



GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
1990-95
&
ANNUAL PLAN
1991-92

NIEPA DC



D05563

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
(PLANNING)

Sachivalaya, Gandhinagar-382010

September-1990

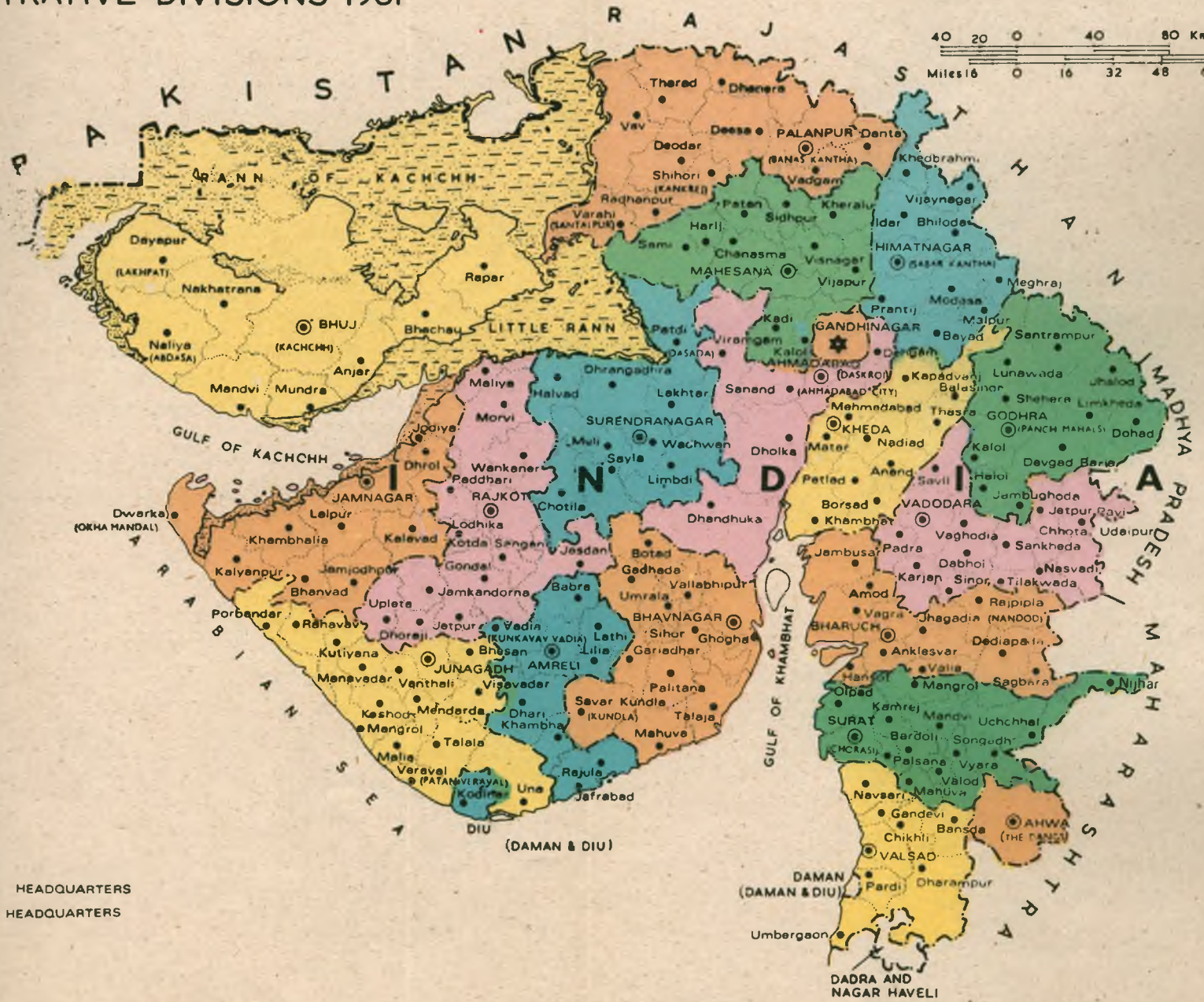
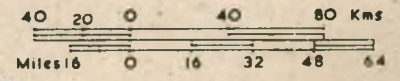
— 5475
309.2
GUT - F

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17 B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. 147290
Date

GUJARAT

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981

BOUNDARIES:
 INTERNATIONAL -----
 STATE / UNION TERRITORY - - - - -
 DISTRICT
 TALUKA



- ★ CAPITAL
- ◎ DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- TALUKA HEADQUARTERS

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 Responsibility For Correctness of internal details on the maps rests with the Publisher

PREFACE

This publication, containing the proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 and the proposals included in the Annual Plan 1991-92, has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Planning Commission communicated under letter No. PC/(P)1/8/1/90 of the 5th June 1990.

The proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan have emerged after detailed discussions within the sectoral departments in meetings of Steering Groups and Working Groups. These proposals, prepared on the basis of the reports of these Steering Groups, have been discussed in a series of official level meetings under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. These proposals reflect the priorities indicated in the Approach Paper approved by the National Development Council in June, 1990.

The proposals for the Annual Plan 1991-92 have been prepared in the context of the draft Eighth Five Year plan and the level of outlays provided in the Annual Plan for 1990-91 and the new directions of the present Government.

Owing to the short time available it has not been possible to incorporate in this document detailed write-up for each sector and sub-sector. However, concerned departments of the State Government have been advised to send these documents directly to the concerned divisions in the Planning Commission, concerned Ministries and the Working Groups concerned.

A cartographic presentation of the current status of various sectors of development may be found in separate volume 'Economic Development through Maps' published in September 1990.

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.....
Date.....

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95

A N D

ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

CONTENTS

PART - I (PLAN FRAME)

Chapter- I	: An overview of Economic Development.....	01
Chapter- II	: Development in Perspective.....	16
Chapter-III	: The Approach & Strategy.....	20
Chapter-IV	: The Plan Frame.....	29
Chapter- V	: Decentralised District Planning.....	41
Chapter- VI	: Towards Integrated Area Planning.....	51
Chapter-VII	: Employment & Manpower Situation.....	56
Chapter-VIII	: Environment.....	93
Chapter-IX	: Panchayati Raj Institutions.....	96

PART-II (STATEMENTS)

Statement-I	: Major Headwise Outlays & Expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan-1985-90.....	[01]
Statement-IA	: Minor Headwise Outlays & Expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan-1985-90.....	[06]
Statement-IB	: Outlays & Expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 under Minimum Needs Programme.....	[28]
Statement-II	: Physical Targets & Achievements during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90.....	[29]
Statement-III	: Maximising Benefits from Existing & on going Projects.....	[45]
Statement-IVA	: Major Headwise Outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 & Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92.....	[46]
Statement-IVB	: Minor Headwise Outlays for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 & Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92.....	[51]
Statement-IVC	: Outlays for the Draft Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95, Annual Plans 1990-91 & 1991-92 under Minimum Needs Programme.....	[70]
Statement-IVD	: Physical Targets & Achievements for the Eighth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 & 1991-92.....	[71]
Statement-V	: Statement redgarding Externally Aided Projects.....	[89]
Statement-VI	: Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis (under central sector only).....	[93]
Statement-VII	: Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes.....	[105]

CHAPTER-I

AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT

AREA AND POPULATION

1.1 **GUJARAT** State has an area of 196024 Sq. kms - 5.96 percent of that of the Indian Union. Its population according to the 1981 census is 3.41 crores, forming 4.97 percent of the Country's population and is predominantly rural - 68.90 percent. The average density of population is 174 per sq.km. The Scheduled Castes account for 7.15 percent and the Scheduled Tribes for another 14.23 percent of the total population of 3.41 crores, according to the 1981 census. The size of the main working force (1981) in the State is 109.84 lakhs. Agriculture provides employment to 60.11 percent of the working population, while a further 39.89 percent are engaged in household and other occupations.

1.2 The State is divided into 19 districts. The districts are further divided into Talukas, numbering 184 in all.

LAND UTILISATION

1.3 According to the season and crop report, out of a total reporting area of 188 lakh hectares in the State, about 97 lakh hectares (51 percent) of the land is under plough.

GROWTH RATE

1.4 The State Domestic Product (SDP) of Gujarat during 1970-81 has grown at an average annual rate of 4.7 percent, as compared to 3.6 percent for the National economy. The State economy has grown at the rate of 5 percent for the period 1974-85, as against the All India average of 4.2 percent.

1.5 With normal rainy seasons in the last two years of the Seventh Plan, the State economy is expected to achieve the targeted annual growth rate of 5 percent.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

1.6 The rate of growth of SDP in various sectors of the economy in the last three decades is given below.

Rate of Growth of State Domestic Product

Sector	Average Annual Rate of Growth (% age)		
	1960- 61 to 1970-71	1970-71 to 1980-81	1970-71 to 1987-88
Primary	2.9	3.5	0.3
Secondary	3.6	5.9	5.8
Tertiary	3.5	5.8	5.7
Total	3.3	4.7	3.9

1.7 On comparing the available provisional data for the years 1984-85 and 1988-89, it is observed that the economy has grown at the rate of 4.9%.

1.8 The secondary and tertiary sectors have grown at the rates faster than the primary sector. The secondary sector and tertiary sector grow at the average annual rates of 7.5% and 6.1% during 1980-81 through 1988-89.

1.9 The differentials in rates of growth for different sectors, have led to structural shift towards secondary and tertiary sectors as seen from below.

**Sectoral Composition of Net State Domestic Product
(NSDP) at 1970-71 prices.**

Sector year	Percentage share to total NSDP five year ending		
	1964-65	1974-75	1984-85
Primary	45.7	41.0	37.5
Secondary	22.9	25.1	25.9
Tertiary	31.4	33.9	36.6

2.1 PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The performance in terms of outlay and expenditure in respect of the State Plan, beginning with the Third Five Year Plan is given below.

Plan Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Plan Period	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure as %age to outlay
1	2	3	4
Third Plan (1961-66)	237	240	102
Annual Plans (1966-69)	202	211	104
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	455	545	120
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	887	1005	113
Annual Plans (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.

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

3.1 The decadal growth rate of population in Gujarat has been consistently higher than that of the country in the Current century as seen from below.

Growth of Population

Year	GUJARAT		INDIA	
	Population (Lakh No.)	Decennial Growth rate (% age)	Population (Lakh No.)	Decennial Growth rate (% age)
1	2	3	4	5
1901	91	-	2384	..
1911	98	+ 7.79	2521	+ 5.75
1921	102	+ 3.79	2513	(-) 0.30
1931	115	+ 12.92	2790	+ 11.00
1941	137	+ 19.25	3187	+ 14.23
1951	163	+ 18.69	3611	+ 13.31
1961	206	+ 26.88	4392	+ 21.64
1971	267	+ 29.39	5482	+ 24.80
1981	341	+ 27.67	6852	+ 25.00

3.2 According to the Projections of population provided in "Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projection" issued by the Office of the Registrar General of India, the population of the State would be 4.10 crores in 1991, 4.38 crores in 1996 and 4.65 crores in 2001. The population of the State is expected to grow to 4.86 crores by 2005 of which 1.86 crores (38.3%) would be the urban population.

3.3 The age structure has much to do with policy measures such as in the fields of education, family planning, health etc. The data on the distribution of population by age groups for 1981 and future years based on population projections are presented below.

Population by Age Groups (Figures in Lakhs)

Age Group (Years)	1981	1991	1996	2001
1	2	3	4	5
00-04	47	47	43	42
05-09	45	47	45	42
10-14	42	44	47	45
15-19	37	44	44	47
20-24	32	41	43	44
25-29	27	36	41	43
30-34	22	31	36	40
35-39	19	26	31	35
40-44	17	22	26	30
45-49	14	18	21	25
50-54	11	15	17	20
55-59	9	13	14	16
60-64	7	10	11	13
65 +	12	16	19	23
Total	341	410	438	465

3.4 In 1961, nearly 43% of Gujarat population was below the age group of 15, its percentage has gone of down to 39.3 in 1981 and it is expected that the proportion of population in this age group will decrease to 27.8% in 2001. In 1961 (as also in 1971), the proportion of the population in working age group of 15-59 years was about 52% and it has increased to 57.2% by 1981. According to the projections for the future, the percentage of population in this age group will go up to 67.3 in 2001. The proportion of old age group of population above 59 years is also expected to go up from 3.5% in 1981 to 4.9% in 2001. In this context, the projected value of the expectation of life at birth for males was 53.14 years and that for females was 55.92 years in 1979-80. It is expected that the values for males and females would be around 62.94 years and 65.59 years

respectively in 1996-2000. The trends in respect of live birth rate and dath rate in Gujarat are as below.

Birth Rate and Death Rate

(Per thousand persons)

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
1985	32.7	10.7
1988 (P)	30.5	11.6

(P) = Provisional

3.5 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for Gujarat was much higher than that for the Country in 1970 but since thereafter the divergence has been reduced as can be seen from below.

Infant Mortality Rate

Year	Gujarat	India
1970	156.4	129.0
1980	113.0	114.0
1981	116.0	110.0
1982	111.0	105.0
1983	109.0	106.0
1984	106.0	104.0
1985	98.0	95.0

3.6 It is estimated that the Infant Mortality Rate for the State has gone down further to 97 in 1987 and 82 (provisional) in 1988.

3.7 With 31.1% of the population (up from 28.1 in 1971) living in urban areas, as per census 1981, Gujarat is the third amongst urbanised States in the Country after Maharashtra (35%) and Tamil Nadu (33%), comparable figures for the Country are 23.8% in 1981 and 19.9% in 1971. The process of urbanisation has been specially rapid in the class I cities, Nearly 89% of the increase in the urban population is in class I cities alone, the population of which has increased from 33.08 lakhs to 61.1 lakhs during the decade 1971-81 plorification of slums, steep increase in land prices, strains in civic amenities such as provision of drinking water, sanitation,

3.8 In terms of literacy, 43.7% persons in the State were reported as literates in 1981 Census (36.2% for the Country). Female literacy, 32.3% was far lower than male literacy (54.4%), but these are higher than the National averages of 24.8 for females and 46.9 for males.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURE

According to the season and crops Reports for the State, about one half of the total reporting area of 188 lakh hectares represents net cultivated area. There is hardly any further scope for extensive agriculture.

Agricultural production in the state has recorded a substantial increase over time as below.

Production of Principal Crops

Period	Average Annual Production		
	Total Foodgrains (Lakh tonnes)	Total Oilseeds (Lakh tonnes)	Cotton (Lakh bales)
1	2	3	4
1951-56	18.75	4.40	8.83
1956-61	20.28	11.06	11.17
1961-66	25.79	13.58	15.23
1966-69	28.11	11.31	15.48
1969-74	37.19	13.87	20.18
1974-78	35.72	18.64	17.93
1978-80	44.45	21.04	19.70
1980-85	53.82	22.75	17.79

The likely levels of production of foodgrains, oilseeds and cotton during 1989-90 are 52.00 lakh tonnes, 24.61 lakh tonnes and 18.93 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

The production of sugarcane was only 57 thousand tonnes during 1951-56; this increased to 7.43 lakh tonnes during 1980-85 and the likely achievement for 1989-90 is 9.16 lakh tonnes.

Increased production has largely been attributed to increase in productivity. Time series data on the average yields of major crops is as below.

Productivity in Agriculture

(Kgs. per hectare)

Period	Total Foodgrains	Total Oilseeds	Cotton
1	2	3	4
1951-56	336	362	109
1956-61	407	586	108
1961-66	538	581	147
1966-69	542	524	156
1969-74	714	675	174
1974-78	753	844	164
1978-80	906	842	189
1980-85	1048	844	205

Increase in the yields of the crops have been due to number of factors such as improvements in agricultural practices, better seeds, expansion of irrigation facilities etc. combined with response from the cultivators.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Irrigation facility is a key factor in increasing agricultural production. The progress in respect of water resources development is as under:

Irrigation - Potential and Utilisation

Item	1960-61	1984-85	1989-90
1	2	3	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

The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per the latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares 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 for augmentation of water resources significantly is through surface water.

The details and the status of ultimate and harnessed potential are as below.

Item	Ultimate Irrigation Potential
1	2
1. Surface water	
1.1 Major & Medium Schemes	18.00
1.2 Sardar Sarovar Project (Including conjunctive use)	17.92
1.3 Minor Irrigation	3.48

Total-I	39.40
2. Ground Water	25.48

Total (1 + 2)	64.88

ELECTRICITY

The per capita consumption of electricity in the State has reached 369 units. The data on the growth in the installed capacity electrification and pumps energised are as follows.

Progress in Electricity

At the end of the year	Installed capacity (M. W.)	Towns and villages electrified (No.)	Pumps energised (in thousands)
1	2	3	4
1960-61	315	823	5
1984-85	3383	16135	293
1989-90	4823	18114	437

The power generation capacity in the State is predominantly thermal based, as the hydro power capacity is less than 10%. The thermal power is coal fired, which is dependent on coal transported from long distances.

INDUSTRY

There were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh workers at the end of 1960. By the end of 1970, the number of working factories increased to 5544 and the average number of workers employed daily there in increased to 4.38 lakhs. The number of working factories numbered 10674, by the end of 1980, during which the number of workers employed were 6.36 lakhs. In 1988, the number of factories and employment of workers are expected to have increased to about 100495 and 6.76 lakhs respectively.

The performance of factories in Gujarat in financial terms as reflected through the results of the Annual Surveys of Industries can be seen from below.

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
1988-89	7602	15207	2605
(Provisional)			

Gujarat has ranked second amongst the states of India in respect of percentage of share in net value added by manufacture in the factory sector in the Country.

The main groups of industries viz. Cotton, textiles, chemical and chemical products, (except products of petroleum and coal), food products, non-metallurgical mineral products, wool, silk and synthetic fibre textiles, machinery and machine tools and parts except machinery and metal products as also parts except machineries and transport equipment accounted for average daily employment of about 4.97 lakhs, i.e. 74% of the average daily employment in all working factories during the year 1988.

Some of the highlights of the recent industrial development in the State are as below.

A foundation stone for a petro-chemical complex at Gandhar near Dahej with a capital investment of Rs. 2290 crores has been laid in 1989.

- Gujarat State Fertilizer Company has taken up an ambitious programme of development costing Rs. 1200 crores.
- The second phase of the petro-chemicals complex at Hajira involving investment of Rs. 2000 crores has been sanctioned by the Central Government.
- An ambitious plan of ONGC to develop the Gandhar Oil and Gas field in Gujarat with an investment of Rs. 1200 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India.
- Gujarat Gas Company Ltd., has started distribution of gas for domestic and industrial purposes in Ankleshwar with an investment worth Rs. 12.50 crores.
- The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., and Apollo Tyres Ltd., are jointly setting up a project to manufacture Copper-clad laminates in Gujarat at the cost of Rs. 20 crores.
- The Nitric Acid plant in the Nitrophosphate complex of Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Ltd. has been commissioned at the cost of Rs. 237 crores.

During 1961, 2169 Small Scale Industrial Units were registered with the State Industries Department. This increased to 105687 at the end of 1989.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

The length of roads including the National Highways in the State, which was about 13154 kms. in 1950-51 increased to 22629 kms. by 1960-61. The progress since 1960-61 to 1984-85 can be seen from below:

Length of Roads

(In Kms.)

Year	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4
1960-61	11930	10699	22629
1965-66	14104	11925	26029
1968-69	15685	16526	32211
1973-74	21632	17349	38981
1977-78	26252	16107	42359
1979-80	29895	15213	45108
1980-81	33559	13867	47426
1984-85	48242	9603	57845

By the end of the financial year 1989-90 the length of roads is likely to increase to 65565 kms. the total roads length being 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

Of the 18114 inhabited villages in the states, 14679 villages claimed pucca roads at the end of March 1990.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The passenger road-transport has been nationalised since 1969-70. The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation provides direct service to about 17298 (94.17%) of the towns and villages, covering 98.90% of the population of the State. The data on the progress made by the Corporation are given below.

Working of Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation

Year	Average No. of ST vehicals on March	Route Kms. (In lakh)	No. of Passenger carried (In lakh No.)
1	2	3	4
1980-81	5168	5.59	33.24
1984-85	5840	6.61	34.17
1988-89	6581	7.91	36.61

EDUCATION

The educational facilities in the State at the primary, secondary and collegiate levels as also for the technical education have shown rapid expansion over the last 3 decades. The growth in respect of the education institutions can be seen from below.

Number of Educational Institutions

Year	Primary	Secondary	Higher
1960-61	18512	1099	101
1970-71	21355	2263	288
1980-81	25074	3153	371
1984-85	27087	4102	409
1988-89	29800	4931	448
(Provisional)			

The State has 9 engineering colleges with the intake capacity of 2435. It has 25 polytechnics with the intake capacity of 5905. There are 112 Industrial Training Institutes with 32428 seats.

HEALTH

The rural health services are provided through the net work of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Sub-centres which numbered 136, 845 and 6351 respectively in 1988-89.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEAKER SECTIONS

Integrated Rural Development Programme

During the Seventh plan about 3.92 lakh new beneficiaries and about 1.42 lakh old beneficiaries have been covered.

Housing

By end of Seventh Plan, 1985-90, around 10.44 lakh plots would have been distributed and construction assistance would have been provided to 5.35 lakh beneficiaries.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

2.50 lakh scheduled caste families would be assisted under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

3.55 lakh tribal families would also be assisted under the various programmes by the end of 1989-90.

Decentralised District Planning

Ten percent of the discretionary outlay is earmarked for the programmes benefitting directly the Scheduled Castes population.

20 percent additional discretionary outlay is allocated to economically backward talukas identified by Dr. I. G. Patel Committee.

Rs. 158.83 crores were spent during five years of the Seventh Plan.

- Achievements upto March 1990 are indicated below.
- 15792 school rooms were constructed.
- 17040 new water supply works completed.
- 5619 link roads and 3676 approach roads constructed.
- 1546 villages were electrified for all purposes.

LAGS AND CONSTRAINTS

1.8 Rapid increase in population is not the only constraint impeding the growth of the economy in real terms. There are other constraints as well.

(i) The state lags behind many other States in respect of many basic amenities. A large proportion of the area of the State is backward, with 58 out of 184 talukas being prone to drought. Drought Prone Areas include 35% of the area of the State and 24% of the population. Erratic and unevenly distributed rainfall has been causing recurrent droughts and floods, with shattering impact on agriculture, fodder and drinking water situation in the State.

(ii) Gujarat is also deficient in the matter of forest cover over land; only a little above 10% of the area of the State is covered by forests as compared to 22% for the rest of the Country. Around 50% of the State forests are concentrated in the Southern districts of the State. The inadequacy of the forest cover continues to cause serious problems of soil erosion and silting of water reservoirs in the State.

(iii) Only 26% of the culturable areas of the State is under irrigation. Two thirds of the area under irrigation in the State is irrigated by surface wells, which are themselves dependent on rainfall. Canals irrigate only 31% of the total irrigated area. The ultimate irrigation potential in the State, even with the Sardar Sarovar Project is not likely to exceed 52% of the culturable areas. The effective percentage is likely to be lower if the depletion of ground water resources at the present rate of drawals in deficient areas is taken into account.

(iv) Irrigated agriculture in the State faces many problems. Water logging has begun to assume importance in some of the irrigated areas. Silting up of reservoir with the resultant loss of effective capacity of reservoirs

is an area of concern. Ground water extraction in several areas has been so heavy that the draft has far exceeded recharge and consequently, the water table has been going down steadily at several places. Along the coastal areas of Saurashtra and Kachchh, this has caused ingress of salinity, now assuming serious dimensions.

(v) In matter of power generation, Gujarat has to depend over whelmingly on thermal power on account of limited hydro- electric potential. Being situated far away from the coal fields, Gujarat faces many uncertainties and additional cost of transportation in respect of power generation. The concentration of generation centres in Southern and Eastern parts of the State entails heavy line losses in carrying power over long distances to Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. Significant increase in gas based power generation is vital.

(vi) In road development also, the State with only 32 kms. of road length per 100 sq. kms. at the end of March 1988, lags behind the rest of the Country. At the end of March, 1990 nearly 3435 villages in the State were yet to be provided with all weather road connections.

(vii) Despite providing 1000 villages every year with reliable drinking water, difficulties have arisen on account of salinity ingress, changing water table occasioned by heavy drawals of ground water in certain areas, the impact of industrial pollution and as a consequence of 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) With 31% of the total population of the State living in urban areas, Gujarat has a high rate of urbanisation. The State has 255 towns with the population of nearly 106 lakhs. This rapid rate of urbanisation has resulted in serious pressure on urban land resources and has strained civic amenities such as water supply and drainage, transportation, social and recreational services.

GUJARAT AND INDIA

1.9 Salient demographic and development indicators for the State and the Country are indicated below.

GUJARAT AND INDIA

ITEM	UNIT	GUJARAT	INDIA
Rural Population as %age to Total Population(1981 census)	Percent	68.90	76.69
Urban Population as %age to Total Population(1981 census)	Percent	31.10	23.31
Population of Scheduled Tribes as %age to total Population(1981 census)	Percent	14.23	7.76
Population of Scheduled Castes as %age to Total Population (1981 census)	Percent	7.15	15.75
Main workers as %age to total Population(1981 census)	Percent	32.22	33.45
Literacy Percentage(1981 census)			
6.1 Males	Percent	54.44	46.90
6.2 Females	Percent	32.30	24.82
6.3 Persons	Percent	43.70	36.23
Net Cropped area per agricultural Worker(1983-84)	Hectares	1.46	9.64
%age of Gross Irrigated Area to Gross Cropped Area (1983-84)	Percent	25.09	29.88
Area under Forest as %age to Total Reporting area (1983-84)	Percent	10.00	22.00
Net Value Added per Employee in Factories (1985-86)	Rupees	32328	31140
Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (1987)	Percent	54.9	60.8
Per Capita Own Tax Revenue (1988-89)	Rupees	455	312
Per Capita Income at Current Prices (1987-88)	Rupees	3636	3284

CHAPTER II**DEVELOPMENT IN PERSPECTIVE**

2.1 The proposals for the Eight 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). In many sectors of development such as irrigation and power, the emphasis over the next five years, would be on the early completion of on going projects. However, past performance alone has not been the only guiding factor in the formulation of these proposals. The State Government had commissioned 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 Eight, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans.

2.2 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 in the formulation of Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan. As preparatory work for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and by way of providing the necessary background to various Steering Groups set up for this purpose, the State Government 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, as have been relevant for the preparation of the proposals for the Five Year Plan are given in subsequent paragraphs.

Population

2.3 It is estimated that the population of the state will grow from 341 lakhs in the year 1981 to 465 lakhs in the year 2001 and 486 lakhs in the year 2005. The proportion of urban population is expected to increase from 31.1 % in 1981 to 39.7 % in the year 2005. The population in the age group 15-59 i.e. in labour force will rise from 188 lakhs in the year 1981 to 300 lakhs in the year 2001 and 327 lakhs in the year of 2005. It is anticipated that the exponential growth rate of total population will slow down from 2.4% in 1981 to about 1.1% in the year 2005.

State Domestic Product

2.4 The State Domestic Product i.e. income generated in Gujarat is anticipated to rise from Rs.2.2 thousand crores in 1970-71 to an estimated Rs.10.1 thousand crores in 2004-05 (assuming the growth rate of 5.5 %) at 1970-71 prices. It is anticipated that the share of primary sector in

State Domestic Product will de crease from about 39.0 % in 1989-90 to about 31.7% in 2004-05 while that of secondary and tertiary sectors will rise from 24.3 % to 28.6 % and from 36.7 % to 41.5 % respectively. The per capita real income at 1970-71 prices is expected to rise from Rs. 829 in 1970-71 to about Rs. 2078 in 2004-05.

Workers

2.5 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 Tenth Plan. The average number of daily workers in registered industries is expected to increase from estimated 7.5 lakhs in 1990 to around 10 lakhs in 2005. The total number of job seekers registered in employment exchanges is anticipated to increase from estimated 9.1 lakhs in 1990 to about 15 lakhs by the end of the Tenth Plan.

Urbanisation

2.6 The urban population is expected to increase from 106 lakhs in 1981 to 193 lakhs in the year 2005. It is anticipated that about 10 to 15 towns in the size class II of 50,000 to 1 lakh population in 1981 will shift to the Class I category with population of 1 lakh and above.

Agricultural production

2.7 It is estimated that the gross cropped area will increase from about 111 lakh hectares in 1983-84 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 Sixth Plan to about 85 lakh tonnes by the end of Tenth Plan, 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

2.8 The total milk production in the State is estimated to increase from 37.28 lakh tonnes by the end of Eight Five Year Plan to about 48.67 lakh tonnes by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. 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 Tenth Plan. The wool productilon is estimated to increase from about 2075 tonnes in 1987-88 to about 2698 tonnes in the year 2004 -05. The deficit green fodder is estimated to be of the order of 40 % to 45 % by the year 2004-05 against the estimated requirement of about 294-300 lakh tonnes.

Fisheries

2.9 The marine fish production is estimated to increase from 3.28 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to about 7.61 lakh tonnes in the year 2004-05.

Forest

2.10 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

2.11 The projected membership of agricultural societies for 2005 comes to 66.86 lakh and that of the non-agricultural societies comes to 64.38 lakhs.

Irrigation

2.12 It is estimated that the total ultimate irrigation potential in the State including the Narmada Project is 64.88 lakh hectares of which about 33 lakh hectares would have been harnessed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is estimated that the balance potential 32.88 lakh hectares will be created by the end of the Tenth Plan.

Power

2.13 It is estimated that the demand for power in the State will be 5018 MW and 7104 MW by the end of the Eighth and the Ninth Plans 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 Eighth and Ninth Plans respectively.

Industries

2.14 It is estimated that the number of registered (reporting) factories will increase from about 10.4 thousand in 1984 to about 19.0 thousand in the year 2004-05 and the employment therein will increase from about 6.85 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.2132 crores in 1983-84 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 is estimated to be around 7.1 thousand in the year 1990 and is estimated to grow to about 10.7 thousand in the year 2005.

Banking

2.15 It is anticipated that the number of banking offices would increase from about 3.1 thousand during 1987-88 to about 4.4 thousand in the year 2004-05, that the bank deposits would grow from about Rs. 7311 crores to Rs. 100970 crores at current prices and the credit would grow from about Rs. 4011 crores to Rs. 70679 crores over the same period.

Roads

2.16 The length of roads including National Highways, State Highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads is expected to increase from estimated 65000 kms. in 1990 to about 115 thousand kms. in the year 2001.

Education

2.17 The enrolment of children in the age groups of 6-13 years will be around 100 % for boys and girls both by the middle of the Eighth Plan. The enrolment of the children in the age group of 6-13 years is expected to remain in the order of 70 lakhs during Ninth and Tenth Plans. Based on current trends . The literacy rate is expected to increase from 43.7 % in 1981 to between 63% to 68% by the end of Ninth Plan and between 69 % to 74 % by the end of Tenth Plan. The literacy rate by the end of Tenth Plan for rural areas will be around 65 % and for urban areas will be around 76 %. The female literacy rate is expected to increase from 32.3 % in 1981 to about 55 % to 61 % by the end of Tenth Plan.

Health

2.18 The birth rate and the death rate for 1986 are estimated at 32.0 and 10.4 per thousand persons per year respectively. The birth rate is expected to come down to 22.1 and the death rate will come down to 6.0 by 2005 as a result of greater and better health and medical services including family welfare programmes.

Water Supply

2.19 Highest priority will be accorded to 'no source' villages and full coverage of all the 'no source' villages and 10 remaining towns will be achieved.

Housing

2.20 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 are 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 the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Plan periods are estimated to be 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 The guiding principles for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 have been approved by the National Development Council. The Eighth Plan seeks to consolidate the gains of past investment and to launch the Nation on the path of full employment. The emphasis will be on promoting employment opportunities on a large scale and in a widely dispersed manner to absorb the backlog of under employed 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. The 'Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan' as approved by the National Development Council spells out in detail the goals, objectives, priorities and other implications of the strategy shift of objectives as well as instrumentalisation of Planning.

3.2 The Eighth Five Year Plan envisages the growth rate of 5.5%. This is sought to be achieved through increased investment in rural development, concentration of investments in areas with high incidence of poverty and unemployment, encouragement of labour-intensive and energy-capital saving techniques of production. An increase in employment at the annual rate of 3% is envisaged over the next decade.

3.3 The major objectives of the Eighth Plan of the country are:-

1. A significant increase in the generation of employment opportunities, towards fulfilling the commitment to provide the 'Right to Work.'
2. Improved productivity in agriculture through expansion of irrigation facilities, improving the productivity of rainfed agriculture in arid and semi-arid tracts.
3. Promote production of mass consumer goods through labour intensive manufacture, especially through village and cottage industries; augment infrastructural facilities for ensuring balanced industrial development with due regard for increasing efficiency in production and conservation in energy.
4. Encourage application of Science and Technology in the efforts to augment employment, protect environment and promote self-reliance.
5. Ensure a minimum standard of social services and economic infrastructure.

6. Develop an equitable and socially just approach towards weaker sections of the population such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes; ensure that the talents and energies of women are utilised productively for assuring them a life of dignity and security.

7. Intensify the efforts on the containment of population growth.

8. Restructure education, health and nutrition services with a view to raise the levels of living and quality of life of the people.

9. Ensure democratic decentralisation, integrated area planning and association of local democratic institutions in the process of planning and implementation.

3.4 In the light of these national objectives, the Approach to Development in the State would include the following;-

3.4.1 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, improving productivity, together with adoption of modern Science and Technology.

3.4.2 The main elements in the strategy for achieving social transformation include provision of basic minimum needs for all 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.

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

3.4.4 Employment promotion is among the principal objectives of the Eighth Plan. This is proposed to be achieved 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 sector so as to ensure flow of benefits of industrialization in a widespread manner. Particular attention would also be paid to the question of revival

of sick units and the rehabilitation of workers rendered jobless, especially in the textile mills. Self-employment in innovative areas such as diamond cutting and polishing, jewellery making, plastics are some of the avenues through which this objective is sought to be achieved in practice.

3.4.5 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 to achieve Zero level of unemployment has also been taken up 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. It will take into account such aspects as seasonal unemployment, extent of migration and other related factors. A judicious mix of public works programme, with emphasis on afforestation, land and water conservation measures and provision of basic minimum needs are the main planks of this programme. Significant augmentation to vocational training facilities, including informal non-institutional training for skills in short supply would be among the long term measures for ensuring employment on a continued basis.

3.4.6 Balanced regional development is another important objective of Plan Development during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Gujarat has the following distinct geographical regions:-

Eastern Hilly Regions	North Gujarat	Central Gujarat
Saurashtra	Kachchh	

3.4.7 Each region has its share of peculiar problems and constraints. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, programmes for regional development based on geographical, climatic, geological and other peculiarities of these regions will be formulated.

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

3.4.9 Reducation of disparities in development among different areas of the State requires accelerated development on areas identified as being more backward. These are

Drought Prone Areas	43 talukas
Desert Areas	9 talukas
Tribal areas	32 talukas and 19 pockets
Economically backward talukas	56 talukas
Industrially backward areas	10 districts
Geographically backward areas	10 Areas
Coastal Areas	1600 kms.

3.4.10 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 sector and 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.

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

3.4.12 Gujarat has a long coastal area of 1600 kms and a long land border with Pakistan in the desert and semi-desert areas of the district of Kachchh and Banaskantha. 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.

3.4.13 The land border across deserts and semi-deserts poses problems of security and other anti-social activities such as smuggling. Dearth of water, transport and communication and other developmental infrastructure impede 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.

3.5 KEY ELEMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT DURING THE EIGHTH PLAN

Economy of Gujarat :

3.5.1 The economy of Gujarat has been undergoing a structural transformation, albeit slowly. For three year period ending in 1962-63, the percentage of primary sector to the State Domestic Product Sector was 42.43% with secondary sector 25% and tertiary sector 32.6% in the three years ending 1987-88, the share of the primary sector had fallen to 24.5% while that of secondary sector and tertiary sector had increased to 30.6% and 44.9% respectively.

Agriculture & Water Resources :

3.5.2 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 continue to be the biggest constraint in raising farm productivity. Nearly 26% of the culturable area of the State is under irrigation. Two thirds of the area of the irrigation under State is irrigated by wells, which depend largely

on rainfall. Canals irrigated only 31% of the total irrigated area. The ultimate irrigation potential in the state will not exceed 52% of the culturable area, even with the Sardar Sarovar Project.

3.5.3 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 largest scale than hitherto.

3.5.4 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 require considerable organisational ingenuity. Equally important would be to establish a base of getting feed back on 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.

Sardar Sarovar Project :

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

3.5.6 Ground water exploited through dugwells and tubewells also forms an important source of irrigation in the State. About 28 lakhs hecets. out of total potential 64 lakh hecets. are expected to be reached by these sources. However, in many areas over drawal of water has led to rapid depletion of ground water resources and has partly contributed to salinity ingress along the coastal areas. It is necessary that measures for accelerated development of tube wells should be balanced by amelioration of adverse effects on ecology through overdrawal of ground water.

Power :

3.5.7 In the field of power, the Eighth Plan would attempt to reduce dependence of coal from coal field located far away. Gas based thermal station at Pipavav and Gandhar and Lignite based thermal power station in Kachchh are among the new initiatives included in power development. as assured quantity of gas for the first two of these stations appears vital.

3.5.8 The gas based power stations at Gandhar and Pipavav would be taken on hand on a priority basis so as to avoid major dislocations in power supply in the near future.

Industries :

3.5.9 The current package of incentives and subsidies for Industries has been recast from the stand point of their contribution to 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. necessary means to coordinate the requirements of various elements of infrastructure for industrial development would be taken. This would be especially relevant with the growth centres strategy is to be pursued further.

3.5.10 Development of small scale, Cottage, Khadi & Village Industries would be given a place of pride considering their contribution to providing employment in a widely dispersed manner.

3.5.11 Non Resident Indian Investment in Gujarat has been considerable. 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 located next to the International Airport will considerably boost the volume and direction of investment by Non-Resident Indians and bring significant export earnings to the country.

3.5.12 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.

Urbanisation :

3.5.13 With 31 of the total population of the State living in urban areas, Gujarat has a high rate of urbanisation. The State has 255 towns with the population of nearly 106 lakhs. This rapid rate of urbanisation has resulted in serious pressure on urban land resources and has strained civic amenities such as water supply and drainage, transportation, social and recreational services.

3.5.14 Adequate organisational arrangements focussing on plan development of urban areas (rather than regulation of municipalities) is called for.

Decentralised District Planning :

3.5.15 Gujarat has been among the pioneering States in introduction of Panchayati Raj in the country in 1963, three years after it was constituted as a separate State in May, 1960. Most of the District level schemes were transferred to district panchayats with financial allocations and necessary staff, the implementation and monitoring of these schemes have been with the District Panchayats ever since.

3.5.16 Decentralised District Planning acquired a special place in November, 1980 when District Planning Boards were set up in each District. Untied funds, both by way of grants (Discretionary outlays) and by way of matching contributions (incentive outlays) were provided at an average of Rs. 2 crores per annum per District. The focus of District Planning Board has largely been on provision of basic minimum needs and efforts have largely been expanded on a capital expenditure for this purpose. Over ten thousand schemes a year mainly provision of water supply, construction of rural roads, primary schools, providing and augmenting primary health care have been among the more prominent areas of application of these funds.

3.5.17 Over the years the formula of distribution of funds to the District and from the District to the Taluka has been improved and a sophisticated system of monitoring has also been put in place. Taluka level committees with large measure of public participation from the elected leaders is a feature of Gujarat's Decentralised District Planning.

3.5.19 Gujarat has also been successful in garnering nearly Rs. 8 crores a year by way of popular contribution towards the development programmes.

3.5.20 Distt. outlays on sectoral schemes which are allocable among Districts are shown separately for each District within two months of the financial year so that District authorities are enabled to plan, execute and monitor such sectoral schemes. The break up of such schemes for each taluka has also been provided to District level and taluka level leadership.

3.5.21 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.

3.5.22 It is notable that the proposals for inclusion of Eighth Plan in the state were widely discussed in seminars over 2-3 days at each District. Knowledgeable officials, elected leaders, representatives of Banking Corporations and Academicians were invited for participation in such Seminars. Similar exercises were also done in at least one backward taluka in each District. The suggestions were received as a result of these exercises in almost every sphere of development. Due note has been

taken of these suggestions, wherever practicable in the sectoral programmes.

Associating voluntary agencies and non-governmental organisations

3.5.23 Gujarat has a long tradition of associating non-Governmental agencies in various spheres of public administration, including developmental activities and emergent 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.

3.5.24 Voluntary Agencies have long been playing an important role in social welfare work. Practically the entire effort of the State in the training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped and mentally retarded is done by Voluntary Agencies. There are 151 agencies engaged in the task of training various categories and rehabilitating various physically handicapped such as blind, orthopaedically handicapped, deaf and dumb, etc. Almost of the expenditure on this account is incurred through Voluntary Agencies.

3.5.25 A majority of Secondary schools and colleges in Gujarat are operated by non-Governmental organisations. In the field of industrial training also, Voluntary Agencies-Trusts have supplemented Government's efforts notably. A large number of vocational training institutions under TRYSEM and those operated through the Directorate of Cottage Industries are also in operation by non-governmental organisations.

3.5.26 In the field of rural development also, the Government has been actively encouraging Voluntary Agencies to participate in a wide variety of activities to supplement Government efforts. There are several recognised Voluntary Agencies and Apex organisations undertaking such activities Afforestation and Minor irrigation (Sadguru Seva Foundation, panchmahals and Agakhan Rural Support Programme), Training and marketing (Vivekanand Research Training Institute in Kutch) and Khadi and village Industries (Saurashtra Gandhiji Gramodhyog Trust). Many of these Trusts-Societies also channelise funds from Business Houses for rural development. A notable feature of their work being cost effectiveness, local innovation and replication of successful experiments in one area to another. Non-governmental organisations have also been engaged in the field of wasteland development but the impact of work done is not yet available.

3.5.27 There are some areas of public administration where voluntary effort is more effective than department form of administration. In the field of social defence, the work done by Jyoti Sangh is an example. Its record of work in the matter of suicide among young brides and other social

and psychological problems of married women is particularly notable. The contribution of Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in organising the women engaged in tiny sector has been note worthy.

Planning Process:

3.5.28 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. Gujarat had associated considerable number of elected leaders and other experts in the process of formulation of the draft Eighth Five Year Plan.

3.5.29 However, a more broad based mechanism for reviewing and monitoring plan programmes at various levels appears necessary in 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 set up 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 indicating the perspective for the years 1990-2005 in relevant development sectors. These proposals have been prepared in the context of reports of the Steering Groups and long terms 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 is a fair estimate of the development needs of the State, available resources would not permit a plan of this magnitude. Based on the outcome of the series of official level discussion and taking into consideration the resources in sight, an Eighth Five Year Plan of the size of Rs. 10,000 crores has been drawn up.

4.3 The Plan aims to carry forward the momentum gained in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Progressive reduction of poverty, satisfaction of the basic needs of the people, attainment of universal elementary education and health facilities for all were among the objectives in the Seventh Plan. The proposals aim at early completion of on-going projects, provisions of adequate investments for externally funded projects and investments towards reaching nationally accepted norms. In particular, the plan accords the highest priority for timely completion of the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project, the life line of Gujarat.

The Planning Process

4.4 Keeping in view the importance of Decentralisation of Planning, the proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans were discussed in detail over two or three days at each district headquarter. In addition, seminars were also held at atleast one taluka headquarter in each district to evolve suitable recommendataion for inclusion in the district plans and sectoral plans. The recommendation recieved not only cover various suggetions for investments from the united funds of decentralisation 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 con straints of time and finance.

4.5 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

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

4.7 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 the rural works. Out of Rs. 1300 crores spent on relief measures during the drought years of 1985-88 over Rs. 1133 crores were spent on minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, water supply, rural roads, animal husbandary 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.

Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95 & Annual Plan 1991-92

4.8 An outlay of Rs. 1451 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1990-91. The proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan amount to Rs. 10,000 crores and of the Annual Plan 1991-92 amounts to Rs. 1700 crores.

4.9 The inter sectoral distribution of the outlay has been determined on the following considerations:-

- (i) To generate additional employment opportunities on a sufficiently large scale and in a widely dispersed manner by way of moving closer to the provision of right to work.
- (ii) To provide adequately for the Sardar Sarovar Project (Narmada Project)
- (iii) Timely and expeditious completion of on-going programmes and projects; and especially providing adequate funds for externally aided projects as per agreements entered into with aid giving agencies
- (iv) Achieving social transformation through improved access to basic minimum needs such as education, health, water supply, etc., especially by members of the SC/ST, women and persons living below poverty line.
- (v) Balanced development, not only amongst various sectors but also among different regions of the State.
- (vi) Push forward the already high levels of democratic decentralisation achieved in the state through enhanced public participation both in the decision making and in the funding of locally significant programmes.

4.10 The proposed size of the Eighth Five Year Plan conforms to the guideline of the Planning Commission. The suggested outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores is well within the norm of 80 to 85 percent of the investments in the

Seventh Five Year Plan- Rs.5400 crores. The Annual Plan for 1990-91 is of the size of Rs.1451 crores; the proposed size of the Annual Plan for 1991-92 is Rs. 1700 crores. The proposed size works out to 17 per cent of the Five Year Plan outlay, conforming to observed levels of investment for the second year of previous Five Year Plans.

4.11 The sectoral distribution of the outlay of Rs. 10000 crores suggested for the Eighth Five Year Plan, the actual budgeted outlays for the year 1990-91 and the proposed outlay for 1991-92 are given in the following Statement. The Statement also indicates comparative figures of outlays and expenditure for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EIGHTH PLAN (1990-95) ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)			PROPOSED EIGHTH PLAN	Outlay 1990-91	Outlay 1991-92
		AGREED OUTLAY	BUDGETTED OUTLAYS	LIKELY EXPENDITURE			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	38640.00 (6.44)	36650.00 (6.56)	40840.53 (7.51)	75730.00 (7.57)	9350.00 (6.44)	11370.20 (6.69)
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT :	12430.00 (2.07)	15233.00 (2.73)	18460.57 (3.39)	41620.00 (4.16)	6536.00 (4.50)	7871.50 (4.63)
III	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :	165725.00 (27.62)	139349.00 (24.95)	114831.06 (21.11)	280000.00 (28.00)	38340.00 (26.42)	45162.00 (26.57)
IV	ENERGY :	146650.00 (24.44)	144348.00 (25.85)	145322.11 (26.72)	255000.00 (25.50)	38400.00 (26.46)	44640.00 (26.26)
V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS	25785.00 (4.30)	31855.00 (5.70)	44974.34 (8.27)	50000.00 (5.00)	7837.00 (5.40)	9068.00 (5.33)
VI	TRANSPORT	37315.00 (6.22)	34307.00 (6.14)	38377.12 (7.06)	61500.00 (6.15)	9125.00 (6.29)	10802.50 (6.35)
VII	COMMUNICATIONS :	849.00 (0.14)	700.00 (0.13)	486.32 (0.09)	900.00 (0.09)	150.00 (0.10)	165.00 (0.10)
VIII	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :	973.15 (0.16)	453.00 (0.08)	244.86 (0.05)	2350.00 (0.24)	92.00 (0.06)	188.00 (0.11)
IX	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :	26297.85 (4.38)	22968.00 (4.11)	16523.90 (3.04)	27280.00 (2.73)	4347.00 (3.00)	5257.60 (3.09)
X	SOCIAL SERVICES :	145122.00 (24.19)	132478.00 (23.72)	123715.53 (22.75)	205120.00 (20.51)	30873.00 (21.28)	35420.20 (20.84)
XI	GENERAL SERVICES :	213.00 (0.04)	146.00 (0.03)	141.47 (0.03)	500.00 (0.05)	50.00 (0.03)	55.00 (0.03)
GRAND TOTAL:		600000.00 (100.00)	558487.00 (100.00)	543917.81 (100.00)	1000000.00 (100.00)	145100.00 (100.00)	170000.00 (100.00)

Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total

4.12 A detailed statement showing sectoral and sub-sectoral distribution of these outlays is set out at the end of this chapter (Appendix A)

4.13 High priority has been given for development programmes in rural areas. The outlay on Agriculture, Rural Development, Cooperation and Irrigation amounts to 39.73 percent of the total outlay. The key sectors of Irrigation and Energy account for 53.50 per cent of outlay. The share of Industries and Minerals is 5.00 per cent; Transport and Communication account for 6.97 per cent. The Social and Economic services, including Decentralised District Planning, account for 23.53 per cent of the outlay. It will be seen from the percentages of investments to various sectors of development that the inter-se priority among various sectors of development have been kept at levels consistent with the past trends and with the current requirements. For example, the need for investments in gasbased power generation with a quick gestation period accounts for the increase in investment in energy sector. Inter sectoral allocations for the Annual Plans of 1990-91 and 1991-92 conform to the pre priorities assigned in the Eighth Five Year

4.14 The highest priority is investment for the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. The Narmada Project will bring under irrigation 18 lakh hectares of cultivated area in 3334 villages of 62 talukas of 12 out of 19 districts of Gujarat. It will also provide drinking water to 4720 villages and 131 urban areas in the State. This project will also extend to cover some parts of 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 up of the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigum Ltd., would help to channelise institutional funds for the expeditious implementation of the project.

4.15 In order to take necessary measures to satisfy the basic requirements of the people, the State Government is supplying foodgrains at subsidised rates to the weaker sections. This programme aims at providing nutrition to the economically weaker sections of the society at subsidised rates with the objectives of

(i) strengthening the human capital and (ii) making direct attack on poverty. An innovative measure for providing foodgrains to parents of primary school going children to encourage regular attendance of this wards and towards reducing the levels of dropouts in schools.

4.16 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

areas, rural housing, elementary education and nutrition. Special attention is being paid to the needs of women and children.

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

4.18 The State has been among the pioneers in the Country in the matter of Decentralised District Planning. 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 supply facilities, provision of basic health care, etc.. These funds are also available for upgrading rural roads, minor irrigation, tanks and other assets, constructed during the year of scarcity so as to bring them to a productive stage. A feature of the Eighth Plan would be significantly enhanced levels of public participation in decision making and funding of local development programmes.

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

4.19 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 66.76 lakh tonnes by the end of 1994-95. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 30.48 lakh tonnes by the end of 1994-95; in the case of cotton the target proposed for the Eighth Plan is to reach the level of 19.90 lakh bales by the end of 1994-95. 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 34.12 lakh hectares in 1989-90 to 37.25 lakh hectares at the end of 1994-95

- to raise the consumption level of chemical fertilizers from 6.95 lakh tonnes at the end of 1989-90 to 7.75 lakh tonnes at the end of the 1994-95

- to bring an additional area of about 2.29 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 7.10 lakh hectares (including 5 lakh hectares of Narmada) as a result of major and medium

irrigation projects and 0.96 lakh hectares through minor irrigation works. Apart from tanks and bandharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.

- 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.

4.20 The installed capacity for power generation is likely to increase from 4823 MW at the end of the Seventh Plan to 6755 MW at the end of the Eighth Plan. Thus, there will be an addition of 1932 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.

4.21 The net addition of 5000 kms. to the road network has been targetted to raise the total length to 68993 kms. by the end of Eighth Plan 1994-95. It is proposed to provide pucca road links to all the remaining villages during the Eighth Plan period.

4.22 Under the programme of rural housing it is proposed to allot 1.5 lakhs sites during the Eighth Plan period and to provide construction assistance to 1.70 lakh allottees during the Eighth Plan period.

4.23 Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training, it is proposed to introduce additional 8000 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 40428 seats at the end of 1994-95 (including grant in aid).

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

- appointment of 15000 primary school teachers to take care of 3.07 lakh additional children in the age group 6-10 and lakh children in the age group 11-13.

- provision of safe drinking water facilities to 3200 no source villages with the ultimate objective of providing safe drinking water to all villages.

- connecting 3435 villages with pucca roads.

- In the sphere of public health consolidating the measures taken up in the Seventh Plan.

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

- Providing construction assistance to 1.70 lakh allottees of free plots.
- accelerating the programme of environmental improvement of slums to cover 4.00 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, 3.90 lakh additional beneficiaries would be covered.
- the number of integrated child development blocks (ICDS) is proposed to be increased from 127 at the end of Seventh Plan to 177 by the end of Eighth Plan. These centres provide nutritional services to children and woman alongwith a package of child and mother care services.

4.25 A Statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of Eighth Plan 1990-95, alongwith the targets for Annual Plan 1990-91 and 1991-92 may be seen in **Appendix-B**

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Subhash Road, Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. D-5563
Date..... 14/12/90

APPENDIX-A
STATEMENT SHOWING THE OUTLAYS/EXPENDITURE FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN,
EIGHTH PLAN (1990-95) AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)			PROPOSED	OUTLAY	PROPOSED
		AGREED OUTLAY	OUTLAYS PROVIDED IN ANNUAL PLANS	LIKELY EXPENDITURE	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
1	Crop Husbandry	7720.00	8222.00	10650.59	14000.00	1975.00	2260.00
2	Soil & Water Conservation	5763.00	2440.00	2727.34	5000.00	850.00	962.00
3	Animal Husbandry	1920.00	1981.00	1906.52	3000.00	445.00	500.00
4	Dairy Development	182.00	198.00	177.68	230.00	50.00	55.00
5	Fisheries	2426.00	2625.00	2112.83	3300.00	400.00	600.00
6	Forestry & Wild Life	12964.00	13796.00	14743.31	34000.00	3805.00	4869.20
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	121.00	132.00	137.44	700.00	50.00	55.00
8	Agriculture, Research & Education	3033.00	2627.00	2615.88	4500.00	600.00	780.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institution	971.00	490.00	909.96	1876.00	270.00	300.00
10	Co-operation	3640.00	4139.00	4858.98	9124.00	905.00	989.00
TOTAL : (I)		38640.00	36650.00	40840.53	75730.00	9350.00	11370.20
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :							
Special Programmes for Rural Development :							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDIP) & Allied Programmes	5284.00	4821.05	5849.35	10600.00	1160.00	1300.00
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1575.00	1598.50	1808.10	1865.00	373.00	373.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)		145.00	139.65	300.00	50.00	55.00
4	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	80.00	1732.00	1897.73	3500.00	560.00	662.00
5	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	10.00	23.25	16.81	50.00	11.00	11.00
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	40.00	39.00	37.85	150.00	22.00	24.00
7	Regional Rural Banks	11.00	41.00	11.00	100.00	20.00	20.00
8	Construction of wells for SF/MF				1555.00	276.86	305.00
9	Assistance to GSRDC				40.00	30.00	10.00
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	3700.00	3984.20	6323.60	10260.00	1618.14	1780.00
11	Special Employment Generation Programme		500.00		10000.00	2100.00	2750.00
12	Desert Development Programme	256.00					
13	Project Linkage	35.00	1.00				
14	Antyodaya		100.00				
Sub-Total:1 to 13:		10991.00	12985.00	16084.09	38420.00	6221.00	7290.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Land Reforms		910.00	1314.00	1734.68	2200.00	165.00	381.50
13	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))		529.00	934.00	641.80	1000.00	150.00	200.00
	Total (II)		12430.00	15233.00	18460.57	41620.00	6536.00	7871.50
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :								
1	Sardar Sarovar Project		106350.00		36451.60	190000.00	21500.00	25650.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation		38653.00	124077.00	62425.29	57000.00	12990.00	15000.00
3	Minor Irrigation		13455.00	10542.00	11392.00	24000.00	2525.00	3352.00
4	Command Area Development		6067.00	4730.00	3749.91	8000.00	1175.00	1000.00
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)		1200.00		812.26	1000.00	150.00	160.00
	Total (III)		165725.00	139349.00	114831.06	280000.00	38340.00	45162.00
IV ENERGY :								
1	Power		145350.00	142943.00	143778.09	251000.00	38080.00	44288.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy		1300.00	1405.00	1544.02	4000.00	320.00	352.00
	Total (IV)		146650.00	144348.00	145322.11	255000.00	38400.00	44640.00
V INDUSTRY AND MINERALS								
1	Village and small Industries		14361.00	14924.00	20817.95	31910.00	5415.00	5926.20
2	Industries (Other than Village & small Industries)		9557.00	13806.00	21167.01	14390.00	2172.00	2841.80
3	Mining		1867.00	3125.00	2989.38	3700.00	250.00	300.00
	Total (V)		25785.00	31855.00	44974.34	50000.00	7837.00	9068.00
VI TRANSPORT								
1	Ports and light Houses and Shipping		3036.00	2702.00	2713.31	6500.00	675.00	742.50
2	Roads & Bridges		25785.00	18938.00	19773.20	35000.00	5100.00	6210.00
3	Road Transport		8494.00	12667.00	15890.61	20000.00	3350.00	3850.00
	Total (VI)		37315.00	34307.00	38377.12	61500.00	9125.00	10802.50
VII COMMUNICATIONS :								
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network		849.00	700.00	486.32	900.00	150.00	165.00
	Total (VII)		849.00	700.00	486.32	900.00	150.00	165.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :								
1	Scientific Research (incl. SET)		623.15	296.00	90.16	1850.00	40.00	100.00
2	Ecology and Environment		350.00	157.00	154.70	500.00	52.00	88.00
	Total (VIII)		973.15	453.00	244.86	2350.00	92.00	188.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :								
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	719.85	438.00	45.35	150.00	5.00	5.50	
2	Tourism	425.00	497.00	423.29	1200.00	117.00	150.00	
3	Surveys & Statistics	200.00	112.00	71.07	350.00	15.00	16.50	
4	Civil Supplies	366.00	72.00	32.75	160.00	19.00	31.00	
5	Other General Economic Services							
	(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	24405.00	21681.00	15858.45	25270.00	4141.00	4999.60	
	(ii) Weights & Measures	182.00	168.00	92.99	150.00	50.00	55.00	
	Total (IX)	26297.85	22968.00	16523.90	27280.00	4347.00	5257.60	
X SOCIAL SERVICES :								
Education :								
1	General Education	7311.00	11796.00	11484.90	25720.00	1850.00	2024.00	
2	Sports & Youth Services	332.00		163.21	630.00	100.00	119.90	
3	Arts & Culture	1033.00		553.81	2050.00	148.00	163.90	
4	Technical Education	1820.00	2288.00	1765.87	4000.00	1708.00	1878.80	
	Sub-Total (1 to 4)	10496.00	14084.00	13967.79	32400.00	3806.00	4186.60	
5	Medical & Public Health	10314.00	9810.00	10404.11	20200.00	2500.00	2900.00	
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	16866.00	27622.00	30144.16	33000.00	7000.00	7700.00	
7	Housing (including Police & Jail Housing)	16442.00	13432.00	15837.49	33660.00	3340.00	4003.00	
8	Urban Development	9768.00	5157.00	4591.23	10740.00	2040.00	2361.00	
9	Capital Project	3337.00	2990.00	3037.84	6000.00	770.00	877.00	
10	Information & Publicity	758.00	1208.00	708.66	1500.00	530.00	550.00	
11	Welfare of SC\ST & Other Backward Classes	11527.00	13101.86	12794.07	22000.00	3455.00	3850.00	
12	Administrative Machinery for TASP	122.00	106.14	56.57		45.00	50.00	
13	Labour & Employment	4911.00	6272.00	4507.59	6400.00	1100.00	1250.00	
14	Social Welfare	728.00	625.00	679.29	2220.00	286.00	338.00	
15	Nutrition	4550.00	2472.00	2195.59	5000.00	686.00	754.60	
16	Food for All		2000.00	1628.00	12000.00	2000.00	2500.00	
17	Mid-Day-Meals (Food For Education)	55000.00	33500.00	23119.14	20000.00	3315.00	4100.00	
18	Social Input	303.00	98.00	44.00				
	Sub-Total (5 to 17)	134626.00	118394.00	109747.74	172720.00	27067.00	31233.60	
	Total (X)	145122.00	132478.00	123715.53	205120.00	30873.00	35420.20	
XI GENERAL SERVICES :								
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)	213.00	146.00	141.47	500.00	50.00	55.00	
	Total (XI)	213.00	146.00	141.47	500.00	50.00	55.00	
	GRAND TOTAL:	600000.00	558487.00	543917.81	1000000.00	145100.00	170000.00	
								₹ + 113294.20

₹ Scarcity Plan Expenditure

APPENDIX-B

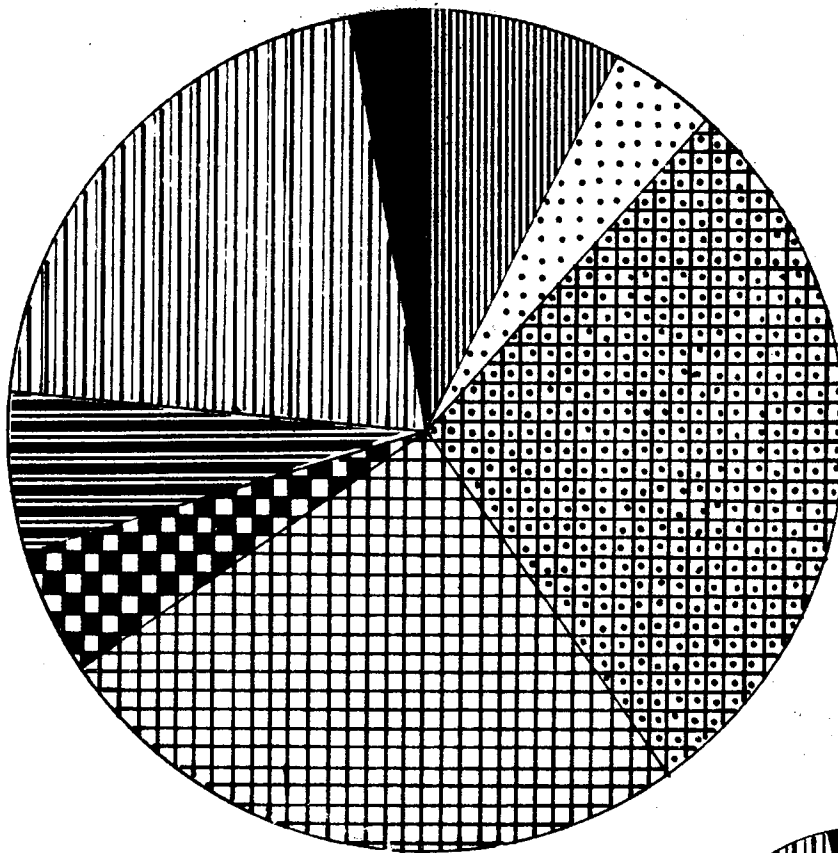
DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

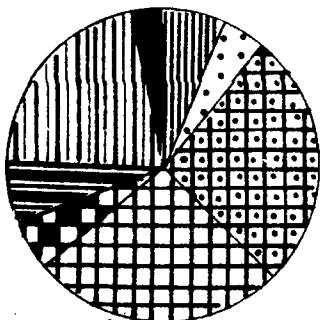
Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets proposed			
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Crop Husbandry							
1.	Production of Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	4787 (5625)	6085	5825	6676	6025
	Of which pulses	000 Tonnes	568	700	560	720	600
2	Oilseeds production (Total)	000 Tonnes	2490 (2775)	2860	2830	3048	2885
	Of which Groundnut	000 Tonnes	1694	2130	2130	2292	2171
3	Others						
	(i) Sugarcane (cane)	000 Tonnes	916 (916)	853	853	1005	891
	(ii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	1756 (1840)	1870	1870	1990	1900
4	Consumption of Chemical Fertiliser.	000 Tonnes	695	675	675	775	700
II Animal Husbandry							
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3100	3300	3300	3774	3386
	(ii) Egges	Million	250	330	330	360	340
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	22.00	22.44	22.41	24.20	22.83
III I. R. D. P.							
	Beneficiaries assisted						
	New	No.	490102	72030	72030	450000	66000
	Old	No.	146533	-	-	-	-
	Total		636635	72030	72030	450000	66000
Figures in bracket indicates Potential.							
IV Minor Irrigation							
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	2086	2102	2102	2182	2118
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	1738	1752	1752	1814	1763
V (a) Major & Medium Irrigation							
	(1) Potential	Lakh Hect	12.00 (0.50)	12.40 (0.40)	12.40 (0.40)	14.10 (2.10)	12.97 (0.57)
	(2) Utilisation	"	8.72 (0.60)	9.31 (0.50)	9.31 (0.50)	12.11 (3.30)	9.91 (0.60)
	(b) Sardar Sarover Project Potential					5.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI ENERGY							
(i) Installed Capacity	MW (Cum)	4823	5351	5351	6755	6002	
	(net)	(492)	(528)	(528)	(1932)	(651)	
(ii) Villages Electrified	NO	17897	-	-	-	-	
(iii) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum)	437660	458460	458460	597660	488460	
	(net)	-	(20800)	(20800)	(160000)	(30000)	
VII TRANSPORT							
Roads	Kms	63993	550	550	5000	800	
VIII EDUCATION							
Elementary Education							
(i) Class IV (age group 6-10)							
(a) Total Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	3031	3143	3143	3194	3149
	Girls	'000	2577	2643	2643	2721	2650
	Total	'000	5608	5786	5786	5915	5799
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group)							
' (11-13) Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	1155	1103	1103	1380	1150
	Girls	'000	751	813	813	876	835
	Total	'000	1906	1916	1916	2256	1985
IX Health & Family Welfare :							
(v) Health Centres :							
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum.)	6833	7334	7334	8334	7634
	(b) Primary	"	993	993	993	993	993
X Rural Water Supply							
Villages covered							
	(i) Rural Housing :	Nos.	13141	600	600	3200	600
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Nos. (cum.)	1053876	35000	35000	150000	30000
	(b) Construction assistance	"	527513	30000	30000	170000	25000
XI Labour & Labour Welfare :							
(i) Craftsmen Training :							
	(1) No. of I.T.Is. Govt.	Nos. (cum.)	42	7	7	35	7
	(2) " G.I.A.	"	71			10	
	(3) Intake Capacity Govt.	"	25196	1448	1448	7000	1400
	(4) Intake Capacity G.I.A.	"	7232			1000	

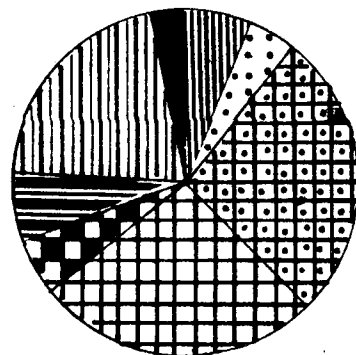
OF THE EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95 & ANNUAL PLANS 1991-92











1990-95



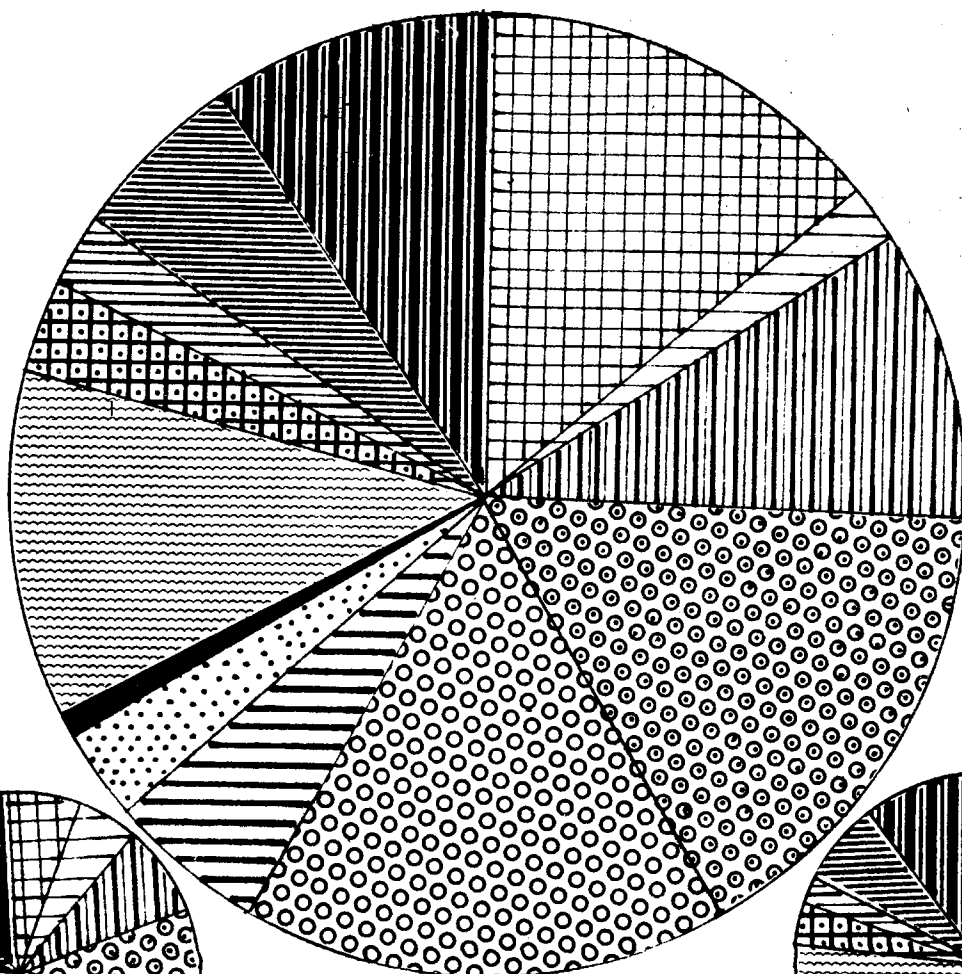
1990-91



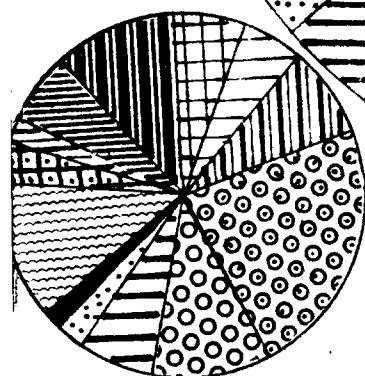
SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF EIGHTH PLAN (1990-95)
ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92 (IN %)

SECTOR	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	7.57	6.44	6.69
 RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4.16	4.50	4.63
 IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	28.00	26.42	26.57
 ENERGY	25.50	26.35	26.26
 INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS	5.00	5.40	5.33
 TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	6.15	6.29	6.35
 SOCIAL SERVICES	20.51	21.28	20.84
 OTHERS	3.01	3.09	3.24

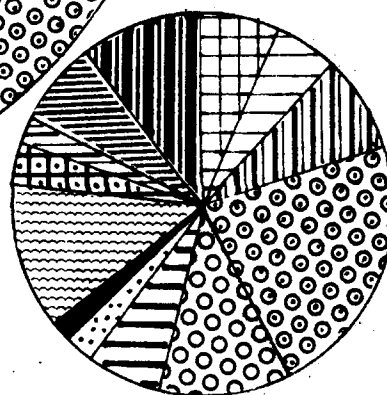
OUTLAYS - SOCIAL SERVICES



1990-95



1990-91



1991-92

OUTLAYS - SOCIAL SERVICES (IN %)

SUB-SECTOR	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
GENERAL EDUCATION	13.85	6.80	5.57
TECHNICAL EDUCATION	1.95	5.53	5.30
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	9.85	8.10	9.55
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	16.09	22.67	21.74
HOUSING	16.41	10.82	11.30
URBAN DEVELOPMENT	5.24	6.61	6.67
CAPITAL PROJECT	2.93	2.49	2.48
INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY	0.73	1.72	1.55
WELFARE OF S.C., S.T. AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES	11.81	12.26	11.96
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	3.12	3.56	3.53
NUTRITION	2.44	2.22	2.13
FOOD FOR ALL	5.85	6.48	7.06
MID-DAY MEALS PROGRAMME	9.75	10.74	11.58

CHAPTER - V**DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING****5.1 GENERAL**

5.1.1. The first step in decentralization 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 at 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 fund was placed at their discretion.

5.2 COMPOSITION

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

A Minister of State Government	Chairman
The District Collector	Vice-Chairman
District Panchyat President	Co vice-Chariman
Taluka Panchayat Presidents of all taluka 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
The President of one of the Nagar Panchayats of the district	Member
An expert from a Reasearch 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 Jilla Panchayat (to be nominated by Jilla Panchayat)	Member
District Planning Officer	Member- Secretary
DistrictStatisticalOfficer	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 prespective 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.

THE 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 are instructed to convey the likely allotment of discretionary and incentive outlays to Taluka Planning Committee well in advance. Taluka Planning Committees 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.

5.5 DISTRICT PLAN OUTLAYS

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2. 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 1990-95 Annual Plans, 1990-91 and 1991-92 in the following table:

Year	Total State plan Outlays	Outlay for district level schemes (Rs. in Crores)			
		Normal District level Schemes	Discretionary & incentive outlay.	Total (col.3+4)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-95	10000.00	3562.80	252.70	3815.50	38.16
1990-91	1451.00	540.30	41.41	581.71	40.09
1991-92	1700.00	634.79	49.99	684.77	40.28

5.5.3 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.

5.5.4. 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 Achievements in 1989-90, together with data on works approved and works in progress are given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of the District	No. of works Sanctioned	No. of works Completed	No. of work in progress
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Ahmedabad	890	279	225
2.	Amreli	541	148	189
3.	Kachchh	496	127	204
4.	Kheda	1161	806	335
5.	Gandhinagar	367	145	129
6.	Jamnagar	513	113	89
7.	Junagadh	951	498	314
8.	Dangs	152	44	108
9.	Panchmahals	1321	417	836
10.	Banaskantha	951	420	364
11.	Bharuch	642	190	328
12.	Bhavnagar	641	190	311
13.	Mehesana	1260	476	334
14.	Rajkot	670	173	302
15.	Vadodara	1070	319	445
16.	Valsad	1643	834	578
17.	Sabarkantha	1193	452	303
18.	Surat	630	152	441
19.	Surendranagar	527	231	203
Total:		15619	6014	6038

5.6.2. Physical achievements of Decentralised District Planning since inception upto 31-3-1990 are given below :-

Sr.	Item	Inception upto 31-3-90
1.	School Class Rooms were constructed	15792
2.	Water supply works	17040
3.	Link roads	3676
4.	Approach Roads	5619
5.	Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes.	373
6.	Villages were electrified for all purpose	1546

5.7. IMPROVEMENTS 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, talukawise 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 has been taken up in respect of provision of drinking water, construction of school rooms and strengthening and equipping sub-centres and primary health centres as a part of the programmes for providing public health for all.

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 other 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 benefitting 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 percent 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 benefitting 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

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 benefitting the scheduled caste population on the same pattern as determined for the programme of

Decentralised District Planning. With a view to helping the Executive Committee in getting the proposals for such works promptly and getting them properly examined, the District Planning Boards have been advised to set up a small screening committee under the chairmanship of the Collector with the district Panchayat President Chairman, District Social Justice Committee, District Development Officer and District Backward Class Welfare Officer as members and the District Planning Officer as the Member Secretary.

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 year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.98.78 lakhs, and Rs.160 lakhs have been provided for the year 1989-90 for this purpose. For the year 1990-91 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided, and for 1991-92 an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed.

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. The same pattern has been continued in the year 1990-91, and 1991-92.

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 basis 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 benefitting 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 unit of uniform population for the purpose of allocation of this fund 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 1990-91 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, a scheme costing up to Rs. 30,000 can be used for Minimum Needs Works 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 itemwise expenditure incurred during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and outlay proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) and in Annual Plans 1990-91 and 1991-92 for the programmes under Decentralised District Planning are given in the following table.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for			
		Seventh Plan Expendt. 1985-90	Eighth Plan Outlay 1990-95	Annual Plan Outlay 1990-91	Annual Plan Proposed Outlay 1991-92
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Discretionary outlay	99.86	118.85	23.31	23.49
2.	Incentive outlay	31.45	73.25	6.00	14.39
3.	Provision for comm- unity works of local importance.	16.75	45.50	9.10	9.10
4.	Provision for dealing with problems of Spl. Backward Areas.	4.61	5.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Provision for allocation to 56 Backward Talukas.	6.16	10.00	2.00	2.00
	TOTAL	158.83	252.70	41.41	49.98

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 flexibility 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 impetus 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 districts 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 respect 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 taluka, a detailed map has been prepared indicating, among other things, villages without road connections and the current status of the means of communication to such villages. Also shown are schemes approved, schemes under implementation and schemes under completion from a wide variety of sources such as - departmental funds, funds from Decentralised District Planning, funds from incentives for 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 remote areas and incentives for provision of infrastructure in the form of road. In each taluka, a list of villages without road connections has been drawn up and the sources of funds from all the above mentioned sources has been indicated year after 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 Jawahar Rojgar Yojana- or under Scarcity works and other parts such as metalling the road and provision of culverts through other sources of funds. These devices have helped to overcome problems arising from rigid infrastructure of 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 etc.) 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-pinning 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, Vadodara 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 villages 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. The current industrial policy of 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 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 have 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 as 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.

6.11 Efforts are also on hand to reduced 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 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 respect of services for women and children at present these 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 Integrated 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 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 raising 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 are 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 the 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 been taken into account in striking a balance between the needs of specialists located in specialised agencies on the one hand and the effectiveness of operation by a single agency, on the other hand.

6.15 Efforts are on hand at the village level, to bring various facilities provided for women and children 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 located in the same premises so as to achieve a certain measure of coordination.

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER POSITION

7.1 INTRODUCTION:-

7.1.1 The population census 1981 registered a population of 3.41 crores for Gujarat with a decadal growth rate of 27.7% (compared to 25% 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. The annual rate of increase in State population declined from 2.6% during 1961-71 to 2.4% during 1971-81, indicating some impact of family planning programmes in arresting the expanding population. The average annual natural increase in the population during the years (1981-86) is estimated from the results of the sample registration scheme at the rate of 2.2%, the same may be applied to 1990-95 period of Eighth Five Year Plan till we get results of 1991 census.

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 17.79 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 173.29 lakhs. The new entrants during the Eighth Five Year Plan will be 17.79 lakhs and during 1991-92 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 residing in 11 cities with a population of one lakh and above. Another 17% lives in 27 towns having population between half lakh to one lakh. The rest of the urban population is spread over 217 towns. This high concentration of population in large towns has led to stress on infrastructure, civic amenities, transportation housing particularly in the poverty pockets, slums where employment is meagre.

7.1.4 Measures for controlling high rate of growth of population of the State and growing concentration of urban population in large cities will have to be reviewed, attempt has to be made to provide appropriate policy instruments and programmes in the Eighth Plan so that over a period of time the manpower growth and employment growth may reach to a matching point.

7.1.5 The growth of population and its diversified character different educational and skill levels lead to various complexities as well as the infrastructural 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.)

7.1.6 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 to 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 Lakhs

Poverty and Employment

7.1.7 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.

7.1.8 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, may form the basis for modifying programmes for eradication of poverty in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

7.1.9 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 1983-84 was 24.3. Incidence of poverty in urban areas was found relatively less (17.3%) as compared to that in rural areas (27.6%).

Assessment of the Unemployment

7.1.10 Unemployment position-As on 31st March, 1990: as many as 9.54 lakhs persons were registered as unemployed on the live register of the employment exchanges out of which 5.88 lakhs were educated youths. They are growing with a rate of about 50 to 56% per 5 Year Plan period. It is expected that total No. of unemployed on live register will be 14.19 lakhs in 1995 out of which educated youths will be 8.69 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 which are presently not so attractive to this group in comparison to Govt. and public sector jobs.

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	1995*
1.	S.S.C. and under Graduate	205	346	513	753
2.	Diploma holders	3	4	9	17
3.	Graduates, Post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce & law etc.	36	45	62	93
4.	Graduate and Post Graduate in the technical and professional subjects.	10	6	4	6
Educated Total:-		254	394	588	869
5.	Below S.S.C. and illiterates	201	247	366	550
6.	Grand Total	455	641	954	1419*

*Projected figures

7.1.11 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.

7.1.12 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)

Sr. No.	Sex	Activity Status	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Male	1. Usual activity	1.02	5.07
		2. Current Weekly activity.	1.06	5.78
		3. Current Day activity.	5.15	7.72
2.	Female	1. Usual activity	0.53	3.67
		2. Current Weekly activity.	0.96	2.33
		3. Current day activity.	4.77	5.22

On the bases of above, the estimates of unemployment and under employment at the beginning of the Eight Five Year Plan (1990-95) has been worked out for the State as follows

(1990-91) (lakhs)	
a) Chronic unemployed	3.48
b) Under employed	3.43
Total	6.91

7.1.13 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch District of the State in 1970. This survey had covered the educated job seekers registered with the employment exchanges and those not registered with employment exchanges in Rural and Urban areas. Another survey was carried out in the district of Ahmedabad, Surat and Amreli in the State by the D.E.T. However in this survey only the job seekers who had registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and those unemployed persons, who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch Survey is more comprehensive in its coverage and in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive survey the results of this survey have been used for correction factor for getting an estimate of the educated unemployed as on 31st March, 1990 in the State is as under.

TABLE : IV

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED AS ON 31-3-90

Sr. No.	Categories.	(in thousand)	
		According to Live Register.	Revised correction Factor 10%
1.	S.S.C. and under Graduates.	513	564
2.	Diploma Holders.	9	10
3.	Graduates and post graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law etc.	62	68
4.	Graduates and post graduates in technical and professional subjects.	4	4
Total:-		588	646

7.1.14 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 unemployed. Against the total of 9.54 lakhs persons on Live Register as on 31-3-1990 unemployed estimated to be 5.34 lakhs.

7.1.15 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.

7.1.16 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.

7.1.17 Overall picture of unemployment is still not clear many people directly go to the employment market without getting registered with the Employment Exchanges while the employees engage persons of various qualifications not always in appropriate jobs. Many people are pursuing studies while in jobs there may be people who are without jobs still not coming into contact of any agency. Out of a sizeable number of people coming out from educational institutions a sizeable proportion of women secure degree or diploma do not seek jobs specially after they are married. Some post-graduates in the field of engineering and medicines go for further higher studies abroad or 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 uneducated unemployed. A special survey is contemplated in the districts of Dangs and Gandhinagar to ascertain these facts. In the educated unemployed also number remains constantly fluctuating.

7.1.18 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 15 lakhs the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan i.e. in the year 1990-91 and 17 lakhs for the year 1991-92. However, all these job seekers are not necessarily unemployed the really unemployed are very difficult to get because even the poorest person is busy for some time in a day hence the NSSO estimates of 6.91 or employment need of 4.99 person years.

7.1.19 The trends of formal sector Employment in Gujarat State based on EMI Reports.

Organised sector employment overall position

7.1.20 Total employment in organised sector of economy in Gujarat State was 15.58 lakhs in 1988 which has increased from 15.13 lakhs in 1985. The position of 1990 is 16.12 lakhs as given below:

(Employment in lakhs)

 March, 1985 March, 1986 March, 1987 March, 1988 March, 1989 March, 1990.

 15.13 15.30 15.44 15.58 16.15 16.22
 (+3.9%) (+1.12%) (+0.9%) (+0.9%) (+3.6%) (+0.43%)

Population Employment ratio of organised sector March, 1989

7.1.21 If we consider 1981 census population figures as base district wise, per 1000 population employment position show many imbalances. There are only two districts that of Ahmedabad and Baroda which have formal sector employment more than 100 persons per 1000. population, only one district Gandhinagar is having 75 to 100 persons employment per 1000 population while all other districts except Amreli, Sabarkantha and

Banaskantha having employment between 25 to 50 persons per 1000 population. The lowest ratio of employment is found in Amreli district only which is 20 persons per 1000 population. The district-wise details are given in table No.5 . There is a clear indication of having 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

7.1.22 On the basis of Employment Market Information the region wise employment position worked out is 46% of formal sector of employment is the highest in Ahmedabad region alone which is 722056 while Surat region 32% and Rajkot Region 24%. The Rajkot region is even less than employment of a single district of Ahmedabad (391272).

The growth rate

7.1.23 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% and 1990, 0.43% 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, this indicates that opportunities in formal sector jobs are limited in comparison to both the economic growth and the growth of work force. This is also indicating a scarcity of formal sector jobs in future.

Industry wise Employment Position in the Factory Sector

Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing Sector.

7.1.24 During 7th five year plan (1985-89) the growth of employment in this division shows an upward trend as the total employment in 1985 was 21492 became 23489 in 1986, thereby recorded a rise of 9.33. Further increased to 25362 in 1987 with an improvement in employment by 18%. However slight improvement in employment was noticed during the year 1988-89. It was 18.59 and 19.27% respectively in both the years which was marginally higher than the previous years. The scarcity condition for past 3 years can be attributed for this decrease.

Mining and Quarrying Sector

7.1.25 A constant declined was in the employment under the division of mining and quarrying as the total employment in 1985 was 19566 which came down to 19134 by recording a down fall of 2.20% in 1986. It was further reduced to 18748 (4.18%) during 1987. It showed downward trend during 1988 and 1989 by 5.11% and 5.02% respectively. The main reason for fall in the activities under this sector probably is due to more strict enforcement of environmental control orders in respect of mining and quarrying.

Industry Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing)

7.1.26 The total employment provided in manufacturing division at the beginning of Seventh Five Year Plan, was 589509. An insignificant increase of 0.48% was there during 1986. A rise of 1.24% was further recorded during 1987. The employment during 1988 and 1989 was declined by 0.91% of 2.09% respectively as total employment during years were 5376 and 12372 less as compared to the employment provided in 1985.

Industry Division and Electricity Gas and Water

7.1.27 The employment under this division was 38164 in 1985. It was increase by 594 (1.47%) during 1986. An increase of 4.67% was recovered during 1987. The total employment has showed a considerable upward trend during 1988 and 1989 as it was increased by 4416 (11.65%) and 5632 (1.48%) as compared to the employment provided in 1985. The increase in employment in this sector was due to further priority assigned to power at the same time considerable extension were under rural electrification activities.

Industry Dn.5 (Construction)

7.1.28 A steady rise was observed in employment generated during 7th Five year plan period as employment provided during 1983 as 68657. There was rise of 1353 (1.97%) increase during 1986. The employment further increased 2542 (03.28%) during 1987. A steady progress employment generation during 1988 and 1989 was recorded to 71199 and 72181 respectively which was 3.7% and 5.13% rise.

Industry Dn.No.7 (Transport storage and communication)

7.1.29 The total employment in the division was 177204 in 1985. A continuous fall in employment under this division was observed as it gone down by 6415. (-3.62) in 1986 and 9085 (-5.12%) in 1987. The employment was further decreased at the rate of 2.69% during 1988 and 1.36% in 1989. The true picture of this sector may not be reflected because most of establishments are under self employment activities having employees less than 10.

Community Social and Personnel Services

7.1.30 A study progress of employment generation in this division was observed. The employment in 1985 was 498831 was increased by 13029(2.61%) in 1986 and 26058(4.69%) in 1987. The rise was almost all double as it was increased by 40693(8.15%) in 1988 and 57293(11.48%) in 1989.

Financial Insurance real estate and Business Service

7.1.31 The total employment in 1985 under this division was increased by 4541 (5.58%) in 1986 and 649(0.79%) in 1987. The employment during 1988 and 1989 has further recorded an upward trend by 3753 (4.61%) and 5871(+7.22%) respectively.

7.2 Employment policies under succession Five Year Plans

7.2.1 The major change in the strategies for employment promotion has been noticed from the Fifth Five Year Plan when it was realised that percolation theory will not work in vast gaps of incomes and disparities, in our country hence direct attack on poverty is needed by providing directly means of livelihood to the unprevelaged group of our society. There the emphasis was given on the minimum needs of this group. The successive Sixth and Seventh Plans have adopted these schemes more specifically to help the poorest directly through Rural Development Programmes.

7.2.2 One of the prime objective of the Sixth plan (1980-85) 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

7.2.3 The emphasis was placed on self employment schemes both in Agriculture, village and small industries and allied activities. The Seventh Five Year Plan was more specific 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 Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)

7.3.1 The strategies and priorities for employment promotion in 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 generation and removal of poverty in paras 5, 18, 19, 117, 128

(a)122 have repeatedly emphasised to introduce right to work i.e. scheme for full employment in rural areas as well as change in industrial and investment policies to encourage labour intensive village and cottage industries or service sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan by various financial or fiscal measures for generating more employment.

7.4 FOCUS OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION IN THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

7.4.1 State Government has prepared proposals for the Eighth Five Year Plan keeping employment generation in view which has been accorded 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 A major innovative step has been taken up for reducing unemployment to zero level. To begin with, during the year 1990-91 Gandhinagar and Dangs districts have been selected for this purpose. While details of the schemes are being worked out, an attempt is being made to assess the exact number of persons who are really unemployed and to assess the number of employment opportunities likely to be generated under the normal plan and to meet the shortfall between demand of employment and availability of it. Adequate amount will be made available for generating full employment to ensure that above short fall is removed. Atleast one person from each family is expected to be employed remuneratively in private-sector, public-sector, self-employment or wage-employment jobs.

This position of the districts will continue to be maintained during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In this direction an additional allocation of Rs.20 crores (Rs.15 crores for Rural Development and Rs.5 crores for cottage industries) for this special employment programme during 1990-91 21 crores, and the same amount for 1991-92 and Rs.75 crores for the period of 1990-95. 3) As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandary, Animal Husbandary, Fisheries and Forestry, Water and Power Development, Industries, Ports, Road Transport, Higher and Primary Education Housing, Sewerage and Water Supply etc. create a number of job opportunities, most of the programmes through their implementation provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortage in various categories of skilled and trained manpower is being experienced despite the fact that there are number of educated job seekers on the live register. As a step towards solution to this mis-matching, number of surveys in industrial estates and area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mahesana are completed with a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training. Skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C.passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self employment programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons small business and the informal service sector. During 1990-91, a total 1.43 lakhs beneficiaries have been planned to be covered under the various self employment schemes with a provision of 36.67 crores.

7.5.2 The new employment policy has been announced by the Government in July, 1990 to provide priority in the 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.
- 3) A new system be introduced to publish periodically full upto date information in each Employment Exchange so that candidates can know what is their position in the Employment Exchange and how long he has to wait for the call of interview.
- 4) Forming of District Employment Committees to provide a forum for discussing issues related to Employment Exchanges and general employment situation in the district.

7.6 New Industrial Policy

7.6.1 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 and 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) All DICs will have a special team which will explore potentialities of each area for cottage industries for providing employment locally.
- iv) Govt. will organise taluka level village training programmes wherever there is a shortage.
- v) Rural artisans engaged in cottage industries will get raw-materials like plastic, coal, wax, iron etc. on the lines of small industries.
- vi) Government will provide marketing facilities to sell finished goods, and for purchase of raw-materials.
- vii) Government will organise various marketing fairs in important cities to sell handicraft items produced in cottage industries.
- viii) A mobile training centre will be introduced to impart speedy and short-term training courses to rural artisans in different parts of the state.
- ix) A separate cell like Indext(c) to provide services to cottage and rural industries on the lines of Indext(b).

- x) Ceiling of the subsidy for purchasing of equipments for esting raw-materials etc. has been raised form Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000 to help the 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 should be provided for sales tax to the 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 100% export-oriented and prestigious industries products.

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 kcomplex 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. crores
- 2) A Company promoted by GIIC for the production of refrigerant gas has started production. The company has capital investment of Rs.28 crores and is located at Ranjitnagar in Panch Mahals District.
- 3) 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.
- 4) The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned loans totalling Rs.155 crores to 1841 units.
- 5) A Gamma Radiation project is being established in Kerala Industrial Estate at a distance of 40 kms from Ahmedabad.
- 6) 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.
- 7) Diamond Industry has played an important part in providing employment to unemployed workers. In order to impart training for three months and to provide employment, the foundation of a diamond park was laid at

Makarapura at Baroda district with a proposed investment of Rs.10 crores.

8) 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 in this park.

9) 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.

10) The Government is planning to establish a Jewellery Park in the vicinity of Ahmedabad air port as major to augment employment opportunities by increasing the production of gold ornaments and diamond or other jewelled ornaments, consequent upon abolition of the Gold Control Act.

Sardar Sarovar Project

7.6.2 The State has taken the Sardar Sarovar Project on the top priority basis. An outlay of 215 crores is provided for the year 1990-91 the provision for Eighth Five Year Plan for this project is 1900 crores. The speedy implementation of the project will generate not only considerable employment due to works but due to tremendous increase in irrigated area in the command of the project area.

Substantial Increase in outlays of labour intensive and employment oriented programmes

7.6.3 We have discussed above the reorientation of Eighth Five Year Plan for employment generation. This will be more evident from outlays given for the Eighth Five Year Plan particularly for rural development, flood control power development and industrial development. Total outlay for employment-oriented schemes in Seventh Five Year Plan was only 3916.44 crores against which Eighth Plan provides a provision of Rs.6253.36 crores which is almost 60% more than Seventh plan. Even in this outlay, most labour-intensive schemes like rural Development Programme which aimed at providing wage employment under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana etc. has been given an increase of 347% i.e. Rs.270 crores against Rs.60 crores in the Seventh plan. For employment generation power sector there will be an increase of 565% i.e. employment of 6.52 person years against 0.98 lakhs persons years in the Seventh plan. Similarly, other employment-oriented sector like Industries which has already declared its new policy to give priority to village and cottage industries and job-oriented projects has been given a rise of 224% in outlay i.e. for which an outlay of Rs.391 crores has been proposed against the outlay of Rs.120 crores in the Seventh plan. Similarly, an increase in jobs will be 20% more i.e. generation of almost 10.00 lakhs new jobs against only 3.12 lakhs jobs was target in the Seventh Plan. Other schemes have given increase been discussed in details with the respective chapters of the plan therefore, in brief, the Govt. of Gujarat has attempted to take a very revolutionary step in the direction of

achieving full employment by 2000 AD and at-least full employment to family-wise one member during this Eighth plan period.

The Nehru Rojgar Yojan is also being considered to help the urban poor to the supplimentary employment to the similar to Jawahar Rojgar Yojana to needed rural poor.

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

7.6.4 1. Intensive implementation of Special Rural Development Programmes viz. IRDP, DPAP, DDP, and Zero Unemployment Programme as the employment generation programmes through wage/self employment.

2. Identification of main thurst areas for development such as Narmada Project, Petro Chemical Complex near Hajira etc. and removing the bottle necks of the conomy such as shortage of power, water shortage, lack of trained manpower etc.

3. Emphasis on market competitiveness in the field of high technology areas such as computer technology/electronics, plastic processing etc.

4. Increasing jobs opportunities in agriculture by augmenting irrigation potential and optimising its utilisation, encouraging multiple cropping and switchover to more labourintensive crops, introducing measures for increased productivity through labour intensive methods.

5. Exploring to the utmost the possibilities of increased income and employment through dairying, poultry and marine and inland water fisheries and forestry.

6. Developing basic infrastructure facilities such as road, electricity, transport both from the view point of increased employment opportunities during the construction phase and maintenance subsequently and the support these would provide for gainfual economic activity in the growth centres in the backward areas.

7. 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.

8. Adoption of concerted measures for encouraging self employment in all categories and small scale productive areas of self employment and vigorously implementing the new self employment schemes.

9. Extending training facilities for developing skills particularly for rural artisans and the educated unemployed.

10. Drawing up the scheme with optimum labour intensity with emphasis on labour intensive programmes such as forestry, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation etc.

7.7 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF THE EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN(1990-95) AND ANNUAL PLAN(1991-92)

7.7.1 Labour intensive programmes including special programme for rural development have been accorded due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the Eighth Five Year Plan(1990-95). Programmes covering both urban and rural areas are provided with Rs.6252.36 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 35.69 lakhs standard person years, during the year 1991-92 is Rs.871.67 crores out of which 6.10 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 below:-

TABLE : V

Sector/Sub-Sector.	Outlays on employment schemes (Rs.in lakhs).		Total estimated employment potential (Person year in lakhs)	
	1990-95	1991-92	1990-95	1991-92
1.Agriculture and allied programme.	40375.00	2823.11	4.27	0.60
2.Rural Development Programme.	27080.70	5279.50	6.52	1.16
3.Irrigation and Flood control.	191700.00	47474.52	10.42	2.41
4.Power Development	192000.00	8687.96	0.62 *	0.12 *

TABLE : V (Conti...)

Sector/Sub-Sector.	Outlays on employment schemes (Rs. in lakhs).		Total estimated employment potential (Person year in lakhs)	
	1990-95	1991-92	1990-95	1991-92
5. Industries and Mineral.	39185.00	8500.00	10.00 *	0.95 *
6. Roads and Transport.	45625.00	4002.85	0.85 *	0.15 *
7. Social and community Service.	89270.00	10398.56	3.01 *	0.71 *
Total:-	625235.70	87166.50	35.69 *	6.10 *

(*projected figures)

7.8 AN OVER VIEW

7.8.1 The requirement of additional employment opportunities under Eighth Plan would be due to -1. All new entrants added to the Labour force, 17.79 lakhs for 1990-95 2. existing unemployed at the beginning of 1990-95 are 6.91 lakhs. [chronic unemployed 3.48 and underemployed 3.43 total 24.7 lakhs and for year 1991-92 1. new entrants 3.42 lakhs and 2. existing unemployed 6.91 lakhs total 10.33 lakhs. 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 area and thus bulk of the under-employment in the state have gainful work of 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 3.43 lakhs under-employed 1.55 lakhs person years of work will be needed and 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

7.8.2 The outlays proposed under the above referred plans representing only a part of the total state investment; unorganised and organised private sectors are not included, and accordingly as a result a substantial number of jobs likely to be generated have not been included in these estimates. Also it has to be recognised that the geographical area where employment opportunities might be created may not always coincide with areas where job seekers are available. There would also be discrepancies between the period for which under employed persons might be available and willing to work and the period for which employment would be available at a given location. Such discrepancies have to be kept in view while attempting an analysis of the recruitment in conjunction with the estimates of direct employment potential of the proposals incorporated in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

7.8.3 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%) with a view to accelerate the wage employment to the rural poor including 100% coverage in Gandhinagar and Dangs Districts. The other districts will also get more funds in the subsequent plans to be close to the zero unemployment for below poverty families. The irrigation department has also shown considered.

7.8.4 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

7.8.5 Overall assessment of technical manpower needs Data of various sources had been put together to assess technical manpower needs of the Eighth Five Year Plan Assessment for demand as per each source of data to respective industrial sector is given below

7.8.6 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 which 1,34,50 may be non technical personnel and 33,627 may be for technical personnel out of which 11,203 may be for post-graduates degree holders and professional experts, 4203 may be the need for supervisory level cadre having qualifications of diploma level and 18224 may be need for certificate holders in any I.T.I. trades.

Needs reported by units as per the survey of the Existing units

7.8.7 Technical manpower needs as per the survey conducted from unit for the factory sector establishments is estimated to be 1,33,039 out of which demand for non-technical may be 99,382 and demand for technical may be 33,657. Out of this demand 110,79 may be for PG Degree holders and professional experts 4500 diploma holders at supervisory level and 18078 of the certificate holders in various technical trades.

(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 Surendranagar 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.

Assessment of Industrial Extension Bureau.

7.8.8 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, govered by the industrial policy the country from time to time. Normally an industrial undertaking having investment in plan and nachinery above Rs.35/- lakhs are required to obtain registration or a letter of indent from the Government. Based on this Indext (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 Indext (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%. Mettalogical 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%.

Manpower requirement in small-scale industries

7.8.9 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 the survey Therefore, this segment has been treated separately. Assessment for this total registered unit 2169 in 1961 which rose 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 65000 for technically trained people which may include 21666 need for PG degree holders and professional degree holders, 8125 for diploma holders and 35209 for certificate holders. The figures is calculated based on the general growth rate of registration, which is expected to continue with the same rate as it was during 7th plan.

Training needs for self-employment schemes

7.8.10 The task Mission No.3 on Employment of Gujarat State for 1988-89 in which self employment scheme proposed to provide 5.00 lakh additional jobs for the year 1988-89 has recommended to cover atleast one third of the beneficiaries to be trained who adopt self employment schemes so that their scheme may not fail in want of technical skills. The training needs of this sector in cottage industries will be 1,50,413 and for IRDP programme 75,000 thus the total beneficiaries 2,25,413 will have to be trained during the 8th plan. Their training needs are comparatively simple as have been imparted under the TRYSEM (Training for Rural Youth for self-employment) which can vary from a few weeks to 6 months in tailor-made courses locally designed to suit to their needs.

Qualification-wise demand

7.8.11 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 (0.66%). The demand of the certificate holders has been shown largest even more than half of the total demand.

Occupation group-wise technical manpower demand

7.8.12 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).

7.8.13 The trade showing demand under these occupations above 500 to 1000 personnel are professional managers (623) Electricians* (686), Machinist (968) 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, Book Binder, Blacksmith, Operator (Plastic), Metallurgist, Photographer, Mechanic, Armature Wender, Plumber, Cutter Painter, Engineer (Instrument), Chemist (Pharmaceutical), Electroplator, Planner, Miller, Sheet Metal Works Demand for other occupations like Agriculture, hunting Mining and Quarrying industry etc. Electricity Gas and Water supply, 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.

The Skilled Manpower availability

7.8.14 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 including 14.08 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

7.8.15 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

7.8.16 Under the Craftsman Training Scheme there are 42 Industrial Training Institutes with 25,196 intake capacity in 53 various certificate courses. There are also 25 Mini ITI imparting technical training to tribal youths, with 21178 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

7.8.17 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.

7.8.18 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 pharmatics in the State.

7.8.19 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

7.8.20 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

7.8.21 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

7.8.22 A degree course in Dairying is offered by 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

7.8.23 A full-fledged college for training Range Forest Officer 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

7.8.24 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

7.8.25 For the Eighth Five Year Plan the total manpower need for technical categories is 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 may 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. The remaining surplus force having qualifications below S.S.C. would have the option to join the wage employment/self employment schemes under IRDP etc.

Statement showing Employment during the Seventh/Eighth Plan with the corresponding figures of expenditure/outlay.

Sr. No.	Sector/Subsector of Development	Continuing(Regular)Employment persons Nos.					Employment(in persons days) in the construction phase in lakhs)					outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			
		In- March -85.	IN- March 1990 (Est)	In- March 1991 (Est)	In March 1992 (Est)	In March 1995 (Est)	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-95	1985-90 outlay	1990-95 proposed outlay	1990-91 outlay	1991-92 proposed outlay.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15	
I. Agriculture and allied Programme															
	1.Research and Education.	1043	150	71	350	-	12.47	3.92	3.72	21.92	3033.00	4500.00	600.00	780.00	
	2.Crop Husbandary	3459	1824	947	1199	1512	67.38	40.72	25.11	140.62	7720.00	14000.00	1975.00	2260.00	
	3.Soil and Water Conservation.	275	-	-	-	-	166.05	24.79	28.65	174.35	5763.00	5000.00	850.00	962.00	
	4.Animal Husbandry	1403	431	316	300	1170	02.70	0.89	0.75	8.57	1820.00	3000.00	445.00	500.00	
	5.Fisheries.	48658	4200	474	521	2629	-	2.00	2.20	12.20	2426.00	3300.00	400.00	600.00	
	6.Forestry (including wild Animal.)	-	-	132	132	6195	453.27	78.38	97.76	772.64	11875.00	34000.00	3805.00	4869.20	
	Total (I)	54838	6605	1940	2502	11506	701.87	150.70	158.19	1130.30	32637.00	63800.00	8075.00	9971.20	
II. Rural Development.															
	1.Intigrated Rural Development Programme.	-	-	-	-	-	10.55	4.76	3.90	31.80	5284.00	10600.00	1160.00	1300.00	
	2. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.	-	-	-	-	-	182.00	135.33	267.00	1539.60	3700.00	10260.00	1618.14	1780.00	
	3. Drought Prone Area.	-	-	-	-	-	48.06	21.86	14.92	74.60	1575.00	1865.00	373.00	373.00	
	4. Special Emp. Programme.	-	25000	-	-	-	-	-	23.00	112.55	-	10000.00	2100.00	2750.00	
	5. Land Reform.	9913	2312	147	147	147	-	-	4.21	21.05	910.00	2200.00	165.00	381.50	
	Total (II)	9913	27312	147	147	147	240.61	161.95	313.03	1779.60	11469.00	34925.00	5416.14	6584.50	

Sr. No.	Sector/Subsector of Development	Continuing (Regular) Employment persons Nos.					Employment (in persons days) in the construction phase in lakhs)				outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			
		In-March -85.	IN-March 1990 (Est)	In-March 1991 (Est)	In-March 1992 (Est)	In-March 1995 (Est)	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-95	1985-90 outlay	1990-95 proposed outlay	1990-91 outlay	1991-92 proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15
III. Irrigation and Flood Control.														
		--	-	28462	30462	30462	2497.95	501.70	580.98	2762.20	165725.00	280000.00	38340.00	45162.00
	Total (III)	-	-	28462	30462	30462	2497.95	501.70	580.98	2762.20	165725.00	280000.00	38340.00	45162.00
IV. Power Development.														
		6229	7890	12220	17820	61541	46.52	-	-	-	146650.00	255000.00	38400.00	44640.00
	Total (IV)	6229	7890	12220	17820	61541	46.52	-	-	-	146650.00	255000.00	38400.00	44640.00
v. Industries & Minerals.														
		312047	32550	35750	38950	412000	-	146.22	160.84	1604.67	25785.00	50000.00	7837.00	9068.00
	Total (V)	312047	32550	35750	38950	412000	-	146.22	160.84	1604.67	25785.00	50000.00	7837.00	9068.00
VI. Transport														
1. Port and light houses														
		588	10734	3797	4092	21070	12.00	0.57	5.00	36.00	3036.00	6500.00	675.00	742.50
2. Road and Bridges.														
		-	-	-	-	-	389.12	85.00	17.56	106.35	25785.00	35000.00	5100.00	6210.00
3. Transport.														
		10535	1625	1788	1967	9925	8.00	1.18	1.29	4.17	8494.00	20000.00	3350.00	3850.00
	Total (VI)	11123	12359	5585	6059	30995	409.12	86.75	23.85	146.52	37315.00	61500.00	9125.00	10802.50

Sr. No.	Sector/Subsector of Development	Continuing (Regular) Employment persons Nos.					Employment (in persons days) in the construction phase in lakhs)				outlay (Rs. in lakhs)			
		In-March -85.	IN-March 1990 (Est)	In-March 1991 (Est)	In-March 1992 (Est)	In-March 1995 (Est)	1985-90	1990-91	1991-92	1990-95	1985-90 outlay	1990-95 proposed outlay	1990-91 outlay	1991-92 proposed outlay.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10	11	12	13	14	15
VII. Social Services														
	1.Gen.Education.	29501	3500	4850	4850	21367	-	-	-	-	8676.00	28400.00	1850.00	487.50
	2.Technical Education.	24450	4915	6407	6407	30010	-	-	-	-	1820.00	4000.00	1708.00	1878.80
	3.Medical and Public Health.	15046	3558	4914	4914	21723	-	-	-	-	10314.00	20200.00	2500.00	2900.00
	4.Housing (incl. Police housing)	379	-	435	435	564	251.17	19.27	29.27	38.00	16442.00	33660.00	3340.00	4003.00
	5.Sewerage and Water Supply.	21200	5320	6852	6852	32479	161.66	69.49	79.39	423.88	16866.00	33000.00	7000.00	7700.00
	6.Capital project	-	-	-	-	-	34.49	0.96	5.85	43.93	3337.00	6000.00	770.00	877.00
	7.Nutrition.	186	6107	7717	7717	37282	0.10	-	-	-	4550.00	5000.00	686.00	754.60
	8.Mid-day meals.	-	80000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55000.00	20000.00	3315.00	4100.00
Total (VII)		90762	103400	31175	31175	143425	447.42	89.72	144.51	505.81	117005.00	150260.00	21169.00	22700.90
GRAND TOTAL		484912	190116	115279	127115	690076	4343.49	1137.04	1351.40	7929.11	536586.00	895485.00	128362.14	148929.10

ANNEXURE - II

**Comperative Statement Showing the outlay and Employment
position during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and
Eighth Five Year Plan 1990-95.**

Sr. No.	Head of Development.	Seventh Five Year Plan(lakhs)		Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) (lakhs)			
		Total outlay Rs. lakhs	Outlay for Employment intensive programme	Employment Generated Total	Total Outlay Rs.lakhs (proposed)	outlay for Employment Intensive programme. (proposed)	Total employment to be Generated
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
I.	Agriculture and Allied Activities.	32,637.00	24,432.04	3.12	63,800.00 (+95.5)	40,375.00 (+65.2)	4.27 (+36.9)
II.	Rural Development.	11,469.00	6060.24	0.98	34,925.00 (+204.5)	27,080.70 (+346.9)	6.52 (+565.3)
III.	Irrigations and Flood Control.	1,65,725.00	1,60,675.00	9.15	2,80,000.00 (+68.9)	1,91,700.00 (+19.3)	10.42 (+13.9)
IV.	Power Development.	1,46,650.00	95,322.00	0.24	25,5000.00 (+73.9)	1,92,000.00 (+101.4)	0.62 (+158.3)
V	Industres & Minerals.	25,785.00	12,080.00	3.12	50,000.00 (+93.9)	39,185.00 (+224.4)	10.00 (+220.5)
VI.	Transport.	37,315.00	37,315.00	1.61	61,500.00 (+64.8)	45,625.00 (+22.3)	0.85 (-47.2)
VII.	Social Services.	1,17,005.00	55,720.14	2.54	1,50,260.00 (+28.4)	89,270.00 (+60.2)	3.01 (+18.5)
Total:-		5,36,586.00	3,91,604.42	20.76	8,95,485.00 (+66.9)	6,25,235.70 (+54.77)	35.69 (+71.9)

Figures in column 6,7 & 8 in bracket indicate % increase over column 3,4 & 5 respectively

ANNEXURE-III

Technical Manpower Planning for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95)

Sr. No.	Education Qualification.	Admission.		Out turn		Estimated demand for the 8th Five year plan			
		Annual	Total for 5 years	pe 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	1,233	6,165	616	3,080	24	2,079	7,830	9,909
	2. Post Graduate -General Qualification	9,800	49,000	4,900	24,500	5,117	1,100	3,600	4,700
	3. Professional Qualification	200	1,000	100	500	23	100	946	1,046
	4. Degree holders Technical	4,715	23,575	2,327	11,285	8,542	7,800	27,650	35,450
	TOTAL:- A	15,948	79,740	7,873	39,365	13,706	11,079	40,026	51,105
B)	1. Post Graduates-Science	2,900	14,500	1,450	7,250	1,760	179	7,708	7,887
	2. Degree holders-Science	13,500	69,500	6,750	33,750	7,342	5,000	71,500	76,500
	TOTAL:- B	16,400	84,000	8,200	41,000	9,102	5,179	79,208	84,387
C)	1. Degree holders-Arts	32,000	1,60,000	16,000	80,000	14,739	1,200	29,000	30,200
	2. Degree holders-Commerce.	38,500	1,92,500	19,250	96,250	19,029	2,000	38,300	40,300
	3. Degree holders-Other	14,400	72,000	7,200	36,000	7,760	1,500	37,000	38,500
	TOTAL:-C	84,900	4,24,500	42,450	2,12,250	41,528	4,700	1,04,300	1,09,000

Sr. No.	Education Qualification.	Admission.		Out turn		Estimated demand for the 8th Five year plan			
		Annual	Total for 5 years	pe 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
D)	1. Diploma Other/Technical	6,228	31,340	2,491	12,453	7,564	3,500	15,528	19,028
	2. Other Training Course	4,880	24,400	2,928	14,640	7,760	1,000	7,450	8,450
	TOTAL:-D	11,108	55,540	5,419	27,095	15,324	4,500	22,978	27,478
E)	1. Certificate-NCVT	31,328	1,56,640	18,796	93,980	33,604	6,000	32,000	38,000
	2. Certificate-SCVT	2,416	12,080	1,449	7,245	--	8,078	41,000	49,078
	3. Certificate-Other.	98,884	4,94,420	53,330	2,96,650	--	4,000	10,733	14,733
	TOTAL:-E	1,32,628	6,63,140	79,575	3,97,875	33,604	18,078	83,733	1,01,811
F)	S.S.C.	6,28,205	31,41,025	3,01,538	15,07,690	4,48,230	34,221	1,75,000	2,09,221
G)	Below S.S.C.	13,86,253	69,31,265	11,09,002	55,45,010	3,17,116	55,282	2,79,330	3,34,612
	GrandTotal (ABCDEFG):-	22,75,442	1,13,97,210	15,54,057	77,70,285	8,78,610	1,33,039	7,84,575	9,17,614

ANNEXURE -IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION POSITION.

SR.NO.	NAME OF DISTRICT	MARCH - 1986			MARCH -1987			MARCH - 1988		
		Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
A. AHMEDABAD REGION										
1.	Ahmedabad	164882	228790	393672	175124	221862	396986	179104	212168	391272
2.	Kheda	50301	39886	90187	51785	40644	92429	53348	39934	93282
3.	Gandhinagar	23146	893	24039	16246	972	17218	26093	2281	28374
4.	Mehsana	38473	25001	63474	38814	24399	63213	38913	25106	64019
5.	Sabarkantha	25749	12675	38424	26308	9056	35364	25846	8804	34650
6.	Banaskantha	25716	4427	30143	26278	4951	31229	27011	5091	32102
7.	Panchmahal	35789	14909	50698	36928	17551	54479	38209	20148	58357
TOTAL 'A'		364056	326581	690637	371482	319435	690918	388524	313532	702056
B. SURAT REGION										
8.	Surat	43853	65709	109562	46028	69037	115065	49510	69360	118870
9.	Vadodra	124543	82560	207103	125213	82442	207655	128894	77047	205941
10.	Bharuch	27982	26590	54572	29864	22295	52159	32180	22682	54862
11.	Valsad	39713	54959	94672	41338	58108	99446	41301	59053	100354
12.	Dangs	3136	371	3507	3279	448	3727	3585	420	4005
TOTAL 'B'		239227	230189	469416	245722	232330	478052	265450	228562	484032
C. RAJKOT REGION										
13.	Rajkot	69226	23015	92141	75227	24257	94484	69896	26020	95916
14.	Jamnagar	28198	20557	48535	29143	21149	50292	29922	20378	50300
15.	Surendranagar	21317	11636	32953	21525	12124	33649	21956	11910	33866
16.	Bhavnagar	56663	10953	67616	54229	10269	64498	52779	9889	62668
17.	Amreli	17378	3839	21217	17341	4305	21646	17837	3774	21611
18.	Junagadh	42550	24934	67484	41558	27551	69109	42119	25245	67364
19.	Katchh	28203	12110	40318	28304	13085	41389	28894	11830	40724
TOTAL 'C'		263435	106824	370259	262327	812740	325067	263403	109046	372449
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		866718	663594	1530312	879532	654505	1544037	907397	651140	1558537

ANNEXURE - V
Year wise & sectorwise employment during last 5 years
(March ending)

(Figures in lakhs)

Sector	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
(A) Public Sector					
1) Central Govt.	1.39 (+3.6%)	1.34 (-3.4%)	1.31 (-2.2%)	1.36 (+3.8%)	1.38 (+1.4%)
2) State Govt.	2.03 (+6.2%)	2.06 (+1.5%)	2.06 (+0.0%)	2.13 (+2.4%)	2.18 (+2.3%)
3) Central Govt. Quasi.	1.22 (+6.9%)	1.29 (+5.7%)	1.21 (-6.2%)	1.25 (+3.3%)	1.29 (+3.2%)
4) State Govt. Quasi.	1.30 (+5.3%)	1.34 (+3.1%)	1.43 (+6.7%)	1.53 (+7.0%)	1.59 (+3.9%)
5) Local Bodies	2.57 (+2.8%)	2.64 (+2.7%)	2.77 (+4.9%)	2.80 (+1.1%)	2.88 (+2.8%)
Total (A)	8.51	8.67 (+1.9%)	8.78 (+1.2%)	9.07 (+3.3%)	9.32 (+2.7%)
(B) Private Sector.					
1) Act Establishment.	5.91 (+1.2%)	5.91 (+0.0%)	5.82 (-1.4%)	5.67 (+2.6%)	5.92 (+4.4%)
2) Non Act Establishments.	0.72 (+2.9%)	0.73 (+1.4%)	0.82 (+2.3%)	0.84 (+2.4%)	0.91 (+8.5%)
Total (B)	6.63	6.64 (+0.1%)	6.64 (0.0%)	6.51 (-1.9%)	6.83 (+4.9%)
Grand Total (A+B)	15.14	15.31 (+1.1%)	15.42 (+0.7%)	15.58 (+1.0%)	16.15 (+3.6%)

ANNEXURE-VI

Estimated demand of technical manpower (1988 to 1995)

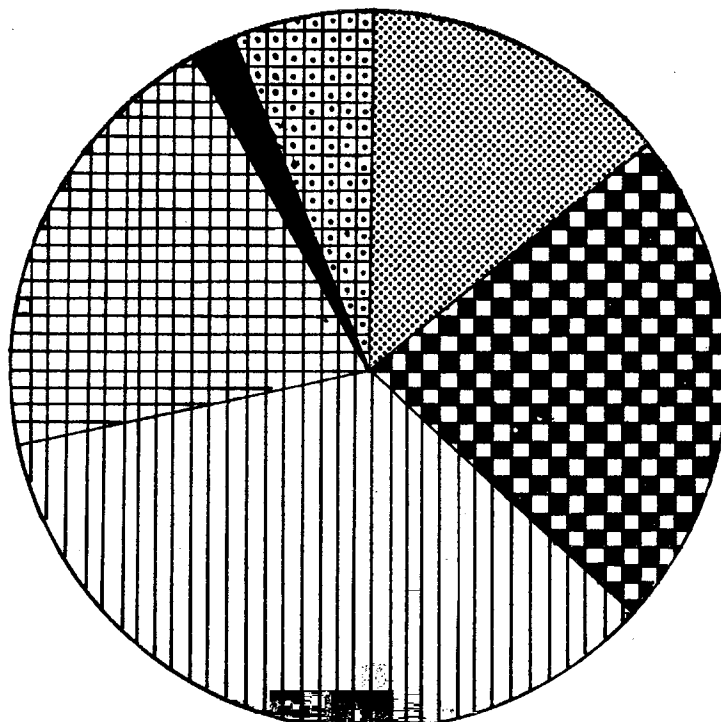
District Name	Estimated Demand in different year									Total
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1) AHMEDABAD REGION										
1. Ahmedabad	8,758	4,817	3,413	3,037	3,048	2,801	2,807	2,778	31,459	
2. Kheda	365	775	737	846	865	867	909	1,103	6,467	
3. Gandhinagar	471	413	382	436	454	404	440	470	3,470	
4. Mehsana	294	240	230	122	185	57	61	60	1,249	
5. Sabarkantha.	21	24	20	5	15	2	1	0	88	
6. Banskantha.	228	231	231	230	228	218	218	218	1,802	
7. Panchmahal.	204	702	562	627	607	445	464	359	4,066	
TOTAL-A	10,341	7,202	5,575	5,303	5,402	4,794	4,900	4,988	48,505	
2) SURAT REGION										
8. Surat	1,698	2,135	2,167	2,072	2,044	1,593	1,570	1,590	14,869	
9. Vadodara.	1,121	1,004	955	807	804	459	409	414	5,973	
10. Bharuch.	1,120	1,535	1,691	1,722	1,951	1,919	2,154	2,513	14,605	
11. Valsad.	4,063	5,870	6,641	7,098	8,007	8,315	8,893	10,539	59,426	
12. Dangs	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
TOTAL-B	8,002	10,544	11,454	11,699	12,806	12,286	13,026	15,056	94,873	
3) RAJKOT REGION										
13. Rajkot	1,189	831	957	622	613	565	569	678	6,024	
14. Jamnagar	423	455	274	165	141	113	110	105	1,786	
15. Surendranagar.	114	122	75	71	84	6	8	5	485	
16. Bhavnagar.	356	484	503	504	520	230	235	272	3,104	
17. Amreli.	30	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	38	
18. Junagadh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19. Kutch.	2,181	2,658	2,632	2,636	2,628	2,632	2,639	2,670	20,676	
TOTAL-C	4,293	4,552	4,443	4,000	3,988	3,546	3,561	3,730	32,113	
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	22,636	22,298	21,472	21,002	22,196	20,626	21,487	23,774	1,75,491	

ANNEXURE-VII
FACILITIES OF CERTIFICATE LEVEL COURSES IN THE STATE UNDER VARIOUS
DEPARTMENT.

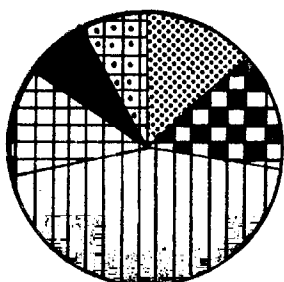
Sr. No.	Name of Department.	Pattern of Training.	No. of institutes.	No. of seats.
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Directorate of Employment & Training, Gandhinagar.	I NCVT Courses in Govt. ITIs.	42	23036
		II SCVT Courses in GITIs.	28	2160
		III NCVT Courses in GITIs.	68	6104
		IV Apprenticeship Trg	3193	19132
		V SCVT Courses in GITs.	10	176
		VI Advance Vocational Training System in Govt. ITIs.	6	352
		VII Crash programme for Service Technicians.	3	60
		VIII State level courses in Mini. ITIs.	24	2260
		IX Govt. Industrial Training Workshop.	3	698
		X Career Development Courses in Govt. ITI & GIA.	15	345
		XI Induction Training Scheme.	110	3078
		XII. TRYSEM Courses.	51	3170
		XIII Pre-Service defence Courses.	4	480
		XIV Pre-service defence Training for Commission Officer.	1	60

Sr. No.	Name of Department.	Pattern of Training.	No. of institutes.	No. of seats.
1	2	3	4	5
II	Directorate of Technical Education, Gandhinagar.	I NCVT courses	26	2188
		II SCVT Courses.	10	80
		III Tailoring courses (TEB pattern)	87	37300
		IV Other certificate courses.	70	6500
III	Directorate of Cottage Industries, Ahmedabad.	I Special Certificate Courses.	46	5012
IV	Director of Social Welfare, Gandhinagar.	I Tailoring courses (Women)	67	1340
		II Pre-service Training.	10	1200
V	Rural Development Department, Gandhinagar.	I TRYSEM Courses	288	14911
VI	Directorate of Social Defence, Ahmedabad.	I Special Certificate Courses.	13	263
VII	Commissionerate of Fisheries, Gandhinagar.	I Special certificate Courses.	8	555
VIII	Centre for enterprenour ship Development, A'bad.	I Special certificate courses.	40	881

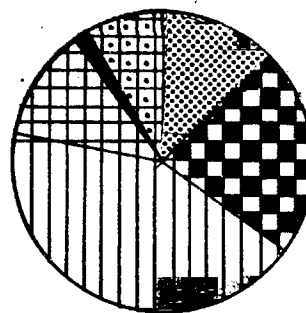
ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT TO BE GENERATED DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 & 1991-92



1990-95



1990-91



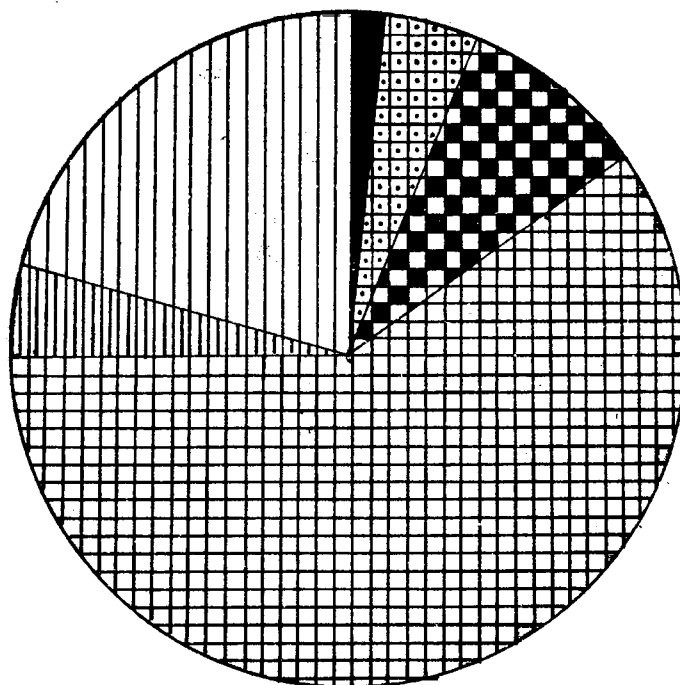
1991-92

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION (IN LAKH PERSONS DAYS) (IN %)

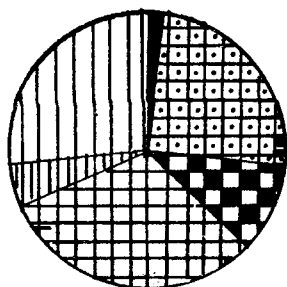
SECTOR	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES	14 %	13 %	12 %
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	23 %	14 %	23 %
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	35 %	44 %	43 %
ENERGY	0 %	0 %	0 %
INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	20 %	13 %	12 %
TRANSPORT	2 %	8 %	2 %
SOCIAL SERVICES	6 %	8 %	8 %
GRAND TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %



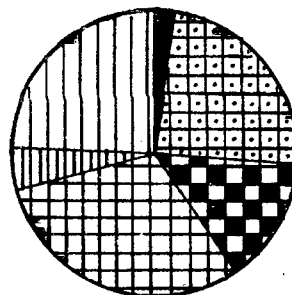
ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYMENT TO BE GENERATED DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN - 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 & 1991-92



1990-95



1990-91



1991-92

CONTINUING (REGULAR) EMPLOYMENT (PERSONS NUMBERS) (IN %)

	SECTOR	1990-95	1990-91	1991-92
	AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES	2 %	2 %	2 %
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0 %	0 %	0 %
	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	4 %	25 %	24 %
	ENERGY	9 %	11 %	14 %
	INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	60 %	31 %	31 %
	TRANSPORT	4 %	5 %	5 %
	SOCIAL SERVICES	21 %	27 %	24 %
	GRAND TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %

CHAPTER VIII**ENVIRONMENT**

8.1 Increased human population in the last few decades demanding development in various spheres to raise its standard of living has resulted directly or indirectly in sometimes traumatic and very often far reaching disturbances in the natural ecosystems. The controlled urban growth, construction activities such as dams, buildings and roads, encroachment on vast forest land in favour of agriculture, shifting cultivation, mining operations, defence activities are examples of direct onslaughts on nature. All these have contributed in a large way to the environmental eco-imbances jeopardising the very survival of all forms of plants and animals conspicuous or inconspicuous, valuable or valueless.

8.2 Gujarat, due to its various topographic, soil and climatic regimes, boasts of immense variety in its floral and faunal wealth. The various forest vegetational types, the scrublands, the grasslands and the sparsely vegetated deserts within the State's political boundaries support their own characteristic biological resources. Its large and medium sized rivers as also the ponds and the wet land support a rich fresh water aquatic life. The expansive estuaries and the gulfs support a variety of animal and plant forms. Unfortunately, all these ecosystems, essential for State's environmental health are under great stress and facing ecological disaster due to unproportional growth of industry in the State.

8.3 During last two decades, Gujarat has been finding itself on the threshold of an industrial explosion. Discovery of oil and its refining facilities, industrial congestion in Bombay Zone, the electrification of broad-gauge railway line between Bombay and Ahmedabad, widening and excellent maintenance of National Highway No.8 have contributed to gigantic industrial growth between Ahmedabad and Vapi region in the Gujarat State. This spread of industrialisation followed by urbanisation have encroached the most fertile alluvial soils of Gujarat rendering them sterile for any vegetational growth. Moreover this unproportional growth of industry in such a narrow corridor has resulted into variety of problems like deforestation, water logging, salinisation of soils, air pollution, water pollution and poisoning of soils through pesticides and insecticides.

8.4 The total number of industrial units in Gujarat of all sizes stood at over one lakhs. Of these around 8000 units are water based industries posing problems of water pollution. Sabarmti, Mahi, Meni, Vishwamitri, Narmada, Tapi, Ambica, Purna, Auranga, Damanganga and Kolak, all these rivers are subject to varying degrees of pollution, Sabarmati being the most polluted river. Rivers like, Meni, Amala Khadi (Broach), Kharikhat Canal (Ahmedabad) have become effluent channels. River Bhadar is worst

affected due to discharge of effluents into it by nearly 1400 dyeing and printing industries at Jetpur. The disposal of domestic effluent from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Nadiad, Anand, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar is also contributing to water pollution problems of the rivers.

8.5 Major air pollution units in Gujarat are 9 thermal power stations, 15 cement plants, 6 fertiliser plants, 11 pesticides plants, carbon black plant, Refinery, Petrochemical complex, 3 Soda ash plants, 2 Sodium cyanide plants and other heavy chemical industries. The areas most affected by air pollution are Baroda Petro-chemical complexes area, GIDC Estates are Nandesari, Ankleshwar and Vapi. The other areas are cities of Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat. Vehicular emissions also add to air pollution in cities in a big way.

8.6 Gujarat is also one of the leading urbanised States in India. It ranks third in Urbanisation in whole of India, Maharashtra topping the list followed by Tamil Nadu. The population explosion in the urban areas is fully reflected in the growth of slums. These slums are deprived of basic minimum needs i. e. water supply, lavatory facilities, street lights etc. There is no proper drainage in such slum areas. In addition, facilities for disposal of sewage and solid waste are inadequate in the greater number of smaller urban settlements (municipalities and nagar panchayats). These are the major factors responsible for environmental hazards in urban areas.

8.7 The State has a total geographical area of 1.96 lakhs sq. kms., 10% of which is reported to be under forest. The per capita forest area in the State is 0.06 ha. which is less than half the national average of 0.13 ha. and far below the world average of 1.04 ha. In order to attain even the all India average, the State should have atleast 49.40 ha. of forest area.

8.8 The population of the State according to the 1981 census was 340.9 lakhs and the projected population would now exceed 400 lakhs. 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 85 lakh ha. in 1984-85. The gap between demand and supply of fodder is estimated of about 8 million tonnes in a normal year. The State produces 0.13 million tonnes of fuel wood and 0.16 million cubic metres of timber against an estimated requirement of 5.87 million tonnes of fuel wood and 0.802 million cubic metres of timber.

8.9 A study of the rainfall figures since 1960 shows that even a good rainfall zone like Vadodara has shown decrease in the average rainfall during the last 25 years vis-a-vis the normal rainfall. The most serious decrease in the rainfall has taken place in Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Kheda and Bhavnagar Districts.

8.10 Out of 184 talukas in the State, 154 talukas were affected by scarcity at least thrice or more during the period 1965-66 to 1974-75. In the eighties again more or less similar number of talukas were affected by scarcity. Irrigation Commission identified 60 talukas as drought prone covering 35 % of the total area of the State and 24 percent of the State's population. In several areas, ground water levels have fallen drastically owing to excessive drawal or poor recharge. In coastal areas excessive drawal has facilitated the ingress of sea-water and thus rendered vast tracts saline (for instance in Junagadh District).

8.11 While on one hand we have had acute drought conditions with increased frequency, we have also the unusual spectacle of serious afflictions by floods. The National Flood Commission has ranked Gujarat as the seventh State in the order of flood damage following Bihar, H. P., West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Assam.

8.12 Thus it is evident that lack of fodder, fuel and drinking water and chronic droughts and floods leading to soil erosion are primarily because of lack of vegetation cover and ecological balance. In fact, rainfall itself seems to have been affected as a result of massive deforestation. The future to a large extent depends on the "greening" of Gujarat. This task cannot be left to the forest department alone. Other Government Departments, Voluntary agencies, Public Sector Undertakings, Universities, local bodies, particularly Panchayats and cooperatives; in other words, the people themselves will have to be involved in a planned massive effort. 33 % of total land area under tree cover would solve the environmental problems of the State and thus we should strive in this direction and try to achieve this goal at the earliest.

8.13 Details of schemes on hand and measures proposed in the field of preservation of ecology and environment may be found in the appropriate sectoral write-up.

CHAPTER - IX**PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS****INTRODUCTION :**

9.1 The study team on Community Development and National Extension Service under the leadership of late Shri Balvantrai Mehta submitted its report in November, 1957. In the report, emphasis was placed on creation of three tier structure of Local Self Government from the village to the district duly organisationally linked up and intermutually coordinated and to be vested with genuine transfer of powers and responsibilities and to be provided with adequate resources either to be transferred or created for these bodies, with a further recommendation that Development Programme should be implemented through this body and the system should be evolved that it will facilitate further devolution of powers and responsibilities into them from time to time when demanded. Gujarat State was formed on 1st May, 1960. On the formation of the new State, a democratic decentralisation Committee was constituted to evolve a democratic decentralisation system for Rural Development which would cater to the local needs of the rural people, by involving people themselves in such local administration. As a result of acceptance of the recommendations of this Committee by Government, the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961 was enacted. Subsequently, Panchayati Raj in three tier system, based on democratic decentralisation principle, was introduced which started functioning in Gujarat in April, 1963.

9.1.2 Panchayati Raj was introduced in Gujarat in all the Districts of the State, except Dangs & Kutch Districts, on 1st April, 1963. In Dangs and Kutch Districts it was introduced a little later. The three tier Panchayati Raj System is now in vogue in Gujarat. It consists of 13059 Gram Panchayats, 131 Nagar Panchayats 182 Taluka Panchayats and 19 District Panchayats covering 18,275 villages and 1,92,01,000 population which includes 55,59,000 being Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population.

Institutional Framework

9.2. 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

Gram and Nagar Phanchayats

9.3 A Gram Panchayat is constituted for revenue village or a group of revenue villages, the population of which is not less than 500 and not more than 10,000. Gram Panchayat consists of 7 to 15 members depending upon the population of the Gram. Minimum of two seats are reserved for women and one seat each for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In case the population of SC and ST is more, additional seats are reserved for them in proportion of their population in the village.

9.4 Elections to Panchayats are held on the basis of adult franchise. The Sarpanch is directly elected while the Up-Sarpanch is elected by the members of the Gram Panchayat from among themselves. There are 13,059 Gram Panchayats covering 18,114 villages in the State.

Nagar Panchayats

9.5 A Nagar Panchayat is established for village/town having a population between 10,000 and 25,000. Nagar Panchayat consists of 15 to 21 members of which two seats are reserved for women and one each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are 131 Nagar Panchayats in the State.

9.6 For each Gram/Nagar Panchayat there is a Secretary. In each Gram Panchayat, Secretary of the Panchayat is also the village accountant and his designation is Talati - cum - Mantri. He works under the Gram/Nagar Panchayat. The recruitment is made by the District Panchayat which is also the competent authority for disciplinary action.

9.7 Social Justice Committee is set up for each Gram/Nagar panchayat. Its term is for 5 years. Persons other than panchs but belonging to SC and ST and residing in village/Nagar can also be coopted on the Social Justice Committee.

9.8 For a group of villagees a Nyaya panchayat has to be constituted. Conciliation Panchas are also to be appointed for each Gram/Nagar Panchayat. The Nyaya Panchayat are empowered to try certain offences, suits and cases. The Act also provides for the execution of Decrees and orders passed by the Nyaya Panchayats. The execution of the decree is done through the Collector. No appeal lies against a decree or order passed by a Nyaya Panchayat but only revision lies to the District or Sessions Court.

Powers of Nyaya Panchayat includes following powers also-

- A -Under Indian Penal Code
- Trespass Sec. 447, 448.
- Fouling of Water Sec. 277
- Provocation - Sec. 504, 506
- Hurt - Sec. 323 etc.

- B -Under following Acts
- Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1890
 - Bombay District Vaccination Act 1892
- C -Compulsory Primary Education Act
- D -Gujarat Panchayats Act 1961- Inflict penalty for
Encroachments etc.

Taluka Panchayats

9.9 The second tier of the Panchayati Raj is the Taluka Panchayat. There are 182 taluka panchayats in the State. The taluka panchayat has supervisory powers over the Gram Panchayats and it is subordinate to the District Panchayat.

9.10 The Taluka Panchayat consists of elected and associate members. The number of elected members of the Taluka Panchayats range from 15 to 31 depending upon the rural population of the taluka. Reservation for women has been provided as also for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

9.11 MLAs from the talukas, the Sarpanchas and Chairmen of Gram and Nagar Panchayats in the taluka, and Mamlatdar/Mahalkari are associate members. The President and Vice President of the taluka Panchayat are elected by the member elected from amongst qualified voters from the taluka. Associate members have a right to speak or take part in the proceedings but are not entitled to vote.

9.12 The Taluka Panchayat has been entrusted with the planning and execution of agricultural programmes, irrigation schemes, drinking water, village link, approach roads, establishing primary schools, etc. Taluka panchayats are empowered to impose education cess and have concurrent power to levy taxes and fees leviable by Gram/Nagar Panchayats. The taluka Panchayat scrutinises the budget of Gram Panchayats and supervise their working.

9.13 The State appoints and officers of the State Service as Taluka Development Officer, who acts as an Ex-Officio Secretary of the Taluka Panchayat and its Chief Executive Authority. Extension Officers, Gram Sevaks and Primary School Teachers, Talati- cum -Mantris etc. are also working under the Taluka Panchayats.

District Panchayat

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

9.15 The District Panchayat consists of elected and associate members. The number of elected members in District Panchayat, range 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 range 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. Apart from elected members, the M.Ps and M.L.A.s from the district, all Taluka Panchayat Presidents and Collector of the districts are Associate Members.

9.16 An Associate Member of the Panchayat can participate in the proceeding of the Panchayat of its Committees but is not entitled to vote or become a Chairman of a 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.

Committees of District Panchayat-

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

- An Executive Committee
- A Social Justice Committee
- An Education Committee
- A Production and Co-operation Committee
- A Public Health Committee
- A Public Works Committee
- An Appeal Committee

A Finance Review Committee Functions :

9.18 The district Panchayat is an apex body in the Panchayati Raj system with powers of supervision and control over all the Panchayats functioning at its lower level i.e. Taluka and Gram/Nagar Panchayats. The various functions of districts Panchayats include constructing wells and tanks for drinking water, establishing and maintaining of primary health centers 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.

9.19 The Act also provides 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
- Revenue Department
- Prohibition Department. So far as Prohibition Propaganda is concerned
- District Statistical Officer
- Public Health and Medical Relief
- P.W.D. and Irrigation activities
- Social Welfare

Constitution of Panchayats

9.20 Development Commissioner has to play important role in the constitution of Panchayats. Under section 9(2) of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, he constitutes and decides area jurisdiction of Gram or Nagar Panchayat. He declares the constituencies and reserved seats of Taluka and District Panchayats under section 14, 15, 20(3) and 20(4). Moreover, he has to fix the dates of election of Presidents and Vice Presidents of District Panchayats under section 67 and 77. He can nominate the members from amongst the qualified persons in case of Taluka and District Panchayat seats remaining vacant in elections (section 19). Development Commissioner can extend the term for a period of not more than one year under section 17(2) in case of Taluka and District Panchayats whenever necessary. He

can also decide the cases of dual membership of Gram, Taluka and District Panchayats under section 22-A. He can also report to the Chief Electoral officer regarding the filling of vacancies in case of District Panchayat under section 77(1).

Controlling Powers

9.21 (a) Development Commissioner has been vested with controlling powers to declare any seat vacant in case where the member of District Panchayat incurs disqualification under section 23 and 25.

(b) Decides the cases of appeal in cases of Taluka Panchayat when any member is removed from membership under section 61.

(c) Has power to decide the cases of removal from membership in case of District Panchayat under section 73(1) & (2).

(d) He can suspend President, Vice President and Chairman of Education Committee of District Panchayat against whom any criminal proceedings in respect of an offence involving moral turpitude are instituted under section 75 (1)

(e) Can prohibit the unlawful resolutions passed by the District Panchayats under section 294 (5)

(f) He can supersede any Gram, Nagar and Taluka Panchayat for the reasons nonperforming the duties and functions entrusted to them under section 297.

(g) He can fix the responsibilities for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or any property of Panchayat under section 317.

(h) He can give permission under section 322 -A for prosecution of serpanches of village panchayats for the offence committed under section 5 (2) of Anti Corruption Act and Indian Penal Code, 6(2)

(i) He accords previous sanction to the bye-laws of Gram and Nagar Panchayats under section 324

(j) He can permit District Panchayat to incur expenditure on education and medical relief outside the jurisdiction of Panchayat under section 138

(k) He controls the setup of Gram, Nagar, Taluka and Districts Panchayats under section 203

Financial Powers

9.22 He releases the grants for development activities to the District and also land revenue grants and other statutory grants from the special funds under section 194, 202 and for the transferred activities.

Supervisory Powers

9.23 Development Commissiner takes review of the various programmes to be implemented by the districts and guides them in fulfilling the targets of the schemes. He also inspects the various district, taluka gram and nagar panchayats for which he is assisted by special parties. He can call any records of any panchayat.

State Panchayat Council

9.24 There is a unique provision of having a State Panchayat Council in this State. The State Council for Panchayats consists of the following members-

Chairman

(i) Minister in charge of the Department dealing with Panchayat organisation.

Vice Chairman

(ii) The Minister of State dealing with the Panchayat organisation of the State or if there is no such Minister of state, the Deputy Minister dealing with such organisations or in the absence of both such Ministers, the Parliamentary Secretary dealing with such organisation.

Members

(iii) Presidents of District Panchayats

(iv) Seven Members to be nominated by the State Government from amongst persons taking interest in the development of Panchayats. Out of these one shall be a woman and one shall be a person from Scheduled Caste one shall be a person from Scheduled tribes if none of the members, falling under III above is belonging to a Scheduled Tribes.

(v) Three officer to be nominated by the State Government.

(vi) Three members to be elected by the Members of the Gujatar Legisltive Assembly from amongst themselves.

The functions of this Council are as under

9.25 - To advise the State Government on all general questions pertaining to Panchayats.

- To advise the State Government in respect of a scheme for the training of Secretaries and other servants of Panchayats.
- To review the administration of Panchayats and to suggest ways of coordinating the activities of the Panchayats in the State.
- To suggest ways and means to remove the difficulties experienced by the Panchayats in the State in their administration.
- To make suomoto recommendations to the State Government in regard to any matter dealing with the administration of the Panchayats.
- To report to the State Government on such matters which may be referred to it by the State Government for its opinion.

Distinctive Features

9.26 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 level
- 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
- Genuine transfer of powers, functions and duties in the development sphere within the district.
- Liberal 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 the 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 upto 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 and conducted under the supervision of Chief Electoral Officer. The voting age for Panchayat elections has been reduced to 18 years
- Anti-defection provisions are introduced on the lines of Central legislation for Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly members
- SC & ST representation is provided in all Panchayats. Minimum representation of one SC and ST is provided in all panchayats where there is population of these communities, in case the population is more, the representation is proportionate to the population.

Election of Panchayati Raj Bodies

9.27 A noteworthy function of the Panchayati Raj System in the State is that the elections at all levels are held regularly and elaborate arrangement and procedure are adopted under the Election Rules framed under the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961. The State Assembly electoral rolls are also adopted for Panchayat elections. Voting rights for electing peoples' representative in all the three tiers of Panchayati Raj bodies are given to the persons of 18 years and above.

9.28 In fact, the Gujarat Government took the bold step of giving voting right at the age of 18 years and above as far back as in 1978.

9.29 The elections to the Gram/Nagar/Taluka/District Panchayats are held by Officers independent of the Panchayat, i.e. in the case of Gram Panchayat by Deputy Collector, in the case of Nagar Panchayat by the Collector and in the case of Taluka/District Panchayats by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State.

9.30 At the Taluka and District level, political parties are also recognised and they actively participate in the election. Further, the anti defection law has also been made applicable to the Taluka and District Panchayats

Delegation of Powers

9.31 In Gujarat, a large number of State functions have been transferred to the District Panchayats and lower levels of Panchayats. These functions are transferred along with the staff and 100 % grant is being given to the Panchayat Bodies for proper performance of their functions. No doubt, the panchayats at present mostly depend upon the Government plan and non plan resources given to them. Nearly 90% of the income of Panchayat is from the State Government grant for function and duties transferred to them under the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961. However, the Act also provides for raising of adequate resources by panchayats themselves too.

9.32 In each tier of Panchayat, a Fund has been constituted which in respect of Gram, Nagar, Taluka and District is known as Gram/Nagar/Taluka/District Fund. In this fund, the amount which is given by the State Government by way of land revenue grant, proceeds of any tax or fees imposed by the panchayat, sale proceeds of any property belonging to the panchayat, and the sums received by the panchayat from the State Government by way of different grants for transferred activities and the sums received by the Panchayats from the State Government by way of loan are being credited.

Financial Resources**Formation of District/Taluka Funds:-**

9.33 As per the provisions under Section-140 and Section-120 in each district, a district funds is and each taluka fund constituted and the following items forms the part of District Fund and Taluka Fund.

1. Taxes or fees imposed under the act.
2. Sales proceeds of all dust, dirt etc.
3. Sums contricuted by State Government in case of District Fund and in case of taluka fund sum contributed by State Government or by District Panchayat.
4. Sums received by way of loans
5. Sums received by way of Government or contributions.
6. Income or proceeds of any property vesting in District Panchayat or Taluka Panchayat.

7. The net proceeds to cess authorised under section-169 and 171 and Stamp-Duty under Section-184 and 186 as the case may be.

8. All sums realised by way of rent, penalty, otherwise than as the amount of any kind in a Criminal Case.

Sources of Income:-

9.34 As stated above, various sums received by District Panchayats and Taluka Panchayats are forming the part of District Fund or Taluka fund as the case may be. The various provisions relating to the financial resources of District Panchayats and Taluka Panchayats are as under: _

1. 100% Land Revenue collected in the District, is assigned to the Distrrict/Taluka/Gram and Nagar Panchayats on the basis of last three years average collection of Land Revenues. After deducting 35 % of collection for providing salaries to the Talati's and 5% for State equalisation fund the balance of 60% Land Revenue grant is distributed as follows under Section-195.

1. 50% to Gram Nagar Panchayats.
2. 25% to Taluka Panchayats.
3. 10% to District Panchayats.
4. 7 1/2% to District equalisation fund.
5. 7 1/2% to District Village encourangement fund.

2. Under the Provision of Section-169, 50 paise on every rupee of Land

revenue is levied as cess on land revenue. This rate of cess may be increased upto rupees two per rupee of land revenue, if so desired by District Panchayats and the cess levied under this section becomes the own fund income of District Panchayat.

3. Cess on water rate is levied at the rate of 20 paise on every rupee of water rate, leviable under the provision of Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879. This irrigation cess is levied under Section-171 and this amount as per section 175 is disbursed to the talukas through the Collector and forms a part of Taluka fund. This is supposedly used for improvement of irrigation facilities in the district and for repair of irrigation roads.

4. Under the provision of Section-186 and 184 the District Panchayat may increase the Stamp Duty at the rate not exceeding 20 per cent, and taluka panchayat may increase the rate of stamp duty not exceeding fifteen percent and this increased rate of stamp-duty collected becomes the part of District Fund and Taluka fund as the case may be.

5. Taluka Panchayat may impose the taxes and fees which are leviable by Gram or Nagar Panchayats under Section-178 but the rate shall not exceed more than 15 percent of the maximum rates prescribed.

6. District Panchayat may impose tax on profession, trade callings etc. under the provision of Section-187, but 50 percent of the collection is to be assigned to Gram or Nagar Panchayats.

7. Under the provision of Minor Mineral rules. Sand and Quarry fees collected is to be assigned to District Panchayat and village Panchayat at the rate of 75 percent 25 percent respectively.

8. Under the Bombay Motor Vehicle Act full daily grant is payable to the District Panchayat.

9. As provided under Section 155, the function of primary education vests in District Panchayat and 100 percent grant is paid to the District Panchayat for this purpose.

10. As provided in Section 157 the State Government functions may be transferred to the District Panchayats and the other functions which were performed by State Government may also be transferred to the District Panchayat under Section 158 for such transferred functions 100 percent grant is payable to the District Panchayat.

11. Under the provision of section 202 Government may sanction additional grants to Panchayats and as such 50 % D.A. Grant for Ex-District Local Board staff, 5 % Grant of the D.D.O. and his Steno's salaries, 90% of the Grant for washing allowance paid to Class-IV Servants and stationary grant in lump is being paid to the District panchayat.

12. As provided under Section-200 of the Panchayat Act, 5% of the forest revenue collected by the State Government in the preceding year from within the jurisdiction of the District is placed with the respective district panchayat.

It thus forms a part of the District Fund and is to be used for specied work. For more details please see Appendix V

Gram and Nagar Panchayats.

9.35 The Gram Panchayats are assigned 30 percent of the average of the land revenue collections of the State Collected during the pervious three years. They can also raise resources through taxes and fees such as house tax, octroi, a tax on profession, water rate and fees for various purpose. Act provides for compulsory levy of the two taxes in addition to house tax by Gřam Panchayats. To compensate the loss of LR Grant to the Gram Panchayats situated in the Forest area, special provision has been made under G.P. Act for payment of grants out of the forest revenue. The Gram Panchayats are also entitled to levy village Panchayat cess not exceeding 25 paise on every rupee to land revenue. The rate can be raised to 100 paise when a special work or project is undertaken by Panchayat. The income of cattle pound fee is retained by Gram Panchayat. Gram/Nagar Panchayats can also augment their resources by getting Grant-in-aid from the special funds namely District Equalisation Fund, District Gram Encouragement Fund and Loans from District Development Fund.

Taluka Panchayats

9.36 Taluka Panchayats get 15% of the average land revenue collected during the previous three years in the Taluka. Most of the Talukas get about Rs.50,000/- as revenue grants. They also get a cess on water rate and income from taxes and fees if so levied. The Taluka Panchayats are empowered to suggest to Government to increase the rate of Stamp duties (otherwise, leviable) by 15%. The Taluka Panchayats are also empowered to levy education cess on land revenue. They can also levy taxes and fees which a Gram Panchayats can levy, either by enhancing the rate upto 15% above the miximum premissible for Gram Panchayats or by levying new taxes within this limit. The Panchayat is also entitled to get the grant in aid from District Equalisation fund on certain terms and conditions prescribed by the rules. Besides these sources which constitute the 'Own Income' of the Taluka Panchayats, they receive large amounts of departmental grants for meeting the expenditure on the scheme transferred or entrusted to the District Panchayats by the State Government and which have been transferred or entrusted for implementation by the District Panchayat to the Taluka Panchayats.

District Panchayats

9.37 The District Panchayat gets its main income from the cess on land revenue levied by the State Government at the rate of 50 paise per rupee. The District Panchayats are now given 30 paise out of this 50 paise Local Fund cess and 20 paise is retained by the State Government as Panchayats contribution towards the plan scheme 8 paise out of every fifty paise of Local Fund cess received by District Panchayats are earmarked for expenditure on primary education. The District Panchayat in the State are having their income raised from this source from about Rs.1 crore to Rs.2 crores every year. The Gujarat Panchayats Act also provides for increasing the rate of Local Fund Cess from 50 paise upto 200 paise on every rupee of land revenue collected in a particular District by the state Government . For these purposes the concerned District Panchayat has to apply to the State Government if it appears to District Panchayat that additional provision of funds is necessary for the purposes of carrying out its functions and the State Government if deemed proper, sanctions to such increase. The District Panchayat also gets 10 percent of the average land revenue collected during the previous three years in the District. They also get 5 percent of the forest revenue as fixed by the Government.

9.38 They also get grant in aid equal to the royalty raised on extraction or removal of sand, murrum and kanker from areas within their jurisdiction. The District Panchayats are also empowered to levy taxes and fees which a Gram Panchayat can levy either by enhancing the rate of such tax or fee upto 10% above the maximum permissible rate fixed for gram Panchayat or by levying new taxes or fees within the said limit. The District Panchayats are empowered to suggest to Government to increase the rates of stamp duties upto 20% Besides these sources, the District Panchayat received 100 % Grant in aid for meeting the expenditure on scheme or functions transferred or entrusted to them by Government. The Panchayat is also entitled to get grant in aid from State Equalisation Fund for certain purposes according to the relative backwardness of the District. The fund is specially established under the provisions of the Act to minimise the Social and economic inequalities among the District.

Financial Powers

9.39 So far as the Gram and Nagar Panchayats are concerned, the main source of revenue is receipts from three compulsory taxes out of which the tax on house and land is compulsory and the other two taxes as the panchayat may choose to levy. The main source of revenue is receipt from octroi levied by these panchayats. So far as these panchayats are concerned amount from the State Government are not directly passed on to these panchayats for activities which have been transferred to the district panchayats and which are implemented by the district panchayats through the subordinate panchayat including the Gram and Nagar Panchayats.

9.40 As regards the Taluka and District Panchayat, the statute provides for transfer of State activities to the District Panchayat with a stipulation that if the District Panchayat desires to implement some such activities through the Taluka panchayat, then, it can do so with the previous approval of the State Government, but in doing so, the District Panchayat may have to transfer the funds personnel and property to the Taluka Panchayat for implementing such activities. Thus Administrative Departments of Sachivalaya make requisite provision in their budget estimates in regard to the activities transferred to the Panchayat and after the State budget is voted by the State legislature, the requisite amounts are placed at the disposal of the district Panchayat for meeting the expenditure on such transferred activities. For activities which are implemented through the Panchayat on agency basis, the funds are provided in the State budget and are controlled by the concerned administrative departments and the necessary amount for implementing such activities, is passed on to the panchayats as per their requirement. Thus, the main source of income of District as well Taluka Panchayat are the Government grants received in respect of transferred activities. These panchayats have also sources of their own. As for example, the assets which have passed on to these panchayats on dissolution of district level bodies like District Local Board, District School Board which have been dissolved and in whose place the District Panchayats are constituted.

9.41 The statute provides that out of the land revenue amount collected in area of jurisdiction of the district Panchayat during the preceding three years, cent percent amount is passed on to the panchayat. Out of this cent percent amount, 35 % is to be retained by the State on account of expenditure for pay and allowances and training of village panchayat secretaries. Out of the remaining balance, 5% is being credited to non-lapsable fund known as State Equalisation Fund, special grants from which fund are to be made to the district panchayat for being utilised to minimise the social and economic disparity in the Districts of the State. Of the remaining balance 50% is to be distributed among Gram and Nagar Panchayats, 25% is to be distributed to the Taluka Panchayat and 10% is to be distributed among the District Panchayats. In short, out of the cent percent grant, 35% is retained by Government for expenditure on account of salary and training of village panchayat secretaries and 5% are being retained in the State Equalisation Fund. Thus, 40% is retained by the State Government and the remaining 60% is passed on to the Gram/Nagar/Taluka and District Panchayats in the manner of distribution stated above.

Functions

9.42 The functions transferred to the Panchayats could broadly be divided into following categories:

1. Functions performed by Government or its officers under various statutes and statutory Rules.
2. District level, Plan Schemes
3. Other functions, schemes and activities.

It would be interesting to study all the three categories with detailed analysis.

9.43 Statutory Functions- Statutory Functions performed by the Government under certain provisions of following Acts and Rules have been transferred to Panchayats.

- i The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879
- ii Gujarat Land Revenue Rules, 1972
- iii The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1983
- iv The Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884
- v The Non-Agriculturists loans Act, 1928
- vi The Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1959
- vii The Agriculturists loans Rules, 1959
- viii The Non-Agriculturists Loans Rules, 1959
- ix The Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act, 1961
- x The Gujarat Co-operative Societies Rules, 1961 (i) and (ii)
Land Revenue Code and Rules.

Main Revenue functions transferred (Appendix-VI) could be divided into heads as under:-

- (a) Collection of land revenue, cesses and other dues and maintenance of their accounts
- (b) Permission for non agricultural use of land and imposing penalties connected therewith

(c) Maintenance of boundary marks

(d) Disposal of certain villages site and tank bed land, certain excepted minor products like kankar, Murrum, sand etc. and following water for irrigation (iii) to (viii) Tagavi Loans-

9.44 The Current policy of the Government is to provide the normal credit requirements of the farming community through institutional channels of the Co-operative. However, during conditions of scarcity and flood damage when normal facilities are not capable of being availed of Government provides distress relief through Panchayats in rural areas limited to certain scales laid down in the Scarcity Manual and various orders issued by the Government from time to time.

(ix) and(x) Government have transferred the following functions earlier discharged by the District Registrar of Co-operative Societies to District Panchayats in relation to specifild societies.

(A) Registration of Co-operative Societies(Section 9)

(B) Maintenance of Co-operative Societies Register(Section 10)

(C) To decide certain questions regarding members at the time of registration(Section 11)

(D) Amendment to Bye-Laws of Co-operative Societies(Section 13)

(E) Change of name of Co-operative Societies(Section 15)

(F) Amalgamation, transfer, division or conversion of Societies (Section 17)

(G) Cancellation registration of amalgamated divided converted Societies(Section 18)

(H) Reconstruction of Societies (section 19)

(I) Approval of partnership of Societies(Section 21)

(J) Appeal against refusing admission to membership to Societies (Section 24)

(K) Handing over records, papers and property to Co-operative Societies to their Secretaries as Chairman(Section 75)

(L) Calling annual general meeting or extending the period for holding such meeting of Co-operative Societies (Section 77)

(M) Calling of Special General Meeting (Section 78)

(N) Disposal of surplus of Co-operative Societies when winded up (Section 115)

9.45 Plan Schemes:- Committee of Plan project. Study (Balwantri Mehta) Team and the Democratic Decentralisation Committee appointed by the Gujarat Government recommended genuine transfer of power to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Accordingly, the most striking feature of Panchayati Raj in Gujarat has been the entrusting the District Panchayat with full executive authority with respect to the Development functions which were formerly discharged by the State Government at the District level. List of Plan Schemes transferred to the Panchayats in Gujarat indicates that almost all district level schemes have been entrusted to the Panchayats for implementation (Appendix NO VII)

9.46 The execution of about 155 Plan Schemes, from various departments is at present entrusted to the District Panchayats as transferred activities and some more may be transferred.

9.47 Other functions- A number of non plan schemes and other ancillary functions and powers have also been transferred to the Panchayats, by the various departments of Government.

Supervision over other Panchayats

9.48 The District Panchayat exercises vast powers of supervision and control over the lower level panchayats. It has appellate authority over Gram/Nagar Panchayats, power to call for records of any lower level Panchayats, power to appoint members of Gram Panchayat in case of failurer of election, removal of members and office bearers of Gram/Nagar and Taluka Panchayats, deciding disputes regarding election of President, vice President of Taluka Panchayats, supervision over revenue matters entrusted to lower panchatyats, 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 projects. The State Government is required to consult the District Panchayats before the supersession of any of the lower level Panchayats.

Review

9.49 Panchayati Raj in Gujarat has remained under constant observation, scrutiny, review and vigilance at all levels. The State Government has had very open policy about learning from experience.

9.50 A committee was appointed in June, 1964 to suggest amendments to Gujarat Panchayats Act in the light of the experience gained during the first stage of working of Panchayati Raj Bodies. Shri Jadavji K. Modi, President, District Panchayat, Bhavnagar was the Chairman of the First such Committee which submitted its report to State Government in 1965.

Government generally accepted the several recommendations made by the committee. Some of the several recommendations accepted by the Government pertained to abolition of election of Taluka Panchayat members out of the Chairman of Co-operative Societies abolition of compulsory Constitution of Taluka Panchayat Education Committee, alteration in the constitution of the District Panchayat Education committee to the extension of normal tenure of Panchayats from 4 to 5 years and placing the Nagar Panchayats under the direct control of District Panchayats. Further on, evaluation of Panchayati Raj was undertaken by two committees call High Level Committees on Panchayati Raj, one was headed by Shri Zinabhai Darji which submitted its report in the year 1972 and the other headed by Shri Rikhavchand Shah submitted its report in 1978. The attempt of the State Government all along has been to strengthen and to make administrative system capable of solving their day today problems.

9.51 Based on the recommendations of the committees, Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961 has been amended several times and administrative steps are taken to make Panchayati Raj a real success and achieve highest efficiency in the field of rural development. The energies and endeavours of the State Government has been directed towards this objective.

Panchayats, Act 1961 has been amended several times and administrative steps have been taken to make Panchayati Raj a real success.

According to Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1963, Panchayati Raj in Gujarat was introduced with effect from 1-4-1963. And as such, during the year 1963-64 out of total Revenue income, Rs.59.81 lakhs were from taxes and fees and Rs. 2610.21 lakhs from other sources(excluding taxes and fees). After 1963-64 every five year i.e. in 1968-69 Rs.136.63 in year 1973-74 Rs.252.93 in the year 1978-79 Rs.534.32 and in the year 1983-84 Rs.638.72 lakhs was the income on account of taxes and fees) and income from other sources(excluding taxes and fees for the above said years was Rs. 5251.80; Rs.20822.70; Rs.20843.70 and Rs.39515.57 respectively.

(3) The Revenue income and expenditure of Panchayats at the end of every five year was as under:-

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Year	Total Revenue Income	Total Revenue Expenditure
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	1968-69	5388.43	4937.52
2.	1973-74	11075.63	11256.74
3.	1978-79	21378.02	14120.65
4.	1983-84	40154.29	38707.30
5.	1984-85	44176.26	43929.84

(4) The total income during the year 1984-85 was of Rs. 44176.26 lakhs in which income on account of taxes and fees, is of Rs. 635.22 lakhs while Rs.43541.04 lakhs was the income on account of other sources and the expenditure against this total income was noted to the extent of Rs. 43929.84 lakhs. The total income during the year 1985-86 was of Rs. 53562.96 lakhs (including income Rs.685.2 on account of taxes and fees and Rs. 55877.69 from other sources) and the total expenditure against this income was Rs.49312.39 lakhs. The details of income and expenditure for the year 1985-86 is shown below.

Abstract of Account of District Panchayats for the year 1985-86

<u>Sr.No.</u>	<u>Heads</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
1.	Land Revenue ...	36,98,590
2.	Local Tax ...	4,24,74,501
3.	Other tax and fees ...	2,23,53,866
4.	Statutory funds ...	22,00,28,059
5.	Functions & Schemes of Panchayat	147,60,62,735
6.	Funds for functions Schemes of the State	341,30,22,307
7.	Interest ...	48,73,787
8.	Education ...	2,38,81,302
9.	Arts & culture ...	2,57,282
10.	Medical ...	31,73,240
11.	Public Health and Sanitation	72,87,586
12.	Family Welfare ...	53,62,126
13.	Agriculture ...	1,00,38,517
14.	General Administration	19,90,737
15.	Animal Husbandry ...	17,85,628
16.	Social Welfare ...	51,77,015
17.	Statistics ...	2,34,626
18.	Co-operation ...	1,57,095
19.	Industry ...	(-) 3,905
20.	Community Dev. Scheme..	1,87,48,133
21.	Irrigation ...	71,48,890
22.	Public Works ...	4,93,27,521
23.	Famine ...	1,42,565
24.	Forest ...	11,037
25.	Land and water protection	20,149
26.	Roads and Bridges ...	96,43,399
27.	Police ...	28,923
28.	Miscellanaous ...	2,94,70,713
Total Income...		5,35,62,96,424

Debts:-

1.	Public Debt	...	15,68,56,556
2.	Loans and Advances by Panchayats		5,90,09,674
3.	Reserves	...	49,99,86,627
4.	Advances	...	42,43,42,869
5.	Miscellaneous	...	42,93,34,646
6.	Investments	...	9,67,575

Total Debts 131,04,97,948

Total revenue Income & Debts 666,67,94,372

Opening Balance 120,20,78,021

Grand Total 786,88,72,393

APPENDIX : VIII : 2

EXPENDITURE

(Please see para 7.1)

Abstract showing Accounts of Expenditure of District Panchayats
for the year 87-88.

Sr	Main Head	Expenditure Panchayats Schemes	Expenditure of function transferred from State Government	Total Col.3+4
1	2	3	4	5
1	General Administration	642.89	1114.45	1757.34
2	Interest	1.23	113.19	114.42
3	Education	148.01	30260.03	30408.04
4	Medical	223.45	14321.18	14554.63
5	Family Welfare	70.19	2326.35	2396.54
6	Public Health & Sanitation	66.13	1900.05	1966.18
7	Arts & Culture	0.85	21.43	22.88
8	Housing	1.23	66.12	67.35
9	Social Security & Welfare	88.49	3316.93	3405.42
10	Famine Relief	4.98	3413.95	3418.93
11	Co-operation	4.23	35.01	39.24
12	Statistics	2.00	46.36	48.36
13	Agriculture	121.39	1340.56	1461.95
14	Land & water Protection	33.01	8.13	41.14
15	Irrigation	76.33	5211.37	5287.70
16	Community Development	29.49	6100.79	6130.28
17	Animal Husbandry	15.32	499.39	514.71
18	Area Development	0.00	47.49	47.49
19	Industry	2.92	35.45	38.37
20	Public Works	301.27	2090.66	2391.93
21	Roads & Bridges	149.33	6542.13	6691.46
22	Employment	0.78	701.29	702.07
23	Pension	39.87	43.16	83.03
24	Forest	27.00	10.89	37.89
25	Police	0.37	0.33	0.70
26	Compensation	4.11	0.00	4.11
27	Capital Outlay	0.00	0.00	0.00

28	Urban Development	0.00	33.94	33.94
29	Miscellaneous	110.02	126.30	236.32
30	Flood Control	5.27	78.76	84.03

T O T A L :	2170.16	79805.69	81975.85
-------------	---------	----------	----------

It will be seen from the above details in para-3 that there is increase in income and expenditure during every five year which shows healthy sign towards the progress in the field of Education, Agriculture and Social uplift and to involve the people in social and Community Development Programme so as to make them self reliance in their activities.

Expenditure side

The total expenditure of Panchayats for the year 1985-86 was of Rs.49312.39 lakhs out of which, expenditure on account of transferred activities was of Rs. 45779.72 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 3532.67 lakhs was incurred on account of their own activities as laid down in Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1963.

The sector-wise expenditure in 1969-70, 1975-76, 1980-81, 1984-85 and 1985-86 in the plan sector by Panchayats present a very happy picture. Plan Scheme Expenditure (Sector-wise)

Sr. No.	Head of Development.	Plan Scheme expenditure (Sector-wise)				
		1969-70	1975-76	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Agriculture & Allied Services.	414.02	282.32	1084.75	1339.03	1800.45
2.	Community Dev. and Co-operation	122.36	91.49	347.30	1807.99	1721.7
3.	Industries	3.42	2.79	2.92	00.03	47.81
4.	Public Health	32.00	161.91	314.76	858.34	1529.94
5.	Education and Social Services	45.59	278.49	1069.60	2613.66	2237.02
6.	Public works	283.37	245.50	2512.58	2446.01	4070.38
7.	Miscellaneous	4.74	3.66	107.45	123.90	184.19
Total		905.50	1067.18	5439.36	9188.96	11591.58

Implementation of Transferred activities:-

The expenditure of Rs. 11591.58 lakhs out of total expenditure of Rs. 49312.37 lakhs was on account of implementation of various Schemes of Five Year Plan which comes 42% of the total expenditure. The head wise details are given in Annexure-13.

The expenditure on account of implementation of various schemes of five year Plan is shown in percentage as under:-

Sr. No.	Head	Transferred activities Amount of Expenditure	Percentage	Total Expdt.	Percentage
1	General Administration			1992.97	4.5%
2	Agriculture				
	Animal Husbandry	1596.81	13.78%	1742.12	3.3%
3	Community Development				
	Co-operation	1721.79	14.85%	5682.22	11.52%
4	Industries	47.81	0.41%	42.16	0.08%
5	Social service & Relief on account of Famine	972.51	8.39%	1937.13	3.93%
6	Public works	4070.38	35.11%	3218.62	6.53%
7	Misc.....	3182.28	27.46%	36690.14	74.40%
	Total...	11591.58	100.00%	49312.39	100.00%

Gram and Nagar Panchayats:-

At the village level gram/nagar Panchayats activities have also increased manifold. Drinking water Supply, maintenance of village roads, street lighting contribution and maintenance of school Building etc. have become increasingly the concern of these institutions. Panchayats are anxiously comming forward to increse their resources to cope with to increasing local aspiations and felt needs.

Sr. No.	Details	1980.81	1984.85	1985.86
1	Income from taxes & fees	1248.34	2125.79	2383.80
2	Income from other than taxes & fees	2024.41	3559.75	3823.95
3	Total Income	3272.75	5685.54	6207.75
4	Expenditure	3186.98	5495.35	6117.14

Statement showing the per capita income and expenditure at the level of Gram/Nagar Panchayats for the year 1977-78 to 1985-86

Year	Average per capita per Head		Average per capita per Gram/ Nagar Panchayat.	
	Income	Exp.	Income	Exp.
1977.78	9.50	8.74	15328.17	14109.77
1978.79	11.68	11.41	18792.16	18344.02
1979.80	14.72	13.57	23626.52	21779.85
1980.81	15.71	15.29	25038.25	24382.06
1981.82	14.81	13.87	30447.07	28406.70
1982.83	16.96	16.37	33858.99	32883.85
1983.84	18.69	18.20	37231.97	36250.95
1984.85	21.76	21.03	43160.53	41716.77
1985.86	23.94	23.59	47035.53	46348.99

Resource, Mobilisation

The rise in figures of income and expenditure is indicative of the growth and efficiency of Panchayati Raj Institution in shouldering heavy responsibilities in the sphere of local development. No doubt the Panchayats at present mostly depend upon the Government plan and non plan resources given to them. Nearly ninety percent of the income of Panchayats is from State Government grants for functions and duties transferred to them under the Gujarat Panchayats Act. However, the Act also provides for raising of adequate resources by Panchayats themselves. At the instance of the recommendations of State Panchayats Council, the rate of local fund

cess was raised from 20 paise to 50 paise on every rupee of Land Revenue collected as from 1st August, 1965, so as to provide more funds to the Panchayati Raj Bodies as well as for their pain contributions. By an amendment to Gujarat Panchayats Act, brought in force from 16th April, 1963 the District Panchayats have been enabled to raise the said local fund cess of 50 paise upto 200 paise if they so desire. The Panchayats have shown considerable zeal and enthusiasm in availing themselves of the provisions to raise their various resources. Most of the District Panchayats have availed themselves of the provisions to raise stamp duty in their jurisdiction. Most of the District Panchayats have already availed themselves of the provisions of increasing the local fund cess beyond 50 paise for every rupee of land revenue. Most of the taluka Panchayats have availed themselves of the provision of raising stamp duty. All this is indicative of the keen interest of Panchayat institutions in resources mobilisation.

Control

Though the Panchayati Raj bodies are autonomous statutory Corporate bodies, adequate control mechanism is provided within the organisation as well as from outside. The internal and external control and supervision take the place as states below:-

1. Audit of Account of all Panchayats. at various level, is done by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
2. Annual inspection of District Panchayats, Taluka Panchayats and few of the Gram Panchayats and Nagar Panchayats is done by the Development Commissioner.
3. Provision for suspension of execution of any unlawful resolutions or orders passed by Panchayats or on behalf of them has been made in the law.
4. Appeals and revision against the decision of the District Panchayats lie with the Development Commissioner.
5. Reference to the Court is provided for with regard to certain specific provision connected with election etc.
6. In extreme cases, Panchayats Bodies can be superceded.
7. Execution of an unlawful resolution of Panchayats can be suspended by higher authority.
8. In case of default in emergent circumstances, there is provision for alternative enforcement by superior authority.
9. Panchayats service is subject to the control of State Government.

10. Panchayats are duty bound to carry out the State policy in general in performance of functions and duties assigned to them. It is also their duty to give effect to written directions of the State Government.

11. For the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially for the removal of untouchability, directives of the State Government are obligatory.

12. In certain circumstances, the office bearers can be

suspended or removed. They are also subject to vote of no confidence and liable to be surcharged in case of causing financial loss to the institutions.

Role of Services

The question of services in Panchayati Raj is quite a complicated one because on the one hand and autonomous body needs control on its officers and on the other hand, in a developing country like ours a local body can have the services of competent officers only if they are made available on deputation from larger cadres of State Department. In the Panchayati Raj system of Gujarat, as in most other States, the services fall into two categories, (i) Those constituting Panchayat Service and (ii) those posted under the panchayats from the State Service. The latter category of officers are treated as on deputation to the Panchayats without any deputation allowances. The first category consists of those who were servants of the former District Local Boards, District School Boards and servants allocated from Government Departments in connection with the Governmental activities transferred to the Panchayats and the personnel recruited by the Panchayati Raj bodies themselves for their smooth working. Though disciplinary control over all these categories of personnel is retained with the Panchayati Raj Bodies, sufficient safeguards have been provided against subjective considerations under the rules framed in this behalf. An employee has been given sufficient opportunity to defend himself before any major punishment is inflicted upon him. Prior consultation with the District Panchayat Service Selection Committee for the Gujarat Panchayat Service Selection Board further ensures impartial consideration before major punishment is inflicted on such officials by the Panchayati Raj Bodies. This is further ensured by keeping the appellate/revisionary powers with the Development Commissioner, Civil Service Tribunal and the State Government itself. So far as the officers on deputation to Panchayats are concerned, the Panchayat exercise day to day control over them. Though a Panchayat can institute a preliminary enquiry against any such officer, (excluding of course the District Development Officer) all other disciplinary control in respect of these officers is retained with the State Government.

The Confidential Reports of members of the Panchayat service are written by various officers under the Panchayat, as directed by the District

Development Officer. The Confidential reports of the Taluka Development Officer are written by the District Development officer and forwarded to the Development Commissioner.

Officers in the Panchayati Raj institutions are expected to give their advice to the Committee and to the office bearers and carry out the decisions of the Panchayat or Panchayat Committees

as the case may be. In case however a Taluka Development Officer or District Development Officer feels that a decisions is illegal, he may bring it to the notice of the District Development Officer and the Development Commissioner respectively. In fact, the Taluka Development Officer and District Development Officer have been given certain powers under the Act, to take necessary measures for speedy execution of works and schemes, to exercise supervision and control over officers under Taluka/District Panchayats including power to lay down their duties, sanction leave, write annual confidential reports etc.

Role of Gujarat Civil Services Tribunal.

For the purpose of securing in more effective and satisfactory manner the just claims and interests of specified Civil Servants with respect of certain matters affecting their rights, the State Government has constituted a Tribunal to be called the Gujarat Civil services Tribunal. Specified Civil servants mean person who are or who have been member of the Civil Services of the State of Gujarat or the Panchayat Service but dose not include persons who are or who have been police officer.

Any Specified Civil Servant aggrieved by an original or appallote order or decision of any officer or authority other than the State Government with respect to any of the matters specified in the schedule below may within a period of ninety days from the date of such order or decision appeal to the Tribunal against such order or decision in a case when an appeal lies under law to the State Government.

Panchayat Service Recruitment Rules:

Under section 210 of Gujarat Panchayat Act, Gujarat Panchayat Service Commission has been formed for the recruitment of Class III panchayat services and under section 211 of Gujarat Panchayat Act. District Panchayat Service Commission has been formed.

Gujarat Panchayat services commission recruits candidates for appointment to district cadres after following the rules therefore.

District Panchayat Service Commission recruits clerical staff among the district cadre and inferior servants as per rules.

The competent authority in consultation with Gujarat Panchayat Service Commission decides seniority & promotions in specific cases and also consults the Commissioner in case of major punishments.

State Council for Panchayats.

There is a unique provision of having a State Panchayat Council in this State. The State Council for Panchayats consists of the following members-

Chairman

(i) Minister in charge of the Department dealing with Panchayat organisations.

Vice Chairman

(ii) The Minister of State dealing with the Panchayat organisation of the State or if there is no such Minister of State, the Deputy Minister dealing with such organisations or in the absence of both such Ministers, the Parliamentary Secretary dealing with such organisations.

Members

(iii) Presidents of District Panchayats

(iv) Seven Members to be nominated by the State Government from amongst persons taking interest in the development of Panchayats. Out of these one shall be a woman and one shall be a person from Scheduled Caste one shall be a person from Scheduled tribes if none of the members, falling under III above person is belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

(v) Three officers to be nominated by the State Government.

(vi) Three members to be elected by the Members of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.

The functions of this Council are as under

- To advise the State Government on all general questions pertaining to Panchayats.
- To advise the State Government in respect of a scheme for the training of Secretaries and other servants of Panchayats.

- To review the administration of Panchayats and to suggest ways of co-ordinating the activities of Panchayats in the State.
- To suggest ways and means to remove the difficulties experienced by the Panchayats in the State in their administration.
- To make suo-moto recommendations to the State Government in regard to any matter dealing to the administration of the Panchayats.
- To report to the State Government on such matters may be referred to it by the State Government for its opinion.

Review and amendments

Panchayati Raj in Gujarat has remained under constant observation, scrutiny, review and vigilance at all levels. The State Government has had very open policy about learning from experience.

A committee was appointed in June, 1964 to suggest amendments to Gujarat Panchayats Act in the light of the experience gained during the first stage of working of Panchayati Raj Bodies. Shri Jadavji K. Modi, President, District Panchayat, Bhavnagar was the Chairman of the First such Committee which submitted its report to State Government in 1965. Government generally accepted the several recommendations made by the committee. Some of the several recommendations accepted by the Government pertained to abolition of election of Taluka Panchayat members out of the Chairman of Co-operative Societies abolition of compulsory Constitution of Taluka Panchayat Education Committee, alteration in the constitution of the District Panchayat Education committee to the extension of normal tenure of Panchayats from 4 to 5 years and placing the Nagar Panchayats under the direct control of District Panchayats. Further on, evaluation of Panchayati Raj was undertaken by two committees call High Level Committees on Panchayati Raj, one was headed by Shri Zinabhai Darji which submitted its report in the year 1972 and the other headed by Shri Rikhavchand Shah submitted its report in 1978. The attempt of the State Government all along has been to strengthen and to make administrative system capable of solving their day today problems.

Based on the recommendations of the committees, Gujarat Panchayats Act of 1961 has been amended several times and administrative steps are taken to make Panchayati Raj a real success and achieve highest efficiency in the field of rural development. The energies and endeavours of the State Government has been directed towards this objective.

APPENDIX IV

PANCHAYATI RAJ - in - GUJARAT
STRUCTURE AT A GLANCE

Particulars	Village	Taluka	Zilla	
1	Population	Nagar Panchayat upto 10,000 village Panchayat and Nagar Panchayat above 10,000 and below 20,000	Panchayat Revenue Taluka Appro. above 60,000	Panchayat 8 to 18 lakhs
2	<p>Voters :- All above the age of 18 years.</p> <p>Disqualification : Untouchability & Prohibition offence as per Representation of peoples Act</p>			
3	Who formulates constituencies & decides Reserved seats	(S.D.O.) Dy. Collector Village Collector Nagar Panchayats	Development Commissioner	Development Commissioner
4	Members Elected for five years term	7-15	upto 60,000- 15 above 60 to 100-19 100 to 150 -23 150 to 200 -27 above 200 -31	upto 10 lakhs-31 10 to 12-35 12 to 14-39 14 to 16-43 16 to 18-47 above 18-51
5	Reservation of seats			
	A. SC/ST	One even if there is one family otherwise Proportionate to population.		

B. Ladies	Mini. 2	Mini 2 but 3 if	35 Members -3
		members more	43 " -4
		than 19	44 & above -5

6	Headman	Directly Elected from voters	Pramukh Elected from elected members	Pramukh Elected from elected members
7	Associate Members	Nil	MLA, Mamlatders Tehsildar, all Surpanchs	MP/MLA Collectors, Taluka Pramukh
8	Committee & its term	1 Executive-2 2 Social Justice-5 3 Samadhan Panchs-5 4 Nyay Panch-5	1 Executive-2 consisting of 5-7 or 9 depending on total members 20 - 25- 37 2 Social Justice Committal of 6to 10 members	1 Executive -2 2 Education -5 3 Social Jus-5 4 P.W.D. -2 5 Production-2 6 Health-2 7 Appeal-2 8 Resources-2 9 20 pt.Prog.-2 10 Irrigation-2
9	Terms of Panchayats	5 Years	5 Years	5 Years
10	Whether Election held on political party symbols	No	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX VII

List of State Plan Schemes Transferred to Panchayat

Name of Sector	Sub-Sector	Sr. No. of No. the Scheme	Name of the scheme	
Agric- ulture Allied sevicees	Crop Husb- andary	1	AGR 1	Reorganisation and Strengthening of extension Bank services.
		2	AGR 11	Distribution of seed fertiliser & pesticides at Service subsidised rate in tribal area.
		3	AGR 11(1)	Supply of input kits at subsidise rate to farmers outside Tribal Areas.
		4	AGR 12	Subsidised supply of Hy. high yielding varieties seed to tribal cultivators.
		5	AGR 14	Distribution of seeds to Harijan cul tivators.
		6	AGR 15	Distribution of seeds fertilisers & pesticides at subsidise rates to S.C. cultivators.
		7	AGR 16 (4)	Scheme for demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize .
		8	AGR 18	Subsidised suply of fertiliser to tribal cultivators in TASP.
		9	AGR 19	Subsidised supply of chemical fertiliser to S.C. cultivators.
		10	AGR 19 (1)	Subsidised supply of chemical fertiliser to other communities (small and marginal farmers).
		11	AGR 19(2)	Scheme for subsidy on chemical fertiliser to S.T. cultivators of non-tribal areas.

12	AGR	X	X	X
13	AGR 29	Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.		
14	AGR 33	Scheme for subsidy on ground spraying of insecticides.		
15	AGR 34	Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances under subsidy scheme in tribal areas.		
16	AGR 36	Staff for plant protection.		
17	AGR 38	Demonstration of plant protection measures on cultivators' fields .		
18	AGR 39	Encouraging cooperative societies for custom spraying.		
19	AGR 40	Scheme for subsidy on plant protection appliances to S.C.cultivators.		
20	AGR 46	Scouting schemes for plant protection measures on cotton in selected area.		
21	AGR 46	Intensive production of groundnut including summer programme.		
22	AGR 52	Provision of audio-visual van to districts.		
23	AGR	Agricultural Education tour by Tribal cultivators.		
24	AGR 59	Organisation of crop competition under T.A.S.P.		
25	AGR 60	Increased production of pulses.		
26	AGR 61	X	X	
27	AGR 63	Improved Agri.implements at subsidised rate to Harijans & Backward class farmers.		
28	AGR 63 (1)	X	X	X
29	AGR 63 (3)	Supply of improved Agri.implements at subsidised rate to cultivators outside tribal area.		

	30	AGR 64	Improved Agricultural implements at subsidised rates to Harijan & Backward class farmers under T.A.S.P.
	31	AGR 65	Scheme to supply Bullocks, malw buffalos to SC cultivators at subsidised rates.
	32	AGR 67	Supply of bullocks to Tribal cultivators.
	33	AGR 67 (1)	Supply of bullocks to tribal cultivators outside tribal areas.
	34	AGR 68	Supply of bullock carts at subsidised rate to tribal cultivators.
	35	AGR 68 (1)	Supply of bullock carts to tribal cultivators outside tribal area.
	36	AGR 80	Subsidised supply of fruits, grafts & plants.
	37	AGR 81	Subsidised supply of fruits, grafts & plants for T.A.S.P.
	38	AGR 83	Scheme for subsidy on ground spraying of insecticides.
	39	AGR 84	Scheme for package programme on mango.
	40	AGR 85	Development of fruit nurseries.
	41	AGR 89	Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas.
	42	AGR 89 (1)	Scheme for Colga and Kathodi, Adivasi people for Agri. crops.
Irri- gation flood	Minor Irri- gation	43 MNR 1	Tanks and Bandhas, check dams percolcation tanks etc. (surface irrigation)
control & power		44 MNR 2	Tubewells including ground water survey & investigation.
	Coop- ration	45 MNR 3	Cooperative lift irrigational Scheme (a) subsidy
Depart.			(b) loan

- 46 MNR 4(1) Grant subsidy to Harijan/ST for irrigation facilities(SCP)
- 47 MNR 4(ii) Grant of subsidy to Tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities(TASP).
- 48 MNR 4(3) Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to ST farmers residing outside the Tribal Area Subplan.
- 49 MNR 4(4) Scheme for Socially economically and educationally backward farmers for subsidy to purchase oil engine & electric motors.
- 50 MNR 4(5) Scheme for subsidy to other than Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes farmers for failed wells.

- Agricul- Animal 51 ANH 1 Expansion of the Directorate of Animal ture
& Husbandry.
- Allied 52 ANH 3 Improvement of Veterinary Aid.
- Services 53 ANH Purchase of Bulls from Coop.
Societies.
- 54 ANH 16 Supply of Milch animals in Tribal area.
- 55 ANH 17 Location of crossbreed bulls in Tribal areas.
- 56 ANH 22 Establishment of livestock production centres in Tribal Area.
- 57 ANH 52 Feed and fodder development.
- 58 ANH Key village and artificial insemination centre.
- 59 ANH Liquid Nitrogen.
- Community 62 CDP 3 Additional post of Panchayat
Development Secretaries.
- & Panchayats

	63	CDP 4	Community Development.
	64	CDP 7	Gram Safai Shibir.
	65	CDP 8	Strengthening of block Level Agency.
		CDP 9	Padadhikari Sammelan.
Agriculture & Economic ser	66	STT 3	Strengthening of Statistical Machinery District level in District Panchayat.
	67	LDW 1	Local Development works.
	68	AGK 1	Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram.
Co-Operation	69	COP 20	Subsidy for Rural Societies Godowns.
Co-Operation	70	COP 20	Subsidy for National Grid Godown.
Social & Nutrition Communi-	71	NTR 1	Special Nutrition Programme in non I.C.D.S.
ty Service	72	NTR 3	Mid-day meals programme Applied Nutrition programme.
Irrigation flood control & power	73		Flood control and Anti Erosion.
Trans-portion & Commu-ication	74	RDP 1	Road and Bridges.
Industry & Minerals	75	IND 56	Training of Industrial Artisans.
Village & small Industries other Expdt.			

Social	Gene-	81	EDN 1	Additional Teachers for primary schools for enrolling additional pupils.
& Commu-	ral			
nity	Edn.			
Servi-				
ces.				
Prim-		82	EDN 2	Construction of class rooms .
ary				
Elemen				
tary				
Edn				
		83	EDN 4	Opening of New Primary School.
		84	EDN 6	Conversion of single teacher schools into two teachers schools.
		85	EDN 7	GIA to schools for improvement of physical facilities to primary Schools.
		86	EDN 8	Science kit boxes.
		87	EDN 9	Incentive to parents of tribal pupils.
		88	EDN 10	Financial assistance to Talented SC/ST/OBC (Baxi Panch) Girl pupils.
		89	EDN 11	Strengthening of supervisory machinery.
		90	EDN 12	Coaching classes for weak students in summer vacation.
		91	EDN 13	Introduction of non-formal education for the age group of 9 - 14 .
		92	EDN 15	Grand-in-aid to pre-primary school.
Adult		93	EDN 16	Setting of Planning machinery and monitoring cell in D.E. Office.
Education				

	94	EDN 21	Science fair at State and District level.
II Teachers	95	EDN 28	State Adult Education programme.
Edn.			
VII (1)	96	EDN 79	Opening of village libraries.
Art & Culture			
Medical & Public Health	97	HLT 3	Strengthening of District Health Organisation (Health).
VIII	99	HLT 69	Upgrading of HCs into 30 bedded hospitals.
M.N.P	100	HLT 71	Construction of work of sub-centres of P.H.C.'s Buildings.
	101	HLT 72	Drugs and medicines to PHCs.
	102	HLT 73	Upgrading sub-centres of PHCs into dispensaries with maternity facilities.
	103	HLT 74	Strengthening of PHCs.
	106	HLT 78	Creation of Regional Health Education unit.
	107	HLT 79	Strengthening of Health Statistics.
	108	HLT	Strengthening of Deaths and Births.
Housing	109	HSG 7	Housesites for landless rural labourers.
	110	HSG 8	Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted to landless labourers.
	111	HSG 9	Assistance for improvement of rural housing.
Welfare of SC/ST & OBC	112	BCK 1	Examination fees SC/ST/NT/DNT.
	113	BCK 2	Tuition fees SC/ST/NT/DNT.
	114	BCK 4	State scholarship for S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.
	115	BCK 5	State scholarship for SSC girl students.
	116	BCK 9	Free book and cloths to very needy students studying in primary school std. I to VII SC/ST/NT/DNT.

- 117 BCK 10 Financial assistance to very needy children studying in Primary School SC/ST/NT/DNT.
- 118 BCK 11 Opportunity costs of education for every needy children studying in primary schools SC/ST/NT/DNT.
- 119 BCK 12 Free books and cloths to very needy student studying in VIII to X std.
- 120 BCK 13 Financial assistance to very needy students studying in VIII to X std.
- 121 BCK 15 Grant in aid to Backward class hostels.
- 122 BCK 18 Grant in aid to BC Hostel for Electrification.
- 123 BCK 19 Grant in aid to cosmopolitan Hostels.
- 124 BCK 21 Grant in aid for additional coaching and study centre.
- Economic Uplift 125 BCK 30 Financial assistance to Agricultural labourer for Development of Agricultural land.
- 126 BCK 31 Financial Assistance for electrification of Agricultural wells.
- 127 BCK 32(1) Financial Assistance for milch cattle and poultry.
- 128 BCK 34 Financial Assistance to small trades, cottage industries and other professions.
- 129 BCK 37 Financial Assistance to self-employed persons.
- 130 BCK 43 Coaching centre for women friends such as in Balkwadis, Anganwadis and Health and Para-Medical service.

Health	131	BCK 60	Free Medical Aid.
Housing	132	BCK 61	Balwadi, Anganwadi and Education centre.
& Ors	133	BCK 62	Special facility to children studying in private Balmandir.
	134	BCK 63	Free clothing to children in balwadi.
	135	BCK 66(1)	Financial Assistance for housing on individual basis.
	136	BCK 66(11)	Financial Assistance for repairing of housing on individual.
	137	BCK 69	Subsidy for Housing and provision for sweepers and scavengers.
	138	BCK 70	Special Housing schemes for Bhangi on individual basis.
	139	BCK 71	Financial Assistance Coop. Housing Societies (PWR.219)
	140	BCK 78	G.I.A. to District panchayat for upliftment.
Social Education Camps	141	BCK 79	Shibirs for Bhangikasta Mukti and Seminar on
	142	BCK 80	Untouchability & training classes for intensive drive for eradication of un-touchability.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT-I

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN - 1985-90

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES :							
1	CROP HUSBANDRY	1930.00	1930.00	1334.23	7720.00	8222.00	10650.59
2	SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	800.00	800.00	854.26	5763.00	2440.00	2727.34
3	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	475.00	475.00	462.46	1820.00	1981.00	1906.52
4	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	50.00	50.00	55.61	182.00	198.00	177.68
5	FISHERIES	500.00	500.00	430.38	2426.00	2625.00	2112.83
6	FORESTS	3500.00	3500.00	4036.00	12964.00	13796.00	14743.31
7	STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING	35.00	35.00	37.14	121.00	132.00	137.44
8	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION	700.00	700.00	744.53	3033.00	2627.00	2615.88
9	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	126.00	126.00	369.65	971.00	490.00	909.96
10	CO-OPERATION	879.00	879.00	1003.02	3640.00	4139.00	4858.98
TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED		8995.00	8995.00	9327.28	38640.00	36650.00	40840.53
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :							
2.1 Special Programme for Rural Development :							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme :	1160.00	1160.00	1345.28	5284.00	4821.05	5849.35
2	Scheme for Strengthening Administration	450.00	450.00	450.66	80.00	1732.00	1897.73
3	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	7.00	7.00	13.73	40.00	39.00	37.85
4	Drought Prone Area Programme :	373.00	373.00	394.41	1575.00	1598.50	1808.10

[1]

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Shaurya Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.
Date:

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Desert Development Programme				256.00		
6	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana\NREP	1300.00	1300.00	1524.90	3700.00	3984.20	6323.60
7	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	6.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	23.25	16.81
8	Project Linkage				35.00	1.00	
9	Regional Rural Banks	30.00	30.00	0.00	11.00	41.00	11.00
10	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	40.00	40.00	40.00		145.00	139.65
11	Employment Generating Programme	500.00	500.00	0.00		500.00	0.00
12	Antyodaya	100.00	100.00	0.00		100.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:2.1	3966.00	3966.00	3776.98	10991.00	12985.00	16084.09
	2.2 Land Reforms	345.00	345.00	428.41	910.00	1314.00	1734.68
	2.3 Community Development & Panchayats	150.00	150.00	135.89	529.00	934.00	641.80
	TOTAL:II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4461.00	4461.00	4341.28	12430.00	15233.00	18460.57
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL							
1	Water Development (Irrigation)	31750.00	31750.00	27150.93	146203.00	124077.00	99689.15
2	Minor Irrigation	2300.00	2300.00	2839.10	13455.00	10542.00	11392.00
3	Command Area Development	900.00	900.00	747.80	6067.00	4730.00	3749.91
	TOTAL : III : IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	34950.00	34950.00	30737.83	165725.00	139349.00	114831.06

[2]

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV ENERGY							
1	Power Development	34700.00	34700.00	34770.25	145350.00	142943.00	143778.09
2	Non-conventional sources of Energy including Biogas	300.00	300.00	318.88	1300.00	1405.00	1544.02
TOTAL : IV : ENERGY		35000.00	35000.00	35089.13	146650.00	144348.00	145322.11
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS							
Industries (other than Village & Small Industries)							
	(1)General Industries-	178.00	178.00	194.90	1920.00	1206.50	845.47
	(2)Large & Medium Industries	1822.00	1822.00	1807.94	7637.00	12599.50	20321.54
	Sub- Total Large & Medium Industries	2000.00	2000.00	2002.84	9557.00	13806.00	21167.01
	(3)Village & Small Industries	4700.00	4700.00	6874.02	14361.00	14924.00	20817.95
	(4)Mining & Metallurgical Industries	400.00	400.00	227.75	1867.00	3125.00	2989.38
TOTAL : V : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS		7100.00	7100.00	9104.61	25785.00	31855.00	44974.34
VI TRANSPORT							
1	Ports , Light Houses & Shipping	500.00	500.00	568.35	3036.00	2702.00	2713.31
2	Roads & Bridges	4800.00	4800.00	4900.00	25785.00	18938.00	19773.20
3	Road Transport	3000.00	3000.00	4483.38	8494.00	12667.00	15890.61
TOTAL :VI: TRANSPORT		8300.00	8300.00	9951.73	37315.00	34307.00	38377.12

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII COMMUNICATIONS :							
	Modernisation of Wireless Network	150.00	150.00	158.74	849.00	700.00	486.32
	Total:VII:COMMUNICATIONS	150.00	150.00	158.74	849.00	700.00	486.32
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
1	Science & Technology Programme	230.00	230.00	65.42	623.15	296.00	90.16
2	Environment Programme	12.00	12.00	11.49	154.00	45.50	43.95
3	Water Pollution Control	38.00	38.00	38.00	196.00	111.50	110.75
	TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	280.00	280.00	114.91	973.15	453.00	244.86
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
1	Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery) :	25.00	25.00	20.45	719.85	438.00	45.35
2	Tourism	100.00	100.00	99.79	425.00	497.00	423.29
3	Statistics	25.00	25.00	27.31	200.00	112.00	71.07
4	Civil Supplies	15.00	15.00	15.07	366.00	72.00	32.75
	Other General Economic Services						
1	Decentralised District Planning	7971.00	7971.00	4284.21	24405.00	21681.00	15858.45
2	Weights & Measures	40.00	40.00	43.67	182.00	168.00	92.99
	Sub-Total :Other General Economic Services	8011.00	8011.00	4327.88	24587.00	21849.00	15951.44
::	TOTAL :IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	8176.00	8176.00	4490.50	26297.85	22968.00	16523.90

[4]

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X SOCIAL SERVICES							
1	General Education	4000.00	4000.00	3822.65	8676.00	11796.00	12201.92
2	Technical Education	570.00	570.00	416.93	1820.00	2288.00	1765.87
3	Medical & Public Health	2500.00	2500.00	2819.16	10314.00	9810.00	10404.11
4	Water Supply & Sanitation	7000.00	7000.00	6859.26	16866.00	27622.00	30144.16
5	Housing	3840.00	3840.00	3791.94	16442.00	13432.00	15837.49
6	Urban Development	1300.00	1300.00	1117.46	9768.00	5157.00	4591.23
7	Capital Project	700.00	700.00	607.12	3337.00	2990.00	3037.84
8	Information & Broadcasting	230.00	230.00	183.74	758.00	1208.00	708.66
9	Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes:	3575.00	3575.00	3837.58	11527.00	13101.86	12794.07
10	Administrative Machinery for TASP	25.00	25.00		122.00	106.14	56.57
11	Labour & Labour Welfare	1350.00	1350.00	924.76	4911.00	6272.00	4507.59
12	Social Welfare	150.00	150.00	236.47	728.00	625.00	679.29
13	Nutrition:	700.00	700.00	568.56	4550.00	2472.00	2195.59
14	Food For All	2000.00	2000.00	1628.00	0.00	2000.00	1628.00
15	Mid-day Meal Programme :	4600.00	4600.00	4863.89	55000.00	33500.00	23119.14
16	Social Inputs	0.00	0.00		303.00	98.00	44.00
TOTAL :IX : SOCIAL SERVICES		32540.00	32540.00	31677.52	145122.00	132478.00	123715.53
XI GENERAL SERVICES							
	Training of Development Personnel	48.00	48.00	39.56	213.00	146.00	141.47
TOTAL :XI : GENERAL SERVICES :		48.00	48.00	39.56	213.00	146.00	141.47
GRAND TOTAL :		140000.00	140000.00	135033.09	600000.00	558487.00	543917.81
						@ +	113294.20

[5]

@ Scarcity Plan Expenditure

STATEMENT-I A
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN - 1985-90
(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES :							
	1 CROP HUSBANDRY						
1	Direction and Administration	16.43	16.43	6.13	24.00	51.24	16.91
2	Seeds (Multiplication and Distribution of seeds)	158.01	158.01	151.02	474.61	569.04	570.84
3	Manures and Fertilisers	28.87	28.87	18.14	127.50	55.60	30.28
4	Plant Protection	62.19	62.19	17.76	278.00	240.82	161.75
5	Commercial Crops	217.50	217.50	214.41	259.90	814.72	754.99
6	Extension and Farmers Training	659.90	659.90	315.81	2931.74	3159.90	1504.82
7	Agricultural Engineering	148.60	148.60	71.54	337.50	531.83	346.55
8	Crop Insurance	5.38	5.38	2.94	5.00	140.65	3713.94
9	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	62.60	62.60	62.27	302.00	214.94	241.43
10	Horticulture	80.52	80.52	90.84	247.75	285.26	265.35
11	Others (including Dry Farming)	10.00	10.00		106.00	56.00	1209.64
	Sub-total:	1450.00	1450.00	950.86	5094.00	6120.00	8816.50
12	Nucleus Budget	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	48.00	89.48
13	Small and Marginal Farmers	470.00	470.00	373.37	2550.00	2047.00	1744.61
	Sub-Total (A&RDD)	1930.00	1930.00	1334.23	7684.00	8215.00	10650.59
14	Contingency Plan (R.D.)				36.00	7.00	
	Sub-Total:1:	1930.00	1930.00	1334.23	7720.00	8222.00	10650.59

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION							
1	Soil Conservation	716.50	716.50	782.13	5181.25	2018.11	2357.14
2	Other Programmes	8.50	8.50	8.99	218.75	66.89	35.05
3	Ghad Area Development	50.00	50.00	48.59	243.00	246.00	236.92
4	Khar Land Development	25.00	25.00	14.55	120.00	109.00	98.23
Sub-Total:2:		800.00	800.00	854.26	5763.00	2440.00	2727.34
3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1	Direction and Administration	10.60	10.60	8.75	80.00	74.94	32.61
2	Extension and Training	4.00	4.00	5.60	5.75	13.60	19.29
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	173.10	173.10	173.85	691.65	690.59	620.64
4	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	12.96	12.96	7.99	17.25	42.50	34.61
5	Cattle and Buffalo Development	122.36	122.36	124.95	543.85	516.09	520.34
6	Poultry Development	60.99	60.99	48.30	187.20	216.42	235.60
7	Sheep and Wool Development	28.08	28.08	27.87	73.35	117.62	102.46
8	Other Livestock Development	17.96	17.96	14.02	68.45	102.03	108.01
9	Fodder & Feed Development	25.95	25.95	32.13	57.50	112.21	103.39
10	Nucleus Budget	19.00	19.00	19.00	95.00	95.00	129.57
Sub-Total:3:		475.00	475.00	462.46	1820.00	1981.00	1906.52
4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT							
1	Direction and Administration	18.95	18.95	19.43	88.00	69.61	71.69
2	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	29.05	29.05	34.18	84.00	120.39	96.15
3	Nucleus Budget	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	8.00	9.84
Sub-Total:4:		50.00	50.00	55.61	182.00	198.00	177.68

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	FISHERIES						
1	Direction & Administration	0.40	0.40		6.00	6.71	0.00
2	Extension	3.70	3.70	3.59	32.00	9.30	15.25
3	Brackish Water Fisheries (Fish Farms)	94.97	94.97	91.38	362.00	491.49	465.49
4	Hatcheries Units	6.90	6.90	4.03	40.00	44.08	23.66
5	Research	13.20	13.20	13.99	45.00	56.30	70.82
6	Extension & Training (Extension, Education and Training)	23.76	23.76	24.01	124.00	124.92	130.20
7	Inland Fisheries	68.20	68.20	67.74	220.00	285.59	288.23
8	Fishing Harbours & Landing Facilitie	73.00	73.00	61.61	689.00	404.84	371.93
9	Deep Sea Fishing				10.00		
10	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	14.60	14.60	14.43	105.00	83.25	59.14
11	Mechanisation & Improvement for Fishing Crafts	56.00	56.00	38.14	328.00	222.83	184.55
12	Others	145.27	145.27	111.46	465.00	895.69	503.56
	Sub-Total:5:	500.00	500.00	430.38	2426.00	2625.00	2112.83

6 FORESTS

Forestry & Wildlife:

Forestry :

1	Direction and Administration	85.75	85.75	49.61	188.40	250.82	200.33
2	Statistics (Research)	23.88	23.88	21.58	35.00	93.05	88.52
3	Education & Training	22.48	22.48	26.16	144.20	118.39	110.68
4	Forest Conservation & Development	262.54	262.54	280.88	714.00	885.57	965.47
5	Plantation Schemes	352.72	352.72	364.89	1089.20	1466.46	1349.61
6	Farm Forestry	4.49	4.49	2.13	106.20	43.81	24.95
7	Communication & Buildings	14.56	14.56	15.54	161.55	84.06	77.88
8	Preservation of Wildlife	125.00	125.00	140.01	387.00	531.52	549.28
9	Extension	2524.32	2524.32	3063.73	9848.65	10023.32	11097.44

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Management of Jamindari	28.28	28.28	27.00	67.80	118.08	137.91
11	Other expenditure	55.98	55.98	44.47	222.00	180.92	141.24
Sub-Total :6:		3500.00	3500.00	4036.00	12964.00	13796.00	14743.31
7 STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING							
1	Marketing	31.99	31.99	34.14	111.00	112.73	127.54
2	Storage & Warehousing	0.01	0.01		10.00	13.27	0.00
3	Nucleus Budget	3.00	3.00	3.00		6.00	9.90
Sub-Total:7:		35.00	35.00	37.14	121.00	132.00	137.44
8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION							
1	Education	360.00	360.00	394.09	881.96	1278.18	1326.70
2	Extension Education	64.00	64.00	31.42	381.13	246.71	199.12
3	Research	276.00	276.00	319.02	1769.91	1102.11	1090.06
Sub-Total:8:		700.00	700.00	744.53	3033.00	2627.00	2615.88
9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS							
1	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	126.00	126.00	369.65	971.00	490.00	909.96
Sub-Total:9:		126.00	126.00	369.65	971.00	490.00	909.96
10 CO-OPERATION							
1	Direction & Administration	64.74	64.74	28.78	350.00	158.46	66.15
2	Credit Co-Operatives	506.30	506.30	677.68	1630.00	2285.70	3181.08
3	Labour Co-Operatives	12.00	12.00	11.75	30.00	31.36	28.74
4	Farming Co-operatives	3.11	3.11	2.24	20.00	10.99	9.22
5	Warehousing & Marketing Co-ops.	83.94	83.94	85.91	461.00	441.95	449.66

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Processing Co-ops.	-10.00	10.00	10.00	110.00	58.40	71.86
7	Co-Operative Sugar Fatories	100.00	100.00	34.00	572.00	678.00	499.27
8	Consumers Co-Operatives	13.91	13.91	16.66	68.00	57.34	46.94
9	Co-Operative Training & Edn.	20.00	20.00	71.00	140.00	82.00	181.00
10	Other Co-operatives				259.00	74.80	0.06
11	Nucleus Budget	65.00	65.00	65.00		260.00	325.00
Sub-Total:10:		879.00	879.00	1003.02	3640.00	4139.00	4858.98
TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED		8995.00	8995.00	9327.28	38640.00	36650.00	40840.53

II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :

1 Special Programme for Rural Development :

1 Integrated Rural Development Programme :

(a) Direction & Administration	114.00	114.00		396.30	325.45	85.27
(b) Subsidy to DRDA Agencies						
(1) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying)						
(2) Minor Irrigation)	906.00	906.00	1345.28	4359.30	3235.75	5711.58
(3) Village & Small Industries)						
(4) Road Transport)						
(5) Training (TRYSEM))	113.00	113.00		528.40	395.00	52.50
(6) Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM	27.00	27.00			64.30	0.00
(7) Composite Rural Technology and Training Centre						

Total :1 : I R D P

1160.00 1160.00 1345.28 5284.00 4821.05 5849.35

[10]

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Scheme for Strengthening Administration	450.00	450.00	450.66	80.00	1732.00	1897.73
3	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	7.00	7.00	13.73	40.00	39.00	37.85
4	Drought Prone Area Programme :						
	(1) Direction and Administration	37.30	37.30	44.55	285.00	153.05	137.40
	(2) Minor Irrigation	74.60	74.60	106.48	315.00	289.50	859.70
	(3) Animal Husbandry & Dairying	55.95	55.95	12.72	235.00	216.69	147.78
	(4) Soil & Water Conservation	111.90	111.90	88.33	395.00	372.41	255.77
	(5) Afforestation	93.25	93.25	142.33	315.00	305.50	403.83
	(6) Pasture Development						
	(7) Other Expenditure				30.00	3.35	3.62
	Total : 4 : D P A P	373.00	373.00	394.41	1575.00	1598.50	1808.10
5	Desert Development Programme				256.00		
6	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana \ NREP	1300.00	1300.00	1524.90	3700.00	3984.20	6323.60
7	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	6.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	23.25	16.81
8	Project Linkage				35.00	1.00	
9	Regional Rural Banks	30.00	30.00	0.00	11.00	41.00	11.00
10	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	40.00	40.00	40.00		145.00	139.65
11	Employment Generating Programme	500.00	500.00	0.00		500.00	0.00
12	Antyodaya	100.00	100.00	0.00		100.00	0.00
	Sub-Total: 2.1	3966.00	3966.00	3776.98	10991.00	12985.00	16084.09
2	Land Reforms						
	(1) Consolidation of Holdings	46.00	46.00	66.65	160.00	213.00	351.05
	(2) Financial Assistance to the Assignees of surplus land under G.U.L.C. Act, 1972	5.00	5.00	5.00	150.00	85.00	109.56

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(3) Others	294.00	294.00	356.76	600.00	1016.00	1274.07
	Sub-Total:2.2	345.00	345.00	428.41	910.00	1314.00	1734.68
3	Community Development & Panchayats						
	(1) Panchayat Raj	8.00	8.00	9.57	48.00	27.00	24.91
	(2) Community Development				75.00	25.00	
	(3) Training and Research	12.00	12.00	10.44	25.00	41.00	31.35
	(4) Others	70.50	70.50	63.45	337.00	503.50	317.03
	(5) Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	59.50	59.50	52.43	44.00	337.50	268.51
	Sub-total:2.3	150.00	150.00	135.89	529.00	934.00	641.80
	TOTAL:II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	4461.00	4461.00	4341.28	12430.00	15233.00	18460.57
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL							
1	Water Development (Irrigation)						
1	Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects	17170.50	17170.50	15337.90	109150.00	62714.50	42444.31
2	Major Irrigation Projects	2930.00	2930.00	2621.16	7861.00	14885.80	14205.12
3	Medium Irrigation Projects	6689.50	6689.50	4427.16	13757.00	26527.70	23221.20
4	Water Development Services	600.00	600.00	739.54	1500.00	2540.00	2643.03
5	Flood Control & Anti-sea Erosion Works	250.00	250.00	103.82	1200.00	3420.00	812.26
6	Drainage	250.00	250.00	459.60	2125.00	1080.00	1626.70
7	Modernisation of Canals	1630.00	1630.00	1777.43	5285.00	6250.00	7191.25
8	Extension of Channels						
	Extension & Improvement, Prevention of Salinity Ingress, etc.	2230.00	2230.00	1684.32	5325.00	6659.00	7545.28
	Sub-Total:3.1	31750.00	31750.00	27150.93	146203.00	124077.00	99689.15

[12]

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2 Minor Irrigation	2300.00	2300.00	2839.10	13455.00	10542.00	11392.00
	3 Command Area Development	900.00	900.00	747.80	6067.00	4730.00	3749.91
	TOTAL : III : IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	34950.00	34950.00	30737.83	165725.00	139349.00	114831.06
IV	ENERGY						
	Power Development						
1	Hydel Generation	1176.00	1176.00	1664.16	22455.00	11773.00	8408.67
2	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	18600.00	18600.00	18491.96	65030.00	84605.00	84069.39
3	Transmission & Distribution	13304.00	13304.00	12178.93	50000.00	39804.00	41628.60
4	Rural Electrification	1500.00	1500.00	2405.60	7240.00	5958.00	9096.59
	Others	120.00	120.00	29.60	625.00	803.00	574.84
	Total : Power:	34700.00	34700.00	34770.25	145350.00	142943.00	143778.09
5	Non-conventional sources of Energy including Biogas	300.00	300.00	318.88	1300.00	1405.00	1544.02
	TOTAL : IV : ENERGY	35000.00	35000.00	35089.13	146650.00	144348.00	145322.11
V	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS						
	Industries (other than Village & Small Industries)						
	(1) General Industries-						
1	Direction & Administration	67.00	67.00	68.97	90.00	177.50	159.07
2	Industrial Education, Research and Training	70.00	70.00	83.68	765.00	689.50	444.49
3	Other Expenditure	41.00	41.00	42.25	1065.00	339.50	241.91
	Sub-Total	178.00	178.00	194.90	1920.00	1206.50	845.47

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(2) Large & Medium Industries						
1	Petrochemical and Fertilizers Industries	10.00	10.00	5.00	700.00	78.00	10.00
2	Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries				62.00	10.00	
3	Tele Communications and Electronics Industries	15.00	15.00	15.00	750.00	465.00	465.00
4	Consumers Industries	806.00	806.00	806.00	500.00	6931.00	13469.50
5	Industrial Financial Institutions	957.00	957.00	957.00	4300.00	4497.00	5479.00
6	Other Expenditure	34.00	34.00	24.94	1325.00	618.50	898.04
	Sub-Total	1822.00	1822.00	1807.94	7637.00	12599.50	20321.54
	Sub- Total Large & Medium Industries	2000.00	2000.00	2002.84	9557.00	13806.00	21167.01
	(3) Village & Small Industries						
1	Small Industries	3710.00	3710.00	5565.75	9361.00	10475.00	15202.62
	(a) Direction & Administration				75.00	48.00	
	(b) Handloom Industries	138.00	138.00	365.76	815.00	644.00	1132.66
	(c) Handicraft Industries	65.00	65.00	70.22	300.00	295.00	346.02
	(d) Cooperative Industries	64.05	64.05	68.64	550.00	384.05	355.74
	(e) Khadi Industries	171.00	171.00	186.01	1000.00	849.00	1433.25
	(f) Other Expenditure	516.95	516.95	582.64	2260.00	2055.95	2190.52
	Nucleus budget	35.00	35.00	35.00		173.00	157.14
	Sub-Total: Village & Small Industries	4700.00	4700.00	6874.02	14361.00	14924.00	20817.95
	(4) Mining & Metallurgical Industries						
1	Mineral Exploration & Development	300.00	300.00	177.75	600.00	675.00	464.38

[14]

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Loans to Mining & Mineral Industries	100.00	100.00	50.00	1267.00	2450.00	2525.00
	Sub-Total	400.00	400.00	227.75	1867.00	3125.00	2989.38
	TOTAL : V : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	7100.00	7100.00	9104.61	25785.00	31855.00	44974.34
VI TRANSPORT							
Ports & Light Houses							
Minor Ports							
1	Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	455.00	455.00	475.97	1560.00	2130.00	2420.31
2	Construction & Repairs	10.00	10.00	8.48	300.00	107.00	93.85
3	Dredging, Surveying & Investigation	30.00	30.00	78.95	500.00	255.00	157.21
4	Ferry Services	1.00	1.00	0.00	650.00	187.00	10.27
	Sub-Total:	496.00	496.00	563.40	3010.00	2679.00	2681.64
5	Light Houses & Light Ships Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	4.00	4.00	4.95	26.00	23.00	31.67
	Sub-Total:	4.00	4.00	4.95	26.00	23.00	31.67
	Sub-Total: Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	500.00	500.00	568.35	3036.00	2702.00	2713.31

[15]

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Roads & Bridges	4800.00	4800.00	4900.00	25785.00	18938.00	19773.20
7	Road Transport	3000.00	3000.00	4483.38	8494.00	12667.00	15890.61
TOTAL :VI: TRANSPORT		8300.00	8300.00	9951.73	37315.00	34307.00	38377.12
VII COMMUNICATIONS :							
	Modernisation of Wireless Network	150.00	150.00	158.74	849.00	700.00	486.32
Total:VII:COMMUNICATIONS		150.00	150.00	158.74	849.00	700.00	486.32
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT							
1	Science & Technology Programme	230.00	230.00	65.42	623.15	296.00	90.16
2	Environment Programme	12.00	12.00	11.49	154.00	45.50	43.95
3	Water Pollution Control	38.00	38.00	38.00	196.00	111.50	110.75
TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT		280.00	280.00	114.91	973.15	453.00	244.86
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
(A) Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery) :							
1	Planning Machinery	0.00	0.00		284.66	13.00	0.00
2	Secretariat : State Level	0.00	0.00		3.67	1.98	0.00
3	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level	4.32	4.32	4.22	15.67	13.32	13.76
4	Others :District Offices	16.96	16.96	13.27	388.00	389.19	27.76
5	Computer Centre	3.72	3.72	2.96	27.85	20.51	3.83
Total (A) Secretariat Economic Services		25.00	25.00	20.45	719.85	438.00	45.35

[16]

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Tourism						
1	Tourist Accommodation	40.80	40.80	40.80	173.00	162.00	151.39
2	Tourist information & publicity	12.00	12.00	11.79	60.00	77.45	54.56
3	Other expenditure	47.20	47.20	47.20	192.00	257.55	217.34
		100.00	100.00	99.79	425.00	497.00	423.29
	Statistics						
	Dir. of Eco. & Statistics	25.00	25.00	27.31	200.00	112.00	71.07
	Civil Supplies						
1	Consumers' Protection	15.00	15.00	15.07	30.00	61.20	32.75
2	Public Undertakings	0.00	0.00		300.00	7.00	0.00
3	Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell	0.00	0.00		36.00	3.80	0.00
	Sub-Total: Civil Supplies	15.00	15.00	15.07	366.00	72.00	32.75
	Other General Economic Services						
1	Decentralised District Planning	7971.00	7971.00	4284.21	24405.00	21681.00	15858.45
2	Weights & Measures	40.00	40.00	43.67	182.00	168.00	92.99
	Sub-Total :Other General Economic Services	8011.00	8011.00	4327.88	24587.00	21849.00	15951.44
	TOTAL :IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	8176.00	8176.00	4490.50	26297.85	22968.00	16523.90

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X SOCIAL SERVICES							
General Education							
1	Elementary Education (MNP)	2634.00	2634.00	2752.21	5136.60	7249.90	8019.34
2	Secondary Education	571.92	571.92	509.92	667.00	1485.39	1748.59
3	Higher Secondary Education	122.00	122.00	124.50	410.00	375.00	388.10
4	University Education	182.08	182.08	110.23	397.00	618.58	566.14
5	Special Education : Adult Education (MNP)	200.00	200.00	197.33	700.40	890.10	762.73
Sub-Total :(1 to 5)		3710.00	3710.00	3694.19	7311.00	10618.97	11484.90
Sports & Youth Services							
1	Physical Education (including National Cadet Corps)	32.00	32.00	25.06	60.00	100.03	96.85
2	Sports & Youth Welfare	64.00	64.00	8.12	272.00	234.29	66.36
Total:Sports & Youth Services		96.00	96.00	33.18	332.00	334.32	163.21
Art & Culture							
1	Development of Libraries	30.00	30.00	36.47	215.00	122.00	113.08
2	Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)	60.00	60.00	5.34	128.00	266.71	115.06
3	Development of Archeology	10.00	10.00	8.81	75.00	35.00	24.59
4	Development of Archives	10.00	10.00	5.20	75.00	35.00	18.83
5	Development of Museums	30.00	30.00	29.91	100.00	104.00	69.22
Sub-Total : Arts & Culture		140.00	140.00	85.73	593.00	562.71	340.78
Development of Languages							
1	Development of Gujarati Language	4.00	4.00	4.50	130.00	30.00	22.33
2	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and						

[18]

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Development of Sanskrit	2.00	2.00	1.65	30.00	11.00	5.34
	Sub-Total : Development of Languages	10.00	10.00	9.55	225.00	62.00	38.65
4	Nucleus Budget	44.00	44.00		215.00	218.00	174.38
	Total : General Education	4000.00	4000.00	3822.65	8676.00	11796.00	12201.92
	Technical Education						
1	Direction & Administration	8.50	8.50	10.89	15.00	29.56	22.92
2	Technical High Schools	54.24	54.24	49.93	340.00	350.60	282.67
3	Polytechnics	224.20	224.20	169.26	822.70	943.89	741.38
4	Engineering/Technical Colleges	120.90	120.90	130.34	415.00	472.84	432.81
5	Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges & Institutes	18.96	18.96	12.15	55.00	89.38	99.74
6	Scholarship	0.20	0.20		5.00	0.58	0.01
7	Training	0.00	0.00		10.00	0.00	0.00
8	Other Expenditure	143.00	143.00	44.36	157.30	401.15	186.34
	Total: Technical Education	570.00	570.00	416.93	1820.00	2288.00	1765.87
	Medical & Public Health						
1	Direction & Administration	9.00	9.00	9.24	32.00	36.70	43.66
2	Hospital & Dispensaries (medical relief)	145.00	145.00	177.23	480.00	664.00	741.54
3	Training Programme	15.00	15.00	45.56	60.00	69.00	110.50
4	Medical Education & Research	165.00	165.00	202.55	1197.00	930.00	919.49
5	Indigenous System of Medicine, Ayurved & Homeopathy	33.00	33.00	26.75	250.00	149.50	124.00
6	Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)	25.50	25.50	45.78	50.00	84.00	114.66
7	Employees State Insurance Scheme	2.00	2.00	2.82	60.00	32.50	13.11
8	Prevention & Control of						

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Communicable Diseases	765.50	765.50	831.28	2837.00	3033.00	3761.86
9	Minimum Needs Programme	1270.00	1270.00	1373.29	4792.00	4447.00	4260.70
10	Drugs Control	60.00	60.00	93.45	292.00	237.20	275.44
11	Central Medical Stores Organisation- Buildings for Public Office & Godowns	0.00	0.00		92.00	17.00	0.00
12	Family Welfare (State Programme)	0.00	0.00		62.00	13.80	2.00
13	Other Programme (including school health programme)	10.00	10.00	11.21	110.00	96.30	37.15
TOTAL : MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH		2500.00	2500.00	2819.16	10314.00	9810.00	10404.11
Water Supply & Sanitation							
1	Survey & Investigation	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	36.00	28.88
2	Research & Development	80.00	80.00	80.00	120.00	315.00	334.91
3	Urban Water Supply	375.00	375.00	415.71	3995.00	5814.00	4621.72
4	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	4700.00	4700.00	4496.00	6413.00	11299.00	13224.80
5	Urban Sanitation	1725.00	1725.00	1747.55	6182.00	8676.00	6071.67
6	Rural Sanitation	40.00	40.00	40.00	70.00	76.00	140.77
7	Construction of Buildings	70.00	70.00	70.00	50.00	160.00	70.00
8	Construction of Staff Quarters	0.00	0.00		30.00	41.00	0.00
9	Government Loans, IDA						
	MBL.					645.00	5041.63
	L.I.C. Loan					560.00	609.78
Total: Water Supply & Sanitation		7000.00	7000.00	6859.26	16866.00	27622.00	30144.16
Housing							
1	Govt. Residential Quarters and Buildings	605.00	605.00	416.22	3337.00	2365.00	2832.69
2	Urban Housing	555.00	555.00	571.00	3155.00	1703.00	2523.08

[20]

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expendi- ture	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Rural Housing						
	(a) Provision of Houses Sites to Landless Labourers	45.00	45.00	57.85	310.00	254.00	265.68
	(b) Construction Assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	1655.00	1655.00	1955.09	6140.00	5399.00	5112.03
	Sub-Total : (a+b)	1700.00	1700.00	2012.94	6450.00	5653.00	5377.71
4	Other Programme of Rural Housing	200.00	200.00	55.60	1558.00	1294.00	862.04
	Sub-Total (3 & 4) : _	1900.00	1900.00	2068.54	8008.00	6947.00	6239.75
5	Police Housing	430.00	430.00	430.00	1305.00	1551.00	2447.77
6	Jail Housing	20.00	20.00	11.18	30.00	59.00	93.97
7	Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings	330.00	330.00	295.00	607.00	807.00	1700.23
	Total : Housing :	3840.00	3840.00	3791.94	16442.00	13432.00	15837.49
	Urban Development						
1	Urban Development Programme	115.00	115.00	149.97	2000.00	473.00	688.55
2	Financial Assistance to local Bodies	367.00	367.00	300.00	1500.00	1434.00	1367.00
3	Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	100.00	100.00	99.97	500.00	311.00	399.11
4	World Bank Aided Project	568.00	568.00	466.54	4000.00	2411.00	1740.94
5	Urban Basic Services	30.00	30.00	30.00	400.00	50.00	55.00
6	New Schemes : Nehru Rojgar Yojana				0.00	0.00	
7	Town and Regional Planning	105.00	105.00	70.98	903.00	415.00	305.63

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Urban Poor	15.00	15.00		400.00	63.00	35.00
9	Urban Renewal Programme				65.00	0.00	0.00
Total : Urban Development :		1300.00	1300.00	1117.46	9768.00	5157.00	4591.23
Capital Project		700.00	700.00	607.12	3337.00	2990.00	3037.84
Information & Broadcasting							
(a)	Direction and Administration	107.85	107.85	111.21	143.00	321.93	240.59
(b)	Direction and Administration (Film)	0.01	0.01		20.00	13.70	7.30
(c)	Rural Broadcasting and Establishment of T.V.centres	72.00	72.00	35.84	220.00	370.83	227.82
(d)	Exhibitions	8.00	8.00	6.59	35.00	53.12	24.60
(e)	Film publicity through mobile vans	40.14	40.14	28.56	270.00	314.08	174.81
(f)	Strengthening of information centres	2.00	2.00	1.54	20.00	84.33	18.54
(g)	Share capital to Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd.				30.00	40.51	15.00
(h)	Share capital for small and medium News Papers Dev. Corporation Ltd.				20.00	9.50	0.00
Total : Information & Broadcasting		230.00	230.00	183.74	758.00	1208.00	708.66
(A)	Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes: Scheduled Castes						
1	Direction and Administration	60.00	60.00	75.41	234.30	292.02	300.24
2	Education	614.25	614.25	683.33	1816.50	2468.18	2284.41
3	Economic Uplift	169.75	169.75	157.41	892.30	688.16	955.84
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	231.00	231.00	340.82	734.90	663.96	724.67
Sub-Total : S.C.		1075.00	1075.00	1256.97	3678.00	4112.32	4265.16

[22]

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Tribes							
1	Direction and Administration				100.90	2.60	0.00
2	Education	106.15	106.15	127.19	325.00	454.40	500.54
3	Economic Uplift	19.35	19.35	20.91	299.50	131.51	101.08
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	44.50	44.50	34.81	301.60	220.96	136.15
5	Primitive Tribes	30.00	30.00	29.77		40.00	39.77
Sub-Total : S.T.		200.00	200.00	212.68	1027.00	849.47	777.54
Tribal Area Sub-Plan							
1	Direction and Administration			0.99	323.40	15.00	20.80
2	Education	702.00	702.00	753.57	729.30	2317.28	2227.05
3	Economic uplift	132.35	132.35	264.20	989.70	590.82	824.98
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	143.44	143.44	130.40	1030.60	742.31	506.67
5	Primitive Tribes	22.21	22.21	22.20		48.17	82.03
Sub-Total : T.A.S.P.		1000.00	1000.00	1171.36	3073.00	3713.58	3661.53
::							
Notified Tribes							
1	Direction and Administration	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00
2	Education	34.40	34.40	70.07	88.00	106.81	196.88
3	Economic uplift	7.00	7.00	3.45	59.00	26.51	22.15
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	13.60	13.60	5.97	37.00	34.39	17.11
Sub-Total : N.T.		55.00	55.00	79.49	184.00	167.71	236.14

[23]

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Denotified Tribes							
1	Direction and Administration					0.00	
2	Education				88.00	35.42	
3	Economic uplift				59.00	14.75	
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes				37.00	12.05	
Sub-Total : D.N.T.		0.00	0.00	0.00	184.00	62.22	0.00
Socially & Educationally Backward Classes							
1	Direction and Administration	20.50	20.50	10.95	118.80	114.00	51.13
2	Education	589.71	589.71	623.07	1340.40	1990.47	2058.20
3	Economic uplift	327.69	327.69	176.31	570.80	1018.60	720.88
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	162.10	162.10	138.54	453.00	396.19	321.48
Sub-Total : S.E.B.C.		1100.00	1100.00	948.87	2483.00	3519.26	3151.69
Economically Backward Classes							
1	Direction & Administration	0.25	0.25		6.60	8.65	0.00
2	Education	62.00	62.00	92.09	345.80	281.90	351.66
3	Economic uplift	18.72	18.72	8.73	118.60	98.87	99.17
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	14.03	14.03	13.34	93.00	53.28	48.73
Sub-Total : E.B.C.		95.00	95.00	114.16	564.00	442.70	499.56

[24]

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Minorities							
1	Direction & Administration	2.00	2.00	0.99	13.20	11.00	4.82
2	Education	19.00	19.00	26.82	84.20	67.75	71.54
3	Economic uplift	28.48	28.48	25.60	162.40	134.58	109.56
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	0.52	0.52	0.64	74.20	21.27	2.04
Sub-Total : Minorities		50.00	50.00	54.05	334.00	234.60	187.96
Total: Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes		3575.00	3575.00	3837.58	11527.00	13101.86	12779.58
(B)	Administrative Machinery for TASP	25.00	25.00		122.00	106.14	56.57
Total (A+B) :		3600.00	3600.00	3837.58	11649.00	13208.00	12836.15
Labour & Labour Welfare							
(a) Training:							
1	Industrial Training Institutes	784.28	784.28	454.98	2765.00	3783.55	2708.36
2	Apprenticeship Training	48.97	48.97	19.68	300.00	391.75	312.03
(b) Employment:							
3	Employment Services	36.00	36.00	25.41	265.00	157.61	97.25
4	Special Employment Schemes	215.25	215.25	108.42	975.00	868.07	595.87
(c) Labour:							
4	Industrial Relations	43.70	43.70	31.64	189.00	178.42	88.60
5	Working Conditions and Safety	33.50	33.50	20.53	102.00	148.55	53.19
6	General Labour Welfare	77.80	77.80	82.13	106.50	233.90	238.73

[25]

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Social Security for Labour	84.20	84.20	162.45	80.00	371.20	330.82
8	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	0.50	0.50		2.50	2.00	0.46
9	Other Expenditure	21.30	21.30	16.36	100.00	112.40	74.30
10	Research and Statistics	4.50	4.50	3.16	26.00	24.55	7.98
Total : Labour & Labour Welfare		1350.00	1350.00	924.76	4911.00	6272.00	4507.59
Social Welfare							
1	Direction and Administration	5.00	5.00	3.57	30.00	20.57	7.23
2	Child Welfare	14.50	14.50	13.77	30.00	49.98	49.33
3	Women Welfare	27.50	27.50	100.27	150.00	135.97	198.30
4	Education & Welfare of Physically Handicapped	45.50	45.50	60.94	200.00	168.90	223.92
5	Correctional Service	15.00	15.00	13.55	80.00	60.80	56.13
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	2.00	2.00	1.91	20.00	17.00	9.03
7	Grant to Vol.Organisations	2.50	2.50	2.10	60.00	11.88	8.33
8	Other Schemes of Social Defence	25.00	25.00	25.35	98.00	98.90	80.80
9	Prohibition	13.00	13.00	15.01	60.00	61.00	46.22
10	Women & Child Development					0.00	0.00
Total : Social Welfare:		150.00	150.00	236.47	728.00	625.00	679.29
Nutrition:							
Special Nutrition Programme & Integrated Child Development Scheme		700.00	700.00	568.56	4550.00	72.00	2195.59

[26]

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	1989-90			Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90		
		Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expendi- ture	Outlay	Budgetted Outlay	Expendi- ture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Food For All	2000.00	2000.00	1628.00	0.00	2000.00	1628.00
	Mid-day Meal Programme :						
	State Programme Outside MNP	4600.00	4600.00	4863.89	55000.00	33500.00	23133.63
	Social Inputs	0.00	0.00		303.00	98.00	44.00
	TOTAL :IX : SOCIAL SERVICES	32540.00	32540.00	31677.52	145122.00	132478.00	123715.53
	XI GENERAL SERVICES						
	Training of Development Personnel	48.00	48.00	39.56	213.00	146.00	141.47
	TOTAL :XI : GENERAL SERVICES :	48.00	48.00	39.56	213.00	146.00	141.47
	GRAND TOTAL :	140000.00	140000.00	135033.09	600000.00	558487.00	543917.81
						@ +	113294.20

[27]

@ Scarcity Plan Expenditure

STATEMENT I-B

**MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME
OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN - 1985-90**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor head of Development	1989-90			Total Seventh Plan		
		Approved Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure	Approved Outlay	Budgeted Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rural Fuel Wood	132.00	132.32	161.30	508.65	573.20	537.74
2	Rural Roads	600.00	600.00	600.00	3724.00	2490.00	2880.16
3	Elementary Education	2382.00	2634.00	2752.21	5136.60	7249.90	7901.13
4	Adult Education	308.00	200.00	197.33	700.40	890.10	765.40
5	Rural Health	1275.00	1295.50	1373.29	4842.00	3926.14	4251.79
6	Rural Water Supply	3450.00	4700.00	4496.00	6413.00	11254.00	13428.80
7	Rural Housing						
	(a) Allotment of Sites		45.00	57.85	310.00	254.00	252.83
	(b) Construction Assistance	11500.00	1655.00	1955.09	6140.00	5399.00	4811.94
		1500.00	1700.00	2012.94	6450.00	5653.00	5064.77
8	Environmental Improvement of Slums	100.00	100.00	99.97	500.00	311.00	399.14
9	Nutrition	700.00	700.00	568.56	4550.00	2472.00	2327.03
10	Public Distribution System	15.00	15.00	15.07	366.00	72.00	32.68
	Grand Total :	10462.00	12076.82	12276.67	33190.65	34891.34	37588.64

[28]

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Agriculture & Allied Activities							
Crop Husbandry							
1.	Production of Foodgrain						
	1 Rice	000 Tonnes	990	817	860	817	817
	2 Wheat	000 Tonnes	1770	1101	1770	1101	1101
	3 Jowar	000 Tonnes	700	433	656	433	433
	4 Bajra	000 Tonnes	1700	1325	1760	1325	1325
	5 Maize	000 Tonnes	550	480	520	480	480
	6 Other cereals	000 Tonnes	100	63	160	63	63
	7 Pulses	000 Tonnes	700	568	550	568	568
	TOTAL FOODGRAINS	000 Tonnes	6510	4787	6276	4787	4787
2 Commercial Crops							
(i) Oilseeds							
(a) Major Oilseeds							
	Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2210	1694	2190	1694	1694
	Casteer seed	000 Tonnes	360	350	290	350	350
	Sesamum	000 Tonnes	80	68	48	68	68
	Rapeseed & Mustard	000 Tonnes	380	356	312	356	356
	Total: (a)	000 Tonnes	3030	2468	2840	2468	2468
	(b) Other Oilseeds						
	Soyabean	000 Tonnes	20	20	24	20	20
	Sunflower	000 Tonnes	50	2	36	2	2
	Total: (b)	000 Tonnes	70	22	60	22	22
	Total Oilseeds (a+b)	000 Tonnes	3100	2490	2900	2490	2490

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Sugarcane (cane)	000 Tonnes	900	916	950	916	916
	(iii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	2000	1756	2000	1756	1756
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Tonnes	262	174	262	174	174
3	Production under major Horticulture Crops						
	(i) Banana	000 Tonnes	900	720	720	720	720
	(ii) Mango	000 Tonnes	377	300	300	300	300
	(iii) K. lime	000 Tonnes	155	113	113	113	113
	(iv) Guava	000 Tonnes	100	80	80	80	80
	(v) Chicku	000 Tonnes	60	60	60	60	60
	(vi) Ber	000 Tonnes	45	48	48	48	48
	(vii) Date-Palm	000 Tonnes	35	36	36	36	36
		000 Tonnes	1357	1634	1634	1801	1357
4	Improved Seeds						
	(i) Production of Seeds						
	(a) cereals	000 Tonnes	22.57	31.63	40.55	31.63	31.63
	(b) pulses	000 Tonnes	2.02	2.64	2.60	2.64	2.64
	(c) Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	5.41	3.32	3.85	3.32	3.32
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	3.81	1.59	2.50	1.59	1.59
	Total: (i)	000 Tonnes	33.81	39.18	49.50	39.18	39.18
	(ii) Distribution of seeds						
	(a) cereals	000 Tonnes	15.00	15.03	19.08	15.03	15.03
	(b) pulses	000 Tonnes	2.81	1.23	2.80	1.23	1.23
	(c) oilseed	000 Tonnes	21.01	7.32	21.02	7.32	7.32
	(d) cotton	000 Tonnes	0.94	0.91	0.95	0.91	0.91
	Total (ii)	000 Tonnes	39.76	21.49	43.85	21.49	21.49

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achieve- ment	Targets	Achieve- ment	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Chemical Fertilizers						
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	000 Tonnes	450	434	523	434	434
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	000 Tonnes	170	214	246	214	214
	(iii) Potassic (K)	000 Tonnes	45	47	65	47	47
	Total: (NPK)	000 Tonnes	665	695	834	695	695
6	Plan Protection						
	(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	000 Tonnes	5.50	5.5	10.00	5.5	5.5
	(ii) Area Coverage						
	(a) Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	3000	2000	2600	2000	2000
	(b) Non-Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	8500	3500	10400	3500	3500
	Total:	000 Hect.	11500	5500	13000	5500	5500
7	High Yielding Varieties						
	(i) Rice-Total Area	000 Tonnes	550	601	521	601	601
	Cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Tonnes	450	503	425	503	503
	(ii) Wheat-Total Area	000 Tonnes	750	619	750	619	619
	Cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Tonnes	6115	530	610	530	530
	(iii) Jowar-Total Area	000 Tonnes	1000	873	946	873	873
	Cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Tonnes	140	262	130	262	262
	(iv) Bajra Total area	000 Tonnes	1400	1332	1398	1332	1332
	cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Tonnes	1335	1205	1335	1205	1205

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(v) Maize- Total area cropped Area under HYV	000 Tonnes	350	323	311	323	323
		000 Tonnes	130	155	130	155	155
	Total area under the above five Cereals	000 Tonnes	4050	3748	3926	3748	3748
	Total area under the HYV for above five Cereals	000 Tonnes	2670	2655	2630	2655	2655
8	Soil Conservation Area under soil conservation measures	Ha.in lakhs	0.285	0.402	1.838	1.857	17.83
	Total: 9 :		0.285	0.402	1.838	1.857	17.83
9	Agricultural Marketing						
	(i) Total No.of market at mandi level)	No.					
	(ii) Regulated Markets)	(cum)	328	341	328	341	341
	(iii) Sub-Markets)						
	(iv) Sub-Market Yards) developed)						
10	Storage						
	Owned Capacity With						
	(i) State Warehousing Corporation	000 Tonnes (cum)	221.8	221.8	221.8	221.8	221.8
	(ii) Cooperatives	"	850		798		
11	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products						
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3100	3100	3290	3100	3100
	(ii) Eggs	Million	250	250	348	250	250
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	22.00	22.00	23.30	22.00	22.00

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1988-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Animal Husbandry Programmes						
	(i) I.C.D. Projects	Nos. (Cum.)	8	8	8	8	8
	(ii) No. of Frozen semen (Bull) Stations	"	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) No. of insemination performed with exotic bull semen	In lakh	7.70	8.31	5.90	8.31	8.31
	' (Net Target)	"	(1.10)	(1.71)	(3.00)	(5.44)	(5.44)
	(iv) No. of cross-bred animals (females)	NO. in lakh	0.78	0.78	1.00	0.78	0.78
	(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	No.	4	4	4	4	4
	(vi) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	No.	123	123	123	123	168
	(vii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	No.	3	3	3	3	3
	(viii) Intensive egg. & poultry productions cum-Marketing centres	No.	16	16	17	16	16
	(ix) Estt. of fodder seed production farms	No.	2	2	2	2	2
	(x) Veterinary Dispensaries.	No.	319	319	319	319	319
	(xi) Polyclinics/Hospitals	No.	11	11	5	11	11
13	Dairy Programme						
	(i) Fluid milk plants (including composite & feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	No. Cum.	14	14	13	14	14
	(ii) Milk Product Factories (including cremeries) in operation.	"	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) Dairy Co.op. Unions	"	18	18	18	18	18

[33]

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Fisheries						
	(i) Fish Production						
	(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	27	30	35	32	30
	(b) Marine	"	335	360	350	365	360
	Total:		362	390	385	397	390
	(ii) Mechanised Boats (IBM\OBM\CANOES\FRB)	No.	4334	4499	5204	5000	4393
	(iii) Fish seed produced (Spawns)	Million	180	145	125	750	64
	(iv) (a) Fish Seed Farms	No.	25	19	25	19	19
	(b) Nursery Area	Hect.	20.00	20	24.40	20	20
	(v) No. of Hatcheries	No.	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)
15	Forestry						
	(i) Fuelwood and small timber plantation	Hect.	985	990	5000	5725	52009
	(ii) Teak, khair & bamboo plantation	"	3570	3684	16800	17596	97214
	(iii) Irrigated plantation	"	210	210	115	653	1786
	(iv) Plantation of minor forest produce	"	50	50	930	353	785
	(v) Plantation of medicinal pla	"	50	50	385	353	493
	(vi) Distribution of seedlings	lakhs	Estt.	Estt.	100	Estt.	Estt.
	(vii) Community forestry proj.	Ha	8600	15681	50000	85668	192716
		Nursery		53.76		233.29	7250.29
	(viii) Social forestry including rural fuelwood Plantation	Ha	3500	3500	12300	15887	26917
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
	(i) Beneficiaries Identified	No.	-	-	1073281		1073281
	(ii) Beneficiaries assisted						
	New	No.	88220	97789	308000	490102	1275482
	Old	No.	-	4676	177000	146533	146533
	Total	No.	88220	102465	485000	636635	1422015

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) SC\ST beneficiaries						
	New	No.	33600	48809	114000	204507	468165
	Old	No.		1611	65500	69585	69585
	Total	No.	33600	50420	179500	2744092	537750
	(iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (ISB)	No.	30000	3000	101600	189365	346836
	(v) Youths trained\being trained under TRYSEM	No.	15000	16808	43600	68741	131689
	(vi) Youths self employment	No.	7500	4370		24739	49080
	(vii) Strengthening of Administration						
	(a) No.of posts sanctioned	No.	3159	3159	3159	3159	3159
	(b) No.of posts filled	No.	2356	2356	3159	2356	2356
	(viii) Development of Women and Children in Rural areas (DWCRA)						
	(ix) No.of Groups organised\strengthened	No.	390	322	480	862	980
16	N. R. E. P.						
	(i) Employment Generated	lakh mandays	-	-	231.25	511.13	1015.53
17	JRY						
	Employment generated	lakh mandays	198.87	202.93	-	202.93	202.93
18	RLEGP						
	Employment generated	lakh mandays	-	-	231.25	335.74	421.05
19	D P A P						
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	0	0	43	43	43
	(ii) Minor Irrigation Potentital created	000He.Cum.	1.40	2.01	4.18	15.37	41.87
	(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	000He.Cum.	4.50	4.72	26.20	17.47	185.12

[35]

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Education,
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sector-14, Marg, New Delhi-110017
DOC. No.
Date:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iv) Afforestation)						
	(v) Pasture Development)	000He.Cum.	3.26	3.37	24.75	19.05	107.43
20	Desert Development Programme						
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	0	0	9	9	9
	(ii) Minor Irrigation Potential created	000He.Cum	0.38	0.73	-	2.75	10.98
	(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	000He.Cum	0.58	0.09	8.40	2.18	2.66
	(iv) Afforestation)						
	(v) Pasture Development)	000He.Cum	1.54	1.86	5.80	6.81	24.07
21	Land Reforms						
	Consolidation of Holdings	000 Hects.	30	33	450	315	315
III Co-operation							
	(i) Short term loans	Rs.in crores					
	(ii) Medium term loans	"	400.00	301.8	1702.00	1263.86	N.A.
	(iii) Long term loans	"	20.00	8.12	275.00	65.18	N.A.
	(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	Rs.in Crores	45.00	35.34	215.00	160.71	431.01
	(v) Agricultural produce marketed	(Cum)	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
	(vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives	Rs.in cr. (Cum.)	500.00	1370.00	450.00	1370.00	1370.00
	(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through Cooperative in rural areas	"	240.00	591.15	180.00	591.15	591.15
	(viii) Co-operative Storage	Lakh M.T.	210.00	874.35	130.00	874.35	874.35

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ix) Processing Units organised	No. (Cum.)	185 178		185 178		178
IV	IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
22	Minor Irrigation						
	(1) Ground water						
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	1904	1904	1925	1904	1904
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	1639	1639	1599	1639	1639
	(2) Surface Water	000 Hect					
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	182	182	264	182	182
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	99	99	153	99	99
	Total Potential	000 Hect	2086	2086	2189	2086	2086
	Utilisation	000 Hect	1738	1738	1752	1738	1738
23	Major & Medium Irrigation						
	(1) Potential	in lakh Hect	0.50	0.54	2.08	1.03	12.00
	(2) Utilisation	-do-	0.36	0.50	0.80	1.38	8.72
24	Command Area Development						
	Area covered by:						
	(a) Field Channels	000 Hect	32	28	656	290	794
	(b) Warabandhi	000 Hect	61	32	685	423	537
	(c) Land Levelling	000 Hect			124	50	90
	(d) Field Drains	000 Hect	10	3	133	20	11
V	POWER						
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW	674 (674)	492	1729.5	1439.5	4823
	(ii) Electricity Generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	17260 +2850	17193 +3618	20240 +2400	17193 +3618	17193 +3618
	(iii) Electricity Sold	MK WH	14105		10850		
	(iv) Transmission Lines (220 Kv & Above)	CKM	270 (270)	407	3044 (3044)	1852	6199

[37]

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(v) Rural Electrification						
	(a) Villages Electrified	NO		5	2133	2084	17897
	(b) Pumpsets Energised)	No	20000	29371	100000	145273	437660
	(c) Tubewells Energised)						
	VI INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS						
25	Village & Small Industries						
	1 Small Scale Industries						
	Units Functioning	No	6800	85800	31000	37539	37539
	VII TRANSPORT						
26	Roads	Kms.	500	1234	4275	7569	63993
27	Minor Ports						
	Traffic handled	000 tonnes	5550	7086	5700	7086	7086
28	Tourism						
	(i) International Tourists arrivals	Annual Arrival (No)	32000	32000	35000	35000	21827
	(ii) Domestic Tourists arrivals	" (lakhs)	43.00	43	45.00	45.00	15.40
	(iii) Accommodation available	No. of Rooms	410	419	400	419	419
		No. of Beds	1955	1934	2080	1934	1934
	VIII SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES :						
	Education :						
29	Elementary Education						
	(i) Class IV (age group 6-10)						
	(a) Total Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	66	53	291	384	3031
	Girls	'000	40	221	654	497	2577
	Total	'000	106	274	945	881	5608
	(b) Enrolment of SCs						
	Boys	'000	6	7	17	45	282
	Girls	'000	5	9	8	31	221
	Total	'000	11	16	25	76	503

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achieve- ment	Targets	Achieve- ment	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Enrolment of STs							
	Boys	'000	15	15	36	79	470
	Girls	'000	7	27	120	69	344
	Total	'000	22	42	156	148	814
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group)							
' (11-13) Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	71	20	371	253	1155
	Girls	'000	29	11	350	200	751
	Total	'000	100	31	721	453	1906
(b) Enrolment of SCs							
	Boys	'000	1	2	15	39	119
	Girls	'000	2	2	39	22	69
	Total	'000	3	4	54	61	188
(b) Enrolment of STs							
	Boys	'000	2	2	107	35	117
	Girls	'000	2	2	127	24	70
	Total	'000	4	4	234	59	187
30 Secondary Education							
(i) Classes IX-X							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	453	478	448	478	478
	Girls	'000	250	277	250	277	277
	Total	'000	703	755	698	755	755

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Classes XI-XII							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	217	205	317	205	205
	Girls	'000	117	132	88	132	132
	Total	'000	334	337	405	337	337
31 Enrolment in Vocational Courses:							
Post High School stage							
	Girls	Nos.	4800	4800	4400	4800	4800
	Total	Nos.	14860	12455	16360	12455	12455
32 Enrolment in Non-formal Education :							
(Part Time/continuation Classes)							
	(Age-group 9-13)	In lakhs	0.35	6.00	1.16	1.16	0.35
33 Adult Education							
(i) Number of Participants							
	(Age-group 15-35)	'000	557	423	2400	2520	2691
(ii) No. of Centres opened under:							
	(a) Central Programme	Nos.	6200	6200	31000	31000	31000
	(b) State Programme	Nos.	4100	4100	20000	25100	25100
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	Nos.	5200	5200	18000	14700	14700
	(d) Other Programme	Nos.	2167	2167	10000	8667	8667
34 Teachers							
	Primary Stage	Nos.	10175	10175	26650	10175	10175
	Secondary Stage	Nos.	55059	52200	49277	52200	52200
35 Health & Family Welfare :							
(i) Hospitals							
	(a) Urban	Nos. (cum.)	430	408	430	408	408
	(b) Rural	"	622	337	622	337	337

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries:						
	(a) Urban	Nos. (cum.)	18648	20511	18648	20511	20511
	(b) Rural	"	12239	12019	8426	12019	12019
	(c) Bed-Population Ratio	No. per '000	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49
	(iii) Nurse & Doctor Ratio	No. per 3 Drs	1:1		1:1		1:1
	(iv) Doctor Population Ratio	No. per '000 Population	1:2175	1:2175	1:2021	1:2175	1:2175
	(v) Health Centres :						
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum.)	6651	6834	6119	6833	6833
	(b) Primary	"	1000	993	1000	993	993
	(c) Community	"	161	161	121	161	161
	(vi) Training of Auxilliary Nurses/Mid-wives						
	(a) Institutes	Nos. (cum.)	47	28	47	43	43
	(b) Annual Intake	"	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305
	(c) Annual Outturn	"	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
	(vii) Control of Diseases :						
	(a) T.B.Clinics	"	21	21	21	21	21
	(b) Leprosy Control U	"	11	13	11	13	21
	(c) Filaria Units/Con Units	"	11	8	11	8	8
	(d) SEI Centres	"	365	372	480	372	372
	(e) Dist.T.B.Centres	"	21	21	21	21	21
	(f) T.B. Isolation Be	"	350	350	400	350	350
	(g) Cholera Combat Te	"	1	1	1	1	1
	(h) STD Clinics	"	4	4	4	4	4
	(i) Mobile Units set	"	4	N.A.	4	N.A.	N.A.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan Achievement
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36 Sewerage & Water Supply :							
A Urban Water Supply							
(i) Other than Corporation Towns :							
(a) Original Schemes :							
	Towns covered	Nos.	12		74	8	245
(b) Augmentation Schemes :							
	Towns covered	"	13	10	53	20	20
B. Urban Sanitation :							
Sewerage Schemes :							
Other than Corporation Towns :							
Original Schemes :							
	Towns covered	"	14	1	20	10	33
C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation :							
	(a) Latrines constructed	"	7000	510	25000	15664	15664
	(b) Towns covered	"		55	15	55	55
D. Rural Water Supply :							
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector) :							
(a) Piped Water Supply							
	Villages covered	Nos.	107	276	2200	1320	4228
(b) Hand Pump/ Tubewells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	60	37	800	1546	3146
(c) Open Dug Wells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.		16	800	314	1575
(ii) Central Sector (ARP) :							
(a) Piped Water Supply :							
	Villages covered	Nos.	250	340	400	1295	3065
(b) Hand Pump/Tube Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos.		39	800	689	995
(c) Open Dug Wells :							
	Villages covered	Nos.		4		42	132
Total:			417	712	5000	5216	13141

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Plan
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E. Rural Sanitation :							
	(i) Latrines constructed (CRSP & IDA)	Nos.	5300	11114	3000	11114	11114
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos.			60		
37 Housing :							
(i) Rural Housing :							
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Plots	35000	53310	206666	213765	1053876
	(b) Construction assistance	Houses	30000	31349	307000	187488	527513
	(c) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation	"	2000	343	42240	6712	34933
(ii) Urban Housing :							
	(a) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	2700	2700	4000	14243	41655
	(b) Police Housing	Nos.	637		3000		
38 Urban Development :							
	(i) Town & Regional Planning: Mater Plans prepared	Nos.	10	10	50	52	79
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP): Persons benefitted	Nos.	35000	76682	200000	159509	705188
39 Labour & Labour Welfare :							
(i) Craftsmen Training :							
	(a) No. of I.T.Is. Govt.	Nos.	3	3	15	9	42
	" GIA	"			26	7	71
	(b) Intake Capacity Govt. ITI	"	1189	1080	10000	3724	25196
	" GIA ITI	"			2000	2056	7232
	(c) No. of persons undergoing Training :	Nos.					
	Govt. ITI		12	1246	10981	14000	14000
	GIA ITI		5500	5514	2605	3400	3400

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1989-90		Total Seventh Plan		Cumulative the end of Seventh Pla
			Target	Achievement	Targets	Achievement	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(d) Outturn :	Nos.					
	Govt. ITI		11049	7744	8000	40803	40803
	GIA ITI		2634	1602	3200	9051	9091
	(ii) Apprenticeship Training :						
	(a) Training places located	Nos.	500	965	5000	6731	19161
	(b) Training places utilise	"	500	965	5000	6731	14235
	(c) Apprentices trained	"	7000	75077507	26000	26582	55766
	(iii) No. of Emp. Exchanges	"	42	42	42	42	42
	(iv) Labour Welfare :						
	(a) No. of Labour Welfare Ce	"	6	6	50	50	6
40	Welfare of Backward Classes :						
	(i) Pre-Matric Educational Incentives:						
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	396300	512272	948662	1162591	1162591
	T.D.D.	Nos.	124600	82608	83999	189937	189937
	(b) Other Incentives like Boarding Grants, Books, Stationery & Uniforms						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	661052	942975	1134379	1367539	1367539
	T.D.D.	Nos.	230803	355274	240309	617501	617501
	(c) Asram Schools						
	S.W.D.	Nos.			150		
	T.D.D.	Nos.	14		140		
	(ii) Economic Aid For Cottage Industry						
	S.W.D.	No. of	19961	34855	94598	88997	88997
	T.D.D.	Families	1256	15700	55200	20438	20438
	(iii) Hostels						
	(a) Hostels Started						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	20	20	250	120	657
	T.D.D.	Nos.	15	10	115	142	644
	(b) Hostels Bldgs. Constd.						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	2		100		
	T.D.D.	Nos.	2	2	9	7	7

[44]

STATEMENT - III

[45]

The details regarding statements III-A, III-B, III-C, and III-D are available in the respective sectoral material furnished separately

STATEMENT-IV-A
DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1990-95) AND ANNUAL PLAN S 1990-91 AND 1991-92
OUTLAYS BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91			ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	APPROVED OUTLAY	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES											
1	Crop Husbandry	14000.00	1676.15	1975.00	1975.00	245.40	2260.00	202.85	12694.14	1812.32	1963.84
2	Soil & Water Conservation	5000.00	0.00	850.00	850.00		962.00	0.00	4956.25	840.50	953.00
3	Animal Husbandry	3000.00	694.50	445.00	445.00	77.85	500.00	61.39	2087.00	311.93	356.20
4	Dairy Development	230.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	1.18	55.00	1.00	169.44	34.31	37.80
5	Fisheries	3300.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	144.66	600.00	0.00	3003.00	364.00	546.00
6	Forestry & Wild Life	34000.00	28961.00	3805.00	3805.00	3190.00	4869.20	3786.00	30770.00	3443.00	4406.00
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	700.00	542.50	50.00	50.00	35.00	55.00	38.50	656.75	41.90	46.40
8	Agriculture, Research & Education	4500.00	1762.95	600.00	600.00	223.00	780.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Agricultural Financial Institution	1876.00	1876.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Co-operation	9124.00	5083.00	905.00	905.00	494.41	989.00	622.45	7777.00	716.99	818.68
TOTAL : (I)		75730.00	40596.10	9350.00	9350.00	4681.50	11370.20	5312.19	62113.58	7564.95	9127.92
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :											
Special Programmes for Rural Development											
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	10600.00		1250.00	1160.00		1300.00		10600.00	1133.05	1275.00
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1865.00		410.00	373.00		373.00		1865.00	373.00	373.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	300.00		50.00	50.00		55.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Strengthening & Supporting	560.00		560.00	560.00		662.00		3200.00	524.00	620.00

[46]

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91			ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	APPROVED OUTLAY	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5	Strengthening Training Facilities										
	For Rural Development	50.00		11.00	11.00		11.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	150.00		10.00	22.00		24.00		150.00	22.00	24.00
7	Regional Rural Banks	100.00		20.00	20.00		20.00		0.00	0.00	20.00
8	Construction of wells for SF/MF	1555.00		150.00	276.86		305.00		1555.00	276.86	305.00
9	Assistance to GSRDC	40.00		10.00	30.00		10.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana\NREP	10260.00		1750.00	1618.14		1780.00		10260.00	1618.14	1780.00
11	Special Employment Generation Programme	10000.00		2000.00	2100.00	0.00	2750.00	0.00	10000.00	2100.00	2750.00
	Sub-Total:1 to 11:	38420.00	0.00	6221.00	6221.00	0.00	7290.00	0.00	37630.00	6047.05	7147.00
16	Land Reforms	2200.00	0.00	165.00	165.00	0.00	381.50	0.00	2200.00	163.10	380.30
17	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	1000.00	0.00	150.00	150.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	880.00	136.70	186.00
	Total (II)	41620.00	0.00	6536.00	6536.00	0.00	7871.50	0.00	40710.00	6346.85	7713.30
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :											
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	190000.00	190000.00	21500.00	21500.00	21500.00	25650.00	25650.00			
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	57000.00	54150.00	12990.00	12990.00	12675.00	15000.00	14400.00	18810.00	4287.00	4950.00
3	Minor Irrigation	24000.00		2525.00	2525.00		3352.00		24000.00	2525.00	3352.00
4	Command Area Deveelopment	8000.00	83.00	1175.00	1175.00	0.50	1000.00	2.00	8000.00	1175.00	1000.00
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	1000.00	300.00	150.00	150.00	50.00	160.00	60.00	1000.00	150.00	160.00
	Total (III)	260000.00	244533.00	38340.00	38340.00	34225.50	45162.00	40112.00	51810.00	8137.00	9462.00

[47]

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91			ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	APPROVED OUTLAY	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV ENERGY :											
1	Power	251000.00	250860.00	38080.00	38080.00	38062.00	44288.00	44274.00	15140.50	1904.00	2214.40
2	Non-Conventional Sources	4000.00		320.00	320.00	0.00	352.00				
	Total (IV)	255000.00	250860.00	38400.00	38400.00	38062.00	44640.00	44274.00	15140.50	1904.00	2214.40
V INDUSTRY AND MINERALS											
1	Village and small Industries	31910.00	5400.00	5415.00	5415.00	1038.50	5926.20	1078.00	18829.00	3195.00	3496.00
2	Industries (Other than Village & small Industries)	14390.00	11139.00	2172.00	2172.00	1582.00	2841.80	2148.00			
3	Mining	3700.00	2200.00	250.00	250.00	170.00	300.00	150.00			
	Total (V)	50000.00	18739.00	7837.00	7837.00	2790.50	9068.00	3376.00	18829.00	3195.00	3496.00
VI TRANSPORT											
1	Ports and light Houses & Shipping	6500.00	6500.00	675.00	675.00	675.00	742.50	732.00			
2	Roads & Bridges	35000.00	35000.00	5100.00	5100.00	5100.00	6210.00	5610.00	35000.00	5100.00	6210.00
3	Road Transport	20000.00	20000.00	3350.00	3350.00	3350.00	3850.00	3850.00			
	Total (VI)	61500.00	61500.00	9125.00	9125.00	9125.00	10802.50	10192.00	35000.00	5100.00	6210.00
VII COMMUNICATIONS :											
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	900.00	900.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	165.00	165.00	720.00	120.00	132.00
	Total (VII)	900.00	900.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	165.00	165.00	720.00	120.00	132.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :											
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	1850.00		40.00	40.00		100.00	6.00			
2	Ecology and Environment	500.00	197.80	52.00	52.00	31.65	88.00	57.50			
	Total (VIII)	2350.00	197.80	92.00	92.00	31.65	188.00	63.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS			
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	APPROVED OUTLAY	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAYU	OF WHICH CAPITAL	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :											
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	150.00	6.29	6.00	5.00	3.29	5.50	0.83			
2	Tourism	1200.00	900.00	117.00	117.00	55.00	150.00	75.00			
3	Surveys & Statistics	350.00	139.07	25.00	15.00	11.31	16.50	6.27	33.90		1.43
4	Civil Supplies	160.00		19.00	19.00		31.00				
5	Other General Economic Services										
	(i)Decentralised Dist. Planning	25270.00		4130.00	4141.00		4999.60		25270.00	4141.00	4998.60
	(ii)Weights & Measures	150.00		50.00	50.00	15.00	55.00	13.00			
	Total (IX)	27280.00	1045.36	4347.00	4347.00	84.60	5257.60	95.10	25303.90	4141.00	5000.03
X SOCIAL SERVICES :											
Education :											
1	General Education	25720.00	3516.35	1850.00	1840.00	243.00	2024.00	103.30	15432.00	1104.00	1214.40
2	Technical Education	4000.00	2118.00	1708.00	1708.00	1217.54	1878.80	1340.00	2800.00	1195.60	1315.16
3	Sports & Youth Services	630.00		100.00	109.00	25.50	119.90		126.00	21.80	23.98
4	Arts & Culture	2050.00	1155.00	148.00	149.00	70.00	163.90	78.25	410.00	29.80	32.78
	Sub-Total(1 to 4)	32400.00	6789.35	3806.00	3806.00	1556.04	4186.60	1521.55	18768.00	2351.20	2586.32
5	Medical & Public Health	20200.00	6805.90	2500.00	2500.00	491.97	2900.00	672.30	14253.32	1945.04	2258.00
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	33000.00	33000.00	7000.00	7000.00	5350.00	7700.00	7700.00	31750.00	6850.00	7450.00
7	Housing	33660.00	21660.00	3340.00	3340.00	1845.00	4003.00	2353.00	5000.00	600.00	800.00
8	Urban Development	10740.00	0.00	2040.00	2040.00	0.00	2361.00	0.00	322.00	61.00	71.00
9	Capital Project	6000.00	6000.00	770.00	770.00	770.00	877.00	877.00	6000.00	770.00	877.00
10	Information & Publicity	1500.00	60.00	530.00	530.00	24.60	550.00	9.00	692.00	0.00	121.40
11	Welfare of SC\ST & Other Backward Classes	22000.00	4190.50	3455.00	3455.00	575.29	3850.00	591.35	12604.10	2040.10	2390.10
12	Administrative Machinery for TASP	0.00		45.00	45.00		50.00			45.00	45.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91			ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	APPROVED OUTLAY	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Labour & Employment	6400.00	2337.10	1100.00	1100.00	244.21	1250.00	278.63	4896.86	887.06	1056.87
14	Social Welfare	2220.00	200.00	286.00	286.00	25.58	338.00	25.00	637.00	111.35	111.35
15	Nutrition	5000.00	1000.00	686.00	686.00	218.00	754.60		5000.00	686.00	754.00
16	Food for All	12000.00		2000.00	2000.00		2500.00		12000.00	2000.00	2500.00
17	Mid-day Meals Programme (Food for education)	20000.00		3700.00	3315.00		4100.00		20000.00	3315.00	4100.00
Sub-Total (5 to 17)		172720.00	75253.50	27452.00	27067.00	9544.65	31233.60	12506.28	113155.28	19310.55	22534.72
Total (X)		205120.00	82042.85	31258.00	30873.00	11100.69	35420.20	14027.83	131923.28	21661.75	25121.04
XI GENERAL SERVICES :											
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel	500.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	34.00	55.00	36.00			
Total (XI)		500.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	34.00	55.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL:		1000000.00	700714.11	145485.00	145100.00	100285.44	170000.00	117653.62	381550.26	58170.55	68476.69

[501]

DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN(1990-95) AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

OUTLAYS BY MINOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES :										
1	CROP HUSBANDRY									
1	Direction and Administration	371.70	65.00	30.93	6.54	51.84	5.00			
2	Seeds(Multiplication and Distribution of seeds)	830.51	199.65	180.20	12.68	184.00	9.50	472.17	108.81	115.00
3	Manures and Fertilisers	1118.72	216.00	85.31	19.41	140.05	10.50	1118.72	85.31	140.05
4	Plant Protection	482.39	80.00	60.25	10.00	76.10	6.00	482.39	60.25	76.10
5	Commercial Crops	1360.75	0.00	289.11	0.00	312.80		1360.75	289.11	312.80
6	Horticulture	1440.00	140.00	149.30	10.90	170.15	6.00	1440.00	149.30	170.15
7	Extension and Farmers Training	4090.11	975.50	628.69	183.37	633.99	165.85	4090.11	628.69	633.99
8	Agricultural Engineering	805.00		130.65	2.50	130.75		730.00	115.85	115.75
9	Crop Insurance	69.70		3.57	0.00	3.91				
10	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	203.90		25.99	0.00	128.41				
11	Dry Farming	227.22				13.00				
12	Others			6.00	0.00	5.00				
	Sub-total:	11000.00	1676.15	1590.00	245.40	1850.00	202.85	9694.14	1437.32	1563.84
12	Nucleus Budget			10.00		10.00				
13	Small and Marginal Farmers	2750.00		375.00	0.00	350.00		2750.00	375.00	350.00
14	Shallow Tubewell/Dugwell for Spl.Foodgrains Prod. Prog.	250.00				50.00		250.00		50.00
	Sub-Total:1:	14000.00	1676.15	1975.00	245.40	2260.00	202.85	12694.14	1812.32	1963.84

[51]

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION										
1	Soil Conservation	4956.25	0.00	841.50	0.00	953.00	0.00	4956.25	840.50	953.00
2	Other Programmes	43.75	0.00	8.50		9.00				
Sub-Total:2:		5000.00	0.00	850.00	0.00	962.00	0.00	4956.25	840.50	953.00
3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY										
1	Direction and Administration	97.00	9.00	8.14	0.11	17.48	0.11	97.00	8.14	17.48
2	Extension and Training	30.00		6.10	0.00	6.10				
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	1228.00	518.00	166.47	43.12	180.68	38.18	1068.00	135.09	150.68
4	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	83.00		8.94	0.00	11.00				
5	Cattle and Buffalo Development	856.00	95.00	109.48	15.16	125.14	12.60	421.00	70.89	76.94
6	Poultry Development	268.50	33.50	68.28	9.60	65.70	3.20	219.50	51.43	52.10
7	Sheep and Wool Development	85.00	14.00	12.93	0.64	19.70	0.20	85.00	12.93	19.70
8	Other Livestock Development	92.00	18.00	17.55	3.80	21.20	2.10	36.00	8.34	8.30
9	Fodder & Feed Development	160.50	7.00	25.11	5.42	31.00	5.00	160.50	25.11	31.00
10	Other Expenditure (Nucleus)	100.00		22.00	0.00	22.00				
Sub-Total:3:		3000.00	694.50	445.00	77.85	500.00	61.39	2087.00	311.93	356.20
4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT										
1	Direction and Administration	70.00		12.72	0.00	14.00		70.00	12.72	14.00
2	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	135.00		32.28	1.18	36.00	1.00	99.44	21.59	23.80
3	Nucleus Budget	25.00		5.00	0.00	5.00				
Sub-Total:4:		230.00	0.00	50.00	1.18	55.00	1.00	169.44	34.31	37.80
5 FISHERIES										
1	Direction and Administration	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	Inland Fisheries	775.00		89.81	4.87	123.29				
2	Brackish Water Fisheries (Fish Farms)	537.66		30.00	6.77	33.00				

[52]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS				
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Marine Fisheries	1012.50		118.17	60.23	230.47				
4	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	15.00		0.90	0.00	0.99				
5	Extension & Training (Extension, Research Education and Training)	75.00		4.02	0.22	4.54				
6	Fisheries Co-operatives	200.00		60.52	40.51	66.57				
7	Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings	102.00		17.04	17.04	18.74				
8	Research	70.00		0.46	0.00	13.00				
9	Other Expenditure	510.84		79.08	15.02	109.40				
	Sub-Total:5:	3300.00	0.00	400.00	144.66	600.00	0.00	3003.00	364.00	546.00
6	FORESTS									
	Forestry & Wildlife:									
	Forestry :									
1	Direction and Administration	900.00	-	94.00	0.00	128.00	-			
2	Statistics (Research)	120.00	-	18.00	0.00	20.00	-			
3	Education & Training	150.00	-	22.00	0.00	22.00	-			
4	Forest Conservation & Development	6623.00	6483.00	297.00	281.00	375.00	355.00			
5	Plantation Schemes	4991.00	3534.00	504.00	330.00	539.00	353.00			
6	Communication & Buildings	611.00	576.00	38.00	34.00	44.00	40.00			
7	Preservation of Wildlife	1400.00	-	150.00	0.00	180.00	-			
8	Extension	18328.00	18088.00	2536.00	2525.00	3397.20	3015.00			
9	Management of Jamindari	80.00	80.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00			
10	Other expenditure	797.00	200.00	140.00	14.00	157.00	16.00			
	Sub-Total :6:	34000.00	28961.00	3805.00	3190.00	4869.20	3786.00	30770.00	3443.00	4406.00
7	STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING									
1	Marketing	686.50	529.00	46.90	34.90	51.90	38.40	656.75	41.90	46.40
2	Storage & Warehousing	13.50	13.50	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Nucleus Budget	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:7:	700.00	542.50	50.00	35.00	55.00	38.50	656.75	41.90	46.40

[53]

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95	ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT			
8	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION									
1	Direction and Administration	75.00	60.00	14.00	8.00	15.00	1.00			
2	Research	2249.00	616.05	246.60	56.50	292.50	78.00			
3	Assistance to ICAR	250.00	0.00	58.00	0.00	70.50	0.00			
4	Education	1454.00	930.00	236.60	154.00	344.00	193.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Extension Education	472.00	156.90	44.80	4.50	58.00	28.00			
	Sub-Total:8:	4500.00	1762.95	600.00	223.00	780.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS									
1	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	1876.00	1876.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:9:	1876.00	1876.00	270.00	270.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	CO-OPERATION									
1	Direction & Administration	262.00		37.01	0.00	35.50				
2	Credit Co-Operatives	5185.00	2095.00	365.47	171.45	410.00	268.30	4220.00	303.47	364.18
3	Labour Co-Operatives	30.00	18.50	5.50	3.45	6.00	3.85	30.00	5.50	6.00
4	Warehousing & Marketing Co-ops.	475.00		77.70	0.00	85.50		475.00	77.70	85.50
5	Processing Co-ops.	250.00	250.00	19.32	19.32	20.00	20.00	250.00	19.32	20.00
6	Co-Operative Sugar Fatories	2734.00	2675.00	300.00	293.19	330.00	322.50	2734.00	300.00	330.00
7	Consumers Co-Operatives	68.00	44.50	11.00	7.00	13.00	7.80	68.00	11.00	13.00
8	Co-Operative Training & Edn. Nucleus Budget	120.00		23.00	0.00	23.00				
	Sub-Total:10:	9124.00	5083.00	905.00	494.41	989.00	622.45	7777.00	716.99	818.68
TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES		75730.00	40596.10	9350.00	4681.50	11370.20	5312.19	62113.58	7564.95	9127.92

[54]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95 ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :										
Special Programme for Rural Development :										
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme :			113.30						
	(a) Direction & Administration			113.30						
	(b) Subsidy to DRDA Agencies									
	(1) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying)									
	(2) Minor Irrigation)									
	(3) Village & Small Industries)			906.45						
	(4) Road Transport)									
	(c) Training (TRYSEM))			26.95						
	(d) Strengthening of Training Infrastructure under TRYSEM			113.30						
	Total :1 : I R D P	10600.00		1160.00	0.00	1300.00		10600.00	1133.05	1275.00
2	Drought Prone Area Programme :			37.30						
	(1) Direction and Administration			37.30						
	(2) Minor Irrigation			74.60						
	(3) Animal Husbandry & Dairying			55.95						
	(4) Soil & Water Conservation			111.90						
	(5) Afforestation)									
	(6) Pasture Development)			93.25						
	Total :4 : D P A P	1865.00		373.00	0.00	373.00		1865.00	373.00	373.00
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	300.00		50.00		55.00				
4	Scheme for Strengthening Administration	3500.00		560.00		662.00		3200.00	524.00	620.00
5	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	50.00		11.00		11.00				
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	150.00		22.00		24.00		150.00	22.00	24.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95 ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	Regional Rural Banks	100.00		20.00		20.00				20.00
8	Construction of wells for SF/Mf	1555.00		276.86		305.00		1555.00	276.86	305.00
9	Assistance to GSRDC	40.00		30.00		10.00				
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana	10260.00		1618.14		1780.00		10260.00	1618.14	1780.00
11	Special Employment Generation Programme	10000.00		2100.00		2750.00		10000.00	2100.00	2750.00
	Sub-Total:11:	38420.00	0.00	6221.00	0.00	7290.00		37630.00	6047.05	7147.00
12	Land Reforms									
	(1) Consolidation of Holdings	270.00	0.00	46.50	0.00	52.00	0.00	270.00	46.50	52.00
	(2) Financial Assistance to the Assignees of surplus land under G.U.L.C. Act, 1972	68.50	0.00	18.70	0.00	40.00	0.00	68.50	18.70	40.00
	(3) Others	1861.50	0.00	99.80	0.00	289.50	0.00	1861.50	97.90	288.30
	Sub-Total:12:	2200.00	0.00	165.00	0.00	381.50	0.00	2200.00	163.10	380.30
13	Community Development & Panchayats									
	(1) Direction & Administration	95.00		5.00		13.00	0.00	60.00	1.70	9.00
	(2) Training, Research, Surveys etc.	85.00		10.00	0.00	10.00				
	(3) Strengthening of Infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats	320.00		35.00		80.00		320.00	35.00	80.00
	(4) Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	500.00		100.00		97.00		500.00	100.00	97.00
	Sub- total:13:	1000.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	880.00	136.70	186.00
	TOTAL:II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	41620.00	0.00	6536.00	0.00	7871.50	0.00	40710.00	6346.85	7713.30
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL										
Water Development (Irrigation)										
1	Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects	194993.00	194993.00	23055.00	23055.00	27195.00	27195.00			
2	Major Irrigation Projects	10311.50	10311.50	2855.50	2855.50	3177.50	3177.50			
3	Medium Irrigation Projects	19121.00	19121.00	4939.00	4909.00	5538.50	5538.50			
4	New Schemes	2428.00	2428.00	32.00	32.00	62.00	62.00			

[56]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95 ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Water Development Services	1200.00		300.00		250.00				
5	Flood Control & Anti-sea Erosion Works	1000.00	300.00	150.00	50.00	160.00	60.00			
6	Drainage	1750.00	600.00	300.00	100.00	400.00	150.00			
7	Modernisation of Canals	4732.00	4732.00	1326.00	1326.00	1644.00	1644.00			
8	Extension of Channels Extension & Improvement, Pre-vention of Salinity Ingress, etc.	12464.50	11964.50	1682.50	1897.50	2383.00	2283.00			
Sub-Total (1 to 8) :		248000.00	244450.00	34640.00	34225.00	40810.00	40110.00	19810.00	4437.00	5110.00
9	Minor Irrigation	24000.00	0.00	2525.00	0.00	3352.00	0.00	24000.00	2525.00	3352.00
10	Command Area Development	8000.00	83.00	1175.00	0.50	1000.00	2.00	8000.00	1175.00	1000.00
TOTAL : III : IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		280000.00	244533.00	38340.00	34225.50	45162.00	40112.00	51810.00	8137.00	9462.00
IV ENERGY										
Power Development										
1	Hydel Generation	30388.00	30388.00	2800.00	2800.00	2900.00	2900.00			
2	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	110028.00	110028.00	18102.00	18102.00	21447.00	21447.00			
3	Transmission & Distribution	94729.00	94729.00	15000.00	15000.00	16992.00	16992.00			
4	Rural Electrification	14500.00	14500.00	2095.00	2095.00	2860.00	2860.00			
	Others	1355.00	1215.00	83.00	65.00	89.00	75.00			
Total : Power:		251000.00	250860.00	38080.00	38062.00	44288.00	44274.00			
5	Non-conventional sources of Energy including Biogas	4000.00		320.00		352.00				
TOTAL : IV : ENERGY		255000.00	250860.00	38400.00	38062.00	44640.00	44274.00	15140.50	1904.00	2214.40

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		1990-91	1991-92	
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
V	INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS									
	Industries (other than Village & Small Industries)									
	(1)General Industries-									
1	Direction & Administration	257.00	237.00	162.80	158.00	83.90	79.00			
2	Industrial Education, Research and Training	500.00		60.00		66.00				
3	Other Expenditure	931.00	500.00	189.20	110.00	237.20	120.00			
	Sub-Total	1688.00	737.00	412.00	268.00	387.10	199.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(2)Large & Medium Industries									
1	Petrochemical and Fertilizers Industries	30.00	30.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00			
2	Ship Building and Aeronotical Industries									
3	Tele Communications and Electronics Industries	500.00	500.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00			
4	Consumers Industries	2510.00	2220.00	644.00	570.00	1078.00	1000.00			
5	Industrial Financial Institutions	7662.00	7652.00	698.00	688.00	888.00	888.00			
6	Other Expenditure	2000.00		362.00	0.00	427.70				
	Sub-Total	12702.00	10402.00	1760.00	1314.00	2454.70	1949.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:Large & Medium Inds.	14390.00	11139.00	2172.00	1582.00	2841.80	2148.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(3)Village & Small Industries									
1	Small Industries	22445.00	4543.00	4105.00	846.00	4484.20	932.00			
2	Village & Cottage Industries									
	(a)Direction & Administration	50.00		10.00		10.00				
	(b)Handloom Industries	2095.00	345.00	243.00	60.00	272.00	53.00			
	(c)Handicraft Industries	705.00	50.00	95.00	12.00	106.00	10.00			
	(d)Powerlooms	240.00	77.00	32.00	13.50	36.00	12.00			
	(e)Cooperative Industries	400.00	180.00	53.00	32.00	60.00	30.00			

[58]

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95 ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(f) Khadi Industries	2300.00		280.00	7.00	310.00	8.00			
	(g) Other Expenditure	3575.00	205.00	512.00	65.00	588.00	33.00			
	(h) Sericulture	100.00		50.00	3.00	25.00				
	Nucleus budget			35.00	0.00	35.00				
	Sub-Total :2:	9465.00	857.00	1310.00	192.50	1442.00	146.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:Village & Small Inds	31910.00	5400.00	5415.00	1038.50	5926.20	1078.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(4) Mining & Metallurgical Industries									
1	Mineral Exploration & Development	1500.00		100.00	20.00	150.00				
2	Loans to Mining & Mineral Industries	2200.00	2200.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00			
	Sub-Total	3700.00	2200.00	250.00	170.00	300.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	
	TOTAL : V : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	50000.00	18739.00	7837.00	2790.50	9068.00	3376.00	18829.00	3195.00	3496.00
VI	TRANSPORT									
	Ports & Light Houses									
	Minor Ports									
1	Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	3650.00	3650.00	545.00	545.00	592.00	582.00			
2	Construction & Repairs	200.00	200.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00			
3	Dredging Surveying & Investigation	600.00	600.00	100.00	100.00	120.00	120.00			
4	Ferry Services	2000.00	2000.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00			
	Sub-Total:	6450.00	6450.00	665.00	665.00	737.00	727.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

[59]

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Light Houses & Light Ships Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.50	5.00			
	Sub-Total:	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	5.50	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub-Total:- Ports Light Houses and Shipping	6500.00	6500.00	675.00	675.00	742.50	732.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Roads & Bridges	35000.00	35000.00	5100.00	5100.00	6210.00	5610.00	35000.00	5100.00	6210.00
	Road Transport	20000.00	20000.00	3350.00	3350.00	3850.00	3850.00			
	TOTAL :VI: TRANSPORT	61500.00	61500.00	9125.00	9125.00	10802.50	10192.00	35000.00	5100.00	6210.00
VII	COMMUNICATIONS :									
	Modernisation of Wireless Network	900.00	900.00	150.00	150.00	165.00	165.00			
	Total:VII:COMMUNICATIONS	900.00	900.00	150.00	150.00	165.00	165.00	720.00	120.00	132.00
VIII	SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT									
1	Science & Technology Programme	1850.00		40.00		100.00	6.00			
2	Environment Programme	150.00	67.00	13.00	3.50		3.50			
3	Water Pollution Control	350.00	130.80	39.00	28.15	88.00	54.00			
	TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	2350.00	197.80	92.00	31.65	188.00	63.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

[69]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95 ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE										
	Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)									
1	Monitoring Unit	2.35	1.06	1.35	1.06	0.22				
2	Cartography Unit	9.83	3.50	0.91	0.50	1.09	0.83			
3	Planning Machinery at District & Taluka level	125.24				1.00				
4	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level	12.58	1.73	2.74	1.73	3.19				
Total: Secretariat Economic Service		150.00	6.29	5.00	3.29	5.50	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tourism		1200.00	900.00	117.00	55.00	150.00	75.00			
Statistics										
	State Statistical Bureau	350.00	139.07	15.00	11.31	16.50	6.27	33.90		1.43
Civil Supplies										
1	Consumers' Protection	160.00		19.00		31.00				
2	Public Undertakings									
3	Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell									
Sub-Total: Civil Supplies		160.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other General Economic Services										
1	Decentralised District Planning	25270.00		4141.00		4999.60		25270.00	4141.00	4998.60
2	Weights & Measures	150.00		50.00	15.00	55.00	13.00			
Sub-Total :Other General Economic Services		25420.00	0.00	4191.00	15.00	5054.60	13.00	25270.00	4141.00	4998.60
TOTAL :IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE		27280.00	1045.36	4347.00	84.60	5257.60	95.10	25303.90	4141.00	5000.03

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
X	SOCIAL SERVICES									
	General Education									
1	Elementary Education (MNP)	16000.00	2836.00	1068.00	104.00	1160.00	59.00			
2	Secondary Education	6150.70	513.00	324.68	113.00	385.50	10.00			
3	Higher Secondary Education	949.30		30.94	0.00	98.50				
4	University Education	343.00		161.38	26.00	75.00				
5	Special Education Adult Education (MNP)	2000.00		201.00		250.00				
	sub-Total : (1 to 5)	25443.00	3349.00	1786.00	243.00	1969.00	69.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sports & Youth Services									
1	Physical Education (including National Cadet Corps)	50.00	3.85	9.00		5.00				
2	Sports & Youth Welfare	500.00	163.50	100.00	25.50	114.90	34.30			
	Sub-Total : Sports & Youth Services	550.00	167.35	109.00	25.50	119.90	34.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Art & Culture									
1	Development of Libraries	300.00		20.00		24.00				
2	Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)	1200.00	900.00	94.00	46.60	100.00	58.25			
3	Development of Archeology	150.00	5.00	5.00		5.50				
4	Development of Archives	100.00	10.00	5.00	3.40	5.50				
5	Development of Museums	300.00	240.00	25.00	20.00	28.90	20.00			
	Sub-Total : Arts & Culture	2050.00	1155.00	149.00	70.00	163.90	78.25	410.00	29.80	32.78
	Development of Languages									
1	Development of Gujarati Language	23.00		4.00		4.00				
2	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other Languages	22.00		3.00		4.00				

[62]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Development of Sanskrit	12.00		2.00		2.00				
	Sub-Total : Development of Languages	57.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Nucleus Budget	300.00		45.00		45.00				
	Total : General Education	28400.00	4671.35	2098.00	338.50	2307.80	181.55	15968.00	1155.60	1271.16
	Technical Education									
1	Direction & Administration	30.00	5.00	18.84		28.00				
2	Technical High Schools	150.00	100.00	50.52	37.36	45.00	30.00			
3	Polytechnics	1640.00	1000.00	898.48	527.73	992.00	610.00			
4	Engineering/Technical Colleges	890.00	600.00	267.66	190.13	290.00	200.00			
5	Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges & Institutes	100.00		6.68		13.80				
6	Scholarship	20.00		1.00		1.00				
7	Training	45.00	14.00	0.50		2.00				
8	Other Expenditure	1125.00	399.00	464.32	462.32	507.00	500.00			
	Total: Technical Education	4000.00	2118.00	1708.00	1217.54	1878.80	1340.00	2800.00	1195.60	1315.16
	Medical & Public Health									
1	Direction & Administration	27.00		2.90		5.00				
2	Hospital & Dispensaries (medical relief)	1060.00	253.00	202.29	32.79	235.00	40.00	1060.00	202.29	235.00
3	Training Programme	145.00	8.00	19.80	0.00	26.00		75.00	15.00	17.50
4	Medical Education & Research	3500.00	700.00	344.23	117.24	400.00	101.00			
5	Indigenous System of Medicine Ayurved & Homeopathy	1100.00	436.00	69.80		100.00	1.00	140.00	17.20	26.00
6	Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)			17.20						
7	Employees State Insurance Scheme	60.00		10.00		12.00				
8	Prevention & Control of Communicable Disease	5560.00	226.00	722.29	8.04	830.00	19.00	5198.32	656.29	769.50
9	Minimum Needs Programme	7100.00	4976.00	988.90	319.80	1140.00	487.00	7100.00	988.90	1140.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	Drugs Control	658.00	78.90	53.23	13.10	60.00	12.30			
11	Central Medical Stores Organisation- Buildings for Public Office & Godowns	100.00	100.00	3.50	1.00	12.00	12.00			
12	Family Welfare (State Programme)	680.00		65.36		70.00		680.00	65.36	70.00
13	Other Programme (including school health programme)	210.00	28.00	0.50		10.00				
TOTAL : MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH		20200.00	6805.90	2500.00	491.97	2900.00	672.30	14253.32	1945.04	2258.00
Water Supply & Sanitation										
1	Survey & Investigation	80.00	80.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00			
2	Research & Development	170.00	170.00	40.00	40.00	140.00	140.00			
3	Urban Water Supply	3600.00	3600.00	400.00	100.00	550.00	550.00	3600.00	400.00	550.00
4	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	21500.00	21500.00	4400.00	3750.00	4600.00	4600.00	21500.00	4400.00	4600.00
5	Urban Sanitation	5150.00	5150.00	1800.00	1100.00	1800.00	1800.00	5150.00	1800.00	1800.00
6	Rural Sanitation	1500.00	1500.00	250.00	250.00	500.00	500.00	1500.00	250.00	500.00
7	Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters	1000.00	1000.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00			
8	Government Loans, IDA, MBL, Govt. loans to MBL.									
9	L.I.C. Loan									
Total: Water Supply & Sanitation		33000.00	33000.00	7000.00	5350.00	7700.00	7700.00	31750.00	6850.00	7450.00
Housing										
1	Govt. Residential Quarters and Buildings	5000.00	5000.00	600.00	600.00	800.00	800.00	5000.00	600.00	800.00
2	Urban Housing	5000.00	5000.00	470.00	470.00	700.00	700.00			

[64]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLAN		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Rural Housing									
	(a) Provision of Houses Sites to Landless Labourers (MNP)	300.00		55.80		50.00				
	(b) Construction Assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to Landless Labourers (MNP)	8500.00		1100.00		1255.00				
	Sub-Total: (3): (a+b)	8800.00	0.00	1155.80	0.00	1305.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Other Programme of Rural Housing	3200.00		339.20		345.00				
	Sub-Total :	12000.00	0.00	1495.00	0.00	1650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Police Housing	3620.00	3620.00	255.00	255.00	273.00	273.00			
6	Jail Housing	100.00	100.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00			
7	Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings	7940.00	7940.00	500.00	500.00	550.00	550.00			
	TOTAL : HOUSING :	33660.00	21660.00	3340.00	1845.00	4003.00	2353.00	5000.00	600.00	800.00
	Urban Development									
1	Urban Development Programme	940.00		66.00		137.00				
2	Financial Assistance to local Bodies	3170.00		1177.00		500.00				
3	Environment Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	1000.00		100.00		100.00				
4	World Bank Aided Project	3330.00		277.00		1317.00				
5	Urban Basic Services	450.00		35.00		65.00				
6	New Schemes	1850.00		385.00		242.00				
	Total : Urban Development :	10740.00	0.00	2040.00	0.00	2361.00	0.00	322.00	61.00	71.00
	Capital Project	6000.00	6000.00	770.00	770.00	877.00	877.00	6000.00	770.00	877.00
	Information & Broadcasting	1500.00	60.00	530.00	24.60	550.00	9.00	692.00	0.00	121.40

[651]

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(A) Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes:										
Schedular Castes										
1	Direction and Administration	225.00		30.86		45.50		75.00	8.59	17.50
2	Education	3800.00	510.00	508.67	99.20	577.00	112.25	2595.00	314.00	357.25
3	Economic Uplift	1939.00	593.00	277.96	54.50	316.00	42.00	1248.00	174.17	240.50
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	1636.00	270.00	357.51	51.00	411.50	54.00	1013.00	243.51	279.50
	Sub-Total:	7600.00	1373.00	1175.00	204.70	1350.00	208.25	4931.00	740.27	894.75
Schedular Tribes										
1	Direction and Administration	43.00		25.00		27.50		23.00	25.00	27.50
2	Education	790.00	105.00	84.17	7.00	97.00	16.00	491.00	48.47	54.15
3	Economic Uplift	280.50	65.50	30.03	9.00	27.60	3.10	217.50	23.03	20.10
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	286.50	17.00	35.80	2.00	37.90	2.00	112.50	6.60	10.65
	Sub-Total:	1400.00	187.50	175.00	18.00	190.00	21.10	844.00	103.10	112.40
Tribal area sub-plan										
1	Direction & Administration	130.00		29.00		44.50		50.00	29.00	44.50
2	Education	3317.00	420.00	524.18	124.50	513.25	105.50	1470.00	183.20	203.75
3	Economic uplift	1242.50	662.00	119.70	64.00	168.85	91.00	392.50	31.05	29.85
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	910.50	35.00	207.12	2.00	233.40	2.00	394.50	111.29	132.15
	Sub-Total:	5600.00	1117.00	880.00	190.50	960.00	198.50	2307.00	354.54	410.25
Notified Tribes										
1	Direction & Administration									
2	Education	141.00		34.45		38.10		136.00	33.73	36.70
3	Economic uplift	27.00	5.00	6.65	1.00	6.90	1.00	27.00	6.65	6.90
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	32.00	3.00	13.90	1.00	15.00	1.40	27.00	12.30	13.00
	Sub-Total:	200.00	8.00	55.00	2.00	60.00	2.40	190.00	52.68	56.60

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Socially & Educationally Backward Classes										
1	Direction & Administration	161.00		41.00		52.00		161.00	41.00	52.00
2	Education	2962.00	350.00	533.26	75.55	569.10	68.00	1741.00	306.31	364.20
3	Economic uplift	2384.00	1070.00	246.44	61.54	275.60	70.10	1009.00	146.90	164.60
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	693.00	85.00	204.30	23.00	238.30	23.00	543.00	166.30	197.30
Sub-Total:		6200.00	1505.00	1025.00	160.09	1135.00	161.10	3454.00	660.51	778.10
Economically Backward Classes										
1	Direction & Administration	1.00		0.20		0.50		1.00	0.20	0.50
2	Education	472.00		65.20		69.70		472.00	65.20	69.70
3	Economic uplift	82.00		12.50		12.10		82.00	12.50	12.10
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	45.00		7.10		7.70		39.10	6.10	6.70
Sub-Total:		600.00	0.00	85.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	594.10	84.00	89.00
Minorities										
1	Direction & Administration	8.00		2.00		2.00		8.00	2.00	2.00
2	Education	151.00		27.50		30.75		151.00	27.50	30.75
3	Economic uplift	201.00		29.40		31.15		85.00	14.40	15.15
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	40.00		1.10		1.10		40.00	1.10	1.10
Sub-Total:		400.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	284.00	45.00	49.00
Total:- Welfare of SCs, STs & Other Backward Classes		22000.00	4190.50	3455.00	575.29	3850.00	591.35	12604.10	2040.10	2390.10
(B)	Administrative Machinery for TASP			45.00		50.00			45.00	45.00
Total (A+B) :		22000.00	4190.50	3500.00	575.29	3900.00	591.35	12604.10	2085.10	2435.10

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS								
		EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		1990-91	1991-92	
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Labour & Labour Welfare										
(a)	Training:									
1	Industrial Training Institutions	4308.76	2201.60	856.98	224.94	883.00	263.13	4098.76	836.78	
2	Apprenticeship Training	186.70	99.50	42.47	14.27	41.75				
(b)	Employment:									
3	Employment Services	717.54		55.75	5.00	85.95				
(c)	Labour:									
4	Industrial Relations	243.00		29.35		38.90				
5	Working Conditions and Safety	111.00		26.40		24.00				
6	General Labour Welfare	31.00		4.01		5.60				
7	Social Security for Labour	625.50		49.59		135.50				
8	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1.00		0.20		0.20				
9	Other Expenditure	170.50		34.00		34.60				
10	Research and Statistics	5.00		1.25		0.50				
Total : Labour & Labour Welfare		6400.00	2337.10	1100.00	244.21	1250.00	278.63	4896.86	887.06	1056.87
Social Welfare										
1	Direction and Administration	100.00		7.60		12.00		62.00	4.00	4.00
2	Child Welfare	105.00		10.00		17.00		85.00	10.00	10.00
3	Women Welfare	90.00		31.43		28.00		70.00	26.50	26.50
4	Education & Welfare of Physically Handicapped	700.00		70.70		85.00		400.00	60.00	60.00
5	Correctional Service	195.00		14.85		16.00		20.00	8.85	8.85
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	20.00		2.19		5.00			2.00	2.00
7	Grant to Vol.Organisations	50.00		2.65		5.00				
8	Other Schemes of Social Defence	200.00	200.00	25.58	25.58	25.00	25.00			
9	Prohibition	110.00		16.00		20.00				
10	Women & Child Development	650.00		105.00		125.00				
Total : Social Welfare:		2220.00	200.00	286.00	25.58	338.00	25.00	637.00	111.35	111.35

[68]

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91		ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATIONS FOR DISTRICT PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	BUDGETED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Nutrition:									
	Special Nutrition Programme & Integrated Child Development Scheme	5000.00	1000.00	686.00	218.00	754.60		5000.00	686.00	754.00
	Food For All	12000.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	2500.00		12000.00	2000.00	2500.00
	Mid-day Meal Programme : (Food for education)		0.00							
	State Programme Outside MNP	20000.00	0.00	3315.00	0.00	4100.00		20000.00	3315.00	4100.00
	TOTAL:IX : SOCIAL SERVICES	205120.00	82042.85	30873.00	11100.69	35420.20	14027.83	131923.28	21661.75	25121.04
	XI GENERAL SERVICES									
	Training of Development Personnel	500.00	300.00	50.00	34.00	55.00	36.00			
	TOTAL:XI : GENERAL SERVICES :	500.00	300.00	50.00	34.00	55.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1000000.00	700714.11	145100.00	100285.44	170000.00	117653.62	381550.26	58170.55	68476.69

[69]

STATEMENT -IV-C

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92 MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. NO.	HEAD/SUB-HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91			ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92		ALLOCATION FOR DIST. PLANS		
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	APPROVED OUTLAY	BUDGETTED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	PROPOSED OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	EIGHTH PLAN	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Area oriented scheme for Fuel Wood and Fodder Project	1956.00	0.00	179.29	179.29	0.00	190.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Rural Roads			700.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Elementary Education	16000.00	2836.00	1044.00	1044.00	104.00	1160.00	59.00	10795.00	373.00	478.80
4	Adult Education	2000.00	0.00	225.00	225.00	0.00	250.00	0.00	1413.00	194.00	188.00
5	Rural Health (including Ayurved)	7100.00	4976.00	1006.10	1006.10	319.90	1140.00	487.00	7100.00	988.90	1140.00
6	Rural Water Supply (including 'As and When' & 'Rehabilitation')	21500.00	21500.00	4400.00	4400.00	3750.00	4600.00	4600.00	21500.00	4400.00	4600.00
7	Rural House Sites - cum - Construction Scheme :										
	a) Allotment of Sites	300.00	0.00	55.80	55.80	0.00	50.00	0.00	300.00	55.80	50.00
	b) Construction Assistance	8500.00	0.00	1100.00	1100.00	0.00	1255.00	0.00	8500.00	1100.00	1255.00
	Sub-total (a+b) :	8800.00	0.00	1155.80	1155.80	0.00	1305.00	0.00	8800.00	1155.80	1305.00
8	Environmental Improvement of Slums	1000.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Nutrition	5000.00	1000.00	686.00	686.00	218.00	754.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Public Distribution System	160.00	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total :	63516.00	30312.00	9515.19	9515.19	4391.90	9530.00	5146.00	49608.00	7111.70	7711.80

[70]

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed		
				Targets	Anticipa- ted Achi- vement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I Agriculture & Allied Activities								
Crop Husbandry								
1. Production of Foodgrains								
1	Rice	000 Tonnes	817	1000	960	1230	1025	
2	Wheat	000 Tonnes	1101	1660	1660	1900	1715	
3	Jowar	000 Tonnes	433	570	570	582	573	
4	Bajra	000 Tonnes	1325	1550	1470	1540	1485	
5	Maize	000 Tonnes	480	540	540	630	560	
6	Other cereals	000 Tonnes	63	65	65	74	67	
7	Pulses	000 Tonnes	568	700	560	720	600	
Total: Foodgrains:			000 Tonnes	4787	6085	5825	6676	6025
2 Commercial Crops								
(i) Oilseeds								
(a) Major Oilseeds								
	Groundnut	000 Tonnes	1694	2130	2130	2292	2171	
	Casteer seed	000 Tonnes	350	280	280	300	285	
	Sesamum	000 Tonnes	68	100	70	78	72	
	Rapeseed & Mustard	000 Tonnes	356	290	290	310	295	
Total: (a)			000 Tonnes	2468	2800	2770	2980	2823
(b) Other Oilseeds								
	Soyabean	000 Tonnes	20	24	24	28	25	
	Sunflower	000 Tonnes	2	36	36	40	37	
Total: (b)			000 Tonnes	22	60	60	68	62
Total Oilseeds (a+b)			000 Tonnes	2490	2860	2830	3048	2885

[71]

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets proposed			
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Sugarcane(cane)	000 Tonnes	916	853	853	1005	891
	(iii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	1756	1870	1870	1990	1900
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Tonnes	174.	202	202	251	214
3	(a) Production under major Horticulture Crops						
	(i) Banana	000 Tonnes	720	980	980	1060	1000
	(ii) Mango	000 Tonnes	300	310	310	350	320
	(iii) K.lime	000 Tonnes	113	114	114	120	116
	(iv) Guava	000 Tonnes	80	82	82	90	84
	(v) Chicku	000 Tonnes	60	62	62	72	65
	(vi) Ber	000 Tonnes	48	48	48	60	51
	(vii) Date-Palm	000 Tonnes	36	38	38	49	41
	Sub-Total:	000 Tonnes	1357	1634	1634	1801	1677
	(viii) Coconut	000 Nos.	84000	86800	86800	98000	89600
	(b) Area under major Horticultural Crops						
	(i) Banana	000 Hect.	180	245	245	265	250
	(ii) Mango	000 Hect.	300	310	310	350	320
	(iii) K.lime	000 Hect.	75	76	76	80	77
	(iv) Guava	000 Hect.	40	41	41	45	42
	(v) Chicku	000 Hect.	50	52	52	60	54
	(vi) Ber	000 Hect.	48	48	48	60	51
	(vii) Date-Palm	000 Hect.	26	27	27	35	29
	(viii) Coconut	000 Hect.	135	124	124	140	128
	Sub-Total:	000 Hect.	854	923	923	1035	951

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets proposed			
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4 Improved Seeds							
(i) Production of Seeds							
	(a) cereals	000 Tonnes	31.63	17.03	17.03	18.19	17.28
	(b) pulses	000 Tonnes	2.64	2.02	2.02	1.74	1.66
	(c) Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	3.32	18.16	18.16	18.63	18.33
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	1.59	1.95	1.95	1.88	1.94
	Total: (i)	000 Tonnes	39.18	39.16	39.16	40.44	39.23
(ii) Distribution of seeds							
	(a) cereals	000 Tonnes	15.03	13.62	13.62	14.55	13.82
	(b) pulses	000 Tonnes	1.23	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.33
	(c) oilseed	000 Tonnes	7.32	14.52	14.52	14.90	14.68
	(d) cotton	000 Tonnes	0.91	1.56	1.56	1.50	1.55
	Total (ii)	000 Tonnes	21.49	31.01	31.01	32.34	31.38
5 Chemical Fertilizers							
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	000 Tonnes	434	442	442	512	460
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	000 Tonnes	214	184	184	208	190
	(iii) Potassic (K)	000 Tonnes	47	49	49	55	50
	Total: (NPK)	000 Tonnes	695	675	675	775	700
6 Plant Protection							
	(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	000 Tonnes	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.4
	(ii) Area Coverage						
	(a) Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	2000	3100	3100	5500	5250
	(b) Non-Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	3500	3750	3750	4000	3800
	Total:	000 Hect.	5500	6850	6850	9500	9050

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	High Yielding Varieties						
	(a) Cereals						
	(i) Rice-Total Area	000 Hect.	601	570	570	610	580
	Cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Hect.	503	455	455	516	465
	(ii) Wheat-Total Area	000 Hect.	619	775	775	815	785
	Cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Hect.	530	615	615	654	624
	(iii) Jowar-Total Area	000 Hect.	873	1025	1025	997	1018
	Cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Hect.	262	205	205	225	210
	(iv) Bajra Total area	000 Hect.	1332	1435	1000	1455	1440
	cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Hect.	1205	1330	800	1345	1330
	(v) Maize- Total area	000 Hect.	323	365	365	385	370
	cropped Area						
	under HYV	000 Hect.	155	190	190	210	195
	Total area under the above five Cereals	000 Hect.	3748	4170	3735	4262	4193
	Total area under the HYV for above five Cereals	000 Hect.	2655	2795	2795	2950	2824
	(b) Commercial Crops						
	(i) Cotton						
	Total area	000 Hect.	1187	1530	1530	1450	1510
	Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	540	625	625	600	620
	(ii) Castor						
	Total area cropped	000 Hect.	242	260	260	280	265
	Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	217	170	170	175	170

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Foodgrains						
	(Area to be covered)						
	Area of foodgrains	000 Hect.					
	i) Paddy	000 Hect.	601	570	570	610	580
	ii) Wheat	000 Hect.	619	775	775	815	785
	iii) Jowar	000 Hect.	873	1025	1025	997	1018
	iv) Bajra	000 Hect.	1332	1435	1435	1455	1440
	v) Maize	000 Hect.	323	365	365	385	370
	vi) Other cereals	000 Hect.	94	95	95	83	92
	vii) Pulses	000 Hect.	891	805	805	845	815
	Total		4733	5070	5070	5190	5100
	(ii) Oilseeds						
	(a) Groundnut	000 Hect.	2072	1990	1990	2070	2010
	(b) Castor	000 Hect.	242	260	260	272	263
	(c) Sesamum	000 Hect.	175	148	148	156	150
	(d) Rape & Mustard	000 Hect.	306	280	280	292	283
	(e) Soyabean	000 Hect.	20	31	31	35	32
	(f) Sunflower	000 Hect.	4	72	71	75	72
	Total:Oilseeds:		2819	2781	2780	2900	2810
::	(iii) Sugarcane	000 Hect.	106	108	108	120	111
	(iv) Cotton	000 Hect.	1187	1530	1530	1450	1519
	(v) Tobacco	000 Hect.	111	119	119	127	121
	Spl.Project for small and marginal farmers						
	SF/MF beneficiary						
	(i) Minor Irrigation	Nos.	0	12000	0	44000	13000
	(ii) Land Development	Nos.	0	1000	0	3700	1000
	(iii) Minikits	Nos.	0	145000	0	532300	150000
	Total	Nos.		158000		580000	164000

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Soil Conservation Area under Soil and Water Conservation	Lakh Hect. (Cum)	17.83	0.425	0.522	2.29	0.428
10	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products						
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3100	3300	3300	3774	3386
	(ii) Egges	Million	250	330	330	360	340
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	22.00	22.44	22.41	24.20	22.83
11	Animal Husbandry Programmes						
	(i) I.C.D. Projects	Nos. (Cum.)	8	8	8	8	8
	(ii) No. of Frozen semen (Bull) Stations.	"	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) No. of insemination performed with exotic bull semen	In lakh	8.31	9.91	9.91	15.70	11.51
	Cumulative	"	5.44	1.60	1.60	7.39	1.60
	(iv) No. of cross-bred animals (females)	NO. in lakh	0.78	0.98	0.98	1.78	1.18
	(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	No.	4	4	4	4	4
	(vi) Goat breeding farm	No.	-	1	1	1	1
	(vii) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	No.	168	168	168	168	168
	(viii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	No.	3	3	3	3	3
	(ix) Intensive egg. & poultry productions cum-Marketing centres	No.	16	17	17	17	17
	(x) Estt. of fodder seed production farms	No.	2	2	2	3	3
	(xi) Veterinary Dispensaries	No.	319	354	354	494	389
	(xii) Polyclinics/Hospitals	No.	11	13	13	17	13

[76]

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12 Dairy Programmes							
	(i) Fluid milk plants (including composite & feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	No. Cum.	14	14	14	14	14
	(ii) Milk Product Factories (including cremeries) in operation.	"	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) Dairy Co.op.Unions	"	18	18	18	18	18
13 Fisheries							
	(i) Fish Production						
	(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	30	30	30	32	30
	(b) Marine	"	360	360	360	365	360
	Total:	000 Tonnes	390	390	390	397	390
	(ii) Mechanised Boats (IBM\OBM\CANOES\FRB)	No.	4393	4499	4499	5000	4499
	(iii) Deep sea fishing vessel	"					
	(iv) Fish seed produced (Spawns)	Million	64	145	400	750	400
	(v) (a) Fish Seed Farms	No.	19	19	19	19	19
	(b) Nursery Area	Hect.	20	20	20	20	20
	(vi) No.of Hatcheries	No.	2	2	2	-	-
14 Marketing, Storage & Warehousing							
	(i) Total No. of Markets at Mandi level	No. (cum)	341	346	346	366	351
	(ii) Storage capacity with State Warehousing corporation	000 MT (cum)	221.8	242.00	242.00	323.00	262.2

[77]

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

15 Co-operation

		Rs. in crores (net)					
(i)	Short term loan	"	N.A.	400.00	400.00	2500.00	500.00
(ii)	Medium term loan	"	N.A.	12.00	12.00	30.00	12.00
(iii)	Long term loan	"	431.01	57.00	57.00	320.00	65.00
(iv)	Retail sale of fertilisers	" (cum)	300.00	330.00	330.00	450.00	360.00
(v)	Agril. Produce Marketed	"	1370.00	1420.00	1420.00	1620.00	1470.00
(vi)	Retail sale of consumers goods by urban Cons.Cops.	"	591.00	691.15	691.15	141.15	806.15
(vii)	Retail sale of consumers goods through Coop.in rural areas	"	874.35	1064.35	1064.35	184.35	264.35
(viii)	Cooperative storage	Lakh MT (cum)	8.31	8.80	8.80	10.00	9.40
(ix)	Processing units (organised)	No (cum)	178	179	179	183	180

II RURAL DEVELOPMENT

16 I. R. D. P.

(i) Beneficiaries assisted							
	New	No.	1275482	72030	72030	450000	66000
	Old	No.	146533	-	-	-	-
Total			1422015	72030	72030	450000	66000
(ii) SC\ST beneficiaries							
	New	No.	468165	36100	36100	225000	33000
	Old	No.	69585	-	-	-	-
Total			537750	36100	36100	225000	33000

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (ISB)	No.	346836	21600	21600	135000	22000
	(iv) Youths trained\being trained under TRYSEM	No.	129901	15000	15000	75000	15000
	(v) Youths self employment	No.	48226	7500	7500	37500	7500
	(vi) Strengthening of Administration						
	(a) No.of posts sanctioned	No.	3159	3159	3159	3159	3159
	(b) No.of posts filled	No.	2356	2356	2356	2356	2356
	(vii) Development of Women & Children in Rural areas (DWCRA)						
	(a) No.of Groups organised\ strengthened	No.	980	400	400	3000	500
17	N. R. E. P.	Lakh mandays	1015.53	-	-	-	-
18	J.R.Y.	Lakh mandays	202.93	242.82	242.82	1539.60	267.10
19	R.L.E.G.P.	"	421.05	-	-	-	-
20	D P A P	"					
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43
	(ii) Minor Irrigation Potentital created	000He.Cum.	41.87	1.40	1.40	7.00	1.40
	(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	000He.Cum.	185.12	4.50	4.50	18.00	3.60
	(iv) Afforestation	000He.Cum.	107.43	3.26	3.26	15.90	3.18
	(v) Pasture Development						
21	Desert Development Programme						
	(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	9	9	9	9	9

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Minor Irrigation Potential created	000He.Cum	10.98	0.38	0.38	1.90	0.38
	(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	000He.Cum	2.66	0.58	0.58	2.30	0.46
	(iv) Afforestation	000He.Cum	24.07	1.54	1.54	7.18	1.44
	(v) Pasture Development						
22	Special Employment Programme						
	(i) Beneficiary Family	Nos.lakh.	0	25000	25000	100000	35000
	(ii) Employment generated	mandays	0	21.00	21.00	112.55	33.00
23	III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL						
	Minor Irrigation						
	(1) Ground water						
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	1904	1914	1914	1955	1923
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	1639	1649	1649	1684	1656
	(2) Surface Water	000 Hect					
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	182	188	188	227	195
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	99	103	103	130	107
	Total Potential	000 Hect	2086	2102	2102	2182	2118
	Utilisation	000 Hect	1738	1752	1752	1814	1763
24	(a) Major & Medium Irrigation						
	(1) Potential	Lakh Hect	12.00 (0.50)	12.40 (0.40)	12.40 (0.40)	14.10 (2.10)	12.97 (0.57)
	(2) Utilisation	"	8.72 (0.60)	9.31 (0.50)	9.31 (0.50)	12.11 (3.30)	9.91 (0.60)
	(b) Sardar Sarovar Project (potential)					5.00	

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25 IV ENERGY							
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW (Cum)	4823	5351	5351	6755	6002
		(net)	(492)	(528)	(528)	(1932)	(651)
	(ii) Electricity Generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	17193	23500	23500	31600	25100
			+3618				
	(iii) Electricity Sold	MK WH	N.A.	16450	16450	22120	17570
	(iv) Transmission Lines (220 Kv & Above)	CKM	6199	6505	6505	9044	7055
				(306)	(306)	(2845)	(550)
	(v) Rural Electrification						
	(a) Villages Electrified	NO	17897	-	-	-	-
	(b) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum)	437660	458460	458460	597660	488460
		(net)	-	(20800)	(20800)	(160000)	(30000)
V TRANSPORT							
26	Roads	Kms	63993	550	550	5000	800
27	Minor Ports						
	Traffic handled	000 tonnes	70.86	75.00	75.00	90.00	79.00
28	Tourism						
	(i) International Tourists arrivals	Annual Arrival (No)	21827	33000	33000	370000	38000
	(ii) Domestic Tourists arrivals	"	15.40	45.00	45.00	50.00	46.00
	(iii) Accommodation available	No. of Rooms	419	435	435	510	455
		No. of Beds	1934	1955	1955	2155	2035
VI SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES :							
Education :							
29	Elementary Education						
	(i) Class IV (age group 6-10)						
	(a) Total Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	3031	3143	3143	3194	3149
	Girls	'000	2577	2643	2643	2721	2650
	Total	'000	5608	5786	5786	5915	5799

[81]

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		128	133	133	137	134
	Girls		113	116	116	121	117
	Total		121	125	125	129	126
	(b) Enrolment of SCs						
	Boys	'000	282	284	284	293	286
	Girls	'000	221	224	224	232	226
	Total	'000	503	508	508	525	512
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		166	172	172	180	173
	Girls		135	140	140	148	143
	Total		151	156	156	164	158
	(b) Enrolment of STs						
	Boys	'000	470	476	476	488	480
	Girls	'000	344	349	349	362	355
	Total	'000	814	825	825	850	835
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		140	144	143	149	145
	Girls		107	110	109	115	112
	Total		124	127	127	132	129
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group)						
	' (11-13) Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	1155	1103	1103	1380	1150
	Girls	'000	751	813	813	876	835
	Total	'000	1906	1916	1916	2256	1985

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipa- ted Achi- evement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		86	81	81	97	84
	Girls		58	62	62	64	63
	Total		72	72	72	81	73
	(b) Enrolment of SCs						
	Boys	'000	119	114	114	125	118
	Girls	'000	69	74	74	85	76
	Total	'000	188	188	188	210	194
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		124	120	120	126	123
	Girls		74	81	81	88	83
	Total		99	101	101	107	103
	(b) Enrolment of STs						
	Boys	'000	117	130	130	140	132
	Girls	'000	70	76	76	85	78
	Total	'000	187	206	206	225	210
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		61	68	68	70	69
	Girls		38	42	42	44	42
	Total		50	55	55	58	56
	30 Secondary Education						
	(i) Classes IX-X Enrolment						
	Boys	'000	478	503	503	613	527
	Girls	'000	277	284	284	354	294
	Total	'000	755	787	787	967	821

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets proposed			
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) Classes XI-XII							
Enrolment							
	Boys	'000	205	220	220	300	238
	Girls	'000	132	145	145	195	160
	Total	'000	337	365	365	495	398
31 Enrolment in Vocational Courses:							
Post High School stage							
	Girls	Nos.	4800	12000	12000	35000	16500
	Total	Nos.	12455	30000	30000	94000	38000
32 Enrolment in Non-formal Education :							
(Part Time/continuation Classes)							
	(Age-group 9-13)	Nos.	35000	110000	110000	135000	55000
33 Adult Education							
(i) Number of Participants							
	(Age-group 15-35)	'000	2691	500	500	3100	550
(ii) No. of Centres opened under:							
	(a) Central Programme	Nos.	31000	6200	6200	31000	6200
	(b) State Programme	Nos.	2510	4000	4000	28400	2600
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	Nos.	14700	2500	2500	25000	4100
	(d) Other Programme	Nos.	8667	500	500	1500	500
34 Teachers							
	Primary Stage	Nos.	10175	1000	1000	15000	1000
	Secondary Stage	Nos.	52200	53125	53125	57350	53710
35 Health & Family Welfare :							
(i) Hospitals							
	(a) Urban	Nos. (cum.)	408	408	430	408	408
	(b) Rural	"	337	351	622	337	337
(ii) Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries:							
	(a) Urban	Nos. (cum.)	20511	18648	18099	20511	20511
	(b) Rural	"	12239	12019	12019	12019	12019
	Total Bed-Population Ratio	No. per '000	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets proposed			
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Nurse & Doctor Ratio	No.per 3 Dr	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
	(iv) Doctor Population Ratio	No.per '000 Population	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175
	(v) Health Centres :						
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum.)	6833	7334	7334	8334	7634
	(b) Primary	"	993	993	993	993	993
	(c) Community	"	161	176	176	236	191
	(vi) Training of Auxilliary Nurses/Mid-wives						
	(a) Institutes	Nos. (cum.)	43	37	37	46	46
	(b) Annual Intake	"	1305	1305	1305	1728	1728
	(c) Annual Outturn	"	1015	1305	1305	1728	1728
	(vii) Control of Diseases :						
	(a) T.B.Clinics	"	21	21	21	21	21
	(b) Leprocy Control Units	"	11	11	11	11	11
	(c) Filaria Units/Control Units	"	8	11	11	11	11
	(d) SEI Centres	"	372	372	372	372	372
	(e) Dist.T.B.Centres	"	21	21	21	27	21
	(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	"	350	450	450	450	450
	(g) Cholera Combat Team	"	1	1	1	1	1
	(h) STD Clinics	"	4	4	4	4	4
	P.H.Cs. assisted	"	250	400	250	560	250
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	"	18	18	18	23	18
	(viii) Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers :						
	(a) Districts covered	"	19	19	19	19	19
	(b) Trainees trained	"	804	804	804	804	804
	(c) Workers trained	"	6121	6121	6121	6121	6121
	(ix) Village Health Guides Schemes:						
	(a) V.H.Gs. selected	No.	27847	27847	27847	27847	27847
	(b) V.H.Gs. trained	"	29847	29847	29847	29847	29847
	(c) No.of P.H.Cs. covered	"	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91 Targets proposed			
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(x) Family Welfare :							
	(a) Rural F.W.Centres	Nos. (Cum.)	278	278	278	278	278
	(b) Dist. F.W. Bureau	"	19	19	19	19	19
	(c) City F.W. Centres	"	4	4	4	4	4
	(d) Urban F.W.Centres	"	204	204	204	204	204
	(e) Post Partum Centres	"	83	83	83	83	83
	(f) Regional F.W.Trq. Centre	"	2	2	2	2	2
	(g) ANM Training Schools	"	22	22	22	22	22
36 Sewerage & Water Supply :							
A Urban Water Supply							
(i) Other than Corporation Towns :							
	(a) Original Schemes :						
	Towns covered	Nos.	245			10	2
	(b) Augmentation Schemes :						
	Towns covered	"	20	12	12	50	10
B. Urban Sanitation :							
Sewerage Schemes :							
Other than Corporation Towns :							
	Original Schemes :						
	Towns covered	"	33	4	4	20	4
C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation :							
	(a) Latrines constructed	"	15664	4000	4000	50000	10000
	(b) Towns covered	"	55				
D. Rural Water Supply :							
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector) :							
	(a) Piped Water Supply						
	Villages covered	Nos.	4228	300	300	1200	250
	(b) Hand Pump/ Tubewells :						
	Villages covered	Nos.	3146	-	-	300	50
	(c) Open Dug Wells :						
	Villages covered	Nos.	1575	-	-	-	-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(ii) Central Sector (ARP) :						
	(a) Piped Water Supply :						
	Villages covered	Nos.	3065	300	300	1200	250
	(b) Hand Pump/Tube Wells						
	Villages covered	Nos.	995	-	-	300	50
	(c) Open Dug Wells :						
	Villages covered	Nos.	132	-	-	-	-
			13141	600	600	3000	600
	E. Rural Sanitation :						
	(i) Latrines constructed (CRSP and IDA	Nos.	11114	16300	16300	200000	30000
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos.	-				
	37 Housing :						
	(i) Rural Housing :						
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Nos. (cum.)	1053876	35000	35000	150000	30000
	(b) Construction assistance	"	527513	30000	30000	170000	25000
	(c) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation	"	34933	1500	1500	15000	1800
	(ii) Urban Housing :						
	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	41655	567	567	5670	810
	38 Urban Development :						
	(i) Town & Regional Planning: Mater Plans prepared	Nos.	79	15	15	75	15
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP): Persons benefitted	Nos.	705188	40000	40000	400000	60000
	39 Labour & Labour Welfare :						
	(i) Craftsmen Training :						
	(1) No. of I.T.Is. Govt.	Nos. (cum.)	42}	7	7	35}	7
	(2) " G.I.A.	"	71}			10}	
	(3) Intake Capacity Govt.	"	25196	1448	1448	7000	1400
	(4) " G.I.A.	"	7232			1000	

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1989-90 (likely)**	1990-91		Targets proposed	
				Targets	Anticipated Achievement	Eighth Plan 1990-95	Annual Plan 1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(5) No. of persons under-going Training Govt.	Nos.	14000	1448	1448	7000	1400
	(6) " G.I.A.	"	3400			1000	
	(7) Outturn Govt.	Nos.	40803	1172	1172	5600	1000
	(8) " G.I.A.	"	9091			800	
	(ii) Apprenticeship Training :						
	(a) Training places located	Nos. (cum.)	19161			1000	
	(b) Training places utilised	"	14235			1000	
	(c) Apprentices trained	"	55766			1000	
	(iii) No. of Emp. Exchanges	"	42				
	(iv) Labour Welfare :						
	No. of Labour Welfare Centres	No.	59	6	6	30	6
	40 Welfare of Backward Classes :						
	(i) Pre-Matric Educational Incentives:						
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	1162591	321000	321000	1560000	354000
	T.D.D.	Nos.	189937	37400	37400	600000	44000
	(b) Other Incentives like Boarding Grants, Books, Stationery & Uniforms						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	1367539	196246	196246	1500000	230000
	T.D.D.	Nos.	617501	106987	106987	800000	123000
	(ii) Economic Aid For Cottage Industry						
	S.W.D.	No. of	88997	44000	44000	220000	55000
	T.D.D.	Families	20438	11200	11200	65000	11600
	(iii) Hostels						
	(a) Hostels Started						
	S.W.D.	Nos.	657	50	50	220	24
	T.D.D.	Nos.	644	21	21	105	21
	(b) Hostels Bldgs. Constd.						
	S.W.D.	Nos.		21	21	85	15
	T.D.D.	Nos.		19	19	35	10

STATEMENT-V

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN -1990-95 ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 AND 1991-92 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: (a) Original (b) Revised	Estimated cost (a) Original (b) Revised (Latest)	Pattern of funding (a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)	Cumulative Exp. upto VIIIth Plan (a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)	Provision necessary during the VIIIth Plan (a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1(a)	Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project	10-5-85	30-6-95	(a) 103300 (b) 199440 (@ 86-87 price level)	Revised cost as in (b) of col.5 (a) 67228 (b) Nil (c) 13272 @	(a) 15570 (b) Nil (c) 25531 @	(a) 63050 (b) Nil (c) 137450 @
					199940	41101	20050
(b)	Aids to main dam works and works of River Bed Power House including their allied E.M. equipment & 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.						
(d)	Cr.No. 1552-IN & IN No. 2497-IN						
(e)	I.D.A. & I.B.R.D.						
2	(a) Sardar Sarovar Water Delivery & Drainage Project	10-5-85 Major works on 26-4-87		(a) 320700 (b) 440664 (@ 1986-87 price level)	(a) 423154 (b) Nil (c) 17510	(a) 41577 (b) Nil (c) 3381	(a) 159418 (b) Nil (c) 9553
					440664	44958	168971

[69]

(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		Pattern of funding	Cumulative Exp. upto VIIth Plan	Provision necessary during the VIIIth Plan	
				(a) Original	(b) Revised (Latest)			(a) State's share	(b) Central Asstt.
1	(b) Partial aids to Main Canal Km. 9 to 144 and some branches and distribution network blocks within its command.								
	(c) Scattered works in Bharuch, Vadodra & Panchmahal districts			(a) 31-3-89 (b) 1-7-91					
3	(a) Sardar Sarovar Hydro Electric Project (b) Co. financing for import of 6 reversible type T.G. sets for underground riverbed Power House (c) As above (d) Loan agreement No. ID/p.33 (e) OECF/Japa	25-11-85 13-08-87	25-11-2010	-----included in Sr.No. 1 above -----					
4	Medium line of W.B. Credit. (Credit No. 1496 I.N.)	29-6-84		(a) 31-12-89 (b) 31-12-89 Likely to be extended to 31-12-90	(a) 37160 (b) 54639 Likely to be revised. Revision under progress	As per agreement central assistance 70 % upto 31-3-90 100 % from 1-4-90	31487	20196 likely to be revised to 25000	
5	Major Composite W.B. 1011 I.N.	10-5-80	31-10-89	(a) 30100 (b) 51820		As per agreement	40678	Credit is closed on 30-4-89. Disbursement was available upto 31-10-89. Four sub-projects proposed for inclusion in No: 1496 I.N. Karjan Saurashtra, Coastal Machhu I -II; WAI.MT.	

[90]

(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: (a) Original (b) Revised	Estimated cost (a) Original (b) Revised (Latest)	Pattern of funding (a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)	Cumulative Exp. upto VIIth Plan		Provision necessary during the VIIIth Plan	
						(a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)	(a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	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 31-3-97	(a) 22205 (b) 19486	State own funds	(a) 3000 (State Share)	16488 lakhs. State has to bear 30% Exp. (a) up to May 1989, claims @ 70% of expenditure were reimbursed with 70% of amount from G.O.I to Govt. of Gujarat (b) from May 89, onwards, full amount of claims is reimbursed.		
7	National Social Forestry Project. (Gujarat) Credit No. 1611-IN IDA USAID (Project No. 386-0495 and AID Loan No. 386-T-240)	24-9-85	(a) 24-9-2005 (b) 24-9-2005	(a) 15400 (b) 15400	State's share reimbursed by World Bank and USAID as per the norms fixed in agreement	(a) 10929 upto 31-3-90	17000		
8	National Agril. Ext. Project (N.A.E.P.-II) Credit No.1569-IN GUJARAT STATE	10-5-85	(a) 9-5-90 (b) 31-3-93	(a) 3853 (SAR) (b) 2608 (Revised as per MTR)	Component wise world Bank assistance admissible as under: 1 Incr. salary 70% 2 Civil Work 65% 3 Equip/vehicle 70% 4 Training 100% 5 Incremental operating exp. 70%	1339.24	2960.88		

[91]

(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		Pattern of funding (a) State's share (b) Central Asstt. (c) other sources (to be specified)	Cumulative Exp. upto VIIIth Plan		Provision necessary during the VIIIth Plan	
			(a) Original	(b) Revised	(a) Original (Latest)	(b) Revised		(a) State's share	(b) Central Asstt.	(c) other sources	(a) State's share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1			
9	Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat No. NA/85/12II European Economic Community	7-5-1986	(a) 31-3-91 (b) Nil	(a) 4016.40	In Panchayat land 100% fund is given by EEC and remaining land pattern of funds 50:50 to State Govt. and EEC.	(a) 399.50 (State) (c) 410.60 (EEC) ----- 810.10 -----	1400 State & EEC Share				
10	Integrated Watershed Development Project (Plains) (Gujarat State)	11-4-1990	(a) 10-4-98 (b) Nil	(a) 2391.90 (State) 3017.88 (W.B.) ----- 5409.78 ----- (b) Nil	World Bank and Govt. of Gujarat share is different for each types of Soil conservation activities.	New Project in VIII th Plan ----- 1516.65 -----	659.75 (state) 856.90 (W.B.) ----- 1516.65 -----				
11	Gujarat Urban Development Project (IDA Credit 1643 IN)	15-4-86 6-11-86	(a) 31-12-92	(a) 15661 (b) 16567	1/3 State 1/3 Central 1/3 W.B.	(a) 1944.33 (b) 696.57 (c) -	(a) 3450 (b) - (c) -				
12	Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Project Water Supply & Sanitation-IDA Credit 1280-IN World Bank	(a) 9-11-82 (b) 9-2-83	(a) 30-9-87 (b) 30-9-90 (c) 30-9-91 (proposed)	(a) 10375 (b) 15585 (c) 13728 (probable)	(a) 6184 (b) 7253 (c) 2148 (local body)	(a) 9728	(a) 4000 (b) 2000				
13	Indo-Dutch Bilateral Assistance (Regional Water Supply Scheme)	(a) 10/87	(a) 3/92	(a) 4253 (b) 3367	(a) 637 (15%) (b) 3616 (85%)	(a) 604 (b) 1698	(a) 1065 (b) 905				
						Total	2302				

[92]

STATEMENT - VI
DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1990-95 & ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91
& DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1991-92
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON SHARING BASIS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Crop Husbandry				
	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds				
1	AGR-9 Reserved stock for certified and foundation and breeder seeds.	50:50	137.40	23.39	25.00
2	AGR-10 Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboartory Services with CSS under NSP (Ph.III).	50:50	178.85	0.50	0.50
	Total:		316.25	23.89	25.50
	Manures and Fertilisers				
3	AGR-18 National Project on Fertiliser Use in Dry Land.	50:50	49.25	10.00	10.00
4	AGR-20 Construction of Fertiliser Testing Laboratory at Kandla.	50:50	45.43	9.11	8.00
	Total:		94.68	19.11	18.00

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant Protection					
5	AGR-25 To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by aerochemical operation.	50:50	27.50	5.50	5.50
6	AGR-27 Control of White-grubs	50:50	25.00	3.00	3.00
7	AGR-31 Control of Heliothis and Whitefly by ground sparying.	50:50	37.50	7.50	7.50
8	AGR-32 Control of pod-borer in Groundnut & Gram by aerial spraying.	50:50	40.00	0.50	0.50
9	AGR-33 Control of Aphids in Groundnut & Mustard crop by aero-che- mical operation.	50:50	30.00	6.00	6.00
Total			160.00	22.50	22.50
Commercial Crops					
10	AGR-34 Intensive Cotton District Programme including minikits in dry farming areas.	50:50	57.50	16.05	17.65
11	AGR-35 Development of Pulses.	50:50	172.45	31.24	30.15
12	AGR-36 National Oilseeds Development Project.	50:50	1050.00	219.67	190.00
13	AGR-37 Special Foodgrains Production Programme for Rice & Wheat	25:75	450.00	307.13	325.00
Total			1729.95	574.09	562.80

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural Engineering					
14	AGR-61 Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation.	50:50	100.00	9.50	10.00
Total			100.00	9.50	10.00
Agricultural Economics and Statistics					
15	AGR-68 Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.	50:50	63.84	10.26	11.29
16	AGR-69 Improvement of crop Statistics.	50:50	40.06	7.68	8.45
Total:			103.90	17.94	19.74
17	Special project for SF/MF for increasing agrl. Production	50:50	250.00	50.00	50.00
Total : (Crop Husbandry)			2754.78	717.03	708.54
Soil and Water Conservation					
(1)	SLC-10 National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in non- tribal areas.	50:50	564.70	185.00	185.00
(2)	SLC-11:National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in tribal area.	50:50	240.20	44.00	44.00
Total : (Soil Conservation)			804.90	229.00	229.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Animal Husbandry Veterinary Services and Animal Health:					
1	ANH-4 Disease control programme	50:50	180.00	17.35	20.00
2	ANH-5 Strengthening of Stati- stical wing	50:50	75.00	8.94	11.00
Cattle & Buffalo Development					
3	ANH-6 Cross breeding Programme	50:50	79.00	4.00	5.00
4	ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms	50:50	15.00	1.00	1.00
5	ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle breeding Institutions & Gaushalas	50:50	25.00	5.00	5.00
6	ANH-11 Assistance to Small Farmers for Cross breed heifers	50:50	119.00	19.78	21.00
Total:			238.00	29.78	32.00
Poultry Development					
7	ANH-13. Intensive Poultry Develo- pment Projects (A) Establishment of state Train- ing Centres	50:50	8.00	0.00	0.00
8	ANH-14 Beneficiaries Oriented Programme	50:50	150.00	28.00	30.00
Total			158.00	28.00	30.00
9 Sheep & Goat development					
	ANH-16 Sheep Breeding farms; Other Livestock Development	50:50	28.00	0.00	0.00
10	ANH-17 Expansion of existing Exhibition Unit	50:50	2.00	0.00	0.00
11	ANH-18 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farms	50:50	39.00	7.64	8.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	ANH-19 Camel breeding farm	50:50	13.00	0.00	0.00
13	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products	50:50	10.00	0.50	0.00
Total: Feed and Fodder Development			64.00	8.14	8.00
14	ANH-21 Fodder Development Prog.	50:50	37.50	1.00	4.00
Total: (Animal Husbandry)			780.50	93.21	105.00
Fisheries					
1.	Fish seed production in non-tribal Area (C.S.Scheme)	50:50 70:30	15.00	3.27 1.27	0.28 0.23
2.	Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish farm hatchery unit (C.S.S.)	50:50	56.50	14.18	15.59
3.	Estt. of two ten hectares hatcheries at Kheda and Surat Dist. (C.S.S.)	70:30	0.86	0.63	0.23
4.	Scheme Sponsored by Fish farmers Development Agencies (C.S.S.)	50:50	75.00	15.00	15.00
5.	Landing berthing facili- ties at minor ports (C.S.S.)	50:50	80.00	4.00	4.40
6.	Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of Co.op. Societies (CSS)	50:50	10.00	1.35	1.49
7.	National welfare fund programme (CSS)		30.00	9.24	10.18
8.	Development of Deep sea Fishing Fisheries harbor (New)	50:50	64.50	0.00	0.00
Total : (Fisheries)			331.86	48.94	47.40

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Forests					
1.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project	50% limi- ted to Rs. 5000 to Rs.10000 per ha.	1956.00	50.40	186.50
2	Dev. of Vansda National Park.	100 % Non.Rec. 50 % Rec.	50.00	4.60	5.50
3	Development of Blackbuck National Park	100 % Non.Rec. Rec.	50.00	7.00	8.40
4	Marine National Park	100 % Non.Rec. 50 % Rec.	50.00	5.00	6.00
5	Management of Sanctuaries and National parks	100 % Non.Rec.	300.00	0.00	14.90
6	Development of Gir and Barda lion sanctuary	100 % Non.Rec.	100.00	0.00	14.90
7	Dev. of Wild Ass sanctuary	100 % Non.Rec.	50.00	0.00	7.80
8	Dev. of Ratanmahal, Jessore sanctuary	100 % Non.Rec.	50.00	0.00	12.60
9	Wild life education, interpreta- tion and training	50 % Non.Rec.	50.00	0.00	0.00
10	Dev. of Nalsarovar, Khijadi Porbandar Great Indian Bustard sanctuaries	100 % Non.Rec.	150.00	0.00	20.40
11	Dev. of Zoological Wildlife and National Parks	50 % Non.Rec.	70.00	0.00	0.00
Total : (Forests)			2876.00	67.00	277.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Co-Operation					
1	Scheme for providing FA to Co.op. Institutions in the Co.operatively under developed areas as assist. to Dist. Central Co-op. Banks for Non-overdues cover	50:50	250.00	30.00	33.00
2	National Grid Godown	50:50	400.00	76.70	80.50
Total: (Co-operation)			650.00	106.70	113.50
Rural Development					
1	Integetrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	50:50	10600.00	1160.00	1300.00
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Programmes (JRY)	80:20	41040.00	6472.56	7120.00
3	Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	50:50	1865.00	373.00	373.00
4	Development of Women & Children (DWCRA)	50:50	150.00	22.00	24.00
6	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	50:50	2870.00	462.00	546.00
Total: (Rural Development)			56525.00	8489.56	9363.00
Land Reforms					
1	Financial Assistance to the assignees of Surplus land holders under G .L. C. Act, 1972	50:50	68.50	18.70	40.00
Total (Land Reforms)			68.50	18.70	40.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Command Area Development					
1	Establishment of CAD Organisation	50:50	3188.00	415.00	415.00
2	On Farm-Development works	50:50	2849.00	350.00	360.00
3	Science & Technology	50:50	50.00	5.00	5.00
4	Education & Training	50:50	197.50	20.00	24.00
5	Strengthening of Water co. op. Societies.	50:50	300.00	20.00	20.00
6	Conjunctive use of ground & surface water (drilling Tubewells in command)	50:50	137.50	7.00	5.00
7	Introduction of sprinklers & Drip system of Irr.	50:50	35.00	4.00	4.00
8	Soil survey of command area of Composite Projects	50:50	225.00	8.50	5.00
9	Construction of ADC offices	50:50	83.00	0.50	2.00
Total : (Command Area Dev.)			7065.00	830.00	840.00
Industries and Minerals					
1	IND-34 District Industries Centres	50:50	750.00	150.00	150.00
2	IND-40 Margin Money loan for working capital to sick units under sick Units Revival Prog.	50:50	50.00	10.00	10.00
3	IND-53 Rural Industries Projects\ Rural Artisan Project	50:50	90.00	12.00	14.00
Total : (Industries & Minerals)			890.00	172.00	174.00
PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING					
1	Inland Water Transport	50%	2000.00	10.00	10.00
Total: (Ports, Light houses & Shipping)			2000.00	10.00	10.00

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing		Outlay for		
				Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Planning machinery						
1	Computerised Monitoring Systems (PLM-1)	67%	33%	4.70	2.70	0.44
2	Strengthening of cartographing Unit (PLM-2)	67%	33%	19.66	1.81	2.18
3	Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level	67%	33%	250.48	0.00	2.00
4	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery (PLM-3)	67%	33%	25.16	5.48	6.38
Total : (Planning Machinery)				300.00	9.99	11.00
General Education:-						
1	National Service Scheme	70:30		144.00	9.60	11.20
2	Vocationalisation of Education G.I.A to Voluntary Agencies.	50:50		14625.00	1841.69	2305.00
3	Vocationalisation of education, Supervision, Control, Direction & Placement	50:50		571.00	110.70	112.10
4	Scholarship to Talanted Students from rural area.	50:50			5.00	5.00
Total : (General Education)				15340.00	1966.99	2433.30
Medical & Public Health						
1	National T.B. Control Prog.	50:50		300.00	56.00	50.00
2	National Filaria Control Prog.	50:50		70.00	10.00	15.00
3	National Malaria Eradication Prog	50:50		4766.00	613.50	709.00
4	Training of Multipurpose Workers	50:50		50.00	3.80	4.50
Total : (Medical & Public Health)				5186.00	683.30	778.50

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Urban Development:-					
1	Integethered Development of Small and Medium Town.	50:50	400.00	40.00	60.00
2	Urban Basic service	40:40:20	225.00	17.50	32.50
Total : (Urban Development)			625.00	57.50	92.50
Welfare of S.C., S.T. and other Backward Classes:-					
Scheduled Castes:-					
1	BCK-4 State Scholarship for Pre-S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	50%	200.00	30.00	33.00
2	BCK-15 Book Bank for Student studying in Medical & Engineering	50%	12.00	1.50	2.00
3	BAC-18 GIA to Backward classes hostel for girls for construction	50%	20.00	1.00	3.00
4	BCK-22 Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	50%	50.00	10.00	13.25
5	BCK- 35 Pre examination training centre for SC/ST	50%	50.00	10.01	10.00
6	BCK-37 Training complex at Gandin agar	50%	35.00	3.50	10.00
7	BCK-40 Scheduled Caste Economic development Corporation	40%	600.00	86.50	51.00
8	BCK-64 Nagrik cell	50%	200.00	33.50	40.00
9	BCK-68 Staff for scheme of civil right act.	50%	50.00	5.00	8.00
10	BCK-66 Research unit for SC	50%	3.00	0.50	1.00
11	BCK-69 Special Bracharak for Bhangi Welfare	50%	20.00	3.00	3.50
Total : (Welfare of SC,OBC,SWD.)			1240.00	184.51	174.75

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Welfare of S.C./S.T and other Backward Classes:-					
Scheduled Tribes:-					
1	BCK-15 Book Bank for Students studying in Medical & Engineering Colleges	50:50	13.00	3.00	3.60
2	BCK-18 Grant-inaid to Backward class hostels for Girls for building construction	50:50	25.00	5.50	6.00
3	BCK-22 Construction of Government hostel for Girls	50:50	40.00	6.00	10.00
4	BCK-35 Pre Examination Training Centre	50:50	18.50	3.33	3.50
5	BCK-37 Training complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	35.00	5.00	5.00
6	BCK-65 Tribal Research Training Institute	50:50	65.00	5.00	5.00
Total : (welfare of ST) (T.D.D.)			196.50	27.83	33.10
Total:Welfare of SC, ST and OBC			1436.50	212.34	207.85

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing	Outlay for		
			Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5	6
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE.					
1	Bonded Labour	50%	1.00	0.20	0.20
Total : (Labour & Labour Welfare)			1.00	0.20	0.20
Social Welfare:-					
1	Scw-9. Services for children in need of care and protection	45:45:10	60.00	5.00	7.00
2	Scw-21. Establishment of Institutions under Juvenile Justice Act.	50:50	70.00	8.85	10.00
Total : (Social Welfare)			130.00	13.85	17.00
:: GRAND TOTAL ::			97765.04	13726.31	15447.79

STATEMENT-VII

DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN 1990-95, ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 & DRAFT ANNUAL
PLAN 1991-92

FULLY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Name of Scheme	Outlay		
		Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
I Crop Husbandry				
Plant Protection				
1	Control of Pod-borer in Arhar.	70.00	12.00	13.00
	Total:1	70.00	12.00	13.00
Extension & Farmers Training				
2	DEmonstration of intensive cultivation of Maize.	16.50	3.10	3.50
3	Establishing Technology Transfer centre for farm women in Gujarat.	185.30	41.49	45.00
4	Establishing Technology Transfer centre for Farm women in TASP.	70.70	10.61	11.50
	Total:2	272.50	55.20	60.00
Agricultural Economic & Statistics				
5	Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits, Vegetables and minor crops	90.00	13.53	15.00
	Total:3	90.00	13.53	15.00
Dry Farming				
6	Free minikits for Cereals crops in dry farming areas	57.95	10.00	11.00
7	Distribution of vegetable minikits	20.25	2.25	2.50

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Name of Scheme	Outlay		
		Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
8	Oil seeds production thrust programme	2000.00	354.60	385.50
9	Promoting fertiliser use in identified districts under SFPP	5.00	1.00	1.50
10	Retail outlets for fertilisers in selected districts	5.00	1.00	1.50
Total:4		2088.20	368.85	402.00
Total: (Crop Husbandry)		2520.70	449.58	490.00
II Soil and Water Conservation.				
1.	Carrying out Soil Conservation works in the catchment of River Vally Projects of Mahi, Ukai & Damanganga	574.53	70.00	105.14
2.	Reclamation of Revine land.	1050.00	120.31	200.00
Total(Soil and Water Conser.)		1624.53	190.31	305.14
III Animal Husbandry				
1.	Disease control programme	330.00	42.10	55.00
2	Strengthening of Statistical Wing	30.00	5.37	6.25
3	Catle & Buffalo Development	140.00	0.00	0.00
4	Beneficiary Oriented Prog.	15.00	2.00	2.00
5	Other Livestock Development	180.00	0.00	0.00
6	Marketing Live stock & Live stock Product	10.00	1.00	1.00
7	Fodder Development Programme	265.00	0.00	0.00
Total(Animal Husbandry)		970.00	50.47	64.25

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Name of Scheme	Outlay		
		Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
IV Fisheries				
1	Fish Seed Production in Non-Tribal Area	12.50	2.00	2.25
	Total(Fisheries)	12.50	2.00	2.25
V Forests				
1	Decentralised Peoples' Nursery Scheme	1800.00	360.00	432.00
2.	Forest Research(Seed Develop)	180.70	19.29	23.15
3	Coastal Plantation(Mangrove)	658.28	5.00	147.65
4	Minor Forests Produce Plant- ation including Medicinal Plants	240.15	36.02	57.40
	Total(Forests)	2879.13	420.31	660.20
VI Marketing, Storage & Warehousing				
1	Development of Rural Markets/ Development of Secondary Markets	350.00	45.00	70.00
	Total(Marketing, Storage & Warehousing)	350.00	45.00	70.00
VII Co-operation				
1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisa- tion Fund	200.00	40.00	40.00
2	Special Scheme for SCs/STs	200.00	40.00	40.00
3	Scheme for the Development of Consumers' Co-operatives in Urban Areas	75.00	15.00	15.00
	Total (Co-operation)	475.00	95.00	95.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Name of Scheme	Outlay		
		Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed Plan)
1	2	3	4	5
VIII Rural Development				
1	Desert Development Programme	1125.00	225.00	225.00
	Total (Rural Development)	1125.00	225.00	225.00
IX Energy				
1	Ukai TPS	2987.40	160.40	1075.00
2.	Gandhinagar TPS	126.10	111.00	0.00
3.	Dhuvaran TPS	340.00	150.00	58.00
4.	Wanakbori TPS	559.43	161.00	22.05
5.	National Project on Bio-Gas Development	2600.00	364.00	390.00
	Total (Energy)	6612.93	946.40	1545.05
X Industries & Minerals				
1.	Census-cum-Sample Survey	65.14	10.87	11.74
2	Interest subsidy to engineering entrepreneurs	10.00	5.00	5.00
3	All India Census of Small Industries	16.00	16.00	0.00
	Total (Industries & Minerals)	91.14	31.87	16.74
XI MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH				
1	National Programme for Control of Blindness	793.13	20.00	150.00
2	National Leprosy Control Programme	449.81	114.42	180.50
3	National Goitre Control Programme	6.58	0.00	2.00
	Total (Medical & Public Health)	1249.52	134.42	332.50

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	Name of Scheme	Outlay		
		Draft Eighth Plan 1990-95	1990-91	1991-92 (Proposed)
1	2	3	4	5
XII WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE				
	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (including Technology Mission)	10000.00	3000.00	3000.00
	Total (Water Supply & Sewerage)	10000.00	3000.00	3000.00
XIII WELFARE OF S.C., S.T. AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES;-				
Scheduled Castes:-				
1.	Government of India Scholarship for post SSC students	1250.00	400.00	450.00
Scheduled Tribes:-				
2.	Government of India Scholarship for post SSC students	1250.00	360.00	400.00
	Total (Welfare of SC\ST and Other Backward Classes)	2500.00	760.00	850.00
XIV NUTRITION:-				
1.	Nutrition Programme. (Public Distribution System)	8000.00	1600.00	1600.00
	Total (Nutrition)	8000.00	1600.00	1600.00
	GRAND TOTAL	38410.45	7950.36	9256.13

NIEPA DC



D05563

National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110031
DOC. No. D-5563
Date 14/12/90