nursing schools and 4 auxiliary nursing schools with an intake capacity of 15 students each are proposed to be established. Nursing college for Degree course of B. Sc. (Nursing) will also be established. One school for training in physiotherapy is proposed to be opened in Medical College and S. S. G. Hospital, Baroda.

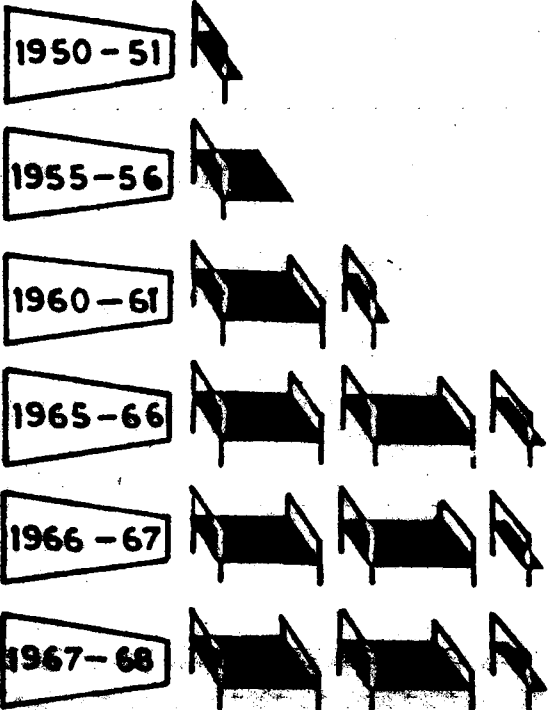
# BEDS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

## MEDICAL

 1000 BEDS



## PUBLIC HEALTH





*Hospitals and Dispensaries :*

25. Schemes have been suggested for improvement and expansion of existing hospitals. Three cottage hospitals will be established in rural areas with 50 beds in each. One, hundred-bedded mental hospital has been proposed. It is also proposed to increase the bed strength of existing mental hospitals by 100. At Broach, new building for 200 bedded hospital will be constructed. In district and taluka hospitals, 500 beds are proposed to be increased. X-Ray machines in 10 hospitals, ambulance service in 16 hospitals, staff quarters for 6 hospitals, hospital pharmacy in 2 hospitals, central sterilisation units in 4 hospitals, and laboratory services in 4 hospitals are proposed to be provided. Ten dental clinics, 10 B. T. S. centres, 10 eye clinics, 4 orthopedic units and 4 paediatric units are proposed to be established in different hospitals. The Ophthalmic Institute at Ahmedabad and Cancer Hospital at Ahmedabad will be further expanded by addition of 50 beds in each in the Fourth Plan. Two cancer treatment centres with facilities of cobalt bomb are proposed to be established at 2 major hospitals. Mental health clinic under pilot project scheme suggested by the Government of India will be established at 3 hospitals under the fully centrally sponsored scheme. With a view to enable local bodies and voluntary organisations to expand medical institutions under their control, a scheme has been proposed for giving grant-in-aid to such organisations.

*Other Programmes :*

26. One Homeopathic college and attached hospital are proposed to be started during the Fourth Plan.

**DRUGS CONTROL :**

27. The pharmaceutical industry in the State has made a good progress in recent years. State Governments are responsible for enforcement of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 so far as they relate to manufacture and sale of drugs including homeopathic medicines and manufacture of cosmetics. The administration also enforces the provisions of Drugs and Magic Remedies ( Objectionable Advertisement ) Act, 1954.

28. Veterinary drugs are exempted from the purview of the Act at present. This exemption is to be withdrawn and the draft rules relating to veterinary products have already been published by the Government of India. It is also under consideration of Government to entrust the enforcement of the provisions of Poisons Act, 1919 to the Drugs Control Administration. Bill to control insecticides is passed and the enforcement of the Act to be enacted is also to be entrusted to the Drugs Control Administration.

29. With the enactment of the above legislation and the expansion of the pharmaceutical industry and trade there will be substantial increase in the work and responsibilities of the Administration. The programme, therefore, provides for expansion of staff in certain branches of the Drugs Control Administration. Provision is also proposed for expansion of the Drugs Laboratory at Baroda and for building of staff quarters in the premises of the laboratory. Provision is made for training of pharmacists which includes payment of grant-in-aid for establishing one degree and one diploma Pharmacy College in Gujarat.

**AYURVED :**

30. Many of the schemes included in the earlier Plans are proposed to be continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan with enhanced targets. During the Fourth Plan, existing ayurvedic colleges are proposed to be expanded by admitting more students and standard of teaching will also be improved. It is proposed to take over privately run Ayurved College at Junagadh. It is proposed to open 30 Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural areas. It is proposed to open five Ayurvedic hospitals in district headquarters and to expand the present hospitals. It is also proposed to start Panchkarma and Pharmacy Sections in hospitals and colleges. It is also proposed to undertake suitable research schemes during the Fourth Plan. Nature Cure Institutions are proposed to be encouraged by payment of grant-in-aid. Financial assistance would be given to Ayurvedic University at Jamnagar for developmental activities.

**PUBLIC HEALTH :**

31. During the Fourth Plan, the schemes undertaken in the preceding 18 years are proposed to be continued and consolidated and wherever necessary, intensified. Though public health programmes have considerably expanded in the State it is considered necessary to pay greater attention to the tribal and backward population. Priority has been given to the establishment of primary health centres in tribal and backward areas and the coverage of the population by such centres in these areas will have to be much smaller than the rest of the areas. In the field of national schemes like malaria, small-pox, trachoma leprosy, venereal diseases and tuberculosis control and family planning programme, special consideration will be given to these areas. Health education work, improvement of nutritional status and school health services will also be intensified in the backward and tribal areas.

32. It is proposed to intensify control measures for malaria, tuberculosis, filaria, leprosy and trachoma during the Fourth Plan with the aim of eradicating these diseases as early as possible. These schemes are now 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes. By the end of the Fourth Plan, each district will be provided with a District T. B. Centre. Anti-larva measures for the control of malaria and filaria will be taken up in all urban areas in the State.

33. Highest priority will be given to family planning programme and all out effort will be made to fully achieve the targets of reducing the level of present birth rate by atleast 50 per cent, within the course of next 10 years or even earlier.

34. The State Family Planning Committee fixes the target of sterilisation operations and Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device insertions every year.

35. Before the end of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to provide office buildings and staff quarters for all primary health centres which are at present without these facilities and to increase the facilities where these are inadequate. It is also proposed to provide staff quarters in sub-centres in tribal and backward areas.

36. For providing referral services to rural population, additional referral hospitals are proposed to be established in the State so that each district will have at least one referral hospital before the end of the Fourth Plan.

37. So far, maternal and child health services have been provided in the rural areas and only in some of the urban areas. It is now proposed to extend these services to the remaining urban areas.

38. There is no comprehensive school health programme in our State. A beginning is proposed to be made during the Fourth Plan towards a comprehensive school health programme.

39. High priority is proposed to be given to mass immunisation of children against the common children diseases like whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus and polio, and distribution of sprouted grams to mothers and children through public health centres and maternity and child health centres.

40. A Vaccine Institute for the manufacture of different types of vaccines has been established in the State. At present only the work of manufacturing A. R. T. vaccine is being carried out in the Institute. It is proposed to expand the institute so as to start manufacturing triple antigen, A. T. B. vaccine, cholera vaccine etc., during the Fourth Plan.

41. One additional rural health training centre is also proposed to be established for providing training to medical internees of Surat medical college, after they pass the final M. B. B. S. examination.

42. For the effective implementation of Food Adulteration Act, it is necessary to appoint Food Inspectors throughout the State in the rural areas. It is proposed to make a beginning towards this objective by appointing Food Inspectors at the rate of one for every 50,000 population in 2 districts as pilot projects.

43. For economy in maintenance expenditure and in order to ensure effective repairs to vehicles of Public Health and Medical Department, an independent automobile organisation has been established. With the increase in number of vehicles in Public Health and Medical Department, it is proposed to increase the number of mobile maintenance units and to expand the existing central automobile workshop. This expansion will form part of the family planning programme.

*Physical Targets :*

44. The past achievements and targets proposed for the Fourth Plan in respect of some selected items are given below —

Item	Unit	Cumulative position anticipated at the end of 1968-69	Target proposed for the Fourth Plan (Additional)
1	2	3	4
1 Hospitals	No.	109	17
2 Dispensaries	No.	523	31
3 Beds	No.	11,058	2,290

Item	Unit	Cumulative position anticipated at the end of 1968-69	Target proposed for the Fourth Plan (Additional)
1	2	3	4
<b>4 Medical Education :</b>			
(a) Medical Colleges (Government)	No.	4	..
(b) Annual admissions	No.	555	155
<b>5 Dental Education</b>			
(a) Institutions	No.	1	..
(b) Annual intake	No.	50	50
6 Primary Health Centres	No.	251	..
7 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	No.	57	30
<b>8 Family Planning</b>			
(1) Family Planning Centres			
(a) Urban	No.	101	80
(b) Rural	No.	250	..
(2) Sub-Centres	No.	750	..
(3) Personnel trained in Family Planning	No.	7,301	2800
(4) Sterilisation	'000 No.	384	*
(5) I. U. C. D.	'000 No.	245	*

\*Will be fixed annually by State Family Planning Committee.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION :

##### Urban Areas :

45. It is proposed to give loan to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for part payment of its share of the cost on the construction of Dharoi Dam. It is proposed to make drinking water supply facilities available to 50 towns and underground drainage facilities to 18 towns and 4 villages during the Fourth Plan. Necessary provision towards loan and grant-in-aid is also made for conversion of dry latrines into flush type.

##### Rural Areas :

46. According to the survey conducted by the special rural water supply division in 1963-64, out of 18,584 inhabited villages in the state, 1043 villages had no source of water supply. Out of this there will be 811 villages without any source of water supply, at the commencement of the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to provide water supply facilities to all these 811 villages during the Fourth Plan. Ahwa water supply scheme in Dangs District, which is already in progress will be completed during the Fourth Plan.

47. Simple water supply schemes used to be taken up under the Local Development Works Programme which has been discontinued as centrally sponsored scheme. As the need for construction of simple wells still exists, the scheme named 'simple wells' has been framed as a State Plan scheme.

48. It is proposed to establish a workshop and laboratory at Ahmedabad. Workshop will be used for repairs to various equipment and machinery required for execution of water supply and drainage schemes. Analysis of water samples required for water supply schemes and examination of waste water causing pollution will be done in the laboratory.

#### HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

49. An outlay of Rs. 6.75 crores is proposed for Housing and Urban Development sub-sector in the Fourth Plan. The proposed outlay is comprised of Rs. 6.25 crores for Housing and Rs. 0.50 crore for Town Planning and Urban Development.

50. The main features of the proposed programme under Housing, Town Planning and Urban Development are given in subsequent paragraphs.

##### I. Housing :

51. The problem of housing has remained unsolved and is becoming acute day by day due to rapid increase in population and due to slow building activities both in the public and the private sector. The proposals have, however, been formulated having regard to the limited funds available for the housing programme.

52. In addition to the usual housing schemes, it is proposed to include a scheme for experimental housing for finding out method of cheap housing. A suitable provision is proposed to be earmarked for it under the low income group housing scheme. Besides, specific provision is proposed to be made for scheduled areas.

53. The following table shows the number of tenements constructed under different housing schemes during the three Five Year Plans, likely achievement at the end of the Annual Plan 1968-69 and the proposed target for the Fourth Plan:—

TABLE

Period	No. of tenements constructed under				Total
	Subsidised Housing Scheme	Low income Group housing Scheme	Slum clearance Housing Scheme	Rural Housing	
1	2	3	4	5	6
During the First Plan (1951-56)	7,220	..	..	..	7,220
During the Second Plan (1956-61)	6,319	2,010	2,400	..	10,729
During the Third Plan (1961-66)	7,182	1,585	2,930	431	12,128
During the Annual Plan period (1966-67 to 1968-69)	1,207	586	4,777	229	6,799
Fourth Plan (1969-74) (Proposed Target)	3,563	3,812	2,125	790	10,290

## II. Town Planning and City Survey :

54. It is proposed to prepare development plans of 30 towns during the Fourth Plan. Under the provisions of Bombay Town Planning Act, 1954, it is made obligatory on the part of every local authority to prepare a development plan of the area under its jurisdiction within stipulated period. Few local authorities have their own trained technical staff to prepare development plan (land use) of the area falling within their jurisdiction after carrying out physical and socio-economic surveys. Hence it is proposed to prepare development plans of six towns per year on behalf of local authorities which come forward with a request to get their development plans prepared at their cost, through the agency of the town planning and valuation department.

55. Work regarding preparation of regional plan for Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat Region and Metropolitan Traffic and Transportation study of Ahmedabad Metropolitan area has been started during the year 1968-69 under the centrally sponsored scheme. As the scheme has ceased to be a centrally sponsored scheme during the Fourth Plan, the remaining work will be undertaken under a State Plan scheme.

56. The work of city survey is linked with Town Planning. The number of towns proposed to be surveyed during the Fourth Plan is 10.

## III. Urban Development :

57. Under this head, a scheme has been formulated for grant of loan assistance to municipalities for financing schemes of non-remunerative nature e. g. roads, hospitals, maternity homes, schools, play grounds, vegetable markets, slaughter houses, colleges, libraries, swimming pools, townhalls, open-air-theatres, etc.

## WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES :

58. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores is proposed for the Welfare of Backward Classes in the Fourth Plan. In this sub-sector the number of fully centrally sponsored schemes is fairly large. Programme for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is comprised both of State Plan and centrally sponsored schemes ; while programme for welfare of nomadic tribes and denotified tribes is comprised wholly of centrally sponsored schemes. In addition to the proposed State Plan outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores a substantial amount of central assistance is expected to be received for centrally sponsored schemes.

59. The schemes for welfare of backward classes are divided into three groups viz. (1) Education, (2) Economic Uplift and (3) Health, Housing and other schemes. As the number of students is increasing, it is considered necessary to allocate major part of the outlay for welfare of backward classes to continue the tempo of education. This leaves less amount for the economic uplift and health, housing and other schemes. The break-up of the State

Plan outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs between the three groups of schemes as also its division between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is given in the following table :—

				Education	Economic uplift	Health, Housing and other schemes	Total
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	93.06	30.00	39.05	162.11
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	143.44	27.50	66.95	237.89
				236.50	57.50	106.00	400.00

In addition, a provision of Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed for being specifically earmarked for the scheduled areas under the housing sub-sector.

60. The programme for education of backward classes provides for tuition fees, examination fees, scholarships, hostels, ashram schools and book banks. The programme for economic uplift provides for financial assistance for cottage industries and professions, training-cum-production centres and training under approved workshops for artisans. The programme under health, housing and other schemes provides for free medical aid, Balwadis free legal assistance in civil and criminal proceedings, and financial assistance for housing of backward classes including Halpatis.

61. The following table shows the past physical achievements and targets proposed for the Fourth Plan in respect of selected items :—

Item	Unit	Progressive achievements at the end of 1968-69	Target for the Fourth Plan 1969-74 (Addl.)
1	2	3	4
1. Tribal Development Blocks .. ..	Nos.	50	3
2. Pre-Matric Scholarships/stipends .. ..	Nos.	3,83,077	1,05,640
3. Post-Matric Scholarships .. ..	Nos.	30,673	43,614
4. Ashram-Schools .. ..	Nos.	107 A. S. 3 P. B. A. S.	18 A. S. 10 P. B. A. S.
5. Backward Class Hostels .. ..	Nos.	328	92
6. Housing/House-sites .. ..	Nos.	1,797/325	1747 tenements 140 societies 7800 House sites.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE:

62. An outlay of Rs. 0.72 crore is proposed for the Social Welfare sub-sector in the Fourth Plan.

63. The broad break-up of proposed State Plan outlay of Rs. 72 lakhs is given below:—

Name of the sub-group	Outlay ( Rs. in lakhs )
1. Family and Child Welfare .. .. .	19.50
2. Women Welfare .. .. .	0.80
3. Eradication of Beggary .. .. .	2.00
4. Social Defence .. .. .	13.20
5. Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped .. .. .	18.50
6. Grant-in-aid to Social Welfare Institutions .. .. .	8.00
7. Training, Research and Administration .. .. .	3.00
8. Prohibition Programme .. .. .	7.00
	<u>72.00</u>

64. Important physical targets proposed are given in the following table :—

Item	Unit	Progressive achievement at the end of 1968-69	Target for the Fourth Plan, 1969-74 ( Additional )
1	2	3	4
1. Family and Child Welfare Project.	Number of Project	11	29 (50,000 Children )
2 Institutions under—			
(a) Children Act ..	Number of institutions		
	Schools—		
	Government	31	12
	Non-Government	15	
(b) Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.	Centres / homes—		
	Government	8	2
	Non-Government	9	
(c) Prevention of Begging Act.	Number of homes—		
	Government	5	1
	Non-Government	2	
3. Othe Institutions—			
(a) Institutions for the Blind	Number of schools—		
	Government	4	N. F.
	Non-Government	15	
(b) Institutions for the Deaf and the Mute	Number of institutions—		
	Government	2	N. F.
	Non-Government	9	
(c) Institutions for the Orthopedically Handicapped.	Number of institutions—		
	Government	2	1
	Non-Government	2	
(d) Institutions for the Mentally Deficient.	Number of institutions—		
	Government	1	1
	Non-Government	1	

65. Schemes such as intensive prohibition drive specially in coastal and border areas of the State; assistance to Nashabandhi Mandal for education work on prohibition and Lakkarya-Kshetras have been included in the Fourth Plan.



### Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare :

66. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1.65 crores in the Fourth Plan. The proposed distribution of the outlay among different groups of schemes is as under :—

					Rs. in lakhs
Labour Administration	..	..	..	..	37.00
Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	12.00
E. S. I. Scheme	..	..	..	..	30.00
Employment Schemes	..	..	..	..	6.00
Craftsmen Training Programme	..	..	..	..	80.00
Total ..					165.00

67. Important features of the programmes in each of the above groups are given in subsequent paragraphs.

#### *Labour Administration Scheme :*

68. Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum rates of wages have been fixed in 18 scheduled employments; while one more scheduled employment is likely to be covered during the year 1969-70. The Shops and Establishments Act has been brought into force in 109 local areas of the State. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to apply the Act to additional 25 local areas. Under the scheme of expansion of administrative machinery, an executive machinery has been created for the work of registration etc. under Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. Besides, two new offices of Assistant Commissioners of Labour at Bhavnagar and Surat have also been opened during the year 1968-69.

69. The Bonus Act, 1965 and the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 have been brought into force in the State from the year 1965 and 1968 respectively. The schemes proposed are to cover expenditure on the machinery that has already been created for implementation of Bonus Act as also that to be created for the work of implementing Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

70. With a view to rehabilitating the workmen who are rendered unemployed due to closure of textile mills etc., schemes such as opening of new Government Industrial Training Workshops, starting of model charkha centres and starting of short term trades at Government Industrial Training Workshops are proposed to be taken up. Necessary provision for this purpose has also been proposed. It is also proposed to create a Cell for Agricultural Labour in accordance with the recommendations of All India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held in 1965.

#### *Labour Welfare Schemes :*

71. By the end of 1968-69, there will be 42 labour welfare centres under the Labour Welfare Board. With the rapid industrialisation of the State, there will be increase in the industrial population of the State. Large number of labour welfare centres will, therefore, have to be opened. It may not be practicable to cover the entire labour population by establishing new centres. It is, however, proposed to open 7 new centres during the Fourth Plan. Under the Labour Welfare Programme other important activities relate to addition

in amenities for workers such as tours and excursions to holiday resorts; opening of play centres and training of workers in alternative trades to supplement their income. It is, therefore, proposed to continue these activities during the Fourth Plan.

*Employees' State Insurance Scheme :*

72. The expenditure on the scheme is being shared by the E. S. I. Corporation and the State Government in the ratio of 7 : 1 and the capital expenditure is borne wholly by the E. S. I. Corporation. The scheme was started in Gujarat during the Third Plan and was taken up in Ahmedabad. In addition to Ahmedabad, the scheme has been extended to 13 other towns by the end of 1968-69.

73. Industrial population of 13.93 lakhs in the above 14 towns will have been covered under the E. S. I. Scheme by the end of 1968-69. Twelve more towns and an additional industrial population of 1.60 lakhs are proposed to be covered under the scheme during the Fourth Plan 1969-74.

*Employment Schemes :*

74. It is intended to open offices appropriate to the industrial status and the employment potential of places with a view to be at the door of employment seekers for employment assistance. As regards vocational guidance, 9 units were set up by the end of the Third Plan at Employment Exchanges in different districts. The remaining districts are proposed to be covered during the Fourth Plan.

*Craftsmen Training Programme :*

75. There will be 18 Industrial Training Institutes in the State by the end of 1968-69 with 5,584 seats. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to establish 2 new industrial training centres for providing training facilities in diversified courses. It is also proposed to provide 100 seats in part time classes for industrial workers and 500 seats under National Apprenticeship Scheme.

**PUBLIC CO-OPERATION :**

76. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2 lakhs in the Fourth Plan for the scheme of public co-operation. In the Third Plan, the main schemes under Public Co-operation Programme were Lok karya Kshetras, Planning Forums and a Field Study Project of District Administration.

77. It has been decided to close all the rural Lok karya Kshetras in the State with effect from 1969-70. The scheme of Planning forums designed to create plan consciousness particularly amongst the university students and teachers will be continued during the Fourth Plan.

## VIII. Miscellaneous

## STATISTICS

1. This sub-sector includes schemes implemented by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this sub-sector in the Fourth Plan. In addition, statistical schemes of other departments are provided in the relevant sectors of development.

2. During the Third Plan, schemes for strengthening of the Planning Unit, strengthening of the Training Unit, strengthening of District Statistical Organisation, strengthening of the Administrative Unit, increasing the Sample Size of N. S. S. and strengthening of the Tabulation Unit were included. A separate Directorate of Evaluation has been created for evaluating Plan activities and different Evaluation Committees have also been set up to guide the working of the evaluation machinery.

3. The Central Statistical Organisation has recommended a few statistical schemes of all-India importance as core schemes. Of the seven core-schemes to be undertaken under the sub-sector "Statistics", schemes relating to Collection of Housing Statistics, Municipal Statistical Year Book and Improvement of State Income Estimates, were implemented during the Annual Plans, 1966-69 along with other schemes. The remaining core-schemes are proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A broad outline of these schemes is given below :—

(i) *Training Programmes.*—The Bureau deputs every year a few officers for training to the Central Statistical Organisation, Indian Statistical Institute, etc. Other departments where officers are borne on statistical cadre hesitate to bear the cost of training of these officers. It is, therefore, proposed to create leave reserve posts in which officers to be sent on training can be appointed and expenditure can be debited to the plan scheme of training and substitute appointment can be made in temporary vacancies.

(ii) *Creation of unit for statistics of resources for planning.*—With a view of having adequate and accurate data on various economic aspects of resources for Planning, with special reference to direct and indirect taxation aspects, etc., and to attempt regular compilation of economic classification of budget data, it is necessary to create the proposed unit.

(iii) *Survey of distributive trades.*—The main object of the scheme is to collect information in respect of the non-registered traders, their contribution to the State income, their turnover, employment, etc., which is not available at present.

(iv) *Strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit.*—The provision proposed will cover the cost of some punching and verifying machines which form part of tabulation equipment to be installed during the Fourth Plan. The strengthened unit will also provide facilities for quicker tabulation of data of other departments and will serve as a central data processing unit. The requirements of the Directorate of Agriculture which are substantial are also included in the scheme.

(v) *Other Surveys and Studies.*— In addition to the provision for above schemes, a scheme “other surveys and studies” is also proposed for inclusion during the Fourth Plan. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is often called upon to undertake various short tenure surveys and studies at the instance of the State Government or the Government of India. The nature of such enquiries cannot be known in advance and therefore schemewise provision for such adhoc surveys cannot be separately envisaged for inclusion in the Fourth Plan Programme. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a lump sum allocation to meet the expenditure of such adhoc surveys.

#### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

4. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed for schemes under the sub-sector of Information and Publicity in the Fourth Plan. The schemes proposed are generally the same as are in operation at present. A new scheme of publicity abroad and in other States is included. The broad features of some of the schemes are given below.

5. Under the scheme of rural broadcasting, radio sets are provided to villages on condition of payment of annual contribution for the maintenances of the sets. By the end of the Third Plan, 4,548 radio sets had been installed and 501 sets would have been installed during the Annual Plans period 1966-69. This will take the total to 5049 at the end of 1968-69. It is proposed to install 2,000 additional radio sets during the Fourth Plan, giving preference to villages in backward areas.

6. Information Centres are designed to provide information to the general public including information about the Plan and its progress. By the end of the Second Plan one major information centre at Rajkot and one information centre at each district headquarter (except Dangs) had been established. There was a provision for opening 10 information booths and a major information centre at Ahmedabad during the Third Plan. However, these could not be started for various reasons. A major information centre at Ahmedabad and one information booth have since been started at Baroda. During the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to upgrade District Information Centres in selected districts. The major information centres at Ahmedabad and Rajkot are proposed to be provided with theatres with modern facilities.

7. Though Gujaratis were pioneers in the film industry and they made many good Gujarati films in the past, owing to the present financial stringency, the production of Gujarati films has been lagging behind. With a view to encouraging production of clean and healthy films on the life, history and culture of Gujarat in Gujarati and in exceptional cases good Hindi films, Government has decided to help deserving producers by giving them loans on certain conditions. Several other States have also taken various steps such as giving loans, subsidy, tax exemptions, reservation of time in the theatres to run regional pictures, etc. It is expected that by giving such loans Government would be able to assist deserving film producers every year to the extent of about 50 to 60 per cent of their total requirements.

8. Provision is also made for other schemes such as publicity through different audio-visual means *viz.* printed and pictorial publicity, recreational activities, exhibitions, etc., publicity through films, tours and seminar. publicity through mobile publicity vans, training programme for officers and staff and publicity abroad as well as in other States, etc.

## CAPITAL PROJECT

9. The project is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 46 crores. The first phase programme is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 29 crores. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 9 crores is likely to be incurred by the end of 1968-69. An outlay of Rs. 18.25 crores is proposed for the Fourth Plan.

10. The Master Plan has been prepared for the population of 1,50,000 which is covering an area of 4308 hectares of land. The city is connected with Khodiar railway station Ahmedabad city, national highway No. 8 at Chiloda and with Kalol-Mehsana road. There are about 30 sectors of size 1 km. by 3/4 km. orienting the grid system of sector roads to run 30 degrees north-west and south-east and 60 degrees north-east and south-west. The land use comprises of Sachivalaya Complex, Civic Centre, Business and Commerce Centre Residential areas, Industrial and Recreational areas, etc.

*First Phase Programme :*

11. In the first phase programme, the city is proposed to be developed for a population of 75,000 out of which 30,000 will be the Government population. The programme mainly includes land acquisition, administrative and residential buildings, internal roads and bridges, landscaping and gardens, water supply and drainage, etc.

12. It is proposed to acquire 4,596 hectares of private lands at the estimated cost Rs. 1.20 crores.

13. The Sachivalaya and Offices of the Heads of the Departments have a plinth area of 1.20 lakh square metres and the estimated cost is Rs. 3.20 crores.

14. For the residential buildings, different types of units are being constructed according to the pay-scales and it is programmed to construct about 854 units for Government servants drawing pay above Rs. 500, 5,143 units for the Government servants drawing pay less than Rs. 500 and 1,500 units for Class IV Government servants.

15. To provide the essential amenities, it is proposed to construct town hall, hospital, dispensary, primary schools, pathikashram, etc.

16. 110 Kms. of main sector roads and 131 Kms. of street roads are included in this programme. It is also proposed to construct barrage-cum-bridge across the river Sabarmati to have an elongated lake in the city.

17. It is proposed to have the landscaping work and gardens in the area of about 101 hectares at the cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and road side trees of different varieties at the cost of Rs. 15 lakhs.

18. The water supply scheme consists of head works, filtration plant, rising main under ground storage tank, elevated service, reservoir and distribution system.

19. The drainage scheme consists of underground collecting drains, out falls sewer pumping stations, and complete biofilter treatment plant.

***Physical Planning :***

20. The administrative buildings and residential buildings are proposed to be completed by the end of 1971. The sectors and internal roads are likely to be ready by the end of 1969-70.

21. The electricity is proposed to be taken up either from Gujarat Electricity Board or Ahmedabad Electricity Co., and the power supply line will be ready by the end of 1970-71.

***The Second Phase :***

22. The second phase of the project will cover the development of the city for the requirement of 1,50,000 population. It will include the construction of High Court building, remaining residential units and other civic buildings with water supply, drainage and road facilities.

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**STATEMENTS**

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## STATEMENT I

*Sectoral outlays and expenditure—Third Five Year Plan ( 1961-66 )* ( Rs. in Crores )

Sr. No. 1	Head/Sub-head of Development 2	Outlay 3	Expenditure 4
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES</b>			
1	Agricultural Production .. .. .	7.13 (5.97)	5.42
2	Land Development .. .. .	1.24 (1.24)	0.95
3	Minor Irrigation .. .. .	15.00 (14.77)	13.44
4	Animal Husbandry .. .. .	2.33 (2.17)	1.49
5	Dairying and Milk-supply .. .. .	1.85 (1.85)	3.81
6	Forests .. .. .	2.24 (2.21)	1.58
7	Soil Conservation .. .. .	8.26 (8.25)	4.98
8	Fisheries .. .. .	1.29 (1.29)	1.85
Total I ..		39.34 (37.75)	33.52
<b>II. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME AND CO-OPERATION</b>			
9	Community Development Programme and Panchayats .. .. .	14.81 (14.77)	9.94
10	Co-operation .. .. .	4.57 (4.17)	3.57
Total II ..		19.38 (18.94)	13.51
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>			
11	Multipurpose, Major and Medium Irrigation Projects .. .. .	51.74 (51.54)	46.11
12	Power Projects .. .. .	46.68 (46.88)	65.37
Total III ..		98.42 (98.42)	111.48
<b>IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING</b>			
13	Large and Medium Industries .. .. .	3.19 (3.55)	7.21
14	Village and Small Industries .. .. .	3.73 (3.79)	2.33
15	Mining .. .. .	0.50 (0.46)	0.67
Total IV ..		7.42 (7.80)	10.21



## STATEMENT I—concl'd.

( Rs. in Crores )

Sr. No. 1	Head / Sub-head of Development 2						Outlay 3	Expenditure 4
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>								
16	Road Development	..	..	..	..	..	16.70 (19.45)	17.13
17	Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	3.00 (3.00)	3.01
18	Ports and Harbours	..	..	..	..	..	2.00 (2.37)	3.07
19	Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	0.30 (0.30)	0.11
Total V						..	22.00 (25.12)	23.32
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>								
20	Education	..	..	..	..	..	17.25 (16.78)	20.71
21	Health	..	..	..	..	..	18.23 (17.59)	16.02
22	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	8.85 (8.70)	5.08
23	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	1.51 (1.51)	1.03
24	Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	..	..	..	2.79 (2.60)	3.49
25	Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	0.60 (0.59)	1.06
Total VI						..	49.23 (47.77)	47.39
<b>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</b>								
26	Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	0.25 (0.25)	0.17
27	Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	0.11 (0.10)	0.10
28	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	0.35 (0.35)	0.32
Total VII						..	0.71 (0.70)	0.59
Grand Total						..	236.50 (236.50)	240.02

Note.—Figures in bracket indicate revised outlays.

## STATEMENT II

Sectoral Outlays and Expenditure 1966 to 1969

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Original Approved Outlay 3	Actual Expenditure 4	Original Approved Outlay 5	Actual Expenditure 6	Original Approved Outlay 7	Anticipated Expenditure 8
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES</b>							
1	Agricultural Production ..	354.59	199.57	269.79	186.64	312.00	313.30
	(A) Agricultural Production	334.59	175.47	245.65	161.80	288.00	288.03
	(B) Land Development ..	20.00	24.10	24.14	24.84	24.00	25.27
2	Minor Irrigation ..	417.40	697.67	518.23	680.01	520.00	568.03
3	Soil Conservation ..	263.66	238.79	183.84	149.07	179.00	190.65
4	Ayacut Development Programme.	Included in Agricultural Production					
5	Animal Husbandry ..	98.50	66.00	77.60	81.99	87.00	77.36
6	Dairying and Milk Supply ..	104.66	50.34	141.43	142.68	129.00	99.19
7	Forests .. ..	70.00	58.83	58.97	55.06	63.00	56.86
8	Fisheries .. ..	76.75	36.59	82.13	49.65	81.00	80.83
9	Warehousing and Marketing	28.85	16.32	20.00	14.39	19.00	19.00
	<b>Total, I ..</b>	<b>1414.41</b>	<b>1364.11</b>	<b>1351.99</b>	<b>1359.49</b>	<b>1390.00</b>	<b>1405.22</b>
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	Co-operation .. ..	84.58	77.77	90.51	73.58	100.00	97.55
2	Community Development ..	179.67	148.98	174.32	172.49	141.00	143.00
3	Panchayats .. ..	13.71	0.95	6.45	4.17	5.50	7.00
	<b>Total, II ..</b>	<b>277.96</b>	<b>227.70</b>	<b>271.28</b>	<b>250.24</b>	<b>246.50</b>	<b>247.55</b>
<b>III IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>							
1	Irrigation .. ..	1024.85	969.31	1503.94	1541.70	1685.00	2087.35
2	Flood Control .. ..	10.00	17.03	14.47	12.58	15.00	14.65
3	Power .. ..	916.85	1190.52	1457.00	1436.67	1650.00	1928.90
	<b>Total, III ..</b>	<b>1951.70</b>	<b>2176.86</b>	<b>2975.41</b>	<b>2990.95</b>	<b>3350.00</b>	<b>4028.90</b>
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING</b>							
1	Large and Medium Industries	116.80	351.99	436.50	258.27	382.60	385.55
2	Mineral Development ..	70.00	62.19	111.02	68.98	99.00	96.85
3	Village and Small Industries	64.00	40.05	58.70	44.49	63.89	63.96
	<b>Total, IV ..</b>	<b>250.80</b>	<b>454.23</b>	<b>606.22</b>	<b>371.74</b>	<b>545.49</b>	<b>546.36</b>

## STATEMENT II—concl'd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-Head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Original Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Original Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Original Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>							
1	Roads .. ..	250.00	305.23	351.00	359.10	475.00	544.97
2	Road Transport ..	117.00	363.51	252.62	231.99	363.00	356.72
3	Ports and Harbours ..	50.00	71.90	73.50	65.56	99.00	99.00
4	Tourism .. ..	3.65	1.82	6.13	1.36	3.83	4.03
	<b>Total, V</b> ..	<b>420.65</b>	<b>742.46</b>	<b>683.25</b>	<b>658.01</b>	<b>940.83</b>	<b>1004.72</b>
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
1	General Education ..	150.29	179.16	254.26	193.68	300.75	352.50
2	Technical Education ..	56.20	42.27	61.68	43.24	66.10	70.95
3	Cultural Programmes ..	1.03	0.60	4.50	1.49	10.08	8.24
4	Health and Family Planning } ..		450.28	242.64	283.87	242.31	322.81
5	Water Supply (Urban and Rural). } ..	339.03	101.01	167.52	188.40	205.00	209.54
6	Housing .. ..		30.19		46.17		56.41
7	Urban Development ..	51.17	3.12	53.15	2.92	60.60	4.13
8	Welfare of Backward Classes	33.44	34.25	62.88	63.27	94.02	106.40
9	Social Welfare ..	15.90	13.16	17.43	12.85	5.33	6.70
10	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare.	30.00	14.93	29.49	22.13	30.05	34.82
11	Public Co-operation ..	4.18	0.53	0.87	0.52	1.12	0.15
	<b>Total, VI</b> ..	<b>681.24</b>	<b>869.50</b>	<b>894.42</b>	<b>858.54</b>	<b>1,015.36</b>	<b>1,172.65</b>
<b>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
1	Statistics .. ..	1.00	0.58	1.05	1.05	3.57	2.75
2	Information and Publicity ..	2.72	2.57	5.20	4.79	7.16	5.95
3	State Capital Project ..		104.93	467.00	193.29	471.00	540.55
4	Evaluation Machinery ..			Included in Statistics above			
	<b>Total, VII</b> ..	<b>3.72</b>	<b>108.08</b>	<b>473.77</b>	<b>199.13</b>	<b>481.73</b>	<b>549.25</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b> .. ..	<b>5000.48</b>	<b>5942.94</b>	<b>7256.34</b>	<b>6688.10</b>	<b>7969.91</b>	<b>8954.65</b> <b>+ 25.35*</b> <b>8,980.00</b>

\* For Specified Schemes for economically backward talukas.

## STATEMENT IIA

Selected Groupwise Outlays and Expenditure 1966 to 1969

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES</b>							
<i>(i) Agricultural Production</i>							
1	Improved Seed Programme	4.00	1.72	2.90	1.47	2.02	6.45
2	Manures and Fertilisers ..	12.99	10.60	8.94	9.87	9.12	9.09
3	Plant Protection ..	9.17	30.72	10.58	21.18	13.28	9.18
4	Agricultural Implements ..	3.00	..	3.00	0.92	2.05	12.12
5	Commercial Crops ..	26.59	29.21	29.22	32.78	34.04	26.29
6	Agricultural Education ..	43.44	38.70	55.41	11.95	57.38	58.44
7	Agricultural Research ..	74.36	11.39	49.60	14.52	77.33	63.54
8	Extension Training and Farmers' Education.	12.73	9.41	7.29	10.06	11.36	18.94
9	Agricultural Statistics ..	12.02	3.77	3.76	2.81	3.97	3.97
10	Intensive Cultivation Programme ( I. A. D. P., I. A. A. P., H. V. P., etc. ).	50.41	13.62	35.40	24.98	25.95	25.95
11	Ayacut Development ..	20.91	1.96	12.38	0.37	15.79	15.53
12	Agro-Industries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
13	Land Development ..	10.55	13.81	12.42	12.91	12.36	13.97
14	Consolidation of Holdings ..	9.45	10.29	11.72	11.93	11.64	11.30
15	Others .. ..	64.97	5.47	27.17	0.45	35.71	28.53
16	Expenditure " under 103-Capital Outlay " and " 50-Public Works ".	..	18.90	..	30.44	..	..
Total (i) ..		354.59	199.57	269.79	186.64	312.00	313.30
<i>(ii) Minor Irrigation</i>							
Total (ii) ..		417.40	697.67	518.23	680.01	520.00	568.03

## STATEMENT II-A—contd.

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(iii) Co-operation</i>							
1	Credit .. ..	5.15	3.73	9.55	3.54	100.00	8.32
2	Marketing .. ..	12.80	11.39	20.75	17.43		18.88
3	Processing other than sugar factories and large processing units.	23.65	32.24	24.15	24.66		26.65
4	Co-operative Sugar Factories	25.00	21.99	18.24	18.24		25.50
5	Co-operative Farming ..	3.58	0.99	2.35	0.51		0.54
6	Co-operative training and education.	6.00	5.40	6.00	6.00		6.00
7	Administration .. ..	4.99	0.09	3.43	2.41		5.92
8	Others .. ..	3.41	1.94	6.04	0.79		5.74
	Total ..	84.58	77.77	90.51	73.58	100.00	97.55
	Total I	856.57	975.01	878.53	940.23	932.00	1078.88
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>							
<i>(i) Irrigation and Flood Control:</i>							
1	Irrigation .. ..						
	(a) Continuing .. ..	967.85	960.24	1431.94	1522.90	1605.67	2008.67
	(b) New .. ..	10.00	..	9.00	..	3.00	..
2	Flood Control, Drainage, Anti-water logging and anti-sea erosion.	10.00	17.03	14.47	12.58	14.65	14.65
3	Investigation and Research ..	32.00	9.07	33.00	11.36	33.63	33.63
4	Workshop and Training facilities etc.	15.00	*	30.00	7.44	33.05	43.05
	Total (i) ..	1034.85	986.34	1518.41	1554.28	1700.00	2100.00
<i>(ii) Power</i>							
1	Generation .. ..	200.00	1190.52	498.00	1436.67	675.00	795.00
	Transmission and Distribution.	425.00		575.00		815.00	815.00
	(a) Inter-State links ..	(170.00)		(75.00)		(60.00)	(60.00)
	(b) Trunk transmission lines	(255.00)		(500.00)		(755.00)	(755.00)
	(c) Others .. ..						
3	Rural electrification .. ..	270.00		350.00		115.00	188.20
4	Investigations .. ..	20.00	4.00	5.00	5.00		
5	Miscellaneous .. ..	1.85	30.00	40.00	30.00		
6	Others .. ..	..	..	..	125.70		
	Total (ii) ..	916.85	1190.52	1457.00	1436.67	1650.00	1928.90
	Total, II ..	1951.70	2176.86	2975.41	2990.95	3350.00	4028.90

\* Expenditure on this item is included in continuing schemes.

## STATEMENT II-A—contd.

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>III. INDUSTRIES AND MINING</b>							
<i>(i) Large and Medium Industrial areas.</i>							
1	State Industrial Projects ..		299.00	300.00	201.09		225.00
2	Industrial Area ..	..	..	..	..		..
3	Industrial Development Corporation.	116.80	35.98	70.00	32.51	382.60	65.00
4	State Finance Corporation ..		15.33	13.00	16.22		12.80
5	Others ..		1.68	53.50	8.45		82.75
	Total, (i) ..	116.80	351.99	436.50	258.27	382.60	385.55
<i>(ii) Village and Small Industrial areas.</i>							
1	Handloom industry ..		6.37	6.50	6.19		7.25
2	Power looms ..			3.52	..		1.41
3	Small scale and cottage Industries		20.15	29.59	24.52		41.33
4	Industrial Estates—						
	(a) Rural ..			1.95			0.10
	(b) Semi-urban, and ..			4.15			3.80
	(c) Urban ..	64.00		2.90		63.89	0.60
	(d) Financial assistance to private estates.			1.00			2.00
5	Handicrafts ..		0.68	4.00	0.94		2.30
6	Sericulture ..		..	..	..		..
7	Coir industry ..		0.08	0.09	0.09		0.17
8	Khadi and village industries (State's share only)		6.90	5.00	6.09		5.00
	Total (ii) ..	64.00	40.05	58.70	44.49	63.89	63.96
	Total, III ..	180.80	392.04	495.20	302.76	446.49	449.51
<b>IV. ROADS</b>							
	Roads ..	250.00	305.23	351.00	359.10	475.00	544.97
	Total, IV ..	250.00	305.23	351.00	359.10	475.00	544.97

## STATEMENT II-A—contd.

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. GENERAL EDUCATION							
1	Elementary Education ..		32.79	104.80	64.23	} 310.83	116.45
2	Secondary Education ..		96.02	69.09	63.70		159.41
3	University Education ..		10.76	41.16	28.96		41.90
4	Teachers' Training ..		9.33	14.02	11.75		8.65
5	Social Education ..	151.32	..	1.00	0.46		1.60
6	Other Educational Programmes.		5.15	24.19	9.32		24.49
7	Cultural Programmes ..		0.60	4.50	1.49		8.24
8	Expenditure under "103-Capital Outlay" and "50-Public Works".		24.51	..	15.26		..
	Total, V ..	151.32	179.76	258.76	195.17	310.83	360.74
VI. HEALTH							
1	Medical Education ..		15.29	73.43	18.30	} 242.31	60.48
2	Training Programme ..		1.85	3.00	2.15		8.45
3	Hospitals and Dispensaries.		4.54	17.23	10.43		36.32
4	Primary Health Centres ..		0.47	3.00	3.23		7.04
5	Control of Communicable Diseases.	339.03	316.68	96.30	122.72		157.84
6	Family Planning ..		8.12	13.09	11.18		9.00
7	Indigenous system of Medicine.		7.31	16.14	11.31		21.51
8	Other Programmes ..		4.80	20.45	10.98		22.17
9	Expenditure under "103-Capital" Outlay and 50-Public Works".		91.22	..	93.57		..
	Total, VI ..	339.03	450.28	242.64	283.87	242.31	322.81
<i>Family Planning</i>							
	(a) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres.	..		..		..	..
	(b) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres.	6.00		6.00		6.00	5.50
	(c) Sub-Centres	1.00		0.50		0.50	0.50

## STATEMENT II-A—contd.

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(d) Personnel trained in Family Planning.	3.00		2.09		2.00	..
	(e) Sterilisation ..	2.00		1.50		1.50	..
	(f) Intra-Uterine Contraceptive device.	..	8.12	..	11.18	..	..
	(g) D. F. and M. G. and H. Quarters.	3.00		3.00		3.00	3.00
	Total ..	15.00	8.12	13.09	11.18	13.00	9.00

## VII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

1	Urban :						
	(a) Water Supply ..		35.83	83.25	106.18		99.21
	(b) Sewerage and Drainage		2.44	4.36	9.66		12.11
	Rural :					205.00	
	(a) Piped ..	Included in Health above	62.74	58.91	54.65		83.38
	(b) Wells ..		..	19.50	17.91		14.54
	(c) Drainage ..		..	1.50	..		0.30
	Total, VII ..		101.01	167.52	188.40	205.00	209.54

## VIII. HOUSING

1	Subsidised Industrial Housing		12.63		13.66		22.00
2	Low Income Group Housing		5.36		19.67		18.00
3	Village Housing Projects ..		1.54		1.88		3.00
4	Slum Clearance (State's share)	51.17	8.42	53.15	6.66	60.60	12.00
5	Others (Share capital contribution to the Gujarat Housing Finance Society and Dangs Housing Scheme).		2.24		4.30		1.41
	Total, VIII ..	51.17	30.19	53.15	46.17	60.60	56.41

## IX. TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Town Planning	..	Included in Housing above	2.78	Included in Housing above	2.38	Included in Housing above	3.69
Urban Development	..		0.34		0.54		0.44
Total, IX	..		3.12		2.92		4.13



## STATEMENT II-A—contd.

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>X. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES</b>							
1	Scheduled Tribes ..						
	(a) Education ..	12.95	18.11	32.46	8.59		48.68
	(b) Economic Uplift ..	1.15	0.85	4.84	1.09		4.79
	(c) Health, Housing and other schemes.	5.03	0.05	5.49	0.16		4.20
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>19.13</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>42.79</b>	<b>9.84</b>		<b>57.67</b>
2	Scheduled Castes ..						
	(a) Education ..	3.93	7.24	14.01	18.04		26.01
	(b) Economic Uplift ..	2.01	1.23	2.23	1.54	94.02	2.27
	(c) Health, Housing and Other Schemes.	0.12	1.11	0.35	1.41		0.45
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>6.06</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>16.59</b>	<b>20.99</b>		<b>28.73</b>
3	Housing Societies for Backward classes	8.25	5.66	3.50	7.55		20.00
4	Grant-in-aid to Panchayats				24.89		
	<b>Total, X</b> ..	<b>33.44</b>	<b>34.25</b>	<b>62.88</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>94.02</b>	<b>106.40</b>
<b>XI. SOCIAL WELFARE</b>							
1	Family and Child Welfare Projects.		0.94	2.33	..		3.20
2	Women Welfare ..		0.03	0.05	0.03		0.03
3	Child Welfare ..		..	0.08	..		..
4	Eradication of Beggary ..		0.15	0.52	0.12		0.15
5	Social Defence ..		0.39	0.79	0.37		0.92
6	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.	15.90	0.69	0.66	0.49	5.33	0.45
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations.		..	0.26	0.25		0.54
8	Training, Research and Administration.		0.13	0.38	0.29		0.35
9	Prohibition Programme		0.05	0.25	0.23		0.76
10	Others ..		10.78	12.11	11.07		0.30
	<b>Total, XI</b> ..	<b>15.90</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>6.70</b>

## STATEMENT II-A—concl'd.

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-head of Development	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>XII. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE</b>							
1	Craftsmen Training ..		12.59	20.66	17.04		26.14
2	Apprenticeship Training ..		..	0.21	0.08		0.72
3	Part-time classes for Industrial Workers.		..	0.15	0.01		0.24
		30.00				30.05	
4	Rural Training Institutes ..		..	..	..		0.40
5	Employment Service Schemes		0.08	0.34	0.03		0.02
6	Labour Welfare/Administration		1.72	3.13	1.97		3.11
7	Employees' State Insurance scheme.		0.54	5.00	3.00		4.19
	Total, XII ..	30.00	14.93	29.49	22.13	30.05	34.82
<b>XIII. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY</b>							
1	Community Listening Schemes	0.63	0.64	0.70	1.02	7.16	0.15
2	Others .. ..	2.09	1.93	4.50	3.77	...	5.80
	Total, XIII ..	2.72	2.57	5.20	4.79	7.16	5.95

## STATEMENT III

Sectoral Outlays Proposed for the Fourth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development			Fourth Plan Outlay		
				Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2			3	4	5
<b>I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES</b>						
1	Agricultural Production ..	..	..	1350.00	408.17	53.59
	1-A Agricultural Production	..	..	1250.00	408.17	53.59
	1-B Land Development	..	..	100.00	..	..
2	Minor Irrigation	..	..	3022.00	1376.50	..
3	Soil Conservation	..	..	1000.00	115.00	45.00
4	Ayacut Development Programme	..	..	Included in 1.1 above.		
6	Animal Husbandry	..	..	676.00	137.93	--
6	Dairying and Milk Supply	..	..	175.00	87.73	2.50
7	Forests	..	..	350.00	206.10	..
8	Fisheries	..	..	350.00	151.60	45.00
9	Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	100.00	93.00	..
	<b>Total, I</b>	..	..	<b>7022.00</b>	<b>2576.03</b>	<b>146.09</b>
<b>II. CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1	Co-operation	..	..	500.00	343.33	--
2	Community Development	..	..	481.00	21.00	..
3	Panchayats	..	..	20.00	..	..
	<b>Total, II</b>	..	..	<b>1001.00</b>	<b>364.33</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>III. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>						
1	Irrigation	..	..	10300.00	10300.00	215.00
2	Flood Control	..	..	700.00	700.00	--
3	Power	..	..	11000.00	11000.00	2590.00
	<b>Total, III</b>	..	..	<b>22000.00</b>	<b>22000.00</b>	<b>2805.00</b>
<b>IV. INDUSTRY AND MINING</b>						
1	Large and Medium Industries	..	..	1102.00	1053.75	0.50
2	Mineral Development	..	..	500.00	310.00	176.00
3	Village and Small Industries	..	..	298.00	168.37	--
	<b>Total, IV</b>	..	..	<b>1900.00</b>	<b>1532.12</b>	<b>176.50</b>

## STATEMENT III—concl'd.

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
<b>V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS</b>				
1	Roads .. .. .	2200.00	1090.00	..
2	Road Transport .. .. .	800.00	800.00	5.00
3	Ports and Harbours .. .. .	500.00	500.00	19.90
4	Tourism .. .. .	50.00	33.50	3.00
Total, V ..		3550.00	2423.50	27.90
<b>VI. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>				
1	General Education .. .. .	2491.85	168.90	..
2	Technical Education .. .. .	255.50	79.00	..
3	Cultural Programmes .. .. .	53.15	14.00	..
4	Health .. .. .	800.00	339.37	4.00
5	Water Supply .. .. .	1500.00	995.50	..
6	Housing .. .. .	625.00	390.50	..
7	Urban Development .. .. .	50.00	7.50	..
8	Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	400.00	68.75	..
9	Social Welfare .. .. .	72.00	16.60	..
10	Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare .. .. .	165.00	36.97	6.00
11	Public Co-operation .. .. .	2.00	..	..
Total, VI ..		6414.00	2117.09	10.00
<b>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</b>				
1	Statistics .. .. .	10.00	..	..
2	Information and Publicity .. .. .	45.00	4.00	..
3	State Capital Project .. .. .	1825.00	1824.70	20.00
4	Hilly and Border Areas .. .. .	..	..	..
5	Evaluation Machinery .. .. .	..	..	..
6	Others .. .. .	..	..	..
Total, VII ..		1880.00	1828.70	20.00
VIII Selected District Level Schemes .. .. .		1125.00	..	..
IX Specific Schemes for Economically Backward Talukas .. .. .		130.00	..	..
Total, VIII and IX ..		1255.00	..	..
Grand Total ..		45022.00	32841.77	3165.49

## STATEMENT III—A

*Selected Groupwise Outlays for the Fourth Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head / Sub-Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I.—AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES</b>				
<i>(i) Agricultural Production</i>				
1	Improved seed programme .. ..	51.08	15.44	2.40
2	Manures and fertilisers .. ..	34.00	20.00	..
3	Plant protection .. ..	51.50	..	..
4	Agricultural implements .. ..	35.50	7.55	4.00
5	Commercial crops .. ..	165.00	22.50	..
6	Agricultural education .. ..	176.00	111.85	16.65
7	Agricultural research .. ..	347.00	145.14	3.94
8	Extension training and farmers' education ..	111.00	19.00	..
9	Intensive cultivation programme (I. A. D.P., I. A. A. P., H. V. P., etc.)	146.42	..	..
10	Agro-Industries Corporation .. ..	25.00	25.00	..
11	Land development .. ..	40.00	..	..
12	Consolidation of holdings .. ..	60.00	..	..
13	Others (including ayacut development) ..	107.50	41.59	26.60
<b>Total, (i) ..</b>		<b>1350.00</b>	<b>408.17</b>	<b>53.59</b>
<i>(ii) Minor Irrigation</i>				
1	New percolation wells .. ..	3022.00	1376.50	..
2	Lift irrigation from streams, reservoirs, etc. ..			
3	Installation of electric pumps .. ..			
4	Installation of diesel pumps .. ..			
5	Others .. ..			
<b>Total, (ii) ..</b>		<b>3022.00</b>	<b>1376.50</b>	<b>..</b>

## STATEMENT III—A—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
<i>(iii) Co-operation</i>				
1	Credit .. .. .	46.20	..	..
2	Marketing .. .. .	114.35	71.13	..
3	Processing other than sugar factories and large processing units.	95.00	91.00	..
4	Co-operative Sugar Factories .. .. .	140.00	140.00	..
5	Co-operative Farming .. .. .	7.50	5.00	..
6	Co-operative Training and Education .. .. .	30.00	..	..
7	Administration .. .. .	20.00	..	..
8	Others .. .. .	46.95	36.20	..
Total, (iii) ..		500.00	343.33	..
Total, I ..		4872.00	2128.00	53.59
<b>II. IRRIGATION AND POWER</b>				
<i>(i) Irrigation and Flood Control</i>				
1	Irrigation —			
	(a) Continuing .. .. .	8531.00	8531.00	215.00
	(b) New .. .. .	1479.00	1479.00	..
2	Flood control, drainage, anti-water logging and anti-sea erosion.	700.00	700.00	..
3	Investigation and research .. .. .	250.00	250.00	..
4	Workshop training etc. .. .. .	40.00	40.00	..
Total, (i) ..		11000.00	11000.00	215.00
<i>(ii) Power</i>				
1	Generation .. .. .	7080.00	7080.00	2470.00
2	Transmission and Distribution .. .. .			
	(a) Inter-State links .. .. .	3220.00	3220.00	120.00
	(b) Trunk transmission lines .. .. .			
	(c) Others .. .. .			
3	Rural electrification .. .. .	600.00	600.00	..
4	Investigations .. .. .	..	..	..
5	Miscellaneous .. .. .	100.00	100.00	..
Total, (ii) ..		11000.00	11000.00	2590.00
Total, II ..		22000.00	22000.00	2805.00

## STATEMENT III-A—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
<b>III. INDUSTRY AND MINING</b>				
<i>(i) Large and Medium Industries :</i>				
1	State Industrial Projects .. ..	..	..	..
2	Industrial Areas .. ..	..	..	..
3	Industrial Development Corporation ..	..	..	..
4	State Finance Corporation .. ..	100.00	100.00	..
5	Others .. ..	602.00	555.00	0.50
	<b>Total (i) ..</b>	<b>1102.00</b>	<b>1053.75</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<i>(ii) Village and Small Industries :</i>				
1	Handloom Industry .. ..	40.00	17.73	..
2	Power looms .. ..	25.00	24.64	..
3	Small Scale Industries .. ..	156.00	82.80	..
4	Industrial Estates .. ..	40.00	40.00	..
	(a) Rural .. ..	(12.90)	(12.90)	..
	(b) Semi-urban, and .. ..	(1.20)	(1.20)	..
	(c) Urban .. ..	(7.90)	(7.90)	..
	(d) Financial assistance to private estates ..	(18.00)	(18.00)	..
5	Handicrafts .. ..	13.00	3.20	..
6	Coir Industry .. ..	0.50	..	..
7	Khadi and Village Industries (State's share only)	23.50	..	..
	<b>Total, (ii) ..</b>	<b>298.00</b>	<b>168.37</b>	<b>..</b>
	<b>Total, III ..</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>1222.12</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>IV. ROADS</b>				
	Spillover .. ..	1233.00	525.00	..
	New .. ..	987.00	565.00	..
	<b>Total of which</b>			
	(a) Rural Roads .. ..	460.00	..	..
	(b) Others .. ..	1740.00	1090.00	..
	<b>Total, IV ..</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>1090.00</b>	<b>..</b>

## STATEMENT III-A—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
<b>V. GENERAL EDUCATION</b>				
1	Elementary education .. .. .	851.35	100.00	..
2	Secondary education .. .. .	632.50	7.00	..
3	University education .. .. .	330.00	..	..
4	Teachers' training			
	(a) Elementary .. } .. .. .	86.00	33.75	..
	(b) Secondary .. } .. .. .			
5	Social education .. .. .	15.00	..	..
6	Other educational programmes .. .. .	576.50	28.15	..
7	Cultural programmes .. .. .	53.15	14.00	..
	<b>Total, V ..</b>	<b>2544.50</b>	<b>182.90</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>VI. HEALTH</b>				
1	Medical education .. .. .	209.00	122.00	..
2	Training programmes .. .. .	60.00	20.00	..
3	Hospitals and dispensaries .. .. .	283.00	106.00	..
4	Primary health centres .. .. .	30.00	30.00	..
5	Indigenous system of medicine .. .. .	80.00	22.87	..
6	Other programmes .. .. .	138.00	38.50	4.00
	<b>Total, VI ..</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>339.37</b>	<b>4.00</b>
<b>VII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</b>				
1	<i>Urban</i>			
	(a) Water supply .. .. .	507.00	362.50	..
	(b) Sewerage and drainage .. .. .	277.40	78.00	..
2	<i>Rural</i>			
	(a) Piped .. .. .	575.00	555.00	..
	(b) Wells .. .. .	60.00	..	..
	(c) Drainage .. .. .	10.60	..	..
3	<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
	(a) Creation of P. H. Project Circle .. .. .			
	(b) Research, development and workshop facilities .. .. .	70.00	..	..
	(c) Tools and plants .. .. .			
	<b>Total, VII ..</b>	<b>1500.00</b>	<b>995.50</b>	<b>..</b>



## STATEMENT III-A—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	2	3	4
<b>VIII. HOUSING</b>				
1	Subsidised industrial housing .. ..	270.00	191.00	..
2	Low income group housing .. ..	155.00	155.00	..
3	Village housing projects .. ..	35.00	25.00	..
4	Plantation labour housing .. ..	..	..	..
5	Slum clearance (State's share) .. ..	160.00	17.00	..
6	Others (Share capital contribution to the Gujarat Housing Finance Society and Dangs Housing Scheme) .. ..	5.00	2.50	..
Total, VIII .. ..		625.00	390.50	..
<b>IX. TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1	Town planning .. ..	35.00	..	..
2	Urban development .. ..	15.00	7.50	..
Total, IX .. ..		50.00	7.50	..
<b>X. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES</b>				
1	Scheduled tribes			
	(a) Education .. ..	143.44	5.00	..
	(b) Economic uplift .. ..	27.50	1.25	..
	(c) Health, housing and other schemes .. ..	66.95	27.50	..
Total .. ..		237.89	68.75	..
2	Scheduled Castes :			
	(a) Education .. ..	93.06	5.00	..
	(b) Economic uplift .. ..	30.00	2.50	..
	(c) Health, housing and other Schemes .. ..	39.05	27.50	..
Total .. ..		162.11	35.00	..
Total, X .. ..		400.00	68.75	..
<b>XI. SOCIAL WELFARE</b>				
1	Family and child welfare projects .. ..	10.75	..	..
2	Women welfare .. ..	0.80	..	..
3	Child welfare .. ..	8.75	..	..
4	Eradication of beggary .. ..	2.00	0.60	..
5	Social defence .. ..	9.10	4.50	..

## STATEMENT III-A—concl'd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head/Sub-Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay		
		Total	Capital	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5
6	Rehabilitation of the Handicapped ..	18.50	9.50	..
7	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations ..	8.00	..	..
8	Training Research and Administration ..	3.00	..	..
9	Prohibition Programme .. ..	7.00	..	..
10	Other .. ..	4.10	2.00	..
Total, XI ..		72.00	16.60	..

## XII. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

1	Craftsmen Training .. ..	68.00	28.00	..
2	Apprenticeship Training .. ..	10.00	..	..
3	Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers ..	1.00	..	..
4	Rural Training Institutes .. ..	1.00	0.50	..
5	Employment Service Schemes .. ..	6.00	..	..
6	Labour Welfare/Administration .. ..	49.00	8.47	..
7	Employees' State Insurance .. ..	30.00	..	6.00
Total, XII ..		165.00	36.97	6.00

## XIII. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

1	Community Listening Sets .. ..	5.00	..	..
2	Other .. ..	40.00	4.00	..
Total, XIII ..		45.00	4.00	..

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**STATEMENT III-B**  
**LIST OF SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE**  
**FOURTH PLAN**

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**STATEMENT III—B**  
*List of Schemes included in the Fourth Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION</b>								
<i>I. Improved Seeds Programme</i>								
1	Seed certification including hybrid maize cultivation and hybrid seed production of bajri and jowar.	20.00	..	20.00	..	Area to be covered improved varieties (progressive)	Lakh hectares	18.73
						Area to be covered high yielding varieties	Lakh acres	46.25
						Hybrid maize (prgressive)	"	(Excluding hybrid seeds) 0.48
						Hybrid bajri	"	1.20
						Hybrid jowar	"	11.74
								29.00
								1.82
								4.50
2	Seed testing laboratory .. ..	5.64	3.44	9.08	0.40	..	..	..
3	Extension of seed multiplication and State farms including Banni (Kutch farm).	10.00	12.00	22.00	2.00	State farm.	Number	2
	Total I ..	35.64	15.44	51.08	2.40			
<i>II. Manures and Fertilizers.</i>								
4	Implementation of Fertilizers Control Order, 1957.	2.00	..	2.00	..	(i) Distribution of fertilizers in terms of (Amm. Sulphate).	Lakh tonnes.	16.00
5	Composting town refuse of municipalities into manures, including urban compost.	10.00	20.00	30.00	..	(ii) Selling-centres.	Number	10,000
						(i) Urban Compost	Lakh tonnes	2.5
						(ii) Urban centre.	Number	276
6	Popularising green manuring .. ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	(i) Area to be covered	Lakh hectares	1.01
							Lakh acres	2.5
						(ii) Competition.	Number	20
	Total II ..	14.00	20.00	34.00	..			

*III. Plant Protection*

7	Training in plant protection method	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Trainees	Number	150
8	Plant protection mobile squads	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	(i) Mobile squads	Number	2
							(ii) Area to be covered	'000 hectares	10.12
								'000 acres	25.00
9	Extension of chemical weed control among cultivators by field demonstration.		0.25	..	0.25	..	Demonstration	Number	300
10	Special reward for taking plant protection measures against pest and disease in the entire village.		3.25	..	3.25	..	..	..	..
11	Aerial spraying	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	Area to be covered	Lakh hectares	1.20
								Lakh acres	3.00
12	Destruction of wild animals	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
13	Control of pest and disease epidemics	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
14	Prophylactic treatment and Rodent control		5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
	Total III	..	51.50	..	51.50	..			

*IV. Agricultural Implements*

15	Research, Testing and Training Centre at Junagadh.		3.00	0.50	3.50	..	..	..	..
16	Agricultural engineering	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	..
17	Mechanical cultivation	..	..	5.00	5.00	4.00	..	..	..
18	Establishment of agricultural machinery hiring centre.		21.85	2.15	24.00	..	..	..	..
	Total IV	..	27.85	7.65	35.50	4.00	..	..	..

*V. Commercial Crops*

19	Cotton development	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	Additional production	Lakh bales	3.00
20	Oilseed development	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	do.	Lakh tonnes	4.03
21	Tobacco development	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Area to be covered	Lakh hectares	0.61
								Lakh acres	1.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
	2	3	4		6	7	8
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.</b>							
22 Sugarcane development .. ..	10.50	4.50	15.00	..	Production in terms of gur.	Lakh tonnes	2.40
23 Horticultural development .. ..	39.00	6.00	45.00	..	(i) New plantation of trees	Number in lakhs	25
					(ii) Rejuvenation of trees	do.	25
					(iii) Horticulture shows	Number	10
					(iv) Fruit crop competition	do.	5
24 Horticultural schemes financed by Agricultural Refinance Corporation.	3.00	12.00	15.00	..	..	..	..
Total, V ..	142.50	22.50	165.00	..			
<i>VI. Agricultural Education</i>							
25 Post graduate training in India and abroad	20.00	..	20.00	16.25	Trainees	Number	80
26 Development of agricultural College, Junagadh.	3.15	16.85	20.00	0.40	M. Sc. (Agriculture) Student to be trained	Number	85
27 Development of agricultural College, Navsari, and establishment of new agricultural college.	9.00	71.00	80.00	..	..	..	..
28 Establishment of agricultural schools ..	8.00	5.00	13.00	..	Students to be trained	Number	375
29 Establishment of home science schools ..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	Trainees	Number	100
30 Preparation of text book in Gujarati for agricultural schools and colleges.	3.00	..	3.00	..	Text books	Number	104
31 Grant-in-aid to Institute of Agriculture, Anand.	10.00	3.00	13.00	..	..	..	..
32 Agricultural University .. ..	10.00	15.00	25.00	..	..	..	..
Total, VI ..	64.15	111.85	176.00	16.65			

*VII. Agricultural Research*

33	Research in cereal and pulses .. ..	35.00	38.00	73.00	..	..	..	..
34	Research in cotton including fibre crops ..	12.00	18.00	30.00	2.10	Establishment of fibre testing laboratory.	Number	1
35	Research in oilseeds .. ..	8.00	9.00	17.00	0.50	Establishment of research station,	Number	1
36	Research in sugarcane .. ..	7.00	7.00	14.00	0.69	..	..	..
37	Research in tobacco .. ..	2.50	3.50	6.00	..	..	..	..
38	Research in horticulture .. ..	12.00	8.00	20.00	..	..	..	..
39	Research in grasses .. ..	5.50	5.50	11.00	..	..	..	..
40	Expansion of agronomy section, Junagadh...	11.00	14.00	25.00	..	..	..	..
41	Soil testing laboratory and soil survey ..	73.50	18.50	92.00	0.50	(i) Area to be surveyed	Lakh hectares	6
							Lakh acres	15
						(ii) Samples to be analysed	Number in lakhs	0.80
42	Strengthening of existing dry farming research station in Saurashtra.	0.76	6.24	7.00	..	..	..	..
43	Research in agricultural economics ..	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
44	Expansion of plant pathological section at Agricultural College, Junagadh.	7.10	2.90	10.00	..	..	..	..
45	Expansion of entomological section at Agricultural College, Junagadh.	9.00	1.00	10.00	0.15	..	..	..
46	Botanical research at Agricultural College, Junagadh.	3.50	13.50	17.00	..	..	..	..
Total, VII ..		201.86	145.14	347.00	3.94			

*VIII. Extension, Training and Farmers' Education*

47	Scheme for extension training .. ..	29.00	5.00	34.00	..	..	..	..
48	Establishment of extension wing at Agricultural College, Junagadh.	6.60	3.40	10.00	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
	2	3	4		6	7	8	
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—concd.</b>								
49	Inservice training course for agricultural extension workers officers.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Trainees	Number	800
50	Construction of farmers' hostels at main and regional research stations.	1.00	4.00	5.00	..	Farmer's hostels	Number	30
51	Experimental farm, Paria in Pardi Taluka	1.00	2.00	3.00	..	..	..	..
52	Establishment of workshop wing at Anand and Baroda.	2.40	0.60	3.00	..	Trainees	Number	200
53	Agricultural information unit and museums.	20.00	2.00	22.00	..	Museums— (i) District level (ii) Village level	Number Number	19 4200
54	Training in Japanese method of cultivation.	4.00	2.00	6.00	..	..	..	..
55	Holding of competitions among Taluka and District Panchayats for increasing agricultural production including re-organised crop competitions.	10.00	..	10.00	..	Competitions	Number	90
56	Dry farming practices in banded area ..	16.00	..	16.00	..	(i) Area to be covered	Lakh hectares	4.40
						(ii) Demonstrations	Lakh acres Number	11.00 1,100
Total, VIII ..		92.00	19.00	111.00	..			
<i>IX. Intensive Cultivation Programme (I. A. D. P., I. A. A. P., H. V. P., etc.)</i>						Area to be covered		
57	Intensive agricultural district programme including I. A. A. P. and high yielding varieties programme.	146.42	..	146.42	..	(i) I. A. D. P.	Lakh hectares Lakh acres	5.27 13.00
						(ii) I. A. A. P.	Lakh hectares Lakh ares	15.00 37.25
Total, IX ..		146.12	..	146.42	..			



*X. Ayacut Development*

58	Area irrigation programme	..	..	32.41	11.59	44.00	0.60	Area to be irrigated	000 hectares	3.25
									'000 acres	8.00
59	Creation of extension machinery for demonstration by irrigation water and fertilizers.			5.00	..	5.00	..	Demonstration	Number	8000
60	Land development in the command area of irrigation projects including levelling of land and assistance to Panchayats for levelling of land.			20.00	30.00	50.00	26.00	(i) Land levelling	'000 hectares	3.00
									'000 acres	7.50
								(ii) Survey for land levelling.	Lakh hectares	3.00
									Lakh acres	7.50
Total, X		..	..	57.41	41.59	99.00	26.60			

*XI. Others*

61	Strengthening of administration and accounts at State and regional Level.			7.50	..	7.50	..	..	..	..
62	Minor forests products	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total, XI		..	..	8.50	..	8.50	..	..	..	..

*XII. Agro-Industries Corporation*

63	Agro-Industries Corporation	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	..			
Total, XII		..	..	..	25.00	25.00	..			
Total, Agricultural Production		..	..	841.83	408.17	1250.00	53.59			

LAND DEVELOPMENT

64	Consolidation of holdings	..	..	60.00	..	60.00	..	Consolidation of holdings.	Villages	Number	625
									Area	'000 hectares	315
65	Introduction of survey and classification in Kutch.			15.60	..	15.60	..	Survey and classification, Akar-bandh.	Villages	Number	153
									Area	'000 hectares	257
66	Re-survey or revision survey of lands of the villages.			10.00	..	10.00	..	Resurvey or revision survey.	Villages	Number	724
									Area	'000 hectares	300

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets				
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target		
	2	3	4		6	7	8		
<b>LAND DEVELOPMENT—concl'd.</b>									
67	Reconstruction or re-writing of torn land records.	10.90	..	10.90	..	Reconstruction or re-writing of torn land records.	Unit Page	Number in lakhs Number in lakhs	18.50 7.50
68	Measurement of traverse kharaba land in Saurashtra districts.	3.50	..	3.50	..	Measurement of traverse kharaba.	Village Number	Number	1000
Total, Land Development ..		100.00	..	100.00	..				
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>									
69	Tanks and bandharas including percolation tanks etc.	1202.00	20.00	1222.00	..	Potential	'000 hectares 000 acres	47.09 116.30	
						Utilisation	'000 hectares '000 acres	29.36 72.75	
70	Tubewells including ground water surveys and research schemes.	150.00	400.00	550.00	..	Potential	'000 hectares '000 acres	21.06 52.00	
						Utilisation	'000 hectares '000 acres	13.16 32.50	
71	Scheme for grant of subsidy to weaker sections for construction of new wells (harijans).	70.00	.	70.00	..	New wells	Number	7000	
72	Grant of loan and subsidy for the purchase of pumping sets.	130.00	..	130.00	..	..	..	..	
73	Scheme for improvement of irrigation wells by boring.	42.00	45.00	87.00	..	(i) Rigs ( Machine ) (ii) Wells	Number Number	5 540	
74	Scheme for improvement of irrigation wells by blasting	37.50	25.50	63.00	..	(i) Compressor units (ii) Wells	Number Number	18 1,500	
75	Lift irrigation schemes by co-operative societies	14.00	36.00	50.00	..	Societies to be organised	Number	80	

76	Scheme for assistance to District Panchayats for purchase of agricultural machineries.	...	25.00	25.00	..				
77	Agricultural Refinance Corporation schemes (Debentures).	..	225.00	225.00	..	(i) New wells (ii) Pumping sets (iii) Tube wells	Number Number Number	13000 19500 1000	
78	Purchase of debentures of Land Development Bank.	..	600.00	600.0	..	(i) New wells (ii) Pumping sets	Number Number	66500 61000	
Total, Minor Irrigation		..	1645.50	1376.50	3022.00	..			
Minor irrigation under programme of Selected District Level Schemes.		..	..	125.00	..				
SOIL CONSERVATION									
79	Scheme for soil conservation including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, survey and maintenance.	621.03	30.00	651.03	30.00	(i) Contour bunding (ii) Terracing and nala plugging. (iii) Survey	Lakh hectares. Lakh acres " "	3.97 9.80 0.14 0.35 4.0	
80	Scheme for strengthening of soil conservation organisation.	4.40	..	4.40	..	..	..	10.00 ..	
81	Scheme for soil conservation training	..	6.12	..	6.12	..	Trainees	Number 500	
82	Scheme for soil conservation research	..	9.09	..	9.09	..	..	..	
83	Scheme for survey and classification of Government waste lands.	10.00	..	10.00	..	Survey and classification	Lakh hectares.	7.0	
84	Scheme for afforestation and reclamation of kotar lands.	204.36	15.00	219.36	15.00	Afforestation and reclamation.	Lakh acres "	17.50 0.20	
85	Scheme for development of khar land under Khar Land Act.	26.00	..	26.00	..	Development of khar land.	..	0.49 0.035	
86	Scheme for settlement of landless agricultural labourers.	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	0.087 ..	
87	Desert afforestation and soil and moisture conservation and afforestation of denuded areas.	..	40.00	40.00	..	Afforestation	Hectares Acres	9500 23500	
88	Development of Ghed area	..	27.99	27.99	..	Reclamation	'000 Hectares '000 acres	2.00 5.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>SOIL CONSERVATION—concl'd.</b>								
89	Development of Barda area. .. ..	..	0.70	0.70	..	..	..	..
90	Pilot demonstration scheme of drainage and reclamation of Umrath Danti-Bhatha khar land.	..	1.31	1.31	..	..	..	..
Total, Soil Conservation ..		885.00	115.00	1000.00	45.00			
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>								
<i>I. Cattle Development Programme</i>								
91	Expansion of cattle breeding farms ..	20.29	8.00	28.29	..	Farms	Number	
92	Scheme for subsidised cattle breeding farms.	8.00	..	8.00	..	(i) Institutions (ii) Supply of bulls	Number Number	6 400
93	Rearing of bull calves at depot attached to Government cattle breeding farms and maintenance of bull calves.	3.70	1.15	4.85	..	Bull calves	Number	300
94	Purchase of bulls from co-operative societies, registered breeders and gaushalas.	4.60	..	4.60	..	Bulls	Number	500
Total, I ..		36.59	9.15	45.74				
<i>II. Key Village Programme</i>								
95	Establishment of key village blocks with artificial insemination centres.	3.55	..	3.55	..	Blocks	Number	2
96	Establishment of artificial insemination sub-centres.	1.75	..	1.75	..	Centres	Number	10
97	Establishment of Regional Artificial Insemination Laboratory.	1.00	2.70	3.70	..	Laboratory	Number	
Total, II ..		6.30	2.70	9.00	..			

*III. Fodder Development Programme*

98	Providing extension staff for fodder development.	2.88	..	2.88	..	..	..	..
99	Feeds and fodder development scheme in Gandhinagar and Dangs districts.	0.10	..	0.10	..	(1) Legume seeds (2) Root cuttings (3) Fertilizers	Kgs. Bags Kgs.	.. .. ..
100	Fodder seeds, and root cutting production centres at Government farms, gaushalas, livestock co-operative societies.	0.50	..	0.50	..	Centres	Number	100
101	Fodder seeds production farms at cattle breeding farms, Junagadh and Sindhvai (in Surat District).	1.25	..	1.25	..	Farms	Number	2
Total III ..		<u>4.73</u>	..	<u>4.73</u>	..			

*IV. Gaushala Development Programme*

102	Nucleus herd subsidy to gaushalas taken in Third Plan and not completing a period of five years.	0.42	..	0.42	..	Herd subsidy to gaushalas	Number	16
103	New gaushalas .. .. .	5.00	..	5.00	..	Gaushalas	Number	50
104	Financial assistance for rearing of female calves.	2.52	..	2.52	..	Rearing of female calves	Number	1000
105	Financial assistance for trained managers to gaushalas.	3.50	..	3.50	..	Assistance to gaushalas	Number	60
Total IV ..		<u>11.44</u>	..	<u>11.44</u>	..			

*V. Poultry Development Programme*

*A. Integrated Poultry Development Scheme, Anand*

106	Poultry training centre .. .. .	0.50	..	0.50	..	Trainees	Number	500
107	Poultry feed manufacturing unit ..	..	1.00	1.00	..	(i) Unit (ii) Poultry feed	Number Tonnes	1 2600
108	Co-ordinated poultry breeding scheme for evolving high yielding strains.	1.70	4.81	6.51	..	Unit	Number	"

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74				Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—contd.</i>								
109	Expansion of poultry farms and poultry demonstration centres.	15.40	5.27	20.67	..	(i) Farms (ii) Centres	Number Number	9 6
110	Intensive poultry development blocks ..	4.30	5.25	9.55	..	Blocks	.. (i) New (ii) Streng-thening of old	1 2
111	Scheme for increasing eggs production in Gujarat through State and Agricultural Refinance corporation.	2.70	..	2.70	..	Birds Eggs	Number Number in lakhs	45000 270
Total V ..		24.60	16.33	40.93	..			

*VI. Sheep Development Programme**A. Wool grading and extension services for creating the market demand for local wool*

112	Wool grading and marketing centres ..	2.52	..	2.52	..	(i) Centres (ii) Handling of wool	Number (1 old and 2 new) Lakh Kgs. 3.40	
113	Sheep and wool extension centres ..	10.35	..	10.35	..	(i) Coverage of sheep (ii) Unit	Number in lakhs Number ..	6.34 5
114	Administrative unit ..	1.50	..	1.50	..	(iii) Centres	Number	40
<i>B. Breeding and disease control</i>								
115	Expansion of laboratory ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	Unit	Number	1
116	Drenching and vaccination at check post..	2.00	..	2.00	..	(i) Coverage of sheep (ii) Vaccinations	Number in lakhs ..	1.20 1.20
117	Large scale sheep breeding farm ..	10.00	15.00	25.00	..	Farm	Number	1

*C. Training Programme :*

118	Training in sheep management and care of exotic sheep.	0.25	..	0.25	..	Trainees	Number	100
119	Training in sheep shearing by improved scissors and improved technique.	0.15	..	0.15	..	Trainees	Number	16
120	Training in wool grading.	0.16	..	0.16	..	Trainees	Number	80
121	Training of stockmen in sheep husbandry.	3.00	..	3.00	..	Breeders to be covered	Number	100
122	Assistance for upkeep of cross bred and selected progeny to shepherds.	31.93	15.00	46.93	..			
Total VI ..								

*VII. Veterinary Programme :*

*A. Veterinary Education*

123	Training in B. V. Sc.	4.13	..	4.13	..			
124	Training in post graduate courses	2.23	..	2.23	..			
125	Training in M. V. Sc	6.69	..	6.69	..			
126	Training abroad.	1.00	..	1.00	..			
127	Training in stockmen training course at Junagadh.	1.50	..	1.50	..			
128	Inservice stockmen training course at Baroda.	7.50	..	7.50	..			
129	Development of State Veterinary College.	11.50	17.50	29.00	..			
130	Expansion of State Veterinry College							
	(a) Introduction of post graduate course.	3.88	1.15	5.03	..			
	(b) Establishment of Animal Husbandry Unit and expansion of training facilities.	7.93	7.07	15.00	..	Unit	Number	1
<i>B. Research in Veterinary Science</i>								
131	Establishment of livestock research station.	3.00	..	3.00	..	Station	Number	1

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—contd.</i>								
132	Establishment of supervisory unit for controlling 3 sub-units of disease investigation in cattle sheep and poultry	2.25	..	2.25	..	Unit	Number	1
133	Establishment of disease investigation unit at Junagadh for sheep and goat	1.24	..	1.24	..	Unit	Number	1
134	Remodelling of disease investigation unit at Junagadh		2.00	2.00	..	Unit	Number	1
<i>C. Animal Health</i>								
135	Institution of veterinary biological products in Gujarat State	8.60	15.00	23.60	..	Institute	Number	1
136	Establishment of poly-clinics ..	2.00	1.00	3.00	..	Poly Clinics	Number	2
137	Follow-up programme for rinderpest and check post	20.75	2.50	23.25	..	Vaccinations	Number in lakhs	40.00
138	Study of infertility in cattle ..	0.45	0.30	0.75	..	Problems to be studied	Number	5
<i>D. Veterinary Aid Programme</i>								
139	Upgrading of branch veterinary dispensary and first aid veterinary centres.	6.15	..	6.15	..	Dispensaries and centres	Number	25
140	Mobile units at divisional level ..	2.12	..	2.12	..	Mobile units	Number	2
141	Construction of veterinary dispensary buildings.	..	17.17	17.17	..	Veterinary dispensary buildings.	Number	20
	Total VII ..	92.92	63.69	156.61	..			
<i>VIII. Equine Development Programme</i>								
142	Expansion of horse breeding farm ..	1.00	0.50	1.50	..	Farm	Number	1
	Total VIII ..	1.00	0.50	1.50	..			



*IX. Camel Development Programme*

143	Camel breeding farm	..	..	1.10	0.40	1.50	..	Farm	Number	
Total IX				..	1.10	0.40	1.50	..		

*X. Other Schemes-Ancillary to Livestock Development*

144	Modernising of slaughter houses	..	10.00	10.00	..	Slaughter houses	Number	2	
145	Estimation of production of livestock products.	5.93	..	5.93	..	Surveys to be conducted	Number	5	
146	Estimation of cost of production and study of various livestock products.	4.97	..	4.97	..	Surveys to be conducted.	Number	5	
147	Scheme for marketing research and intelligence for livestock and livestock products.	1.05	..	1.05	..	Surveys to be conducted	Number	5	
148	Expansion of supervisory unit at head quarter and implementation of Nalgarh Committee recommendations.	6.40	..	6.40	..	Unit	Number	1	
149	Expansion of existing exhibition unit and setting up of information unit.	2.25	..	2.25	..	(i) Exhibitions (ii) Film shows (iii) Radio talks	Number Number Number	60 500 50	
Total X				..	20.60	10.00	30.60	..	

*XI. Schemes in Backward Areas*

150	Cattle improvement activities in backward area of Dangs district.	1.00	..	1.00	..	(i) Supply of cows (ii) Supply of bulls	Number Number	100 50	
151	Scheme for integrated cattle improvement in Fardi and Dharampur areas in Bulsar district.	2.79	0.81	3.60	..	(i) Purchase of cows (ii) Purchase of buffaloes	Number Number	125 125	
152	Establishment of mobile unit in backward areas.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Mobile unit	Number	2	
153	Poultry farm at Ahwa	..	..	3.00	..	Farm	Number	1	
Total XI				..	8.79	0.81	9.60	..	

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		Target
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—concl'd.</b>							
<i>XII. Scheme for Chronically Drought affected areas</i>							
154	Extension programme of fodder and poultry in chronically drought affected areas of Kutch and Panchmahals districts.	4.12	..	4.12	..	..	..
Total XII		..	4.12	..	4.12	..	..
<i>XIII. Schemes under co-operation Department</i>							
155	Rabari bharwad rehabilitation scheme ..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..
156	Financial assistance to agricultural produce market committees to establish livestock.	0.75	4.25	5.00	..	Agricultural produce market committees to be aided.	Number 10
157	Financial assistance to co-operative societies of birds and livestock products.	0.40	2.60	3.00	..	Societies to be aided.	Number 12
158	Financial assistance to State federation of poultry farmers' co-operative societies.	0.10	0.90	1.00	..	..	..
159	Organisation of carding and combing unit..	..	1.00	1.00	..	Unit	Number 2
Total XIII		..	11.25	8.75	20.00	..	..
<i>XIV. Intensive Cattle Development Programme</i>							
160	Intensive cattle development programme. ..	281.70	10.60	292.30	..	Stockmen sub-centres existing. New	Number 300 Number 300
Total XIV		..	281.70	10.60	292.30	..	..
Total, Animal Husbandry		..	537.07	137.93	675.00	..	..

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

*I. Government Milk Schemes*

161	Milk Supply Scheme and Creamery, Judagadh.	7.70	2.30	10.00	0.50	(i) Quantity of milk collection. (per day)	Litres	13000
						(ii) Preparation of Ghee (per day)	Kgs.	200
162	Milk Conservation Project, Rajkot.	..	11.75	3.25	15.00	2.00 (i) Quantity of milk collection. (per day)	Litres	15000
						(ii) Manufacture of milk powder. (per year)	Tonnes	80

*II. Dairy Administrative Schemes*

163	Dairy development organisation	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
164	Setting up of survey and statistical unit.	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
165	Preservation of milch animals	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..

*III. Dairy Education and Research Schemes*

166	Dairy Science College, Anand.	..	20.22	4.78	25.00	..	(i) Students completing post graduate degree course.	Number	15
							(ii) Students completing dairy diploma course.	Number	125
167	Training of staff in dairying. ..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Personnel	Number	100
168	Dairy research scheme	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	..

*IV. Miscellaneous Dairy Schemes*

169	Loans to milk producers ..	..	..	6.50	6.50	..	Purchase of milch animals	Number	1300
170	Assistance to municipal dairies	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..
171	Additional transportation on the Statewide milk grid.	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	Supply of road milk tankers with truck chassis.	Number	3

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical target		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY—contd.</b>							
<i>V. Dairy Schemes under co-operation Sector</i>							
172	Federation of district co-operative milk unions.	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
173	Financial assistance for expansion of the existing district co-operative unions.	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Financial assistance to co-operatives for new plants—						
	(i) Feeder Societies .. ..	10.00	6.50	16.60	..	(i) Organisation of feeder societies.	Number 250
	(ii) Unions .. ..	11.60	46.40	58.00	..	(ii) Organisation of milk unions.	Number 2
	(iii) Staff .. ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	(iii) Unions to be assisted	Number 5
175	Financial assistance to milk consumers' co-operative societies.	2.00	8.00	10.00	..	New plants.	Number 2
	<b>Total, Dairying and Milk Supply ..</b>	<b>87.27</b>	<b>87.73</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>2.50</b>		
<b>FORESTS</b>							
176	Economic plantations. .. ..	56.40		56.40	..	Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantations.	Hectares 12595
177	Afforestation and soil conservation in other areas.						
	(a) Plantation on coastal borders. ..	2.50	20.80	23.30	..	Plantation	Hectares 1700
	(b) Grant of Tagavi loans to cultivators of forest lands.						
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>20.80</b>	<b>23.30</b>	<b>..</b>		
178	Forest consolidation.						
	(a) Topographical survey. .. ..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
	(b) Acquisition of private forests. ..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>..</b>		

179 Development of pastures and grazing.

(a) Grass improvement and fencing around grass vidis.	10.12	..	10.12	..	(i) Grass improvement with demonstration centres.	Hectares	300	
					(ii) vidis fencing.	Kilometres	320	
(b) Construction of grass godowns.	..	..	19.00	19.00	..	Grass godowns	Number	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.12</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>29.12</b>	<b>..</b>				

180 Forest Protection.

(a) Appointment of jodi gaurds.	..						
(b) Additional staff for protection of past plantations.	..						
(c) Appointment of additional staff in jagiri areas of Sabarkantha Division.	15.00	4.50	19.50	..	Guards	Number	47
(d) Forest fire fighting	..	..	..	..			
(e) Intensification of management.	..	..	..	..			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>..</b>			

*Other Schemes*

181 Farm forestry-cum-fuel wood plantation	..	..	30.00	30.00	..	Afforestation	Hectares	3000	
182 Development of communications	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	Improvement with cross drainage works.	Kilometres	40
183 Construction of buildings	..	..	..	40.00	40.00	..	Buildings	Number	300
184 Improved logging	..	..	4.05	..	4.05	..	Replacement of trucks	..	5
185 Training of staff	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Training of person	..	550
186 Working plans	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
187 Nature conservancy including conservation of wild life.	7.00	5.00	12.00	..	..	Game sanctuaries	Number	4	
188 Forest research	..	..	10.23	..	10.23	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74				Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
FORESTS— <i>contd.</i>								
189	Establishment of planning and statistical cell.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
190	Amenities for forest labourers' co-operative societies.	0.85	0.80	1.65	..	(i) New societies (ii) New federation	Number ..	21 1
191	Forest publicity ..	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	..	..
192	Development of Victoria Park ..	0.75	..	0.75	..	..	..	..
193	Establishment of botanical garden ..	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	..	..
194	Plantation of fast growing species ..	..	70.00	70.00	..	Afforestation	Hectares	13800
Total, Other schemes ..		59.88	130.80	190.68	..			
Total, Forests ..		143.90	206.10	350.00	..			
FISHERIES								
<i>I. Marine Fisheries</i>								
195	Mechanisation of fishing crafts. ..	100.00	..	100.00	15.00	(i) Inboard engines (ii) Outboard motors	Number Number	300 300
196	Grant of financial assistance for improved wooden boats.	12.00	48.00	60.00	..	New boats	Number	400
197	Supply of fishery requisites ..	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	..
198	Establishment of service stations ..	4.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
Total, I ..		136.00	49.00	185.00	15.00			

II. Inland Fisheries

(A) Production and distribution of fish seeds

199	Survey of cultural waters spawning grounds for fish production.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Area to be surveyed	Hectares	1000
200	Production and distribution of fish seeds ..	4.00	1.00	5.00	..	(i) Fish seed farms	Hectares	4
						(ii) Fish seeds produced	Number in lakhs	30
						(iii) Fish seeds distributed	Number in lakhs	15

(B) Demonstration of improved fish culture and techniques

201	Demonstration experimental cultural farm.	4.00	..	4.00	..	(i) Fish farm	Hectares	4
						(ii) Fingerlings to be raised	Number in lakhs	10
						(iii) Fingerlings to be stocked.	Number in lakhs	5
202	Scheme for augmenting fish production ..	4.00	..	4.00	..	(i) Nurseries	Hectares	4
						(ii) Stocking of fry	Number in lakhs	25
203	Intensive fish culture .. ..	1.00	4.00	5.00	..	(i) Requisition of new tanks	Number	10
						(ii) Improvement of old tanks.	Number	10

Total, II .. 15.00 5.00 20.00 ..

III. Ice and cold storage plants and processing factories

204	Ice cold storage and allied plants ..	3.00	12.00	15.00	..	Ice factory and cold storages.	Number	4
205	Establishment of processing factories ..	..	5.00	5.00	..	Processing factories	Number	2

Total, III .. 3.00 17.00 20.00 ..

IV. Marketing, transport and storage

206	Renovation and construction of fish markets.	0.40	1.60	2.00	..	(i) Fish markets ( New )	Number	4
						(ii) Fish markets ( renovated ).	Number	2
207	Facilities for transport .. ..	2.50	12.50	15.00	..	(i) Carrier launches ..	Number	10
						(ii) Insulated and open trucks.	Number	14
						(iii) Approach roads	Number	5
208	Construction of godowns .. ..	0.50	2.50	3.00	..	Godowns	Number	4

Total, IV .. 3.40 16.60 20.00 ..

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>FISHERIES—concl.</b>							
<i>V. Fish based and ancillary industries</i>							
209 Deep sea fishing and processing.	5.00	35.00	40.00	25.00	Trawlers	Number	6
Total, V	5.00	35.00	40.00	25.00			
<i>VI. Loans to fishermen Co-operatives and organisational assistance to Co-operatives</i>							
210 Development of Co-operative societies	10.00	..	10.00	..	(i) Organisation of new societies.	Number	10
					(ii) Strengthening of old societies.	Number	15
211 Loans to fisheries Co-operatives for marketing.	..	15.00	15.00	..	Existing societies to be strengthened.	Number	20
212 Socio-economic activities	..	5.00	5.00	..	Societies to be benefited	Number	5
Total, VI	10.00	20.00	30.00	..			
<i>VII. Training</i>							
213 Training of departmental personnel	5.00	..	5.00	..	Persons to be trained	Number	50
214 Training of fisher youths as mechanics	5.00	..	5.00	..	Trainees	Number	100
Total, VII	10.00	..	10.00	..			



VIII. *Survey Marine Exploration, Research and Demonstration*

215	Exploratory survey	..	6.00	1.00	7.00	2.00	Survey vessels	Number	3
216	Marine Biological Research Station	..	5.00	3.00	8.00	3.00	..	..	..
Total, VIII			11.00	4.00	15.00	5.00			

IX. *Supervision and Statistical Survey*

217	Statistical survey.	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
218	Additional staff for Fisheries Department	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	..
Total, IX			5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..

X. *Construction of buildings and staff quarters*

219	Construction of buildings	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	(i) Buildings	Number	3
							(ii) Residential quarters	Number	25
Total, Fisheries			198.40	151.60	350.00	45.00			

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

220 Development of regulated markets :

(i)	Loan to agricultural produce market committees.	..	78.00	78.00	..	Markets to be regulated	Number	30	
(2)	Subsidy to agricultural produce market committees.	5.00	..	5.00	..				
Total			5.00	78.00	83.00	..			

221	State Warehousing Corporation	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	Godowns	Number	20
222	Development of grading	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	(i) Supervisory centres	Number	3 (existing)
							(ii) Grading Centres	Number	40 (existing)
Total, Warehousing and Marketing			7.00	93.00	100.00	..			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>CO-OPERATION</b>							
<i>I. Credit</i>							
223 Village Co-operatives .. ..							
(a) Revitalisation .. ..	9.00	..	9.00	..	(i) Revitalisation of societies.	Number	2,000
(b) Outright grant .. ..	21.00	..	21.00	..	(ii) Memberships	Number in lakhs	2.50
					(iii) Short term loans/advances (Additional).	Rs. in crores	22.00
					(iv) Long term loans/advances (Additional).	..	90.00
Total ..	30.00	..	30.00	..			
224 Central Co-operative Bank .. ..							
(a) Additional Staff .. ..	0.20	..	0.20	..	Organisation of new branches.	Number	20
(b) Branches .. ..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	..
(c) Outright grant .. ..	7.00	..	7.00	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10.20	..	10.20	..			
225 Land Development Bank .. ..							
Branches .. ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
226 Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund.	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
Total, I ..	46.20	..	46.20	..			

*II. Marketing*

227	Appex marketing societies	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..			
	(a) Share capital	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..			
	(b) Godowns	..	..	0.68	1.12	1.80	..	Godowns.	Number	4
	<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>0.68</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>11.80</b>	..			
228	District marketing societies	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..			
	(a) Share capital	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..			
	(b) Godowns	..	..	1.69	2.81	4.50	..	Godowns.	Number	10
	(c) Managerial subsidy	..	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	..	
	<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>1.74</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>9.55</b>	..			
229	Assistance to marketing and processing societies for purchase of trucks.	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
230	Primary marketing societies	..	..	..	10.70	10.70	..	..	..	..
	(a) Share capital	..	..	..	10.70	10.70	..	..	..	..
	(b) Godowns	..	..	3.75	6.25	10.00	..	Godowns.	Number	40
	(c) Managerial subsidy	..	..	2.80	..	2.80	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>6.55</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>23.50</b>	..			
231	Rural godowns	..	..	18.75	31.25	50.00	..	Godowns.	Number	400
232	Price fluctuation fund	..	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	Societies to be assisted.	..	80
233	Financial assistance to marketing societies for grading work.	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	Societies to be assisted.	..	5
	<b>Total, II</b>	..	..	<b>43.22</b>	<b>71.13</b>	<b>114.35</b>	..			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

## CO-OPERATION—contd.

## III. Other processing societies (other than sugar factories and large processing units).

## 234 Other processing societies

(a) Spinning mills

(b) Other units .. }

1. Share capital ..

2. Loan ..

3. Subsidy ..

4. Cold storage ..

Total, III ..

..	..	38.00	38.00	..
..	..	50.00	50.00	..
..	3.00	..	3.00	..
..	1.00	3.00	4.00	..
..	4.00	91.00	95.00	..

Processing units to be set-up.

Number

(i) Rice Mills

(ii) Oil Mills

(iii) Cotton, Ginning and pressing Mills.

(iv) Spinning mills

(v) Others

..	7
..	15
..	9
..	2
..	2

## IV. Sugar factories

## 235 Co-operative sugar factories ..

Total, IV ..

..	..	140.00	140.00	..
..	..	140.00	140.00	..

Sugar factories to be set up

Number

4

## V. Co-operative Training and Education

## 236 Co-operative training and education ..

Total, V ..

..	30.00	..	30.00	..
..	30.00	..	30.00	..

(i) Subordinates to be trained.

(ii) M. C. member and ordinary members to be trained.

(iii) Secretaries to be trained.

Number	3200
Number	280000
Number	20000

*VI. Administrative and Supervisory Staff*

237	Expansion of administrative and supervisory staff.	18.00	..	18.00	..	..	..	..
238	Expansion of statistical staff.	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
<b>Total VI</b>		<b>20.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>..</b>			

*VII. Co-operative Farming*

239	Co-operative farming :								
(a)	Loan	..	..	4.40	4.40	..	Societies to be organised	Number	25
(b)	Subsidy	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..
(c)	Share capital	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
<b>Total VII</b>		<b>2.50</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>..</b>				

*VIII. Others*

240	Grain depots	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	Societies to be assisted	Number	70
241	Co-operative printing press	..	..			..	New organisations		
(a)	Share capital	..	..	2.45	2.45	..	(1) State Presses	Number	2
(b)	Subsidy	..	..	1.26	1.26	..	(2) District Presses	Number	17
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.26</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>..</b>				
242	Labour Co-operatives.								
(a)	Loan	..	..	3.50	3.50	..	New Organisations		
(b)	Subsidy	..	..	1.40	1.40	..	1. Federation	Number	1
(c)	Share capital	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	2. Societies	Number	25
<b>Total</b>		<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>..</b>				
243	Auto rickshaw and redha pullers :								
(a)	Loan	..	..	1.60	1.60	..	New organisations		
(b)	Subsidy	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	(1) Auto rickshaw societies	Number	6
							(2) Redha pullers societies	Number	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.09</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>..</b>				

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>CO-OPERATION—concl.</i>							
244 Consumers' co-operatives :							
(a) Share Capital .. .. .	..	11.75	11.75	..	(i) Departmental stores	Number	2
					(ii) Small sized societies	Number	10
(b) Loan .. .. .	..	12.25	12.25	..	(iii) University wholesale stores.	Number	3
(c) Subsidy .. .. .	..	6.00	6.00	..	(iv) Consumers' canteens	Number	5
					(v) Consumers' industries	Number	3
					(vi) College stores	Number	10
Total ..	6.00	24.00	30.00	..			
245 Distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas through village marketing societies.	2.00	2.55	4.55	..	..	..	..
Total, VIII ..	10.75	36.20	46.95	..			
Total, Co-operation ..	156.67	343.33	500.00	..			
<i>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS</i>							
<i>Community Development</i>							
246 Community Development Programme. ..	460.00	21.00	481.00	..	..	..	..
<i>Panchayats</i>							
247 Additional posts of Panchayat secretaries. ..	20.00	..	20.00	..	Posts.	Number	400
Total, Community Development and Panchayats.	480.00	21.00	501.00	..			

MULTIPURPOSE , MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS

<i>Spillover Schemes :</i>										Hectarage	Acreage	
248	Ukai	..	..	..	..	3500.00	3500.00	215.00	Potential '000 Hectares/Acres	68.79	170.00	
									Utilisation '000 Hectares/Acres	20.23	50.00	
249	Narmada	..	..	..	..	1500.00	1500.00	..	"	"	..	
250	Mahi—Stage-I	..	..	..	..	715.00	715.00	..	"	"	84.42	208.60
											121.06	299.16
251	Mahi—Stage-II ( Kadana )	..	..	..	..	1450.00	1450.00	..	"	"	72.84	180.00
											18.21	45.00
252	Kakrapar	..	..	..	..	65.00	65.00	..	"	"	99.68	246.31
											103.72	256.29
253	Machhu-II	..	..	..	..	193.00	193.00	..	"	"	7.69	19.00
											0.78	1.90
254	Sabarmati	..	..	..	..	700.00	700.00	..	"	"	..	.
255	Saraswati	..	..	..	..	105.00	105.00	..	"	"	8.74	21.60
											0.87	2.16
256	Rudramata	..	..	..	..	22.00	22.00	..	"	"	2.46	6.07
											0.24	0.60
257	Gajansar	..	..	..	..	11.00	11.00	..	"	"	1.62	4.00
											0.16	0.40
258	Goma	..	..	..	..	23.00	23.00	..	"	"	..	..
											1.44	3.56

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets							
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target					
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8				
<b>MULTIPURPOSE, MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—contd.</b>												
259	Dhatarwadi	..	..	..	..	103.00	103.00	..	Potential	'000 Hectares/Acres	2.47	6.10
									Utilisation	'000 Hectares/Acres	0.25	0.61
260	Kalindri	..	..	..	..	44.00	44.00	..	..	..	0.90	2.24
											0.09	0.22
261	Miscellaneous items of Third Plan (nearing completion).	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	38.16	94.28
											54.21	133.95
	<b>Total</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>8531.00</b>	<b>8531.00</b>	<b>215.00</b>	..	..	<b>387.77</b>	<b>958.20</b>
											<b>321.26</b>	<b>793.85</b>
<b>New Schemes (Gujarat Region)</b>												
262	Damanganga	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	..
263	Watrak	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	..
264	Panam	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
265	Sipu	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	..
266	Ver-II	..	..	..	..	45.00	45.00	..	..	..	0.93	2.30
											0.09	0.23
267	Harnav-II	..	..	..	..	40.00	40.00	..	..	..	..	..
268	Machhan-Nala	..	..	..	..	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
269	Rami	..	..	..	..	7.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	..



270	Baldeva	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
271	Pigut	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
272	Vaidy	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
273	Bajajsagar	..	..	..	..	750.00	750.00	..	..	..	8.09	20.00
											1.81	4.47
<i>Saurashtra Region :</i>												
274	Madhuwanti	..	..	..	..	51.00	51.00	..	..	..	2.14	5.30
275	Phophal	..	..	..	..	129.00	129.00	..	..	..	0.21	0.53
276	Fulzar No. 2	..	..	..	..	21.00	21.00	..	..	..	4.18	10.32
277	Sukhbhadar	..	..	..	..	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	0.42	1.03
278	Dhari	..	..	..	..	5.00	6.00	..	..	..	0.69	1.70
279	Bagad	..	..	..	..	17.00	17.00	..	..	..	0.28	0.70
280	Shingoda	..	..	..	..	29.00	29.00	..	..	..		..
281	Aji-II	..	..	..	..	22.00	22.00	..	..	..		..
282	Nayri	..	..	..	..	12.00	12.00	..	..	..		..
283	Chhaparwadi	..	..	..	..	16.00	16.00	..	..	..		..
284	Chhaparwadi (Lunival)	..	..	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	..	..		..
285	Zanjeshwari	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..		..
286	Ambajal	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..		..
287	Raval	..	..	..	..	11.00	11.00	..	..	..		..
288	Machhundri	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..		..
289	Sorthi	..	..	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	..	..		..
290	Sani	..	..	..	..	9.00	9.00	..	..	..		..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>MULTIPURPOSE, MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—concl'd.</b>							<b>Hectarage Acreage</b>	
291	Venu-II .. .. .	7.00	7.00	..	Potential	'000 Hectares/Acres	..	
292	Weir on Bhadar .. .. .	9.00	9.00	..	Utilisation	'000 Hectares/Acres	..	
<i>Kutch Region :</i>								
293	Kaswati .. .. .	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	
294	Nara .. .. .	16.00	16.00	..	..	..	..	
<i>Other Medium Schemes :</i>								
295	Other Medium Schemes in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch. .. .. .	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	
Total, New Schemes .. .. .		1479.00	1479.00	..			16.03 39.62	
							2.81 6.96	
<i>Miscellaneous Essential Schemes</i>								
296	Survey and Investigation .. .. .	170.00	170.00	..	..	..	..	
297	Research .. .. .	80.00	80.00	..	..	..	..	
298	Workshop Training, etc. .. .. .	40.00	40.00	..	..	..	..	
299	Flood Control .. .. .	700.00	700.00	..	..	..	..	
Total, Miscellaneous Essential Schemes .. .. .		990.00	990.00	..			..	
Total, Multipurpose, Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. .. .. .		11000.00	11000.00	215.00	..	..	403.80 997.82	
							324.07 800.81	

POWER PROJECTS

300	Dhuvaran extension project stage-II	--	--	3550.00	3550.00	2,150.00	(1) Generating Capacity (2) Transmission lines	MW KM	280 460
301	Installation of gas turbines (2 × 27 MW)	--	--	270.00	270.00	170.00	(1) Generating Capacity	MW	54
302	220 KV Inter-State link project	--	--	20.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..
303	Transmission and Distribution schemes including normal development. ( Continuing )			2600.00	2600.00	..	..	..	..
304	Conventional power station .. ..	..	..	1510.00	1510.00	150.00	..	..	..
305	Transmission and Distribution schemes including normal development. (New)			600.00	600.00	100.00	..	..	..
306	Rural electrification scheme. .. ..	..	..	500.00	500.00	..	(1) Villages to be electrified (2) Pump sets to be energised.	Number Number	2000 60000
307	Electrification of tubewells .. ..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	Tubewells	Number	300
308	Acquisition of licences .. ..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
309	Loan for H. T. Lines .. ..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
310	Ukai hydro project ( Power portion ) .. ..	..	..	1750.00	1750.00	..	Generating Capacity	MW	300
Total, Power Projects. ..				..	11000.00	11000.00	2590.00		
Rural Electrification under programme of selected district level schemes. ..				..	125.00	125.00	..		

INDUSTRY AND MINING

*I. Large and Medium Industries*

311 Industrial Research Laboratories :—

(a)	Expansion of Industrial Chemists' Laboratory, Baroda.	5.00	..	5.00	0.50	..	..	..
(b)	Opening of a branch of Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>INDUSTRY AND MINING—contd.</b>							
312	Industrial research grants .. .. .	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..
313	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.	1.25	398.75	400.00	..	Development of areas	Number 18 to 20
314	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.	..	200.00	200.00	..	..	..
315	Provision for underwriting of shares .. .. .	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
316	Export promotion .. .. .	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..
317	Infra-structure :—						
	(i) Approach roads .. .. .	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Creation of an extension wing in the office of the Industries Commissioner.	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
	(iii) Basic facilities in salt works .. .. .	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
	(iv) Damanganga project .. .. .	..	20.00	20.00	..	..	..
318	Adoption of Metric system in weights and measures.	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..
319	Gujarat State Fertilisers Co. Ltd., .. .. .	..	115.00	115.00	..	—	..
320	Gujarat Textile Corporation .. .. .	..	200.00	200.00	..	..	..
	Total, I .. .. .	48.25	1053.75	1102.00	0.50		
<i>II. Small Scale Industries (Organised Sector).</i>							
321	Industrial estates .. .. .	..	40.00	40.00	..		..
322	(i) Financial assistance to Small Scale Industries.	..	25.00	25.00	—	—	..
	(ii) Subsidy to Gujarat State Fertilisers Co., ..	2.00	..	2.00		—	..

323	Subsidy on power supply .. ..	25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..
324	Quality marking of products of small scale industries.	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
325	Testing of products of small scale industries.	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
326	(i) Information centres ..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Permanent exhibition attached to the Industrial Assistance Centre.							
	(iii) Financial assistance for seminars to private organisations.							
	(iv) Funds for seminars by Department ..							
327	(i) Financial assistance to common facilities centres.	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Technical assistance to Small Scale Industries.	2.50	..	2.50	..	..	..	..
328	Gujarat Small Industries Corporation ..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..
329	Introduction of apprentice-training in Government press.	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
	Total, II ..	41.00	82.50	123.50	..	..	..	..
	Total, I and II ..	89.25	1136.25	1225.50	0.50	..	..	..
<i>III. Village and Cottage Industries</i>								
<i>(A) Khadi and Village Industries</i>								
330	Khadi and Village Industries. ..	23.50	..	23.50	..	..	..	..
	Total, III (A) ..	23.50	..	23.50	..	..	..	..
<i>(B) Handloom</i>								
331	Loan for share capital contribution to Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	..	2.06	2.06	..	Weavers to be assisted.	Number	2750
332	Grant to Weavers' Co-operative Societies ..	0.50	..	0.50	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	30

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>INDUSTRY AND MINING—contd.</b>							
333 Training in handloom industries ..	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	..	..
(a) Training of secretarial and managerial staff of Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	(0.30)	..	(0.30)	..	Trainees	Number	50
(b) Training of weavers in handling improved tools and equipments.	(0.30)	..	(0.30)	..	Weavers to be trained.	Number	70
334 Rebate on sale of handloom cloth ..	17.00	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
335 Sales promotion ..	1.14	..	1.14	..	..	..	..
(a) Sales depots .. ..	(0.50)	..	(0.50)	..	Sales depots	Number	10
(b) Grant of awards to weavers' societies and prizes to weavers.	(0.25)	..	(0.25)	..	..	..	..
(c) Celebration of special weeks and exhibitions.	(0.25)	..	(0.25)	..	..	..	..
(d) Financial assistance to multipurpose and service societies for sale of handloom cloth.	(0.14)	..	(0.14)	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	10
336 Financial assistance to the Central Financing Agencies for advance of loans from their own funds and guarantee for losses.	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
337 Supply of improved looms and accessories ..	1.50	0.50	2.00	..	..	..	..
(a) Subsidy .. ..	(1.50)	..	(1.50)	..	..	..	..
(b) Loan .. ..	..	(0.50)	(0.50)	..	..	..	..
338 Establishment of dye-houses. ..	0.03	0.17	0.20	..	..	..	..
(a) Subsidy .. ..	(0.03)	..	(0.03)	..	Dye House ( Medium )	Number	1
(b) Loan .. ..	..	(0.17)	(0.17)	..	Dye House ( Small )	Number	1
339 Co-operative Spinning Mills ..	..	15.00	15.00	..	Spinning Mills ( Expansion )	Number	2
Total, III (B) ..	22.27	17.73	40.00	..			

(C) Powerloom :

340 Powerloom Programmes—

(a) Subsidy	..	..	..	0.36	..	0.36	..	Powerlooms	Number	800
(b) Loan	..	..	..	..	24.64	24.64	..			
Total, III (C)			..	0.36	24.64	25.00	..			

(D) Handicrafts:

341	Establishment of marketing emporia and sales depots.	..	..	3.40	1.60	5.00	..		..	..
(a)	Subsidy	..	..	(3.40)	..	(3.40)	..	Sales depots Class I	Number	3
(b)	Loan	..	..	..	(1.60)	(1.60)	..	Sales depots Class II	Number	3
342	Establishment of show cases.	..	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	Show cases	Number	2
343	Competition for best design and display, exhibition, celebration of special weeks.	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..			
(a)	Societies	..	..	(0.50)	..	(0.50)	..	Competitions	Number	5
(b)	Other purposes	..	..	(0.50)	..	(0.50)	..			
344	Export promotion of handicrafts	..	..	0.25	..	0.25	..			
345	Organisation of handicrafts co-operatives and associations.	..	..	0.15	00.85	1.00	..	(i) Societies to be assisted, (ii) Individuals to be assisted.	Number Number	35 400
(a)	Loan	..	..	..	(0.40)	(0.40)	..			
(b)	Subsidy	..	..	(0.15)	..	(0.15)	..			
(c)	Share capital	..	..	..	(0.45)	(0.45)	..			
346	Financial assistance to craftsmen and their co-operatives.	..	..	0.25	00.75	1.00	..			
(a)	Loan	(i) Individuals	..	..	(0.18)	(0.18)	..	(i) Individuals to be assisted.	Number	40
		(ii) Societies	..	..	(0.57)	(0.57)	..	(ii) Societies to be assisted.	Number	25
(b)	Subsidy	(i) Individuals	..	(0.07)	..	(0.07)	..			
		(ii) Societies	..	(0.18)	..	(0.18)	..			
347	Organisation of State design centre for training of artisans of handicrafts.	..	..	3.05	..	3.05	..			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>INDUSTRY AND MINING—contd.</b>							
348	Imparting training in preservation of Kachhi bharat.	0.25	..	0.25	..		
349	Rural crafts museum.	0.70	..	0.70	..		
350	Setting up of additional Jari design centre.	0.50	..	0.50	..		
	Total, III (D)	9.80	3.20	13.00	..		
<i>(E) Coir</i>							
351	Development of coir and fibre industry.	0.50	..	0.50	..	Centre	Number
	Total, III (E)	0.50	..	0.50	..		
<i>(F) Cottage Industries</i>							
352	Organisation of District Training and Service Institute and training of artisans.	6.93	1.07	8.00	..	Institute	Number
353	Re-organisation and expansion of Diamond Jubilee Cottage Industries Institute, Baroda.	6.00	4.00	10.00	..		
354	Establishment of rural workshops	1.50	4.50	6.00	..	Rural workshops	Number
	(a) Loans	..	(4.50)	(4.50)	..		
	(b) Subsidy and Staff	(1.50)	..	(1.50)	..		
355	Financial assistance to individuals and industrial co-operatives for purchase of machinery and tools.	0.60	20.00	20.60	..	(i) Individuals to be assisted.	Number
					..	(ii) Central Financing Agencies.	Number
	(a) Loans	(i) Individuals	(10.00)	(10.00)	..		
		(ii) Societies	(10.00)	(10.00)	..	(iii) Urban banks	Number
	(b) Subsidy	(i) Individuals	(0.10)	(0.10)	..		
		(ii) Societies	(0.50)	(0.50)	..		



356	Assistance for loans to be granted by the Central Financing Agencies to Industrial Co-operatives and individuals from their own funds, and guarantee for losses.	4.25	..	4.25	..	(i) Individuals to be assisted.	Number	1,000
						(ii) Societies to be assisted.	Number	400
	(i) Individuals .. .. .	(0.75)	..	(0.75)	..			
	(ii) Societies .. .. .	(3.50)	..	(3.50)	..			
357	Government participation in share capital of industrial co-operatives including associations and apex bodies.	..	4.50	4.50	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	40
358	Grant towards management expenses to industrial co-operatives.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Societies to be assisted	Number	200
359	Grant to district industrial co-operative associations for running and maintaining secretaries' cadre.	1.00	..	1.00	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	6
360	Training of secretaries of industrial co-operatives.	0.25	..	0.25	..	Trainees	Number	500
361	Financial assistance for construction of work-shed and godowns.	0.75	2.25	3.00	..	Godowns to be constructed—		
	(a) Loans .. .. .	..	(2.25)	(2.25)	..	(i) Large.	Number	1
	(b) Subsidy .. .. .	(0.75)	..	(0.75)	..	(ii) Medium	Number	2
						(iii) Small	Number	22
362	Financial assistance for opening of branches of Industrial Co-operative Banks—	3.00	3.00	6.00	..	New branches to be assisted.	Number	11
	(a) Subsidy .. .. .	(3.00)	..	(3.00)	..			4
	(b) Share Capital .. .. .	..	(3.00)	(3.00)	..			
363	Grants to co-operative and other industrial co-operatives Institutions for sale of cottage industries products.	0.60	..	0.60	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	100
364	Supervisory and administrative staff ..	2.82	..	2.82	..	..		
365	Revitalisation of dormant societies.	2.50	..	2.50	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	100
366	Share capital loan to industrial co-operatives.	..	0.98	0.98	..	Societies to be assisted.	Number	50
	<b>Total, III (F) ..</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>40.30</b>	<b>72.50</b>	<b>..</b>			
	<b>Total, III ..</b>	<b>88.63</b>	<b>86.87</b>	<b>174.50</b>	<b>..</b>			
	<b>Total I, II and III ..</b>	<b>177.88</b>	<b>1222.12</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74				Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Item		Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>IV. Mining :</i>		<b>INDUSTRY AND MINING—concl'd.</b>						
367	Expansion and reorganisation of Department of Geology and Mining, purchase of equipments and technical assistance.	175.00	..	175.00	6.00	Creation of field parties	Number	4 Preliminary survey parties. 16 Detailed survey parties. 5 Drilling parties.
368	Geological mineral survey in the State.	15.00	..	15.00	..	(i) Analysis of samples (ii) Drilling	Number Metres	15000 52000
369	Funds for the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.,	..	300.00	300.00	170.00	Survey	Sq. Kms.	15000
370	Link roads and transport facilities in mining areas.	..	10.00	10.00	..	Roads	Kms.	30
Total, IV		190.00	310.00	500.00	176.00			
Total, Industry and Mining		367.88	1532.12	1900.00	176.50			
<b>ROAD DEVELOPMENT</b>								
371	Road Development...	1110.00	1090.00	2200.00	..	Surfaced. Unsurfaced.	Kms. Kms.	1662 1358
Total, Road Development		1110.00	1090.00	2200.00	..			
Road Development under programme of Selected Dist. Level Schemes.		..	..	750.00	..			
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT</b>								
372	Road Transport.	..	800.00	800.00	5.00	Buses for expansion	Number	713
Total, Road Transport		..	800.00	800.00	5.00			

PORTS AND HARBOURS

373	Development of intermediate and minor ports.	..	331.00	331.00	17.90	..	..
374	Construction of port office building and staff quarters.	..	14.00	14.00	..	..	..
375	Survey of Gujarat coast.	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..
376	Dredger and dredging.	..	150.00	150.00	2.00	..	..
Total, Ports and Harbours		..	500.00	500.00	19.90		

TOURISM

377	Sasan-Veraval complex.	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..
378	Ahmedabad complex.	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..
379	Sound and light project at Ashram.	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
380	Development of holiday homes...	..	2.50	9.50	12.00	..	..
381	Development of Palitana.	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..
382	Transport facilities. . .	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..
383	Facilities for home tourists.	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	..
384	Development of picnic spots.	..	1.00	2.00	3.00	..	..
385	Development of tourist bureau.	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
386	Management of tourist places.	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..
387	Development of places associated with national leaders.	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
388	Hotel and motel facilities.	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
389	Beautification of surroundings of archaeological monuments.	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..
390	Opening of tourist office at Jaipur, Udaipur, Calcutta.	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
391	Improvement of Dharmshala.	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
392	Foreign publicity.	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
Total, Tourism		..	16.50	33.50	50.00	3.00	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>EDUCATION</b>								
<i>I. General Education</i>								
<i>(A) Elementary Education</i>								
393	Grant-in-aid to pre-primary schools ..	12.00	..	12.00	..	Additional pupils to be enrolled.	Number	25000
394	Facilities for education of additional pupils in standards I-VII.	667.75	..	667.75	..	Do.	Number	1000000
395	Loans for construction of primary school buildings and grants for construction of quarters for women teachers.	20.00	100.00	120.00	..	(i) Loans for construction of and special repairs to class rooms. (ii) Grants for construction of women teachers' quarters.	Number	4500
							Number	575
396	Encouragement to P. S. C. pass teachers in service to pass their S. S. C. examination.	21.60	..	21.60	..	Teachers passing S. S. C. examination.	Number	14000
397	Establishment of model central primary schools.	30.00	..	30.00	..	Schools	Number	430
	Total, (A) ..	751.35	100.00	851.35	..			
<i>(B) Secondary Education</i>								
398	Provision of educational facilities for students in standards VIII-X.	500.50	..	500.50	..	Enrolment of additional pupils.	Number	250000
399	Provision of educational facilities for students in standards XI-XII.	25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..
400	Freeships to economically backward classes based on income.	60.00	..	60.00	..	Freeships to pupils	Number	40000
401	Development of post-basic schools ..	30.00	..	30.00	..	Post-basic schools	Number	50

402	Development of the Multipurpose School at Vaghai ( Dangs District ).	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
403	Vocationalisation of secondary education ( Development and establishment of technical high schools )	8.50	7.00	15.50	..	Schools	Number	4
Total (B)		625.50	7.00	632.50	..			
<i>(C) University Education</i>								
404	Facilities for additional students in colleges	75.00	..	75.00	..	Additional students	Number	50000
405	Grant-in-aid to two new universities	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
406	Establishment of a residential university at Bhavnagar	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	..
407	Grants to universities for development including schemes approved by the University Grants Commission	100.00	..	100.00	..	Grants to universities	Number	3
408	Development and expansion of Government colleges	10.00	..	10.00	..	Colleges to be developed and/or expanded.	Number	9
409	Production of text-books in Gujarati at the university stage	25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..
Total, (C)		330.00	..	330.00	..			..
<i>(D) Teachers Training</i>								
410	Loan scholarships to primary teachers under training	..	32.50	32.50	..	Teachers	Number	3,500
411	Establishment of a State Board of teachers' education	2.25	..	2.25	..	..	..	..
412	Improvement of the training of teachers	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	..
413	Loan scholarships to secondary teachers for education	..	1.25	1.25	..	Loan Scholarships	Number	16
Total (D)		52.25	33.75	86.00	..			
<i>(E) Social Education</i>								
414	Adult literacy programme	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Total (E)		15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>EDUCATION—contd.</b>								
<i>(F) Other Educational Programmes</i>								
415	Expansion of N. C. C. and introduction of national service	22.50	..	22.50	..	..	..	—
416	Library development scheme .. ..	40.00	..	40.00	..	..	..	—
417	Sainik School, Balachadi, district Jamnagar	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	—
418	Equalisation of educational opportunities in 22 Backward talukas	30.20	19.80	50.00	..	..	..	—
419	Summer institutes in subject knowledge for graduate teachers in secondary schools	30.00	..	30.00	..	Institutes to be organised	Number	300
420	Adoption of the new pattern of school and college classes (10+2+3) recommended by the Education Commission	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	—
421	Work experience .. ..	25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..
422	Physical education, games and sports ..	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	..
423	Expansion of the activities of the State Sports Council	35.00	..	35.00	..	..	..	..
424	Integrated scheme of youth welfare ..	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
425	Schemes on social service at school stage ..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
426	Improvement of science teaching ..	40.00	..	40.00	..	..	..	..
427	Improvement of art education and cultivation of hobbies	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
428	Curriculum development .. ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
429	Establishment of Sahitya Akademy and production of children's books	25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..

430	Improvement of physical facilities in primary and secondary schools.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
431	Institutional planning and training of head masters.	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
432	Grants-in-aid for experimental projects undertaken by educational institutions.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
433	Appointment of Subject Inspectors.	11.00	..	11.00	..	Subject Inspectors	Number	25
434	Development of State Institute of Education.	15.00	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
435	Improvement in supervision and strengthening of the Directorate and subordinate offices.	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	..
436	Increase in the number of scholarships at all levels.	7.65	8.35	16.00	..	(i) Additional merit scholarships	Number	233
						(ii) Additional loan scholarships	Number	226
Total (F)		548.35	28.15	576.50	..			
Total, I. General Education		2322.45	168.90	2491.35	..			

## II. Cultural Programmes

437	Cultural activities Sangeet-nritya Akademy.	12.65	6.00	18.65	..	..	..	..
438	Development of Department of Archaeology.	7.50	..	7.50	..	(1) Conservation of monuments..	Number	6
						(2) Construction of quarters.	Number	2
						(3) Providing barbed wire fencing to monuments.	Number	12
439	Development of Museums.	6.00	8.00	14.00	..	Museums.	Number	7
440	Expansion of Lalit-kala Akademy.	13.00	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Total, II. Cultural Programmes		39.15	14.00	53.15	..			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>III. Technical Education</i>				<i>EDUCATION—concl'd.</i>			
<i>(A) Degree</i>							
441	Development of Government engineering colleges at Ahmedabad and Morvi.	24.00	14.00	38.00	..	..	..
442	Grant-in-aid to private engineering colleges including S. V. Regional College, Surat.	17.00	10.00	27.00	..	..	..
443	Introduction of electrives and organisation of sandwich course at the under-graduate level.	14.00	6.00	20.00	..	..	..
Total (A) ..		55.00	30.00	85.00	..	..	..
<i>(B) Diploma</i>							
444	Development of Government polytechnics including revision of syllabus.	40.00	20.00	60.00	..	..	..
445	Development of girls' polytechnic. ..	10.00	6.00	16.00	..	Intake	Number 180
446	Diversification of diploma courses and introduction of sandwich type diploma courses in the polytechnics including industrial training for the students during the courses.	47.00	11.00	58.00	..	..	..
447	Grant-in-aid to private polytechnics. ..	9.50	0.50	10.00	..	..	..
Total (B) ..		106.50	37.50	144.00	..	..	..
<i>(C) Training of Teachers for Technical Institutes</i>							
448	Training of Teachers for Technical Institutions ( Faculty development ).	7.00	..	7.00	..	..	..
Total (C) ..		7.00	..	7.00	..	..	..



*(D) Other Schemes*

449	Strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education.	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
450	State Board of Technical Education. ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
451	Increasing the number of scholarships in engineering colleges and technical institutions.	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	..
452	Provision of students amenities in technical institutions.	0.50	1.50	2.00	..	..	..	..
453	Development of junior technical schools attached to polytechnics.	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..
454	Construction of staff quarters for staff of engineering colleges and polytechnics.	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..
Total (D) ..		8.00	11.50	19.50	..			
Total, III. Technical Education ..		176.50	79.00	255.50	..			
Total, Education ..		2538.01	261.90	2,800.00	..			

## HEALTH

*I. Medical**A. Medical Education*

455	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	7.00	18.00	25.00	..	Beds	Number	250
456	Expansion of College and Hospital, Baroda.	2.00	18.00	20.00	..	Admissions	Number	30
457	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital at Jamnagar.	7.00	21.00	28.00	..	Beds Admissions	Number Number	250 50
458	Medical College and Hospital at Surat. ..	15.00	32.00	47.00	..	Beds. Admissions	Number Number	250 75
459	Establishment of new Medical College. ..	2.00	8.00	10.00	..	..	..	
460	Establishment of research cell in all teaching hospitals.	4.00	..	4.00	..	Research Cell	Number	1
461	Medical College libraries. ....	4.00	..	4.00	..			

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>HEALTH—contd.</i>								
462	Medical record and statistics ..	4.00	..	4.00	..	Statistical Units	Number	4
463	P. W. D. Sub-division in all teaching hospitals.	..	4.00	4.00	..	Sub-divisions	Number	4
464	Condensed licentiate and condensed M. B. B. S. course.	..	4.00	4.00	..	Centres	Number	4
465	Establishment of specialist units.	..	10.00	10.00	..	Units	Number	4
466	Central repairs workshop. ..	..	12.00	12.00	..			
467	Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad ..	10.00	10.00	20.00	..	Admissions	Number	50
Total (A) ..		81.00	111.00	192.00	..			
<i>(B) Training Programme</i>								
468	Training of X-Ray technicians ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Trainees	Number	50
469	Training of laboratory technicians ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Trainees	Number	50
470	Training of operation-theatre technicians ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Trainees	Number	15
471	Physiotherapy school at Baroda ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	School	Number	1
472	Opening of general nursing schools ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Schools	Number	3
473	Opening of auxiliary-nurse-midwives schools	5.00	..	5.00	..	Schools	Number	4
474	Construction of hostels for nurses ..	2.00	16.00	18.00	..	Hostels	Number	8
475	Nursing College, Ahmedabad ..	5.00	..	5.00	..			

476	Deputation of nurses and refresher course	1.00	..	1.00	..	..			
477	Training of Dental Hygienists	2.00	..	2.00	..	Trainees	Number	20	
478	Training of Dental Mechanics	2.00	..	2.00	..	Trainees	Number	20	
Total (B)		30.00	16.00	46.00	..				

(C) *Hospitals and Dispensaries*

479	X-Ray services to hospitals	8.00	..	8.00	..	X-Ray machines	Number	10	
480	Ambulance services to hospitals	6.00	2.00	8.00	..	Ambulances	Number	16	
481	Increase of beds in hospitals	17.00	25.00	42.00	..	Beds	Number	500	
482	Cottage hospitals	10.00	10.00	20.00	..	Hospitals Beds	Number Number	3 150	
483	Staff quarters for non-teaching hospitals	..	20.00	20.00	..	Hospitals to be provided with quarters.	Number	6	
484	Hospital pharmacy	4.00	..	4.00	..	Pharmacy	Number	2	
485	Central sterilisation units	6.00	..	6.00	..	Units	Number	4	
486	Laboratory services in hospitals	5.00	..	5.00	..	Laboratories	Number	4	
487	Provision of anaesthetists in hospitals	4.00	..	4.00	..	Anaesthetists	Number	10	
488	Establishment of Paediatric Unit	5.00	5.00	10.00	..	Units	Number	4	
489	Emergency medical aid in hospitals	5.00	..	5.00	..	Casualty Departments	Number	10	
490	Orthopaedic units	7.00	1.00	8.00	..	Units.	Number	4	
491	Blood transfusion service centres	10.00	..	10.00	..	Centres	Number	10	
492	Eye clinic camps and Ophthalmic Institute	12.00	3.00	15.00	..	Clinics Beds	Number Number	10 50	
493	Dental clinics	10.00	..	10.00	..	Clinics	Number	10	
494	Mobile surgical unit	7.00	1.00	8.00	..	Unit	Number	1	
495	Central Cancer Hospital, Ahmedabad	18.00	2.00	20.00	..	Beds	Number	50	
496	Cancer treatment centres	10.00	..	10.00	..	Centres	Number	2	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign Exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>HEALTH—contd.</b>								
497	Mental Hospitals .. .. .	10.00	20.00	30.00	..	Hospital Beds	Number Do.	1 200
498	Internees' quarters .. .. .	..	10.00	10.00	..	Quarters	Do.	30
499	Grant-in-aid to Local Bodies .. .. .	8.00	..	8.00	..			
500	Rehabilitation centres (Physio-therapy and Occupational Therapy).	5.00	..	5.00	..	Centres	Number	5
	Total (C) ..	167.00	99.00	266.00	..			
<b>(D) Other Programmes</b>								
501	Expansion of Chemical Analyser's Laboratory, Junagadh.	1.00	..	1.00	..			
502	Homeopathy College and Hospital ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	College Hospital	Number Do.	1 1
	Total (D) ..	6.00	..	6.00	..			
	Total, I. Medical ..	284.00	226.00	510.00	..			
<b>II. Drugs Control</b>								
503	Additional staff for the administrative section of Drugs Control Administration for enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Drugs and Magic Remedies, ( Objectionable Advertisements ) Act, 1954.	9.00		9.00	..	..	..	..
504	Additional staff for Intelligence Branch ..	1.00		1.00	..	..	..	..

505	Traning of Pharmacists								
(a)	Grant-in-aid for establishing a Degree College of Pharmacy	}	20.00	4.00	24.00	2.00	Stipend to Pharmacists	Number	225
(b)	Grant-in-aid for establishing a Diploma College of Pharmacy								
(c)	Stipends for Pharmacists for degree and diploma courses								
(d)	Referresher course for Pharmacists								
506	Expansion of Drugs Laboratory, Baroda	..	12.00	8.00	20.00	2.00	..	..	..
507	Expansion of Prohibition and Excise Division of Drugs Laboratory, Baroda.	..	2.00	1.00	3.00	..	..	..	..
508	Building of staff quarters in the premises of Drugs Laboratory, Baroda.	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	Quarters	Number	21
Total, II. Drugs Control		..	44.00	16.00	60.00	4.00			

### III. Ayurved

509	Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic teaching institutions	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
510	Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries in rural areas	7.10	..	7.10	..	Ayurvedic Dispensaries	Number	30	
511	Opening of new Ayurvedic Hospitals and expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospitals	12.60	12.87	25.47	..	Ayurvedic Hospitals	Number	5	
512	Provision of Panchakarma sections in Ayurvedic Hospitals	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
513	Starting of Pharmacy sections in Government Ayurvedic Colleges	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
514	Taking over of Ayurvedic College and Expansion of existing Colleges	7.00	5.00	12.00	..	Ayurvedic College	Number	1	
515	Construction of staff quarters for Ayurvedic Hospital and lift arrangement at Akhandanand Ayurvedic Hospital, Ahmedabad	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>HEALTH—contd.</b>								
516	Expansion of Directorate of Ayurved ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	
517	Drugs Control Administration for Ayurved	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	
518	Development of Ayurvedic University ..	10.90	..	10.90	..	..	..	
519	Financial Assistance to Nature-cure Institutions	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	
520	Botanical survey and herbs garden ..	4.53	..	4.53	..	..	..	
521	Expansion of Ayurvedic Research Ward in Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	
Total, III. Ayurved ..		57.13	22.87	80.00	..			
<b>IV. Public Health</b>								
<b>(A) Medical Education</b>								
522	Augmentation of training facilities ..	6.00	11.00	17.00	..	(1) Training Centre. (2) Building for rural health training centres.	Number Number	1 1
<b>(B) Training Programme</b>								
523	Training of basic health workers ..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Trainees	Number	1000
524	Health visitors training programme ..	..	4.00	4.00	..	Construction of building	Number	1
Total (B) ..		10.00	4.00	14.00	..			
<b>(C) Hospitals and Dispensaries</b>								
525	Establishment of Referral Hospitals ..	10.00	7.00	17.00	..	Referral Hospitals	Number	8

(D) *Primary Health Centres*

526 Development of primary health centres .. .. 30.00 30.00 .. .. ..

*Other Programmes*

527 Immunisation programme with tripleantigen 4.00 .. 4.00 .. .. ..

528 Establishment and Development of Vaccine Institute. 15.00 15.00 30.00 .. .. ..

529 Establishment of urban maternity and child health centres. 3.00 .. 3.00 .. Centres Number 30

530 Establishment of Regional Public Health Laboratory. 1.50 1.50 3.00 .. Public Health Laboratory Number 1

531 Vital statistical organisation. .. .. 7.00 .. 7.00 .. .. ..

532 School health programme. .. .. 2.00 .. 2.00 .. .. ..

533 Health education programme. .. .. 3.00 .. 3.00 .. .. ..

534 Nutrition programme. .. .. 3.00 .. 3.00 .. Establishment of Nutrition Bureau at Headquarters. Number 1

535 Development of central automobile workshop. .. 4.00 4.00 .. Construction of building Number

536 Planning and research cell. .. .. 2.50 .. 2.50 .. Cell Number 1

537 Establishment of epidemic cell at Head-quarter. 1.00 .. 1.00 .. Cell do. 1

538 Establishment of Public Health Institute. 4.50 2.00 6.50 .. Institute Building do. 1

539 Organisation for prevention of food adulteration. 3.00 .. 3.00 .. .. ..

Total (E) .. 49.50 22.50 72.00 ..

Total .. IV-Public Health .. 75.50 74.50 150.00 ..

Total, I to IV Health (excluding Water Supply and Sanitation). 460.63 339.37 800.00 4.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical target			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>HEALTH—contd.</b>								
<i>V Water Supply and Sanitation.</i>								
540	Government urban water supply schemes. ..	0.50	190.50	191.00	..	Towns	Number	2
541	Ahwa water supply scheme ..	..	14.00	14.00	..	Village	do.	1
542	Assistance to urban local bodies for water supply schemes.	144.00	58.00	202.00	..	Towns	Number	48
543	Assistance to rural local bodies for water supply schemes.	20.00	..	20.00	..	Villages	do.	40
544	Government rural water supply schemes—ordinary programme.	..	555.00	555.00	..	Villages	Number	770*
545	Assistance to urban local bodies for drainage schemes.	184.40	63.00	247.40	..	Towns	do.	18
546	Assistance to rural local bodies for drainage schemes.	10.60	..	10.60	..	Villages	Number	4
547	Assistance to local bodies for converting dry latrines in to flush type.	15.00	15.00	30.00	..	Conversion of latrines	Number	6000
548	Creation of Public Health Project Circle. ..	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	..
549	Research, development and workshop facilities.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
550	Tools and plants. .. ..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
551	Dharoi Dam. .. ..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
552	Simple wells-ordinary programme. ..	60.00	..	60.00	..	..	..	..
Total, V. Water Supply and Sanitation ..		504.50	995.50	1500.00	..	..	..	..
Total, Health (including Water Supply and Sanitation).		965.13	1334.87	2300.00	..	..	..	..
Rural Water Supply under the Selected District Level Schemes.		..	125.00	125.00	..	..	..	..

\*Including 125 villages to be financed from the programme of Selected District Level Schemes.



## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

*I. Housing*

						Tenements	Number	
553	Subsidised industrial housing scheme.	..	79.00	191.00	270.00	..		3,563
554	Low income group housing scheme.	..	..	155.00	155.00	..	..	3,812
555	Village housing projects.	..	10.00	25.00	35.00	..	..	790
556	Slum clearance scheme.	..	143.00	17.00	160.00	..	..	2,125
557	Others (Share Capital contribution to the Gujarat Housing Finance Society and Dangs Housing Scheme).	..	2.50	2.50	5.00	..	..	..
Total, I		..	234.50	390.50	625.00	..		

*II. Town Planning*

558	Preparation of development plans of towns.		10.00	..	10.00	..	Plans	Number	30
559	Regional plan for Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat Region and metropolitan traffic and transportation study of Ahmedabad metropolitan area.		25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	..
Total, II		..	35.00	..	35.00	..			

*III. Urban Development*

560	Urban community development projects	..	7.50	..	7.50	..	..	..	..
561	Loans to municipalities for miscellaneous development activities.	..	..	7.50	7.50	..	..	..	..
Total, III		..	7.50	7.50	15.00	..			
Total, Housing and Urban Development		..	185.00	315.00	500.00	..			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74				Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE</b>							
<i>Education</i>							
562 Tuition fees to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students.							
(a) Scheduled castes. .. .. .	39.00	..	39.00	..	Students	Number	39000
(b) Scheduled tribes. .. .. .	15.00	..	15.00	..	do.	do.	15000
Total .. .. .	54.00	..	54.00	..	do.	do.	54000
563 Examination fees to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students.							
(a) Scheduled castes. .. .. .	3.16	..	3.16	..	do.	do.	15800
(b) Scheduled tribes. .. .. .	1.05	..	1.05	..	do.	do.	5250
Total .. .. .	4.21	..	4.21	..	do.	do.	21050
564 Scholarships to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students.							
(a) Scheduled castes. .. .. .	25.82	..	25.82	..	do.	do.	51640
(b) Scheduled tribes. .. .. .	15.00	..	15.00	..	do.	do.	30000
Total .. .. .	40.82	..	40.82	..	do.	do.	81640

New Book banks for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students. ..

(a) Scheduled castes. ...	---	---	1.50	..	1.50	..	Book Banks	do.	3
(b) Scheduled tribes. ...	---	---	0.50	..	0.50	..	do.	do.	1
<b>Total</b>	---	---	<b>2.00</b>	..	<b>2.00</b>	..	do.	do.	<b>4</b>

566 Grant-in-aid to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes hostels.

(a) Scheduled castes. ...	..	...	6.53	..	6.53	..	New hostels	do.	25
(b) Scheduled tribes. ...	..	...	15.42	..	15.42	..	do.	do.	55
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>21.95</b>	..	<b>21.95</b>	..	do.	do.	<b>80</b>

567 Hostels for college going scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students.

(a) Scheduled castes. ...	..	..	2.55	..	2.55	..	Hostels	Number	7
(b) Scheduled tribes. ...	..	..	2.65	..	2.65	..	do.	do.	8
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>5.20</b>	..	<b>5.20</b>	..			<b>15</b>

568 Grant-in-aid to cosmopolitan hostels for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(a) Scheduled Castes. ...	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Students	do.	300
(b) Scheduled tribes. ...	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	do.	do.	300
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>2.00</b>	..	<b>2.00</b>	..			<b>600</b>

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE—contd.</b>							
569 Building grant to backward class hostels for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.							
(a) Scheduled castes. .. .. .	5.00	..	5.00	..	Buildings	Number	25
(b) Scheduled tribes. .. .. .	5.00	..	5.00	..	do.	do.	25
Total	10.00	..	10.00	..	do.	do.	50
570 Establishment of two Government hostels.							
(i) Buildings:—							
(a) Scheduled castes. ... .. .	..	5.00	5.00	..	Hostel buildings	do.	1
(b) Scheduled tribes. ... .. .	..	5.00	5.00	..	do.	do.	1
Total	..	10.00	10.00	..	do.	do.	2
(ii) Other charges. .. .. .							
(a) Scheduled castes. ... .. .	3.50	..	3.50	..	Hostel Students	do.	100
(b) Scheduled tribes .. .. .	4.50	..	4.50	..	Hostel Students	do.	100
Total	8.00	..	8.00	..	Hostels Students	do.	200
571 Ashram schools for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	76.07	..	76.07	..	New Ashram Schools	do.	10
					Post-basic Ashram Schools.	do.	10
572 Additional coaching and training to scheduled tribes students.							
Scheduled tribes .. .. .	2.25	..	2.25	..	Centres	No.	45
Total, Education	Scheduled castes	5.00	93.06	..			
	Scheduled tribes	5.00	143.44	..			
Total	226.50	10.00	236.50	..			

*Economic Uplift*

573	Financial assistance for oil pumps, persian wheels and hand pumps.										
	(a)	Scheduled castes	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Pumps	Number	333
	(b)	Scheduled tribes	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	do.	do.	677
		Total	..	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	do.	do.	1010
574	Financial assistance for cottage industries and professions.										
	(a)	Scheduled castes	..	..	2.50	2.50	5.00	..	Persons	do.	1000
	(b)	Scheduled tribes	..	..	1.25	1.25	2.50	..	do.	do.	500
		Total	..	..	3.75	3.75	7.50	..	do.	do.	1500
575	Training-cum-production centres										
	(a)	Scheduled castes	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Centres	do.	2
			..	..					Students	do.	750
	(b)	Scheduled tribes	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Centres	do.	2
			..	..					Students	do.	750
		Total	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Centres	do.	4
			..	..					Students	do.	1500
576	Training to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes artisans at approved workshops.										
	(a)	Scheduled castes	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Persons	do.	1000
	(b)	Scheduled tribes	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	do.	do.	2000
		Total	..	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	do.	do.	3000
577	Rehabilitation of sweepers.										
		Scheduled castes	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Workers	do.	1000
	Total, Economic uplift	{	Scheduled castes	..	27.50	2.50	30.00	..			
			Scheduled tribes	..	26.25	1.25	27.50	..			
		Total	..	..	53.75	3.75	57.50	..			

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets				
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target		
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	
<b>BACKWARD CLASS WELFARE—contd.</b>									
<i>Health, Housing and Other Schemes.</i>									
578	Free medical aid to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes persons.								
	(a)	Scheduled castes .. .. .	1.00	..	1.00	..	Persons	Number	1000
	(b)	Scheduled tribes .. .. .	2.00	..	2.00	..	do.	do.	2000
		Total .. .. .	3.00	..	3.00	..	do.	do.	3000
579	Balwadis for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.								
	(a)	Scheduled castes .. .. .	1.00	..	1.00	..	New Balwadis	do.	15
	(b)	Scheduled tribes .. .. .	2.60	..	2.60	..	do.	do.	40
		Total .. .. .	3.60	..	3.60	..	do.	do.	55
580	Free legal assistance to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, in civil and criminal proceedings.								
	(a)	Scheduled castes .. .. .	0.30	..	0.30	..	Cases	do.	100
	(b)	Scheduled tribes .. .. .	0.60	..	0.60	..	do.	do.	200
		Total .. .. .	0.90	..	0.90	..	do.	do.	300
581	Expansion of research and statistical cell.								
	(a)	Scheduled castes .. .. .	1.25	..	1.25	..	} Posts.	do.	24
	(b)	Scheduled tribes .. .. .	1.25	..	1.25	..			
		Total .. .. .	2.50	..	2.50	..			

582	Social Education Camps.							
	(a) Scheduled castes	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	Shibirs	do. 25
	(b) Scheduled tribes	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	"	" 25
	Total	..	0.65	..	0.65	..	do.	do. 50
583	Gandhi Centenary celebration Scheduled Castes.		0.35	..	0.35	..	..	..
584	Financial assistance to Halpatis for housing and housing sites.							
	Scheduled tribes	..	25.00	..	25.00	..	Temements House-sites.	" 500 " 7600
585	Financial assistance to co-operative housing of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.							
	(a) Scheduled Castes ..	..	7.50	27.50	35.00	..	Societies	Number 70
	(b) Scheduled tribes ..	..	7.50	27.50	35.00	..	"	70
	Total	..	15.00	55.00	70.00	..	do.	do. 140
	Total, Health, Housing and other schemes, } Scheduled castes	..	11.55	27.50	39.05	..		
	.. } Scheduled tribes	..	39.45	27.50	66.95	..		
	Total	..	51.00	55.00	106.00	..		
	Scheduled castes ..	..	127.11	35.00	162.11	..		
	Scheduled tribes ..	..	204.14	33.75	237.89	..		
	Total, Welfare of Backward Classes.	..	331.25	68.75	400.00	..		

SOCIAL WELFARE

*I. Family and Child Welfare.*

586	Family and child welfare.	..	10.75	..	10.75	..	Projects	Number 29
	Total, I	..	10.75	..	10.75	..		

Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
	2	3	4		6	7	8	
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE—contd.</b>								
<i>II. Child Welfare</i>								
587	Foster parent service for children.	0.50	..	0.50	..	Children	Number	25
588	Machinery for child marriage Restrict Act.	1.00	..	1.00	..	Districts	do.	10
589	Cottage type home for children.	1.50	..	1.50	..	Home	do.	1
590	Balwadis for children in the rural areas.	5.00	..	5.00	..	Balwadis Children	do.	80 6000
591	Excursion tour for children.	0.75	..	0.75	..	Children	do.	4000
	Total, II	8.75	..	8.75	..			..
<i>III. Women Welfare.</i>								
592	Family counselling centres.	0.30	..	0.30	..	Centres	do.	10
593	Hostel for working women.	0.50	..	0.50	..	Hostel	do.	1
	Total, III	0.80	..	0.80	..			..
<i>IV. Eradication of Beggary.</i>								
594	Establishment of receiving centres for beggars.	0.75	..	0.75	..	Centres	do.	1
595	Expansion and development of existing beggars homes.	0.65	0.60	1.25	..	..	..	..
	Total, IV	1.40	0.60	2.00	..			..
<i>V. Social Defence</i>								
596	Juvenile guidance centres and youth clubs.	0.50	..	0.50	..	Centres	Number	15
597	Opening of new remand homes.	0.30	..	0.30	..	Home	do.	1



598	Expansion and development of remand homes.	0.50	1.50	2.00	..	..	..	..	
599	Establishment of certified school for girls.	1.00	..	1.00	..	School	Number	1	
600	Expansion and development of certified schools.	0.50	3.00	3.50	..	..	..	..	
601	Classification centre for children.	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	Centres	Number	10
602	Expansion of probation services.	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Districts	do.	17
603	Welfare of prisoners ( Liasion Services ) in the Central Prison.	0.40	..	0.40	..	Post	do.	2	
Total, V		..	4.60	4.50	9.10	..	..	..	

*VI. Social Welfare, Moral Hygiene and After care Services*

604	Expansion and development of the institutions under moral and Social Hygiene and after care Services.	0.50	1.50	2.00	..	Institutions	do.	7	
						Building	do.	1	
605	Establishment of training-cum-production centres attached to State Homes.	0.40	0.50	0.90	..	Centres	do.	1	
						Buildings	do.	1	
606	Establishment of reception centres.	..	0.60	..	0.60	..	Institution	do.	1
607	Aid to discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions.	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	
Total, VI		..	2.10	2.00	4.10	..	..	..	

*VII. Rehabilitation of Handicapped*

608	Establishment of home for crippled children.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Institution	do.	1	
609	School for mentally retarded children.	..	3.00	3.00	6.00	..	Institution	do.	1
						Building	do.	1	
610	Supply of prosthetic educational and auditory aids to the handicapped.	0.75	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	
611	Scholarships to the deserving physically handicapped students.	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>SOCIAL WELFARE—contd.</i>								
612	Expansion of development of existing Services in the institutions of welfare of physically handicapped.	1.50	6.50	8.00	..	Institution Buildings.	Number do.	7
613	Hostel for working physically handicapped ..	0.75	..	0.75	..	Hostel	do.	1
	Total, VII ..	9.00	9.50	18.50	..			
<i>VIII. Training Research and Administration</i>								
614	Setting up of a research and statistical cell in the Directorate.	0.60	..	0.60	..	Cell.	do.	1
615	Strengthening of administrative machinery at Headquarters.	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
616	Training of personnel, symposia and informative exchanges in the field of social welfare.	0.90	..	0.90	..	..	..	..
	Total, VIII ..	3.00	..	3.00	..			
<i>IX. Grant-in-aid to Social Welfare institutions</i>								
617	Building grant to voluntary agencies working in the field of social welfare.	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	..
618	Grant to voluntary agencies for starting new schools / homes for the welfare of physically handicapped.	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
619	Grant to voluntary agencies for expansion and development of their programme in the field of social welfare.	2.50	..	2.50	..	..	..	..
	Total, IX ..	8.00	..	8.00	..			

*X. Prohibition Programme*

620	Intensive prohibition drives in the selected areas of the State.	3.65	--	3.65	..	..	..	..
621	Nashabandhi Lok Karya Kshetras.	0.85	..	0.85	..	..	..	..
622	Educational work on prohibition—assistance to the Nashabandhi Mandal, Gujarat.	2.50	..	2.50	..	..	..	..
Total, X		7.00	..	7.00	..			
Total, Social Welfare		55.40	16.60	72.00	..			

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE

*I. Labour Schemes*

623	Executive machinery for enforcement of Minimum Wages Act.	2.50	..	2.50	..	Scheduled Employments to be covered	Number	5
624	Supervision over Shops and Establishments Act.	0.75	..	0.75	..	Local areas to be covered.	do.	25
625	Expansion of administrative machinery, enforcement of Bombay Industrial Relations Act and for opening of new offices of Assistant Commissioners at Surat and Bhavnagar and creation of additional posts for Factories Department.	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	1
626	Enforcement of Bonus Act	1.75	..	1.75	..	..	..	..
627	Enforcement of Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	..
628	Opening of a cell for agricultural labour	1.50	..	1.50	..	Opening of Cell	..	1
629	Rehabilitaion of industrial workers rendered unemployed due to closure of factories or establishments.	12.00	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
630	Opening of new Government industrial training workshops.	3.85	8.15	12.00	..	Opening of Workshops.	Number	2
Total, I		28.85	8.15	37.00	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>CRAFTSMEN TRAINING AND LABOUR WELFARE—concl'd.</b>								
<i>II. Welfare Schemes</i>								
631	Opening of new labour welfare centres.	6.33	0.32	6.65	..	Centres	Number	7
632	Opening of subsidiary occupation centres.	2.19	..	2.19	..	..	..	3
633	Additional amenities in labour welfare centres.	3.16	..	3.16	..	..	..	..
	Total, II	11.68	0.32	12.00	..			
<i>III. Employees' State Insurance Scheme.</i>								
634	Employees' state insurance scheme.	30.00	..	30.00	..	Towns to be covered	Number	12
	Total, III	30.00	..	30.00	..			
<i>IV. Manpower and Employment Service Schemes.</i>								
635	Expansion of employment service.	3.47	..	3.47	..	..	..	..
636	Collection of employment market information.	1.40	..	1.40	..	..	..	..
637	Youth employment service.	1.13	..	1.13	..	..	..	..
	Total, IV	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	..	..

V. Craftsmen Training

638	Craftsmen training schemes	..	..	40.00	26.00	68.00	..	Centres	Number	2
639	National apprenticeship training	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
640	Evening classes of industrial workers	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
641	Rural training institute	..	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total, V				51.50	28.50	80.00	..			
Total, Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare.				128.03	36.97	165.00	..			
PUBLIC CO-OPERATION										
642	Planning forum	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
Total, Public Co-operation				2.00	..	2.00	..			
STATISTICS										
643	Training Programmes	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
644	Creation of unit for statistics of resources for planning.	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
645	Survey of distributive trades	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
646	Strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit.	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
647	Other surveys and studies	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total, Statistics				10.00	..	10.00	..			
PUBLICITY										
648	Rural Broadcasting	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Installation of Radio sets.	Number	2000
649	Publicity through different audio-visual means such as printed and pictorial publicity, recreational activities, exhibitions, etc.	..	..	6.20	..	6.20	..	..	..	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>PUBLICITY—concl.</b>								
650	Information centres.	2.20	..	2.20	..	(1) Upgrading of existing Information centres.	Number	3
						(2) Small Information centres in rural areas.	Number	5
651	Advance of loans to film producers.	14.00	..	14.00	..	Producers	Numbers	7
652	Publicity through films.	5.40	..	5.40	..	..	..	..
653	Tours and seminars.	4.20	..	4.20	..	..	..	..
654	Publicity through mobile vans.	2.75	..	2.75	..	Mobile publicity Units	Number	3
655	Training programme for officers and staff on publicity.	0.25	..	0.25	..	Trainees	Number	10
656	Building Programme.	..	4.00	4.00	..	Buildings.	Number	3
657	Publicity abroad and in other States.	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total, Publicity ..		41.00	4.00	45.00	..			
<b>STATE CAPITAL PROJECT</b>								
658	State Capital Project.	0.30	1824.70	1825.00	20.00	..	..	..

## STATEMENT IV

*Important projects costing Rs. 5 crores and above*

(Rs. round Crores)

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Total estimated cost	Total expenditure by the end of		Fourth Plan outlay	
			Third Plan	1968-69	Total	Foreign exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>IRRIGATION PROJECTS</b>						
1	Ukai .. ..	83	11	43	35	2
2	Narmada .. ..	110	4	4	15	..
3	Kadana .. ..	25	1	3	22	..
4	Kakrapar .. ..	18	16	17	1	..
5	Mahi Stage-I .. ..	24	16	17	7	..
6	Sabarmati .. ..	13	..	Neg.	7	..
7	Damanganga .. ..	9	..	..	*	..
8	Sipu .. ..	5	..	..	*	..
9	Watrak .. ..	5	..	..	*	..
10	Panam .. ..	7	..	..	*	..
Total .. ..		299	48	84	87	2
<b>POWER PROJECTS</b>						
1	Dhuvaran Power Station Project, Stage-II.	43	2	7	36	22
2	Ukai Hydro Project (Power Portion)	21	..	4	17	..
3	Continuing Transmission and Distribution Schemes.	42	..	17	26	..
4	Conventional Thermal Power Station at Ukai.	57	..	..	15	1
5	Transmission and Distribution Schemes including Normal Development Works.	..	..	..	6	1
Total .. ..		163	2	28	100	24

\* The provision of the scheme is less than 1 Crore.

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STATEMENT V

**LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES  
PROPOSED IN THE FOURTH PLAN**

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## STATEMENT V ( SUMMARY )

Statement showing sector/sub-sectorwise outlays of centrally sponsored schemes included  
in the Fourth Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector/Sub-sector of Development	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange
	Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I. Agriculture Programmes</i>				
1. Agricultural Production .. .. .	584.58	73.43	658.01	..
2. Soil Conservation .. .. .	130.15	27.85	158.00	18.00
3. Animal Husbandry .. .. .	63.50	26.50	90.00	..
4. Forests .. .. .	..	2.50	2.50	..
5. Fisheries .. .. .	..	55.00	55.00	..
Total, I .. .. .	778.23	185.28	963.51	18.00
<i>II. Co-operation and Community Development</i>				
1. Co-operation .. .. .	57.50	478.50	536.00	..
2. Community Development .. .. .	91.12	..	91.12	..
Total, II .. .. .	148.62	478.50	627.12	..
<i>III. Industry and Mining</i>				
1. Industry and Mining .. .. .	23.50	30.00	53.50	..
Total, III .. .. .	23.50	30.00	53.50	..
<i>IV. Transport and Communications</i>				
1. Roads .. .. .	..	400.00	400.00	..
2. Ports and Harbours .. .. .	..	726.00	726.00	..
Total, IV .. .. .	..	1126.00	1126.00	..
<i>V. Social Services</i>				
1. Education .. .. .	139.00	83.00	222.00	..
2. Health and Family Planning .. .. .	3485.02	215.03	3700.05	..
3. Water Supply. .. .. .	50.00	..	50.00	..
4. Welfare of Backward Classes .. .. .	745.59	15.86	761.45	..
Total, V .. .. .	4419.61	313.89	4733.50	..
<i>VI. Miscellaneous</i>				
1. Statistics .. .. .	5.05	..	5.05	..
Total, VI .. .. .	5.05	..	5.05	..
Grand Total .. .. .	5375.01	2133.67	7508.68	18.00

## STATEMENT V

## LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-Sector :- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Development of V. F. C. tobacco ...	103.13	..	103.13	..	Area	Hectares	1769
						Acres	7160
2 Maximised production programme of cotton under export promotion programme.	62.90	..	62.90	..	Area	Lakh hectares	0.54
						Lakh acres	1.35
3 Maximised groundnut production under export production programme	216.70	..	216.70	..	Area	Lakh hectares	6.07
						Lakh acres	15.00
4 Farmer's training and education programme in high yielding districts (varieties).	18.28	18.43	36.71	..	Training centres.	Number	2
5 Production of nucleus and foundation seed of cotton.	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
6 Agricultural Universities and other agricultural education schemes.	50.00	50.00	100.00@	..	University	Number	1
7 All India Co-ordinated Research Project on wheat, millets, sarghum, rice, maize and production of breeding stock of rice and wheat.	26.21	..	26.21	..	..	..	..
8 Multicrop demonstration ...	23.47	..	23.47	..	Demonstrations	Number	2500
9 Simple fertilizer trials with high yielding varieties on cultivators fields.	4.35	..	4.35	..	Demonstrations	Number	2400
10 Co-ordinated scheme for simple fertilizers trials on cultivators fields.	7.43	..	7.43	..	Demonstrations	Number	2700
11 Pilot survey for estimating production of fruits and vegetables.	3.26	..	3.26	..	..	..	..

12	Applied Nutrition programme ...	32.87	--	32.87	--	Horticulture programme in blocks. Experiment.	Number	24
13	Survey, projects, evaluation and assessment and scheme for rationalised supervision on agricultural statistics and crop-cutting survey.	20.95	--	20.95	--		Number	50
14	Production of Alphanso Mango for export ..	1.73	5.00	6.73	--	Area	Hectares	1000 (Additional area to be brought under Alphanso cultivation and other 1000 hectares under intensive cultivation.)
15	Collection of statistics relating to fertilizers production distribution and use.	3.30	--	3.30	--	--	--	--
Total, Agricultural Production ..		584.58	73.43	658.01	--			

(A) A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has also been proposed in the State Plan.

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-sector : SOIL CONSERVATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Item		Unit	Target	
	2	3	4	6		7	8	
1 Pilot project for reclamation of ravine land.	73.15	26.85	100.00	18.00	(1) Terracing and benching for reclamation for agriculture.	Hectares	2023	
						Acres	5000	
					(2) Ravine reclamation for afforestation.	Hectares	1012	
					Acres.	2500		
					(3) Ravine reclamation for horticulture.	Hectares	1012	
						Acres	2500	
2 Soil survey in I. A. D. P. and problem areas.	17.00	1.00	18.00	..	Soil survey	.. Lakh hectares	749	
						Lakh acres	18.50	
3 Soil conservation in catchment area of Dantiwada River Valley Project.	40.00	..	40.00	..	(1) Afforestation	.. Hectares	1214	
						Acres	3000	
					(2) Soil Conservation	.. Hectares	1619	
						Acres	4000	
Total, Soil Conservation ..	130.15	27.85	158.00	18.00				

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-sector ; ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Outlay, 1969-74				Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Progeny testing of bulls. .. ..	30.00	10.00	40.00	..	Farm	Number	1
2 Rinderpest eradication (inter-State and international border).	8.00	..	8.00	..	Vaccination	Number	900000
3 Large scale sheep breeding farm, Nalia. ..	9.50	12.50	22.00	..	Farm	Number	1
4 Applied nutrition programme. .. ..	16.00	4.00	20.00	..	Units Blocks	Number Number	900 30
<b>Total, Animal Husbandry ..</b>	<b>63.50</b>	<b>26.50</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>..</b>			

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-sector : FORESTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target	
	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
1 Forest resources survey.	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	Forest resources survey	Square Kms.	2000
<b>Total, Forest</b>	..	..	2.50	2.50	..			



LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

(Rs. in lakhs)

20-33

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Physical targets		
				Foreign exchange			
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Improvement of landing and berthing facilities at minor ports.	..	55.00	55.00	..	Ports	Number	10
Total, Fisheries	..	55.00	55.00	..			

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-sector : Co-OPERATION

Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Item		Unit	Target	
	2	3	4	6		7	8	
1 Agriculture credit stabilisation fund ..	57.50	172.50	230.00	..	..	..	..	
2 Margin money. .. ..	..	306.00	306.00	..	..	..	..	
Total, Co-operation ..	57.50	478.50	536.00					

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-sector : COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
	2	3	4		6	7	8
1 Applied nutrition programme. .. ..	91.12	..	91.12	..	New A. N. P. Blocks	Number	70
Total, Community Development. ...	91.12	..	91.12				

**LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN**

Sub-sector : **INDUSTRY AND MINING**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Rural industries projects. .. ..	20.00	30.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
2 Collection of statistics relating to small scale industries in unorganised sectors.	3.50	..	3.50	.	..	..	..
<b>Total, Industry and Mining. ..</b>	<b>23.50</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>53.50</b>	<b>..</b>			

LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN

Sub-sector : ROAD DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Roads of economic and inter-State importance.	..	400.00	400.00	..	Road Bridges	Kms. Number	120
Total, Road Development.	..	400.00	400.00				12

**LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN**

Sub-Sector : PORTS AND HARBOURS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Physical targets		
				Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target
	Revenue	Capital	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Development of Porbandar as an all-weather port.	..	700.00	700.00	..	..	..	..
2 Inland water transport. .. ..	..	26.00	26.00	..	..	..	..
<b>Total, Ports and Harbours. ..</b>	..	<b>726.00</b>	<b>726.00</b>	..			

**LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN**

SUB-SECTOR : EDUCATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Physical targets		
				Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target
	Revenue	Capital	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Production of text-books in Gujarati at the University stage.	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
2 Construction of hostels at Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State.	..	80.00	80.00	..	..	..	..
3 Introduction of post-graduate courses at Engineering Colleges in the State.	22.00	3.00	25.00	..	..	..	..
4 Introduction of part-time degree courses.	17.00	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
5 Regional Engineering College, Surat. ..	(S. V. Regional College of Engineering, Surat, will receive the assistance direct from the Government of India.)						
Total Education ..	139.00	83.00	222.00	..			

**LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FOURTH PLAN**

Sub-Sector : HEALTH

( Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74				Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Foreign exchange	Item	Unit	Target
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>I. Medical</i>							
1 Post-graduate medical education. ..	40.00	40.00	80.00	..	Upgrading of departments	Number	14
2 Pilot projects for mental health. ..	4.00	..	4.00	..	Clinics	do.	3
3 Training of physiotherapists, occupational therapists and speech therapists.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Trainees	do.	10
4 Under-graduate medical education. ..	..	20.00	20.00	..			..
Total I, Medical ..	46.00	60.00	106.00	..			
<i>II. Ayurved</i>							
5 Research and higher education in Ayurved..	2.86	..	2.86	..	Research centres	Number	3
Total II, Ayurved ..	2.86	..	2.86				
<i>III. Public Health</i>							
6 Family Planning programme. ..	1585.00	125.00	1710.00	..	..	..	..
7 Strengthening of basic health service staff attached to primary health centres.	17.40	..	17.40	..	Basic health workers	November	1000



8	Control of communicable diseases--								
	(a) National malaria eradication programme, 1392-19	..	1392-19	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) National filaria control programme. ..	36.68	..	36.68	..	Urban filaria units	..	Number 10	
	(c) National T. B. control programme. ..	217.42	30-03	247.45	..	(1) Establishment of District T. B. Centres.	do.	10	
					..	(2) Isolation beds	..	do. 250	
	(d) National trachoma control programme.	9.47	..	9.47	..	..	..	..	
	(e) National small pox eradication programme.	166.00	..	166.00	..	..	..	..	
	(f) National leprosy control programme. ..	7.00	..	7.00	..	Urban leprosy centres	do.	10	
	(g) Venereal diseases control programme. ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	V. D. control units	do.	2	
	Total	..	1833.76	30.03	1863.79	..			
	Total, III. Public Health	..	3436.16	155.03	3591.19	..			
	Total, Health excluding Water Supply	..	3485.02	215.03	3700.05	..			
	<i>IV. Water Supply</i>								
9	Central investigation, planning and design organisation in States.	50.00	..	50.00	..	Villages*	Number	1,200	
	Total, IV. Water Supply and Sanitation	..	50.00	..	50.00	..			
	Total, Health including Water Supply and Sanitation.	3535.02	215.03	3750.05	..				

\* It is proposed to complete project (detailed plans and estimates) of rural water supply of 1,200 villages during Fourth Five Year Plan.

**LIST OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES INCLUDED IN FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

Sub-sector :— WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the schemes	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical targets		
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES</b>							
<i>(i) Education</i>							
1 Post-matric scholarships .. ..	200.00	..	200.00	..	Students	Number	28571
2 Building grant to scheduled castes girls hostel.	2.00	..	2.00	..	Buildings	Do.	7
3 Coaching guidance and follow-up centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes candidates for the competitive examination for recruitment to the State Service.	4.15	..	4.15	..	Centres Cell	Do. Do.	2 1
<b>Total, (i) ..</b>	<b>206.15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>206.15</b>	<b>..</b>			
<i>(ii) Health, Housing and other Schemes</i>							
4 Improvement of the working conditions of Scheduled Castes persons engaged in unclean occupation including the practice of carrying night soil as head load.	2.50	..	2.50	..	Workers	Do.	2500
5 Subsidy for housing and house-sites to sweepers and scavengers.							
(1) Housing .. ..	6.50	..	6.50	..	Tenements	Do.	722
(2) Housing-sites .. ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	House-site	Do.	200
<b>Total (ii) ..</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>..</b>			
<b>Total, Scheduled Castes ..</b>	<b>216.15</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>216.15</b>	<b>..</b>			

**B. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**

*(i) Education*

6	Post-matric scholarships.	..	...	100.00	..	100.00	..	Students	Number	14286
7	Government hostels for Scheduled Tribes girls students studying in colleges.			1.00	4.00	5.00	..	Hostel Building, Inmates.	Do. Do.	1 100
8	Building grants to Scheduled Tribes girls hostels.			4.00	..	4.00	..	Buildings	Do.	13
				<b>Total, (i)</b>	..	105.00	4.00	109.00	..	

*(ii) Economic Uplift*

9	Tribal Development Blocks.	..	..	329.00	..	329.00	..	Blocks	Do.	3
10	Village co-operative service societies of scheduled tribes, in scheduled areas.			5.85	0.15	6.00	..	Societies	Do.	200
11	Marketing-cum-consumers' co-operative societies.			6.00	..	6.00	..	..	Do.	100
12	Financial assistance to forest labourers' co-operative societies, federation of forest labourers' societies and labour contract co-operative societies.			1.25	0.25	1.50	..	Forest labour co-operative societies. Federation of forest labourers societies. Labour contract co-operative societies.	Do. Do. Do.	9 3 13
13	Protection to tribals against exploitation.	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	Persons	Do.	2500
14	Financial assistance to industrial co-operative societies for scheduled tribes.			1.25	0.25	1.50	..	Societies	Do.	30
				<b>Total, (ii)</b>	..	343.35	5.65	349.00	..	

*(iii) Health, Housing and other Schemes*

15	Tribal research and training institute.	..	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	Institution Hostel building	Do. Do.	1 1
				<b>Total, (iii)</b>	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	
				<b>Total, for Scheduled Tribes</b>	..	455.35	9.65	465.00	..	

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme 1	Fourth Plan outlay 1969-74			Foreign exchange 5	Physical targets		
	Revenue 2	Capital 3	Total 4		Item 6	Unit 7	Target 8
<b>C. WELFARE OF NOMADIC TRIBES AND DENOTIFIED TRIBES</b>							
<i>(i) Education</i>							
16 Tuition fees to nomadic tribes and denotified tribes students.							
Nomadic tribes.	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	Students	6000
Denotified tribes.	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	Do.	4000
Total	..	10.00	..	10.00	..		10000
17 Examination fees to nomadic tribes and denotified tribes students.							
Nomadic tribes.	..	0.58	..	0.58	..	Do.	2900
Denotified tribes.	..	0.42	..	0.42	..	Do.	2100
Total	..	1.00	..	1.00	..		5000
18 Scholarships to nomadic tribes and denotified tribes.							
Nomadic tribes.	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	Do.	14000
Denotified tribes.	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	Do.	10000
Total	..	12.00	..	12.00	..		24000
19 Grant-in-aid to nomadic tribes and denotified tribes hostels run by voluntary agencies.							
Nomadic tribes.	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	Hostels/seats	6/120
Denotified tribes.	..	2.75	..	2.75	..	Increase in seats	125
Total	..	4.75	..	4.75	..	Hostels/seats	6/120
						Increase in seats	125
						Hostels/seats	12/240
						Increase in seats	250

20. Ashram schools for nomadic tribes and denotified tribes.

Nomadic tribes.	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	Ashram school.	Do.	3
Denotified tribes.	..	15.00	..	15.00	..	Do.	Do.	5
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>25.00</b>	..	<b>25.00</b>	..	Do.	Do.	<b>8</b>

*Total (i)*

Nomadic tribes.	..	25.58	..	25.58	..
Denotified tribes.	..	27.17	..	27.17	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>52.75</b>	..	<b>52.75</b>	..

*(ii) Economic Uplift.*

21 Financial assistance to co-operative farming, industrial and other co-operative societies.

Nomadic tribes	..	1.10	0.15	1.25	..	..	..	..
Denotified tribes	..	1.10	0.15	1.25	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>2.50</b>	..	..	..	..

22 Financial assistance for cottage industries and professions.

Nomadic tribes	..	0.47	0.47	0.94	..	Persons	Number	188
Denotified tribes.	..	0.44	0.44	0.88	..	Do.	Do.	176
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>1.82</b>	..	Do.	Do.	<b>364</b>

23 Financial assistance for oil pumps, persian wheels and hand pumps.

Nomadic tribes.	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	Oil pumps.	Do.	4
Denotified tribes	..	0.12	..	0.12	..	Do.	Do.	6
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>0.18</b>	..	<b>0.18</b>	..	Do.	Do.	<b>10</b>

24 Training-cum-production centres.

Denotified tribes	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	Centre Trainees	Do.	1
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>2.00</b>	..	<b>2.00</b>	..	Do.	Do.	<b>225</b>

Sub-sector : WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES—*concl.*

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sr. No. and name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan outlay, 1969-74			Foreign exchange	Physical target				
	Revenue	Capital	Total		Item	Unit	Target		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<i>Total (ii)</i>									
Nomadic tribes.	..	..	1.63	0.62	2.25	..	..		
Denotified tribes.	..	..	3.66	0.59	4.25	..	..		
Total	..	..	5.29	1.21	6.50	..	..		
<i>Health, (iii) Housing and other Schemes</i>									
25 Balwadis for nomadic tribes and denotified tribes.									
Nomadic tribes.	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Balwadis	Number	20
Denotified tribes.	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	Do.	Do.	30
Total	..	..	2.50	..	2.50	..	Do.	Do.	50
26 Financial assistance to housing co-operative societies for nomadic tribes and denotified tribes.									
Nomadic tribes.	..	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	Societies	Do.	2
Denotified tribes.	..	..	4.00	4.00	8.00	..	Do.	Do.	8
Total	..	..	5.00	5.00	10.00	..	Do.	Do.	10
27 Financial assistance to denotified tribes and nomadic tribes members for housing on individual basis.									
Nomadic tribes	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	Tenements	Do.	100
Denotified tribes	..	..	2.25	..	2.25	..	Do.	Do.	225
Total	..	..	3.25	..	3.25	..	Do.	Do.	325

Total (iii)

Nomadic tribes.	..	..	3.00	1.00	4.00	..
Denotified tribes.	..	..	7.75	4.00	11.75	..
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>10.75</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>15.75</b>	..

Total, Nomadic tribes and denotified tribes.

Nomadic tribes.	..	..	30.21	1.62	31.83	..
Denotified tribes.	..	..	38.58	4.59	43.17	..
<b>Total</b>	..	..	<b>68.79</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>75.00</b>	..

28 Government of India scholarships to nomadic tribes, denotified tribes and low income group students.			5.30	..	5.30	..
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*Grand Total :*

1. Scheduled castes.	..	..	216.15	..	216.15	..
2. Scheduled tribes.	..	..	455.35	9.65	465.00	..
3. Nomadic tribes.	..	..	30.21	1.62	31.83	..
4. Denotified tribes.	..	..	38.58	4.59	43.17	..
5. Government of India scholarships to nomadic tribes, denotified tribes and low income group students.			5.30	..	5.30	..
<b>Total, Backward Class Welfare</b>			<b>745.59</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>761.45</b>	..





## STATEMENT VI

## Physical Programmes

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement		
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY</b>				
<i>Forests :</i>				
(i) (a) Area under quick growing species.	Hectares	8793.62	11785.42	25585.42
	Acres	21729.81	29122.81	63223.83
(b) Economic plantation	Hectares	13217.41	15573.11	28168.11
	Acres	32661.39	38482.53	69605.89
(ii) Area under fuel plantations	Hectares	547	790	5790
	Acres	1352	1952	14308
(iii) Others (Afforestation and Soil conservation in other areas desert, coastal degraded, denuded areas.)	Hectares	53794.31	57922.04	74727.04
	Acres	132930.48	143130.47	184657.11
<i>Irrigation area :</i>				
By canals	Lakh hectares	2.6	2.8	6.0
	Lakh Acres	6.4	6.9	14.9
By Govt. tube-wells		0.3	0.4	0.5
		0.8	0.9	1.2
By private tube-wells		..	..	..
By private pump sets	Lakh hectares	8.7	9.5	13.7
	Lakh Acres	21.4	23.5	33.8
By Masonry wells	..	1.1	1.1	1.4
By Bandharas and Tanks	..	2.7	2.8	3.5
By Co-operative Lift Irrigation	..	0.1	0.1	0.3
		0.3	0.3	0.7
<i>Production of Commercial crops : (potential)</i>				
(a) Oil seeds	Lakh tonnes	14.00	15.41	19.44
(b) Cotton	Lakh bales (each of 180 kgs.)	15.95	16.89	19.89
(c) Sugarcane	Lakh tonnes (Production in gur).	1.75	1.87	4.27

## STATEMENT VI—contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement		
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Area Under High-Yielding Varieties</i>				
Wheat	Lakh hectares	0.02	—	1.49
	Lakh acres	0.04		3.65
Paddy	"	0.53	0.65	1.23
		1.33	1.60	3.00
Jowar	"	0.02	0.02	1.82
		0.04	0.05	4.50
Bajri	"	1.23	2.43	11.74
		3.05	6.00	29.00
Maize	"	0.06	0.04	0.48
		0.14	0.10	1.20
<i>Area under improved varieties</i>				
Paddy	Lakh hectares	0.51	2.43	2.83
	Lakh acres	1.27	6.00	7.00
Wheat	"	0.76	2.43	2.41
		1.89	6.00	5.95
Bajri	"	0.92	8.50	4.45
		2.28	21.00	11.00
Jowar	"	0.46	4.05	8.30
		1.13	10.00	20.50
Maize	"	0.04	0.04	0.74
		0.09	0.10	1.80
<i>Fertilizers distributed</i>				
Nitrogenous (As N)	Lakh tonnes	0.55	1.30	3.20
Phosphatic (as P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	"	0.15	0.27	0.70
Potassic (as K <sub>2</sub> O)	"	0.04	0.06	0.07
<i>Area under Green Manure</i>				
	Lakh hectares	0.61	1.10	2.11
	Lakh acres (Progressive).	1.50	2.71	5.21
<i>Area covered by Plant Protection</i>				
(i) Food crops	Lakh hectares	0.93	0.49	0.73
	Lakh acres	2.29	1.20	1.80
(ii) Commercial crops	"	3.08	1.70	2.56
	"	7.62	4.20	6.30
(iii) Horticulture	"	0.09	0.24	0.36
	"	0.24	0.60	0.90
Total	Lakh hectares	4.10	2.43	3.65
	Lakh acres	10.15	6.00	9.00

## STATEMENT VI—contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement		
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Soil conservation on Agricultural land</i>	'000 hectares	726	802	1199
	'000 acres	1794	1982	2962
<i>Soil Conservation in catchment area of River Valley Projects</i>				
Afforestation .. ..	'000 hectares	1.1	1.2	2.4
	'000 acres	2.6	3.0	6.0
Soil Conservation .. ..	"	1.6	2.3	3.9
	"	4.0	5.6	9.6
<i>Area consolidated</i> .. ..	No. of Villages	1413	1538	2163
	'000 hectares	626	783	1098
	'000 acres	1547	1935	2713
<i>Regulated Markets—</i> .. ..	No.	216	224	254
<i>Storage capacity available</i> .. ..				
(a) Co-operative Societies	Tonnes	163850	173150	230150
(b) Warehousing Centres	Tonnes (Progressive)	46000	50000	80000
<i>Animal Husbandry</i>				
Veterinary hospitals / dispensaries.	No.	206	206	206
Stockmen centres .. ..	No.	403	403	403
Area under fodder crops	Ten acres plot	448	463	463
Key Village Blocks .. ..	No.	12	12	12
Cattle breeding farms .. ..	No.	5	5	5
Sheep breeding farms .. ..	No.	3	3	3
Sheep and wool extension centres	No.	22	30	70
Wool grading and marketing centres	No.	..	1	2
<i>Production of Animal Products</i>				
(a) Milk .. ..	Lakh tonnes	16.04	16.92	20.89
(b) Wool .. ..	Lakh Kgs.	18.34	18.84	21.41
Government Poultry farms	No.	9	9	9
Poultry Co-operatives	No.	8	9	14
<i>Poultry farmers trained</i>				
(i) Short term course .. ..	No.	257	317	817
Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing centre.	No.	1	1	1

## STATEMENT VI—contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement		
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Fisheries</b>				
Mechanisation of boats	No.	529	629	1229
Cold storages for storing fish.	No.	..	4	8
Landing and Berthing facilities provided in harbours.	No.	5	5	15
Loans advanced to fishermen's co-operatives.	Rs. in lakhs	5.30	8.30	33.30
Fingerlings distributed ..	No. in lakhs	1.10	2.10	12.10
Fish seed farms ..	No.	1	1	5
<b>2. CO-OPERATION</b>				
(i) Primary Co-operative Societies (Agricultural credit)	No.*	8764	8500	6500
Membership ..	In lakhs	12.50	13.00	15.50
Share capital of members ..	Rs. in lakhs	1670	1690	1850
Deposits of Members ..	Rs. in lakhs	375	400	550
<i>(ii) Agricultural Credit</i>				
(a) Short and Medium term Advances during the year.	Rs. in crores	56.00	60.00	82.00
(b) Long term Advances.	Rs. in crores	72.68	91.68	181.68
(iii) Primary Marketing Societies	No.	292	292	292
Business handled during the year.	Rs. in lakhs	4700	4800	6300
<i>(iv) Processing Societies.</i>				
(a) Rice Mills .. ..	No.	24	26	33
Business handled .. ..	Rs. in lakhs	120	140	190
(b) Sugar factories .. ..	No.	7	10	14
Production .. ..	Rs. in lakhs	450	820	952
(c) Cotton, ginning and pressing.	No.	88	89	98
Business handled .. ..	Rs. in lakhs	2733	2763	3049
(d) Others .. ..	No.	26	28	47

\*The number of societies is reduced as the Government have accepted the policy of amalgamating economically unviable units.

STATEMENT VI—*contd.*

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement		
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<b>3. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION</b>				
Estimated area under irrigation.				
(a) Potential	'000 Hectares	416.00	459.00	863.00
	'000 Acres.	1019.00	1,129.00	2127.00
(b) Utilisation	Do.	263.00	282.00	606.00
		639.00	687.00	1488.00
<b>4. POWER</b>				
(i) Installed capacity	.. M. W.	608	618	*1442
(ii) <i>Rural Electrification</i>				
(a) Towns and villages electrified (including those electrified for agricultural purpose only.)	Nos.	2773	3208	5208
(b) Pump sets energised by electricity.	..	34738	48163	108163
(c) Tube wells energised by electricity.	..	504	654	954
<b>5. TRANSPORT</b>				
(i) Surfaced roads (excluding National Highways)	.. Kms.	14019	14489	16151
(ii) Unsurfaced roads	.. Kms.	14466	14796	16154
<b>6. EDUCATION</b>				
<i>General Education Enrolment</i>				
(i) Classes I-V	Total .. No. in lakhs	28.38	29.88	37.38
As percentage of the population in this age group.	Percentage	83.01	85.03	92.66
	<i>Girls</i> No. in lakhs	10.30	11.05	14.80
As percentage of the population in this age group.	Percentage	62.12	64.85	75.66
(ii) Classes VI-VIII ..				
	Total .. No. in lakhs	6.72	7.27	10.02

\* Of this aggregate Capacity, 75 M.W. may retire depending on system exigencies.

## STATEMENT VI—contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement			
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	
As percentage of the population in this age group.	Percentage	37.17	39.11	45.95	
<i>Girls</i>	No. in lakhs	2.22	2.49	3.84	
As percentage of the population in this age group.	Percentage	25.34	27.64	37.14	
<i>(iii) Classes IX-XI</i>					
Total ..	No. in lakhs	3.71	4.16	6.41	
As percentage of the population in this age group.	Percentage	22.68	24.75	33.4	
<i>Girls</i>	No. in lakhs.	1.15	1.37	2.47	
As percentage of the population this age group.	Percentage	14.54	16.85	26.42	
<i>(iv) University/Collegiate</i>					
Total (Arts, Science and Com.)	No.	90100	97600	135700	
Science only ..	No.	28800	30400	38600	
<i>Teachers</i>					
<i>(i) In Elementary</i>	School	No.	81700	83585	94585
Percentage trained.	..	Percentage	73.00	75.00	85.00
<i>(ii) In Secondary Schools</i>	..	No.	24400	25535	31115
Percentage trained ..	..	Percentage	77.00	80.00	95.00
<i>Technical Education</i>					
<i>(i) Engineering Colleges</i>					
(a) Number of institutions ..	Nos.	5	5	5	
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	Nos.	1600	1600	1600	
(c) Out-turn ..	Nos.	1155	1210	1,310	
<i>(ii) Pharmacy College (Degree)</i>					
(a) No. of Institutions ..	No.	1	1	1	
(b) Annual Intake ..	No.	75	75	75	
(c) Annual outturn ..	No.	40	40	40	
<i>(iii) Polytechnics</i>					
(a) No. of institutions ..	Nos.	15	15	15	
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	Nos.	2835	2835	2835	
(c) Out-turn ..	Nos.	1455	1520	1620	

## STATEMENT VI—contd.

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement			
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>(iv) Pharmacy Diploma</i>					
(a) Annual Intake	...	No.	160	160	160
(b) Annual Out-turn	..	No.	130	130	130
<i>(v) Girls' Polytechnics</i>					
(a) Institutions	—	No.	2	2	2
(b) Annual Intake	...	No.	180	180	360
(c) Annual Out-turn	—	No.	60	100	200
<b>7. HEALTH</b>					
(i) Primary Health Centres		Nos.	244	251	251
<i>(ii) Training of nurses</i>					
Institutes	..	Nos.	28	32	39
Annual intake	—	Nos.	538	718	823
Annual out-turn	..	Nos.	450	500	600
<i>(iii) Control of Diseases</i>					
T. B. Clinics	..	Nos.	17	20	30
Leprosy control units	..	Nos.	71	71	81
V. D. Clinics	..	Nos.	1	1	3
Filaria units	..	Nos.	5.5	6.5	16.5
(iv) Maternity and child welfare centres.		Nos.	57	57	87
<i>(v) Medical Education</i>					
(a) Govt. Medical Colleges	..	Nos.	4	4	4
(b) Annual Admission		Nos.	555	555	710
(c) Annual out-turn	..	Nos.	330	350	555
<b>8. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION</b>					
<i>(a) Urban</i>					
TOWNS					
( OTHER THAN CORPORATION TOWNS )					
(i) Towns covered	..	Nos.	51	62	112
(ii) Population covered	..	Millions	1.72	1.99	3.21

STATEMENT VI—*concl.*

Item	Unit	Estimated level of Achievement		
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<i>(b) Rural</i>				
(i) Villages without any source of water supply.	Nos.		811	} All the villages without any source of water supply will be covered by water supply facilities by the end of the Fourth Plan.
(ii) Population of the villages without any source of water supply.	Millions.		0.38	
9. HOUSING				
(i) Industrial	No. of tenements.	21378	21928	25491
(ii) Slum clearance	do.	7198	10107	12232
(iii) Low income group housing	do.	3873	4181	7993
(iv) Village housing				
No. of houses completed	Nos.	545	660	1450
10. TRAINING OF CRAFTSMEN				
<i>Institutions</i>	Nos.	18	18	20
Intake	Nos.	5584	5584	Not fixed
Out-turn	Nos.	1696	1810	2700
11. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES				
T. D. Blocks	Nos.	50	50	53



## STATEMENT VI-A-I

Item	<i>Estimated level of achievement</i>								
	1967-68			1968-69			1973-74		
	Area (Actual)	Irrigated area	Produc- tion	Area (Actual)	Irrigated area	Produc- tion	Area (Actual)	Irrigated area	Produc- tion
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AREA UNDER FOOD CROPS									
(i) <i>Kharif Crops—</i>									
(a) Paddy ..	5.14	0.953		5.162	0.980		5.630	1.359	
	12.69	2.355	4.63	12.756	2.421	4.000	13.912	3.358	4.714
(b) Jowar ..	13.549	0.165		13.573	0.191		14.010	0.544	
	33.480	0.409	4.01	33.541	0.471	4.000	34.619	1.345	5.127
(c) Hy. Maize and Maize ..	0.0316	0.076		0.033	0.079		1.214	0.233	
	0.0782	0.189	2.76	0.082	0.194	0.300	3.000	0.576	1.322
(d) Bajri ..	16.88	0.416		16.954	0.488		17.375	1.498	
	41.72	1.029	11.15	41.896	1.206	10.700	42.936	3.703	19.121
(ii) <i>Rabi Crops—</i>									
(a) Rabi Paddy ..	0.017	0.017		0.028	0.028		0.183	0.179	
	0.043	0.043	..	0.069	0.069	..	0.453	0.443	0.047
(b) Wheat ..	5.52	2.259		5.553	2.288		5.710	3.062	
	13.65	5.581	7.00	13.722	5.654	7.000	14.11	7.568	8.284
(c) Pulses ..	1.34	0.064		1.344	0.073		1.399	0.199	
	3.30	0.158	1.53	3.322	0.180	1.000	3.458	0.493	1.978
(d) Other food crops (other cereals + other pulses).	4.22	1.261		4.2	1.265		1.342	1.328	
	10.42	3.116	1.55	10.4	3.127	2.000	3.316	3.282	3.557
Total ..			32.63			29.00			44.150

## STATEMENT VI-A-II

Item	Unit	Estimated level of achievement			Remarks
		1967-68	1968-69	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(A) Area under high yielding varieties :</i>					
1. Wheat Rabi	Lakh hectares	0.002		1.49	
	Lakh acres	0.004	..	3.65	
2. Paddy (Kharif)	"	0.53	0.65	.22	
	"	1.33	1.60	3.00	
3. Jowar (Kharif)	"	0.02	0.02	1.82	
Rabi/Summer	"	0.04	0.05	4.50	
	"	--	--	--	
4. Bajri (Kharif)	"	0.94	2.15	11.13	
	"	2.33	5.30	27.50	
Summer	"	0.29	0.28	0.61	
	"	0.72	0.70	1.50	
5. Maize Kharif	"	0.05	0.04	0.41	
	"	0.12	0.09	1.00	
Rabi/Summer	"	0.01	..	0.07	
	"	0.02	0.01	0.20	
<i>(B) Area under improved varieties :</i>					
1. Paddy	"	0.51	2.43	2.83	
	"	1.27	6.00	7.00	
2. Wheat Rabi	"	0.76	2.43	2.41	
	"	1.89	6.00	5.95	
3. Bajri Kharif	"	0.89	8.41	4.25	
	"	2.20	20.79	10.50	
Rabi/Summer	"	0.03	0.09	0.20	
	"	0.08	0.21	0.50	
Jowar Kharif	"	0.46	4.65	8.30	
	"	1.13	10.00	20.50	
Rabi/Summer	"	--	--	--	
	"	0.03	0.03	0.61	
Maize Kharif	"	0.08	0.08	1.50	
	"	0.01	0.01	0.13	
Rabi/Summer	"	0.02	0.02	0.30	
(a) Multiple Cropping	"	4.35	5.19	8.18	
	"	11.50	12.82	20.22	
(b) Urban compost	Lakh tonnes	1.57	2.22	4.72	

## APPENDIX A

*Selected indicators of development*

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Anti- cipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>AGRICULTURE :—</b>								
<i>Crop production :—</i>								
(i) Food grains ..	Lakh tonnes	16.36	18.62	18.88	23.05	21.86	32.63	29.00*
(ii) Oil seeds ..	Lakh tonnes	4.67	4.21	12.59	9.64	9.74	15.25	15.41*
(iii) Sugarcane ..	Lakh tonnes in Gur	0.73	0.69	1.30	1.96	1.40	1.49	1.87*
(iv) Cotton ..	Lakh bales	7.32	11.35	13.94	14.09	14.37	15.18	16.89*
(v) Fish landings	Lakh tonnes	0.33	0.51	0.80	1.10	1.14	1.24	1.34
<b>II. IRRIGATION :—</b>								
<i>(i) Minor Irrigation—</i>								
(a) Potential ..	Lakh hectares	3.97	6.27	7.24	12.25	13.24	14.01	14.95
	Lakh acres	9.80	15.49	17.89	30.29	32.74	34.66	36.96
(b) Actual ..	..	3.97	6.03	6.79	8.89	9.92	10.22	11.11
		9.80	14.90	16.78	21.96	24.52	25.25	27.46
<i>(ii) Major and Medium Irrigation :—</i>								
(a) Potential ..	..	..	0.23	2.49	3.41	3.86	4.16	4.59
			0.58	6.16	8.42	9.52	10.19	11.29
(b) Utilisation ..	..	..	..	0.66	1.91	2.17	2.63	2.82
				1.64	4.72	5.36	6.39	6.87
<b>III. CO-OPERATION :—</b>								
<i>(i) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies—</i>								
Membership ..	No. in lakh	2.02	3.95	8.53	11.40	11.98	12.50	13.00
Agricultural population covered.	Percentage	N.A.	N.A.	38.06	51.00	53.45	55.77	58.00
Rural population covered.	..	N.A.	N.A.	27.80	33.20	34.00	34.60	35.20
<i>(ii) Agricultural Credit—</i>								
(a) Short and Medium term.	R.s. in crores	1.57	5.76	23.59	46.78	46.43	56.00	60.00
(b) Long term ..	..	Nil	4.00	15.00	46.00	55.98	72.68	91.68
(iii) Rural Godowns ..	No.	N.A.	N.A.	429	1064	1140	1284	1332
(iv) Primary Marketing Societies.	No.	N.A.	N.A.	284	285	285	292	292

\*Potential.

## APPENDIX A—contd.

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>IV. POWER :</b>								
(i) Installed capacity	M.W.	142	224	333	608	608	618	618
(ii) Towns and villages electrified (including those electrified for agricultural purposes only).	No.	117	236	823	1846	2424	2773	3208
<b>V. TRANSPORT :</b>								
<i>(i) Roads including— National Highways</i>								
Surfaced roads	Kms.	6617	7784	11241	14098	14617	15067	15547
Unsurfaced Roads	„	6537	10005	11388	11931	12833	14466	14796
Total, Roads	„	13154	17789	22629	26029	27450	29533	30343
<i>(ii) Ports—</i>								
Traffic handled at intermediate and minor ports.	Lakh tonnes	N. A.	19.91	23.84	32.63	35.70	36.31	38.00
<b>VI. GENERAL EDUCATION :</b>								
<i>(i) Type of Schools—</i>								
Primary	Nos.	11,189	15332	18512	20242	20600	21000	21500
Secondary	Nos.	333	539	1099	1597	1700	1847	2010
Colleges	Nos.	33	63	101	188	210	230	250
<i>(i) Number of pupils in—</i>								
Primary	No. in lakhs	11.74	16.39	22.47	29.71	30.88	32.13	34.00
Secondary	„	1.46	2.61	3.65	6.03	6.40	6.90	7.30
Colleges	„	0.17	0.30	0.50	0.93	1.00	1.10	1.25
<b>VII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION :</b>								
<i>(i) Degree Courses—</i>								
Institutions	No.	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
Intake	No.	300	475	950	1360	1530	1600	1600
<i>(ii) Diploma Courses—</i>								
Polytechnics								
Institutions	No.	6	8	11	15	15	15	15
Intake	No.	455	760	1475	2355	2775	2835	2835

## APPENDIX A—concl.

Item	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (Anti- cipated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Girls' Polytechnics—</i>								
Institutions ..	No.	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Intake ..	No.	..	..	..	150	180	180	180
<i>(iii) Craftsmen Training Scheme—</i>								
Industrial training								
Institutions ..	No.	..	..	9	18	18	18	18
Intake ..	No.	..	..	1432	4200	5128	5584	5584
<b>VIII. HEALTH :</b>								
<i>(i) Primary Health Centres—</i>	No.	4	7	102	244	244	244	251
<i>(ii) No. of beds in—</i>								
(a) Medical ..	No.	3993	4656	6287	7426	8081	8131	8431
(b) Ayurvedic ..	No.	..	10	10	220	326	331	331
(c) Public Health	No.	336	690	1309	2236	2236	2236	2296
Total ..	No.	4329	5356	7606	9882	10643	10698	11058
<i>(iii) No. of Medical Colleges</i>	No.	2	3	3	@4	@4	@4	@4
<i>(iv) No. of seats available in Medical Colleges.</i>	No.	90	220	280	535	555	555	555

@ Excluding Municipal Medical College at Ahmedabad with intake capacity of 100.

## APPENDIX B

## Targets for selected programmes proposed in the Fourth Plan

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I Agricultural Programmes</b>				
<b>1. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION :</b>				
(i) Foodgrains production potential	Lakh tonnes.	29.00	15.15	44.15
(ii) Oilseed production	" "	15.41	4.03	19.44
(iii) Sugarcane production	" "	1.87	2.40	4.27
(iv) Cotton production	" Lakh bales of 180 Kgs. each.	16.89	3.00	19.89
<b>2. MINOR IRRIGATION</b>				
(i) Irrigation new wells	.. Nos.	524456	86500	610956
(ii) Pump-sets installed	.. Nos.	129464	80500	209964
(iii) Irrigation facilities				
Potential *	.. Lakh hectares	14.95	5.48	20.43
	Lakh acres	36.96	13.53	50.49
Utilisation *	.. Lakh hectares	11.11	4.74	15.85
	Lakh acres	27.46	11.72	39.18
<b>3. SOIL CONSERVATION :</b>				
(i) Soil Conservation on Agricultural lands.	'000 hectares	802	397	1199
	'000 acres	1982	980	2962
<b>4. IMPROVED SEEDS :</b>				
(i) Area covered	.. '000 hectares	—	3548	3548
	'000 acres	—	8760	8760
(A) Of which high-yielding varieties	'000 hectares	314	1361	1675
	'000 acres	775	3360	4135
(ii) Quantity distributed	.. '000 tonnes	17	115	132
(A) High-yielding varieties	.. "	4	25.20	29.20
<b>5. PLANT PROTECTION :</b>				
Area covered	.. '000 hectares	243	122	365
	'000 acres	600	300	900

\* Inclusive of Co-operative lift irrigation.

@ Progressive.

## APPENDIX B—contd.

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive Total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>6. CHEMICAL FERTILISERS DISTRIBUTED :</b>				
<i>(i) Nitrogenous—</i>				
(A) In terms of N..	'000 tonnes	130	*320	320
(B) In terms of Ammonium Sulphate	"	650	*1600	1600
<i>(ii) Phosphetic—</i>				
(A) In terms of P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	"	2	*70	70
(B) In terms of Super Phosphate	"	162	*420	420
<i>(iii) Potassic—</i>				
(A) In terms of K <sub>2</sub> O	"	6	*7	7
7. Composting ( Quantity )	"	222	250	472
8. Green manuring ( Area benefitted )	'000 hectares	110	101	211
	'000 acres	271	250	521
<b>9. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL :</b>				
<i>(A) Agriculture— (Annual intake)</i>				
<i>(i) Degree course</i>	No.	450	..	450
<i>(ii) Diploma/Certificate</i>	No.	530	..	530
<i>(B) Veterinary—</i>				
<i>(i) Veterinary Colleges</i>	No.	1	..	1
<i>(ii) Annual Intake</i>	No.	50	..	50
<i>(C) Dairy Science—</i>				
<i>(i) Dairy Science College</i>	No.	1	..	1
<i>(ii) Annual Intake—</i>				
For Degree course	No.	20	..	20
For Diploma course	No.	25	25	50
10. Fish Production	Lakh tonnes	1.34	0.48	1.82

\*Progressive

## APPENDIX B—contd.

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>II. Co-operation</b>				
<b>1. PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (AGRICULTURAL CREDIT):</b>				
(i) Membership .. ..	No. in lakhs	13.00	2.50	15.50
(ii) Agricultural population covered ..	Percentage	58.00	11.07	69.07
(iii) Rural population covered	Percentage	35.20	2.10	37.30
<b>2. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT:</b>				
(i) Short and medium term advances ..	Rs. in crores	60.00	22.00	82.00
(ii) Long term advances .. ..	"	91.68	90.00	181.68
<b>3. Rural godowns .. ..</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1732</b>
<b>4. Primary marketing societies ..</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>III. Major and Medium Irrigation</b>				
(i) Irrigation Potential .. ..	{ '000 Hectares	459	404	863
	{ '000 Acres.	1129	998	2127
(ii) Utilisation .. ..	{ '000 Hectares	282	324	606
	{ '000 Acres	687	801	1488
<b>IV. Power</b>				
<b>1. Installed Capacity .. ..</b>	<b>M. W.</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>*1442</b>
<b>2. Rural Electrification—</b>				
(i) Towns/Villages electrified (including those electrified for agricultural purposes only)	No.	3208	2000	5208
(ii) Pump-sets energised by electricity	No.	48163	60000	108163
(iii) Tubewells energised by electricity	No.	654	300	954
<b>V. Transport</b>				
<b>1. Roads (excluding National Highways)</b>				
(i) Surfaced Roads .. ..	Kms.	14489	1662	16151
(ii) Unsurfaced Roads .. ..	"	14796	1358	16154
(iii) Total Roads .. ..	"	29285	3020	32305
—of which—				
(a) Rural Roads .. ..	"	15910	1920	17830
(b) Other Roads .. ..	"	13375	1100	14475
Traffic handled by intermediate and minor Ports.	In lakh tonnes	38.00	17.00	55.00

\* Of this aggregate capacity, 75 M. W. may retire depending on system exigencies.



APPENDIX B—*contd*

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>VI. Education</b>				
<b>1. GENERAL EDUCATION</b>				
<b>(A) Enrolment :</b>				
<b>(i) Classes I-V—</b>				
Total	In lakh No.	29.88	7.50	37.38
Girls	"	11.05	3.75	14.80
<b>(ii) Classes VI-VIII—</b>				
Total	"	7.27	2.75	10.02
Girls	"	2.49	1.35	3.84
<b>(iii) Classes IX to XI—</b>				
Total	"	4.16	2.25	6.41
Girls	"	1.37	1.10	2.47
<b>(iv) University / College, etc.—</b>				
Total ( Arts, Science and Commerce )	"	0.98	0.38	1.36
Science	"	0.30	0.09	0.39
<b>(B) Teachers :</b>				
<b>(i) In Elementary Schools —</b>				
(a) Teachers	No. in lakhs	0.84	0.11	0.95
(b) Percentage trained	Percentage	75.00	10.00	85.00
<b>(ii) In Secondary Schools —</b>				
(a) Teachers	No. in lakhs	0.25	0.06	0.31
(b) Percentage trained	Percentage	80.00	15.00	95.00
<b>TECHNICAL EDUCATION</b>				
<b>(A) Engineering Colleges :</b>				
(i) No. of institutions	No.	5	—	5
(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	No.	1600	—	1600
<b>(B) Polytechnics (excluding Girls' Polytechnic) :</b>				
(i) Number of institutions	No.	15	..	15
(ii) Sanctioned annual admission capacity.	No.	2835	..	2835

APPENDIX B—*contd*

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>VII. Health</b>				
<b>1. HOSPITALS :</b>				
(1) Urban .. .. .	No.	83	6	89
(2) Rural .. .. .	No.	26	11	37
(3) Total .. .. .	No.	109	17	126
<b>2. DISPENSARIES :</b>				
(1) Urban .. .. .	No.	205	1	206
(2) Rural .. .. .	No.	318	30	348
(3) Total .. .. .	No.	523	31	554
<b>3. BEDS IN—</b>				
(1) Urban Hospitals and Di pensaries	No.	8178	1400	9578
(2) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	No.	2880	890	3770
(3) Total .. .. .	No.	11058	2290	13348
4. Primary Health Centres ..	No.	251		251
<b>5. CONTROL OF DISEASES :</b>				
(1) T. B. Clinics .. .. .	No.	20	10	30
(2) Leprosy Control Units ..	No.	71	10	81
(3) V. D. Clinics .. .. .	No.	1	2	3
(4) Filaria Units .. .. .	No.	6.5	10	16.5
<b>6. MEDICAL EDUCATION :</b>				
(1) Medical Colleges (Government) ..	No.	4	..	4
(2) Annual admissions .. .. .	No.	555	155	710
(3) Annual outturn .. .. .	No.	350	205	555
(4) Dental Colleges .. .. .	No.	1	..	1
(5) Annual admission in Dental College.	No.	50	50	100
(6) Annual outturn in Dental College.	No.	50	—	50
(7) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.	No.	57	30	87

## APPENDIX B—contd.

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>7. FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME :</b>				
<b>(1) Family Planning Centres:--</b>				
Urban .. .. .	No.	101	80	181
Rural .. .. .	No.	250	..	250
Total .. .. .	No.	351	80	431
Sub-Centres .. .. .	No.	750	..	750
(2) Sterilisation .. .. .	'000 No.	384	} Fixed annually by the State Family Planning Committee	
(3) I. U. C. D. Insertion .. .. .	'000 No.	245		
Personnel trained .. .. .	No.	7301	2,800	10101
<b>VIII. Water Supply and Sanitation</b>				
1. Urban Water Supply (excluding Corporation towns)	No.	62	50	112
Population covered .. .. .	Millions	1.99	1.22	3.21
2- Rural water supply—				
(i) Villages without any source of water supply.	No.	811	All the 811 villages will be covered by water supply facilities by the end of the Fourth Plan	No village is expected to remain without any source of water supply by the end of 1973-74
(ii) Population covered		0.38		
3 Towns covered by underground drainage.	Nos.	5	18	23
Population covered .. .. .	Millions	0.37	0.48	0.85
<b>IX. Housing</b>				
1. Industrial Housing .. .. .	No. of tenements	21928	3563	25491
2. Slum clearance .. .. .	.. .. .	10107	2125	12232
3. Low Income Group Housing .. .. .	.. .. .	4181	3812	7993
4. Village Housing .. .. .	.. .. .	660	790	1450
<b>X. Training of Craftsmen</b>				
1 Industrial Training Institutes .. .. .	No.	18	2	20
2 Annual Intake .. .. .	No.	5584	Not fixed	Not fixed
3. Employees' State Insurance Scheme:				
(i) Towns covered .. .. .	No.	14	12	26
(ii) Industrial population covered including family members of industrial workers.	In lakhs.	13.93	1.60	15.53

APPENDIX B—*concl.*

Item	Unit	Anticipated at the end of 1968-69 (Progressive)	Fourth Plan Target (Additional)	Progressive total at the end of the Fourth Plan
1	2	3	4	5
<b>XI. Welfare of Backward Classes</b>				
1. Tribal Development Blocks	.. No.	50	3	53
1-A. Pre-Matric Scholarships	.. No. in lakhs	3.83	1.06	4.89
<b>XII. Social Welfare</b>				
1. Family and Child Welfare Projects	.. No.	11	29	40
2. Institutions under—				
(i) Children Act	.. No.	46	12	58
(ii) Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act	No.	17	2	19
(iii) Prevention of Begging Act	.. No.	7	1	8
3. Other Institutions—				
(i) Institutions for the Blind	.. No.	19	Not fixed	..
(ii) Institutions for the orthopaedically handicapped.	No.	4	1	5
(iii) Mentally deficient	.. No.	2	1	3

**Sub. National Systems Unit,**

National Institute of Educational

Planning, Baroda

IPED/11/1968-69/11/11/15

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