

DRAFT

CONFIDENTIAL



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1992-97

&

ANNUAL PLAN

1992-93

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

(PLANNING DIVISION)

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**DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93**

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CHAPTER - I

AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1.1. AREA AND POPULATION

1.1.1 Gujarat State has an area of 196024 Sq. kms - 5.96 percent of that of the Indian Union. Its provisional population according to the 1991 census was 4.12 crores, forming 4.88 percent of the Country's population and was predominately rural - 65.6 percent. The average density of population was 210 persons per sq.km. According to 1981 Census, Scheduled Castes account for 7.15 percent and Scheduled Tribes another 14.23 percent of the total population of 3.41 crores. The size of the main working force (1981) in the State 109.84 lakhs. Agriculture provided employment to 60.11 percent of the working population, while the remaining 39.89 percent were engaged in manufacturing, household industry, trade and commerce and other activities. The agricultural share has probably fallen since.

1.1.2 The State is divided into 19 districts. The districts are further divided into 184 Talukas.

LAND UTILISATION

1.1.3 According to the season and crop report of 1985-86, out of total reporting area of 188 lakh hectares in the State, about 94 lakh hectares (50 percent) of the land was under plough.

GROWTH RATE

1.1.4 The net state domestic product (SDP) of Gujarat during 1970-71 to 1980-81 grew at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent, as compared to 3.1 percent for the country. The State economy has grown at the rate of 6.2 percent for the period 1974-75 to 1984-85 corresponding to the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans as against the All India average of 4.0 percent.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

1.1.5 The rate of growth of NSDP in various sectors of the economy during different decades is indicated here :

Rate of growth of Net State Domestic Product(NSDP)

Sector	Average Annual Rate of Growth (percent)			
	1960-61 to 1970-71	1970-71 to 1980-81	1980-81 to 1989-90	1970-71 to 1989-90
Primary	2.9	3.5	0.9	1.2
Secondary	3.6	6.5	7.4	7.4
Tertiary	3.5	5.3	7.7	5.7
Total	3.3	4.7	5.3	4.7

1.1.6 The Gujarat economy has accelerated its growth in each of the last three decades. The secondary and tertiary Sectors have grown at faster rates than the primary sector and were in the last decade growing at the annual rate of 7 percent.

1.1.7 The average contribution from the primary sector to the NSDP has gone down to 24.8 percent during the quinquennium ending 1989-90 due to severe droughts in the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and slow growth in the decade.

**Sectoral Composition of Net State Domestic Product
(NSDP) at 1980-81 prices.**

Sector	Percentage share to total NSDP for the five years ending			
	1964-65	1974-75	1984-85	1989-90
Primary	45.7	41.5	38.8	24.8
Secondary	22.9	24.8	28.5	35.4
Tertiary	31.4	33.7	32.7	39.8

1.2. PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

1.2.1. The planwise performance of expenditure is given below.
Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Plan period	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure as percentage to outlay
1	2	3	4
Third Plan (1961-66)	237	240	102
Annual Plan (1966-69)	202	211	104
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	455	545	120
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	887	1005	113
Annual Plan (1978-80)	727	831	114
Sixth Plan (1980-85)	3760	3887	103
Seventh Plan (1985-90)	6000	5439) @ (+) 1133) *	91
		6572)	110

@ Expenditure data for the Seventh Plan are Provisional.

* Expenditure on scarcity works akin to Plan Programmes during 1985-88.

1.3. DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.3.1 The decadal growth rate of population in Gujarat had remained consistently higher than that of the country up to 1981.

This trend has been reversed in the last decade.

Growth of Population

Year	Gujarat		India	
	Population (Lakh NO.)	Decennial Growth rate(percent)	Population (Lakh NO.)	Decennial Growth rate(percent)
1	2	3	4	5
1961	206	+ 26.88	4392	+ 21.64
1971	267	+ 29.39	5482	+ 24.80
1981	341	+ 27.67	6852	+ 25.00
1991 (P)	412	+ 20.80	8439	+ 23.50

P = Provisional

1.3.2 According to the projections of population the population of the State would be 4.38 crores in 1996 and 4.65 crores in 2001. It is expected to grow to 4.86 crores by 2005.

1.3.3 The age structure has much to do with policy measures such as education, family planning, health etc. The data on the distribution of population by age group for 1981 and future years based on population projections are mentioned below :-

Population by Age Group (Figures in Lakhs)

Age Group (Years)	1981	1991	1996	2001
1	2	3	4	5
0-14	134	138	135	129
15-35	118	152	164	174
35-59	70	94	109	126
60 +	19	26	30	36
Total	341	410	438	465

1.3.4 The proportion of the population in working age group of 15-59 years was about 57.2 percent in 1981 and is likely to go up to 67.3 in 2001. The proportion of old persons (above 59 years) is also expected to go up from 3.5 percent in 1981 to 4.9 percent in 2001.

1.3.5 The estimated expectation of life at birth for males was 53.14 years and that for females was 55.92 years in 1979-80, which would be around 62.94 years and 65.59 years respectively in 2000. The trends in respect of live birth rate and death rate in

Gujarat shows substantial improvement as shown below.

Birth Rate and Death Rate

Year	Live birth rate	Death rate
1	2	3
1951-60	45.7	23.5
1970	41.2	18.1
1980	35.0	13.0
1989 (P)	28.7	9.6

1.3.6 The infant mortality rate (IMR) in Gujarat was higher than that of the country in 1970 but thereafter, it has declined and gone down to 92 in 1988 and 86 (Provisional) in 1989 as can be seen below.

Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Gujarat	India
1970	156	129
1980	113	114
1988	92	94
1989 (P)	86	91

(P) = Provisional

1.3.7 According to the 1991 census 60.91 percent persons were reported as literates (52.11 percent for the Country). Female literacy, (48.50 percent) was much lower than the male literacy (72.54 percent), but these rates are higher than the national averages of 39.42 for females and 63.86 for males.

Urbanisation

1.3.8 The percentage of population living in urban areas has increased from 31.1 in 1981 to 34.4 in 1991. Gujarat is second most urbanised State of the country after Maharashtra (35 percent). (Comparable percent ages for the country are 25.7 in 1991 and 23.8 in 1981). The number of cities with population above one lakh in the State has increased from 11 in 1981 to 15 in 1991.

1.4. HIGHLIGHTS OF SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. AGRICULTURE

1.4.1.1. According to the Season and Crop Report of 1985-86 for the State, about one half of the total reporting area of 188 lakh hectares is under cultivation. There is very little scope for further extension of agriculture.

1.4.1.2. As shown below agricultural production has recorded a substantial increase over time.

Production of Principal Crops

Period	Average Annual Production			
	Total Foodgrains (Lakh tonnes)	Total Oilseeds (Lakh tonnes)	Cotton (Lakh bales)	Sugarcane (In terms of Gur) Lakh tonnes
1	2	3	4	5
1951-61	19.52	7.73	9.53	0.76
1961-71	29.52	13.26	15.12	1.88
1971-81	38.54	17.50	19.30	4.62
1981-90 @	44.28	19.59	15.44	7.04

@ Based on final forecasts

1.4.1.3. The average annual production of sugarcane was nearly 76 thousand tonnes during 1951-61 ; this increased to 4.62 lakh tonnes during 1971-81 and is estimated to be about 7.04 lakh tonnes during 1981-90.

1.4.1.4. The average yield per hectare of various crops has increased mainly due to increase in productivity on account of improved inputs, agricultural practices, irrigation etc. as can be seen from the facts mentioned below.

Productivity in Agriculture

(Kgs. per hectare)

Period	Total Foodgrains	Total Oilseeds	Cotton	Sugercane
	2	3	4	5
1				
1951-61	369	500	104	5207
1961-71	586	602	148	5649
1971-81	787	768	174	7023
1981-90	984	823	199	7479

1.4.2. WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

1.4.2.1. Irrigation facility is a key factor in increasing agricultural production.

1.4.2.2. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per the latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares; the figure includes 17.92 lakh hectares to be irrigated through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. The ground water resources are relatively limited and some of the groundwater resources are almost fully exploited in different parts of the State to the point of ecological degradation. There is an urgent need to curb the over exploitation of water and the only alternative left is

augmentation of water resources through surface water. The details in this regard are :-

Item 1	Ultimate Irrigation Potential (Lakh Hects) 2
1. Surface water	
1.1 Major & Medium Schemes	18.00
1.2 Sardar Sarovar Project (Including conjanctive use)	17.92
1.3 Minor irrigation	3.48
Total-1	39.40
2. Ground Water	25.48
Total (1 + 2)	64.88

The progress in respect of water resources development is as under :

Irrigation-Potential and Utilisation (lakhs hectares)

Item 1	1960-61 2	1984-85 3	1989-90 4
1. Major & Medium Irrigation			
1.1 Potential	2.48	10.61	11.64
1.2 Utilisation	0.66	6.64	8.72
2. Minor Irrigation			
2.1 Potential	7.24	19.83	20.87
2.2 Utilisation	6.79	16.17	17.40
3. Total			
3.1 Potential	9.72	30.44	32.51
3.2 Utilisation	7.45	22.81	26.12

1.4.3. ELECTRICITY

1.4.3.1. The per capita consumption of electricity has reached 369 units. The growth of the installed capacity, electrification and pumps energised has been as follows.

Progress in Electricity

At the end of the year 1	Installed capacity (M.W.) 2	Towns and villages electrified (No.) 3	Pump Sets energised (in thousands) 4
1960-61	315	823	5
1980-81	2197	12515	231
1990-91	5306(P)	17919	463

(P) = Provisional

1.4.3.2. The power generation capacity in the State is predominantly thermal based; the hydro power capacity is less than 10 percent. The thermal power is coal fired, and is dependent on coal transportation from long distances.

1.4.4. INDUSTRY

1.4.4.1. The number of working factories at the end of 1980 was 10674 and the number of workers employed was 6.36 lakh; these numbers have increased to about 13000 and 6.46 lakh respectively by the end of 1989.

1.4.4.2. The performance of factories in Gujarat as reflected through the results of the Annual Survey of Industries can be illustrated as follows.

Factory Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Productive Capital	Ex-factory value of output	Value added by Manufacture
1	2	3	4
1961	246	421	123
1970-71	749	1337	288
1980-81	3973	7160	1139
1986-87	7596	15150	2594

1.4.4.3. Gujarat has ranked third amongst the States of India in respect of percentage of share in net value added by manufacture in the factory sector in the country.

1.4.4.4. The main groups of industries in Gujarat are: cotton textiles, chemical and chemical products, food products, non-metallic mineral products, wool, silk, synthetic fibre textiles, machinery and machine tools, rubber, plastic, petroleum, coal products, electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies and parts. They accounted for average daily employment of about 5.50 lakhs, i.e. 85 percent of the average daily employment in all working factories during the year 1989.

1.4.4.5. The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying with the development of industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilisers, engineering, electronics etc. Some of the important industrial projects set up or being set up in the State are (1) the plant of Gujarat Hi-Rel Controls Ltd. (2) the largest gas based sponge iron plant of Essar Gujarat Ltd., (3) the project of Gujarat Narmada Electronics Ltd. (4) the Nitric acid plant of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company, (5) the project of Hindustan Motors Ltd. (6) the project of Incorporated Engineers Ltd., (7) the project of Unity Steels Ltd. (8) a Joint sector toolroom project in Ahmedabad city to provide standard tools to various industries, (9) a plant of Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. (10) a project of Gujarat Apar Polymers Ltd. to manufacture Acrylonitrile Butadiene Rubber

(NBR) and Latexes, (11) a bauxite calcination plant in Kachchhh district, and (12) a project of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and M/s. Quality Steels and Forgings Ltd.

1.4.5.ROAD DEVELOPMENT

1.4.5.1. The length of roads, including the National Highways, in the State, was 22629 kms. in 1960-61. The progress from 1960-61 to 1989-90 is shown below.

Length of roads

(In kms.)

Year 1	Surfaced 2	Unsurfaced 3	Total 4
1960-61	11930	10699	22629
1970-71	17120	17226	34346
1980-81	33559	13867	47426
1989-90	57700	7865	65565

1.4.5.2. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan the length of roads has reached to 65565 kms. The total road length is classified as follows :

Category	Length (Kms.)
National Highways	1572
State Highways	16430
Major District Roads	21931
Other District Roads	10022
Village Roads	15610
Total	65565

Out of the 18114 inhabited villages in the State, 146719 villages had pucca approach roads at the end of March 1990.

1.4.6.ROAD TRANSPORT

1.4.6.1. The passenger road transport has been nationalised since 1969-70. The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation provides direct services to about 17298 (94.17 percent) towns and villages, covering 99 percent of the population of the State. The progress made by the Corporation is shown below.

Progress of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation

Year 1	Mo. of ST vehicles 2	Route Kms. (In Lakh) 3	Passenger carried 4
1980-81	5168	5.59	33.24 lakhs
1984-85	5840	6.61	34.17 lakhs
1989-90	6816	8.80	38.64 lakhs

1.4.7. EDUCATION

1.4.7.1. The educational facilities have shown rapid expansion over the last three decades, as can be seen from the following table.

Number of Educational Institutions

Year	Primary	Secondary	Higher
1	2	3	4
1960-61	18512	1099	101
1970-71	21355	2263	288
1980-81	25074	3153	371
1989-90 (provisional)	29937	5008	419

1.4.7.2. The State has 9 engineering colleges with an intake capacity of 2435. It has 25 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 5905, and 112 Industrial Training Institutes with 32428 seats.

1.4.8. HEALTH

1.4.8.1. The rural health services are provided through the network of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Primary Health sub-centres which numbered 136, 993 and 6834 respectively in 1989-90.

1.4.9. PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEAKER SECTIONS

1.4.9.1. Integrated Rural Development Programme

During the Seventh plan, about 4.90 lakh new beneficiaries and about 1.47 lakh old beneficiaries were covered.

1.4.9.2. Housing

By the end of Seventh Plan, around 10.71 lakh plots were distributed and construction assistance was provided to 5.28 lakh beneficiaries.

1.4.9.3. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

About 2.64 lakh scheduled caste families were assisted under the Special Component Plan and about 4.30 lakh tribal families were assisted under the various programmes by the end of 1989-90.

1.4.9.4. Decentralised District Planning

An amount of Rs. 158.83 crores was spent during Seventh Plan under decentralised planning process and 15792 school rooms, 17040 water supply works, 5619 link roads and 3676 approach roads were constructed. Besides, 1546 villages were electrified for all purposes. Out of discretionary outlay, 10 percent is earmarked for the programmes benefitting the Scheduled Castes population and 20 percent for economically backward talukas identified by Dr. I.G. Patel Committee.

1.5. LAGS AND CONSTRAINTS

1.5.1. In addition to rapid increase in population, the other constraints impeding the growth of economy in real terms are as under :

- (i) A large proportion of the area is backward. Erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall causes recurrent droughts and floods, and create scarcity of edible oil, fodder and drinking water in the State.
- (ii) Gujarat is deficient in forest cover because only 10 percent of its total reporting area is covered by forests. The inadequate forest cover creates serious problems of soil erosion and silting of water reservoirs.
- (iii) The ultimate irrigation potential, including Sardar Sarovar project, is not likely to exceed 52 percent of the culturable areas. The effective percentage is likely to be still lower if the present rate of depletion of ground water is taken into account.
- (iv) Irrigated agriculture is facing problems of water logging, while silting up of reservoirs results in loss of effective capacity of reservoirs. The ground water table has been going down steadily due to severe droughts and the problem of ingress of salinity in coastal areas is now assuming serious dimensions.
- (v) Gujarat has to depend on thermal power due to limited hydro-electric potential. The State faces many uncertainties and bears additional cost of transportation of coal from long distance. The State incurs heavy line losses in carrying power over long distances from South Gujarat to Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. Real energy costs are therefore high.
- (vi) Nearly 3435 villages in the State are yet to be provided with all-weather approach roads.
- (vii) Every year, 1000 villages are provided with reliable drinking water; yet, difficulties have arisen on account of salinity ingress, falling water table occasioned by heavy drawals of ground water in certain areas, industrial pollution and recurrent natural calamities in the form of droughts and floods. The problem of protected water supply in towns and the augmentation of supply to the larger urban complexes is also of enormous magnitude.
- (viii) The rapid urbanisation has resulted in serious pressure on urban land resources and has strained basic civil amenities such as water supply and drainage, transportation, etc.

GUJARAT AND INDIA

ITEM	UNIT	GUJARAT	INDIA
Rural Population as percentage of Total Population-1991 census	Percent	65.60	74.30
Urban Population as percentage of Total Population-1991 census	Percent	34.40	25.70
Population of Scheduled Tribes as percentage of total Population-1981 census	Percent	14.23	7.76
Population of Scheduled Castes as percentage of Total Population-1981 census	Percent	7.15	15.75
Main workers as percentage to Total Population-1981 census	Percent	32.22	33.45
Literacy Percentage-1991 census (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years)			
Males	Percent	72.54	63.86
Females	Percent	48.50	39.42
Persons	Percent	60.91	52.11
Net cropped area per agricultural worker (1985-86)	Hectares	1.42	0.95
Percentage of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area (1985-86)	Percent	22.81	30.44
Area under Forests as percentage of Total Reporting area (1985-86)	Percent	10.00	23.00
Net value added per employee in factories (1986-87)	Rupees	37594	33848
Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (as on 31-12-90)	Percent	56.56	65.95
Per Capita Own Tax Revenue (1988-89)	Rupees	455	312
Per Capita Income at Current Prices (1989-90)	Rupees	5404	4252

CHAPTER II**DEVELOPMENT IN PERSPECTIVE**

2.1.1. The proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan have been prepared in the context of level of development reached in various sectors of development during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). and Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92. In many sectors of development such as irrigation and power, the emphasis over the next five years would be on the early completion of ongoing projects. However, past performance alone has not been the only guiding factor in the formulation of these proposals. The State Government had conducted a series of studies to incorporate the levels of development already reached and perspectives for the period 1990-2005. This chapter summarises the salient features of the 15 year perspective which looks at the position that is likely to be reached at the end of the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans.

2.1.2. Perspective plans are not new to the planning process in Gujarat. A perspective plan for the years 1974-84 was brought out in February, 1972. This perspective plan provided valuable guidelines for the formulation of Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan. As preparatory work for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan and by way of providing the necessary background to various Steering Groups set up for this purpose, the State Government had commissioned 20 Technical Papers for making systematic projections upto the year 2005. These papers cover such areas as population, agriculture, water development, industries, power and various social services. Salient features of these papers, relevant to the preparation of the proposals for the Five Year Plan, are given in subsequent paragraphs.

Population

2.1.3. The population of the State is projected to grow from 412 lakhs in the year 1991 to 465 lakhs in the year 2001 and 486 lakhs in the year 2005. The proportion of urban population is expected to increase from 34.4 percent in 1991 to 39.7 percent in the year 2005. The population in the age group 15-59 (i.e. working ages) will rise from 188 lakhs in 1981 to 300 lakhs in the year 2001 and 327 lakhs in the year 2005. It is anticipated that the exponential rate of growth of total population will slow down from 1.9 percent during 1981-91 to about 1.1 percent in the year 2005.

State Domestic Product

2.1.4. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) i.e. income generated in Gujarat is anticipated to rise from Rs. 6594 crores in 1980-81 to an estimated Rs. 22604 crores in 2004-05 (assuming the growth rate of 5.6 percent) at 1980-81 prices. It is anticipated that the share of primary sector in total NSDP will decrease from about 38.5 percent in 1990-91 to about 31.7 percent

in 2004-05 while that of secondary sector will rise from 24.5 percent to about 26.8 percent and that of tertiary sector will rise from about 37.0 percent to about 41.5 percent. The per capita real income at 1980-81 prices is expected to rise from Rs. 1951 in 1980-81 to about Rs. 4709 in 2004-05.

Workers

2.1.5. It is estimated that the number of total workers will increase from 1.27 crores in 1981 to about 1.74 crores by the end of 2005. The average number of daily workers in registered industries is expected to increase from 6.7 lakhs in 1990 to around 10 lakhs in 2005.

Urbanisation

2.1.6. The urban population is expected to increase from 142 lakhs in 1991 to 193 lakhs in the year 2005. The number of urban centres in the State with a population of more than one lakh has increased from 14 in 1981 to 21 in 1991. It is anticipated that about 5 to 10 towns in the size class II of 50,000 to 1 lakh population in 1991 will shift to the Class I category with population of 1 lakh and above by the end of 2005.

Agricultural production

2.1.7. It is estimated that the gross cropped area will increase from about 104 lakh hectares in 1985-86 to about 127 lakh hectares in the year 2004-05 of which about 56 lakh hectares will be under foodgrains, 17 lakh hectares under cotton and 31 lakh hectares under oilseeds. The average production of foodgrains is expected to increase from about 51 lakh tonnes in 1980-85 to about 85 lakh tonnes by the end of 2005, that of Cotton from about 18 lakh bales to about 24 lakh bales and that of oilseeds from about 22 lakh tonnes to about 33 lakh tonnes.

Animal Husbandry

2.1.8. The total milk production in the State is estimated to increase from 33.51 lakh tonnes in 1989-90 to about 37.28 lakh tonnes by the end of 1994-95 and about 48.67 lakh tonnes by the end of 2004-05. The egg production is estimated to increase from about 25.3 crores in 1987-88 to about 38.1 crores at the end of the 2004-05. Since broiler (meat bread) type poultry keeping is more profitable, compared to egg-type, the poultry keepers are switching one to broiler keeping. The wool production is estimated to increase from about 2548 tonnes in 1987-88 to about 2698 tonnes in the year 2004-05. The deficit of green fodder is estimated to be of the order of 40 percent by the year 2004-05 against the estimated requirement of about 294-300 lakh tonnes.

Fisheries

2.1.9. The marine fish production is estimated to increase from 4.75 lakh tonnes in 1990-91 to about 7.61 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05.

Forest

2.1.10 It is estimated that the supply of fuel wood will increase from about 2 M.T. in 1984 to 5.8 M.T. by 2005 and that of poles will increase from 3.7 M.No. to 45 M.No. by 2005.

Cooperation

2.1.11. The projected membership of agricultural societies for 2005 would be of the order of 66.86 lakh and that of the non-agricultural societies would be of the order of 64.38 lakhs.

Irrigation

2.1.12 It is estimated that the total ultimate irrigation potential in the State including the Narmada Project is 64.88 lakh hectares, of which about 32.51 lakh hectares could be harnessed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is estimated that the balance potential of 32.37 lakh hectares will be created by the end of the 2004-05.

Power

2.1.13 It is estimated that the demand for power in the State will be 5018 MW and 7104 MW by the end of 1994-95 and 1999-2000 respectively. Considering the schemes sanctioned and proposed, it is estimated that the net deficit in installed capacity would be around 986 MW and 1723 MW by the end of the 1994-95 and 1999-2000 respectively.

Industries

2.1.14 The major objectives of the new industrial policy package will be to build on the gains already made, correct the distortions or weaknesses that may have crept in, maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment and attain international competitiveness. The pursuit of these objectives will be tempered by the need to preserve the environment and ensure the efficient use of available resources. All sectors of industry, small, medium or large, and belonging to the public, private or cooperative sector will be encouraged to grow and improve on their past performance.

2.1.15 It is estimated that the number of registered (reporting) factories will increase from about 13.0 thousand in 1989 to about 19.0 thousand in the year 2004-05 and the employment therein will increase from about 6.46 lakhs to 11.09 lakhs during the same period. The net value added in registered factory sector at current prices is estimated to increase from Rs. 2594 crores in 1986-87 to about Rs. 8400 crores in the year 2004-05. However, as the estimates of these parameters obtained by alternative methods

show considerable variation, they may need to be reviewed after the Eighth Plan. The number of small scale industrial units registered during the year 1989 is around 8.3 thousand and is estimated to grow to about 10.7 thousand in the year 2005. In particular more aggressive efforts by entrepreneurs in the State and by groups of small scale enterprises and artisans can lead to faster growth than the 7 percent in value added or 10 percent in gross output achieved in the decade of the Eighties. Also efforts will be necessary to take advantage of the new policies, to strengthen the industrial economy of the State through increasing interaction with the international market.

Banking

2.1.16 It is anticipated that the number of banking offices would increase from about 3.3 thousand during 1990-91 to about 4.4 thousand in the year 2004-05, that the bank deposits would grow from about Rs. 10182 crores to Rs. 100970 crores at current prices and the credit would grow from about Rs. 6238 crores to Rs. 70679 crores over the same period.

Roads

2.1.17 The length of roads including National Highways, State Highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads is expected to increase from 65565 kms in 1990 to about 115 thousand kms. in the year 2001.

Education

2.1.18 The enrolment of children in the age-group of 6-13 years will be around 100 percent for boys and girls by the end of the year 1992-93. The enrolment of the children in the age group of 6-13 years is expected to remain in the order of 70 lakhs during 1995-2005. Based on current trends, the general literacy rate is expected to increase from about 52 percent (of the population of all ages) in 1991 to between 63 and 68 percent by the end of 1999-2000 and between 69 and 74 percent by the end of 2004-05. The literacy rate by the end of 2004-05 for rural areas will be around 65 percent and for urban areas will be around 76 percent. The female literacy rate is expected to increase from 41 percent in 1991 to about 55 percent to 61 percent by the end of 2004-05. With higher efforts improved performance can be aimed at.

Health

2.1.19 The birth rate and the death rate for 1989 are estimated at 28.7 and 9.6 per thousand persons respectively. The birth rate is expected to come down to 22.1 and the death rate to come down to 6.0 by 2005 as a result of greater and better health and medical services including family welfare programmes.

Water Supply

2.1.20 Highest priority will be accorded to provide rotatable water to 'no source' villages and full coverage of all the 'no source' villages and 10 remaining towns will be achieved by 96-97.

Housing

2.1.21 The average household size is anticipated to drop from 5.74 in 1981 to about 5.11 in the year 2005. The number of households is estimated to increase from 59.34 lakhs in 1981 to about 94.91 lakhs in the year 2005. The number of additional houses required during 1990-95, 1995-2000 and 2000-05 is estimated at about 7.4 lakhs, 7.3 lakhs and 5.6 lakhs respectively, of which about 4.1 lakhs, 4.3 lakhs and 3.5 lakhs respectively will be needed for urban areas.

CHAPTER-III

APPROACH AND STRATEGY

3.1.1 The guiding principles for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) have been indicated by the Planning Commission. The emphasis will be on promoting employment opportunities on a large scale and in a widely dispersed manner to absorb the backlog of underemployed and unemployed, together with increments to the labour force. This is expected to be achieved through a major shift in the planning process emphasizing democratic decentralisation, integrated local area planning and simplification of procedures.

3.1.2 The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages the growth rate of 5.6 percent. This is sought to be achieved through increased investment in agriculture, energy, transport, communication and human resources and by introducing diversification in agriculture and industry.

3.1.3 The approach to the Eighth Plan of the country envisages :-

1. To clearly prioritise sectors/projects for intensive investment so as to facilitate operationalisation and implementation of the policy initiatives taken in the areas of fiscal, trade, industries and human resource development.
2. To make available the resources for the priority sector and to ensure its effective utilisation.
3. To create an appropriate organisation and delivery system so as to ensure that the benefits of investment in social sectors reach the intended beneficiary groups.
4. To promote people's initiative and participation as a key element in the process of development.
5. To alleviate poverty through population control, employment generation and by providing minimum needs such as health care, drinking water, rural roads etc.

3.1.4 The objectives of Eighth Plan for Gujarat will be :

- (i) to structure the Eighth plan as a part of long term ten year strategy to eliminate the mass poverty and unemployment in the state ;
- (ii) to make determined progress towards achieving nearly universal literacy and a net reproduction rate of unity by 2006;
- (iii) to accelerate the process of structural change in the Gujarat Economy and to provide training and skill for productive work to 10 lakh workers in the next decade;
- (iv) to diversify Gujarat's agricultural economy rapidly and to export 30 percent of output;
- (v) to double agricultural income in the State in the next decade;

(vi) to raise growth of small scale industry employment from 5 percent to 7 percent and to provide infrastructure support for rapidly improving productivity and internationalising small scale and household industry;

3.1.5 The Eighth Five Year Plan of the country proposes to give priority to :

- (1) energy, transport and communication for economic development,
- (2) employment generation, population control, literacy, health, including drinking water and rural electrification for human development, and
- (3) irrigation including intensive use of water management concept in rainfed/drought prone areas, export promotion of agricultural products and diversification of agriculture to horticulture and pisciculture, water management and watershed development for agricultural development.

3.1.6 In the light of national objectives, the Approach to Development in the State would include the following :-

3.1.6.1 The process of social transformation is expected to be speeded up through economic decentralisation measures for social justice and removal of exploitation. The focus on investment would be shifted significantly to the development of rural areas. Among other things, this would include providing basic necessities of life and improving productivity together with diffusion of modern science and technology.

3.1.6.2 The main elements in the strategy for achieving social transformation include provision of basic minimum needs i.e. all weather approach roads to all villages, safe drinking water to every citizen in the State, access to primary school education to every child and availability of basic medical care to all sections of the population. The needs of welfare of backward classes would be kept in view prominently through consolidation and augmentation of programmes for their educational, economic and social upliftment. Special attention for development of women through augmenting the range of services will also form a part of the plan.

3.1.6.3 The diverse soil and water regions of Gujarat will be provided massive support through a high priority programme of watershed development, tank construction and improvement of other traditional water development systems, completion of field channels and modernisation of lower level canal systems, improved ground water extraction and lift irrigation schemes.

3.1.6.4 A large programme will be undertaken to train the poor people for the jobs of tomorrow together with involvement of private educational institutions and industry and voluntary organisations.

3.1.6.5 Measures for provision of foodgrains at reasonable prices to vulnerable sections of population and encouraging attendance of children in primary schools through incentives in the form of foodgrains are also among the steps towards social transformation.

3.1.6.6 Poverty is one of the most critical and chronic problem. According to the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line is estimated at 18.4 for the year 1987-88. It is aimed to eradicate hunger and to ensure the availability of adequate work opportunities to work-seekers, particularly those among the needy, by the turn of this century.

3.1.6.7 Employment is to be promoted in a wide variety of ways. Traditional ways of providing wage employment would continue especially in the fields of afforestation, minor irrigation, and provision of essential infrastructure in rural areas. The emphasis in the Eighth Plan will mainly be on vocational training and self-employment. The new industrial policy of the State is predominantly employment oriented, with special emphasis on village and cottage industries and promotion of the tiny and small scale sectors so as to ensure flow of benefits of industrialization in a widespread manner. Self-employment in non-traditional activities such as diamond cutting and polishing, in jewellery making, and in plastics will be promoted with all possible support from the State.

3.1.6.8 Rural areas will continue to be on high priority in the matter of provision of employment. In addition to the ongoing programmes of rural development, special programme of employment promotion focusing on families below poverty line, rural artisans and households headed by women have been launched. A pilot project has been taken up to achieve zero unemployment in the districts of Gandhinagar and Dangs. This pilot project aims to assess the magnitude and characteristics of different categories of unemployment over space and time. A judicious mix of public works programme, with emphasis on afforestation, land and water conservation measures and provision of basic minimum needs is the main plank of this programme.

3.1.6.9 Balanced regional development is another important objective of plan development during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Each region has its share of peculiar problems and constraints. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, programmes for regional development taking due account of the geographical, climatic, geological and other special characteristics of these regions will be formulated.

3.1.6.10 Measures for speedy development of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat would be initiated.

3.1.6.11 Reduction of disparities among different areas of the State requires accelerated development of areas identified as backward on account of Droughts, Desert and tribals.

3.1.6.12 The Expert Committee under Dr. I.G. Patel(1982) made a comprehensive survey of levels of backwardness among the talukas of the State and classified talukas according to their levels of backwardness in different sectors and also according to a composite index. The findings of this committee have been the basis of State policy towards identification and development of backward talukas in the State.

3.1.6.13 Balanced Industrial Development has been an important objective in the scheme of subsidy and incentives provided by various Industrial Development Corporations. The industrial estates spread over all the districts of the State have been a major instrument of decentralisation of industries. New Industrial Estates like Halol, Vaghodia, Jhagadia etc., have attracted a large number of new industries.

3.1.6.14 Gujarat has a long coastline of 1600 kms. and a long land border with Pakistan in the desert and semi-desert areas of Kachchh and Banaskantha districts. Coastal areas pose many distinct problems such as salinity ingress, damage from cyclones. But they also have many potential advantages such as large scale salt production, marine fisheries, brackish water fisheries and commercial development through ports and potential for tourism.

3.1.6.15 The land border across desert and semi-desert area poses problems of security and anti-social activities such as smuggling. Scarcity of water, transport and communication and other developmental infrastructure impedes efforts in the development of these areas. Considering the strategic importance of these areas, a well thought out plan for the development of border areas should also form a part of balanced development.

3.1.7 Key Elements of Development During the Eighth Plan -

Population

3.1.7.1 Continuing Population growth is a major obstacle to accelerating pace of the development. Therefore, the health and family welfare measures will have to be given greater emphasis during the Eighth Five Year Plan to hasten the reduction in birth rate such that it declines faster than the death rate (including infant mortality rate).

Economy of Gujarat

3.1.7.2 The economy of Gujarat has been undergoing a structural transformation, albeit slowly. For the five year period ending in 1964-65, the average percentage share of primary sector to the total Net State Domestic Product was 45.7% ; of secondary sector was 22.9% and of tertiary sector was 31.4% ; these percentages have changed to 24.8%, 35.4% and 39.8% respectively for the five year period ending 1989-90.

Agriculture

3.1.7.3 Agriculture will continue to be important in the years to come especially, from the point of production of cotton, oil seeds, sugarcane and tobacco. Lack of dependable sources of irrigation continues to be the biggest constraint in raising farm productivity. Nearly 26 percent of the culturable area of the State is under irrigation. Two thirds of the area under the irrigation in the State is irrigated by wells, which depend largely on rainfall. Canals irrigate only 31 percent of the total irrigated area. The ultimate irrigation potential in the State will not exceed 52 percent of the culturable area, even with the Sardar Sarovar Project.

3.1.7.4 The State has recently set up a Horticulture Unit as a part of the Agricultural University System. Considering the importance of fruits and vegetables, both as a supplement to diet and as a raw material for Agro Industries and for Exports, this area would be strengthened considerably. The Agricultural Extension Services and Social Programmes would take up horticulture on a far larger scale than hitherto.

3.1.7.5 Delimitation and systematic development of micro water sheds has been taken up towards the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. With the advent of the National Watershed programmes, this activity should gather more momentum. How well the different disciplines of agriculture, fisheries, forestry, horticulture and soil conservation can be blended to work over a small area will depend considerably on organisational ingenuity. Equally important would be to establish a base of getting feed back from national level laboratories in respect of updating the knowledge and techniques of State level experts and extension workers in the development of micro water sheds.

3.1.7.6 The analysis of regional variations in respect of area, production and yield of selected crops for the triennium ending 1984-85 indicates that

- (a) Kheda, Panchmahal, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot and Junagadh have potential for agricultural growth ;
- (b) Banaskantha, Bharuch, Valsad, and Bhavnagar have recorded reasonable growth and with further development of land and water resources can lead to substantial growth ;
- (c) Surendranagar, Kachchh, and Jamnagar need careful examination of resources, technology development and management so as to make the best use of their resource endowments.

3.1.7.7 Land is not available in a large quantity and wasteland further restrict the availability. Large areas of land suffer from sea water intrusion, and salt accumulation and salinity.

3.1.7.8 Canal irrigated areas in South Gujarat regions have become water logged due to faulty use of irrigation water. The problem is further aggravated by the increase in the area under crops like sugarcane in this high rainfall area.

3.1.7.9 The two major cash crops of groundnut and cotton have been central to the economy of the State. Stability of these two crops, grown to a large extent under rainfed conditions, has to be ensured for future growth. Also increasing production of tur and mustard which have demonstrated an increasing trend in recent past together with diversification of semi arid areas towards rainfed horticulture will be the main focus of crop production strategy.

Watershed Development Programme

3.1.7.10 To improve the productivity of agriculture through integrated watershed development, to improve canal irrigation through modernisation, rotational water supply, encouraging conjunctive use of canal and ground water, planning for water grid linking major reservoirs on rivers and rain water management through conservation and collection of runoff.

3.1.7.11 A rationalisation of cropping pattern through relevant crop substitution and diversification and correcting problem soils such as saline/alkaline soil will help to minimize the risk of total crop failure in arid/semi arid rainfed areas.

3.1.7.12 Canal irrigation needs improved management in terms of reduction of seepage losses in the conveyance system, method of water distribution, conjunctive use of ground and surface water, and correction of waterlogged lands by imposing restriction on cultivation of heavy duty crops.

3.1.7.13 The groundwater development programme needs priority to encourage conjunctive use and reduce water table which has been rising at an alarming rate due to faulty use of canal water.

3.1.7.14 The cropping pattern has undergone changes in some regions between 1984-85 to 1988-89. The future growth of agriculture depends largely on stable and increased productivity of groundnut, cotton and horticultural crops. In a State having nearly 78 percent rainfed cropping, it is necessary to promote inter-cropping to attain income stability and risk management, substitute rainfed rice and cotton pulses and oilseeds, improve soil moisture retention capacity through greater use of organic manure, improve oil content in varieties of mustard and groundnut, more particularly in arid/semi arid and chronically drought prone areas of the State.

Horticultural Development

3.1.7.15 Horticulture can play a significant role in stabilising farm income. In view of erratic rainfall and crop failures every two years out of five in the arid and semi arid areas of the state promotion of rainfed fruit culture on a large scale should be attempted by planting crops like guava, pomegranate, ber and mango. The concept of developing fruit belts should be followed for easy collection, storage, marketing and processing activities.

Fisheries

3.1.7.16 Fishery is a major economic enterprise. Its contribution to the State Domestic Product (SDP) was 0.84 percent in 1980-81 and has increased to 1.32 percent in 1987-88 having a total production value of Rs. 193.06 crores at the end of Seventh plan. This is a labour intensive activity which employs over 80000 people. There is ample scope for development of fisheries keeping in view the potentiality of marine, inland and brackish water fishing.

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.7.17 The importance of the Sardar Sarovar project can be seen from the fact that it would contribute to the irrigation to 18 lakh hectares out of total ultimate potential of 64.88 lakh hectares. Besides it would provide drinking water to 4720 villages and 131 urban centres of the State. The benefit of irrigation is expected to reach over 3334 villages in 62 talukas located in 12 out of 19 districts of the State. Timely completion of these projects which causes cost and time over run would therefore be essential. This ought to be accorded highest priority.

3.1.7.18 Ground water exploited through dugwells and tubewells also forms an important source of irrigation. However, in many areas overdrawal of water has led to rapid depletion of ground water resources and has partly contributed to ingress of salinity. Therefore development of tube wells should be balanced by amelioration of adverse effects on ecology through overdrawal of ground water.

Power

3.1.7.19 In the field of power, attempts should be made to reduce dependence of coal. The gas based power stations at Gandhar and Pipavav would be taken up on a priority basis to avoid major dislocations in power supply in the near future.

Industries

3.1.7.20 The current package of incentives and subsidies for Industries has been recast from the stand-point of their contribution in dispersal of Industries. Taluka, rather than District has been adopted as the prime unit for grant of location of incentives so as to achieve more balanced growth of industries.

3.1.7.21 Development of Small Scale, Cottage, Khadi & Village Industries would be given a place of pride considering their contribution in providing employment in a widely dispersed manner and by strengthening the industrial pockets such as electronic clock industries of Morbi and bicycle valve manufacturing units of Jamnagar to compete in the global market.

3.1.7.22 Various promotional measures and agencies have been set up to accelerate industrial investment by Non-Resident Indians. Provision of an International Airport at Ahmedabad and a Gem and Jewellery Complex with bonded warehouses will considerably boost the volume and direction of investment by Non-Resident Indians and bring significant export earnings to the country.

3.1.7.23 Venture capital for aiding small scale industrialists without adequate financial resources is among the new initiatives. This would build on excellent industrial extension machinery in the form of INDEXTB and strong expertise available for promoting self-employment.

3.1.7.24 Industrial pockets at the State level will aim at working closely with chambers of commerce, industry associations and other groups, particularly with small scale and artisan based associations to take greater advantage of the rapid policy changes taking place.

Urbanisation

3.1.7.25 About 34 percent of the total population of the State lives in urban areas. This high rate of urbanisation has brought serious pressure on urban land resources and has strained civic amenities such as water supply, drainage, transportation, social and recreational services. The problems of finances of urban local bodies may need to be studied. Better provision of staff in local bodies may lead to growth in efficiency for minimising the problems like traffic control, roads, drinking water supply etc.

Employment

3.1.7.26 The employment opportunities in formal sector are limited. The present rate of growth of economy as well as work force indicates that the scarcity of jobs in formal sector will continue in future also. According to the results of the sample survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1983, the unemployment appears same as our urban problem, the unemployed tend to be predominantly young men in the age group 15-29 and are usually willing to move to other areas in the State. This should offer greater flexibility in creating job opportunities. It is also observed that the share of non-agricultural workers has risen sharply and this trend may continue in future due to the scarcity of land for agriculture and higher elasticity of demand for non-food commodities and services.

3.1.7.27 The SSI units will continue to play a vital role in employment generation in years to come. The contribution of small scale industries in the employment is 5 per cent. However in view of the incentives to be provided by the Government under new industrial policy, this contribution can be raised to 7 per cent in Eighth Plan. This will make a major dent into the problem of unemployment.

Decentralised District Planning

3.1.7.28 Decentralised District Planning acquired a special place in Gujarat in November 1980 when District Planning Boards were set up in each District. The focus of District Planning Board has largely been on provision of basic minimum needs and efforts have largely been expanded on capital expenditure for this purpose. Among the ten thousand schemes taken up each year by the District Planning Boards, schemes for provision of water supply, construction of rural roads, primary schools, providing and augmenting primary health care have been prominent.

3.1.7.29 Special programmes for geographically backward areas, talukas identified as most backward, talukas with high proportion of population of educationally and other backward classes have been among devices to check the possible anomalies arising from application of a standard formula for distribution of funds.

Associating voluntary agencies and non-governmental organisations

3.1.7.30 Gujarat has a long tradition of associating non-Governmental agencies in various spheres of public administration, including developmental activities and emergency situations, Voluntary Agencies have played a notable part in contributing funds, assisting the Government in scarcity and flood relief through opening cattle camps, construction of houses, providing material for house construction, providing grass for cattle camps, providing seeds, tractors and other help in cultivation, distribution of milch cattle, providing self employment and construction of school rooms. Voluntary Agencies have long been playing an important role in social welfare work.

3.1.7.31 A majority of secondary schools and colleges in Gujarat are operated by non-Governmental organisations. In the field of industrial training also, voluntary agencies and trusts have supplemented Government's efforts under TRYSEM.

3.1.7.32 The Government has been actively encouraging Voluntary Agencies to participate in a wide variety of activities to supplement Government efforts in rural development. There are several recognised Voluntary Agencies and Apex Organisations undertaking various activities such as afforestation and minor irrigation, training and marketing, and khadi and village industries. Many of these Trusts channelise funds from business houses for rural development.

3.1.7.33 There are some areas of public administration where voluntary efforts are more effective than the Departments of Government. In the field of social defence, the work done by voluntary agencies is excellent. The Eighth Plan of Gujarat will build on the strong foundation of collaboration between the professionally managed voluntary agencies and the government in the various challenging tasks that need to be tackled.

Planning Process

3.1.7.34 Planning process will require a far larger measure of public participation than hitherto. In addition to elected leaders, experts from various fields such as banks, cooperatives, academic institutions, voluntary agencies, universities etc., will have to be associated in an increasing measure. However, a more broad based mechanism for reviewing and monitoring plan programmes at various levels appears necessary for the evaluation of plan programmes. Also meaningful cooperation from colleges and universities is called for. Bringing together experts from such disciplines as sociology, engineering, architecture may help to reduce the present over emphasis on financial accounting and purely economic aspects of plan evaluation.

CHAPTER IV**THE PLAN FRAME****DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

4.1 By way of preparation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the State Government prepared an Approach Paper which was discussed with all development departments concerned and finalised in March, 1989. As many as Seventeen Steering Groups were setup covering all the major sectors of development such as Agriculture, Water Resources, Industries, Power, Urban Development Transport and Communication and social Services. By way of providing a long term time horizon within which to frame their proposals, the Steering Groups were also provided Technical papers including the perspective for the year 1990-2005 in relevant development sectors. These proposals have been prepared in the context of the Steering Group and long term perspectives.

4.2 The proposals contained in the reports of the Steering Groups total to Rs. 15739 Crores in respect of Eighth Five Year Plan. While this a fair estimate of the development needs of the State, available resources would not permit a plan of this magnitude. Thereafter several changes which have affected the national economy have taken place. The newly Government initiated a series of policy measures to boostup employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes construction of dwelling units for the weaker sections, expansion of irrigation wells, urban night shelters, provision for drinking water, etc.. In view of this, the Eighth Plan document will need to take into account the above mentioned policy measures to restructure the economy ; and, for these reasons, suitable modification in the approach and strategy outlays to be proposed for various sectors need to be incorporated with suitable modifications.

4.3 With a view to carrying out the modifications in the draft plan it has been decided to launch the Eighth Plan from the year 1992-93. With this background and the passage of two Annual Plans i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92 after the completion of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, a fresh exercise for the availability of financial resources was taken up. According to the resources available in sight for the next five years including additional resources mobilisation, if would not permit a plan size of the magnitude which was of the order of about Rs. 16000 crores based on the outcome of the series of official level discussion at the state level and taking into consideration the resources in sight. Hence, an Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) of the size of Rs. 10200 crores has been prepared; and the proposal for the Annual Plan 1992-93 of the order of Rs. 1783 crores has been prepared.

4.4 The Plan aims to carry forward the momentum gained during the seventh five year Plan and Annual Plans 1990-92 and 1991-92. The pace of growth has to be kept up to generate adequate employment, alleviate poverty and to meet the most essential social needs. Attainment of universal elementary education, minimum

health care, providing drinking in every village, population control are the main objective of the human development. So far has the economic development is concerned, priority is being given to Energy sector which also includes rural electrifications. Transport and communication have also been given adequate priority.

The Planning Process.

4.5 Keeping in view the importance of Decentralisation of planning, the proposals of the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans were discussed in detail for over two to three days at each district headquarter. In addition, seminars were also held at atleast one taluka headquarters in each district to evolve suitable recommendation for inclusion in the district plans and sectoral plans. The recommendation received not only cover various suggestions for investments from the funds of the decentralised district planning programme but also in respect of sectoral plans. They also include suggestions relating to the pattern of the schemes, organisational arrangements and other related matters. Suggestions from the talukas and districts have been incorporated to the extent possible keeping in view constrains of time and finance.

4.6 A break up of sectoral programmes by taluka has been attempted and details of flow of funds to each taluka of each plan scheme have been identified.

Five Years of the Seventh Plan

4.7 The Seventh Plan outlay for the State was Rs. 6000 crores. The likely expenditure of the plan amounts to Rs. 5439 crores.

4.8 During the First three years of the seventh plan, large scale drought conditions adversely affected agricultural production and entailed massive expenditure in the form of rural works. Out of Rs. 1300 crores spent on relief measures during the drought years of 1985-89, over Rs. 1133 crores were spent on minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, water supply, rural roads, animal husbandry schemes which are akin to those taken under normal plan programmes in these sectors. Together with the expenditure on such schemes, the likely expenditure of plan programmes during the seventh plan is likely to be Rs. 6572 crores.

Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92

4.9 An outlay of Rs. 1451 crores was provided for the annual plan 1990-91, against which the actual expenditure is of the order of Rs. 1580 crores. Similarly with the increase of about 20 % over the size of Rs. 1451 crores for the Annual Plan 1990-91, an outlay of Rs. 1750 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1991-92.

Eighth Five year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93.

4.10 As mentioned earlier, the proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan amounting to Rs. 10200 crores and of the Annual Plan 1992-93 to Rs. 1783 Crores have been framed.

4.11 Keeping in view the revised guidelines, the approach and strategies, objectives and priorities recently revised and circulated have been kept in view in determining the intersectoral distribution of the outlays. In addition to the above ; following aspects have also been taken into account in such sectoral distributions.

- To provide maximum resources available for Sardar Sarovar(Narmada) Project.
- To generate additional employment opportunities on a large scale and in a widely dispers manner.
- To provide fully for timely and expeditious completion of ongoing projects to attain early benefits.
- Adequate care to provide for the externally aided projects.
- Achieving social transformation through improved access to basic minimum needs such as education,health and water supply.
- It has also been decided to discontinue the old schemes or put in abeyance the operation of such schemes.
- No new schemes to take place unless the ongoing programmes are completed and full provision for spill over liability is made.
- Balanced development, not only amongst various sectors but also amongst different regions of the State.
- To mobilise internal resources, avail maximum market borrowings and also attempts to be made to increase support from institutional finance.
- To review the norms of subsidy and to streamline its pattern.

4.12 The sectoral distribution of the outlay of Rs. 10200 crores proposed for the Eight Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure incurred during the year 1990-91, the outlay provided for the year 1991-92 and the proposed outlay the year 1992-93 are given in the following statements. The statement also indicate comparative figures of outlays and expenditure for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97) AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91, 1991-92 AND 1992-93
(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	SEVENTH PLAN 85-90		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1990-91	OUTLAY 1991-92	PROPOSED OUTLAY	
		AGREED OUTLAY	EXPENDITURE			EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	38640.00 (6.44)	40617.93 (7.34)	9340.88 (5.84)	11738.00 (6.71)	70630.00 (6.92)	12713.00 (7.13)
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :	12430.00 (2.07)	18645.25 (3.37)	6009.97 (3.76)	7820.00 (4.47)	41420.00 (4.06)	8105.00 (4.55)
III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :	165725.00 (27.62)	115221.72 (20.82)	41405.36 (25.89)	45052.00 (25.74)	285500.00 (27.99)	43948.00 (24.65)
IV	ENERGY :	146650.00 (24.44)	153696.82 (27.77)	44152.00 (27.60)	45530.00 (26.02)	241500.00 (23.68)	43927.00 (24.64)
V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	25785.00 (4.30)	44867.61 (8.11)	12519.70 (7.83)	11037.00 (6.31)	61628.00 (6.04)	11531.00 (6.47)
VI	TRANSPORT	37315.00 (6.22)	38753.73 (7.00)	10424.48 (6.52)	10802.00 (6.17)	64000.00 (6.27)	11700.00 (6.56)
VII	COMMUNICATIONS :	849.00 (0.14)	486.32 (0.09)	52.96 (0.03)	165.00 (0.09)	900.00 (0.09)	165.00 (0.09)
VIII	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :	973.15 (0.16)	283.26 (0.05)	84.55 (0.05)	188.00 (0.11)	1210.00 (0.12)	208.00 (0.12)
IX	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :	26297.85 (4.38)	16536.58 (2.99)	1804.45 (1.13)	5342.00 (3.05)	28732.00 (2.82)	5396.00 (3.03)
X	SOCIAL SERVICES :	145122.00 (24.19)	124218.43 (22.44)	30848.34 (21.34)	37276.00 (21.30)	223980.00 (21.96)	40557.00 (22.75)
XI	GENERAL SERVICES :	213.00 (0.04)	125.05 (0.02)	24.15 (0.02)	50.00 (0.03)	500.00 (0.05)	50.00 (0.03)
GRAND TOTAL:		600000.00 (100.00)	553452.70 (100.00)	156666.84 (100.00)	175000.00 (100.00)	1020000.00 (100.00)	178300.00 (100.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage distribution

In addition Rs.113294.20 lakhs have been spent on Scarcity Plan Works during the Seventh Plan.

4.13 A statement regarding sectoral and sub sectoral distribution of these outlays is given at the end of this chapter (Appendix-A). The programmes proposed under various sectors, along with its outlays and physical targets are narrated briefly in the succeeding paragraphs.

Agriculture and Allied Activities

4.14 Agriculture is the largest contributor to the State domestic products. It is also the key sector from the point of view of production, productivity, employment generation and rural development in general. The crucial role of animal husbandry, Dairying Fisheries, Forest is in supplementing the income of the rural families. Thus agriculture and allied programmes represent a priority area of investment.

4.15 Care has been taken to make available water, fertilisers, improved seeds and implements in time at reasonable prices. Special emphasis on production of commercial crops and extending the T&V system beyond the crop husbandry to include all land based activities for the benefits of the farming community. With a view to boosting up of production agro climatic zonal approach in development of sending messages and propogating the technology in boosting up of production are proposed to be taken up. A separate Directorate of Horticulture has been set up to pay more attention towards horticulture crops in the State.

4.16 For this sector an outlay of Rs 15000 lakhs and Rs 2925 lakhs respectively has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plan 1992-93.

Rural Development

4.17. Removal of poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the rural areas. A variety of programmes and schemes has been designed to ameliorate the condition of the poor who account for the majority of the population in the country,. To achieve the objectives of providing more employment opportunity to the rural areas, special programmes such as Integrated Rural Development, Drought Prone Area Programme, Programmes for the development of women and children, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Special Employment Generation Programmes are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan. In addition to these activities, Land Reforms Programmes and Community Development Programmes are also included under this sector. An outlay of Rs 41420 lakhs for the Eighth Plan and Rs 8105 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1992-93 have been proposed. Some of these programmes also attract matching central assistance from Govt. of India.

Irrigation and Flood Control

4.18 Water resources available in the State for irrigation are relatively limited. Nearly two thirds of the population in the State depend on agriculture which is essentially rainfed. Hardly 27 percent of the cultivable land is being provided with irriga-

tion facilities. The total ultimate irrigation potential from surface as well as ground water is assessed at 64.88 lakh hectares. By the end of the year 1991-92, it is expected to create irrigation potential of about 33.14 lakh hectares.

4.19 Under this sector projects aided by the World Bank have been provided fully. Priority has been given to complete the on going major and medium irrigation projects. Programmes like drainage, dam safety, flood control and control of salinity ingress have also been given due weightage. Minor irrigation and command area development works also taken up simultaneously to make optimum use of available water through tanks, bandharas, field channels and warabandhi. Safe staging of minor irrigation works taken up during scarcity years of 85-88 have been provided fully.

Sardar Sarovar Project

4.20 The highest priority in investment is given to the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. This is a multi State, multi purpose, prestigious projects with a sharing of benefits and costs among the participating States viz., Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The SSP will bring under irrigation about 18 lakh hectares of cultivated area in 3393 villages of 62 talukas of 12 out of 19 districts of the state. It will also provide drinking water to 135 urban areas and 8215 villages located in its command and outside the command. The State will also receive 16 % share of the electricity produced by its power houses with installed capacity of 1450 MW. About 75 % of the command area is drought prone area. This project will also extend to cover some parts of Kachchh, North Gujarat and Saurashtra that are subject to scarcity and have limited water resources. It is also planned to provide water by lift from the Narmada System to some of the arid areas that cannot be covered through flow irrigation. The setting of the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited would help to channelise institutional funds for the expeditious implementation of the project.

4.21 An outlay of Rs. 2000 crores which amounts to 19.60 percent of the total size of the Eighth Plan has been proposed for this single project which is the life line of Gujarat, Rs. 256.50 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93.

4.22 Thus an outlay of Rs. 2885 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 439.48 crores for the Annual Plan 1992-93 has been proposed for irrigation and flood control sector which includes outlay for SSP, minor irrigation and command area development programmes. This constitutes 28 % of the total Plan outlay for the Eighth Plan.

Energy

4.23 In order to enhance the installed capacity by about 2041 MW (net addition 1702 MW,) by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, to provide fully for the ongoing generating plants, T & D

and rural electrification programmes and also schemes under non-conventional source of energy, an outlay of Rs. 2415 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 439.27 crores for the Annual Plan 1992-93 has been proposed for the Energy sector which forms nearly 24 % of the total plan size.

4.24 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, Utran Stage II, Wanakbori, KLTPS Stage III, coal based coastal TPS, Sinor Gas based TPS, Sikka TPS Stage III and Pipavav Gas based TPS by GPCL are proposed as new generation projects.

Industries and Minerals

4.25 The programmes under this sub sector cover large and medium industries, small scale industries, Khadi, village and cottage industries and mineral development. The approach is to reduce disparities, ensure more balanced growth and use of industry as a tool for rural area development and employment generation. The new industrial policy of the State had laid emphasis on accelerating the growth of industries in industrially less developed area, encourage modernisation among existing industrial units, promote upgradation of technology and revive sick industrial units.

4.26 An outlay of Rs. 616.28 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 115.31 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1992-93 for this sub subsector. It is significant to note that in keeping with the approach and the strategy of the Plan, nearly 70 % of the outlay under this sub sector has been proposed only for the programmes covered under village and small scale industry.

Decentralised District Planning

4.27 This programme has contributed significantly in translating local needs and aspirations into tangible programmes of providing basic minimum needs of the population. The works taken up are primarily relating to provision of minimum needs, such as, rural roads, school rooms, water facilities, provision of basic health care, etc.. Funds are also available for upgrading rural roads, minor irrigation tanks and other assets constructed during the years of scarcity so as to bring them to a productive stage. A feature of the Eighth Plan would be a significantly enhanced level of public participation in decision making and funding of local development programmes. An outlay of Rs. 25222 lakhs for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 5100 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1992-93 has been proposed for this sub sector.

Social Services

4.28 Primary/Secondary/Higher Education, Adult Education, Sports and Youth Services, Arts and Culture and Technical Education are covered under this sector. With a view to attaining the goal of universalisation of primary Education high priority in allocation of funds to the extent of nearly 17 percent from this sector has

been accorded to General Education. Full provision for World Bank aided project under Technical Education has been made. Outlays have also been increased for the activities covered under Sports and Youth Services. An outlay of Rs. 376.80 crores and Rs.58.50 crores has been proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 respectively.

4.29 Medical and Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural and Urban Housing, Labour and Employment, Information and Broadcasting are the other important subsectors under this sector.

4.30 The Programmes of Social and Community Services are geared to meet the basic needs of the area/people so as to improve the quality of life. Priority is accorded to the programmes of providing drinking water to the villages, approach roads, basic health cover for rural areas, rural housing, elementary education and nutrition. Special attention is being paid to the needs of women and children.

4.31 The development needs of scheduled tribes and scheduled Castes are being met through the mechanization of Tribal Area Sub Plan and the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. Care has been taken to provide adequate funds out of the divisible pool for these programmes. The programmes benefiting socially and educationally backward classes will be accelerated. An outlay of Rs. 330 crores for the Eighth Five Year Plan and Rs. 65 crores for the Annual Plan 1992-93 has been proposed for the Welfare of SCs, STs and Other backward classes for their economical and educational upliftment.

4.32 Thus, the total outlay for the Social Services Sector is Rs. 2239.80 crores for the Eighth Plan and Rs. 405.57 crores for the Annual Plan 1992-93 which represents 1/5 the of the total State Plan outlays.

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

4.33 An additional foodgrain production potential of over 10 lakh tonnes is expected to be created during the Eighth Plan period raising the production potential level to 66.66 lakh tonnes by the end of 1996-97. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 33.33 lakh tonnes by the end of 1996-97; in the case of cotton the target proposed for the Eighth Plan is to reach the level of 22.23 lakh bales by the end of 1996-97. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are:

- to increase the areas under high yielding varieties of crops from the level of 38.89 lakh hectares in 1991-92 to 42.62 lakh hectares at the end of 1996-97
- to raise the consumption level of chemical fertilizers from 7.35 lakh tonnes at the end of 1991-92 to 8.15 lakh tonnes at the end of the 1996-97
- to bring an additional area of about 4.74 lakh hectares during the plan period under the soil conservation measures

on watershed approach.

- transfer of technology to a large number of farmers within the shortest possible time
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 1.55 lakh hectares as a result of major and medium irrigation projects. In addition 8.75 lakh hectares of irrigation potential will be created by the SSP. Apart from tanks and bandharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.
- to intensify the programme of command area development through the extensive field channel works from all completed (having CCA 2000 Ha. to 10,000 Ha.) irrigation projects for fuller utilisation of potential created upto the end of the Seventh Plan and the projects under construction at present.

4.34 The installed capacity for power generation is likely to increase from 5500 MW at the end of 1991-92 to 7202 MW at the end of the Eighth Plan. Thus, there will be an addition of 1702 MW to the power system. Given the rising cost of power generation and difficulties in transportation of coal over long distance, energy conservation would have to be taken up as a mass movement during the Eighth Plan. Equally significant will be planning and early completion of gas based power projects.

4.35 The net addition of 3500 kms. to the road network has been targeted to raise the total length to 69793 kms. by the end of Eighth Plan 1996-97. It is proposed to provide pucca road links to all the remaining villages during the Eighth Plan period.

4.36 Under the programme of rural housing it is proposed to allot 1.74 lakhs sites during the Eighth Plan period and to provide construction assistance to 15000 allottees during the Eighth Plan period.

4.37 Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training, it is proposed to introduce additional 7000 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 35740 seats at the end of 1996-97.

4.38 Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the targets proposed for the Eighth Plan are as under:-

- provision of safe drinking water facilities to 2500 no source villages with the ultimate objective of providing safe drinking water to all villages.
- connecting 2403 villages with pucca roads.
- In the sphere of public health consolidating the measures taken up in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92.
- accelerating the programme of environmental improvement of slums to cover 2.00 lakh additional beneficiaries.
- by way of reducing the incidence of malnutrition augment provisions for special nutrition programmes covering children in the age group 0-6 and nursing mothers belonging to

weaker sections of the society. In the Eighth Plan, 3.00 lakh additional beneficiaries would be covered.

- the number of integrated child development blocks (ICDS) is proposed to be increased from 116 at the end of 1991-92 to 157 by the end of Eighth Plan. These centres provide nutritional services to children and women alongwith a package of child and mother care services.

4.39 A Statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of Eighth Plan 1992-97, alongwith the targets for Annual Plan 1992-93 may be seen in Appendix-B

APPENDIX-A
STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTLAYS\EXPENDITURE FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, EIGHTH PLAN(92-97)
AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91, 1991-92 AND 1992-93

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	SEVENTH PLAN 85-90		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 1990-91	OUTLAY 1991-92	PROPOSED OUTLAY	
		AGREED OUTLAY	EXPENDITURE			EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES							
1	Crop Husbandry	7720.00	10752.91	1675.80	2300.00	15000.00	2925.00
2	Soil & Water Conservation	5763.00	2723.16	764.95	962.00	5000.00	962.00
3	Animal Husbandry	1820.00	1871.45	420.68	500.00	3000.00	550.00
4	Dairy Development	182.00	171.06	49.83	55.00	230.00	55.00
5	Fisheries	2426.00	2110.54	332.71	597.00	3700.00	597.00
6	Forestry & Wild Life	12964.00	14791.72	3687.92	5200.00	28000.00	5500.00
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	121.00	138.25	91.34	55.00	400.00	55.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	3033.00	2512.34	661.48	780.00	4500.00	780.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institutions	971.00	909.96	327.92	300.00	1876.00	300.00
10	Co-operation	3640.00	4636.54	1328.25	989.00	8924.00	989.00
TOTAL (I)		38640.00	40617.93	9340.88	11738.00	70630.00	12713.00
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
Special Programmes for Rural Development							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	5284.00	5849.35	1171.75	1300.00	9540.00	1170.00
2	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment			0.00	0.00	1060.00	130.00
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1575.00	1809.30	408.60	373.00	1865.00	373.00
4	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)		139.65	36.35	70.00	300.00	70.00
5	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisations	80.00	1897.73	464.85	662.00	3500.00	662.00
6	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	10.00	16.81	13.50	11.00	50.00	11.00
7	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	40.00	37.85	15.30	24.00	150.00	24.00
8	Regional Rural Banks	11.00	11.00	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00
9	Construction of wells for SF/MF			173.00	305.00	1555.00	305.00
10	Assistance to GSRDC			45.00	10.00	40.00	10.00
11	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	3700.00	6413.95	1502.61	1780.00	10260.00	1780.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Special Employment Generation Programme			1849.99	2750.00	10000.00	2750.00
13	Desert developmnt prog.	256.00					
14	project Linkage	35.00					
	Sub-Total:1 to 14:	10991.00	16175.64	5700.95	7305.00	38420.00	7305.00
15	Land Reforms	910.00	1810.32	176.68	315.00	2000.00	400.00
16	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Prog.(IVEIP)	529.00	659.29	132.34	200.00	1000.00	400.00
	Total (II)	12430.00	18645.25	6009.97	7820.00	41420.00	8105.00
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL							
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	106350.00	36451.59	23824.52	25650.00	200000.00	25650.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	38653.00	64085.12	14044.00	14760.00	52500.00	13656.00
3	Minor Irrigation	13455.00	10842.99	2712.87	3352.00	24000.00	3352.00
4	Command Area Development	6067.00	3842.02	723.97	1130.00	8000.00	1130.00
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	1200.00		100.00	160.00	1000.00	160.00
	Total (III)	165725.00	115221.72	41405.36	45052.00	285500.00	43948.00
IV ENERGY							
1	Power	145350.00	152161.42	43832.00	45178.00	236500.00	43378.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1300.00	1535.40	320.00	352.00	5000.00	549.00
	Total (IV)	146650.00	153696.82	44152.00	45530.00	241500.00	43927.00
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS							
1	Village and small Industries	14361.00	20858.48	10901.79	8021.00	43428.00	8321.00
2	Industries (Other than Village & Small Ind.)	9557.00	21015.92	1510.90	2716.00	14500.00	2910.00
3	Mining	1867.00	2993.21	107.01	300.00	3700.00	300.00
	Total (V)	25785.00	44867.61	12519.70	11037.00	61628.00	11531.00
VI TRANSPORT							
1	Ports and Light Houses & Shipping	3036.00	2713.31	675.00	742.00	6500.00	850.00
2	Roads & Bridges	25785.00	19667.30	7143.00	6210.00	35000.00	7000.00
3	Road Transport	8494.00	16373.12	2606.48	3850.00	22500.00	3850.00
	Total (VI)	37315.00	38753.73	10424.48	10802.00	64000.00	11700.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII COMMUNICATIONS							
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	849.00	486.32	52.96	165.00	900.00	165.00
	Total (VII)	849.00	486.32	52.96	165.00	900.00	165.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	623.15	90.06	32.55	100.00	898.00	120.00
2	Ecology and Environment	350.00	193.20	52.00	88.00	312.00	88.00
	Total (VIII)	973.15	283.26	84.55	188.00	1210.00	208.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	719.85	65.80	6.20	6.00	150.00	10.00
2	Tourism	425.00	423.29	268.05	150.00	2700.00	200.00
3	Surveys & Statistics	200.00	66.07	7.82	16.00	350.00	20.00
4	Civil Supplies	366.00	32.75	24.90	115.00	160.00	32.00
5	Other General Economic Services						
	(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	24405.00	15855.94	1476.04	5000.00	25222.00	5100.00
	(ii) Weights & Measures	182.00	92.73	21.44	55.00	150.00	34.00
	Total (IX)	26297.85	16536.58	1804.45	5342.00	28732.00	5396.00
X SOCIAL SERVICES							
Education							
1	General Education	7811.00	11868.10	2105.19	2733.00	26000.00	3000.00
2	Technical Education	1820.00	1765.87	406.39	2295.20	9000.00	2500.00
3	Sports & Youth Services	272.00	66.36	68.76	110.90	630.00	
4	Arts & Culture	593.00	340.78	64.36	163.90	2050.00	350.00
	Sub-Total(1 to 4)	10496.00	14041.11	2644.70	5303.00	37680.00	5850.00
5	Medical & Public Health	10314.00	10401.48	2567.20	2936.00	24200.00	4100.00
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	16866.00	30144.16	6836.00	7600.00	40000.00	7600.00
7	Housing	16442.00	16379.00	3062.00	4003.00	27000.00	4100.00
8	Urban Development	9768.00	4548.26	1965.69	2319.00	19600.00	4092.00
9	Capital Project	3337.00	3037.84	1076.64	877.00	6000.00	877.00
10	Information & Publicity	758.00	713.99	452.82	550.00	3500.00	750.00
11	Welfare of SC/ST & Other Backward Classes	11527.00	12776.58	3776.71	4440.00	32600.00	6440.00
12	Administrative Machinery	122.00	56.57	45.00	60.00	400.00	60.00
13	Labour & Employment	4911.00	4512.90	794.49	1250.00	6400.00	1250.00
14	Social Welfare	728.00	627.46	308.46	338.00	1600.00	338.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Nutrition	4550.00	2187.83	536.00	1000.00	5000.00	1000.00
16	Food for All		1628.00	1996.00	2500.00	0.00	0.00
17	Mid-day Meals Programme (Food for Education)	55000.00	23119.25	4786.63	4100.00	20000.00	4100.00
18	Social Input	303.00	44.00				
Sub-Total (5 to 18)		134626.00	110177.32	28203.64	31973.00	186300.00	34707.00
Total (X)		145122.00	124218.43	30848.34	37276.00	223980.00	40557.00
XI GENERAL SERVICES							
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)	213.00	125.05	24.15	50.00	500.00	50.00
Total (XI)		213.00	125.05	24.15	50.00	500.00	50.00
GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	553452.70	156666.84	175000.00	1020000.00	178300.00
			ⓐ 113294.20				
ⓐ Scarcity Plan Expenditure							

APPENDIX-B

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)	Achievement 1990-91	Targets for 1991-92	Targets proposed Eighth Plan 1992-97	Targets proposed Annual Plan 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Crop Husbandry							
1.	Production of Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	4787 (5625)	4842	6190	6666	6066
	Of which pulses	000 Tonnes	568	700	690	720	690
2	Oilseeds production (Total)	000 Tonnes	2490 (2775)	2105	3135	3333	3033
	Of which Groundnut	000 Tonnes	1694	1052	2225	2224	2156
3	Others						
	(i) Sugarcane(cane)	000 Tonnes	916 (916)	1060	925	1107	987
	(ii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg		1323 1756 (1840)	1900 214	2223 302	2023 242
II Animal Husbandry							
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3100	3351	3386	3786	3466
	(ii) Egges	Million	250	330	340	390	350
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	22.00	22.44	22.83	23.03	0
III I. R. D. P.							
	Beneficiaries assisted						
	New	No.	1275482	1340450	1412480	1462480	1478480
				(70998)	(72030)	(45000)	(66000)
	Old	No.	146533	148000	148000	148000	148000
	Total		1422015	1488450	1560480	1610480	1626480
IV Minor Irrigation							
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	2086	562	473	543	484
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	1738	269	275	317	281
V (a) Major & Medium Irrigation							
	(1) Potential	Lakh Hect	12.00 (0.50)	12.22 (0.26)	12.79 (0.57)	14.34 (1.55)	13.14 (0.35)
	(2) Utilisation	"	8.72 (0.60)	9.16 (0.44)	9.76 (0.60)	12.76 (3.00)	10.36 (0.60)
	(b) Sardar Sarover Project Potential					8.75	0

Figures in bracket indicates Net Potential.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI ENERGY							
(i)	Installed Capacity	MW(Cum)	4823	5018.50	5757	7201.60	5765
		(net)	(492)	(316.5)	(451)	(1701.6)	(265)
(ii)	Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum)	437660	458460	488460		
		(net)		(20900)	(30000)		
VII TRANSPORT							
	Roads	Kms	63993	1500	800	3500	700
VIII EDUCATION							
Elementary Education							
(i) Class IV (age group 6-10)							
(a) Total Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	3031	3143	3149	3092	3134
	Girls	'000	2577	2643	2650	2815	2659
	Total	'000	5608	5786	5799	5907	5793
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group)							
'(11-13) Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	1155	1103	1150	1425	1197
	Girls	'000	751	813	835	1371	849
	Total	'000	1906	1916	1985	2796	2027
IX Health & Family Welfare :							
Health Centres :							
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos.(cum.)	6833	7134	7284	7284	7284
	(b) Primary	"	993	842	993	993	993
X Rural Water Supply							
	Villages covered-State Sector	Nos.		524	300	1250	250
	-Central Sector	Nos.		64	281	1250	250
(i) Rural Housing :							
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Nos.	1053876	30018	5000	174000	30000
	(b) Construction assistance	"	527513	311	1800	15000	1000
XI Labour & Labour Welfare :							
(i) Craftsmen Training :							
	(1) No.of I.T.Is. Govt.	Nos.(cum.)	42	7	10	27	12
	(2) " G.I.A.	"	71		not given		
	(3) Intake Capacity Govt.	"	25196	1448	2096	7000	2120
	(4) Intake Capacity G.I.A.	"	7232		not given		

CHAPTER - V

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

5.1 General

5.1.1. The first step in decentralisation of development activities was taken in 1963 when Panchayati Raj was ushered in the State. Many district level schemes were transferred to District Panchayats together with financial allocations and necessary staff. The implementation and monitoring of these schemes were also entrusted to the District Panchayats. The district Collectors continued to supervise the implementation and monitoring of "State level" schemes implemented at the district level, not transferred to the District Panchayat. There was no formal mechanism to enable suggestions from the district level with regard to the size and the component of schemes to be incorporated at the level of Head of Department.

5.1.2. Suggestions from the districts were invited with respect of district level schemes. The districts were required to submit the schemes within certain ceilings indicated to them. This method was also followed for the Five Year Plan 1978-83. A system of block level planning for full employment was also tried during this period and amounts were allocated for implementation of the plan prepared by various voluntary agencies and academic institutions and expert bodies.

5.1.3. Decentralised District Planning, on a full-fledged scale, was introduced in the State from 14th November, 1980 with the setting up of District Planning Boards. For the first time, considerable untied funds was placed at their discretion.

5.2 Composition of District Planning Boards

5.2.1. District Planning Boards are broad based and represent various interests adequately. The Chairman of each District Planning Board is a Minister of the State. The District Panchayat President is the Vice-Chairman and the District Collector is the Co-Vice-Chairman. The composition of the District Planning Board is as under :-

Minister of State Government	Chairman
District Panchayat President	Vice-Chairman
District Collector	Co-Vice-Chairman
Taluka Panchayat Presidents of all talukas of the district	Member
All M.L.A.s elected from the district	Member
All M.P.s elected from the district	Member
President of one of the Municipalities in the district	Member
Mayor of the Municipal Corporation	Member
Municipal Commissioner	Member
President of one of the Nagar Panchayats of the district	Member

An expert from a Research Institute	Member
A representative of the District Lead Bank	Member
Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank	Member
District Development Officer	Member
Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	Member
A Member of the State Planning Board	Member
Chairman of Social Justice Committee of the District.	Member
A Lady Member of District Panchayat (to be nominated by District Panchayat)	Member
District Planning Officer	Member-Secretary
District Statistical Officer	Additional Member-Secretary
Officer of the G.A.D (Planning Division)	Observer

5.2.2. The functions of the District Planning Board are:

- 1.To prepare a perspective plan, five year plan and the annual plan of the district.
- 2.To frame specific schemes in various fields to be funded from the outlays under decentralised district planning.
- 3.To ensure maximum participation from the local bodies, the public and voluntary agencies.
- 4.To undertake a regular review and evaluation of district level schemes and strive to remove bottlenecks in their implementation.

5.2.3. Besides the above functions, District Planning Boards also have certain other functions entrusted to them; prominent among them are; monitoring of minimum needs programmes in the district, identifying infrastructural support required for the family oriented programme for removal of poverty and providing adequate outlays for it and monitoring its progress at the district level.

5.2.4. The District Planning Board is assisted by three Committees:

- The Executive Committee
- Sub-Committee of Employment Generation
- The Taluka Planning Committee

Executive Committee

5.2.5. The Executive Planning Committee is a compact committee and includes the Collector, the District Panchayat President, the District Development Officer and the District Planning Officer, Member of Legislative Assembly and Taluka Panchayat Pramukhs.

5.2.6. The Executive Planning Committee assists the District Planning Board in a number of ways. Every proposal coming up for

funding from the district planning outlays has first to be placed before the Executive Planning Committee and scrutinized by it. This ensures that proposals coming up before the District Planning Board are in accordance with the guide-lines issued by Government from time to time. It also ensure that there is adequate scrutiny of schemes before they come up to the District Planning Board. The Executive Planning Committee also monitors the progress of schemes, identifies bottlenecks and takes steps to remove them.

Sub-Committee For Employment Generation

5.2.7. The sub-committee for Employment generation is headed by the Collector and has the District Development Officer as vice-chairman. It is intended to focus attention on manpower and employment aspects at the district level.

5.3. Taluka Planning Committee

5.3.1. To formulate proposals against the distribution of discretionary and incentive outlay amongst talukas, Taluka Planning Committees have been constituted by District Planning Boards. District Planning Boards instructed to convey the likely allotment of discretionary and incentive outlays to Taluka Planning Committee well in advance. Taluka Planning Committee formulate the proposals looking to the urgent need of villages within the limit of likely allocation and also to suggest priorities.

5.4. Secretariat of the District Planning Board

5.4.1. Each District Planning Board is provided with a small complement of staff headed by a District Planning Officer, who works directly under the supervision of the Collector. District Planning Officers have been provided with jeeps to enable them to visit talukas and projects funded by the District Planning Board for expediting implementation, inspection of works, investigating complaints etc.

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

5.5. District Plan Outlays

5.5.1. Details regarding the outlay provided for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlays) out of the state plan outlays for the period of Eighth Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 in the following table:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Total State Plan Outlays	Proposed Outlay for District level Schemes			Percentage
		Normal District level Schemes	Discretionary & incentive outlay etc.	Total (col.3+4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992-97	10200.00	3700.19	252.22	3952.41	38.75
1990-91	1451.00	540.30	41.41	581.71	40.09
1991-92	1750.00	634.77	50.00	684.77	39.13
1992-93	1783.00	727.69	51.00	778.69	43.67

5.5.2. Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to decide on schemes of local importance especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning Boards can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary component of the District Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50, 25 or 10 percent depending upon the pattern prescribed for the taluka.

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

5.6 Physical Achievements

5.6.1. Physical achievements of Decentralised District Planning since inception upto 31-3-1991 are given below :-

Item	Inception upto 31-3-91
School Class Rooms were constructed	15848
New water supply works	17067
Link roads	3719
Approach roads	5666
Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes.	373
Villages were electrified for all purpose	1569

5.7. Improvement in the Process of District Planning

5.7.1. Concerted measures have been taken in the initial months of the Eighth Five Year Plan towards a comprehensive area planning. A beginning has been made in this direction in the area of Minimum Needs Programme. In the case of approach roads, taluka-wise maps have been prepared indicating works approved, works on hand, and works proposed under different departments and funded from different sources. The rural roads financed from such diverse funds as departmental funds, funds under Decentralised District Planning, funds by way of incentives under small savings, salt cess roads, roads in the hinter-land of sugar factories, 'milk roads', roads financed from World Bank Projects, roads funded by the State Transport, roads funded under industrial infrastructure schemes etc. Such talukawise maps have helped to avoid duplication and assisted in drawing up suitable priorities. In the selection of villages keeping in view their population, economic importance and other related factors. A similar exercise have been taken up in respect of provision of drinking water, construction of school rooms and strengthening and equipping sub-centers and primary health centers as a part of the programmes for providing public health for all. The eighth Plan will have a special focus on land and water development schemes, given the specific conditions prevailing in the different subregions / districts of Gujarat. Priority to watershed development in dry / arid regions; ground water development; completion of canal systems and field channels in central and South Gujarat and traditional water harvesting systems are a part of this strategy.

5.7.2. Public participation is the mainspring of Decentralised District Planning. The existing pattern includes elected representatives, a fairly large number of non-officials. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, public participation in decision making will be supplemented by new measures as will enhance the level of contributory funds from the people. The level of incentive outlays is being raised to the same level as discretionary outlays. In many sectoral programmes also (such as construction and equipping of sub-centres and primary health centres, schools rooms). a higher scale of public contribution is being laid down. It is recognised that wherever public contribution is in a significant measure, the execution and maintenance of the works received widespread popular support.

5.7.3. As a measure of social justice, the villages which have been by-passed in the matter of benefits from Decentralised District Planning have been listed and directions have been given to ensure that they get at least one amenity funded from the first year of the Eighth Plan onwards.

5.7.4. There are few areas in the State where the basic Minimum Needs have been fulfilled. In such areas, the flow of funds from Decentralised District Planning is proposed to be reduced to these areas so that more backward areas lacking these basic minimum needs are provided more funds. Additional activities eligible to be taken up under Decentralised District Planning are being expanded to include village forestry for meeting the fuel needs of the poor; upgradation of village tanks and percolation tanks, building to house centres of development for women and children, mobile fairprice shops in remote areas etc.

5.7.5. Specific amounts have been set aside for the works/schemes directly benefiting SC population of the Decentralised District Planning funds.

5.7.6. It has been decided in 1985-86 that out of the discretionary outlay, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly over all 10 per cent of the discretionary outlay is being set apart for funding for such works in proportion to the scheduled caste population in the districts. Details of such earmarked outlays for the works/schemes benefiting the SC population are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Discretionary Outlay	Amount earmarked for SC Population.
1985-86	20.00	2.00
1986-87	22.50	2.25
1987-88	26.00	2.60
1988-89	21.13	2.11
1989-90	18.93	1.89
1990-91	23.31	2.33
1991-92	28.27	2.83
1992-93	28.27	2.83

5.7.7. The District Planning Boards have been advised to utilise this specific amount from out of the amount of discretionary outlay allocated to them solely for the works/schemes directly benefiting the scheduled caste a population on the same pattern as determined for the programme of Decentralised District Planning. With a view to helping the Executive Committee in getting the proposals for such works promptly and getting them properly examined, the District Planning Boards have been advised to set up a small screening committee under the chairmanship of the

Collector with the district Panchayat President Chairman, District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer and District Backward Class Welfare Officer as members and the District Planning Officer as the Member Secretary.

5.8. Development of Geographically Backward Areas

5.8.1. In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the state which spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount Rs.0.50 crores was provided during 1983-84. Under this programme works of Water Supply, Roads, Drainage, Plantation of trees, skill formation schemes etc. as per the needs of the area are under implementation. During the Seventh Plan an amount of Rs.19.60 crores has been provided for this programme. It has been decided to continue this programme in the Eight Five Year Plan too. For the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed for dealing with the problems of geographically backward areas.

5.9. Development of Backward Talukas

5.9.1. During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G.Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward areas in the State. The Government has accepted the Committee's recommendation to treat 56 Talukas identified by it as economically backward talukas. Under Decentralised District Planning, during 1987-88 it has been decided to give 20 % additional amount of discretionary outlay allocated to 56 backward talukas. As per the suggestions of Dr. I.G.Patel Committee. It has been decided to continue the same pattern in the Eight Five Year Plan also. During the Annual Plan 1991-92 an outlay of Rs.1.63 crores has been provided for this programme and for the year 1992-93, an outlay of Rs. 1.63 crores has been proposed.

5.10. Community Works of Local Importance

5.10.1. The present pattern of decentralised district planning in the state involves allocation of funds mainly under the discretionary/incentive outlays to Districts and from the District to the talukas on the bases of certain economic parameters such as population, agricultural backwardness, backwardness in irrigation, industry and other basic minimum needs. A small proportion of funds not exceeding 1/3 (one third) of the allocation is permitted to be retained at the district level for schemes which may have to be implemented in areas covering more than one talukas for benefiting the population of more than one talukas. The size and population of the talukas widely vary in the State on account of historical, geographical and other factors; so it has not been possible to involve a suitable units of uniform population for the purpose of allocation of this funds and implementation of programmes, spanning over more than one talukas. One of the ways of overcoming the difficulties on this

account is the provision of a uniform amount to areas with comparable population. It is with this in view, that a scheme for Community Works of Local Importance to translate local needs as perceived by elected representatives from various assembly constituencies has been formulated.

5.10.2. Under this scheme, Community Works of Local Importance such as rural roads, schools rooms for primary schools, provision of basic health care facilities costing not more than Rs.5 lakhs in the aggregate can be taken up on the recommendation of the elected representative of each constituency. The schemes will be taken up only on the assurance of the concerned local body or agencies that funds for maintenance and up keeping will be forthcoming on completion of the scheme. Formal sanction, funding and implementation of selected schemes would be done by the District Planning Boards. For the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 9.10 crores is provided for this programme. This amount can be utilised as under:

1. Out of this amount of Rs. 5 lakhs, an amount up to Rs. 30,000 can be utilised for the works under Minimum Needs Programmes on 100% basis without availing any public contribution.
2. If the cost of works/schemes proposed is more than Rs. 30,000 then the public contribution will have to be raised as per the existing rates i.e. 10 % , 25 % and 50 % depending upon the backwardness of the taluka.
3. The public contribution raised from any other Government source will not be considered as public contribution. Actual public contribution will have to be raised.

5.10.3. The Computer Centre of the State Govt. and NICNET have done considerable works with regard to monitoring of the physical, financial and the procedural aspect of every approved scheme at the district and taluka level. Moreover, village amenities survey and the cartographic unit have played very important role in the implementation of DPB works. To start with schemes under discretionary and incentive outlays have been chosen for the purpose of computerised monitoring. In due course, all the sectoral schemes implemented at the district level are also proposed to be covered in this pattern.

Outlays for the programme of Decentralised District Planning

5.10.4. Details regarding the outlay provided for Annual Plan 1991-92 and proposed outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

and 1992-93 are given in the following table.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for		
		Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan 1992-97 (proposed)	Annual Plan 1992-93 (proposed)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1. Discretionary outlay	28.27	118.47	29.27
	2. Incentive outlay	10.00	73.25	10.00
	3. Provision for comm- unity works of local importance.	9.10	45.50	9.10
	4. Provision for dealing with problems of Spl. Backward Areas.	1.00	5.00	1.00
	5. Provision for alloc- ation to 56 Backward Talukas.	1.63	10.00	1.63
	TOTAL	50.00	252.22	51.00

Facilities to left out villages during Seventh Plan under Decentralised District Planning.

5.10.5. Govt. has collected information from all the districts regarding the villages which are not benefited any works/schemes under Decentralised District Planning and has instructed to the concerned that priority to provide Minimum Needs Facilities should be given to these villages in the Eighth Five Year Plan. It may be worth to mention here that these villages are having population below two thousand and some of these villages are having population of below hundred.

CHAPTER VI**TOWARDS INTEGRATED AREA PLANNING**

6.1 The shortcoming of a purely sectoral approach to development programme has been well recognised in Gujarat. In the early years of planning, since the setting up of the State in May, 1960, development programmes used to be drawn up by Heads of Departments in various sectors of development without much regard to the local needs and variation. The district authorities were cast in the role of implementors of programmes and had little role in the designing of programmes or suggesting modification in the operation of the programme. Whatever innovation took place in adopting such sectoral programmes to local needs was largely due to the ingenuity of field level functionaries, always vulnerable to the pools of centralization towards uniformity and conformity to a set-pattern for the entire State.

6.2 A certain element of flexibility was introduced in the implementation of development programmes in such fields as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Public Health, Rural Roads. After 1963, the personnel, funds and operation of the programmes at the district level was transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions. Committees of knowledgeable non-officials operating under the auspices of the District Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat were set up; these were assisted by erstwhile departmental officials, now placed under the administrative jurisdiction of the Panchayats. Apart from implementing the programmes, they also had a certain amount of flexibilities in the matter of location, timing and other related aspects of programme of implementation.

6.3 The formation of District Planning Boards from November 1980 gave a further inputs to the process of decentralised planning. The sectoral programmes under implementation in the district were disaggregated insufficient detail show that every district could get a fair idea of the programmes under implementation not only in that district but in other district as well. In recent years, this information has been disaggregated even upto to the taluka level so that information about the outlays, expenditure and physical targets of sectoral schemes are susceptible of being monitored at the district and taluka levels in the state. Specialised Committees for overseeing the Twenty Point Programme have also helped monitoring the key physical targets in the respects of programmes relating to minimum needs, provision of infrastructure and poverty alleviation programmes. To this extent, the rigours of centralisation in the designing and operation of development programmes have been greatly mitigated in the State.

6.4 Conscious efforts have been taken in recent years in several fields of activity to bring about comprehensive area planning.

6.5 Planning of rural roads is a good example of such area planning. For each talukas, a detailed map has been prepared indi-

citing, among other things, villages without roads connections and the current status of the means of communication to such villages. Also shown are schemes approved, schemes under implementation and scheme under completion from a wide variety of sources such as - departmental funds, funds from Decentralised District Planning, funds incentives from small savings, funds from Command Area Development authorities, funds from State Transport Corporation, funds from the Salt Cess, Funds from NREP, RLEGP and J.R.Y. and counterpart funds given by Sugar Factories, milk units and industrial undertakings located in remoter areas and incentives for provision of infrastructure in the form of roads. In each talukas, a list of villages without roads connections has been drawn up and the sources of funds from all the above mentioned sources has been indicated year. This process has considerably helped officials and non-officials in Taluka Planning Committee and District Planning Boards while deciding the allocations for rural roads. It has also facilitated the funding of a part of the cost - such as earthwork under one programme such as Jawagar Rojgar Yojana- or under Scarcity works and other parts such as metalling the road and provision of culverts through overcome various criteria governing the schemes (such as minimum labour component insisted upon in the JRY; or the criteria of distance from the village adopted in the Scarcity Works ect.) The publication of talukawise booklets and maps has been a significant step in the direction of comprehensive area planning in the matter of rural roads.

6.6 Academic under-planning for comprehensive area planning has long existed in Gujarat, particularly after detailed exercises taken up through a dozen or so academic institutions in respect of block level planning in full employment. Almost all the major Universities in the State, the Institute of Management, Gujarat Vidyapith, Operation Research Group, Boards participated in these exercises and drew up comprehensive plans for full employment, cutting across various sectors of development and focussing on a small area of the State, consisting of 50 to 100 village on an average. The impetus to comprehensive area planning also came from recommendations of a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel to investigate into the levels of backwardness of different talukas and suggest remedial action. The implementation of the recommendation of this Committee was not confined to any one department but all development departments in the State, for example, is based significantly on the levels of backwardness of various talukas in the State as identified by this Committee. Similarly, the extent of public contribution required for securing matching assistance from the State Government is also dependent on the levels of backwardness as identified by this Committee.

6.7 The same elements of comprehensive area planning as is evident in the matter of rural roads can also be seen in the matter of planning for drinking water supply, construction of school rooms and in rural health facilities.

6.8 A comprehensive survey of village amenities, spanning over 70

items every year, and its publication in local language has also helped considerably in taking appropriate decision through united funds available at the district level. The list of items has been considerably expanded so also the range of enquiries with respect of each item so as to provide qualitatively superior information to village level and taluka level planners.

6.9 Even in respect of programme implemented at the district level and the State level, elected non-officials and other experts outside the Government have a considerable say. At the beginning of each Five Year Plan, two or three days Seminars has been held in each district headquarters and one or two selected-Taluka headquarters to elicit the views from a wide spectrum of non-officials in relation to various development programmes in operation in the area, including sectoral programmes administered from the district and State level. These suggestions are regularly made available to the sectoral planners and a system of rigorous follow up has ensured that the suggestions are taken due note of in finalising and modifying existing programmes in relation to local needs.

6.10 In recent years, at the instance of central Ministries, international organisations, bilateral donors and voluntary organisations, various comprehensive programmes at the districts, talukas and cluster of village level have been taken up in such areas watershed development, development of women and children, employment promotion and the like. A feature of some of these programme has been the bringing together of specialist from various disciplines to act over a limited geographical area, as has been the case in respect of watershed development programme. In the programme, expert from forestry, soil conservation, grass-land development, minor irrigation and geo-hydrology are working together to bring about comprehensive area development over a small geographical area as distinct from fragmented departmentalised efforts in the past, often to the detriment of each other. In the Eighth Plan, such schemes will be taken up with greater vigor. The priority given to land and water development schemes in the plan, suited to the diverse agroclimatic regions of Gujarat i.e. watershed development, completion of canal systems, ground water development, tank irrigation etc., may be noted. It is proposed to take up a sample village in each taluka in the Eighth Plan as a demonstration scheme, to implement a scheme of people's involvement in development of village commons, land water resources. Official machineries will provide technical inputs and supplement village level initiatives in this regard. This scheme, it is expected, will provide the major thrust to viable employment generation and sustainable development in rural areas.

6.11 Efforts are also on hand to reduce the number of schemes of similar nature undertaken by a large number of agencies, as in the case of rural housing. There were 11 schemes with differing rates of subsidy, loans and other components administered for different sections of people by different departments, Boards and Corporations. These have now been amalgamated into three schemes

- one for the poorest sections of population, other for weaker sections such as SC/ST or agricultural labourers and the third for the rest of the population. Such an avoidance of overlapping and duplication have helped in better service to various segments of client population and avoid needless overhead costs of administering small quantum of funds through a large number of agencies.

6.12 Similar efforts would be needed in achieving a certain measure of convergence in respects of services are characterised by a high degree of departmentalism and fragmentation. Facilities for maternal and child care and care of pre-school children is under the Irrigated Child Development Services operated by the Department of Health. Primary and secondary schools are handled by the Department of Education; vocational training is handled by wide array of departments such as the Department, the Department of Cottage Industries, Department of Rural Development, the Department of Technical Education and so on. The Welfare Schemes for women, such as provision of maternity benefits and pension is looked after by the Rural Labour Commissioner. Schemes for providing short term vocational training and provision of productive assets, both individually and in groups, is the concern of the Department of Rural Development under the programme of Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). In addition an array of Development Corporations for the SCs and STs, other backward classes, minorities etc., are also in operation, providing financial and other forms of assistance towards rising levels of income of women. Traditional services such as those for orphans, the physically handicapped and other categories of women in distress continue to be handled by the Directorate of Social Defence. Comprehensive programmes of development, including those for women and children are administered through Project Directors in Tribal Areas and for primitive groups located outside the tribal areas. Some districts have been chosen for specialised programmes for development of women and children such as the district of Banaskantha under the Samkhyia programme with Dutch assistance. The women Economic Development Corporation and the Commissionerate for the Development of women and children has also been engaged in studies, surveys and wide ranging activities relating to the development of women.

6.13 There are a number of non-plan activities in this field, characterised by the same features. Social Justice Committees operate in each district and taluka for prevention of atrocities on the members of the SCs and STs. Special regulations ensure that cases of untimely suicides among young married women and investigated at sufficiently high level in the police to ensure that there is no foul play. Measures for settling family disputes, without taking recourse to lengthy procedures through conventional Courts are now available under Lok Adalats of which more than 300 have been held in the State in recent years.

6.14 This range of services in respects of development of women and children and the wide array of agencies engaged in the field

indicate the extent of problem involved and the complexities that have be taken into acount in striking a balance between the needs of specialists on the one hand and the effectiveness of operation by a single agency.

6.15 Efforts are on hand at the village level, to bring various facilities provided for women and chilodren under one roof so that programmes of maternal and children care, pre primary-school education, vocational training for women, adult education for girls and women and other health and extension services could be locatedf in the same premises so as to achieve a certain measure of coordination.

CHAPTER -VII

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER POSITION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The provisional population census 1991 registered a population of 4.12 crores for Gujarat with a decadal growth rate of 20.8% (compared to 23.5% for the Country). Gujarat has consistently recorded a higher rate of growth than that of all India during each of the decades from 1901-1981 except 1991 census. The annual rate of increase in State population declined from 2.6% during 1971-81 to 2.04% during 1981-91, indicating some impact of family planning programmes in arresting the expanding population.

7.1.2 The Expert Committee on Population projection has placed the *estimates of population of Gujarat at 4.10 crores in 1991, 4.38 crores in 1996 and 4.65 crores in 2001. In the Eighth Plan period, Gujarat will have to manage a net addition of 5.6 lakh persons every year. The net addition to the population in the age groups 15 to 59 (labour force) will be 24.79 lakh persons during the Eighth Plan. The total Labour force in the State in 1990 is about 155.55 lakhs, while during the last year of the Eighth Five Year Plan the total labour force is estimated to be at 180.29 lakhs. The new entrants during the Eighth Five Year Plan will be 24.79 lakhs and during 1992-93 will be 3.50 lakhs.

7.1.3 With 31% of its population living in urban areas, Gujarat is one of the highly urbanised State of the Country. Urban population of the State is concentrated in large sized towns. About 50% of the urban population is residing in 11 cities with a population of one lakh and above. Another 17% live in 27 towns having population between half lakh to one lakh. The rest of the urban population is spread over 264 towns. This high concentration of population in large towns has led to stress on infrastructure, civic amenities, transportation and housing, particular in the poverty pockets and slums where employment is meagre.

7.1.4 The growth of population and its diversified character, different educational and skill levels lead to various complexities as well as the infrastuctural needs of training programmes and to the difficulties in finding employment at desirable places, remuneratively. The table below gives the idea of proportion of main and marginal workers in rural and urban areas among males and females.

TABLE : I
Proportion of Main and Marginal workers
 (Fig. in lakhs)

Area	Sex	Main workers			Marginal workers		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
RURAL	Persons	31.61	32.96	34.18	13.36	9.95	6.58
	Males	52.59	52.83	53.07	2.71	2.17	1.62
	Females	9.64	12.06	14.49	24.51	18.13	11.76
URBAN	Persons	26.52	27.57	28.46	3.35	6.15	9.00
	Males	45.61	47.30	48.96	2.75	2.07	1.41
	Females	5.21	5.48	5.80	4.02	20.72	17.39
STATE	Persons	30.29	31.45	32.40	10.78	8.88	7.34
	Males	50.75	51.25	51.77	2.72	2.14	1.55
	Females	8.53	10.26	11.85	19.36	16.10	13.47

Work Participation Rates (W.P.R.)

7.1.5. According to 1981 census, 1.27 crores persons were classified as workers inclusive of Main and Marginal workers, constituting 37.26 percent of the total population of the State. Out of these about 1.10 crores of workers were classified as Main Workers, which is 32.25 percent of the State total population and the remaining about 17.19 lakhs (5.04%) were Marginal workers. The details of workers and non-workers for Gujarat are as under.

Total workers	127.02 Lakhs
Main workers	109.84 Lakhs
Marginal workers	17.19 Lakhs
Non-workers	213.85 Lakhs
Percentage of total workers to total population.	37.26 %

Poverty and Employment

7.1.6 Poverty is one of the most critical of all the economic problems and what is more serious is, that it is a chronic problem. Poverty is a barrier between access and entitlement of the basic necessities of life of the free citizens of democratic Independent country. Removal of poverty and unemployment are also the crucial components of the strategy for growth with equity. In the National perspective of development poverty is planned to be eradicated and it is aimed to achieve near full employment by the turn of the century. The first step to remove the barrier is to provide gainful work to atleast one member of the poverty ridden families. The efforts in this direction in the recent years, have resulted in achievements to some extent. It will, therefore, be necessary to fine-tune the poverty alleviation programme.

7.1.7 The Planning Commission has constituted an Advisory Group For poverty studies. This group is to conduct independent studies in certain specific areas especially on analysis of distribution of land and non-land assets, incidence of unemployment and levels of education and literacy. The recommendations of the group, when received, will help in the evaluation of strategies.

7.1.8 Comparable estimates of incidence of poverty for the Country and State are prepared by the Planning Commission on the basis of information on household consumer expenditure collected in the quinquennial surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). According to the estimates of Planning Commission the percentage of population below the poverty line in Gujarat State in 1987-88 was 18.4. Incidence of poverty in urban areas was found relatively less (17.3%) as compared to that in rural areas (21.2%). The Planning Commission has set up a group to revise the methodology of estimation of poverty. Its findings will be incorporated when received.

Assessment of the Unemployment

7.1.9 Unemployment position—As on 31st March, 1991: as many As 9.51 lakhs persons were registered as unemployed on the live registers of the employment exchanges out of which 5.98 lakhs were educated youths. They are growing with a rate of about 29 to 30% per 5 Year Plan period. It is expected that if present trends continue, the total No. of unemployed on live register will be 13.41 lakhs in 1995 out of which educated youths will be 6.82 lakhs which will be a serious threat to the present planning process and has to be managed by effective motivation to the self-employment ventures or private sector employment in small and cottage industries, for which the plan will provide a policy framework.

TABLE : II
No. of educated job seekers on Live Register as on the
terminal years of Five Year Plans- 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995
(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Categories	1980	1985	1990	1991	1995*
1.	S.S.C. and under Graduate	205	346	513	520	753
2.	Diploma holders	3	4	9	9	17
3.	Graduates, Post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce & law etc.	36	45	62	64	93
4.	Graduate and Post Graduate in the technical and professional subjects.	10	6	4	5	6
Educated Total:-		254	394	588	598	869
5.	Below S.S.C. and illiterates	201	247	366	353	550
7.	Grand Total	455	641	954	951	1419

*Projected figures

7.1.10 It would be observed from the above table that there has been a steep rise in the number of educated unemployed. Therefore the vocationalization of education has to be accelerated.

7.1.11 On the basis of the National Sample Survey data the estimates of unemployed persons in the population under Labour force by different activity status for the population of 5 years and above is as follows.

TABLE : III (Figures in lakhs) 1987-88

Sr. No.	Sex	Activity Status	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Male	1. Usual activity	2.4	4.7
		2. Current Weekly activity.	4.3	5.3
		3. Current Day activity.	4.7	7.1
2.	Female	1. Usual activity	1.7	2.2
		2. Current Weekly activity.	2.7	2.2
		3. Current day activity.	7.1	6.0

(N.S.S. 38th round (1983))

On the bases of above, the estimates of unemployment and under employment at the beginning of the Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) has been worked out for the State as follows

(1991-92) (lakhs)

a) Chronic unemployed	3.58
b) Under employed	3.52
Total	7.10

The educated unemployed as on 31st March, 1990 in the State are under.

**TABLE : IV
EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED AS ON 31-3-90**

(in thousand)

Sr. No.	Categories.	According to Live Register.	Revised correction Factor 10%
1.	S.S.C. and under Graduates.	520	572
2.	Diploma Holders.	9	10
3.	Graduates and post graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law etc.	64	70
4.	Graduates and post graduates in technical and professional subjects.	5	6
Total:-		598	658

7.1.12 The Director General, Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has recently conducted a Sample Survey to ascertain the proportion of unemployed persons on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges. As per survey, on an average 56% of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat are unemployed, 32% are employed and 12% are students. The total educated unemployed persons having qualification of S.S.C. and Diploma holders, Graduates and Post-graduates are 5.88 lakhs as on 31-3-1990. While 3.66 lakhs are uneducated. Against the total of 9.54 lakhs persons on Live Register as on 31-3-1990, unemployed are estimated to be 5.34 lakhs.

7.1.13 Some insight into the magnitude of educated job seekers can also be obtained from the number of drop-outs at different levels of education and from the number of persons with terminal qualifications. The number of drop-outs at the high-school stage (studied up to 7th standard but not continuing thereafter) works out to 2.33 lakhs in 1987-88. The number of students studying upto 10th but not appearing for the S.S.C. was around 64,000 in 1987-88 and the number of students failing in the S.S.C. examination every year would be about 2.20 lakhs. They mostly join the list of unemployed registered or not registered.

7.1.14 One more fact of unemployment and low incomes is the number of people living below the poverty line. The Rural Development Department has conducted house-to-house surveys to estimate the number of families whose income was below Rs.6,400/- per annum. Their number in 1986-87 was 11.47 lakhs it is estimated that-families have crossed poverty line by March 1990 due to sustained efforts.

7.1.15 Overall picture of unemployment is still not clear as many people directly go to the employment market without getting registered with the Employment Exchanges. Many students pursue studies while in jobs. There may be people who are without jobs but not contacting of any agency. Out of sizeable number of people coming out from educational institutions a sizeable proportion of women who have secured degree or diploma do not seek jobs specially after they are married. Some post-graduates in the field of engineering and medicines continue further higher studies abroad or at other institutions. Statistics from the special census of Degree Holders(1971) provide to some extent a base to work out percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work. However, this special census data is also not comprehensive and due to considerable time-lag there are many changes in the pattern of status of these degree holders. Therefore, it is difficult to get the exact number of educated unemployed. A special survey is contemplated in the districts of Dangs and Gandhinagar to ascertain these facts. In the uneducated unemployed also number remains constantly fluctuating.

7.1.16 Very wide fluctuations in the demand for employment and incomes arise in the State on account of recurrent drought. The number of persons engaged on relief works has varied from 8 lakhs to over 21 lakhs in the years of drought from 1986 to 1988. The

pattern of rainfall being unpredictable, the demand for employment in the rural areas could be assumed at around 5 to 6 lakhs at any point of time. With 9.54 lakhs of job seekers inclusive of unskilled persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges, the number of job seekers could be placed at around 17 lakhs at beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. in the year 1991-92. However, all these job seekers are not necessarily unemployed. The really unemployed are very difficult to identified even the poorest person is engaged for some time in the year hence the NSSO estimates of 6.91 or employment need of 4.99 person years.

7.1.17 The trends of formal sector Employment in Gujrat State based on EMI Reports.

Organised sector employment overall position

7.1.18 Total employment in organised sector of economy in Gujrat State was 16.60 lakhs in 1991 which has increased from 15.13 lakhs in 1985. (sector wise details are given in Annexure-I.)

(Employment in lakhs)

Mar '85	Mar'86	Mar'87	Mar'88	Mar'89	Mar'90	Mar'91
15.13	15.30	15.44	15.58	16.15	16.22	16.60
(+3.9%)	(+1.12%)	(+0.9%)	(+0.9%)	(+3.6%)	(+0.43%)	+1.02

Population Employment ratio of organised sector March, 1989

7.1.19. If we consider 1981 census population figures as base, district wise, per 1000 population employment position show many imbalances. There are only two districts Ahmedabad and Baroda which have formal sector employment more than 100 persons per 1000 population. Gandhinagar has 75 to 100 persons employment per 1000 population while all other districts except Amreli, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha have employment between 25 to 50 persons per 1000 population. The lowest ratio of employment is found in Amreli district where it is 20 persons per 1000 population. The district-wise details are given in table No.5. There is a clear indication of concentration of formal sector employment in the districts having major urban centres such as Ahmedabad (391272), Baroda(205942), Surat (181842), Rajkot (95916), Bhavnagar(62689), and Jamnagar(50300). Even then the districts which do not have comparatively bigger cities like Junagadh, Valsad, Kheda and Mehsana are such districts where formal sector employment is comparatively higher to the districts like Bhavnagar and Jamnagar which have bigger urban centres. In Junagadh, it is because there are many municipal towns with scattered industries in Valsad. There is a very good diversified industrial base in Vapi estate. Valsad Chikhali, Bilimora and Navsari etc. places while Mehsana is mostly due to industrial development around Kalol, Mehsana belt and scattered industries parallel to railway road links.

Regional distribution

7.1.20. On the basis of Employment Market Information on the formal sector employment Ahmedabad region account for 44.25%, Surat region 31.29% and Rajkot Region 24.48%.

7.1.21 If we look into the growth of formal sector employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan overall growth in 1986 was 1.1%, 1987 was 0.7% in 1988 was 1% and as ending March, 1989, 3.6% 1990, 0.43% and 1991 1.01 employment generation from 1985 to 1990 is 7.2% or 1.44% per annum only. This shows a very low figures in comparison to the 5.50% annual economic growth rate and 2.7% per annual growth rate of population in the state. Thus formal sector employment growth has to be placed in the perspective of a fast growth of tertiary sector output of around 7 % compound annual in the eighties in the State SDP (see chapter I). Opportunities in formal sector jobs are limited in comparison to both the economic growth and the growth of work force.

7.2 Employment policies under successive Five Year Plans

7.2.1 One of the prime objective of the 7th plan (1985-90) was the progressive reduction in unemployment in the country by achieving two major objectives.

(a) Reducing under employment for majority of labour force.

(b) Preferential treatment to labour intensive - technologies/processes and employment generation schemes

7.2.2 The emphasis was placed on self employment schemes both in Agriculture, village and small industries and allied activities. The Seventh Five Year Plan was to have direct attack on the poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances. Gujarat has achieved considerable progress in this regard.

7.3 Approach and Strategy for the employment in the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)

7.3.1 The State have followed the strategies and priorities at the National level. The Approach paper published by the Planning Commission on the Eighth Five Year Plan has recommended to reorient entire planning process to make it more employment generative and for removal of poverty. Paras 5,18,19,117,128 (a)122 have repeatedly emphasised right to work i.e. scheme for full employment in rural areas as well as change in industrial, investment policies to encourage labour intensive village and cottage industries or service sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan with a view to generate more employment.

7.4 Focus of Employment Generation in the Eighth Plan

7.4.1 State Government has prepared proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan keeping employment generation in view. High priority in allotment of more funds to such schemes which is 60%

more than the Seventh Five Year Plan. Some important details of which are given below.

More investment has been made in the following schemes to generate more employment.

1. Increasing employment opportunities for unskilled persons-through wage employment schemes.
2. a) Increasing employment opportunities for skilled manpower in industries-organised sector employment.
b) Increasing the facilities for skill acquisition in ITIs and technical high schools through vocational training programmes.
3. Increasing employment opportunities for educated technical manpower through private sector investment and incentive scheme in the field of self employment.

7.4.2 Special, Rural Development Programme like N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P. and labour intensive programmes such as Water Development, Forestry, Sewerage and Water Supply, Roads and Bridges, Soil Water Conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries, etc. generate sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The Programme under village and Small Industries Sector with its capital out-put ratio and high employment potential also help in a long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

The employment opportunities generated under NREP/JRY, IRDP are given below (inclusive of Central share)

Year	N.R.E.P. (Lakh mandays)	I.R.D.P. (No. of families covered in lakhs)
1983-84	133.14	1.74
1984-85	99.61	1.60
1985-86	69.71	1.55
1986-87	132.83	1.01
1987-88	68.00	1.48
1988-89	74.82	1.30
1989-90	191.00*	1.02 **
1990-91 (Targets)	135.33*	0.72
1991-92	267.00	0.66

* Inclusive of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

** Family approach is adopted hence the overall Number of beneficiaries has reflected in less number.

7.5 Zero Unemployment Programme

7.5.1. The Concept: There are various ways to define and measure unemployment, none of which can be called perfectly satisfactory. Unemployment is not an absolute concept but a relative one. Whether a person considered unemployed would accept an offer of work depends upon several factors like his asset base, present income and resources, his social and education status, his aptitude in income and resources, his social income expected from the offered employment, nature of work offered, distance at the place of work etc. It can hardly be presumed that a person whom we call

unemployed would accept just any offer of work wherever and whenever it is offered.

7.5.2. Obviously, we cannot come to the stage 'zero-employment' unless everyone can be offered work according to his aspirations and qualifications. This is possible only in a fully developed economy. At the present state of economic development, the best that can be done is to make an offer of employment assuring a certain minimum income to the needy.

Target Group

7.5.3. The target group (considered to be the needy) has to be defined on the basis of the need for the minimum employment as mentioned above. Obviously, we cannot take the target group as the candidates waiting on live registers of the Employment Exchanges because these candidates have varying aspirations, educational qualifications and skill base. Many of them are employed (they might be having an employment which is far superior to the minimum employment which can pointly to offer to the needy) and are looking for better.

7.5.4. It follows, therefore, that in defining the target group we must adopt an income criterion rather than unemployment criterion which might be ambiguous and misleading. It is realistic to assume that families above the poverty line must be having some employment (explicit or implicit) or an asset base or some other resource generating a certain level of income. According to the target group may be taken as families below the poverty line and the proposed scheme may aim at providing at least one job in every such family by way of self-employment or wage employment ensuring at least minimum wages.

7.6.

Background

7.6.1. A pilot scheme called 'Zero Unemployment Scheme' was taken up in Gandhinagar and Dangs with the above objective. Accordingly, programmes generating self-employment, on TRDP self employment schemes' and other similar schemes in the Social Welfare and Tribal Development Department) and the training schemes under Directorate of Employment and Training, TRYSEM in Rural Development, training schemes of Industries Department and the Directorate of Technical Education aiming at skill upgradation for the purpose of promoting self-employment or skilled wage employment were coordinated and integrated so as to cover maximum possible families in self-employment or skilled wage employment. For the remaining families which could only be covered under unskilled wage employment, budgeted works in the irrigation, roads and building, soil conservation, forests, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana sectors and also labour intensive works useful to community funded by discretionary funds at the disposal of District Planning Boards. Due publicity was given in the two districts to the effect that any family below the poverty line which had not been assisted under any poverty alleviation programme as mentioned above would be provided an unskilled wage employment at least to

the extent of one person per family provided the persons concerned were willing to work anywhere in the taluka or district (Gandhinagar and Dangs are one talukla districts). At the same time, instructions were given to all the agencies implementing public works programme to ensure that families below the poverty line were to be accommodated one priority basis to the extent of atleast one person in every family. To be more precise, if the number of workers turning up on any work weremore than the number which can be accommodated on that work at any point of time, persons belonging to poor families would be engaged on the work on a priority basis.

7.6.2. As far as Gandhinagar district is concerned, as per the survey it has about 16,000 families below the poverty line out of which about 12,000 have been assisted so far under self-employment generation schemes and another 4088 have been covered under the training programme. There is bound to be over-lap between the families covered under the training programmes and those covered under self employment programmes because training leads to either self-employment or to skilled wage employment. However, not more than four thousand families have been left to be covered under unskilled wage employment. Labour intensive works provided in Gandhinagar district under various programmes created unskilled wage employment far more than the requirement of these 4000 families.

7.6.3. Thus, it can be safely concluded that every family below the poverty line was either covered under assistance for self employment, skilled wage employment or was offered an unskilled wage employment anywhere in the district.

7.6.4. As far as Dangs District is concerned the number of families below the poverty line, according to the latest survey is 24,000 out of which about 14,000 have been covered under self-employment programmes. Training programmes leading to skilled wage employment have not made much of headway in Dangs district. (This is being accelerated now.) Thus, about 10,000 families remained uncovered. As against, this, the number of workers in different labour intensive works extended in the figure of 10,000 in the peak months of February, March and April and was almost 10,000 in May last season. Thus, a reasonable presumption can be made that there were enough labour intensive works to take care of the peak requirement of the families below the poverty line not covered under self employment/skill development programmes.

7.6.5 Major Policy Statements.

a) New Employment Policy

New employment policy announced by Government in July, 1990 provides priority in employment to local persons in the Central Public Sector Undertakings, State Public Sector Undertakings and all private industrial units set-up in the State in the following manner.

- 1) At-least 80% of the posts in the industrial units should be filled by local persons.
- 2) In Supervisory and Managerial categories at-least 50% of the posts should be filled up by local persons.

b) New Industrial Policy

A new industrial policy has been declared in July, 1990 which is aimed at re-orienting entire investment employment-oriented. The aim of the policy is to develop cottage industries, export industries also solve the problem of unemployment. The following are the salient features of this policy.

1) Government will encourage the promotion of employment oriented cottage and small scale industries and generate 10.00 lakhs jobs out of which 5.00 lakhs jobs will be generated during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

2) Planning of industries is being done in a way to cover more backward areas and to encourage village and handicrafts industries with following incentives.

- i) Investment ceiling for cottage industries raised from Rs.35,000 to Rs.60,000.
- ii) Presently 191 bankable schemes are approved. This list is added by including the schemes related to maintenance services, self employment oriented and business activities also.
- iii) Government will provide marketing facilities, supply raw material to rural artisans, provide for training facilities beside creating separate sell to look after cottage and small scale industries problems.

iv) Ceiling of the subsidy for purchasing of equipments for testing raw-materials etc. has been raised from Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000 to help units to improve the quality of their products.

3) Special scheme has been declared to promote the growth of electronics industries in the State.

4) Concession has been provided in sales tax to healthy units which want to take over sick units on the basis of total investment for revival of such units.

5) Special scheme to promote prestigious Industries by 100% concession of sales tax to Pioneer industry, 100% export-oriented and prestigious industries products.

c) Major areas for employment generation in the State

1) The IPCL has established one gas based petro-chemicals complex in Gujarat. A new Gas based petro-chemical complex in the private sector at Hajira is coming up with an investment of Rs.2500 crores. IPCL will invest 2200 crores at Vagara Bharuch district. A 100% export oriented steel project is being established at Hajira at an estimated expenditure of Rs.2000 crores.

2) GIIC is one of the institutions which has been selected under Venture Capital Finance Scheme of the World Bank. The

Scheme provides for assistance to projects based on new technology or involving higher risk.

3) The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned loans totalling Rs.155 crores to 1841 units.

4) A Gamma Radiation project is being established in Kerala Industrial Estate at a distance of 40 kms from Ahmedabad.

5) According to a survey commissioned by the State Government, carried out through Gandhi Labour Institute, as many as 15,000 workers of the closed textile mills of Ahmedabad have come forward for alternative jobs. As per their preference the Government has prepared a special package of alternative employment in the diamond industry, handicrafts, powerlooms handloom products, production of ready made garments and bankable scheme of cottage industries.

6) Diamond Industry has played an important part in providing employment to unemployed workers. The foundation of a diamond park was laid at Makarpura in Baroda district. With a view to give employment to the unemployed mill workers, a diamond park has been started at Naroda in Ahmedabad. It envisages to provide employment to 25,000 workers.

The first Diamond Trade Centre is being established at a cost of Rs.80 crores at Sachin near Surat. The centre will provide employment to 50,000 persons.

7) The Government is planning to establish a Jewellery Park in the vicinity of Ahmedabad Air-port as a major thrust to augment employment opportunities. consequent upon abolition of the Central Gold Control Act.

D. Sardar Sarovar Project

Sardar Sarovar Project is the life-line of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 256 crores is provided for the year 1992-93 beside Rs. 2000 Crores for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The speedy implementation of the project will generate large scale employment due to transformation of the agrarian economy of Gujarat.

7.6.6 The main elements of the general strategy for employment generation would be:-

7.6.6.1 Intensive implementation of Special Rural Development Programmes viz. IRDP, DPAP, DDP, and Zero- Un-employment Programme through wage/self employment; priority to formal and informal training programme to generate viable employment; identification of main thrust areas for development such as Narmada Project, Petro-Chemical Complexes near Hajira, Gandhar and etc. and by removing the bottlenecks of the economy such as shortage of power, water and trained manpower etc.; emphasis on market competitiveness in the field of high technology areas such as computer technology/electronics, plastic processing etc.; in particular an attempt will be made in collaboration with small scale and artisan based industry groups, to enhance global competitiveness and export links of existing industry and to develop more such centres; increasing jobs opportunities in agriculture by augmenting irrigation potential, land and water development programmes; and optimising its utilisation, encouraging multiple

cropping and switchover to more labourintensive crops, introducing measures for increased productivity through labour intensive methods; exploring the possibilities of increased income and employment through dairying, poultry, marine and inland fisheries and forestry; developing basic infrastructure facilities such as road, electricity, transport both from the view point of increased employment opportunities during the construction phase and maintenance and subsequently this would provide for gainful economic activity in the growth centres in the backward areas; a massive shift in favour of small and cottage industries and adoption of a conscious policy of dispersal to ensure the increased flow of benefits to the more backward areas; drawing up the scheme with optimum labour intensity with emphasis on labour intensive programmes such as forestry, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation etc.; organising "Bharti-Mela" to bring together employers and jobseekers together. It also envisage to match the demand and supply of skilled manpower by suitability reorienting training courses.

7.7. Employment Potential of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan (1992-93)

7.7.1. Labour intensive programmes including special programme for rural development have been accorded due priority. Programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the Eighth Five Year Plan(1992-97). Programmes covering both urban and rural areas are provided with Rs.6285.64 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 41.06 lakhs standard person years, during the year 1992-93 is Rs.914.51 crores out of which 6.37 lakhs standard person year. [A standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in a year. This estimates only the direct employment arising out of plan programmes excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through Centrally sponsored schemes, programmes to be undertaken by local bodies as well as the private sector investment.

7.7.2 While broad estimates of employment potential by major head and sub-head of development are indicated by Statement-7 brief account is given below:-(For more details please see annexure-I)

TABLE : V

Sector/Sub-Sector.	Outlays on employment schemes (Rs. in lakhs).		Total estimated employment potential (Person year in lakhs)	
	1992-97	1992-93	1992-97	1992-93
1. Agriculture and allied programme.	37463.90	3190.26	3.78	0.68
2. Rural Development Programme.	26925.60	5294.33	6.51	1.15
3. Irrigation and Flood control.	195465.50	43948.00	13.05	2.32
4. Power Development	181835.27	8549.19	0.58 *	0.18 *
5. Industries and Mineral.	48297.86	10808.72	12.32 *	1.14 *
6. Roads and Transport.	47479.67	4335.41	0.86 *	0.16 *
7. Social and community Service.	91323.70	12494.72	4.02 *	0.73 *
Total:-	628564.74	91451.32	41.06 *	6.37 *

(*projected figures)

7.8. An Overview

7.8.1.1. The requirement of additional employment opportunities under Eighth Plan would be due to -1. All new entrants added to the Labour force, 24.79 lakhs for 1992-97 out of which chronic unemployment is 3.48 lakhs and underemployment is 3.43 lakhs. The new entrants 3.51 lakhs during the year 1992-93. For the purpose of calculating the requirement of employment generation or full employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under-employed are in rural areas. Majority of the under-employment in the state have gainful work for less than seven or eight month in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under-employed. Thus, for 3.51 lakhs under-employed 1.59 lakhs person-years of work will be needed. For un-employed and new entrants i.e. 76% of 24.7 or 17.29 in rural areas for which cumulative work needed is for 48.8 lakhs person years. The proposal includes in the 8th F.Y.P. jobs for 35.69 lakhs person years through the outlay of Rs. 6252.36 crores while for the year 1991-92 8.89 lakhs person years job is needed against the provision of Rs 871.67 crores which will generate 6.10 lakhs person years of jobs which is 73.14% for the Eighth Five Year Plan and 68.28% for the annual plan's requirements

respectively at the end of annual plan 1991-92, 2.89 perons will remain unemployed and at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan 2.23 perons will remain unemployed, as per the table given below.

TABLE : VI
Over all situation of Manpower(Figures in lakhs)

Years.	Unemployed in the beginning	New entrants	Total	Employment Generation	Continous Employment	Gap 4-5	Gap 4-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90-91	4.99	3.42	8.89	6.07	3.40	2.82	5.49
91-92	5.49	3.50	8.99	6.10	2.79	2.89	6.20
92-93	6.20	3.57	9.77	7.12	3.08	2.65	6.69
93-94	6.69	3.65	10.34	7.82	3.28	2.52	7.06
94-95	7.06	3.75	10.81	8.58	3.51	2.23	7.30

7.8.1.2 Thus employment gap will have to be attempted to be covered to the extent possible by improving the effectiveness of existing programmes, by policy reform for higher growth in land and water development schemes, small and artisan industry and resources formulating larger special employment programmes.

7.8.1.3 The Eighth Five Year Plan allocations for various sectors has clearly reflected the tremendous increase in allocation of funds for employment oriented schemes which are mostly covered under the sectors of Rural Development (60.1%). To achieve zero-employment in the two districts of Gandhinagar and Dangs.

7.8.1.4. The availability of highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in existing development programmes. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Eighth Five Year Plan is given as below. This data is based on EMI reports.

7.9. Employment Market Information Reports

7.9.1. Based on the annual increase in the total employment, it has been assessed that there may be 2% growth rate based on the national average of growth in employment market during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Total manpower additionally needed during this period 1,68,135 Out of this 1,34,500 may be non-technical personnel. and 33,627 may be technical personnel out of which 11,203 may be for post-graduates degree holders and professional experts, 4203 for supervisory level cadre having qualifications of diploma level and 18224 certificate holders.

(a) if we see the qualification-wise and district-wise technical manpower requirement, the highest number of technical manpower requirement is that of certificate holders 18,078, 55% degree holders 11,079, 33% and diploma holder 4500, 13.3% of the total 33657.

(b) The area-wise potentiality indicates that maximum technical manpower requirement is in Valsad District (9854) person to total technical manpower requirement as per survey followed by Ahmedabad District (8563), Bharuch District (3397) persons, Panchmahals (2835) persons, Vadodara District (1869), persons Gandhinagar District (1576), Kutch-Bhuj (1409) persons, District (446) persons, Mehsana District (268) persons, Surendranagar District (171) persons, Jamnagar District (136) persons, Sabarkantha District (42) person, Junagadh District (35) persons, Banaskantha District (9) persons to total technical manpower requirement. Amreli and Dangs Districts have shown nil requirement in existing industries. However, the demand for new unit may arise in Amreli District.

(c) The highest requirement is that of certificate holders in Valsad district (6600) followed by Ahmedabad (4336), Panchmahals district (1556) Bharuch District (1049). The moderate need of certificate holder requirement in Gandhinagar district (788) followed by Kheda district (765), Kutch Bhuj District (759), Vadodara District (640) and Suyrat District (546) while in the district of Bhavnagar (359) Rajkot (24) Jamnagar (131) Mehsana (126) Surendranagar (118), Sabarkantha (40) Junagadh (13) Banaskantha (3) are very low. There is no requirement in Amreli and Dangs districts at all.

(d) The Industry wise technical manpower requirement in the registered factories found that manufacturing group requires the highest number of technical personnels, 31,762 about 90% for 1990-95 plan while remaining require only 10% of the total.

7.9.2. Assessment of Requirement of Employment by Industrial Extension Bureau.

7.9.2.1. A Manpower requirements in organised sector industries is one of the important industrial sector providing large employment to technical skilled as well as unskilled personnel. The development of organised sector industry is, however, governed by the industrial policy the country from time to time. Normally an industrial undertaking having investment in plan and machinery above Rs.35/- lakhs are required to obtain registration or a letter of indent from the Government. Based on this Index (b) has worked out the data regarding future manpower requirement in the organised sector industries as a whole industry group-wise and qualification-wise as given below.

a) It is observed that the organised sector industries will be generating employment potential for over total 2,37,440 people including 34,610 (14.58%) technical people.

b) The maximum requirement is that of certificate holders (22,780) 65.83% to total requirement for organised sector calculated by Index (B) followed by Diploma holder (6669) 19.14% and last degree holder (5170) 14.93% to total.

c) The chemical industries including dyes etc. will be generating the large employment 80190 (33.77%) followed by miscellaneous engineering industries 41,800 (17.66%) and engineering industries 37,935 (15.98%) Food processing vegetable oil industry (18060) 7.71%. Metallurgical Industries (15750) 6.73%, Glass, Ceramic and cement industries (11,690) 4.32% light engineering industries (11,440), 4.82%, electrical, electronics and tele-communication (6470) 2.72% paper, and pulp industry (4325) 1.82% and other industries (2775) 1.17%.

B. Manpower requirement in small-scale industries

7.9.2.2. Entire small-scale industries are not covered under the survey. However small scale industries having employment more than 10 and 25 have been covered under this survey This segment has been treated separately. Number of small scale units rose from 2169 in 1961 to 97438 at the end of 1988. It has been noticed that registration in last 5 years for SSI units had been around 37242. It has been observed that each SSI unit provides employment to 5 to 6 persons in the initial stage. Based on these figures it has been estimated that total 3,25,000 manpower will be needed for manning SSI units out of which 2,60,000 may be from non-technical side leaving a clear demand for 65000 technically-trained people. This will include 21666 PG degree holders and professional degree holders, 8125 diploma holders and 35209 certificate holders. The figures is calculated based on the general growth, rate of registration of SSI units ,which is expected to continue with the at the same rate as was during 7th plan.

7.9.3. Qualification-wise demand

7.9.3.1. The demand for the new projects are available qualification-wise. It has been noticed that in normal organisational hierarchy thus demand remained almost in the same proportion. The total technical manpower requirement according to the qualifications will be 13,500 for new projects in which 75100 (55.70) certificate holders and 3392 (29.55) diploma holder and 1990 (14.75) degree holders.

a) It is observed that the total degree holders requirements for the new project in the 8th plan highest need is that of electrical engineers 38.69% 770 followed by mechanical engineer (27.63%) 550, chemical engineer 280 (14.07%) instrumentation engineer 170 (8.54%) Civil engineer 120 (6.03%) electrical engineer 50 (2.51%) and computer engineer 40(2.01%).

b) Demand For Diploma holders:- It is also indicated that maximum requirement of chemical diploma holders 1170 (29.32%) of the total Diploma holders (29.32%) of the total Diploma holders for the new project. Mechanic Diploma holders 1160(29.07%) comes second number which electrical diploma holders 1050 (26.31%) Instrumentation diploma holders 480 (12.03%) electronic diploma holders 150 (3.75%) and civil diploma 80 (2.00%) to total diploma holders.

c) Demand For Certificate holders :- It may be further seen from the highest requirement of certificate holder in electric 1490 (19.81%) certificate holders, followed by fitters 1050 (13.96%) Mech 1030(13.69%) plant operator 840 (11.17%) Instrumentation 660(8.77) Radio and TV Mech 550 (7.31%) Chemical 520 (6.91%) electronic 500 (6.64%) Boiler 360 (4.78%) Welder 270 (3.5%).Data operator and console operator 100 (1.32%) while fire operation 50 (066%). The demand of the certificate holders has been shown largest even more than half of the total demand.

7.9.4. Occupation group-wise technical manpower demand

7.9.4.1 From the survey conducted in various industrial groups occupationwise following picture emerges.

Highest technical manpower is estimated to be in the manufacturing industries. In 59 trades total need of 31762 personnel is projected. Trades where the need of more than 1000 persons is there are Chemist (3644), Engineer (Mech) (1958), Supervisor (1714), Operator (1393) Turner (3097), Welder (13399) and fitter (3958).

7.9.4.2 The trade showing demand under these occupations above 500 to 1000 personnel are professional managers (623) Electricians* 686), Machinist(968)M Moulders (617) and Draughtsman (Civil) 505). Demand for other trades is projected below 500 which are of Engineer(Civil), Technologist (Food),Engineer (auto) Engineer(Chem), Lab.Asstt, Bacteriologist, Technologist(Tax) Attendent, Mechanics, Grinder, Wireman, Tool Makers Drawers, Winder (Textile), Compositor, BookBinder, Blacksmith, Operator (Plastic),Metallurgist, Photographer, Mechanic, Armature Wender, Plumber, CutterPainter,Engineer(Instrument),Chemist(Pharmaceutical), Electroplator, Planner, Miller,Shet Metal WorksDemand for other occupations like Agriculture,hunting Minning and Quarrying industry etc. Electricity Gas and Water suply, construction industries, whole- sale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels. Transport storage and communication etc. mostly fall in units having less than 25 and 10 employees. Therefore, the demand in these occupations reflected low in the survey which is combinedly 1895 because a very large number of establishments could not be covered under the purview of this survey. Their demand has been roughly estimated with the demand of self-employment sector.

7.9.5. Skilled Manpwer availability

7.9.5.1 As per the existing intake capacity in Technical Institutes/Training Institutes in the State if the out turn of the candidates from them is with full utilisation the total out turn will be of 21.85 lakhs includingn14.08 lakhs candidates having S.S.C.and H.S.C. passed qualifications. The details of the same are qualifications wise, streamwise given below and other details are given in the Annexure-III.

Engineering Personnel

7.9.5.2. There are 9 Engineering Degree Colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 1650 engineering graduates in 1991-92. There are 25 Polytechnics in the State with an estimated outturn of 4675 Diploma holders in 1991-92. There were 3865 degree holders and 8181 diploma holders registered on the Live Register as on 31st March, 1989.

Trained personnel for Industry

7.9.5.3 Under the Craftsman Training Scheme there are 66 Industrial Training Institutes with 29,500. There are also 18 Mini ITI imparting technical training to tribal youths, with 1808 intake capacity. 71 Grant-in-aid ITIs. with intake capacity of 6620, 10 career development courses with capacity of 455 seats and 6 AVTS Institutions with capacity of 352 seats are also functioning in the State. Demand of such trained persons in various units in Gujarat State is appreciable. They have also good prospects of self employment.

Medical personnel

7.9.5.4. There are 7 medical colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 794 medical graduates in 1991-92. There were 320 medical graduates in Allopathy on the live register as on 31st December, 1989. As on 31st March, 1989 the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Councils was 19,550 indicating a doctor population ratio 1:1965 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

7.9.5.5. There are 9 Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated outturn of 102 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1991-91. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medical was 563 on 31st December, 1989. Private practitioner in small towns, rural areas seems one of the major outlet for the surpluses. There are 2 institutions in the State offering degree courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 205 in 1991-92. There are 4 institutions offering diploma courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 312 in 1990-91 There were 147 degree holders and 150 and 425 diploma holders on live register as on 31st December, 1989. As per the survey conducted by the Indian Pharmatics Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State.

7.9.5.6. The training and development of Community Health Workers is a major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid treatment of minor ailments to the illiterate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire State and training is given in all primary health centres. About 25,550 C.H.W. have been trained by the end of 1990-91.

Agricultural personnel

7.9.5.7. There are 4 institutions in the State with an capacity of 419 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1990-91 is 380. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1989 was 1060. There are 14 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an estimated out turn of 430 in 1991-92. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 150 and 290 respectively. The Narmada Irrigation Project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

Animal Husbandary

7.9.5.8. There are 2 veterinary colleges in the State. The outturn in 1991-92 is expected to be 223. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post-graduates together is estimated at 60 as against the estimated supply of 120. The demand for livestock inspectors during 1991-92 is estimated at 106, the anticipated supply would be 90.

Dairying personnel

7.9.5.9. A degree course in Dairying is offered by 1 institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40 the anticipated outturn is also 40 in 1990-91. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 25.

Forestry Personnel

7.9.5.10. A full-fledged college for training Range Forest Officers with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipala during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of Range Forest Officers during 1991-92 would be 40. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1990-91 is placed at 20. The estimated demand for Foresters is placed at 25 against the anticipated supply of 80. The demand for Forest Guards is estimated at 32 against the supply of 120.

Teaching Personnel

7.9.5.11. As against the estimated supply of 4840 trained primary school teachers during the Annual Plan 1991-92 the demand is likely to be 3300. The anticipated supply of trained secondary school teachers during 1991-92 is estimated to be 4877 as against the estimated demand of 1320. The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for primary and secondary school teachers is recognised

7.9.5.12. From the Eighth Five Year Plan the total manpower need for technical categories to be estimated to be 51105 against 39365 capacity for degree holders and above, 84387 against the capacity of 41000, for post graduates and degree holders in science, 109000 against the capacity of 212250, for degree holders in Arts Commerce and other streams, 27478 against the capacity of

27095 diploma and other technical courses, 101811 against the capacity of 397875 capacity of various certificate courses, while the demand for general qualifications of S.S.C. and equivalent is expected to be about 2.09 lakhs against the capacity of 15 lakhs thus if we take into account the availability of manpower including the present live register the over all demand is only 917614 against the present capacity of 21.89 lakhs educated persons will be available during the plan period. Against this demand of 9.17 lakhs the demand in the organised sector will be only 1.33 lakhs persons which is only about 14% of the demand and only about 6% of the total employment opportunities likely to be available. thus there is likely to be more surplus manpower in general certificates holders, Arts, Commerce and other type of general degree holders as well as people having S.S.C. and general qualifications. Therefore it may not be possible to find suitable jobs for all the manpower according to their qualifications except in shortage category of occupations hence they have to enter into the field of self employment and service sector as well as private entrepreneurship in the opportunities generated through new industrial policy and investment attracted to the State. A very large number of such person will require to attain proficiency in skills for jobs, opportunities opening up in fast expanding areas. The Eighth Plan will need to develop a more detailed policy for such requirements. The remaining surplus force having qualifications below S.S.C. has option to join the wage employment/self employment schemes under IRDP etc.

ANNEXURE I

Statement showing Employment(Schemewise)) in the Seventh/Eighth Plan with the corresponding figures of expenditure/outlay.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Continuing(Regular)Employment person numbers					Employment(in person days) in the construction phase in lakhs)					Outlay (in lakhs)				
		In March 1985 (Est.)	In March 1990 (Est.)	In March 1991 (Est.)	In March 1992 (Est.)	In March 1997 (Est.)	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1992-97	1985-90	1992-97 Proposed Outlay	1990-91 Outlay	1991-92 Outlay	1992-93 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I Agriculture & allied Programme																
1	Research & Education	1043	150	71	0	350	12.47	3.92	3.72	3.72	21.92	3033	4500	600	780	780
2	Crop Husbandry	3459	1824	947	1620	1199	67.38	40.72	25.11	32.49	150.66	7720	15000	1975	2300	2925
3	Soil & water conservation	275	0	0	0	0	166.05	24.79	28.65	28.65	174.35	5763	5000	850	962	962
4	Animal Husbandry	1403	431	316	1170	300	2.70	0.89	0.75	0.75	8.57	1820	3000	445	500	550
5	Fisheries	48658	4200	474	2629	521		2.00	2.20	2.18	12.20	2426	3700	400	597	597
6	Forestry (including wild animal)	0	0	132	5101	132	453.38	78.38	97.76	110.42	636.29	11875	28000	3805	5200	5500
Total (I)		54838	6605	1940	10520	2502	701.98	150.70	158.19	178.21	1003.99	32637	59200	8075	10339	11314
II Rural Development																
1	Integrated Rural Development Prog.	0	0	0	0	0	1055.00	4.76	3.90	3.9	31.80	5284	10600	1160	1300	1300
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	0	0	0	0	0	182.00	135.33	267.00	267	1539.60	3700	10260	1618	1780	1780
3	Drought Prone Yojna	0	0	0	0	0	48.06	2186.00	14.92	14.92	74.60	1575	1865	373	373	373
4	Special Employment Programme	0	25000	0	0	0		0.00	23.00	23.00	112.55	0	10000	2100	2750	2750
5	Land Reform	9913	2312	147	134	147		0.00	4.21	4.41	19.14	910	2000	165	315	400
Total (II)		9913	27312	147	134	147	1285.06	2326.09	313.03	313.23	1777.69	11469	34725	5416	6518	6603

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

III Irrigation & Flood Control					28462	30000	28262	2497.95	501.70	580.98	556	3482.00	165725	285500	38340	40552	43948
Total (III)	0	0	28462	30000	28262	2497.95	501.70	580.98	556	3482.00	165725	285500	38340	40552	43948		

IV Power Development	6229	7890	12220	58283	17820	4652.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	146650	241500	38400	45530	43927		
Total (IV)	6229	7890	12220	58283	17820	4652.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	146650	241500	38400	45530	43927		

V Industrial Minerals	312047	32550	35750	507815	38950	0	146.22	160.84	204.52	1977.85	25785	61628	7837	11037	11531		
Total (V)	312047	32550	35750	507815	38950	0	146.22	160.84	204.52	1977.85	25785	61628	7837	11037	11531		

VI Transport																	
1 Port & Light Houses	588	10734	3797	21070	4092	12.00	0.57	5.00	5.72	36.00	3036	6500	675	742	850		
2 Road & Bridges	0	0	0	0	0	389.12	85.00	17.56	19.79	106.35	25785	35000	5100	6210	7000		
3 Transport	10535	1625	1788	11166	1967	8.00	1.18	1.29	4.17	4.69	8494	22500	3350	3850	3850		
Total (VI)	11123	12359	5585	32236	6059	409.12	86.75	23.85	29.68	147.04	37315	64000	9125	10802	11700		

VII Social Service																	
1 General Education	29501	3500	4850	19561	4850	0.00	0	0	0.00	8676	26000	1840	2733	3000			
2 Technical Education	24450	4915	6407	67522	6407	0.00	0	0	0.00	1820	9000	1708	2295	2500			
3 Medical & Public Health	15046	3558	4914	22261	4914	0.00	0	0	0.00	10314	24200	2500	2936	4100			
4 Housing	379	0	435	452	435	251.17	19.27	29.27	29.98	38.48	16442	27000	3340	4003	4100		
5 Sewerage & Water Supply	21200	5320	6852	39368	6852	161.66	69.49	79.39	78.35	513.79	16866	40000	7000	7600	7600		
6 Capital Project	0	0	0	0	0	34.49	0.96	5.85	5.85	43.92	3337	6000	770	877	877		
7 Nutrition	186	6107	7717	37282	7717	0.10	0.00	0	0	0.00	4550	5000	686	1000	1000		
8 Mid-day Meals	0	80000	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	55000	20000	3315	41000	4100		
Total (VII)	90762	103400	31175	186446	31175	447.42	89.72	114.51	114.18	596.19	117005	157200	21159	62444	27277		

Grand Total	484912	190116	115279	825434	124915	9993.53	3301.18	1351.4	1395.82	8984.76	536586	903753	128352	187222	156300		

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing the outlays and Employment position during the
Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97

Sr.Head Of Development		Seventh Five Year Plan(Lakhs)			Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97		
No.		Total Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Outlay for Employment Employment Generated Intensive Total Programme	Outlay Employment Generated Total Intensive Programme	Outlay Proposed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Outlay for Total Employment Employment Intensive to be Programme Generated (Proposed)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	32637	24432.04	3.12	59200	37463.90	3.78
2	Rural Development	11469	6060.24	0.98	34725	26725.60	6.51
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	165725	160675.00	9.50	285500	195465.00	13.05
4	Power Development	146650	95322.00	0.24	241500	181835.27	0.98
5	Industries & Minerals	25785	12080.00	3.12	61628	48297.86	12.32
6	Transport	37315	37315.00	1.61	64000	47479.67	0.86
7	Social Services	117005	55720.14	2.54	157200	91330.70	4.02
		536586	391604.42	21.11	903753	628598.00	41.12

ANNEXURE-III
 Technical Manpower Planning for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

Sr. Education Qualification No.	Admission		Out turn		Estimated Demand				
	Annual	Total for 5 Years	Per Annum	Total for 5 Years	Live Register 1989	Organised Sector	Other Sector	Total (8+9)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A									
1 Post Graduates Technical		1233	6165	616	3080	24	2079	7830	9909
2 Post Graduates General Qualification		9800	49000	4900	24500	5117	1100	3600	4700
3 Professional Qualification		200	1000	100	500	23	100	946	1046
4 Degree Holders Technical		4715	23575	2327	11285	8542	7800	27650	35450
Total-A		15948	79740	7943	39365	13706	11079	40026	51105
B									
1 Post Graduates-Science		2900	14500	1450	7250	1760	179	7708	7887
2 Degree Holders Science		13500	69500	6750	33750	7342	5000	71500	76500
Total-B		16400	84000	8200	41000	9102	5179	79208	84387

ANNEXURE-IV

Statement Showing the Employment Market Information Position In the State

Sr. No.	Name of District	March -1989			March-1990			March-1991		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A AHMEDABAD REGION										
1	Ahmedabad	186960	210341	397301	186487	201656	388143	187494	199881	387375
2	Kheda	53601	38975	92576	53962	39845	93807	53853	42457	96310
3	Gandhinagar	27431	3542	30973	27412	4563	31975	28397	4751	33148
4	Mehsana	40175	34141	74316	40643	35945	76588	42606	34804	77410
5	Sabarkantha	27115	10836	37951	27664	10718	38382	28244	10003	38247
6	Banaskantha	27179	6897	34076	28119	71761	99880	28582	9576	38158
7	Panchmahal	39475	22295	61770	38758	23998	62756	39242	24826	64068
Total-A		401936	327027	728963	403045	388486	791531	408418	326298	734716
B SURAT REGION										
8	Surat	50555	72452	123007	51534	71633	123167	52687	73270	125957
9	Vadodra	131481	80731	212212	131971	77711	209682	138222	81685	219907
10	Bharuch	33757	25492	59249	34412	25612	60024	35244	27199	62443
11	Valsad	42998	60838	103836	41040	63209	104249	41128	65652	106780
12	Dangs	3823	456	4279	3849	398	4247	3766	423	4189
Total-B		262614	239969	502583	262806	238563	501369	271047	248229	519276
C RAJKOT REGION										
13	Rajkot	71752	27852	99604	72546	28232	100778	74008	28373	102381
14	Jamnagarr	30895	21342	52237	30609	20411	51020	31358	20390	51748
15	Surendranagar	22068	12755	34823	22317	13143	35460	22848	13348	36196
16	Bhavnagar	51121	9745	60866	51477	10578	62055	58488	13642	72130
17	Amreli	17872	3950	21822	18221	4870	23091	18861	4555	23416
18	Junagadh	42525	28884	71409	43036	34196	77232	43236	31910	75146
19	Kutchh	30801	12377	43178	31858	12773	44631	32141	13234	45375
Total-C		267034	116905	383939	270064	124203	394267	280940	125452	406392
Grand Total (A+B+C)		931584	683901	1615485	935915	751252	1687167	960405	699979	1660384

ANNEXURE-V

Yearwise Sectorwise Employment during last 7 years
(March ending)

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sector	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
A Public Sector							
1) Central Govt.	1.39	1.34	1.31	1.36	1.38	1.38	1.42
	(+3.6%)	(-3.4%)	(-2.2%)	(+3.8%)	(+1.4%)	(+0.0)	(+2.9)
2) State Govt.	2.03	2.06	2.06	2.13	2.18	2.16	2.25
	(+6.2%)	(+1.5%)	(+0.0%)	(+2.4%)	(+2.3%)	(-0.9)	(+4.2)
3) Central Govt. Quasi.	1.22	1.29	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.36
	(+6.9%)	(5.7%)	(-6.2%)	(+3.3%)	(+3.2%)	(+3.1)	(+2.3)
4) State Govt. Quasi.	1.3	1.34	1.43	1.53	1.59	1.60	1.63
	(+5.3%)	(+3.1%)	(+6.7%)	(7.0%)	(+3.9%)	(+0.6)	(+1.9)
5) Local Bodies	2.57	2.64	2.77	2.80	2.88	2.89	2.94
	(+2.8%)	(+2.7%)	(+4.9%)	(+1.1%)	(+2.8%)	(+0.3)	(+1.7)
	8.51	8.67	8.78	9.07	9.32	9.36	9.60
	(+1.9%)	(+1.2%)	(+3.3)	(+2.7%)	(+0.4)	(+2.6)	
(B) PRIVATE SECTOR							
1) Act Est- abishment	5.91	5.91	5.82	5.67	5.92	5.88	5.97
	(+1.2%)	(+0.0%)	(-1.4%)	(+2.6%)	(+4.4%)	(-0.7)	(+1.7%)
2) Non Act Establishment	0.72	0.73	0.82	0.84	0.91	0.99	1.03
	(+2.9%)	(+1.4%)	(+2.3%)	(+2.4%)	(+8.5%)	(+8.8)	(+4.0)
	6.63	6.64	6.64	6.51	6.83	6.87	7.00
	(+0.1%)	(+0.0%)	(-1.9%)	(+4.9%)	(+0.6)	(+1.9)	
Grand Total(A+B)	15.14	15.31	15.42	15.58	16.15	16.23	16.60
	(+1.1%)	(+0.7%)	(+1.0%)	(+3.6%)	(+0.5)	(+2.3)	

ANNEXURE-VI
Estimated Demand of Technical Manpower(1988-1995)

Sr. District No.	Estimated Demand in different Years								Total	
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(A) AHMEDABAD REGION										
1 Ahmedabad	8758	4817	3413	3037	3048	2801	2807	2778	2778	31459
2 Kheda	365	775	737	846	865	867	909	1103	1103	6467
3 Gandhinagar	471	413	382	436	454	404	440	470	470	3470
4 Mehsana	294	240	230	122	185	57	61	60	60	1249
5 Sabarkantha	21	24	20	5	15	2	1	0	0	88
6 Banaskantha	228	231	231	230	228	218	218	218	218	1802
7 Panchmahals	204	702	562	627	607	445	464	359	359	3970
Total-A	10341	7202	5575	5303	5402	4794	4900	4988	4988	48505
(B) SURAT REGION										
8 Surat	1698	2135	2167	2072	2044	1593	1570	1590	1590	14869
9 Vadodara	1121	1004	955	807	804	459	409	414	414	5973
10 Bharuch	1120	1435	1691	1722	1951	1919	2154	2513	2513	14505
11 Valsad	4063	5870	6610	7908	8007	8315	8893	10539	10539	60205
12 Dangs	9									9
Total-B	8011	10444	11423	12509	12806	12286	13026	15056	15056	95561
(C) RAJKOT REGION										
13 Rajkot	1189	831	957	622	613	565	569	678	678	6024
14 Jamnagar	423	455	274	165	141	113	110	105	105	1786
15 Surendranagar	114	122	75	71	84	6	8	5	5	485
16 Bhavnagar	356	484	503	504	520	230	235	272	272	3104
17 Amreli	30	2	2	2	2					38
18 Junagadh										0
19 Kachchh	2181	2658	2632	2636	2628	2632	2639	2670	2670	20676
Total-C	4293	4552	4443	4000	3988	3546	3561	3730	3730	32113
Grand Total (A+b+c)	22645	22198	21441	21812	22196	20626	21487	23774	23774	176179

CHAPTER VIII

Ecology and Environment

8.1 Gujarat State divides naturally into two principal regions; mainland Gujarat in the east and the Saurashtra Kachch peninsula in the west. Mainland Gujarat consists of alluvial plains and its eastern border is formed by hill ranges with altitudes of 300-700 m. The Saurashtra peninsula is an area of low hills (75-100 m altitude) that is joined to the mainland by a stretch of low-lying land. Kachch adjoins Saurashtra to the north and is an undulating, dry rocky region with the Rann of Kachch, a vast expanse of arid, saline mud flats, occupying most of its northern and south eastern areas.

8.2 Climatically, three seasons can be demarcated : Summer (March to June) Monsoon (July to September) and Winter (November to February). In the arid north and north-east areas, temperature can be extreme, dipping to 1 C in winter and shooting to 45 C in summer. The rainfall also varies considerably. It ranges from 100 to 200 mm on the south east mainland Gujarat to 200-400 mm over most of Kachch.

8.3 Gujarat has 1.96 M ha. area under forest which are state owned and managed by Gujarat Forest Department. Forests hardly constitute 10% of Gujarat's land area. Forests supply only 30% of timber, 10% of small timber, and 27% of firewood requirements. The balance requirements are either met from other States or from wastelands, pastures and cultivated areas.

8.4 The per capita forest area in Gujarat is 0.06 ha., which is less than half the All India average of 0.13 ha. and far below the World average of 1.04 ha. Consequently acute shortage of almost all tree based products is a major factor leading to further depletion of forests. Because of high cost of tree based produce, trees are felled in their prime and the rural skyline is becoming increasingly bleak over time, The shortage of subsistence materials like fuelwood and fodder has worsened the plight of the poor.

8.5 The ecological factors have a special relevance in Gujarat. Agriculture is the major sector of the State's economy but is dependent on scanty and erratic rain fall. The ground water resources, which account for 78% of the irrigation are getting depleted. Soil erosion and salinity are serious problems. The State is frequently affected by droughts and floods. It is necessary therefore to take measures for safeguarding the ecologically fragile production systems in the State.

8.6 Forests of the State can be grouped into four major types- moist deciduous forest found in South Gujarat, dry mixed deciduous forest located in central mainland and parts of Saurashtra, dry scrub forest in northern and western regions of the State and mangrove forest confined to the sea coast. Teak is the major

timber species found in above two forest types and thorny species of acacias and propspis are the main constituents in third forest type. Productivity of more than half the forest area is low because of past dégradation through illegal fellings, overgrazing and burning.

8.7 Gujarat although a forest poor State, yet is fortunate to have a rich variety of wild fauna comprising about 40 species of mammals and 425 species of birds which represent a total of 1/3rd of birds found in India. Among mammals, Asiatic lion and wild ass are confined to Gujarat only and not found elsewhere in India. The State has created 12 sanctuaries and 4 national parks covering an area of 20,000 sq.km. in order to protect, preserve and rehabilitate the endangered species of mammals and birds. Marine National Park (in Jamnagar District) first of its kind in India, comprising a healthy mangrove- coral ecosystem enjoys a variety of marine fauna and flora. Coastal wetlands and inland wetlands support migratory bird population during winter months. Flamingo cities are seen in Rann of Kutch and Junagadh districts.

8.8 The population of the State according to the 1991 census was 411.74 lakhs and the projected population now would exceed 497.70 lakhs in 2001. The live stock population in 1982 census was 175 lakhs projected to 200 lakhs at present. Permanent pastures and grazing lands have decreased from 1.04 million ha. in 1960-61 to about 6.40 lakhs ha. in 1980-81. The gap between demand and supply of fodder is estimated at about 8 million tones in a normal year. The State produces 0.13 million tones of fuel wood and 0.16 million cubic meters of timber against an estimated requirement of 5.7 million tones of fuel wood and 0.802 cubic meters of timber.

8.9 In order to reduce the gap between demand and supply for fuel wood, timber and fodder and also to rehabilitate the endangered flora and fauna, Forest Department has taken up a massive tree planting programme under Social Forestry Schemes, afforestation of degraded areas in reserve forests and other allied schemes and is annually planting, at current level, approximately 60,000 ha. area. Since the First Five Year Plan and till 1990-91 Forest Department has raised plantations in an area of 8,15,425 ha. Tribals form 14% of the total population of the State. Tribal population is mainly confined to eastern hilly forest region of the State. Gujarat Forest Department provides employment all the year around to the tribals under various schemes such as exploitation of forests, forest regeneration, collection of minor forest produce, on different forest based small scale industries and onother forest works. Middle men like contractors are almost eliminated so that tribals are not exploited and earn full legitimate wages paid directly by Forest Department for works on various schemes.

8.10 As brought out in the preceding paragraphs , Gujarat, due to its various topographic, soil and climatic regimes, has a wide variety in its floral and faunal wealth. Its large and medium size rivers as also the ponds and the wetlands support a

rich fresh aquatic life. The expansive estuaries and the gulfs support a variety of animal and plant forms. Unfortunately, all these eco-systems essential for State's environmental health are under great stress.

8.11 Gujarat has approximately 200 rivers and rivulets, the major rivers being Sabarmati, Mahi, Dhader, Narmada, Tapi, Mindhola, Ambica, Par, Kolak, Damanganga, Bhadar, Aji, etc. There are about 18 lakes and ponds in the State. Some of these lakes are located in the middle of large cities and the quality of the water is threatened due to discharge of various kinds of effluents into these lakes. Because of adverse climatic conditions during the recent years, there have been successive droughts in the State leading to a drastic reduction in the quantity of these natural water resources. Even the ground water replenishment has virtually stopped, driving the water table to great depths. There are at times of scarcity competing demands for water use in the State from industrial, domestic and irrigation sectors.

8.12 During the last two decades, Gujarat has been finding itself on the threshold of an unprecedented industrial growth. The discovery of oil and gas in Gandhar area, establishment of land-fall point for Bombay High petroleum products at Hazira, industrial congestion in Bombay zone, availability of good infrastructure facilities, availability of labour and manpower and incentives being offered by the State Government, have contributed to the rapid growth of industrialisation in almost all sectors in Gujarat. Notable growth has taken place in the chemical and petrochemical sectors and most of these industrial units are concentrated in the narrow corridor between Ahmedabad and Vapi.

8.13 The total number of industrial units of all sizes in Gujarat is estimated to be around 90,000. Of these, around 8000 units are estimated to be having water and air pollution potential. This includes about approximately 830 units in large and medium scale sector and the others in small scale sector.

8.14 The number of major polluting units in various categories are as under :

Thermal power plants	8
Cement plants	22
Soda ash	4-7
Caustic soda	3-7
Petrochemicals	6
Fertilizers	9
Pesticides	27
Sugar mills	17
Distilleries	9
Pulp and Paper mills	27
Dairy	19
Iron and Steel	1
Refinery	1
Dyes & dyes intermediates	7
Bulk drug &	

Pharmaceuticals	43
CFC	2
Man-made fibres	8
Sulphuric Acid	11
Nitric acid	2
Leather	2

8.15 The majority of the chemical and petrochemical units are located at the following sites :

- Baroda petrochemical complex area
- Valia near Ankleshwar in Bharuch district
- Hazira near Surat.

8.16 Most of the large scale cement plants and soda ash plants are located in Saurashtra.

8.17 The most of the small-scale units are located in the 10 chemical estates established by the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation.

These are located at the following places :

- Odhav, Naroda, Vatva at Ahmedabad.
- Nandesari at Baroda
- Ankleshwar in Bharuch district
- Panoli in Bharuch district
- Pandesara near Surat
- Sachin near Surat
- Vapi in Valsad district
- Sarigam in Valsad district.

8.18 It is important to note that some of the large scale industrial units are also located in large cities of the State viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat.

8.19 In Saurashtra, at Jetpur in Rajkot district, there are about 1200 dyeing and printing units located throughout the town. The wastewater from these units causes pollution of river Bhader and that of ground water.

8.20 The thermal power plants and dairies are spread all over the State. The sugar mills and pulp and paper units are mainly concentrated in the South Gujarat.

8.21 It could be said that at present there are three centres where large scale units have developed or being developed. These are -

- Baroda petrochemical complex;
- Valia in Bharuch district
- and Hazira near Surat.

8.22 The future growth areas include Bharuch district, Vagra taluka and Gandhar area. The area near Dahej is also developing rapidly because of the decision of IPCL to have a cracker unit at this location.

8.23 Thus it is seen that middle and south Gujarat are expected to see yet more growth in industrial sector.

8.24 The rapid and intense industrialisation contributes to the degradation of environmental quality. At present the estuary regions of most of the rivers viz. Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati, Par, Kolak and Damanganga receive industrial effluent in varying quantity. If adequate steps are not taken to improve the quality of this effluent, the estuarine waters will be seriously polluted.

8.25 The State Pollution Control Board and the State Government are alive to the problem and have initiated and encouraged measures so that the water pollution is stopped. Some of the measures include -

- (a) a common conveyance system known as Baroda Effluent Channel for the effluent being generated at Baroda petrochemical complex.
- (b) Common collection and treatment system for the effluent at Jetpur.
- (c) The World Bank aided NOVED project for safe disposal of effluent being generated at Naroda-Odhav and Vatva estates.
- (d) Stringent effluent disposal requirements imposed for Hazira area.
- (e) Planning of common facilities to be installed for the collection, treatment and disposal of the effluent at GIDC chemical estates.

8.26 The main sources of wastewater generation are Municipal Corporations and the GIDC chemical estates. It is necessary that all the infrastructure for the collection, treatment and disposal of the effluent at these locations are provided at the earliest to relieve the respective area from pollution. The progress in implementing these projects is very slow and it is necessary that immediate attention and top priority are given towards speedy completion of these projects. By and large, the industries in large and medium sectors are treating and disposing of the effluent satisfactorily. The policy of the Board in carrying out inspection of the proposed industrial sites to examine suitability from environmental point of view is helping in locating large and medium industrial projects at relatively safe locations.

8.27 The quality of ambient air is needs to be monitored in cities viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. The main pollutional load is contributed by vehicular exhausts. The Motor vehicles Rules have been amended to include the vehicular exhausts. The Motor Vehicles Rules have been amended to include the vehicular emission standards. However, implementation is lagging behind. The adulteration of fuel by the two-wheeler and three-wheeler operators has made the situation worse. The quality of ambient air in these cities is regularly monitored by the State Pollution Control Board and it is seen that in all cities the concentration of suspended particulate matter exceeds the permissible limits. The quality of ambient air in the rural

areas through out the State is also monitored and it is found that the overall ambient air quality in these areas is well within the permissible limits. The contribution of industries in causing degradation of ambient air quality in cities is less than that of vehicular exhausts.

8.28 In all of the 10 locations where GIDC estates have been established, the ambient air is found to contain some of the specific chemical substances in varying concentrations. The main gases include Hydrogen Chloride, Chlorine, Hydrocarbons, Sulphur Dioxide, Oxides of Nitrogen etc. In the Baroda petrochemical complex also, the presence of gaseous pollutants, hydrocarbons, sulphur dioxide, mercaptans, ammonia, chlorine, hydrogen chloride etc., has been detected. On several occasions, the concentration of one or another pollutant has been found in excessive concentration and sometimes this has given rise to complaints by the people living in the surrounding area. There are several occasions of gas leakages also in industrial estates as well as at isolated industrial locations. The most common gases which have been found to leak out are chlorine, oleum vapour and ammonia.

8.29 The State Pollution Control Board carefully goes through the air pollution potential of all the industries while granting No Objection Certificates site clearance and consents. Appropriate standards in respect of gaseous pollutants are specified. By and large, the industries install air pollution control equipment but do not operate these equipment properly and efficiently. Negligence and carelessness in installing, maintaining and operating the safety devices cause leakages of chemical substances during handling and transportation.

8.30 In addition to hazards suspected to be caused by industrial units handling the hazardous substances, the management and handling of hazardous wastes is also important. The rules have been notified under Environment Protection Act in this regard and the concerned agencies are in the process of formulating the procedure for the implementation of these rules. This is a mammoth task and the State Pollution Control Board, GIDC, Municipal Commissioners, industries and District Collectors are required to actively participate and cooperate in effective implementation of these rules. The main categories of the hazardous waste include the sludge containing mercury from chlor-alkali plants, the residue from chromium recovery plants, organic residue from dyes and its intermediates as well as that from pesticides plants and arsenic sludge embedded in concrete blocks. The other major waste material includes the oily and tarry waste from Refineries and Petrochemical units. The State Pollution Control Board has directed the concerned industries to install incinerators for disposing of organic and oily wastes. For other kind of waste material, land disposal would be considered and for this purpose, the proper sites are to be identified.

8.31 In addition to the above mentioned well identified sources of pollution, there are non-point sources of pollution. The activities contributing to non-point pollution include use of

synthetic fertilizers and pesticides by the farmers, oil and gas production and mining activities. It would be necessary that definite guidelines are prepared and enforced to preserve environmental quality from the adverse effects of these activities.

8.32 The major priorities of Gujarat's Eighth Plan have important ecological overtones. Land and water development strategies suited to the diverse soil, rainfall and water availability regimes, for example, watershed development, more optimal cropping patterns etc., have important bearing for a more sustainable pattern of development. With the new industrial policy, technological change in existing industry should be in the energy and material saving direction, as also recycling of waste in to by-products, etc.. An objective of policy should also be to implement at a faster rate environmentally freedly industrial processes and products.

CHAPTER - IX

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 On the basis of the recommendation made by the democratic decentralisation committee, the Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1961 was enacted and the three tier system was introduced in April, 1963. There are 13216 Gram Panchayats, 139 Nagar Panchayats, 182 Taluka Panchayats and 19 District Panchayats.

9.2 Distinctive Features

9.2.1 The distinctive features of Panchayati Raj in Gujarat are as follows:

- A single enactment creating organically linked autonomous statutory bodies at the village, taluka and district levels.
- Creation of Social Justice Committee at all the three levels for securing social justice to weaker sections of the society including persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Creation of a powerful executive body at the district level.
- Conferment of a special status to the Education Committee at district level
- Creation of State Council for Panchayats to advise Government on all policy matters concerning Panchayats
- Transfer of powers, functions and duties in the development sphere within the district.
- Transfer of funds alongwith transfer of activities.
- Transfer of entire development machinery from village to district level to Panchayati Raj bodies.
- Built-in scheme for further devolution of power and dispersal of authority.
- Transfer of certain regulatory revenue functions of Panchayati Raj bodies.
- Transfer of non-gazetted staff of the Development Departments to the District Panchayats.
- Power of recruitment, promotion, transfer and punishment of the staff transferred to the District Panchayat.
- Making available the services of an IAS Officer of equivalent status of Collector to function as Chief Executive Authority for the District Panchayat.
- Transfer on deputation of Class I & II officers of Development Departments to the District Panchayats.
- Constitution of Service Selection Board at the State level and District Selection Committee at the Distt.level for recruitment and advice on service matters.
- Constitution of the cadre of Talati-cum-Gram Panchayat Mantri (Village Accountant-cum-Secretary) responsible for land revenue collection and Panchayat administration.

- Statutory assignment of 100 % revenue collection to the Panchayati Raj bodies.
- Powers to impose/enhance local fund and other cesses and taxes to the three levels of Panchayati Raj bodies.
- Creation of non-lapsable fund for assisting weaker areas and encouraging taxation efforts and financing development activities.
- Setting up of Development Commissioner's organisation at the State level for guiding, supervising and controlling the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Direct elections are provided for all the 3 levels of Panchayati Bodies. Elections are held under the supervision of the Chief Electoral Officer. The age of a voter for Panchayat elections has been reduced to 18 years.
- Anti-defection provisions are introduced on the lines of Central legislation for the Members of the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly.
- SC & ST representation is provided in all Panchayats. Minimum representation of one SC and ST is provided in all panchayats where there is no population of these communities, in case the population is more, the representation is proportionate to the population.

9.3. Three Tier System

9.3.1. Under the Gujarat Panchayats Act, a three tier system of Panchayati Raj has been introduced in the State as under:

- Gram/Nagar Panchayats.
- Taluka Panchayats.
- District Panchayats.

District Panchayat

9.3.2 A District Panchayat is at the apex of the Panchayati Raj set up. There are 19 District Panchayats having an average of 10 Taluka Panchayats per each District. The District of Dangs and Gandhinagar consists of one talukas each and the District Panchayats of these districts function as Taluka Panchayats as well.

9.3.3. The District Panchayat consists of elected and associate members. The number of elected members in District Panchayat ranges from 31 to 51 depending upon the size of rural population of each district. The members of District Panchayat are directly elected. Reservation for women ranges from 3 to 5 seats in each district. SC and ST seats are reserved in proportion to their population in the district. SC and ST seats are also reserved for women as per prescribed formula. There are 740 seats in 19 District Panchayats as mentioned below:-

General	SC	ST	Women	Total
500	54	113	73	740

Apart from elected members, the M.Ps and M.L.As. from the district, all Taluka Panchayat Presidents and Collector of the districts are Associate Members.

9.3.4 Associate Members of the Panchayat can participate in the proceeding of the Panchayat or its Committees but are not entitled to vote or become Chairman of Committees. An elected member of District Panchayat shall cease to be an elected member if he becomes a Member of the Parliament or of the State Legislature.

9.4 Committees of District Panchayat

9.4.1 It is mandatory for a District Panchayat to constitute the following committees.

- Executive Committee
- Social Justice Committee
- Education Committee
- Production and Co-operation Committee
- Public Health Committee
- Public Works Committee
- Appeal Committee
- Finance Review Committee

9.4.2 The terms of the Education Committee and Social Justice Committee is co-terminus with the terms of the District Panchayats while the other committees are for two years. No member can be a member of more than two committee. Each committee shall have elected Chairman except that if the President of the District Panchayat is a member of the committee, he shall be the ex-officio Chairman. The President and the Vice President of the District Panchayats are elected by the elected, members of the District Panchayat. The terms of the District Panchayat is for five years.

Functions

9.4.3 The District Panchayat is an apex body in the Panchayati Raj system with powers of supervision and control over all the Panchayats functioning at the lower level i.e. Taluka and Gram/Nagar Panchayats. The functions of District Panchayats include constructing wells and tanks for drinking water, establishing and maintaining of primary health centres and dispensaries, family planning, training of midwives, constructions and maintenance of roads, execution of works entrusted by Government undertaking, educational activities entrusted to them, preparation of plans, projects and schemes. Promoting development of Panchayats, undertaking intensive schemes for agricultural development implementation of key village schemes, rearing of stud calves, development of grass lands, poultry farming, establishing veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, examining possibilities of village and small scale industries, aiding secondary, technical and industrial schools, assistance to the social service institutions, arranging fairs and festivals etc.

9.4.4 The Act also provides for the transfer of functions of the following Departments of the Government to the District Panchayat:-

- Agriculture
- Animal Husbandry
- Co-operative Department
- Cottage Industries and Small Scale Industries
- Family Planning
- Some Revenue Functions
- Prohibition Department, So far as Prohibition propaganda is concerned
- District Statistical Officer
- Health and Medical Relief
- P.W.D. and Irrigation activities
- Social Welfare

9.5 State Council For Panchayats

9.5.1 There is a unique provision in the Gujarat Panchayats Act of having a State Panchayat Council in the State. The Council is headed by the Minister incharge of the Panchayat Organisation and other members includes all Presidents of the District Panchayats and seven non official members to be nominated by the State Government from amongst persons taking interest in the development of panchayats. Three officers are also to be nominated and three members are to be elected by the members of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly. Representation is to be given to women, members of scheduled casts and scheduled tribes on the council.

9.5.2 The council functions include giving of advice to Government on all the general questions pertaining to panchayats. It reviews the administration of panchayats and suggest ways of co-ordinating the activities of panchayats in the State. It can also make recommendation to Government regarding matters concerning the panchayats.

9.5.3 It is also obligatory for the State Government to consult the Panchayat Council before any of the powers, functions and duties are withdrawn and such withdrawal, has to fall within the prescribed guidelines.

Funds

9.5.4 The District Panchayat has powers to levy simultaneously taxes and fees which are leaviable by Gram/Taluka Panchayat. State equalization fund provides special grants for backward areas of the district so as to reduce the disparities. The district gram encouragement fund provides incentive grants to gram panchayat for raising their income by levying taxes and fees. Other source of income include share of land revenue and cess which can be levied up to two rupees for each rupee of land revenue and forest revenue; proceed from fees from property vesting in district panchayats, loan from State Government, increases in stamp duties on transfer of immovable property etc.

Supervision over other panchayats

9.5.5 The District Panchayats exercises powers of supervision and control over the lower level panchayat. It has appellate authority over Gram/Nagar Panchayat, power to call for records of any lower level panchayats, power to appoint members of gram panchayats in case of failure of election, removal of member and office bearers of gram/nagar and taluka panchayats, deciding disputes regarding election of president, vice president of taluka panchayats, supervisions over revenue matters entrusted to lower panchayats, accepting of resignation of president of taluka panchayat and power to suspend president and vice president of taluka panchayat. It has also appellate power in respect of taxation by lower level panchayats and scrutiny of their project. The State Government is required to consult the district panchayats before the supersession of any of the lower level panchayats.

Officers and Servants

9.5.6. In addition to the District Development Officer, who is an officer of the rank of collector (in the senior time scale of Indian Administrative Service) posted under the district panchayats by the State Government, Cl I and Cl II officers of the State service are posted under District Panchayat on deputation. These includes district level officers for agricultural, family planning, education, social welfare, animal husbandry, co-operation, panchayats, revenue administration, accounts and public works etc.. In addition to these, Cl III and Cl IV officials of the state service have been transferred and allocated to the district panchayats. Employees of the former district local boards and district school boards are also treated as transferred and allocated to the panchayat service.

9.6. Performance

9.6.1. The revenue income and expenditure of panchayat at the end of every five years was as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Year	Revenue Income	Revenue Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	1963-64	2670.02	2550.12
2	1968-69	5388.43	4937.52
3	1973-74	11075.63	11256.74
4	1978-79	21378.02	14120.65
5	1983-84	40154.29	38707.30
6	1989-90	78159.80	75537.98
			(provisional)

9.6.2 The District Panchayat are implementing various developmental schemes of the state Government through the three tiers of

the Panchayat Raj bodies. During the year 1987-88 the Panchayati Raj bodies implemented plan schemes worth about Rs. 239 crores.

9.6.3 At the village and nagar panchayat level also, the activities have considerably increased. The total income of the gram/nagar panchayats during the year 1987-88 was Rs. 7,461.26 lakhs. In the year 1980-81 the income was Rs. 3,273 lakhs which increase to Rs. 7,461 lakhs in the year 1987-88. The expenditure of these panchayats in the corresponding period was Rs. 3,187 lakhs to Rs. 6,675 lakhs. It may be mentioned that per capita income and expenditure of gram/ nagar panchayats increased from Rs.15.71 and Rs.15.29 in the year 1980-81 to Rs. 29.27 and Rs.26.25 respectively in 1987-88.

9.7 State Control

9.7.1 Though the Panchayati Raj bodies are autonomous statutory entities, adequate control mechanism is provided for proper supervision and control over the working of the panchayats. The audit of the panchayats act, various levels is done by the examiner of local fund account. The Development Commissioner has been given powers of supervision over the panchayat bodies, he can suspend the execution of resolutions, he can entertain appeals against the district panchayats. In extreme cases panchayats can be superseded in case of default. In emergent circumstances there is a provision for alternative enforcement by superior authority. Superior panchayat services are under the control of the State Government. The panchayats are duty bound to carry out the state's policies and are required to give effect to written directions of the State Government. For the welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and especially for the removal of untouchability, directives of the State Government are binding on the panchayats.

9.8 Evaluation and Appraisal

9.8.1 The Panchayati Raj Administration offered new dimensions and fields to the traditional administration. The Panchayati Raj administrator, as an agent of social change, has been called upon to shoulder tasks to be performed in territories hitherto untouched. The organisation and structure of district administration has thus, undergone a fundamental change. A single line administration based on the principle of unity of command, no longer survived and a complex line of multiple command has emerged to indicate that it is "team work" and "group action", which is vital for dynamic developmental administration. The principle of collaboration between the administrators acumen, the technicians skills and earthly common sense of the elected representatives has established itself for the success of decentralised democracy. The taluka and district panchayat presidents as the head of the Panchayati Raj bodies, has access to the record and is empowered and charge with the responsibility of ensuring satisfactory administration of his organisation. Officers in Panchayati raj institutions are expected to give their advice to the committees and to the office bearers and carry out the deci-

sions of the popularly elected representatives subject to the overall control of the State Government.

9.8.2 The system of decentralised democracy has fostered the emergent of new leadership in the rural areas. The people through their representatives at the local level form opinions, formulate policies and implement the same. This popular participation is encouraging and there is an increasing realisation among the public that decentralisation of powers and democratic process at local levels have resulted in expeditious and satisfactory disposal of their problems.

9.8.3 The working of Panchayati Raj in Gujarat has remained under constant observation, scrutiny and review at all levels. Committees were appointed by the State Government from time to time to review the working of the panchayats at all levels and to suggest measures for improving their performance and efficiency. The reports were carefully considered by Government and suitable changes accepted. The Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961 has been amended several times and administrative steps have been taken to make Panchayati Raj a success.

CHAPTER X**DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN****10.1 Introduction**

10.1.1 The provisional data on the female population of Gujarat as on 1 st march 1991 is 19,901,672 (48.34 %) as against 21,272,388 (51.66%) male population. This reveals a sex ratio of 936 females per thousand males against the sex ratio of 942 females per thousand males in the 1981 census . The data indicates that the sex ratio is favorable for males in all the 19 districts of the state during both the census of 1981 & 1991 but the ratio has shown a further downward trend against females in the 1991 census. This is a disquieting trend.

10.1.2 The literacy rates for males and females reveal that in 1981 the male literacy rate was 65.14 and female literacy was 38.46, which have risen to 72.54 among males and 48.50 in females. The overall literacy rate has risen from 52.21 in 1981 to 60.91 in 1991. These figures reveal that the rate of increase in female literacy is higher than the male literacy, which is an encouraging sign.

10.1.3 Gujarat is the State which has a high degree of industrialisation with a strong commercial base. Rapid industrialisation and commercial activities have had different types of impact on the development of women and children. On the positive side it can be said that compared to other states in India literacy levels of females are higher and growing rapidly. Secondly women participate more actively in many activities both in the urban and rural areas and are fairly visible in various sectors. Women in Gujarat are known to be progressive and adaptive to new technologies and new ideas. on the negative side, crimes and atrocities against women are raising rapidly inspite of modernisation and industrialisation of the state. The problems of women due to gender bias in society, particularly in rural areas are still very common and women have not yet achieved the requisite or the deserved acceptability in all walks of life, hence there is a great need for a systematic and concerted efforts in the development of women and children.

10.2 Agencies for a Development of Women and Children

10.2.1 The Government of Gujarat so far does not have a specific Department dealing with the policy issues for the development of women and children. Presently, this aspect is dealt with by the Social Welfare Department which also deals with other components such as the development of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, the socially and educationally backward classes known as the Baxi Panch, the development of handicapped people and prohibition and excise. Hence, the policy issues for the development of women and children form a small portion of the major work of the Social Welfare Department. The schemes for women and children are implemented through the Directorate of Social Defence, the State

Social Welfare Board and the Gujarat Women's Economic development Corporation. In 1988, the Government set up the Commissionerate for Women and Child Development to function as an umbrella organization covering all aspects for the development of women and children. The Rural Development Department separately handles DWCRA programmes for the development of women and children in rural areas in 5 districts. Two new districts have been taken up for this programme, the implementation of which has been given to the Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation. Regarding the health and nutrition of children and lactating mothers (ICDS), the programme is implemented by the Health Department of the State Government. It will, thus, be seen that the development of women and children are dispersed in many departments of the State Government. The educational activities for women and children are taken up by the Education Department, which also has a programme called Mahila Samasya sponsored by the Government of India in three districts to mobilise rural women into groups at the village level and empower them to attain certain social and economic objectives.

10.2.2 The Following categories of development and services for women are suggested:-

- Health and Nutrition for children, adolescent girls, adult females and aged women.
- Adult education, vocational and non-vocational training programmes for women on a mass scale.
- Employment and income generating activities for urban and rural women both on a substantial and supplementary basis.
- Support services of fuel, fodder, water, etc.
- Legal support and women's rights programmes.
- General awareness activities.

10.3 Strategies

10.3.1 The strategy is to set up administrative structures capable of delivering the necessary services to female beneficiaries. The structure has to be such that the lines of control are clear, specific and integrated. For this purpose the State Government will have to set up a Department of Women and Child Development.

10.4 Convergence and Integration of Services for Women and Children.

10.4.1 An important strategy recommended in the NPP, is to bring about the convergence of the services of health, child-care, education, training, technology and economic assistance, in so far as women are concerned. A package of services created by the convergence of schemes for women and children, such as ICDS, Adult Education, Non-formal education, Mid-day Meal Scheme, DWCRA, Schemes of GWED Corporation Ltd, GSSWAB, etc., at the grass root level can be delivered through a Women's Development Centre at the village.

10.5 Priority for Upliftment of Rural Women

10.5.1 Out of the 165.33 lakh women in Gujarat, 114.97 lakhs live in villages (census 1981). Many of the women living in the urban as well as rural areas are needy women, but the plight of the women in the villages is much worse because of illiteracy and ignorance, lack of health and medical care and other socio-economic factors. Many of the rural poor women have to live in brutal conditions searching for drinking water, fuel and fodder and usually and short of food and other bare necessities. The strategy in the Eighth Plan is to give priority to the upliftment of rural women.

10.6 Participation of Voluntary/ Non- Government Organisations

10.6.1 In the Seventh Plan, it was reiterated that voluntary agencies would be supported to take up educational work, awareness generation, extension activities, vocational training, work of preventive and promotive health etc. The participation of NGOs will be adopted as a important strategy for women's development programme in the Eighth Plan.

10.7 Action Plan based on strategies

10.7.1 Action Plans need to be formulated to implement programmes for the development of women and children. The Unit for this can be the Women's Development Centre (Mahila Vikas Kendras) to be set up at village levels. This WDCs will combine Governmental efforts with voluntary efforts of non-governmental organisations. The WDCs will incorporate and implement all programmes for women at the village level and will form the basic unit of implementation. At the taluka and district levels some supervisory and technical project staff will be required. A District Women Development Agency will plan and coordinate activities at the district level.

CHAPTER XI**Science and Technology****11.1 Introduction**

11.1.1. It is increasingly realised that if socio-economic benefits have to be derived from application of Science and Technology, it is necessary that the problems of development are looked at the State, district and village level. Similarly these inputs should also be looked from developmental sectors point of view regarding the strategies to be planned and followed without any duplication of the efforts.

11.2. Developmental Sectors and S&T Deptt/Cell & State Council on Science & Technology.

11.2.1. The solution of some of the problems of development through application of science and technology could be long term and sustaining only if the state level machinery accepts appropriate approach, methodology and organisation set-up. The broad objective of forming separate Department/Cell on Science and Technology and Gujarat Council on Science and Technology is to see that planned strategy for Science and Technology is followed in each developmental sectors such as Agriculture including Land Development, Water Resources (Irrigation), Water Supply and Sewerage, Public Health, Forest, Environment, Transportation, Industries etc..

11.2.2. State Department/Cell of Science and Technology and State Council on Science and Technology is expected to act as nodal centre by monitoring, guiding, advising and evaluating Science and Technology input in various developmental sectors. To achieve this, linkages of Science & Technology Cell/Council with each developmental sector (user departments of Science and Technology inputs) requires to be formed and strengthened by forming Science and Technology Linkage Committee for each developmental sector.

11.3 Science and Technology Inputs in Important Sectors/Areas.**11.3.1 Land Development**

11.3.1.1. With the help of various organisations and institutes such as National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council (NLWDC), National Land Use and Conservation Board (NLUCB), State Land Use Board (SLUB), etc., the complete details of availability of land and land Budget of Gujarat upto 2000 A.D. may be obtained; details right upto village level regarding the various categories of the land available be formulated and long-term planning at village, taluka, district and state level be prepared. The Science and Technology inputs such as detailed mapping of the land, water resources, plantation etc. be done with the help of remote sensing aerial photography and the relevant maps being prepared by National Survey of India.

11.3.2. Water Resources.

11.3.2.1 The issues involved in water resources and its management are :

- Rain water conservation and management in the non-irrigated areas.
- Command-area development of major irrigation projects.
- Potable water and its quality for domestic needs in urban and rural areas.
- Drought management.
- Ecological management in relation to harmonising the land, water and bio-mass.
- Monsoon flood management.
- Science and Technology inputs through the various agencies such as Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Central Board of Irrigation and Power (CBIP), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), etc. require to be used to solve the issues mentioned above in a phased manner.

11.3.2.2 The Eighth Plan will integrate the available surveys/satellite imageries and computer based planning techniques with the sectoral programmes like watershed development, aquifer management, canal completion strategies, soil development, river estuary and coastal area programmes etc..

11.3. Natural Disaster Mitigation

11.3.1 Gujarat is highly prone to drought condition. The State has passed through very heavy and unprecedented drought condition in the successive years 1985 to 1988 causing the exchequer the amount of about Rs.1400 crores to combat the drought.

11.3.2 It is very necessary to have long-term planning for mitigation of such conditions. Drought-prone areas can be made less vulnerable through soil moisture conservation measures, water-harvesting practices, minimisation of evaporation losses, the development of ground water potential and the transfer of surface water from surplus areas. All these need technology inputs.

11.3.3 Pastures, forestry or other modes of development which are relatively less, water-demanding require to be encouraged.

11.3.4 It is very necessary to see that relief works undertaken for providing employment to drought-stricken population should preferably be for drought-proofing.

11.4. Public Health

11.4.1 Human beings are the key points in all endeavours for economic development, For this reason public health programmes get high importance.

11.4.2 The various science and Technology inputs that can be employed in the important areas are :

- provision of pure drinking water.
- development of immune-diagnostic kits for major diseases like Typhoid, Cholera, Leprosy, Filariasis, Dyarrhoea, etc.
- Achieving self sufficiency in vaccines,
- bio_environmental control of malaria using non-insecticidal approach.

11.5 Rural Technology

11.5.1 Large population of India live in rural areas. For poverty alleviation and improvement of rural economy, appropriate technology needs to be employed. Following are the important areas where Science and Technology inputs should be employed very appropriately.

- Food processing and Agro-processing including post-harvest technology.
- Low-cost building material and Housing.
- Bio-Fertilised Aqua-culture,
- Large-scale cultivation and processing of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

11.6. Environment

11.6.1 With increasing population at large, increase in material consumption per capita, industrialisation, migration from rural to urban areas, depletion of conventional energy sources like coal, petroleum and firewood, increase in deforestation, etc. have created problem of ecological imbalance, and subsequently problems of environment. The protection of environment has been one of the most challenging problems. The various Central and State Agencies are formed to reduce pollution and maintain environment. There is need to employ appropriate technology to reduce the strains that may be caused by pollution.

11.7. Energy

11.7.1 Energy is an important need in all walks of life. Depleting sources of conventional energy in coal and petroleum products is a matter of great concern. In this lies the importance of development of alternate sources of energy. There is full scope and need for high technology inputs in the following energy related technology.

- Solar Energy.
- Wind Energy.
- Hydro Energy
- Bio-gas Plant
- Tidal Energy.

11.8. Industry

11.8.1 Industrial activities in Gujarat have expanded as well as diversified giving high ranking to the State in the industrial scenario of the country as a whole. Industries are now not confined to textile or small engineering units but have covered wide range in petrochemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, milk and baby foods, and electronics and computer area. This progress has been mainly because of infrastructure developed, through GIDC, GSFC, GIIC, INDEXTb etc. There is wide scope of developing industrial sector by employing technology inputs.

11.8.2 There are various agencies and institutions through which research, development and training activities are carried out.

11.8.3 Strategy in the field of Science and Technology inputs in Industries to develop strong, self-reliant indigenous technology base and reduction in import of foreign technology, mechanism for rapid industrialisation and thereby generate more employment opportunities.

11.9. Expenditure in Research and Development and related Science and Technology

11.9.1 Central Government bears major burden in the field of scientific and technological research. This expenditure, though negligible as the percentage of GNP and also comparatively very low in comparison with most of the countries, is increasing. At State level also, the expenditure on research and development activities and developmental work through various agencies with the sectors is increasing.

STATEMENTS

Annexure-I

Progress of Expenditure During the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and
Proposed Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) & Annual Plan 1992-93.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1990-91		1991-92		Eighth Plan (1992-97)		Annual Plan (1992-93)		Employment content ('000 Persons)		Rural Component	
		Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure (Likely)	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Eighth Plan	1992-93	Eighth Plan	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES												
1	Crop Husbandry	1975.00	1675.80	2300.00	2300.00	15000.00	1029.00	2925.00	276.45	76.74	19.05	13898.65	2775.77
2	Soil & Water Conservation	850.00	764.95	962.00	962.00	5000.00	0.00	962.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	962.00
3	Animal Husbandry	445.00	420.68	500.00	500.00	3000.00	709.50	550.00	74.46	18.25	2.65	2790.00	524.24
4	Dairy Development	50.00	49.83	55.00	55.00	230.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	2.47	0.50	130.00	33.50
5	Fisheries	400.00	332.71	597.00	597.00	3700.00	1042.08	597.00	165.87	30.80	4.97	3622.90	589.22
6	Forestry & Wild Life	3805.00	3687.92	5200.00	5200.00	28000.00	23545.00	5500.00	4820.18	25.24	6.19	25982.00	5156.74
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	50.00	91.34	55.00	55.00	400.00	322.00	55.00	39.50	0.63	0.13	400.00	55.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	600.00	661.48	780.00	780.00	4500.00	1762.95	780.00	252.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institutions	270.00	327.92	300.00	300.00	1876.00	1876.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	1876.00	300.00
10	Co-operation	905.00	1328.25	989.00	989.00	8924.00	6626.80	989.00	630.11	2.38	0.79	8856.50	980.70
	TOTAL (I)	9350.00	9340.88	11738.00	11738.00	70630.00	36913.33	12713.00	6559.42	156.51	34.28	62556.05	11377.17
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT												
	Special Programmes for Rural Development												
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1160.00	1171.75	1300.00	1300.00	9540.00	0.00	1170.00	0.00	10.48	1.28	9540.00	1170.00
2	Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1060.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1060.00	130.00
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	373.00	408.60	373.00	373.00	1865.00	0.00	373.00	0.00	27.33	5.46	1865.00	373.00
4	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	50.00	36.35	70.00	70.00	300.00	195.00	70.00	47.60	0.00	0.00	300.00	70.00
5	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	560.00	464.85	662.00	662.00	3500.00	0.00	662.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3500.00	662.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	11.00	13.50	11.00	11.00	50.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	11.00
7	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	22.00	15.30	24.00	24.00	150.00	0.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	24.00
8	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00		20.00					
9	Construction of wells for SF/MF	276.86	173.00	305.00	305.00	1555.00	0.00	305.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1555.00	305.00
10	Assistance to GSRDC	30.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	10.00
11	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	1618.14	1502.61	1780.00	1780.00	10260.00	0.00	1780.00	0.00	563.95	97.83	10260.00	1780.00
12	Special Employment Generation Programme	2100.00	1849.99	2750.00	2750.00	10000.00	0.00	2750.00	0.00	41.23	12.09	10000.00	2750.00
	Sub-Total:1 to 12:	6221.00	5700.95	7305.00	7305.00	38420.00	195.00	7305.00	47.60	642.99	116.66	38320.00	7285.00
12	Land Reforms	165.00	176.68	315.00	315.00	2000.00	825.00	400.00	160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	150.00	132.34	200.00	200.00	1000.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	3.00	1.17	880.00	372.00
	Total (II)	6536.00	6009.97	7820.00	7820.00	41420.00	1020.00	8105.00	207.60	645.99	117.83	39200.00	7657.00
III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL												
1	Sardar Sarover Project	21500.00	23824.52	25650.00	25650.00	200000.00	200000.00	25650.00	25650.00	542.49	129.30	200000.00	25650.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	12990.00	14044.00	14760.00	14760.00	52500.00	52500.00	13656.00	13656.00	82.78	22.71	52500.00	13656.00
3	Minor Irrigation	2525.00	2712.87	3352.00	3352.00	24000.00	0.00	3352.00	0.00	52.75	7.33	24000.00	3352.00
4	Command Area Development	1175.00	723.97	1130.00	1130.00	8000.00	1083.00	1130.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	8000.00	1130.00
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	150.00	100.00	160.00	160.00	1000.00	400.00	160.00	60.00	16.67	2.67	1000.00	160.00
	Total (III)	38340.00	41405.36	45052.00	45052.00	285500.00	253983.00	43948.00	39431.00	694.69	162.01	285500.00	43948.00
IV	ENERGY												
1	Power	38080.00	43832.00	45178.00	45178.00	236500.00	236410.00	43378.00	43363.00	16.58	3.34	82850.00	14975.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	320.00	320.00	352.00	352.00	5000.00	3675.00	549.00	132.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	325.00
	Total (IV)	38400.00	44152.00	45530.00	45530.00	241500.00	240085.00	43927.00	43495.00	16.58	3.34	84850.00	15300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS													
1	Village and small Industries	5415.00	10901.79	8021.00	8021.00	43428.00	6871.00	8321.00	1686.00	520.00	84.60	24303.00	4465.00
2	Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries)	2172.00	1510.90	2716.00	2716.00	14500.00	11319.00	2910.00	2424.00	1.90	0.03	0.00	0.00
3	Mining	250.00	107.01	300.00	300.00	3700.00	1700.00	300.00	100.00	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Total (V)		7837.00	12519.70	11037.00	11037.00	61628.00	19890.00	11531.00	4210.00	522.90	84.73	24303.00	4465.00
VI TRANSPORT													
1	Ports and Light Houses & Shipping	675.00	675.00	742.00	742.00	6500.00	6490.00	850.00	845.00	50.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
2	Roads & Bridges	5100.00	7143.00	6210.00	6210.00	35000.00	35000.00	7000.00	7000.00	9.00	1.83	3500.00	700.00
3	Road Transport	3350.00	2606.48	3850.00	3850.00	22500.00	22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	10.56	1.97	0.00	0.00
Total (VI)		9125.00	10424.48	10802.00	10802.00	64000.00	63990.00	11700.00	11695.00	69.56	13.80	3500.00	700.00
VII COMMUNICATIONS													
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	150.00	52.96	165.00	165.00	900.00	900.00	165.00	165.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (VII)		150.00	52.96	165.00	165.00	900.00	900.00	165.00	165.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT													
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	40.00	32.55	100.00	100.00	898.00	465.00	120.00	51.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00
2	Ecology and Environment	52.00	52.00	88.00	88.00	312.00	110.00	88.00	35.00	0.03	0.03		
Total (VIII)		92.00	84.55	188.00	188.00	1210.00	575.00	208.00	86.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES													
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	5.00	6.20	6.00	6.00	150.00		10.00					
2	Tourism	117.00	268.05	150.00	150.00	2700.00	1000.00	200.00	75.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00
3	Surveys & Statistics	15.00	7.82	16.00	16.00	350.00	153.02	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4	Civil Supplies	19.00	24.90	115.00	115.00	160.00	0.00	32.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Other General Economic Services												
	(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	4141.00	1476.04	5000.00	5000.00	25222.00		5100.00				25222.00	5100.00
	(ii) Weights & Measures	50.00	21.44	55.00	55.00	150.00	40.00	34.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	2.20
Total (IX)		4347.00	1804.45	5342.00	5342.00	28732.00	1193.02	5396.00	122.00	0.03	0.03	25235.00	5102.20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
X SOCIAL SERVICES														
Education														
1 General Education			1840.00	2105.19	2733.00	2733.00	26000.00	5500.00	3000.00	675.00	0.00	0.00	17490.00	2029.00
2 Technical Education			1708.00	406.39	2295.20	2295.20	9000.00	4790.00	2500.00	1210.03	0.00	0.00	6210.00	1725.00
3 Sports & Youth Services			109.00	68.76	110.90	110.90	630.00	545.00		63.75	0.00	0.00	746.00	123.00
4 Arts & Culture			149.00	64.36	163.90	163.90	2050.00	820.00	350.00	115.00	0.00	0.00	1586.00	160.00
Sub-Total(1 to 4)			3806.00	2644.70	5303.00	5303.00	37680.00	11655.00	5850.00	2063.78	0.00	0.00	26032.00	4037.00
5 Medical & Public Health			2500.00	2567.20	2936.00	2936.00	24200.00	8824.75	4100.00	1017.61	6.93	1.50	18009.75	2892.05
6 Water Supply & Sanitation			7000.00	6836.00	7600.00	7600.00	40000.00	34700.00	7600.00	6500.00	1154.33	380.00	30400.00	5515.00
7 Housing			3340.00	3062.00	4003.00	4003.00	27000.00	10000.00	4100.00	1500.00	69.23	9.89	17000.00	2600.00
8 Urban Development			2040.00	1965.69	2319.00	2319.00	19600.00	1170.00	4092.00	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Capital Project			770.00	1076.64	877.00	877.00	6000.00	6000.00	877.00	877.00	43.93	8.30	0.00	0.00
10 Information & Publicity			530.00	452.82	550.00	550.00	3500.00	275.00	750.00	49.90	0.43	0.20	2400.00	375.00
11 Welfare of SC/ST & Other Backward Classes			3455.00	3776.71	4440.00	4440.00	32600.00	4509.50	6440.00	910.20	0.00	0.00	29236.25	6366.05
12 Administrative Machinery for TASP			45.00	45.00	60.00	60.00	400.00	100.00	60.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	60.00
13 Labour & Employment			1100.00	794.49	1250.00	1250.00	6400.00	2427.50	1250.00	518.00	1.70	0.74	642.50	127.75
14 Social Welfare			286.00	308.46	338.00	338.00	1600.00	289.00	338.00	68.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
15 Nutrition			686.00	536.00	1000.00	1000.00	5000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16 Food for All			2000.00	1996.00	2500.00	2500.00	0.00		0.00					
17 Mid-day Meals Programme (Food for Education)			3315.00	4786.63	4100.00	4100.00	20000.00		4100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20000.00	4100.00
Sub-Total (5 to 17)			27067.00	28203.64	31973.00	31973.00	186300.00	68295.75	34707.00	11670.71	1278.55	402.63	118088.50	22035.85
Total (X)			30873.00	30848.34	37276.00	37276.00	223980.00	79950.75	40557.00	13734.49	1278.55	402.63	144120.50	26072.85
XI GENERAL SERVICES														
1 Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)			50.00	24.15	50.00	50.00	500.00	300.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (XI)			50.00	24.15	50.00	50.00	500.00	300.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			145100.00	156666.84	175000.00	175000.00	1020000.00	698800.10	178300.00	119705.51	3384.90	818.74	669264.55	114622.22

ANNEXURE-IA

Progress of Expenditure During the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and
Proposed Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) & Annual Plan 1992-93.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	1990-91		1991-92		Eighth Plan (92-97)		Annual Plan (92-93)		Employment content ('000 Persons)		Rural Component	
		Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure (Likely)	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Eighth Plan	1992-93	Eighth Plan	1992-93
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES													
1 CROP HUSBANDRY													
1	Direction and Administration	30.93	13.75	29.63	29.63	600.00	438.00	41.50	5.45	19.86	0.24	30.00	5.00
2	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	180.20	155.06	172.93	172.93	800.00	40.00	130.75	5.00	1.81	0.23	800.00	130.75
3	Manures and Fertilisers	85.31	55.20	145.25	145.25	750.00	28.00	122.12	8.00	1.36	0.36	750.00	122.12
4	Plant Protection	60.25	43.48	47.59	47.59	350.00	75.00	114.13	21.00	3.40	0.95	350.00	114.13
5	Commercial Crops	289.11	252.80	326.63	326.63	1610.00	0.00	422.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	1610.00	422.05
6	Horticulture	149.30	111.62	194.74	194.74	2500.00	66.00	495.00	2.00	33.00	6.62	2293.65	454.18
7	Extension and Farmer's Training	628.69	551.99	747.36	747.36	3625.00	357.00	680.34	230.00	16.18	10.42	3625.00	680.34
8	Agricultural Engineering	130.65	118.68	156.40	156.40	1315.00	25.00	437.20	5.00	1.13	0.23	1315.00	437.20
9	Crop Insurance	3.57	3.12	4.01	4.01	50.00	0.00	4.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	25.99	16.68	30.46	30.46	200.00	0.00	32.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Dry Farming	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00
11	Others	0.00	6.00	35.00	35.00	75.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB - TOTAL 1 TO 12		1590.00	1328.38	1890.00	1890.00	11950.00	1029.00	2515.00	276.45	76.74	19.05	10849.65	2365.77
12	Nucleus Budget	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	10.00
13	Project for Small and Marginal Farmers	375.00	347.42	350.00	350.00	2750.00	0.00	350.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2750.00	350.00
14	Special Foodgrains Programme.			50.00	50.00	250.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250.00	50.00
SUB - TOTAL : CROP HUSBANDRY		1975.00	1675.80	2300.00	2300.00	15000.00	1029.00	2925.00	276.45	76.74	19.05	13899.65	2775.77
2 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION													
1	Soil Conservation	841.50		953.14	953.14	4790.00		910.00				4790.00	910.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Other Programmes	8.50		8.86	8.86	210.00		52.00				210.00	52.00
	SUB-TOTAL:SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	850.00	764.95	962.00	962.00	5000.00	0.00	962.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	962.00
3	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY												
1	Direction and Administration	8.14	6.11	8.55	8.55	97.00	9.00	10.95	0.00	0.63	0.06	0.00	0.00
2	Extension and Training	6.10	4.64	6.10	6.10	30.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	166.47	115.40	200.60	200.60	1218.00	518.00	195.21	27.81	8.27	1.12	1218.00	195.21
4	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	8.94	10.51	10.20	10.20	83.00	0.00	10.81	0.00	0.43	0.06	0.00	0.00
5	Cattle and Buffaloe Development	109.48	124.00	130.65	130.65	956.00	95.00	176.89	13.15	7.25	1.12	956.00	176.89
6	Poultry Development	68.28	59.58	71.70	71.70	168.50	33.50	41.55	4.00	0.86	0.15	168.50	41.55
7	Sheep and Wool Development	12.93	14.16	12.87	12.87	85.00	14.00	12.63	0.50	0.32	0.04	85.00	12.63
8	Other Livestock Development	17.55	16.51	14.58	14.58	92.00	33.00	42.80	24.00	0.19	0.04	92.00	42.80
9	Fodder & Feed Development	25.11	16.60	22.75	22.75	160.50	7.00	30.16	5.00	0.30	0.06	160.50	30.16
10	Other Expenditure(Nucleus Budget)	22.00	53.17	22.00	22.00	110.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110.00	25.00
	SUB - TOTAL : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	445.00	420.68	500.00	500.00	3000.00	709.50	550.00	74.46	18.25	2.65	2790.00	524.24
4	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT												
1	Direction and Administration	12.72	13.19	14.00	14.00	70.00		15.50		1.60	0.33		
2	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	32.28	31.64	36.00	36.00	135.00		34.50		0.87	0.17	105.00	28.50
3	Nucleus Budget	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00		5.00		0.00	0.00	25.00	5.00
	SUB - TOTAL : DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	50.00	49.83	55.00	55.00	230.00	0.00	55.00	0.00	2.47	0.50	130.00	33.50
5	FISHERIES												
1	Direction and Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	16.80	0.00
1	Inland Fisheries	89.81	89.54	144.08	144.08	1000.00	166.88	168.87	26.96	8.32	1.40	997.50	168.37
2	Brackish Water Fisheries (Fish Farms)	30.00	18.21	64.76	64.76	345.00	95.95	55.86	15.50	2.87	0.47	329.20	52.70
3	Marine Fisheries	118.17	112.98	206.41	206.41	1250.00	454.80	199.65	67.60	10.41	1.71	1250.00	199.65
4	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	0.90	0.51	0.90	0.90	5.00	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.04	0.01	5.00	0.90
5	Extension, Research Education and Training	4.02	5.27	4.11	4.11	20.00	0.55	4.11	0.11	0.04	0.01	14.40	2.99
6	Fisheries Co-operatives	60.52	26.84	45.62	45.62	235.00	224.75	42.29	40.61	2.08	0.35	235.00	42.29
7	Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings	17.04	16.04	6.00	6.00	30.00	30.00	6.00	6.00	0.25	0.05	30.00	6.00

5
5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Research	0.46											
9	Other Expenditure	23.08	10.44	19.12	19.12	213.00	62.40	23.82	8.00	1.77	0.17	168.00	20.82
10	Tribal Welfare Schemes	56.00	52.88	106.00	106.00	577.00	6.75	95.50	1.09	4.81	0.80	577.00	95.50
SUB - TOTAL : FISHERIES		400.00	332.71	597.00	597.00	3700.00	1042.08	597.00	165.87	30.80	4.97	3622.90	589.22
6	FORESTRY & WILDLIFE												
1	Direction and Administration	94.88	77.26	138.76	138.76	970.00		170.02		0.88	0.16	885.00	158.60
2	Forest Research	18.19	13.09	18.96	18.96	125.00		19.65					
3	Extension & Training (Education)	21.70	16.81	20.24	20.24	100.00		17.88					
4	Forest Conservation & Development	296.59	236.54	409.51	409.51	6310.00	6310.00	502.84	802.84	5.21	0.40	5310.00	502.84
5	Forest Produce (Plantation Schemes)	529.94	581.50	644.65	644.65	4020.00	2805.00	749.15	519.30	4.02	0.75	4020.00	749.15
6	Communication & Buildings	37.71	42.62	52.60	52.60	277.00	217.00	15.88	11.39	0.05	0.01	247.00	15.88
7	Wildlife Preservation	140.00	122.91	162.26	162.26	1100.00		180.00		0.61	0.10	615.00	102.81
8	Social and Farm Forestry (Extension)	2520.00	2475.85	3583.62	3583.62	14250.00	14150.00	3500.00	3486.65	14.25	4.73	14250.00	3500.00
9	Management of Zamindari	6.00	2.55	9.00	9.00								
10	Other Expenditure	139.99	118.79	135.18	135.18	848.00	63.00	344.58		0.22	0.04	655.00	127.46
11	Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources			6.76	6.76								
12	Statistics			4.46	4.46								
13	Assistance to Public sector and other undertaking-Contribution to G.S.F.D.C.			14.00	14.00								
SUB - TOTAL : FORESTRY & WILDLIFE		3805.00	3687.92	5200.00	5200.00	28000.00	23545.00	5500.00	4820.18	25.24	6.19	25982.00	5156.74
7	STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING												
1	Marketing	46.90	88.34	51.90	51.90	400.00	322.00	55.00	39.50	0.63	0.13	400.00	55.00
2	Storage & Warehousing	0.10		0.10	0.10								
3	Nucleus Budget	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL: STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING		50.00	91.34	55.00	55.00	400.00	322.00	55.00	39.50	0.63	0.13	400.00	55.00
8	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION												
1	Direction and Administration												
2	Research	304.60	327.02	412.42	412.42	2499.00	616.05	412.42	71.60				
3	Education	250.60	282.29	305.85	305.85	1631.00	990.00	305.85	163.58				
4	Extension Education	44.80	52.17	61.73	61.73	370.00	156.90	61.73	17.67				
SUB TOTAL:AGR. RESEARCH & EDUCATION		600.00	661.48	780.00	780.00	4500.00	1762.95	780.00	252.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS													
1. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions		270.00	327.92	300.00	300.00	1876.00	1876.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	1876.00	300.00
SUB TOTAL: INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS													
		270.00	327.92	300.00	300.00	1876.00	1876.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	1876.00	300.00
10 CO-OPERATION													
1 Direction & Administration		37.01	8.50	37.79	37.79	353.30	0.00	61.49		0.14	0.04	353.30	61.49
2 Credit Co-Operatives		365.47	512.19	351.11	351.11	2451.70	1548.35	333.51	204.46	0.54	0.33	2451.70	333.51
3 Labour Co-Operatives		5.50	5.93	6.00	6.00	42.00	26.95	6.00	3.85	0.10	0.02	42.00	6.00
4 Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives		77.70	124.08	87.50	87.50	581.00	0.00	83.00		0.26	0.05	581.00	83.00
5 Processing Co-operatives		19.32	21.73	20.00	20.00	724.00	724.00	36.00	36.00	0.50	0.10	724.00	36.00
6 Co-Operative Sugar Factories		300.00	553.60	384.60	384.60	4324.00	4274.00	385.00	378.00	0.01	0.01	4324.00	385.00
7 Consumer's Co-Operatives		11.00	14.72	13.00	13.00	91.00	53.50	13.00	7.80	0.73	0.15	23.50	4.70
8 Co-operative Training & Education		23.00	21.50	23.00	23.00	107.00		21.00		0.10	0.09	107.00	21.00
9 Nucleus Budget		66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	250.00		50.00				250.00	50.00
SUB-TOTAL: CO-OPERATION													
		905.00	1328.25	989.00	989.00	8924.00	6626.80	989.00	630.11	2.38	0.79	8856.50	980.70
TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES													
		9350.00	9340.88	11738.00	11738.00	70630.00	36913.33	12713.00	6559.42	156.51	34.28	62557.05	11377.17
II 11 RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
1 Integrated Rural Development Programme		1160.00	1171.75	1300.00	1300.00	9540.00	0.00	1170.00	0.00	10.48	1.28	9540.00	1170.00
2 Training of Rural Youth for self employment						1060.00		130.00				1060.00	130.00
3 Drought Prone Areas Programme		373.00	408.60	373.00	373.00	1865.00	0.00	373.00	0.00	27.33	5.46	1865.00	373.00
4 Integrated Rural Energy Programme		50.00	36.35	70.00	70.00	300.00	195.00	70.00	47.60			300.00	70.00
5 Scheme for Strengthening Special Programme Organisation		560.00	464.85	662.00	662.00	3500.00		662.00				3500.00	662.00
6 Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development		11.00	13.50	11.00	11.00	50.00		11.00				50.00	11.00
7 Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas		22.00	15.30	24.00	24.00	150.00		24.00				150.00	24.00
8 Regional Rural Banks		20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00		20.00					
9 Construction of wells for SF/Mf		276.86	173.00	305.00	305.00	1555.00		305.00				1555.00	305.00
10 Assistance to GSRDC		30.00	45.00	10.00	10.00	40.00		10.00				40.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	1618.14	1502.61	1780.00	1780.00	10260.00		1780.00		563.95	97.83	10260.00	1780.00
13	Special Employment Generation Programme	2100.00	1849.99	2750.00	2750.00	10000.00		2750.00		41.23	12.09	10000.00	2750.00
SUB TOTAL: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		6221.00	5700.95	7305.00	7305.00	38420.00	195.00	7305.00	47.60	642.99	116.66	38320.00	7285.00
12	LAND REFORMS												
(1)	Consolidation of Holdings	46.50	43.29	36.50	36.50	75.00		15.00					
(2)	Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under G.U.L.C. Act, 1972	18.70	18.70	40.00	40.00	60.00		15.00					
(3)	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of land records					572.00	0.00	136.45					
(4)	Others	99.80	114.69	238.50	238.50	1293.00	825.00	233.55	160.00				
SUB-TOTAL:LAND REFORMS		165.00	176.68	315.00	315.00	2000.00	825.00	400.00	160.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS												
(1)	Direction & Administration	5.00	1.95	13.00	13.00	70.00		18.00			0.01		
(2)	Training, Research, Surveys etc.	10.00		10.00	10.00	50.00		10.00					
(3)	Strengthening of Infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats	35.00	35.00	80.00	80.00	280.00		75.00		1.17	0.27	280.00	75.00
(4)	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	100.00	95.39	97.00	97.00	400.00		97.00		1.83	0.14	400.00	97.00
(5)	Sarvodaya Yojna					160.00		160.00			0.59	160.00	160.00
(6)	Conversion of dry latrins in to water sealed					10.00		10.00			0.04	10.00	10.00
(7)	Grant in aid to Gram/Nagar Panchayat for construction of Panchayat Ghar and Quarter for Talati cum Mantri.					30.00		30.00			0.12	30.00	30.00
SUB-TOTAL:COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS		150.00	132.34	200.00	200.00	1000.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	3.00	1.17	880.00	372.00
TOTAL:II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT		6536.00	6009.97	7820.00	7820.00	41420.00	1020.00	8105.00	207.60	645.99	117.83	39200.00	7657.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL													
14 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)													
1	Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects	23055.00	25893.05	27271.00	27271.00	204385.00	204385.00	27476.00	27476.00	542.49	129.30	200000.00	25650.00
2	Major Irrigation Projects	2855.50	2919.38	3083.10	3083.10	8078.00	8078.00	3318.00	3318.00				
3	Medium Irrigation Projects	4939.00	5658.73	5111.90	5111.90	22935.00	22935.00	5120.00	5120.00	82.78	22.71	52500.00	13656.00
4	New Schemes	32.00		66.00	66.00								
5	Water Development Services	300.00	245.17	275.00	275.00	1143.00	1143.00	193.00	193.00				
6	Flood Control & Anti-sea Erosion Works	150.00	100.00	160.00	160.00	1000.00	400.00	160.00	60.00	16.67	2.67	1000.00	160.00
7	Drainage	300.00	458.66	400.00	400.00	1500.00	1500.00	300.00	300.00				
8	Modernisation of Canals	1326.00	1089.21	1987.00	1987.00	3512.00	3512.00	1391.00	1391.00				
9	Extension of Channels, Dam Safety and Irrigation Improvement and liabilities of completed schemes and prevention of Salinity Ingress, etc. salinity ingress etc.	1682.50	1604.32	2216.00	2216.00	10947.00	10947.00	1508.00	1508.00				
SUB-TOTAL: WATER DEVELOPMENT		34640.00	37968.52	40570.00	40570.00	253500.00	252900.00	39466.00	39366.00	641.94	154.68	253500.00	39466.00
15 MINOR IRRIGATION		2525.00	2712.87	3352.00	3352.00	24000.00	0.00	3352.00	0.00	52.75	7.33	24000.00	3352.00
16 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT		1175.00	723.97	1130.00	1130.00	8000.00	1083.00	1130.00	65.00			8000.00	1130.00
TOTAL : III : IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		38340.00	41405.36	45052.00	45052.00	285500.00	253983.00	43948.00	39431.00	694.69	162.01	285500.00	43948.00
IV ENERGY													
17 POWER DEVELOPMENT													
1	Hydel Generation	2800.00	1785.00	3200.00	3200.00	36032.00	36032.00	12827.00	12827.00			10810.00	3848.00
2	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	18102.00	22064.00	22037.00	22037.00	85265.00	85265.00	12588.00	12588.00	2.05	0.41	25580.00	3776.00
3	Transmission & Distribution	15000.00	16342.00	16992.00	16992.00	97586.00	97586.00	15120.00	15120.00	11.35	2.29	29276.00	4536.00
4	Rural Electrification	2095.00	3602.00	2860.00	2860.00	17000.00	17000.00	2800.00	2800.00			17000.00	2800.00
5	Others	83.00	39.00	89.00	89.00	617.00	527.00	43.00	28.00	3.18	0.64	184.00	15.00
SUB-TOTAL-POWER DEVELOPMENT		38080.00	43832.00	45178.00	45178.00	236500.00	236410.00	43378.00	43363.00	16.58	3.34	82850.00	14975.00
6 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas		320.00	320.00	352.00	352.00	5000.00	3675.00	549.00	132.00			2000.00	325.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18 INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS													
(1)General Industries													
1	Direction & Administration	162.80	159.00	83.90	83.90	20.00		3.90					
2	Industrial Education, Research and Training	60.00	47.95	66.00	66.00	1000.00		170.00					
3	Other Expenditure	189.20	156.89	212.10	212.10	956.00	525.00	205.10	105.00				
	#												
	SUB TOTAL (1)	412.00	363.84	362.00	362.00	1976.00	525.00	379.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(2)Large & Medium Industries													
1	Petrochemical and Fertilizers Industries	6.00		6.00	6.00	30.00	30.00	6.00	6.00				
2	Ship Building and Aeronotical Industries			0.00	0.00								
3	Tele Communications and Electronics Industries	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00	500.00	500.00	55.00	55.00	1.90	0.03		
4	Consumers Industries	644.00	383.41	1278.00	1278.00	3540.00	3215.00	1378.00	1293.00				
5	Industrial Financial Institutions	698.00	707.15	888.00	888.00	7049.00	7049.00	965.00	965.00				
6	Other Expenditure	362.00	6.50	127.00	127.00	1405.00		127.00					
	SUB TOTAL (2)	1760.00	1147.06	2354.00	2354.00	12524.00	10794.00	2531.00	2319.00	1.90	0.03	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total Large & Medium Industries	2172.00	1510.90	2716.00	2716.00	14500.00	11319.00	2910.00	2424.00	1.90	0.03	0.00	0.00
(3)Village & Small Industries													
1	Small Industries	4105.00	8427.63	4471.00	4471.00	22210.00	5058.00	4766.00	1246.00	10.00	1.60	13250.00	2806.00
2	Village & Cottage Industries												
	(a)Direction & Administration	10.00		16.00	16.00	100.00		16.00					
	(b)Handloom Industries	243.00	530.77	437.00	437.00	2756.00	435.00	540.00	82.00	40.00	7.00	2146.00	445.00
	(c)Handicraft Industries	95.00	142.03	207.00	207.00	1380.00	65.00	210.00	28.00	25.45	8.02	650.00	110.00
	(d)Powerlooms	32.00	16.27	50.00	50.00	400.00	85.00	40.00	18.00			400.00	40.00
	(e)Cooperative Industries	53.00	80.84	95.00	95.00	700.00	210.00	100.00	33.00	45.00	2.76	700.00	100.00
	(f)Khadi Industries	280.00	1048.91	1405.00	1405.00	7025.00	275.00	1405.00	55.00	82.50	17.00		
	(g)Other Expenditure	512.00	598.59	1185.00	1185.00	8045.00	683.00	1144.00	213.00	310.75	47.02	6545.00	904.00
	(h)Sericulture	50.00	21.75	120.00	120.00	612.00	60.00	60.00	11.00	6.30	1.20	612.00	60.00
3	Nucleus budget	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	200.00		40.00					
	Sub-Total Village & Cottage Industries	1310.00	2474.16	3550.00	3550.00	21218.00	1813.00	3555.00	440.00	510.00	83.00	11053.00	1659.00
	Sub-Total(3)Village & Small												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(4) Mining & Metallurgical Industries													
1	Mineral Exploration & Development	100.00	107.01	200.00	200.00	2000.00		200.00		1.00	0.10		
2	Loans to Mining & Mineral Industries	150.00		100.00	100.00	1700.00	1700.00	100.00	100.00				
	Sub-Total (4)	250.00	107.01	300.00	300.00	3700.00	1700.00	300.00	100.00	1.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
TOTAL : V : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS		7837.00	12519.70	11037.00	11037.00	61628.00	19890.00	11531.00	4210.00	522.90	84.73	24303.00	4465.00
VI TRANSPORT													
19 PORTS & LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING													
Minor Ports													
1	Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	545.00	545.00	592.00	592.00	4960.00	4950.00	700.00	695.00				
2	Construction & Repairs	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	15.00	15.00				
3	Dredging Surveying & Investigation	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00	700.00	700.00	120.00	120.00	50.00	10.00		
4	Ferry Services	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	700.00	700.00	10.00	10.00				
	Sub-Total	665.00	665.00	737.00	737.00	6400.00	6390.00	845.00	840.00	50.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Light Houses & Light Ships													
5	Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	100.00	5.00	5.00				
	Sub-Total	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	100.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL- PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING		675.00	675.00	742.00	742.00	6500.00	6490.00	850.00	845.00	50.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
20	ROADS & BRIDGES	5100.00	7143.00	6210.00	6210.00	35000.00	35000.00	7000.00	7000.00	9.00	1.83	3500.00	700.00
21	ROAD TRANSPORT	3350.00	2606.48	3850.00	3850.00	22500.00	22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	10.56	1.97	0.00	0.00
TOTAL :VI:TRANSPORT		9125.00	10424.48	10802.00	10802.00	64000.00	63990.00	11700.00	11695.00	69.56	13.80	3500.00	700.00
VII- COMMUNICATIONS													
22	MODERNISATION OF WIRELESS NETWORK	150.00	52.96	165.00	165.00	900.00	900.00	165.00	165.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT													
23	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME	40.00	32.55	100.00	100.00	898.00	465.00	120.00	51.00	0.06	0.06		
24	(1) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME	13.00	13.00	17.00	17.00	90.00		17.00		0.00	0.00		
	(2) WATER POLLUTION CONTROL	39.00	39.00	71.00	71.00	222.00	110.00	71.00	35.00	0.03	0.03		
	TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	92.00	84.55	188.00	188.00	1210.00	575.00	208.00	86.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES													
25	Secretariat Economic Service (PLANNING MACHINERY)												
1	Monitoring Unit	1.35		0.22	0.22								
2	Cartography Unit	0.91		1.09	1.09								
3	Planning Machinery at District & Taluka Level	2.74	6.20	1.00	1.00	150.00		10.00					
4	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State Level			3.69	3.69								
	SUB TOTAL- SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICE	5.00	6.20	6.00	6.00	150.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	TOURISM	117.00	268.05	150.00	150.00	2700.00	1000.00	200.00	75.00	0.03	0.03		
27	STATISTICS												
	State Statistical Bureau	15.00	7.82	16.00	16.00	350.00	153.02	20.00	0.00				
28	CIVIL SUPPLY												
1	Consumers' Protection	19.00	24.90	113.50	113.50	160.00		32.00	34.00				
2	Public Undertakings												
3	Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell												
4	Management Information System			1.50	1.50								
	SUB TOTAL- CIVIL SUPPLY	19.00	24.90	115.00	115.00	160.00	0.00	32.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES													
29	DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING	4141.00	1476.04	5000.00	5000.00	25222.00		5100.00				25222.00	5100.00
30	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	50.00	21.44	55.00	55.00	150.00	40.00	34.00	13.00			13.00	2.20
	SUB TOTAL-OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	4191.00	1497.48	5055.00	5055.00	25372.00	40.00	5134.00	13.00			25235.00	5102.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
X SOCIAL SERVICES													
31 GENERAL EDUCATION													
1	Elementary Education(MNP)	1068.00	1340.50	1337.96	1337.96	17500.00	4500.00	1537.96	382.00			12108.00	1061.00
2	Secondary Education	324.68		584.50	584.50								
3	Higher Secondary Education)	30.94	530.97	405.50	405.50	5152.50	600.00	991.50	263.00			3555.00	684.00
4	University Education)	161.38											
5	Special Education, Adult Education (MNP)	201.00	224.72	341.04	341.04	2250.00		359.54				1552.00	248.00
	SUB TOTAL	1786.00	2096.19	2669.00	2669.00	24902.50	5100.00	2889.00	645.00	0.00	0.00	17215.00	1993.00
Sports & Youth Services													
6	Physical Education (including National Cadet Corps)	9.00		9.00	9.00	50.00		5.00				35.00	3.00
7	Sports & Youth Welfare	100.00	68.76	110.90	110.90	1081.00	545.00	178.00	63.75			746.00	123.00
	SUB TOTAL	109.00	68.76	119.90	119.90	1131.00	545.00	183.00	63.75	0.00	0.00	781.00	126.00
Art & Culture													
8	Art & Culture					1599.00	820.00	172.00	115.00			1103.00	119.00
9	Development of Libraries	20.00		24.00	24.00	200.00		24.00				138.00	17.00
10	Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)	94.00		100.00	100.00	400.00	400.00	30.00	30.00			276.00	21.00
11	Development of Archeology	5.00	64.36	5.50	5.50							69.00	3.00
12	Development of Archives	5.00		5.50	5.50	100.00		5.50					
13	Development of Museums	25.00		28.90	28.90								
	SUB TOTAL	149.00	64.36	163.90	163.90	2299.00	1220.00	231.50	145.00	0.00	0.00	1586.00	160.00
Development of Languages													
14	Development of Gujarati Language	4.00		4.00	4.00			4.00					
15	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other Languages	3.00	9.00	4.00	4.00	47.50		3.00				33.00	7.00
16	Development of Sanskrit	2.00		2.00	2.00			2.50					
	SUB TOTAL	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	47.50	0.00	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	7.00
17	Nucleus Budget	45.00		45.00	45.00	300.00		37.00				207.00	26.00
	SUB TOTAL- GENERAL EDUCATION	2098.00	2238.31	3007.80	3007.80	28680.00	6865.00	3350.00	853.75	0.00	0.00	19822.00	2312.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32 TECHNICAL EDUCATION													
1	Direction & Administration	18.84	5.00	125.07	125.07	325.00	70.00	276.85	152.35			224.00	191.00
2	Technical High Schools	50.52	29.85	100.84	100.84	150.00	50.00	30.00	10.00			103.00	21.00
3	Polytechnics	898.48	114.35	1378.33	1378.33	5535.00	2500.00	1268.28	384.68			3819.00	875.00
4	Engineering/Technical Colleges	267.66	148.59	307.63	307.63	1190.00	800.00	437.87	250.00			821.00	302.00
5	Assistance to Non Government Technical Colleges and Institutes					50.00	20.00	5.00				35.00	4.00
6	G.I.A to pvt. Colleges	6.68	4.68	0.00	0.00	70.00		25.00				48.00	17.00
7	Scholarship	1.00		0.00	0.00	10.00		2.00				7.00	1.00
8	Training	0.50		1.10	1.10	60.00	5.00	5.00				41.00	3.00
9	Other Expenditure	464.32	103.44	379.98	379.98	1300.00	1270.00	405.00	405.00			897.00	279.00
10	Students Amenities	0.00	0.48	2.25	2.25	10.00	5.00	5.00	3.00			7.00	4.00
11	Deptt. of Govt. Ply. Inst.					150.00	70.00	20.00	5.00			104.00	14.00
12	G.I.A to pvt. Ply. Inst.					150.00		20.00				104.00	14.00
SUB TOTAL- TECHNICAL EDUCATION		1708.00	406.39	2295.20	2295.20	9000.00	4790.00	2500.00	1210.03	0.00	0.00	6210.00	1725.00
33 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH													
1	Direction & Administration	2.90	0.37	2.00	2.00	22.00		2.00					
2	Hospital & Dispensaries (Medical Relief)	202.29	205.05	222.35	222.35	1648.00	477.50	299.00	85.81	1.60	0.31		
3	Training Programme	19.80	11.81	22.00	22.00	73.00	56.50	9.45	7.80				
4	Medical Education & Research	344.23	338.30	380.00	380.00	2700.00	550.00	650.00	160.00	1.02	0.21		
5	Indigenous System of Medicine- Ayurved & Homeopathy	87.00	72.85	117.65	117.65	1400.00	470.00	200.00	85.00	1.13	0.29	550.00	100.00
7	Employees State Insurance Scheme	10.00	1.31	12.00	12.00	56.00		14.00		0.02			
8	Prevention & Control of Communicable Disease	722.29	779.05	900.00	900.00	4940.00	94.00	1000.00	15.00	0.16	0.04	4940.00	1000.00
9	Minimum Needs Programme	988.90	1044.77	1152.00	1152.00	11786.50	7030.50	1637.00	709.00	2.50	0.45	11786.50	1637.00
10	Drugs Control	53.23	48.33	54.00	54.00	625.00	25.00	90.00		0.43	0.16		
11	Central Medical Stores Organi- sation- Buildings for Public Office & Godowns	3.50		10.00	10.00	91.25	91.25	10.00	10.00				
12	Family Welfare (State Programme)	65.36	65.36	61.00	61.00	647.25		140.00				647.25	140.00
13	Other Programme (including School Health Programme)	0.50		3.00	3.00	211.00	30.00	48.55	5.00	0.07	0.04	86.00	15.05
SUB TOTAL-MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH		2500.00	2567.20	2936.00	2936.00	24200.00	8824.75	4100.00	1017.61	6.93	1.50	18009.75	2892.05
34 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION													
1	Survey & Investigation	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00		15.00		3.12	0.75	100.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	4400.00	4383.00	4700.00	4700.00	28800.00	28800.00	5200.00	5200.00	864.00	260.00	28800.00	5200.00
5	Urban Sanitation	1800.00	1630.00	1800.00	1800.00	4200.00	2300.00	1400.00	840.00	80.71	70.00		
6	Rural Sanitation	250.00	250.00	400.00	400.00	1500.00		300.00		45.42	15.00	1500.00	300.00
7	Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1000.00	1000.00	140.00	140.00	30.28	7.00		
8	Government Loans, IDA, MBL												
9	L.I.C. Loan												
SUB TOTAL-WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		7000.00	6836.00	7600.00	7600.00	40000.00	34700.00	7600.00	6500.00	1154.33	380.00	30400.00	5515.00
35 HOUSING													
1	Govt. Residential Quarters and Buildings	600.00	778.45	800.00	800.00	5000.00	5000.00	800.00	800.00	13.39			
2	Urban Housing	470.00	539.00	700.00	700.00	5000.00	5000.00	700.00	700.00				
3	Rural Housing												
	(a) Provision of House Sites to Landless Labourers	55.80	55.80	50.00	50.00	300.00		60.00		0.01		300.00	60.00
	(b) Assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to Landless Labourers(MNP)	1100.00	1500.18	1255.00	1255.00	8700.00		1650.00		30.00	3.69	8700.00	1650.00
	Sub-total (a+b)	1155.80	1555.98	1305.00	1305.00	9000.00	0.00	1710.00	0.00	30.01	3.69	9000.00	1710.00
4	Other Programmes of Rural Housing	339.20	188.57	345.00	345.00	8000.00		890.00		25.83	6.20	8000.00	890.00
	Sub Total- 3+4	1495.00	1744.55	1650.00	1650.00	17000.00	0.00	2600.00	0.00	55.84	9.89	17000.00	2600.00
5	Police Housing	255.00	0.00	370.00	370.00								
6	Jail Housing	20.00	0.00	30.00	30.00								
	Sub-total (5+6)	275.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings	500.00		453.00	453.00								
	Sub-total (7)	500.00	0.00	453.00	453.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL- HOUSING		3340.00	3062.00	4003.00	4003.00	27000.00	10000.00	4100.00	1500.00	69.23	9.89	17000.00	2600.00
36 URBAN DEVELOPMENT													
1	Town and Regional Planning	41.00	9.61	110.00	110.00	1300.00		257.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	100.00	100.10	100.00	100.00	1170.00	1170.00	220.00	220.00				
5	Other Schemes	312.00	295.40	538.00	538.00	3430.00		960.00					
7	New Schemes	385.00	385.00	200.00	200.00	10500.00		2050.00					
SUB TOTAL- URBAN DEVELOPMENT		2040.00	1965.69	2319.00	2319.00	19600.00	1170.00	4092.00	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37	CAPITAL PROJECT	770.00	1076.64	877.00	877.00	6000.00	6000.00	877.00	877.00	43.93	8.30		
38	INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	530.00	452.82	550.00	550.00	3500.00	275.00	750.00	49.90	0.43	0.20	2400.00	375.00
39													
(A) WELFARE OF SCs, STs AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES													
Scheduled Castes													
1	Direction and Administration	30.86	42.01	46.36	46.36	272.50		54.00				272.50	54.00
2	Education	508.67	580.83	676.23	676.23	6000.00	1145.00	1189.50	184.00			3997.50	804.00
3	Economic Uplift	277.96	269.29	347.74	347.74	2410.00	445.00	436.00	69.00			1605.00	305.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	357.51	379.51	404.67	404.67	2307.50	250.00	460.50	54.00			1840.00	378.00
SUB TOTAL		1175.00	1271.64	1475.00	1475.00	10990.00	1840.00	2140.00	307.00	0.00	0.00	7715.00	1541.00
Scheduled Tribes													
1	Direction and Administration	25.00	26.64	21.50	21.50	165.00		20.00				225.00	30.00
2	Education	84.17	111.97	115.43	115.43	1239.50	155.00	249.00	31.00			1802.50	373.53
3	Economic Uplift	30.03	20.87	41.05	41.05	281.50	37.00	51.32	6.00			281.50	51.32
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	35.80	45.60	42.02	42.02	461.00	28.00	89.68	7.00			591.00	90.15
SUB TOTAL		175.00	205.08	220.00	220.00	2147.00	220.00	410.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	2900.00	545.00
Tribal Area Sub-Plan													
1	Direction & Administration	29.00	25.52	39.89	39.89	350.00		50.00				420.00	60.00
2	Education	524.18	532.95	722.98	722.98	5290.50	845.00	1054.60	169.00			6877.50	1365.10
3	Economic Uplift	119.70	219.10	194.34	194.34	1124.00	545.00	241.78	134.00			1524.00	290.75
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	207.12	194.25	212.79	212.79	1348.50	56.00	259.62	10.00			1778.50	339.15
SUB TOTAL		880.00	971.82	1170.00	1170.00	8113.00	1446.00	1606.00	313.00	0.00	0.00	10600.00	2055.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Notified /Denotified Tribes													
1	Direction & Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Education	34.45	51.97	38.80	38.80	315.50		58.20				306.25	55.95
3	Economic Uplift	6.65	2.61	6.70	6.70	66.50	5.00	13.30	1.00			41.50	8.30
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	13.90	5.91	14.50	14.50	68.00	10.50	15.50	2.40			55.00	12.50
SUB TOTAL		55.00	60.49	60.00	60.00	450.00	15.50	87.00	3.40	0.00	0.00	402.75	76.75
Socially & Educationally Backward Classes													
1	Direction & Administration	41.00	16.78	73.32	73.32	405.00		116.00				330.00	105.00
2	Education	533.26	655.20	755.63	755.63	5055.00	540.00	1006.20	158.00			3234.00	1238.00
3	Economic Uplift	246.44	248.10	294.00	294.00	2473.00	258.00	502.50	50.80			1295.00	271.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	204.30	202.50	237.05	237.05	1862.00	190.00	347.30	34.00			1772.00	334.30
SUB TOTAL		1025.00	1122.58	1360.00	1360.00	9795.00	988.00	1972.00	242.80	0.00	0.00	6631.00	1948.30
Economically Backward Classes													
1	Direction & Administration	0.20		0.50	0.50								
2	Education	65.20	71.87	69.70	69.70	452.00		91.20				452.00	91.20
3	Economic Uplift	12.50	9.05	12.10	12.10	92.00		18.20				92.00	18.20
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	7.10	9.57	7.70	7.70	101.00		21.60				101.00	21.60
SUB TOTAL		85.00	90.49	90.00	90.00	645.00	0.00	131.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	645.00	131.00
Minorities													
1	Direction & Administration	2.00	1.11	2.00	2.00	10.00		3.00				10.00	3.00
2	Education	27.50	28.01	30.75	30.75	239.00		49.40				225.00	44.40
3	Economic Uplift	29.40	25.23	31.15	31.15	199.00		40.00				104.00	20.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	1.10	0.26	1.10	1.10	12.00		1.60				3.50	1.60
SUB TOTAL		60.00	54.61	65.00	65.00	460.00	0.00	94.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	342.50	69.00
SUB TOTAL- WELFARE OF SCs, STs & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES		3455.00	3776.71	4440.00	4440.00	32600.00	4509.50	6440.00	910.20	0.00	0.00	29236.25	6366.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(B) Administrative Machinery for TASP													
		45.00	45.00	60.00	60.00	400.00	100.00	60.00	10.00			400.00	60.00
		3500.00	3821.71	4500.00	4500.00	33000.00	4609.50	6500.00	920.20	0.00	0.00	29636.25	6426.05
40 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE													
(a) Training													
1	Industrial Training Institutions	844.41	489.00	905.45	905.45	4623.50	2338.50	855.45	506.00	1.11			
2	Apprenticeship Training	42.47	20.75	36.75	36.75	61.00	27.00	19.00	6.00	0.05			
3	Other Programmes	12.57	1.91	8.60	8.60	295.50		76.00		0.16	0.74	642.50	127.75
(b) Employment													
1	Employment Services	55.75	21.68	59.90	59.90	233.00	10.00	60.25	4.00	0.19	(for whole sector)		
(c) Labour													
1	Industrial Relations	29.35	30.53	38.90	38.90	239.75	32.00	43.40		0.13			
2	Working Conditions and Safety	26.40	13.95	24.00	24.00	143.00		21.10		0.06			
3	General Labour Welfare	4.01	84.06	5.60	5.60	31.50		34.55					
4	Social Security for Labour	49.59	114.90	135.50	135.50	527.00		114.70					
5	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20			0.25					
6	Other Expenditure	34.00	16.61	34.60	34.60	231.50	20.00	21.80	2.00				
7	Research and Statistics	1.25	1.10	0.50	0.50	14.25		3.50					
SUB TOTAL- LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE		1100.00	794.49	1250.00	1250.00	6400.00	2427.50	1250.00	518.00	1.70	0.74	642.50	127.75
41 SOCIAL WELFARE													
1	Direction and Administration	7.60	4.65	8.83	8.83	43.00		10.00					
2	Child Welfare	10.00	21.23	16.67	16.67	115.00		16.00					
3	Women Welfare	31.43	36.02	24.25	24.25	101.00		15.00					
4	Education & Welfare of Physically Handicapped	70.70	71.32	92.75	92.75	320.00		73.00					
5	Correctional Service	14.85	23.15	17.50	17.50	65.00		15.00					
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	2.19	2.75	5.00	5.00	25.00		6.00					
7	Grant to Vol. Organisations	2.65	2.84	3.00	3.00	50.00		10.00					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Other Schemes of Social Defence	25.58	25.99	25.00	25.00	194.00	194.00	48.00	48.00				
9	Prohibition	16.00	13.15	20.00	20.00	95.00	95.00	20.00	20.00	2.00	2.00		
10	Women & Child Development	105.00	107.36	125.00	125.00	592.00		125.00					
SUB TOTAL- SOCIAL WELFARE		286.00	308.46	338.00	338.00	1600.00	289.00	338.00	68.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00

42 NUTRITION													
Special Nutrition Programme & Integrated Child Development Scheme													
		686.00	536.00	1000.00	1000.00	5000.00		1000.00					
43	FOOD FOR ALL	2000.00	1996.00	2500.00	2500.00								
44 MID DAY MEALS PROGRAMME (Food for Education)													
	State Programme Outside MMP	3315.00	4786.63	4100.00	4100.00	20000.00		4100.00				20000.00	4100.00
TOTAL:X : SOCIAL SERVICES		30873.00	30848.34	37276.00	37276.00	223980.00	79950.75	40557.00	13734.49	1278.55	402.63	144120.50	26072.85

XI GENERAL SERVICES													
45 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL													
		50.00	24.15	50.00	50.00	500.00	300.00	50.00					
TOTAL -XI - GENERAL SERVICES		50.00	24.15	50.00	50.00	500.00	300.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL :		145100.00	156666.84	175000.00	175000.00	1020000.00	698800.10	178300.00	119705.51	3384.90	818.74	669265.55	114622.22

ANNEXURE-IB

Progress of Expenditure During the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and
Proposed Outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) & Annual Plan 1992-93.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	PROGRAMMES	1990-91		1991-92		Eighth Plan (92-97)		Annual Plan (92-93)		Employment content ('000 Persons)		Rural Component	
		Budget- tted Outlay	Expendi- ture	Budget- tted Outlay	Expendi- ture (Likely)	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Eighth 1992-93 Plan	1992-93 Plan	Eighth 1992-93 Plan	1992-93 Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuel Wood and Fodder Project	179.29	198.78	219.16	219.16	1300.00	251.00	251.00	251.00	38.60	7.44	1300.00	251.00
2	Fire Wood/Forest Product resource Plantation	25.88	42.25	183.62	183.62	1000.00	1000.00	189.95	189.95	29.63	5.62	3500.00	700.00
3	Rural Roads	700.00	600.00	700.00	700.00	3500.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3500.00	700.00
4	Elementary Education	1044.00	1340.50	1337.96	1337.96	19000.00	4500.00	1537.96	382.00	10.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
5	Adult Education	201.00	202.72	295.04	295.04	2020.00	0.00	313.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Non Formal education	24.00	22.00	46.00	46.00	230.00	0.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Rural Health (including I.S.M.&H.)	1006.10	1058.77	1180.50	1180.50	11336.50	7180.50	1737.00	749.00	505.00	67.50	11336.50	1737.00
8	Rural Water Supply	4400.00	4383.00	4700.00	4700.00	28800.00	28800.00	5200.00	5200.00	864.00	260.00	28800.00	5200.00
9	Rural House Sites - cum - Construction Scheme :												
	a) Allotment of Sites	55.80	55.80	50.00	50.00	300.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	6.00	1.20	300.00	60.00
	b) Construction Assistance	1100.00	1500.18	1255.00	1255.00	8700.00	0.00	1650.00	0.00	80.00	1375.00	8700.00	1650.00
	Sub-total (9) :	1155.80	1555.98	1305.00	1305.00	9000.00	0.00	1710.00	0.00	86.00	1376.20	9000.00	1710.00
10	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	100.00	100.10	100.00	100.00	1170.00	1170.00	220.00	220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Nutrition	686.00	536.00	1000.00	1000.00	5000.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Public Distribution System	19.00	24.90	115.00	115.00	160.00	0.00	32.00	34.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total :	9472.19	9975.85	10837.66	10837.66	81126.50	41901.50	12669.50	6802.00	1503.60	1713.14	53936.50	9598.00

Physical Targets and Achievements during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 and
Proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual pain 1992-93

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1990-91		1991-92		Eighth	Annual Plan
			Target	Achiev- ement	Target	Antici- pated Achievement	Plan 1992-1997 Target	1992-93 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES								
Crop Husbandry								
1. Production of Foodgrains								
	1 Rice	000 Tonnes	1000	791	1025	820	1220	1006
	2 Wheat	000 Tonnes	1660	1444	1715	1520	1900	1700
	3 Jowar	000 Tonnes	570	379	573	390	582	560
	4 Bajra	000 Tonnes	1550	1024	1550	1020	1550	1500
	5 Maize	000 Tonnes	540	530	560	560	624	550
	6 Other Cereals	000 Tonnes	65	48	67	50	70	60
	7 Pulses	000 Tonnes	700	626	700	690	720	690
	Total: Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	6085	4842	6190	5050	6666	6066
2 Commercial Crops								
(i) Oilseeds								
(a) Major Oilseeds								
	Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2130	1052	2225	900	2224	2156
	Castor seed	000 Tonnes	280	551	400	600	550	400
	Sesamum	000 Tonnes	100	68	90	100	78	90
	Rapeseed & Mustard	000 Tonnes	290	420	325	465	413	325
	Total:(a)	000 Tonnes	2800	2091	3040	2065	3265	2971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(b) Other Oilseeds							
	Soyabeen	000 Tonnes	24	2	25	25	28	25
	Sunflower	000 Tonnes	36	12	70	25	40	37
	Total:(b)	000 Tonnes	60	14	95	50	68	62
	Total Oilseeds (a+b)	000 Tonnes	2860	2105	3135	2115	3333	3033
	(ii) Sugarcane(cane)	000 Tonnes	853	1060	925	1000	1107	987
	(iii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	1870	1323	1900	1450	2223	2023
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Tonnes	202	113	214	210	302	242
3	(a) Production under Major Horticulture Crops							
	1. Production of Fruits	Lakh M.T.	19	17	21	20	23	22
	2. Production of Vegetables	Lakh M.T.	16	15	17	16	18	17
	3. Production of spices	Lakh M.T.		2		2	3	3
	4. Production of Planting Materials	No. in lakhs	1	4	2	3	9	3
	5. New area to be covered under fruits crops.	Ha.	3000	5097	3000	5500	30000	4300
	6. No. of housewives to be trained in the technic of fruits and vegetables preservation	No.			1000	800	12500	2500
4	Improved Seeds							
	(i) Production of Seeds							
	(a) Cereals	000 Tonnes	17.03	20.20	17.28	19.15	18.81	17.58
	(b) Pulses	000 Tonnes	2.02	2.10	2.00	2.59	1.80	1.69
	(c) Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	18.16	4.65	18.35	5.86	18.68	18.37
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	1.95	1.84	1.94	2.60	1.88	1.88
	Total:(i)	000 Tonnes	39.16	28.79	39.57	30.20	41.17	39.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Distribution of Seeds								
(a) Cereals		000 Tonnes	13.62	15.80	13.82	14.10	15.05	14.07
(b) Pulses		000 Tonnes	1.31	1.62	1.33	1.27	1.44	1.35
(c) Oilseed		000 Tonnes	14.52	7.23	14.68	6.90	14.94	14.69
(d) Cotton		000 Tonnes	1.56	1.22	1.55	1.26	1.50	1.50
Total:(ii)		000 Tonnes	31.01	25.87	31.38	23.53	32.93	31.61
5 Chemical Fertilizers								
(i)Nitrogenous (N)		000 Tonnes	442	431	465	450	495	463
(ii)Phosphatic (P)		000 Tonnes	184	217	195	225	250	230
(iii)Potasic (K)		000 Tonnes	49	58	50	60	70	62
Total:(NPK)		000 Tonnes	675	706	710	735	815	755
6 Plant Protection								
(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)		000 Tonnes	5.10	4.10	5.40	5.40	5.00	5.30
(ii) Area Coverage								
(a) Foodgrain Crops		000 Hect.	3100	1050	5250	5250	5700	5350
(b) Non-Foodgrain Crops		000 Hect.	3750	2450	3800	3800	4200	3850
Total		000 Hect.	6850	3500	9050	9050	9900	9200
7 High Yielding Varieties								
(a)Cereals								
(i) Rice-								
Total area		000 Hect.	570	531	580	582	610	586
Cropped area under HYV		000 Hect.	455	505	500	550	550	510
(ii) Wheat-								
Total area		000 Hect.	775	717	785	785	815	791
Cropped area under HYV		000 Hect.	615	520	624	624	654	630
(iii)Jowar-								
Total area		000 Hect.	1025	852	1018	976	997	981
Cropped area under HYV		000 Hect.	205	250	210	210	225	213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iv) Bajra.								
Total area	000 Hect.	1435	1152	1440	1147	1455	1443	
Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	1330	1087	1330	1100	1345	1333	
(v) Maize-								
Total area	000 Hect.	365	369	370	399	385	373	
Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	190	210	200	200	210	272	
Total area under the above five Cereals	000 Hect.	4170	3621	4193	3889	4262	4446	
Total cropped area under the HYV for above five Cereals	000 Hect.	2795	2572	2864	2684	2984	2888	
(b) Commercial Crops								
(i) Cotton								
Total area	000 Hect.	1530	921	1510	1200	1400	1440	
Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	625	333	620	500	600	550	
(ii)Castor								
Total area	000 Hect.	260	345	265	302	300	265	
cropped Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	170	250	170	200	225	185	
8 Foodgrains								
(Area to be covered)								
Area of foodgrains	000 Hect.							
i) Paddy	000 Hect.	570	531	580	582	610	586	
ii) Wheat	000 Hect.	775	717	785	785	815	791	
iii) Jowar	000 Hect.	1025	852	1018	976	997	981	
iv) Bajra	000 Hect.	1435	1152	1440	1147	1455	1443	
v) Maize	000 Hect.	365	369	370	399	385	373	
vi) Other cereals	000 Hect.	95	69	92	50	83	92	
vii) Pulses	000 Hect.	805	932	815	1121	845	815	
Total	000 Hect.	5070	4622	5100	5060	5190	5081	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) Groundnut		000 Hect.	1990	1701	2010	2000	2070	2020
(b) Castor		000 Hect.	260	345	263	302	300	270
(c) Sesamum		000 Hect.	148	238	150	248	160	152
(d) Rape & Mustard		000 Hect.	280	471	283	283	300	285
(e) Soyabean		000 Hect.	31	13	32	23	36	32
(f) Sunflower		000 Hect.	72	45	72	69	76	72
	Total	000 Hect.	2781	2813	2810	2925	2942	2831
(iii) Sugarcane		000 Hect.	108	118	111	104	130	118
(iv) Cotton		000 Hect.	1530	921	1519	1102	1400	1440
(v) Tobacco		000 Hect.	119	110	121	115	130	122
Spl. Project for Small and Marginal Farmers								
SF/MF beneficiaries								
(i) Minor Irrigation		Nos. (Net)	12000	11947	6000	6000	44000	6000
(ii) Land Development		Nos. (Net)	1000	452	0	0	0	0
(iii) Minikits		Nos. (Net)	145000	128186	68000	68000	536000	68000
	Total	Nos. (Net)	158000	140585	74000	74000	580000	74000
Special Foodgrains Production Programme								
Construction of wells		Nos.	0	0	2000	2000	12000 (10000)	4000 (2000)
Horticulture Programmes								
1 Production of Fruits		Lakhs MT.	19.00	17.00	21.00	20.00	22.50	21.50
2 Production of Vegetables		Lakhs MT.	16.00	15.00	16.50	16.00	18.00	17.00
3 Production of Spices		Lakhs MT.	0.00	2.09	0.00	2.19	3.10	2.50
4 Production of Planting Materials		No. in Lakhs	1.47	3.82	1.72	2.90	9.00	3.00
5 New area to be covered under fruit crops		Hect.	3000	5097	3000	5500	30000	4300
6 Number of House Wives to be Trained in the technique of fruit and vegetable preservation		Nos.	0	0	1000	800	12500	2500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Soil Conservation Area under Soil and Water Conservation	Lakh Hect.	18.255 (0.425)	18.290 (0.460)	18.721 (0.431)	18.721 (0.431)	19.195 (4.74)	18.819 (0.98)
10	Dairy Products							
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3300	3351	3386	3386	3786	3466
	(ii) Eggs	Million	330	330	340	340	390	350
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	22.44	22.44	22.83	23.86	23.03	
	Programmes							
	(i) I.C.D. Projects	Nos.	8	8	8	8	8	8
	(ii) No. of Frozen Semen (Bull) Stations	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) No. of insemination performed with exotic bull semen (a) Cumulative	In lakh	9.91	9.93	11.51	11.53	19.53	12.13
		In lakh	1.60	1.6	1.60	1.60		
		NO. in lakh	0.98	0.98	1.08	1.08	2.08	1.28
	(iv) No. of cross-bred (b) Net animals (females)	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(v) Establishment of Sheep Breeding farms	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	1
	(vi) Goat Breeding Farm	Nos.	168	168	168	168	168	168
	(vii) Sheep & Wool Exten- sion Centres	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3	3
	(viii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	Nos.	17	17	17	17	17	17
	(ix) Intensive Egg. & Poultry Productions cum-Marketing centres	Nos.	2	2	2	2	3	2
	(x) Estt. of Fodder Seed Production Farms	Nos.	354	349	374	385	483	383
	(xi) Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	13	13	13	13	17	15
	(xii) Polyclinics/Hospitals	Nos.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Dairy Programmes								
(i) Fluid milk plants								
(including composite & feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.								
	Nos.	14	14	14	14	14		
(ii) Milk Product Factories								
(including creameries) in operation.								
	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5		5
(iii) Dairy Co.op.Unions								
	Nos.	18	18	18	18	18		18
13 Fisheries								
(i) Fish Production								
(a) Inland								
	000 Tonnes	30	30	30	30			
(b) Marine								
	000 Tonnes	360	423	360	360			
Total:								
	000 Tonnes	390	453	390	390	0		0
(ii) Mechanised Boats								
(IBM/OBM/CANOES/FRB)								
	Nos.	4499	4499	4499	4499			
(iii) Deep sea fishing vessels								
	Nos.							
(iv) Fish seed produced								
(Spawns)								
	Million	145	400	400	400			
(v) (a) Fish Seed Farms								
	Nos.	19	19	19	19			
(b) Nursery Area								
	Hect.	20	20	20	20			
(vi) No. of Hatcheries								
	Nos.	2	2	2	2			
14 Marketing, Storage & Warehousing								
(i) Total No. of Markets at Mandi level								
	Nos.	346	355	360	385	365		
(ii) Storage capacity with State Warehousing corporation								
	000 MT	242	139	159	159	259		179
15 Co-operation								
(i) Short term loan								
	Rs. in crores	400.00	309.91	500.00	400.00	2000.00		400.00
(ii) Medium term loan								
	Rs. in crores	12.00	10.56	12.00	12.00	60.00		12.00
(iii) Long term loan								
	Rs. in crores	57.00	51.12	65.00	65.00	325.00		71.00
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers								
	Rs. in crores	330.00	389.18	360.00	419.18	569.18		449.18
						(150)		(30)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(v)Agril.Produce Marketed		Rs.in crores	1420.00	1711.49	1470.00	1761.00	2011.00	1811.00
(vi)Retail sale of consumer's goods by Urban Consumers co-operatives		Rs.in crores	691.15	871.32	806.15	980.00	1530.00	1095.00
(vii)Retail sale of consumer's goods through Co-operatives in rural areas		Rs.in crores	1064.35	2051.12	1264.35	2250.00	3270.00	2470.00
(viii)Cooperative storage		Lakh MT	8.80	9.04	9.40	9.20	9.70	9.30
(ix)Processing Units(organised)		Nos.	175	181	180	182	187	183
							(5)	(.10)
16 RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
I. R. D. P.								
(f) Beneficiaries assisted								
	New (Net)	Nos.	1341482	1340450	1412480	1412480	1462480	1478480
			(72030)	(70998)	(72030)	(72030)	(450000)	(66000)
	Old	Nos.	-	148000	148000	148000	148000	148000
			(146)					
	Total (Nos.) (Net)		1341482	1488450	1560480	1560480	1610480	1626480
(ii) SC/ST beneficiaries								
	New	Nos. (Net)	504265	506211	540331	540331	765331	575131
			(36100)	(38046)	(34120)	(34120)	(225000)	(34800)
	Old	Nos.	69585	70006	70006	70006	70006	70006
	Total (Nos.) (Net)		573850	576217	610337	610337	835337	645137
(iii) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (ISB)								
		Nos. (cum)	346886	363411	377411	377411	467411	391411
		Nos. (Net)		(16525)	(14000)	(14000)	(90000)	(14000)
(iv) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM		Nos. (cum)	144901	145582	160582	160582	235582	175582
		Nos. (Net)	(15000)	(15681)	(15000)	(15000)	(75000)	(15000)
(v) Youths Self Employment		Nos. (Net)	7500	55726	7500	7500		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(vi) Strengthening of Administration								
(a) No. of posts sanctioned	Nos. (Net)	3159	6318	3159	3159			
(b) No. of posts filled	Nos. (Net)	2356	4712	2356	2356			
(vii) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)								
(a) No. of Groups organised/ strengthened	Nos. (Net)	400	1380	500	500			
Jawahar Rojgar Yojna	Lakh mandays	455.75 (242.82)	391.75 (188.82)	634.47 (242.72)	634.47 (242.72)	2174.07 (1539.60)	901.57 (267.10)	
D P A P								
(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43	43	
(ii) Minor Irrigation Potential created	000 Hect (Net)	43.270 (1.400)	43.615 (1.745)	45.015 (1.400)	45.015 (1.400)	52.015 (7.000)	46.415 (1.400)	
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	000 Hect	188.720 (3.600)	191.427 (6.307)	195.027 (3.600)	195.027 (3.600)	213.027 (18.000)	198.627 (3.600)	
(iv) Afforestation	000 Hect	110.610 (3.180)	110.975 (3.545)	114.155 (3.180)	114.155 (3.180)	130.055 (15.900)	117.335 (3.180)	
(v) Pasture Development Desert Development Prog.								
(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	9	9	9	9	9	9	
(ii) Minor Irrigation Potential created	000 Hect	11.360 (0.380)	12.025 (1.045)	12.405 (0.380)	12.405 (0.380)	14.305 (1.900)	12.785 (3.800)	
(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	000 Hect	3.210 (0.580)	3.914 (1.284)	4.374 (0.460)	4.374 (0.460)	6.674 (2.300)	4.834 (0.460)	
(iv) Afforestation	000 Hect	25.610 (1.540)	25.835 (1.765)	27.275 (1.440)	27.275 (1.440)	34.455 (7.180)	28.715 (1.440)	
(v) Pasture Development								
Construction of wells	No of wells	2000 (2000)	2597 (2597)	4797 (2200)	4797 (2200)	15797 (11000)	6997 (2200)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Special Employment Programme								
(i) Beneficiary Family	Nos.	25000	28111	63111	63111	163111	98111	
		(25000)	(28111)	(35000)	(35000)	(100000)	(35000)	
(ii) Employment generated	Lakh mandays	21.00	16.620	49.620	49.620	162.170	82.620	
		(21.00)	(16.62)	(33.00)	(33.00)	(112.55)	(33.00)	
17 III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL								
Minor Irrigation (N and W R D)								
(1) Ground water								
(a) Potential	000 Hect	280.00	278.00	282.00	282.00	307.00	286.00	
(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	170.00	169.00	171.00	171.00	186.00	173.00	
(2) Surface Water								
(a) Potential	000 Hect	188.00	184.00	191.00	191.00	236.00	198.00	
(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	103.00	100.00	104.00	104.00	131.00	108.00	
Minor Irrigation (A C and R D D)	Hect	4000	10503	4000	4000	20000	4000	
Irrigation Potential Created								
(a) Major & Medium Irrigation								
(1) Potential	Lakh Hect	12.79	12.22	12.79	12.79	14.34	13.14	
	(Net)	(0.40)	(0.26)	(0.57)	(0.57)	(1.55)	(0.35)	
(2) Utilisation	Lakh Hect	9.31	9.16	9.76	9.76	12.76	10.36	
	(Net)	(0.60)	(0.44)	(0.60)	(0.60)	(3.00)	(0.60)	
(b) Sardar Sarovar Project	Lakh Hect							
(Potential)	(Net)					8.75	0	
Command Area Development								
Field Channel								
(i) Upto 5-8 ha.)	000 Hect	36	10	56	56	16	5	
(ii) Within 5-8 ha.)	000 Hect							
(b) Warabandi	000 Hect	61	23	80	80	561	60	
(c) Land levelling	000 Hect	2	0	2	2	22	1	
(d) Field drains	000 Hect	2	2	2	2	6	9	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18 IV ENERGY								
Power Development								
(i) Installed Capacity	MW(Cum)	5351	5018.50	5757	5500	7201.60	5765.00	
	(net)	(528)	(316.5)	(451)	(481.5)	(1701.6)	(265.00)	
(ii) Electricity Generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	23500	24428	25100	26006	36330	28760	
(iii) Electricity Sold	MK WH	16450	18135	17570	18600	26416	20670	
(iv) Transmission Lines (220 Kv & Above)	CKM	6505	6541	7055	7091	9611	7591	
		(306)	(342)	(550)	(550)	(2520)	(500)	
(v) Rural Electrification								
(a) Pumps/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum) (Net)	458460	458460	488460	488460	616460	513460	
			(20900)	(30000)	(30000)	(128000)	(25000)	
(vi) Biogas Plants (A C R D D Programme)	Nos. (Net)	22000	26637	15000	35000	90000	30000	
				(32400)				
19 TRANSPORT								
20 Roads	Kms (Net)	550	1500	800	800	3500	700	
Minor Ports								
Traffic handled	000 tonnes	7500	7500	8000	8000	15000	8600	
Tourism								
(i) International Tourists	Annual Arrival(No)	33000	27391	30000	38000	35000	31000	
(ii) Domestic Tourists arrival	Lakhs Nos.	45.00	50.11	46.00	46.00	55.00	51.00	
(iii) Accommodation available	No.of Rooms No.of Beds	435 1955	446 2019	455 2035	455 2035	555 2235	475 2075	
21 SOCIAL SERVICES								
Education								
Elementary Education								
(i) Upto Class IV (age group 6-10)								
(a) Total Enrolment								
	Boys	000	3143	3143	3149	3149	3092	3134
	Girls	000	2643	2643	2650	2650	2815	2659
	Total	000	5786	5786	5799	5799	5907	5793

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Percentage to age-group								
	Boys		133	133	134	134	133	133
	Girls		116	116	117	117	127	118
	Total		125	125	126	126	130	126
(b) Enrolment of SCs								
	Boys	000	284	284	286	286	288	216
	Girls	000	224	224	226	226	228	197
	Total	000	508	508	512	512	516	413
Percentage to age-group								
	Boys		172	172	173	173	133	176
	Girls		140	140	143	143	127	144
	Total		156	157	158	158	130	160
(b) Enrolment of STs								
	Boys	000	476	476	480	480	432	483
	Girls	000	349	349	355	355	394	357
	Total	000	825	825	835	835	826	840
Percentage to age-group								
	Boys		144	143	145	145	133	147
	Girls		110	109	112	112	127	113
	Total		127	127	129	129	130	130
(ii) Classes VI-VIII age-group								
(11-13) Enrolment								
	Boys	000	1103	1103	1150	1150	1425	1197
	Girls	000	813	813	835	835	1371	849
	Total	000	1916	1916	1985	1985	2796	2027

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Percentage to age-group								
	Boys		81	81	84	84	100	86
	Girls		62	62	63	63	100	63
	Total		72	72	73	73	100	75
(b) Enrolment of SCs								
	Boys	000	114	114	118	118	99	120
	Girls	000	74	74	76	76	96	78
	Total	000	188	188	194	194	195	198
Percentage to age-group								
	Boys		120	120	123	123	100	124
	Girls		81	81	83	83	100	83
	Total		101	101	103	103	100	104
(b) Enrolment of STs								
	Boys	000	130	130	132	132	199	135
	Girls	000	76	76	78	78	192	80
	Total	000	206	206	210	210	391	215
Percentage to age-group								
	Boys		68	68	69	69	100	69
	Girls		42	42	42	42	100	43
	Total		55	55	56	56	100	56
Secondary Education								
(i) Classes IX-X								
Enrolment								
	Boys	000	503	503	527	527	589	523
	Girls	000	284	284	294	294	397	227
	Total	000	787	787	821	821	976	850

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Classes XI-XII								
Enrolment								
	Boys	000	220	220	238	238	270	225
	Girls	000	145	145	160	160	185	148
	Total	000	365	365	398	398	455	373
Enrolment in Vocational Courses								
Post High School stage								
	Boys	Nos.	1800	18000	21500	21500	-	-
	Girls	Nos.	1200	12000	16500	16500	-	-
	Total	Nos.	30000	30000	38000	38000	-	-
Enrolment in Non-formal Education								
(Part Time/Continuation Classes)								
	(Age-group 9-13)	Nos.	110000	110000	135000	135000	300000	60000
Adult Education								
	(i) Number of Participants							
	(Age-group 15-35)	000	500	500	600	600	4250	850
	(ii) No. of Centres opened under:							
	(a) Central Programme	Nos. (Net)	6200	6200	6200	6200	1200000	240000
	(b) State Programme	Nos.	4000	4000	4400	4400	1200000	240000
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	Nos. (Net)	2500	2500	4100	4100	1000000	200000
	(d) Other Programme	Nos. (Net)	500	500	600	600	850000	170000
Teachers								
	Primary Stage	Nos. (Net)	1000	1000	1000	1000	15000	3700
	Secondary Stage	Nos.	58000	58000	60200	60200	72650	62600
22 Health & Family Welfare								
(i) Hospitals								
	(a) Urban	Nos.	238	314	336	320	510	346
	(b) Rural	Nos.	247	242	247	244	212	255

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries								
	(a) Urban	Nos.	19870	19785	19870	19785	20649	19820
	(b) Rural	Nos.	11930	11930	11930	11930	12830	12630
	(c) Bed-Population Ratio	No.per '000	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
(iii)	Nurse & Doctor Ratio	No.per Dr.	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
(iv)	Doctor:Population Ratio	No.per						
	No per thousand population	doctor	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959
(v) Health Centres								
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum)	6959	7134	7284	7284	7284	7284
	(b) Primary	Nos. (cum)	1000	842	993	993	993	993
	(c) Community	Nos. (cum)	176	144	186	186	205	180
(vi) Training of Auxilliary Nurses/Mid-wives								
	(a) Institutes	Nos.	29	22	29	29	-	-
	(b) Annual Intake	Nos.	990	990	990	990	-	-
	(c) Annual Outturn	Nos.	910	910	910	910	-	-
(vii) Control of Diseases								
	(a) T.B.Clinics	Nos.	3	3	3	3	-	-
	(b) Leprocy Control Units	Nos.	43	43	43	43	-	-
	(c) Filaria Units/Control Units	Nos.	9	9	9	9	-	-
	(d) SEI Centres	Nos.	425	425	425	425	575	-
	(e) Dist.T.B.Centres	Nos.	21	21	21	21	27	27
	(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	Nos.	350	425	425	425	575	-
	(g) Cholera Combat Team	Nos.	1	1	1	1	-	-
	(h) STD Clinics	Nos.	4	4	4	4	-	-
	P.H.Cs. assisted	Nos.	300	250	250	250	-	-
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	Nos.	23	18	18	18	-	-
(viii) Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers								
	(a) Districts covered	Nos.	19	19	19	19	-	-
	(b) Trainees trained	Nos.	804	845	845	845	-	-
	(c) Workers trained	Nos.	6121	6121	6121	6121	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ix) Village Health Guides Schemes								
	(a) V.H.Gs. selected	Nos.		27847	27847	27847	27847	
	(b) V.H.Gs. trained	Nos.		29847	29847	29847	29847	
	(c) No.of P.H.Cs. covered	Nos.		1000	842	993	993	
(x) Family Welfare								
	(a) Rural F.W.Centres	Nos.		278	251	251	251	
	(b) Dist. F.W. Bureau	Nos.		19	19	19	19	
	(c) City F.W. Centres	Nos.		4	4	4	4	
	(d) Urban F.W.Centres	Nos.		204	83	113	113	
	(e) Post Partum Centres	Nos.		83	89	89	89	
	(f) Regional F.W.Trng. Centres	Nos.		2	2	2	2	
	(g) ANM Training Schools	Nos.		22	22	22	22	
23 Sewerage & Water Supply								
A Urban Water Supply								
(i) Other than Corporation Towns								
	(a) Original Schemes	Nos. (Net)	)		1	2	2	7
	Towns covered		)	12				
	(b) Augmentation Schemes	Nos. (Net)	)		8	10	10	48
	Towns covered							9
B. Urban Sanitation								
Sewerage Schemes								
Other than Corporation Towns								
	Original Schemes							
	Towns covered			4	1	0	4	20
								4
C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation								
	(a) Latrines constructed	Nos. (Net)		19578	7735	5500	5500	5500
	(b) Towns covered	Nos. (Net)		55	55	55	55	55
D. Rural Water Supply								
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector)								
	(a) Piped Water Supply							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)		300	356	250	250	1000
	(b) Hand Pump/ Tubewells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)			145	50	50	250
	(c) Open Dug Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)			23			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(ii) Central Sector (ARP)							
	(a) Piped Water Supply							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	300	58	250	250	1000	200
	(b) Hand Pump/Tube Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)		6	27	27	250	50
	(c) Open Dug Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	132		4			
	E. Rural Sanitation							
	(i) Latrines constructed (CRSP and IDA)	Nos. (Net)	16300	12261	32500	25000	100000	20000
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos. (cum)	1055663	1095399	1088876	1125399	1275399	1155399
24	Housing							
	(i) Rural Housing							
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Nos. (Net)	647025 (30000)	557531 (30018)	557513 (5000)	582531 (25000)	756531 (174000)	612531 (30000)
	(b) Construction assistance	Nos. (Net)	42240 (1500)	35244 (311)	36433 (1800)	37044 (1800)	52044 (15000)	38044 (1000)
	(c) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation	Nos.	9814 (600)	9668 (454)	10268 (600)	10268 (600)	15868 (5600)	10798 (530)
	(ii) Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme (HSG-11)	Nos.	15	15	15	15	75	15
25	Urban Development							
	(i) Town & Regional Planning Master Plans prepared	Nos.						
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)							
	Persons benefitted	Nos.(Net)	40000	40798	40000	40000	200000	45000
26	Labour & Labour Welfare							
	(i) Craftsmen Training							
	(1) No. of I.T.Is. Govt.	Nos.(Net)	7	7	10	9	27	12
		Nos.(Net)	1052	1052	1856	1856		
	(2) Intake Capacity Govt.	Nos.(Net)	1440	1448	2096	2096	7000	2120
	(3) No. of persons under- going Training (Govt.)	Nos.(Net)	1440	1448	2096	2096	700	2120
	(4) Outturn (Govt.)	Nos.(Net)	1440	1445	2896	2096	7000	2120

5
1
3
8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Labour Welfare								
(a) Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers								
	Nos.	6000	12757	12500	12000	40000	8000	
(b) No. of Labour Welfare Centres Nos. (Net)								
		8	12	6	10	25	10	
27 Welfare of Backward Classes								
(i) Pre-Matric Educational Incentives								
(a) Scholarships/Stipends								
	Nos.	101000	98737	72000	72000	290000	197000	
	Nos.	220000	350885	190000	190000	2440000	474000	
	Nos.	37400	47751	34000	3400	600000	200000	
(b) Other Incentives like Boarding Grants, Books, Stationery & Uniforms								
	Nos.	154464	302805	170000	160458	1173950	234790	
	Nos.	31375	21070	51733	51671	375325	71818	
	Nos.	106987	192842	131934	131934	1462000	525400	
(ii) Economic Aid For Cottage Industry								
	No. of families	30700	28308	27500	27852	122000	30000	
		11948	8630	28270	23440	98400	35000	
	No. of families	12200	13315	11220	11220	90000	16000	
(iii) Hostels								
(a) Hostels Started								
	Nos.	40	25	37	37	125	25	
	Nos.	30	30	30	30	150	30	
	Nos.	20	20	28	28	150	30	
(b) Hostel Bldgs. Constructed								
	Nos.	8	5	9	9			
	Nos.	4	4	4	4	20	4	
	Nos.	3	3	5	5			

ANNEXURE-2A

Physical Targets and Achievements during the Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92
And
Proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual plan 1992-93

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1990-91		1991-92		Eighth Annual Plan 1992-93	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipation	Target	Target
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuelwood & Fodder Project	Hect.	5000	5000	4800	4800	23780	5500
2	Firewood/forest produce resources plantation	Hect.	1298	1298	1898	1898	8125	1625
3	Rural Roads							
	(a)Length	Kms.	550	64543	800			
	(b)Total No. of Villages in the State	No.	N.A.	18114				
	(c)Villages connected:							
	(1) With Population of 1500 & above	No.	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	31
	(2) With Population of 1000-1500	NO.	100	N.A.	150	150	84	84
	(3) With Population of 500-1000	No.	200	N.A.	250	250	697	319
	(4) With Population below 500	No.	N.A.	N.A.	250	250	1591	166
	Total :		350	N.A.	650	650	2403	600
4	Elementary Education							
	(a) Class I - V (Age -Group 6-10 Years)							
	Enrollment	000	81	5786	5799	5799	5907	5793
	(b)Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years)	NO.						
	Enrolment	-do-	181	1916	1985	1985	2796	2046

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Adult Education							
	(a) No. of Participants (15-35 Years)	No. in lakh	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	42.50	8.50
6	Rural Health							
	(a) Sub-Centres							
	(i) (Health Department)	No.	300	300	300	300	300	300
	(ii) Ayurved	No.	24	16	32	16	184	56
	Total (i) & (ii)		324	316	332	316	484	356
	(b) PHCs	No.	1000	842	993	993	993	993
	(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.						
	(d) Community Health Centres	No.	176	144	175	175	205	180
7	Rural Water Supply Villages Covered	No.	600	592	600	527	2500	500
8	Rural House-sites - cum-Construction Schemes							
	1) Allotment of Sites	'000	500	557	30	30	756	612
	2) Construction Assistance	No. '000	30	30	25	25	174	30
9	Nutrition :	No.						
	a) I.C.D.S Blocks	No.	123	116	127	116	157	137
	b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS : Children 0-6 years Women	) ) ) ) In lakhs	12.38	10.16	13.1	13.1	16.00	13.94
	c) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS Children 0-6 years Women	) ) ) ) )	(2.28)					
10	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums :							
	Persons benefitted	'000	40	41	40	40	200	45
11	Public Distribution :	No.						
	1) Fair Price Shops opened	Not fixed	12	11	13	Not fixed		

ANNEXURE - III

The details regarding Annexures - III-A, III-B, III-C, and III-D are available in the respective sectoral proposals furnished separately.

ANNEXURE -IV

STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS. (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name, nature and location of the project with project code and name of external funding agency	Date of Sanction, date of commencement of work	Terminal date of disbursement of external aid:	Estimated cost (a)Original (b) Revised (Latest) (a)Original (b)Revised	Pattern of funding (a)]State's share (b)Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified) Total	Cumulative Exp. upto VIIth Plan (a) State's share (b)Central Asstt. (c)other sources (to be specified) Total	Provision necessary during the VIIIth Plan (a) State's share (b)Central Asstt. (c)other sources(to be specified) Total	1992-93 (a) State's share (b)Central Asstt. (c)other sources (to be specified) Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1(a)	Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project	10-5-85	30-6-95	(a) 199440 (approved @ 86-87 price level) (b)255943 @ 91-92 price level)	Aganist Revised cost (b) in (a) 85910 (b) Nil (c)170033 @	(a) 15570 (b) Nil (c) 25531 @	(a) 56257 (b) Nil (c) 126843 @	(a) 17211 (b) Nil (c) 46289 @	
						255943	41101	183100	63500
(b)	Aids to main dam works and River Bed House including their allied equip- ment & accessories etc.	Major works on 24-6-87			@ As a beneficiary State's share		(inclusive of price escalation)		
(c)	Located at Navagam village in Nandod Taluka of Bharuch District.								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(d)	Cr.No. 1552-IN & No. 2497-IN							
(e)	I.D.A.& I.B.R.D.							
2	(a)Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery & Drainage Project	10-5-85 Major work on 26-4-87	(a) 31-3-99 (b) 1-7-92	(a) 440664 (b) 1986-87 price level) (b)577884 @ price level)	(a) 554845 (b) Nil (c) 230239	(a) 41577 (b) Nil (c) 3380	(a) 493039.65 (b) Nil (c) 18860.35	(a) 58523.79 (b) Nil (c) 2976.21
					577884	44957	50011900.00	61500.00

(b) Partial aids to
Main Canal Km. 9 to
144 and some
branches and
distrib- ution
network blocks
within its
command. (c)
Scattered works in
Bharuch, Vadodra &
Panch- mahal
districts

(a) 31-3-89
(b) 1-7-91

- 3 (a)Sardar Sarovar
Hydro Electric
Project
(b) Co. financing 25-11-85 25-11-2010 -----included in Sr.No. 1 above ----
for import of 6 13-08-87
reversible type
T.G.sets for
underground
riverbed Power
House
(c) As above
(d) Loan agreement
No. ID/p.33
(e)OEFC/Japan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	1) Gujarat Medium Irrigation -II Project 2) Irrigation Project 3) W.B. Credit NO.1496-IN 4) Fund agency -World Bank	i) Date of agreement 29-6-84 ii) Date of effect 21-9-84	a) 31-12-89 b) 31-12-91 c) Expected to extended upto 31-12-92	(a) 37160 (b) 54639 35646 (SAR May-84) 58699.8 (revised cost of original sub-project-3/90 under progress b2) 13405.7 (Newly included sub-projects 3/91 - b) 72105.5 (b1+b2)	As per agreement central assistance 70 % upto 31-3-90 100 % from 1-4-90	31487	20196 likely to be revised to 25000	
5	Gujarat Rural Roads Project I.D.A. Credit 1757-IN (World Bank Aided)	12-5-87	(a) 31-12-94 b) Probable date on project under revision will be 31-12-97	(a) 22205 (b) 49360	a) 49.16 b) Nil c) 11572 from W.B.	(a) 3000 b) Nil c) 7300 from W.B.	a) 4916 b) Nil c) 11572 From W.B.	a) 690 b) Nil c) 1610
					16488	10300	16488	2300

to Govt. of Gujarat (b) from May 89, onwards, full amount of claims is reimbursed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Social and Farm Forestry (including Nurseries & Plantation Schemes)	2-10-84	(a) 31-12-90 (b) 31-3-93	92.30 m.\$ Rs.154 Crores	90 to 50% Reimbursement for different items of expenditure .	109.33 Crores	142.50 Crores	35.00 Crores
7	National Agril. Ext. Project (N.A.E.P.-II) Credit No.1569-IN GUJARAT STATE	10-5-85 date of santion	(a) 9-5-90 (b) 31-3-93	(a) 3853 (b)2608	Component wise world Bank assist- ance admissiable as under:(1) Incr. salary 70% (2) Civil Work 70% (3) Equip/vehicle 70% (4)Training 100% (5)Incremental operating exp. 70%	1225.11 AGR-46 114.13 AGR-47 ----- 1339.24	2324.60 AGR-46 483.50 AGR-47 ----- 2808.10	466.13 AGR-46 91.96 AGR-47 ----- 558.09
8	Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat No. NA/85/1211 European Economic Community	7-5-1986	(a) 31-3-91 (for works) 31-12-92 (for M.& E) b)A proposal has been made to Extend the Project Period to complete the remaining area and to utilise the funds.	(a) 4016.00	In Panchayat land 100% fund is given by EEC and remaining land pattern of funding is 50:50. to State Govt. and EEC. 50:50 to State Gov and EEC.	494.80(State) 315.30 (EEC) ----- 810.10	1456.00 State & EEC Share	266.00 State & EEC Share

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Integrated Watershed Development Project (Plains) (Gujarat State)	11-4-1990	(a) 10-4-98 (b) Nil	(a) 1870.28 State 3549.45 (W.B.) - ----- 5419.81 (b) Nil	World Bank and Govt. of Gujarat share is different in each types of Soil conservation activities.	New Project in VIII th Plan	a)809.00 (state) b)2787.58 (W.B.) ----- 3596.58	a) 140.00 b) 635.57 W.B. ----- 775.57
10	Gujarat Urban Development Project (IDA Credit 1643 IN)	15-4-86	(a) 31-12-92	(a) 8091.04	50% STATE 50% CENTRAL	STATE 1958.06 CENTRAL 1958.06 ----- TOTAL 3916.12	1543.43 ----- 771.71	771.71 771.71 ----- 1542.43
11	Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Project Water Supply & Sanitation-IDA Credit 1280-IN World Bank	9-11-82	(a) 30-9-87 (b) 30-9-92	(a) 10374.33 (b) 15007.81	50% STATE 50% CENTRAL (REIMBURSEMENT)	STATE 4864.25 CENTRAL 4864.24 ----- TOTAL 9728.49	828.00 (New Compo.) ----- 828.00	414.00 414.00 ----- 828.00
12	Indo-Dutch Bilateral Assistance (Regional Water Supply Scheme)	27-8-87	31-3-92	(a) 4254.80 (b) 3403.80	15% STATE 85% CENTRAL BY WAY OF REIMBURSEMENT	STATE 345.25 CENTRAL 1956.45 ----- TOTAL 2301.70 -----	Nil	Nil

ANNEXURE-V

Draft Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93

Outlays by Heads of development-For district Plans

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	Annual Plan 90-91	Annual Plan 91-92	Eighth Plan 92-97	Annual Plan 92-93				
		Actual Expenditure	% age to Total	Anti. Expenditure	% age to Total	Proposed Outlay	% age to Total	Proposed Outlay	% age to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES								
1	Crop Husbandry	1414.29	2.75	2180.37	2.90	13898.65	3.52	2775.77	3.56
2	Soil & Water Conservation	764.95	1.49	962.00	1.28	5000.00	1.27	962.00	1.24
3	Animal Husbandry	294.70	0.57	335.00	0.45	2010.00	0.51	368.50	0.47
4	Dairy Development	49.83	0.10	37.80	0.05	230.00	0.06	55.00	0.07
5	Fisheries		0.00	585.06	0.78	3626.00	0.92	585.06	0.75
6	Forestry & Wild Life	3743.34	7.28	4871.00	6.47	28000.00	7.08	5500.00	7.06
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	91.34	0.18	46.40	0.06	400.00	0.10	55.00	0.07
8	Agricultural Research & Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institutions	327.92	0.64	300.00	0.40	1876.00	0.47	300.00	0.39
10	Co-operation	1328.25	2.58	322.33	0.43	8924.00	2.26	989.00	1.27
	TOTAL (I)	8014.62	15.58	9639.96	12.81	63964.65	16.18	11590.33	14.88
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
	Special Programmes for Rural Development								
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	1171.75	2.28	1300.00	1.73	10600.00	2.68	1170.00	1.50
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	408.60	0.79	373.00	0.50	1865.00	0.47	373.00	0.48
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)		0.00	63.70	0.08	273.00	0.07	63.70	0.08
4	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	425.21	0.83	619.00	0.82	3220.00	0.81	619.00	0.79
5	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	15.30	0.03	24.00	0.03	150.00	0.04	24.00	0.03
7	Regional Rural Banks		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
8	Construction of wells for SF/MF	173.00	0.34	305.00	0.41	1555.00	0.39	305.00	0.39
9	Assistance to GSRDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	1502.61	2.92	1780.00	2.37	10260.00	2.60	1780.00	2.29
11	Special Employment Generation Programme	1665.00	3.24	2200.00	2.92	10000.00	2.53	2750.00	3.53
Sub-Total:1 to 11:		5361.47	10.42	6664.70	8.86	37923.00	9.59	7084.70	9.10
12	Land Reforms	176.55	0.34	313.10	0.42	1545.00	0.39	297.05	0.38
13	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	132.34	0.26	200.00	0.27	1000.00	0.25	400.00	0.51
Total (II)		5670.36	11.02	7177.80	9.54	40468.00	10.24	7781.75	9.99
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL									
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	4384.64	8.52	10184.40	13.53	36225.00	9.17	9422.64	12.10
3	Minor Irrigation	2658.74	5.17	3352.00	4.45	13800.00	3.49	1887.00	2.42
4	Command Area Development	723.97	1.41	1130.00	1.50	8000.00	2.02	1130.00	1.45
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (III)		7767.35	15.10	14666.40	19.49	58025.00	14.68	12439.64	15.98
IV ENERGY									
1	Power	2629.92	5.11	3003.00	3.99	15727.25	3.98	2884.63	3.70
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (IV)		2629.92	5.11	3003.00	3.99	15727.25	3.98	2884.63	3.70

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS										
1 Village and small Industries	1853.34	3.60	5133.44	6.82	27793.90	7.03	5325.44	6.84		
2 Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3 Mining	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total (V)	1853.34	3.60	5133.44	6.82	27793.90	7.03	5325.44	6.84		
VI TRANSPORT										
1 Ports and Light Houses & Shipping	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
2 Roads & Bridges	7143.00	13.89	6210.00	8.25	35000.00	8.86	7000.00	8.99		
3 Road Transport	2745.00	5.34	396.00	0.53	18763.68	4.75	3238.00	4.16		
Total (VI)	9888.00	19.22	6606.00	8.78	53763.68	13.60	10238.00	13.15		
VII COMMUNICATIONS										
1 Modernisation of Wireless Network	52.96	0.10	165.00	0.22	900.00	0.23	165.00	0.21		
Total (VII)	52.96	0.10	165.00	0.22	900.00	0.23	165.00	0.21		
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT										
1 Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	15.21	0.03	25.00	0.03	195.00	0.05	25.00	0.03		
2 Ecology and Environment		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		
Total (VIII)	15.21	0.03	25.00	0.03	195.00	0.05	25.00	0.03		
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES										
1 Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)			0.00		0.00		0.00			0.00
2 Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
3 Surveys & Statistics	0.18	0.00	3.62	0.00	350.00	0.09	20.00	0.03		
4 Civil Supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
5 Other General Economic Services										
(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	1476.04	2.87	5000.00	6.64	25222.00	6.38	5100.00	6.55		
(ii) Weights & Measures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Total (IX)	1476.22	2.87	5003.62	6.65	25572.00	6.47	5120.00	6.58		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
X SOCIAL SERVICES										
Education										
1 General Education			820.95	1.60	901.90	1.20	8580.00	2.17	990.00	1.27
2 Technical Education				0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
3 Sports & Youth Services				0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
4 Arts & Culture				0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Sub-Total(1 to 4)			820.95	1.60	901.90	1.20	8580.00	2.17	990.00	1.27
5 Medical & Public Health			1360.51	2.64	1409.28	1.87	11616.00	2.94	1968.00	2.53
6 Water Supply & Sanitation			4660.00	9.06	7450.00	9.90	30400.00	7.69	5515.00	7.08
7 Housing			1744.55	3.39	1650.00	2.19	1700.00	0.43	2600.00	3.34
8 Urban Development			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Capital Project			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 Information & Publicity			119.47	0.23	511.18	0.68	2400.00	0.61	375.00	0.48
11 Welfare of SC/ST & Other Backward Classes			2102.10	4.09	3196.83	4.25	23472.00	5.94	4636.80	5.95
12 Administrative Machinery for TASP										
13 Labour & Employment			635.20	1.23	1012.50	1.35	5184.00	1.31	1012.50	1.30
14 Social Welfare			123.20	0.24	101.58	0.13	480.00	0.12	101.58	0.13
15 Nutrition			536.96	1.04	1000.00	1.33	5000.00	1.27	1000.00	1.28
16 Food for All			1969.00	3.83	2500.00	3.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17 Mid-day Meals Programme (Food for Education)			4786.63	9.31	4100.00	5.45	20000.00	5.06	4100.00	5.27
Sub-Total (5 to 17)			13250.99	25.76	22931.37	30.47	100252.00	25.36	21308.88	27.37
Total (X)			14071.94	27.36	23833.27	31.67	108832.00	27.54	22298.88	28.64
XI GENERAL SERVICES										
1 Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (XI)				0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
GRAND TOTAL			51439.92	100.00	75253.49	100.00	395241.48	100.00	77868.67	100.00

ANNEXURE V A

Draft Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93

Outlays by Heads of development-For district Plans

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	PROGRAMMES	Annual Plan 90-91		Annual Plan 91-92		Eighth Plan 92-97		Annual Plan 92-93	
		Actual Expendi- ture	% age TO Total	Actual Expendi- ture	% age TO Total	Proposed Outlay TO Total	% age TO Total	Proposed Outlay TO Total	% age TO Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuel Wood and Fodder Project	198.78	1.96	219.16	1.95	1300.00	1.58	251.00	1.93
2	Firewood/forest produce resource plantation	42.25	0.42	183.62	1.64	1000.00	1.22	189.95	1.46
3	Rural Roads	600.00	5.91	700.00	6.23	3500.00	4.26	700.00	5.39
4	Elementary Education	1340.50	13.21	1337.96	11.92	17500.00	21.28	1537.96	11.85
5	Adult Education	224.72	2.21	341.04	3.04	2250.00	2.74	359.54	2.77
6	Non Formal education	22.00	0.22	46.00	0.41	230.00	0.28	46.00	0.35
7	Rural Health	1044.77	10.30	1152.00	10.26	11786.50	14.33	1637.00	12.61
8	Indian system of Medicin & Homeopathy	72.85	0.72	28.50	0.25	550.00	0.67	100.00	0.77
9	Rural Water Supply	4383.00	43.20	4700.00	41.86	28800.00	35.02	5200.00	40.05
10	Rural House Sites - cum - Construction Scheme :								
	a) Allotment of Sites	55.80	0.55	50.00	0.45	300.00	0.36	60.00	0.46
	b) Construction Assistance	1500.18	14.79	1255.00	11.18	8700.00	10.58	1650.00	12.71
	Sub-total (10) :	1555.98	15.34	1305.00	11.62	9000.00	10.94	1710.00	13.17
11	Environmental Improvement of urban Slums	100.10	0.99	100.00	0.89	1170.00	1.42	220.00	1.69
12	Nutrition	536.00	5.28	1000.00	8.91	5000.00	6.08	1000.00	7.70
13	Public Distribution System	24.90	0.25	115.00	1.02	160.00	0.19	32.00	0.25
	Grand Total :	10145.85	100.00	11228.28	100.00	82246.50	100.00	12983.45	100.00

ANNEXURE-VI
Draft Eighth Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93
Centrally Sponsored Scheme (On Sharing Basis)

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Fund	Seventh Plan 85-90				Aggregate of Five Annual Plan				Annual Plan 1990-91			Annual Plan 91-92		Proposed Outlay	
			Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Targets Units	And Achievements	Total Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Targets Units	And Achievements	Total	Targets	And Achievements	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
I Crop Husbandry																	
Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds																	
1	AGR-9 Reserved stock for certified seeds foundation and breeder seeds.	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.48	24.48	0.00	0.00	
			(Fully CSS in 1992-93)														
2	AGR-10 Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory Services with CSS under NSP(Ph.III).	50:50	0.00	0.00	No. of Seed sample	1.13	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	67.76	0.50	
Total:			0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.53	24.53	67.76	0.50	
Plant Protection																	
3	AGR-25 To help farmers in Eradication of Pests and Disease by Aerochemical Operation.	50:50	14.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	5.50	20.00	5.00	
4	AGR-27 Control of White-grubs	50:50	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	N.A.	PP area	3000.00	3000.00	3.00	3.00	20.00	3.00	
											Hect						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5	AGR-37 Control of Heliothis and Whitefly by Ground Spraying.	50:50	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	2.75	In Kilo Litre	30000.00	6000.00	7.50	7.50	20.00	7.50
6	AGR-32 Control of Pod-borer in Groundnut & Gram by Aerial Spraying.	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	20.00	0.50
7	AGR-33 Control of Aphids in Groundnut & Mustard crop by Aero-chemical Operation.	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	20.00	3.00
8	AGR-33 Integrated Pest Management centre at Baroda/Junagadh	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	20.00
Total			25.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	2.75	0.00	33000.00	9000.00	22.50	22.50	140.00	39.00

Commercial Crops																
9	AGR-34 Intensive Cotton District Programme including Minikits in Dry Farming Areas.	50:50	88.21			1) Delented Seed 2)	250	263			1) Delented Seed 2)	250	263			
						Ferroman trap 3)Area Covered Hect.	70.00	28.00	16.05		Ferroman trap 3)Area Covered Hect.	70	70	17.56	17.56	100.00
						Pesticide 4) PP Appliances 5) Cotton Area	1400	835			Pesticide 4) PP Appliances 5) Cotton Area	5500	5964			
							3040	4737				5500	4526			
							3.20	3.20				3.20	3.20			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
10	AGR-35 Development of Pulses.	25:75	108.85	0.00	1)Minikits No.2)Block Demonstr. area in Hect	3) PP Appliances 4) Seed Village 5) PPChemical Ht.	1.53 7224 16300 0 0 0	0.65 7690 10095 0 0	55.22	0.00	1)Minikits No.2)Block Demonstr. area in Hect	3) PP Appliances 4) Seed Village 5) PPChemical Ht.	4500 2700 0 3000 20000	9000 5300 0 3184 10666	67.00	67.00	459.75	52.65
11	National oilseeds Development Project.	25:75	678.38	0.00	1 Area in Hect.		20 Lakh	16.22	502.40	0.00	Area in Hect.		21.25	17.57	706.33	706.33	3050.25	900.00
	i Ground Nut						2.21	2.46			Area in Hect.		2.25	4.07				
	ii Rape-Mustard								358.25		Area in Lakh Hect.		4.50	3.70	407.32	407.32	1665.00	375.00
12	Programme for Rice & Wheat	25:75	449.89	0.00	Area in Lakh Hect.						Area in Lakh Hect.		4.50	3.81				
	1 Wheat												2.88	2.84				
	2 Rice												8.21	5.87				
	3 Maize												0.80	0.72				
	4 Bajra																	
	5 Tur																	
	Total		1325.33	0.00	0.00	27967.74	23376.33	931.92	0.00	0.00	41247.59	38681.78	1198.21	1198.21	5275.00	1345.20		
Horticulture																		
13(a)	AGR-45(4) Package Programme (control of fruit-fly & mango crop)	50:50											4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	
	Total		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	
Agricultural Engineering																		
14	AGR-61 Sprinkler, Drip Irrigation Facilities and Improved Devices for Lift Irrigation.	50:50	55.88	0.00	1 Sprinkler 2 Drip set		8797.00 82.00	1268.00 8.00	0.04	0.00	1 Sprinkler 2 Drip set		300.00 81.00	0.00 1.00	9.50	9.50	200.00	14.25
	Total		55.88	0.00	0.00	8797.00	1268.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	9.50	9.50	200.00	14.25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15	AGR-64(3)Pilot Project on agri. Produ. Progr. in waterlogged area	60:40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	42.60
16	AGR-64(4) Pilot Project on agriculture Produ. Progr. in waterlogged area (TASP)	60:40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	85.20
17	AGR-64(5) Pilot Proj. on Prouctivity improvement of Saline Soil	60:40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	72.00
18	AGR-64(7) Establishment of Trg. & Evaluation Centre for Farm Machinery & Equip	75:25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	75.00
Total			55.88	0.00	0.00	8797.00	1268.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00	9.50	9.50	875.00	289.05
Agricultural Economics and Statistics																
19	AGR-68 Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops.	50:50	31.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	10.80	63.84	
20	AGR-69 Improvement of Crop Statistics.	50:50	21.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.92	8.92	35.00	9.80	
Total:			53.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.92	19.72	45.80	73.64	0.00
21	Sp. Project for SF/MF increasing Agriculture Production	50:50	1905.52	1744.70	Bene No M.I. Minikit		60900.00	68631.00			1200.00	11947.00				
					LD Works		449000.00	584165.00	347.42	414.36	145000.00	128186.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
					Total		6500.00	1676.00			1000.00	452.00				
							516400.00	654472.00			158000.00	140585.00				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22 Sp. Foograin																
Production Programme, 50:50			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	250.00	5.00
Total:			1905.52	1744.70	0.00	516400.00	654472.00	347.42	0.00	0.00	158000.00	140585.00	5.00	5.00	250.00	5.00
Total:(Crop Husbandry)			3421.21	1744.70	0.00	561962.87	680384.86	1301.50	2.75	0.00	232847.59	188279.70	1292.96	1319.04	6901.40	1697.00
II Soil and Water																
1 Conservation SLC-10																
National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Non-tribal Areas. 50:50																
		361.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Transferred as fully C. S. Scheme					185.00			
2 SLC-11: National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Tribal Area.																
	50:50	113.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Transferred as fully C. S. Scheme					44.00			
Total : (Soil Conservati			475.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
III Animal Husbandry																
Veterinary Services and Animal Health																
1 ANH-4 Disease Control Programme																
	50:50	124.63	25.89					22.03	12.80				26.00	26.00	214.00	33.50
2 ANH-5 Strengthening of Statistical wing																
	50:50	65.77	33.40					20.82	20.79	No of Cell			20.40	20.40	180.00	21.62
3 ANH-19 Camel breeding Programme																
	50:50			State Fund Scheme										4.00	3.00	
4 ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms																
	50:50	17.70	9.25	No of farm		1.00	1.00			No of farm	1.00	1.00				
5 ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle breeding Institutions & Gaushala																
	50:50	40.02	23.70	No of Gausha		13.00	13.00									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			

6	ANH-11 Assistance to Small Farmers for Cross breed heifers	50:50	113.55	170.38	No. of heife	10400.00	16267.00	19.78	34.60	No. of heif	4490.00	8167.00	37.76	37.76	730.00	116.00			

	Total:		361.67	262.62		0.00	10414.00	16281.00	62.63	68.19		0.00	4491.00	8168.00	84.16	84.16	1128.00	174.12	

Poultry Development																			
7	ANH-14 Beneficiaries Oriented Programme	50:50	222.59		Poultry Unit	1800.00	805.00			Poultry Uni	730.00	148.00	69.70	69.70					Scheme has been merged with ANH-11 from 1992-93
Other Livestock Development																			
8	ANH 18 Expansion of Hourse Breeding Farms	50:50	13.22	27.71	No of far	1.00	1.00	State Scheme							58.00	8.00			
9	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock products	50:50	78.40	39.00	Share capita contribution	8.00	4.00	Share capital contribution									Not sure	40.00	
Feed and Fodder Development																			
10	ANH-21 Fodder Development Prog.	50:50	16.00	8.00	No of farms	2.00	2.00												

	Total:(Animal Husbandry		691.88	337.33		0.00	12225.00	17093.00	108.82	116.82		99.65	99.65	99.65	153.86	153.86	1222.20	222.12	

IV Fisheries																			
1	FSH-3 Fish Seed Production in tribal Area	50:50	37.60							0.09				2.54	2.54	12.29	2.79		
2	FSH-11 Establishment of Coastal Acquaculture Fish Farm Hatchery Unit	70:30	10.18	17.50	No.		Estt. Bfda Est. 1 BDFA & Tech.wing & Dev. BW wing	13.44	5.70	No. Hect. Farm & Staf	2.00	2.00	27.91	27.91	135.23	30.70			

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	FSH-4 Estt. of two ten hectares Hatcheries at Kheda and Surat Dist.	50:50	16.20										0.25	0.25	1.19	0.27
4	FSH-6 Scheme Sponsored by Fish Farmers Development Agencies	70:30	15.46					15.00					8.55	8.55	41.40	9.40
5	FSH-14 Landing & Berthing Facilities at Minor Ports	50:50	237.81	225.60	Lending Centre Harbours	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.25	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.75	30.75	148.97	33.82
6	FSH-31 Scheme of Accident Insurance of Fishermen Members of Co-operative Societies	50:50	6.27	6.40	No	100000.00	107874.00	1.35	Nil	No	30000.00	30000.00	1.49	1.49	7.18	1.63
7	FSH-37 National Welfare Fund Programme	50:50	6.36	Model villages		3.00	1.00						10.18	10.18	49.29	11.19
8	FSH-14 Development of Fishing Harbor	5:95						111.00	149.00	No Target Fixed			380.00	380.00	1841.19	418.00
9	FSH-19 Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts	50:50											7.50	7.50	36.34	8.25
Total : (Fisheries)			329.88	249.50	0.00	100016.00	107888.00	155.88	164.95	0.00	50003.00	36748.00	469.17	469.17	2273.08	516.05
V Forests																
1	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project	50% li to Rs.5000 to Rs.10000 per ha. as Central assistance	954.53	384.79	Hect.	18100.00	15887.00	479.43	93.08	Hect.	5000.00	5000.00	380.25	380.25	1303.00	251.00
2	Development of Vansda National Park.	50 % R	19.72	18.36	No.	1.00	1.00	7.99	4.99	No.	1.00	1.00	4.80	4.80	40.00	2.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3	Development of Blackbuck National Park	100 % Rec. 50 % Rec. 100 % Non.	20.48	18.40	No.	1.00	1.00	5.20	5.25	No.	1.00	1.00	2.20	2.20	64.00	4.30
4	Marine National Park	Rec. 50 % Rec.	3.24	6.90	No.	1.00	1.00	1.02	6.02	No.	1.00	1.00	7.00	7.00	80.00	28.77
5	Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks	100 %	16.69	18.54	No.	5.00	5.00	9.64	9.65	No.	6.00	6.00	19.63	19.63	280.00	33.08
6	Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuary	100 %	43.18	36.75	No.	2.00	2.00	6.56	10.55	No.	2.00	2.00	18.36	18.36	160.00	20.55
7	Development of Wild Ass sanctuary	100 %	23.15	22.46	No.	1.00	1.00	4.36	6.25	No.	1.00	1.00	5.65	5.65	60.00	4.23
8	Wild Life Education, Interpretation and Training	50 % Non.Rec.	7.27	2.25	Camps	2500.00	2127.00	0.00	2.25	Camps	300.00	300.00	0.50	0.50	64.00	15.30
9	Development of Nalsarovar, Khijadia, Porabandar Great Indian Bustard Sanctuaries	100 %	0.00	0.00	No.	4.00	4.00	10.48	10.87	No.	4.00	4.00	2.70	2.70	80.00	27.78
10	Development of Zoological Wildlife and National Parks	50 % Non.Rec.	7.78	4.20	No.	1.00	1.00	2.75	3.10	No.	4.00	4.00	2.35	2.35	162.00	35.25
11	Development of Ratanmahal and Jessore Sanctuaries	100% N Rec.	8.47	6.85	No.	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	No.	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.88
12	Conservation of Wild Life outside Sanctuary	50% Non Rec.	2.04	4.75		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Preparation of Wild Life Management Plan for Central National Plant	New Scheme													10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
14	Establishment of Special Cell for Implementation of Forest Conservation Act														40.00	7.12
Total : (Forests)		1106.55	524.25	0.00	20619.00	18033.00	529.43	154.01	0.00	5323.00	5323.00	443.44	443.44	2403.00	431.00	
VI Co-Operation																
1	COP-14 Scheme for providing assistance to Co.op. Institutions in the Co.operatively under developed areas as assistance to Distt. Central Co-op. Bank for Non-overdues Coverage	50:50	127.50	127.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	275.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	33.00	250.00	50.00
2	COP-22 National Grid Godown	50:50	412.71	412.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.50	80.50	400.00	80.00
Total: (Co-operation)			540.21	540.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	351.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.50	113.50	650.00	130.00
VII Rural Development																
1	Integerated Rural Development Programme (IRD) & Allied Prog.	50:50	5849.33	5463.08	Ben. No.	569473	636601	1175.01	1128.08	0.00	72030.00	70998.00	1066.05	1066.05	9540.00	1170.00
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Programmes (JRY)	80:20	6551.38	6363.83	Lakh Mandys	198.87	202.93	5988.60	5712.07		242.82	188.82	6472.56	6472.56	41040.00	7120.00
3	Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	50:50	1810.49	1649.00	M.I.Hect.	5620	15367	415.38	362.98	M.I.Hect.	1400	1745	373.00	373.00	1865.00	373.00
					Soil "	21600	17451			Soil "	3600	6307				
					Affo "	17850	19048			Affo "	3180	3545				
4	Development of Women & Children (DWCRA)	50:50	37.85	69.26	Group Drg.	845	862	16.36	5.10		400	263	24.00	24.00	150.00	24.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
5	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	50:50	1471.70	1038.61	Block Level	0.00	0.00	372.78	445.59	Block level	0.00	0.00	546.00	546.00	2870.00	546.00	
6	Strengthening Training Facilities for R.D.	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.30	60.30	1060.00	130.00	
7	National Rural Employment Programme	50:50	4878.32	4957.37	Lakh Mandays	362.83	511.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total:Rural Development			20599.07	19541.15		0.00	615949.70	690043.06	7968.13	7653.82	0.00	80852.82	83046.82	8541.91	8541.91	56525.00	9363.00

VIII Land Reforms

1	LND-10 Financial Assistance to the assignees of Surplus Land holders under G.L. C. Act. 1972	50:50	54.51	54.51	Beneficiari	Not fixed	5766.00	18.70	18.70	Beneficiari	Not fixed	1691.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	15.00	
2	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Record	50:50													115.00	4.00	
Total: (Land Reforms)			54.51	54.51		0.00	0.00	5766.00	18.70	18.70	0.00	0.00	1691.00	40.00	40.00	175.00	19.00

IX Command Area Development

1	CAD-1 Establishment of CAD Organisation	50:50	2141.99	2141.99				516.14	516.21				450.00	450.00	2279.00	310.00
2	CAD-2 On Farm- Development works	50:50	1720.15	1720.15				146.70	146.70				375.00	375.00	2092.00	270.00
3	CAD-3 Science & Technology	50:50	4.73	4.73									5.00	5.00	25.00	3.00
4	CAD-4 Education & Training	50:50	86.18	86.18				6.17	6.21				24.0	24.00	122.00	17.00
5	CAD-5 Strengthening setting up of water cooperative societies	50:50	29.14	29.14									20.00	20.00	101.00	14.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6	CAD-6 Conjunctive use of Ground & Surface Water	50:50	2.35	2.35									5.00	5.00	25.00	3.00
7	CAD-7 Introduction of sprinkler drip system of irrigation	50:50	0.01	0.01									4.00	4.00	20.00	3.00
8	CAD-9 Soil Survey of Command Area of Composite Projects	50:50	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	2.50
9	CAD-10 WALMI	50:50													575.00	137.00
10	CAD-11 A.D.C Building at Rajkot	50:50											2.00		83.00	0.50
11	CAD-11 Telecommunication System												230.00		900.00	150.00
Total:Command Area Development			3984.55	3984.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	669.01	669.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	1120.00	888.00	6247.00	910.00
X Industries and Minerals																
1	IND-34 District Industries Centres	50:50	552.93	360.00				178.23	72.00				172.20	172.20	750.00	175.00
2	IND-40 Margin Money loan for working capital to sick units under sick Units Revival Programme.	50:50											10.00	10.00	50.00	10.00
3	IND-53 Rural Industries Projects/ Rural Artisan Project	50:50	79.54	39.27		16500.00	19167.00	16.41	8.20		3500.00	3068.00	14.00	14.00	70.00	14.00
Total : (Industries & Mine			632.47	399.27	0.00	16500.00	19167.00	194.64	80.20	0.00	3500.00	3068.00	196.20	196.20	870.00	199.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XI PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING																	
1 Development of port Hejira		50:50														300.00	4.00
2 Dehaj Ghopgha & other Ferry Services		50:50														100.00	1.00
3 Landing facilities at mouth of river Narmada incl. infrastructure		50:50								10.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00		250.00	4.00
4 Purchase of Dredger under IWT		50:50														50.00	1.00
Total			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	700.00	10.00

XII Planning Machinery

1 Computerised Monitoring Systems (PLM-1)		67%33%							2.70							0.44	
2 Strengthening of Cartography Unit (PLM-2)		67%33%							1.82							2.18	
3 Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level		67%33%							5.48							2.00	
4 Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery (PLM-3)		67%33%														7.38	
Total: Planning Machinery			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XIII General Education:-									9.60					11.20			
1 National Service Scheme																	
2 Vocationalisation of Education-G.I.A to Voluntary Agencies.	50:50								1841.69					600.00			
3 Vocationalisation of Education, Supervision, Control, Direction & Placement	50:50								110.70								
4 Scholarship to Talented Students from Rural Area.	50:50	90:10							5.00					5.00			
5 Non-Formal Education Age Group 9-14																	
Total:General Education			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1966.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	696.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
XIV Technical Education														3.80			
Master Course in Computer Application	70:30		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total:Technical Education			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
XV Medical & Public Health																	
1 National T.B. Control Programme	50:50		195.47						67.04					90.00		350.00	70.00
2 National Filariasis Control Prog.	50:50		25.66						10.00					10.00		60.00	10.00
3 National Malaria Eradication Prog.	50:50		3492.52						702.01					723.00		3906.00	798.00
Total :(Medical & Public Health			3713.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	779.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	823.00	0.00	4316.00	878.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVI Urban Development																	
1 Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town.	50:50	675.81	380.45	Towns				8.00	40.00	Towns							
2 Urban Basic Service	50:50	74.08	28.40						31.00								
3 Nehru Rozgar Yojana There are four new & schemes	50:50 80:20													200.00	279.41	1200.00	300.00
Total: (Urban Development)		749.89	408.85		0.00	0.00		8.00	456.00	326.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	279.41	1200.00	300.00

XVII Welfare of S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes Welfare of Scheduled Castes																	
1 BCK-4 State Scholarship for Pre - S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	50:50	162.47						13909.00	40.39	Students	1333.00	3369.00	45.00	45.00	250.00	51.00	
2 BCK-15 Book Bank for Student studying in Medical & Engineering	50:50	4.71						4.00	3.38	Book Bank	4.00	4.00	2.50	2.50	20.00	4.00	
3 BCK-17 GIA For Building Construction for Boys Hostel	50:50	0.00	0.00	Host			0.00	0.00	0.00	Host	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	6.00	
4 BCK-18 GIA hostel for B.C. girls for construction	50:50	18.07		Host					0.91	Host		1.00	3.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	
5 BCK-21 Construction of Govt. Hostel for Boys	50:50			Hostel						Hostel					300.00	60.00	
6 BCK-22 Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	50:50			Host						Host	1.00		3.00	3.00	100.00	10.00	
7 BCK-24 Ashran Schools	50:50			A.S.						A.S.					150.00	90.00	
8 BCK-35 Pre examination Training Centre & Shorthand Typing Classes	50:50	18.41		Center				4.00	3.92	Center	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	90.00	18.00	
9 BCK-37 Training Centre & Complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	2.66		Complex				1.00	0.72	Complex	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	BCK-40 Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation	51:49	203.00		Corpo		1.00	39.50		Corpo	1.00	1.00	20.00	20.00	375.00	95.00
11	BCK-46(a) Rehabilita- tion of Sweeper SC	50:50													50.00	10.00
12	BCK-64 Nagrik cell	50:50	151.14		Cell		1.00	49.54		Cell	1.00	1.00	40.00	40.00	300.00	60.00
13	BCK-66 Research Unit for SC	50:50	0.55		Unit		1.00	0.50		Unit	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	0.50
Total			561.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	13921.00	138.86	0.00	0.00	1348.00	3380.00	123.00	123.00	1702.50	411.50

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

14	BCK-15 Book Bank for Students studing in Medical & Engineering Colleges	50:50	1.28										2.00	2.00	20.00	3.75
15	BCK-17 GIA for building construction for boys hostel	50:50	0.00										8.50	8.50	52.00	10.50
16	BCK-18 Grant in aid to hostels for Backward class girls for construction of building	50:50	8.78		Host					Host			10.00	10.00	45.00	9.00
17	BCK-21 Construction of Government hostel for boys	50:50			Host					Host			53.00	53.00	350.00	55.00
18	BCK-22 Construction of Government hostel for Girls	50:50			Host					Host			25.00	25.00	225.00	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	BCK-24 Ashram Schools	50:50								A.S.					1100.00	266.85
20	BCK-35 Pre Exam. Training Centre	50:50	5.40		Cent					Cent			1.00	1.00	125.00	26.50
21	BCK-37 Training Complex at G'nagar	50:50	2.00		Cent					Cent			1.10	1.10	15.00	3.00
22	BCK-66 Tribal Research Trg. Instt.	50:50	28.25										8.60	8.60	27.50	5.00
Total : (Welfare of ST)			45.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.20	109.20	1959.50	404.60
4	Total:Welfare of SC, ST and OBC		606.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	13921.00	138.86	0.00	0.00	1348.00	3380.00	232.20	232.20	3662.00	816.10

XVIII LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

1	EMP-1 Craftsman Training Scheme	50:50	77.49	Release of Central Assistance is dealt at Govt.level				20.71		Nos.	648 Seats	648 Seats	277.33	277.33	546.50	135.50
2	EMP-3 Advance Vocational Training System	50:50	0.00		"			3.04	"	Nos.			36.09	36.09	80.00	15.00
3	EMP-5 National Apprenticeship Training Scheme	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.95	22.95	41.00	14.00
4	Strengthening of Training wing at the head quarters introducing new trade courses	50:50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.10	4.10	10.50	3.00
5	Bonded Labour	50:50	0.67	0.33	0.00	0.00	6.00						0.20		1.00	0.20
Total : (Labour & Labour Welf			78.16	0.33	0.00	0.00	6.00	23.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	340.67	340.47	679.00	167.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XIX Social Welfare																
1	SCW-3. Services for Children in need of Care and Protection	50:50	31.93	31.99		38.00	38.00	14.65	14.65		3.00	3.00	8.00	8.00	60.00	8.00
2	SCW-15 Training centre for women in distress	45:45:	5.75	2.87		N.F.		5.75	1.88		N.F.	N.F.	5.00	1.00	5.00	1.00
Total:(Social Welfare)			37.68	34.86	0.00	38.00	38.00	20.40	16.53	0.00	3.00	3.00	13.00	9.00	65.00	9.00
GRAND TOTAL:		37021.90	27819.51	0.00	1327310.57	1552347.92	14616.37	9555.02	109.65	373978.06	321649.17	14930.91	13027.20	87888.68	15667.97	

ANNEXURE-VII
DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
FULLY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME
(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR.No	Name of the Scheme of funding	Seventh Plan 85-90 Aggregate of Five Annual Plans							Annual Plan 1990-91			Annual Plan 91-92		Proposed Plan		Remarks	
		Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance released	Target Units	And Targets	Achievements	Total Expenditure	Total Central Assistance released	Targets	And Achievements	Provision in the Annual Plan	Expected Expenditure	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan 1992-93			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Crop Husbandry																	
I Multiplication & Distribution of seed																	
1	Scheme for Community Rice Nursery Programme in Rice area.	100%	2.11		Nursery in Hect.	430.00	105.00										
2	Reserve Stock for certified & foundation & breeder seed.	100%													114.24	18.72	
Total:1			2.11	0.00		430.00	105.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
II Plant Protection																	
3	Control of Pod-borer	100%							12.00				18.00	18.00	90.00	18.00	
Total:2			0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	90.00	18.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

III Commercial Crops																		
4 National Oilseeds Development Project	100%		430.05			G.nut area Hect.	14.50	17.66										
						Hect.												
Total:3			430.05	0.00			14.50	17.66	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

IV Extension & Farmer's Training																		
5 Reorganisation and Strengthening of Ext. of Services	100%		0.20															
6 Demonstration of intensive cultivation of Maize for SC/ST.	100%		8.55			Hect.	1087.00	1024.00	2.20		Hect.	379.00	271.00	3.20	3.20	11.50	2.50	
7 Establishing Technology Transfer Centre for farm women in Gujarat.	100%								6.73					70.27	70.27	173.40	65.00	
8 Establishing Technology Transfer centre for Farm women in TASP.	100%								9.27					43.24	43.24	99.40	35.90	
Total:4			8.75	0.00			1087.00	1024.00	8.93	0.00		379.00	271.00	73.47	73.47	184.90	67.50	

V Agricultural Economics & Statistics																		
9 Improvement of Irrigation Statistics.	100%		7.43															
10 Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables	100%		42.12						12.95					15.23	15.23	119.50	17.70	
Total:5			7.43	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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VI Dry Farming

11 Free Minikits for Cereal crops in dry farming crops

Distribution of Vegetable Minikits 100% 23.80 No. of kit 1.76 Lakh 1.44 Lakhs 10.00 No. of kits 0.11 Lakh 1.39 11.57 11.57 81.00 15.31

12 Oilseeds Production thrust Programme 100% 635.77

13 Spl. Foodgrains Production Programme (Rice, Wheat, Maize) 100% 300.90

14 Promoting Fertilizers Use in Ident- fied Distt. under S.F.P.P. 100% 2.56 tail Cent. 650 216

15 Retail outlets for Fertilizers in Selected Districts 100% 2.42 No. of Re- No of out- lets 1125 212

Total:6 963.03 0.00 650.00 216.00 10.00 0.00 0.00 1.39 11.57 11.57 81.00 15.31

Total: Crop Husbandry 1411.37 0.00 2181.50 1362.66 30.93 0.00 379.00 272.39 103.04 103.04 355.90 100.81

Soil and Water Conservation

1 Scheme for Soil Conservation in the the catchment for River Valley Project of Mahi, Ukai & Damanganaga 100% 283.00 260.320 Ha. in Lakhs 0.11400 0.09600 68.47 68.000 Ha. in Lakhs 0.02000 0.01160 105.14 105.14 677.60 113.97 120.31 200.00

2 Revine Reclamation in Gujarat. 100% 54.69 75.000 Ha. in Lakhs 0.03970 0.00616 282.07 401.820 Ha. in Lakhs 0.04582 0.03450 200.00 200.00 1034.43 241.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3 National Watershed Programme for rainfed agriculture in non-tribal area																	
100%	361.77	386.485	Ha. in Lakhs	0.43000	0.21000	418.79	460.502	Ha. in Lakhs	0.12000	0.20100	1760.00	1760.00	9114.86	1895.18			
4 National Watershed Programme for rainfed agriculture in tribal area																	
100%	113.70	115.590	Ha. in Lakhs	0.28000	0.15	49.26	68.000	Ha. in Lakhs	0.033000	0.01	50.00	50.00	1385.44	285.41			
Total(Soil and Water Conser.)																	
	813.16	837.40		0.86	0.46	938.90	998.32		0.22	0.25	2315.14	2115.14	12212.33	2536.13			
Animal Husbandry																	
1 Rinderpest Eradication Zero Prog.																	
100%	23.21					41.74					30.20	30.20	190.00	34.00			
2 Establishment of Livestock Census Cell																	
100%	20.41					5.28					3.44	3.44	50.00				
Total(Animal Husbandry)																	
	43.62	0.00		0.00	0.00	47.02	0.00		0.00	0.00	33.64	33.64	240.00	34.00			
Fisheries																	
1 Developing Methodologies for Collection of Inland Fisheries Statistics																	
100%	1.88					1.34	1.33				2.35	1.95	14.40	2.60			
Total(Fisheries)																	
	1.88	0.00		0.00	0.00	1.34	1.33		0.00	0.00	2.35	1.95	14.40	2.60			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Forests																	
1	River Valley Project	100%	177.97	181.81 Ha.		2275	2275	59.86	Loan 30.00 Grant 7.50	Ha.	900	832.63	76.85	76.85	862.95	138.59	
2	Scheme for Seed Development	100%	3.46	13.50	Est.	Est.	Est.	7.40	10.03	Seed in Kg.	3700	3700	29.19	29.19	280.00	30.00	
3	Programme	100%	702.21	702.21	Seedling (Lks)	3470	3414	245.00	245.00	Seedling (Lks)	627	593	310.00	310.00	2000.00	410.00	
4	Decentralised People's Nursery	100%	4.52	10.00	Ha.	1000	452	56.25	25.48	Ha.	592	592	98.90	98.90	382.12	66.78	
5	Raising Plantation of MFP including Medicinal Plants.	100%		82.73	Ha.	1700	111	40.85	50.00	Ha.	100	111	90.72	90.72	850.00	145.00	
6	Integrated Wasteland Development Project for Bhavnagar District	100%													55.00	680.00	109.00
Total (Forests)			888.16	990.25		8445.00	6252.00	409.36	330.51		5919.00	5828.63	605.66	660.66	5055.07	899.37	
Marketing, Storage & Warehousing																	
1	Development of Regulated Markets	100%	156.21	156.21	Nos.	25	38	45.45	45.45	Nos.	5	9	70.00	70.00	350.00	70.00	
Total (Marketing, Storage & Warehousing)			156.21	156.21		25.00	38.00	45.45	45.45		5.00	9.00	70.00	70.00	350.00	70.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Co-operation																	
1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisa- tion Fund 100%		55.00	55.00				40.00	40.00				40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00	
2	Special Scheme for SCs/STs	100%	78.54	78.54				11.13	11.13				40.00	40.00	200.00	40.00	
3	Scheme for the Development of Consumers' Co-operatives	100%	28.70	28.70				6.35	6.35				15.00	15.00	75.00	15.00	
Total (Co-operation)			133.54	133.54		0.00	0.00	51.13	51.13		0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	400.00	80.00	
Rural Development																	
1	Desert Development Programme	100%	1007.24	918.00	1 M.I. potent. created Hect.	1320	2754	254.48	222.13	Hect.	380	1045	225.00	225.00	11025.00	225.00	
					2 Soil & Water Con. Works(Ha.)	3725	2178			Hect.	580	1284					
					3 Affo.& Pasture Dev.(Ha.)	8280	6812			Hect.	1540	1765					
2	Rural Landless Emp. Guarantee Prog.	100%	7075.95	7718.21	Lakh Mandays	284.14	335.74										
Total(Rural Development)			8083.19	8636.21		13609.14	12079.74	254.48	222.13		2500.00	4094.00	225.00	225.00	11025.00	225.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Industries & Minerals																	
1	Census-cum-Sample Survey of SSI Unit	100%	38.34	36.75				11.40	9.00				12.50	14.45	75.00	16.00	
Total(Industries & Minerals)			38.34	36.75		0.00	0.00	11.40	9.00		0.00	0.00	12.50	14.45	75.00	16.00	
General Education																	
1	Elementary Education Border Area Development programme	100%	690.35					129.00	129.00				130.00	130.00	0.00	169.49	
2	Operation black board	100%	226.77					350.00	350.00				355.05	395.05	0.00	748.00	
3	Integrated Education for Disable children	100%	14.63					14.43	14.43				17.13	17.13	0.00	30.00	
4	District Institute of education and training (DIET)	100%						0.00	243.99				250.00			250.00	
Total General Education			931.75	0.00		0.00	0.00	493.43	737.42		0.00	0.00	752.18	542.18	0.00	1197.49	
Technical Education																	
1	Development of Border Area Polytechnic Bhuj	100%	300.07					300.07					90.95	90.95	200.00	20.00	
2	Nodal Centre National Technical Manpower Information System	100%	4.16					4.16					3.50	3.50	35.00	3.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3 Post Graduate Courses Devel. Govt.Engineering Colleges																	
		100%	51.81					51.81					17.00	17.00	90.00	18.00	
Total : (Technical Education)																	
			304.23	0.00		0.00	0.00	304.23	0.00		0.00	0.00	94.45	94.45	235.00	23.50	
Medical And Public Health																	
1 National Programme for Control of Blindness																	
		100%	329.32					202.72					28.50	28.50	793.13	30.00	
2 National Leprosy Control Programme																	
		100%	222.76					55.85					38.75	38.75	449.81	120.00	
3 Family Welfare Prog.																	
		100%	19017.08					4186.88					4480.51	4480.51	30250.00	5543.00	
Total (Medical & Public Health)																	
			19569.16	0.00		0.00	0.00	4445.45	0.00		0.00	0.00	4547.76	4547.76	31492.94	5693.00	
Water Supply And Sewerage																	
1 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Prog. (including Technology Mission)																	
		100%	7704.00	7614.00	No. of Villages	2026	2026	1464.00	1458.00	No. of Villages	68	68	2000.00	2000.00	10000.00	2000.00	
Total(Water Supply & Sewerage)																	
			7704.00	7614.00		2026	2026	1464.00	1458.00		68	68	2000.00	2000.00	10000.00	2000.00	
Welfare Of Scs. STs. and Other Backward Classes																	
1 Government of India for post SSC students																	
		100%	1640.47			50000	178753	552.84			36000	58876	600.00	600.00	3250.00	650.00	
Total(Welfare of SCs and Other Backward Classes)																	
			1640.47	0.00	0.00	50000.00	178753.00	552.84	0.00	0.00	36000.00	58876.00	600.00	600.00	3250.00	650.00	
GRAND TOTAL																	
			41719.08	18404.36	0.00	76287.50	200511.86	9049.96	3853.29		44871.22	69148.27	11441.72	11088.27	74705.64	13527.90	



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National Institute of Education
Planning and Administration
17-B, Srinivasa Road, New Delhi-110016
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