



सत्यमेव जयते

GUJARAT STATE

# DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1985 - 86

NIEPA DC



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PLANNING DIVISION  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT  
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT  
GANDHINAGAR  
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## **P R E F A C E**

This publication indicates the level of development achieved by the end of 1984-85 and outlines the development programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year 1985-86. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to all those concerned with economic development of the State, and specifically, to all those engaged in implementing various programmes of development outlined in this document.

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# ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

## CONTENTS

### Part-I (GENERAL)

I	The Current Economic Scene .....	1
✓ II	The Plan Frame .....	5
✓ III	The Twenty Point Programme .....	14
✓ IV	Programmes for Backward Areas and Weaker Sections .....	34
✓ V	Decentralised District Planning .....	45
VI	Employment and Manpower .....	52

### Part-II (SECTORAL PROFILE)

1.	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Services</b> 4	
1.1	Research and Education ✓ .....	1
1.2	Crop Husbandry .....	5
1.3	Soil and Water Conservation .....	16
1.4	Animal Husbandry .....	22
1.5	Dairy Development .....	25
1.6	Fisheries .....	29
1.7	Forests .....	38
1.8	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions .....	46
1.9	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing .....	47
2.	<b>Rural Development</b>	
2.1	Rural Development .....	49
✓ 2.1.1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) .....	49
✓ 2.1.2	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) .....	50
2.1.3	Drought Prone Area Programme .....	50
2.1.4	Desert Development Programme (DDP) .....	51
2.1.5	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation .....	51
2.1.6	Strengthening training facilities for Rural Development .....	51
2.1.7	Project Linkage .....	51
2.1.8	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas .....	52



2.1.9	Regional Rural Banks .....	52
2.1.10	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme ...	52
2.2	Community Development and Panchayats .....	54
2.3	Land Reforms .....	56
3.	<b>Co-operation</b>	64
4.	<b>Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	
4.1	Water Development (Irrigation) .....	75
4.2	Minor Irrigation .....	86
4.3	Command Area Development .....	90
5.	<b>Power Development</b>	94
6.	<b>Industries and Minerals</b>	107
7.	<b>Transport</b>	
7.1	Ports, Light houses and Shipping .....	133
7.2	Roads and Bridges .....	139
7.3	Road Transport .....	146
7.4	Tourism .....	147
8.	<b>Scientific Services and Research</b>	
8.1	Science and Technology .....	150
8.2	Environment and Pollution Control .....	152
9.	<b>Social and Community Services</b>	157
9.1	General Education .....	158
9.2	Technical Education .....	183
9.3	Medical and Public Health .....	186
9.4	Family Welfare Programme .....	200
9.5	Sewerage and Water Supply .....	205
9.6	Housing .....	215
9.7	Urban Development .....	222
9.8	Capital Project .....	229
9.9	Information and Publicity .....	231
9.10	Labour and Labour Welfare .....	235
9.11	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes .....	247
9.12	Social Welfare .....	263
9.13	Nutrition .....	268
9.14	Mid-Day Meals Programme .....	270

9.15	Social Inputs .....	272
9.16	Statistics .....	274
9.17	Weights and Measures .....	279
9.18	Training of Development Personnel .....	281
9.19	Civil Supplies .....	282

**PART - III (STATEMENTS)**

I	Major Headwise Summary of Outlays.	1
II	Minor Headwise Summary of Outlays.	4
III	Targets of Production and Physical Achievements.	12
✓ IV	Minimum Needs Programme — Outlays.	19
○ V	Minimum Needs Programme — Targets and Physical Achievement.	20
VI	Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing Basis — Outlays.	22
VII	Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes — Outlays.	27

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**PART-I**  
**GENERAL**

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## THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

### Agricultural Situation

1.1 During the agricultural year 1984-85, the premonsoon rainfall in the second week of June 1984, was adequate for sowing of kharif crops in six districts viz. Vadodara, Valsad, Dangs, Surat, Bharuch and Junagadh and sowing of kharif crops could be done in most of the areas of these districts.

1.2 During the first week of July 1984, there was widespread rainfall in most of the areas of the State. Sowing of kharif crops like Cotton, bajri, jowar, groundnut, maize, ragi, pulses, tur, castor etc. could be done in most of the areas of the State. In kachchh and Banaskantha districts and in some parts of Mahesana district, this rainfall was not adequate for sowing of kharif crops. During the third week of July 1984, there was widespread rainfall almost all over the State and sowing of kharif crops could be done and completed in most of the remaining areas of the state. Transplanting of paddy was also mostly completed in paddy growing districts. There was heavy rainfall and flood in July 1984 in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts. As a result some of the kharif crops like paddy, cotton, jowar, pulses, bajri and orchard crops like chiku, mango trees, banana etc. were affected and damaged to some extent. Crop condition of all sown kharif crops was reported good in the State except in Amreli, Kachchh and Junagadh districts.

1.3 During the first fortnight of August 1984, there was widespread rainfall in the districts of Rajkot region, while there was heavy rainfall in the districts of Vadodara region. Due to heavy rainfall, crops like bajri, cotton, jowar, pulses, sesamum etc. got affected and were damaged to some extent in the districts of Vadodara region. Afterwards there was a dry spell of about fifteen to twenty days and kharif crops like groundnut, cotton, paddy, jowar etc. were affected.

1.4 During the first fortnight of September 1984, the rainfall was widespread in the State and it was beneficial to all the kharif crops. This rainfall helped in improving the crop condition. Agricultural operations like interculturing, weeding, top dressing of fertilisers etc. were carried out as and when required. There was incidence of pests and disease in cotton and groundnut crops in Kachchh district and in paddy crop in paddy growing areas.

Plant protection measures were taken to arrest the incidence of pests.

1.5 On the whole, the agricultural year 1984-85 can be said more or less normal for all kharif crops except the groundnut crop. The condition of the rabi crops was found to be satisfactory. Total foodgrains production during 1984-85 is likely to be about 51.00 lakh tonnes. In respect of groundnut, the State is expected to have a production of about 15.46 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton is likely to be around 19.88 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

### Agricultural Marketing

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

### Power Situation

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

1.8 With the commissioning of one unit of 110 MW of Ahmedabad Electricity Co. and the fifth unit of 210 MW of Ukai Thermal Power Project in 1984-85, the total installed capacity in the State available for power generation including the Share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and Korba Super Thermal Power Station was 3383 MW at the end of 1984-85.

1.9 The power position is expected to improve further in the Seventh Plan with the completion of on-going projects aggregating more than 1,400 MW of power. These projects include 120 MW Thermal Power Station at Sikka and two units of 70 MW each of lignite based Thermal Power Station at Panandhro in Kachchh.

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

### Industrial Growth

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

1.12 The number of working factories in Gujarat State increased from 12586 as at the end of 1983 to 14696 (provisional) at the end of 1984. The average daily employment in these factories which was 6.83 lakhs in 1983 increased to 7.16 lakhs (provisional) in 1984. Thus the employment in 1984 increased by 4.8 percent over the year 1983 as compared to the slight decline in the preceding year. About 11 percent of working factories at the end of the year 1983 belonged to each of the industry groups, namely, "Cotton Textiles", non-metallic mineral products and "Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal)". The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 35.4 percent, 9.03 percent and 9.18 percent of the total number of workers respectively.

1.13 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying with the development of industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilisers, engineering, electronics etc. some of the highlights of the recent industrial development in the State are mentioned below :

(1) Gujarat Petrosynthese Ltd. (GPL), a joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for manufacturing 5,000 tonnes of polybutenes products per annum at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.80 crores has been commissioned. This is the first project of its kind in India.

(2) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has received a Letter of Intent from the Government of India for setting up a bicycle project in Gujarat for the manufacture of 1 million bicycles per annum. The estimated

cost of the project will be about Rs. 11.5 crores. The project is planned to be implemented in collaboration with a well-known Japanese firm Bristone Cycle Pvt. Ltd. using the latest international technology.

(3) The Central Government has given clearance for the expansion of the project for lignite mining at Panandhro in Kachchh district. The cost of expansion of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 95 crores.

(4) The foundation stone of the project of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for manufacturing ampicillin was laid at Ankleshwar. The project with the anticipated cost of about Rs. 7.45 crores is expected to manufacture 80 tonnes of ampicillin and cloxacillin drugs per annum.

(5) The Gujarat Mulco Electronics Ltd., a joint venture of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation with an investment of Rs. 1.25 crores has been set up in collaboration with an East African Business Group at UMBERGAON, a backward area of Valsad district. It is expected to produce 60 million capacitors per year.

(6) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation is to set up in the joint venture a Soda Ash Plant project at Junagadh at an estimated cost of about Rs. 160 crores. The capacity of the plant will be 3 lakh tonnes per annum.

1.14 The Industrial policy of the State Government is to broad base the industrial structure and to spread new industrial units to the rural and backward areas of the State. For this purpose, the Government provides a number of incentives to new units. The development of the industries in the State, particularly, in the small scale sector is encouraged by various statutory corporations. These corporations provide assistance by way of finance, procuring of plants and machinery, import of new materials against actual user's licence, marketing of products etc., and by creating infrastructural facilities.

1.15 The new incentive policy announced by the State Government in August, 1983 for promotion of industries in the backward districts of the State was pursued vigorously for rapid and balanced industrial growth. Under the new policy, the State Government grants subsidy in addition to the central subsidy, to

new industries in the ten backward districts of Bharuch, Surendranagar, Panchmahals, Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana and Sabarkantha. The State subsidy is also granted to GIDC industrial estates in non-backward districts except for a few highly developed industrial estates.

1.16 The Government of India has identified Dangs as 'no industry district,' under the New Industrial Incentive Policy which came into force from April 1, 1983. The Government of India will extend financial assistance upto Rs. 2 crores for creating infrastructural facilities in Dangs district.

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

1.18 In the unorganised sector the registration of small scale industrial units with the office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in the recent years. During the year 1984, additional 6563 units were registered. Thus the total number of registered units as at the end of 1984 increased to 66626.

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

## **Education**

1.20 The INSAT Programme of Government of India began from 14th November, 1984 in the State. This programme covers, at present, 163 villages in the Junagadh, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts. This scheme provides

for improvement of formal and non-formal education to school children through the use of television. Three High Power Stations and 7 Low Power TV transmitter stations have been established in the State. The Government decided to provide over 2000 community TV sets by the end of this year.

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

## **Rural Development**

1.22 Measures of augmenting skills and incomes of rural population have been accelerated. The Integrated Rural Development Programme, initially started in selected blocks, has been introduced in the entire State with effect from 2nd October 1980. The programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of the income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest of the target group. During 1983-84, 1.60 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1984-85, 1.55 lakh families have been covered under the programme.

1.23 The National Rural Employment Programme is centrally sponsored and the expenditure is shareable between the Central Government and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The programme is implemented in the State from 1st May, 1981. It aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Under the programme works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, tanks and wells, school buildings etc., are undertaken. During 1983-84, the employment of about 133 lakh mandays was generated under the programme. In 1984-85, a total provision of Rs. 1480 lakhs (including the Central share) was made under the programme and the employment of about 95.71 lakh mandays is estimated to have been generated during the year. The Government of India has decided to provide wages partly in kind and partly in cash to the beneficiaries under the National Rural Employment Programme. Under this new scheme, wheat is available at the concessional

rate of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg. to the workers on NREP works.

1.24 The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme with 100 percent Central assistance has been started in the State during the year 1983-84. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year and to expand employment opportunities, besides creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. During the year 1984-85 an amount of Rs. 15.39 crores is expected to have been incurred under this programme, creating employment for about 85.31 lakhs mandays during the year.

1.25 Under the programme of providing free house-sites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses, about 7.84 lakhs plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March, 1984. During the period from April to October 1984, 36,636 more plots have been allotted. By the end of March, 1984 about 2.95 lakh houses have been constructed. During 1984-85, assistance has been provided for construction of 45,000 houses.

#### **Supply of essential items.**

1.26 The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement

existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas, to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under distribution through the fair price shops. A network of about 10,450 fair price shops ensure the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarsegrains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running mobile shops in adivasi areas for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices to adivasi people. The scheme has benefitted the adivasi people who get their requirements of essential commodities at their door steps. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of gas at Ahmedabad, Palanpur Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. Moreover the Corporation has got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

#### **State Domestic Product**

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

## CHAPTER—II

### THE PLAN FRAME

2.1 The Development Programme for 1985-86 is for the first year of the Seventh Plan. The State Government had discussions with the Planning Commission on the size and content of the Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86 in the month of May 1985. The development programme now presented represents the strategies of the Seventh Plan.

2.2 Reduction of gross poverty and unemployment and increasing productivity have been the objectives of the successive Five Year Plans. The guiding principles for the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 have been approved by the National Development Council. The Seventh Plan seeks to consolidate the gains of past investments spread over three and a half decades of planning and to launch the nation on the path of further development. The emphasis will continue to be growth, equity and social justice, self reliance, improved efficiency and productivity. Within this framework, the movement towards social justice has to be accelerated with a sharper focus on productive employment and poverty alleviation. Hence, the Seventh Plan emphasises policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth in foodgrains production, increase in employment opportunities and what is equally important, raise significantly the existing levels of productivity. Food, Work and Productivity are the key elements of this approach.

2.3 The major objectives of the Seventh Plan of the country are :

- Decentralisation of planning and full public participation in development.
- The maximum possible generation of productive employment.
- Alleviation of poverty and a reduction in inter-class, inter-regional and rural-urban disparities.
- Attainment of self-sufficiency in food at higher levels of consumption.
- A higher level of social consumption, particularly in education, health, nutrition, sanitation and housing.
- Creation of additional Irrigation potential of 4.62 lakh hectares, thus raising the

total potential to 30.60 lakh hectares.

- An enhancement in the degree of self reliance through export promotion and import substitution.
- The acceleration of the voluntary adoption of a small family norm and a positive role for women in economic and social activity.
- A reduction in infrastructural bottlenecks and shortages and improved capacity utilisation and productivity throughout the economy.
- Efficiency, modernisation and competition in industry.
- Conservation of energy and promotion of non-conventional energy sources.
- The integration of science and technology into the mainstream of development planning.
- Ecological and environmental conservation.

2.4 While the national objectives of the Seventh Plan can be readily traced to the broad social and economic philosophy underlying the Indian Constitution, the objectives of each State in India will have to be on the one hand, in line with the national parameters, and, on the other, in conformity with the specific pattern of the natural resources endowment and social characteristics of population enjoyed by each State.

#### Performance — Sixth Plan

2.5 The State has implemented with a great measure of success the Sixth Five Year Plan ending 31st March 1985. Apart from the Plan expenditure of Rs. 3855 crores (provisional), which has been higher than the plan outlay of Rs. 3680 crores approved by the Planning Commission, the levels of achievement in the key sectors of production, infrastructure and Minimum Needs programme have been substantial. These are :

- Foodgrains production increased from 40 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 51 lakh tonnes in 1984-85.



- With the additional 1000 MW of installed capacity in power generation, the total installed capacity has increased to 3383 MW.
- 5268 villages were electrified, raising the total number of electrified villages to 16135.
- Generated 610 lakh mandays of employment under National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme.
- Under Integrated Rural Development Programme 10.93 lakh beneficiaries have been identified and 7.85 lakh beneficiaries assisted.
- Road connection provided to additional 4207 villages, thus raising the total number of villages connected by roads to 11619.
- Sanctioned 9 new primary health centres raising the total number to 260.
- With the addition of 2369 primary health sub-centres, the total number is 4869 sub-centres.
- 50 Subsidiary Health Centres established.
- More than 9000 villages provided with water supply facilities.
- 8.49 lakh free plots allotted and 3.40 lakh beneficiaries provided with construction assistance.
- The intake capacity of Craftsman Training Centres increased from 8040 to 21477 seats. In addition 5186 seats sanctioned in grant-in-aid institutes.

### **Concept of all round development**

2.6 It is recognised that the concept of development should embrace issues of social, educational, cultural and moral progress of each individual; development should, therefore, be construed as a process beyond what is captured by the traditional concept measured in terms of gross national product and per capita income. The emphasis on physical quality of life and the need for extension of social services, especially in rural areas should reflect this concern.

### **Mid day Meals Programme**

2.7 It is in the context of the physical quality of life that the State Government has launched the Mid day meals scheme for children in vulnerable age groups, as a part of the human resources development programme. The provision of wholesome nutritious meals has come as a boon to underfed and ill nourished children of poor parents to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies. A detailed health check of the beneficiaries has been organised to ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected and to provide bench mark for periodical evaluation in future. This programme is to be viewed both from the point of view of primary education and raising the nutritional levels of school children as also a poverty alleviation measure. The Planning Commission has accepted the programme for inclusion in the State's Seventh Five Year plan, benefitting over 50 lakh children studying in primary schools of the State.

### **Profile of Investment**

2.8 The Seventh Plan of the State will have an outlay of Rs. 6000 crores, the details of which are being worked out separately. An outlay of Rs. 804 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

2.9 In determining the size and inter-sectoral distribution of outlays due consideration has been given to the following :—

- the level of development reached at the end of the Sixth Plan and the need to maintain the pace of progress and exploit optimally the growth potential built up in different sectors.
- to providing adequate outlays for poverty alleviation programmes that affect the quality of life of the poor.
- to provide for Mid-day Meals Programme towards raising educational and nutritional levels of children in vulnerable age-groups.
- to ensure that the projects at advanced stage are completed soon so that the returns on the investments accrue to the economy immediately on completion of the projects.

- to provide for the externally assisted projects.
- to provide adequately the requirements of Narmada Project.
- to provide matching investments for Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- Wherever applicable, the outlays take into account the committed expenditure transferred to non-Plan.

The major sectorwise distribution of Rs. 804 crores is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Outlay	Percentage to total
Agriculture, Rural Development, Co-operation.	8143	10.12
Water Development	17019	21.15
Power Development	19480	24.22
Industries & Minerals	4100	5.10
Transport	4728	5.88
Social, Community and Scientific Services.	12936	16.08
Economic and General Services including Decentralised District Planning.	3031	3.77
Mid-Day Meals Programme.	11000	13.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>80437</b>	<b>100.00</b>

2.10 A detailed statement showing the sectoral, sub-sectoral distribution of these outlays is appended (Appendix-A).

The highest priority has been given to the programmes of agriculture, rural development, co-operation, irrigation and power. The outlays for these sectors and upto 55.49% of the total outlays. Within this, agriculture including rural development and co-operation accounts for 10.12%, irrigation 21.15% and power 24.22%. The share of industries and minerals is 5.10%, allocation for transport accounts for 5.88%

whereas social and community services, scientific services and research, general and economic services including decentralised district planning and Mid-Day Meals Programme accounts for 33.53% of the outlay. The investment on Narmada Project which is being assisted by World Bank is given a highest priority in the allocation of resources. This project accounts for Rs. 78 crores in the Plan. Of this, Rs. 65 crores are provided in the irrigation sector and the balance of Rs. 13 crores under power.

2.11 The Twenty Point Programme announced by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in January, 1982 is in essence the full commitment to advance the objectives and targets for the planned development, especially in terms of its impact on the lives of the poor. Around 77 per cent of the outlays accounts for the projects/programmes covered under the Twenty Point Strategy.

2.12 The State Plan outlays are expected to be supplemented by the centrally sponsored programmes estimated at around Rs. 134 crores during 1985-86.

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

2.14 The programme of social and community services alongwith the application of science and technology and greater computerisation in locating the basic needs of the area/people would lead to improve the quality of life. Priority is accorded to the programmes of providing drinking water to the villages, and basic health cover for rural areas, rural housing and nutrition.

2.15 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.

2.16 The Decentralised District Planning is expected to go a long way in fulfilling the basic

local needs of small works of villages/talukas. The compu-graphic techniques have helped to identify the missing basic amenities in the villages, the choice of programme mix will be based on the needs of the area to be decided at local level. A programme of development of backward areas which would directly benefit the backward and problem areas spreading over the administrative boundaries of one or more taluka/district will now be a part of decentralised district planning. A Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, has identified backward talukas for special treatment, so as to bring them up in the socio-economic aspects. The report of this Committee is now under consideration of the State Government.

### Minimum Needs Programmes

2.17 An outlay of Rs. 152 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programmes which has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition including the programme of Mid-day Meals, health services and road links.

2.18 A broad break-up of the MNP outlays is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Rural Roads	350.00
Elementary Education	599.38
Adult Education	154.62
Rural Health (including Ayurved)	540.14
Rural Water Supply	1500.00
Rural Housing	768.00
Environmental Improvement of Slums.	26.00
Nutrition	272.00
Mid-Day-Meals	11000.00
Total :	15210.14

### Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.19 An additional foodgrain potential of 2.85 lakh tonnes is expected to be created during 1985-86 period raising the production

potential level to 53.85 lakh tonnes. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 22.62 lakh tonnes by the end of 1985-86. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are :

- to increase the areas under high yielding varieties of food crops from the level of 21.48 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 24.93 lakh hectares at the end of 1985-86.
- to raise the consumption level of chemical fertilizers from 5.20 lakh tonnes at the end of 1984-85 to 5.97 lakh tonnes at the end of 1985-86.
- to bring an additional area of 21,000 hectares under the soil conservation measures on water-shed approach.
- transfer of technology to a large number of farmers within the shortest possible time through T & V system.
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 67,000 hectares as a result of major medium irrigation projects and 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.

2.20 The installed capacity for power generation is likely to increase from 3383 MW at the end of the Sixth Plan 3593 MW thus adding 210 MW to the power system in 1985-86. 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. The need to switch over to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, biogas is increasingly realised. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) has initiated during the Sixth Plan period many experiments to harness renewable sources of energy including the use of solar and wind energy for cooking, heating and pumping purpose.

2.21 Out of 18275 villages (Census 1971), by the end of Sixth Plan 16135 villages would have been electrified. It is proposed to provide electricity to 870 more villages during 1985-86. The programme for energisation of tubewells and pumpsets is to cover 25000 additional connections during 1985-86.

2.22 The net addition of 600 kms. to the road network has been targetted to raise the total length to 56160 kms. by the end of 1985-86.

2.23 Under the programme of rural housing it is proposed to allot 16000 sites and to provide construction assistance to 3700 allottees during 1985-86

2.24 Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training, it is proposed to introduce additional 1424 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 28072 seats at the end of 1985-86. During the year, 2 Govt. ITIs and 12 grant-in-aid Institutes will be organised, raising the number of such institutions to 33 and 76 respectively.

2.25 It is envisaged to set up additional Ashramshalas during 1985-86 raising the total number to 385.

#### **Key Targets :**

#### **Minimum Needs :**

2.26 Under the Minimum Needs Programme the targets are under :—

- To take care of 3.96 lakh additional children in the age group 6-10 and 3.55 lakh children in the age group 11-13.
- electrification of 870 villages and thereby to cover 17005 villages in the State.
- provision of safe drinking water facilities to 826 'no source' villages thereby covering all the 9038 villages of

1980 list and to cover additional 174 problem villages, total target being 1000 villages.

- connecting 350 villages with pucca roads, thus covering 11969 villages by the end of 1985-86.
- establishment of additional 50 primary/subsidiary health centres raising the total number of centres to 360. 20 Community Health Centre, and 300 sub-centres will also be organised during 1985-86 bringing the total number of community centres to 41 and that of sub-centres to 5169.
- organizing 20 Ayurvedic Rural Health Centres.
- providing construction assistance to 37000 allottees of free plots.
- accelerating the programme of environmental improvement of slums to cover 10,400 additional beneficiaries.
- setting up integrated child development blocks (ICDS) provide nutritional services to children and women alongwith a package of Mother Child Health Services, benefitting 3.26 lakh more beneficiaries.
- implementing the mid-day meal programme covering 50 lakh children throughout the state.

2.27 A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of 1985-86 is appended (Appendix-B).



(Rs. in lakhs)		
1	2	3
<b>VIII Scientific Service and Research</b>		
1. Science and Technology		5.00
2. Environment and Pollution Control		10.00
<b>Total (VIII) Scientific Service and Research</b>		<b>15.00</b>
<b>IX. Social and Community Service</b>		
1. General Education		1,064.00
2. Technical Education		252.00
3. Medical and Public Health		1,332.00
4. Sewerage and Water Supply		4,082.00
5. Housing		1,765.00
6. Urban Development		393.00
7. Capital Project		520.00
8. Information and Publicity		223.00
9. Labour & Labour Welfare		1,135.00
10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes		1,744.00
11. Social Welfare		90.00
12. Nutrition		272.00

13. Social Inputs	49.00	
<b>Total (IX) Social &amp; Community Service</b>		<b>12,921.00</b>
<b>X Economic Service</b>		
1. Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)	13.00	
2. Economic Advice and Statistics	29.00	
3. Weights and Measures	24.00	
4. Training of Development Personnel	18.00	
5. Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-plan	19.00	
<b>Total (X) Economic Service</b>		<b>103.00</b>
<b>General Service</b>		
1. Civil Supplies	18.00	
2. Decentralised District Planning	2,910.00	
<b>Total (XI) General Service</b>		<b>2,928.00</b>
<b>XII Mid-day Meal Programme</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>80,437.00</b>	

**APPENDIX : B**

Annual Plan : 1985-86

Selected Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of		
		Achievement at the end of 1984-85 (Provisional)	Annual 1985-86 Cumulative	Plan Target Net.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Crop Husbandry</b>				
1. Foodgrain production	'000 tonnes	5100	5385	5385
2. Oilseeds production	"	2214	2262	2262
3. Consumption of chemical fertilizers (NPK)	"	520	597	597
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>				
i. Milk	"	2640	2662	2662
ii. Eggs	Million	220	237	237
iii. Wool	Lakh Kgs.	19.17	19.94	19.94
<b>I.R.D.P.</b>				
i. Beneficiaries identified	in lakhs	10.93	11.32	0.39
ii. Beneficiaries assisted	"	7.85	8.24	0.39
				+ 1.18 (second dose)
<b>N.R.E.P.</b>				
i. Employment generated	lakh mandays	500.50	525.78	25.28
Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme- Employment generated.	"	85.31	142.45	57.14
<b>Minor Irrigation</b>				
i. Potential	'000 hect.	1980	2027	47
ii. Utilisation	"	1640	1681	41
<b>Major and Medium Irrigation</b>				
i. Potential	"	1081	1101	20
ii. Utilisation	"	715	750	35
<b>POWER DEVELOPMENT</b>				
i. Installed Capacity.	MW	3383.5	3593.5	210
ii. Villages electrified (1971 Census)	Nos.	16135	17005	870
iii. Pumpsets and tube-wells energised	"	292387	317387	25000
<b>ROAD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1. Total roads (excluding national highways)	Kms.	55560	56160	600
villages connected by roads				
i. with population of 1500 & above (5060) villages	No. of villages	4602	4677	75

1	2	3	4	5
ii. with population of 1000-1500 (3241 villages)	No. of villages	2395	2470	75
iii. with population below 1000 (9815 villages)	"	4622	4822	200
(Total 18116 villages 1981 Census)	"	11619	11969	350
<b>GENERAL EDUCATION</b>				
1. Classes I to V (age group 6-10)				
Total enrolment—Boys	'000	2759	2778	19
—Girls	"	2068	2445	377
—Total	"	4827	5223	396
2. Classes VI to VIII (age group 11-13)				
Total enrolment—Boys	"	902	1128	226
—Girls	"	551	680	129
—Total	"	1453	1808	355
<b>HEALTH</b>				
i. Sub-Centres	Nos.	4869	5169	300
ii. Primary Health Centres & Subsidiary Health Centres (PHCs)	"	310	360	50
iii. Rural Health Centres (Ayurved)	"	—	20	20
<b>RURAL WATER SUPPLY</b>				
i. Villages covered (out of 9038 no source villages according to 1980 list).	No. of villages	8212	9038	826
ii. New list.		1165	1339	174
Total		9377	10377	1000
<b>RURAL HOUSING</b>				
i. Allotment of sites	No. in lakhs	8.49	8.65	0.16
ii. construction Assistance	"	3.40	3.77	0.37
<b>LABOUR WELFARE-CRAFTSMEN TRAINING</b>				
i. No. of I.T.Is. (including grant-in-aid)	Nos	95	109	14
ii. Intake capacity	"	26648	28072	1424
<b>NUTRITION</b>				
i. ICDS-children in the age group 0-6 years and women	No. in '000 during the year	654 *	326	326
ii. Mid-Day-Meals	"	—	5000	5000
<b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
i. Environmental improvement of slums-persons benefitted	No. in lakhs	5.05	5.15	0.10

\* To be financed under non plan.



## CHAPTER III

### THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Revised Twenty Point Programme, announced in January, 1982, is a blue print for social transformation of our country. The programme, consisting of a selection of Plan schemes, is an integral part of Sixth Plan and focuses attention on certain high priority areas of the national development effort where it seeks to impart greater dynamism.

3.1.2. During Sixth Plan period, it has made a qualitative impact on the living conditions of the people, specially the rural poor. A large infrastructure for implementing the programme is already established and its functioning has been made more effective to achieve the objectives. The implementation of the programme is being monitored regularly both at the Centre and the State level. The Planning Commission reviews the progress of programme regularly and brings out monthly and quarterly progress reports describing details of progress in the State/Uts.

3.1.3. At the State level, the progress is reviewed periodically at various levels of the Administrative set up. The State cabinet reviews the progress every month to enhance the pace of implementation. For effective monitoring a High power Committee at the State level under chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted. In order to have more effective implementation, District Level and Taluka Level Committees comprising of non officials and officials have been constituted.

#### 3.2 High Lights of Achievements

3.2.1. Out of the 15 selected items for the review, the State's performance was ahead of the targets in 11 items during 1982-83 and 1983-84, while in 1984-85 state was ahead of the targets in 12 items.

#### 3.3. Plan Approach

3.3.1. Poverty alleviation is one of the basic components of the Plan strategy. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 615.52 crores has been provided which is 76.55% of the total Annual outlay.

3.3.2 Details of pointwise outlays and expenditure are given in Statement I. Similarly physical achievements and targets are indicated in Statement-II.

3.4 Brief details of current status of progress and programme for Annual plan 1985-86 are indicated in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### 3.4.1. Increase in irrigation potential-develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.

3.4.1.1. Agricultural and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river system for irrigation, flood control, power generation etc. In Gujarat, agriculture is the backbone of States economy as two third population depends on agriculture and only 18% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities.

3.4.1.2. After proper evaluation, figures of irrigation potential created was reapprised to 8.62 lakh hectares instead of 10.12 lakh hectares at the end of June 1980 i.e. reduction of 1.50 lakh hectares.

3.4.1.3. Achievement at the end of June 1984 is as under:-

(in lakh hectares).

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential (Reapprised April 1984).	Potential created	Maximum utilisation
1. Major and Medium irrigation.	35.92 (17.92 Narmada)	11.51	6.40
2. Minor irrigation	3.48	1.59	0.92
3. Ground water	25.48	17.35	15.15
Total	64.88	29.35	22.47

3.4.1.4. It can be seen that 45% of the total resources have been harnessed, while for surface irrigation it is only 29%. Against the total cultivable command area of 124.45 lakh hectares present potential created and utilisation achieved is only 23.58% and 18% respectively.

3.4.1.5. For economic use and suitable distribution of water among all the beneficiaries, the scheme of "Rotational system of supply of water" is also introduced. It is also planned to extend irrigation channels from 40 ha. chak upto 8 ha. chak.

3.4.1.6. With the development of irrigation command area of Major irrigation projects specially under Mahi-Kadana and Ukai Kakarapar, drainage programme has been given high priority.

3.4.1.7. Problem of salinity ingress particularly in Saurashtra area has been adequately controlled. This project has been taken up in World Bank Aid projects. High Level Committee is specially set-up to study and recommend measures for speedy sanction and implementation of this specific problem requirements.

**3.4.1.8. Strategy for Minor Irrigation Works :**

- Tribal and backward areas will be given high priority.
- Efforts will be made to give irrigation facility to small pockets where there is Tribal and Backward population.
- Area not covered under Narmada Project command will be given priority.
- Preference to tanks and bandharas work as they are of short gestation period and low cost per scheme and preference to work of percolation tanks and check dams giving indirect benefit.
- Exploitation of ground water to supplement surface irrigation.
- Survey Research and development of ground water resources including recharge.
- Stepping up of mobilisation of institutional investment for ground water development.

3.4.1.9. Achievement in respect of irrigation potential created is shown below:

(level in '000 Hect.)

Item	1984-85	1985-86
(1) Major Medium irrigation	1081	1101
(2) Minor irrigation	1980	2027
<b>Total</b>	<b>3061</b>	<b>3128</b>

**Command Area Development Programme :**

3.4.1.10. One major initiative towards increasing the rate of utilization was setting up of Command Area Development Authorities. The State is divided into 4 zones and each zone is served by C.A.D.A. of that area. These

authorities are expected to ensure a more efficient operations of irrigation system, accelerate construction of field channels and drains and land shaping, land levelling, exploitation of ground water through tubewells, adoption of suitable cropping pattern etc. Introduction of rotational water delivery system, setting up of water co-operatives modernising canal system and setting up of water management institution have been among the measures taken to improve the rate of utilization during Sixth Plan.

3.4.1.11. It is proposed to include all the major (except Narmada) and the medium irrigation projects (having C.C.A. between 2,000 to 10,000) already completed and under construction at present under the CAD Programme.

**Co-operative Life Irrigation**

3.4.1.12. Lift irrigation schemes are taken up where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon or on private wells. Government subsidy at the rate of 45% of the cost is being given while in tribal area 75% of the cost is being given as subsidy. Subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1,700/- per acre. Managerial subsidy is also being given to employ technical personnel. Scheduled castes persons are being encouraged by way of giving 50% loan for becoming member. There were 608 lift irrigation societies at the end of March, 1984 and irrigation potential of 60130 hectares. During 1984-85, 38 new co-operative lift irrigation societies have been added.

3.4.1.13. It is proposed that at the end of 1985-86 there will be 718 lift irrigation societies with irrigation potential of 67530 hectares.

**Dry Farming watershed Approach**

3.4.1.14. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation is set up to undertake soil and water conservation programme. The major part of agriculture fall under dry land agriculture, out of total 188.20 lakh hectares of reporting area 157.83 lakh hectares areas could be covered under soil and water conservation. This is inclusive of 107.33 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. Out of this area, an area to be treated remains at 91.53 lakh hectares at the end of Sixth Plan.

3.4.1.15. Up to Sixth Five Year Plan the main objectives continued to be to cover maximum

area under soil conservation and to work on watershed basis. From 1979-80, the technique was refined and the officers and the staff were better trained to carry out works on a watershed basis with improved quality and less danger of works being washed away.

3.4.1.16. At the end of 1980-81, 14.99 lakh hectares were covered under soil and water conservation which reached to 15 lakh hectares at the end of 1983-84 and 16.04 lakh hectares at the end of 1984-85. Additional 0.21 lakh hectares will be added during 1985-86.

3.4.1.17. The Gujarat State Land Development Corporation has submitted 43 projects for treatment dry and ravine land on watershed basis to NABARD of which 17 projects. Covering an area of 18537 ha. have been sanctioned. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub-watersheds of which 765 sub-watershed have been demarcated so far covering an area of 16.49 lakh hectares and an area of 126.51 lakh hect.-need watershed treatment. At the end of 1983-84, 438 sub watershed projects were under progress and in 1985-86, 29886 hect. of area will be reclaimed.

### **3.4.2 Make Special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil-seed**

#### **3.4.2.1 Production of Pulses**

3.4.2.2 Pulses, rich in protein, form a vital part of the diet of the people of India. Pulses can survive under condition of moisture stress and help to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere. They are therefore important for dryland farming.

3.4.2.3 Traditionally our farmers have grown pulses not as principal but as bonus crops. In addition, deterred by low yields and lured by the remunerative cereal crops pulses have been regarded to marginal unirrigated lands. With a view to augmenting the production of pulses and to bridge the gap of demand and supply, the production of pulses has been given a place in the revised 20 Point Programme.

3.4.2.4 Various measures like kharif campaign, national agricultural input fortnight, intensification of the distribution of seed minikits and special projects for assistance to small and marginal farmers have been undertaken to improve the production of pulses in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The measures taken up for the development of dryland farming

areas where pulses are largely grown and large scale free distribution of seed minikits of pulses to farmers have provided a push to pulses production.

3.4.2.5 Other measures for increasing pulses production include replacement of local varieties improved one and growing pulse crops as mixed crops with cotton or castor. The improved varieties like Mung-1, Mung-2 and Tur-15 yield 25% more in comparison to local varieties. A new improved variety for gram viz. ICC-4 has been released from April 1983.

3.4.2.6. The level of pulses production at the end of 1979-80 was 3.72 lakh tonnes. Achievement at the end of 1982-83 was 4.47 lakh tonnes and at the end of 1983-84 was 5.59 tonnes. Achievement at the end of 1984-85 is 5.37 lakh tonnes. Target of 1985-86 is of 4.75 lakh tonnes of pulses.

#### **Oil Seeds Production**

3.4.2.7. The bulk of vegetable oil production is mainly derived from cultivated oil seeds, namely groundnut, castor seeds mustard, sesamum and sunflower. Out of these, groundnut is major oil seeds crop. It has been recognised that besides making efforts for raising the production of major oilseed crops in potential areas, concentrated attention has to be focussed on the development of new areas.

3.4.2.8. During 1985-86 groundnut. Production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in Kharif groundnut by covering large area under improved seed, pre-monsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers and micro-nutrients use, pest-control management etc. In case of mustard its cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of saurashtra region and in case of castors its productivity will be increased by large coverage under hybrid variety, fertilizer use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures.

3.4.2.9. Oilseeds production at the end of 1979-80 was 19.93 lakh tonnes, which reached to 23.73 lakh tonnes at the end of 1983-84. Achievement during 1984-85 is 22.14 lakh tonnes. Target of 1985-86 is to achieve 22.62 lakh tonnes of oilseeds production.

3.4.3. Strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes.

**3.4.3.1 (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme**

3.4.3.2. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was launched in 1978-79, with the objective of raising the poorest families in the rural areas above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets and access to credits and other inputs. The beneficiaries under this programme are being assisted in utilising productive assets acquired with the subsidy and loans for various rural activities such as dairying, poultry, piggery, sericulture, fisheries, village and cottage industries and trades and services through integrated support by way of credit, technical assistance including training, supply of inputs and marketing facilities.

3.4.4.3. In conformity with the approach laid down by the Planning Commission, the scope of the programme is proposed to be enlarged in terms of coverage of families and in terms of investments.

3.4.3.4. The strategy for IRDP is to consolidate the gains made during sixth plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line and thereafter to cover new beneficiaries. For 1985-86 it is proposed to assist by giving supplementary doses of assistance to 1.18 beneficiaries of 1980-81 & 1981-82 who have not crossed the poverty line. Target for assisting 1.57 lakh beneficiaries including 0.39 lakh new beneficiaries have been fixed for 1985-86.

**3.4.3.5. TRYSEM**

3.4.3.6. One of the important component of IRDP is training of rural youths for self-employment. The Scheme aims at imparting training to rural youths to enable them to start their own venture in the rural area and earn their livelihood.

3.4.3.7. The present pattern of fixing block-wise targets would be rationalised to ensure that all these beneficiaries are provided the necessary training. The scope of TRYSEM would be extended to cover wage employment apart from self employment. Special attention would be given to rural artisans and craftsmen.

3.4.3.8. Since the beginning of the Sixth Plan, till March 1984 about 52473 rural youths have been trained of which 19,200 youths have become self employed and 7,184 have got job employment. 10475 youths have been trained during 1984-85. It is targetted to train 8720 youths during 1985-86.

3.4.3.9. Achievements during Sixth Plan and Programmes for the Annual Plan can be seen in the Statement shown below:—

Item	Achievement 1984-85	Target 1985-86
Beneficiaries identified	10,93,122	11,32,122
Beneficiaries assisted	7,85,414	8,24,414
SC/ST beneficiaries	2,63,658	2,76,658
Youths trained under TRYSEM	62,948	71,668
Youths self employed	24,341	28,701

**3.4.3.10 (b) National Rural Employment Programme**

3.4.3.11 National Rural Employment programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed in the rural areas and at the same time creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which leads to rapid growth of rural economy. The programme replaces the food for work programme and has been devised with view to overcome the weaknesses of the earlier programme and provide a sound base for local rural population to increase their income. It further provides a permanent and scientific foundation for the rural people to build up durable assets. The programme has been started to raise the level of income of rural labour and also stabilise the level of wages of agriculture labour. The selection of works under the programme would be done with the active involvement of panchayat and local population. They would be actively involved in the execution and subsequent maintenance.

3.4.3.12 Under the programme priority is given to community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such works as mainly benefits SC & ST families. This programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis.

3.4.3.13 Achievements during Sixth Plan and Programme for 1985-86 are summarised below—

(unit in lakhs)

Item	Achievement 1984-85	Target 1985-86
Mandays generated under NREP	500.50	525.78

**3.4.3.14. (c) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme**

3.4.3.15. Besides the regular Rural Employment programme, a Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is introduced since 1983-84. It aims to provide employment for 100 days to atleast one member of every rural landless household. The programme is fully assisted from Central Funds. RLEGP being entirely centrally sponsored scheme no outlay is proposed in the State sector. An outlay of Rs. 1,600 lakhs is expected to be provided by Central Government during 1985-86. This outlay is expected to generate additional employment of about 57.14 lakhs mandays during the 1985-86.

**3.4.4. Implement agricultural land ceilings, distribute surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles**

3.4.4.1. Land reforms has been recognised and accepted as an important instrument of economic and social change. The objectives of the land reforms policy over the successive plans have been to remove such impediments to agricultural development as arise from the agrarian structure inherited from the past and to eliminate exploitation and social injustice within the agrarian system. Land ceiling, legislation relating to private land holdings exists in the State. With the implementation of these laws, surplus land is taken over and distributed among landless persons particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.4.4.2. A special machinery at district and taluka level is created with a view to finalise the implementation of the provisions of the revised land ceiling Act.

3.4.4.3. Upto March, 1985 under the pre revised and revised ceiling Act in all 92772 hectares of land is declared surplus, out of which possession of 53608 hectares of land is taken of which 38650 hectares of land is finally disposed of to 22277 beneficiaries of which 11080 were from ST and 7499 were from SC land declared surplus during particular period is locked up in litigation and, therefore not readily available for distribution. Litigation obviously is hindering the speedy implementation of the programme.

3.4.4.4. During 1985-86 it is proposed to distribute additional 2,000 hectares.

**3.4.4.5. Updating Record of Rights**

3.4.4.6. In order to protect rights of tenants on lands who are in arrears of payment of purchase prices; the scheme of giving financial assistance for acquisition of occupancy rights is being implemented.

3.4.4.7. Upto 31-3-85 in all 12,965 villages have been covered in first round and 15936 villages in second round. This is exclusive of 6172 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in Kutch district.

Updating the record of right being continuous process which cannot be considered complete till to date. During 1985-86 additional 2520 villages will be covered. However, in Gujarat the teams have successfully brought 1.00 lakh concealed tenants on records.

**3.4.5. Review and effectively enforce minimum wages for agricultural labour**

3.4.5.1. Government has accorded high priority to the implementation of minimum wages in respect of agricultural labour and established a separate office of Rural Labour Commissioner to enforce the Act. For effective implementation of minimum wages Act, it is proposed to provide adequate staff where there is concentration of industries. It is proposed to provide safety cell considering rise in number of factories.

3.4.5.2. A Rural Workers Welfare Board has been established to cater to economic welfare, educational recreational and cultural needs of agriculture labourers. Under the aegis of the

Board, Rural Workers Welfare Centres are being opened in villages in a phased manner. Gujarat is the first State in the country to establish such centres. ii such centres have been started functioning. New programme of old age pension for agricultural abourers has been introduced.

3.4.5.3 From October, 1982, the minimum wage rate of agricultural labour have been revised from Rs. 5.50 per day and Rs. 2,000/- per annum to Rs. 9.00 per day and Rs. 3,200/- per annum. Time limit of disposal of cases by Labour Commissioner was fixed. A State Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District Level Committees with District Collectors as Chairman and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labourers have also been formed.

3.4.5.4. At present the provisions of Minimum Wages Act apply to 21 employments. A number of scheduled employments have a minimum wages linked with cost of living index.

#### 3.4.6. Rehabilitate Bonded Labour

3.4.6.1. There is no Bonded labourer in Gujarat, as has been brought out by successive surveys. A High Power Committee surveyed the prevalence of Bonded labour in the State and submitted a report in May, 1980 concluding that there was no bonded labour in the State.

3.4.6.2. The Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Labour Studies, Ahmedabad, has taken a fresh surveys in 1983-84 in five districts of the State.

3.4.6.3. Various activities related to removal of constraints impending implementation of legal provisions of bonded labour, landless agricultural labour, migrant labour, construction labour and women labour has been also taken care of in Plan programme.

#### 3.4.7. Accelerate programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

3.4.7.1. It has been emphasised in the Constitution of India that the State should promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and should protect them

from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

#### 3.4.7.2. (a) Programmes for Scheduled Castes

3.4.7.3. The population of Scheduled Castes in the State as per 1981 census is 24.38 lakhs i.e. 7.15% of the total population. Since 1979, a Special component plan for economic development of Scheduled Castes has been initiated as an integral part of the State plan. Emphasis is being laid on programmes of generating more employment and additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes.

3.4.7.4. The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation is giving subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised banks for bankable schemes by margin money under D.I.R. schemes. The Backward Class Board is also giving subsidy for milch cattle etc. The arrangement of institutional finance with bank have proved of great utility for families living below poverty line.

3.4.7.5. Details of the Scheduled Castes families assisted through family oriented programme during Sixth Plan is given below :—

(In Lakhs)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
0.46	0.66	0.87	0.82	0.70

During 1985-86, additional 0.60 lakhs Scheduled Castes families will be assisted.

#### 3.4.7.6 (b) Programmes for Scheduled Tribes

3.4.7.7. The Population of Scheduled Tribes in the State as per 1981 census is 48.40 lakhs i.e. 14.22% of the total population. In order to accelerate the pace of development of the area predominantly inhabited by the tribals, Tribal Area Sub-Plan has been launched. Tribal Area Sub Plan cover 32 talukas with 50% and



above tribal concentration. In addition, 15 pockets of tribal concentration have been covered.

3.4.7.8 The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic wellbeing of tribals. The Corporation has also initiated the scheme with differential rate of interest. The development programmes for tribals are implemented by (1) Tribal Development Commissioner (2) Director of Cottage Industries, (3) Rural Development Commissioner (4) Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation and (5) Gujarat Forest Development Corporation.

3.4.7.9 The details of S. T. families assisted through families oriented programmes in the Sixth Plan is given below :—

(In Lakhs)				
1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
0.75	0.77	0.89	0.85	0.79

### 3.4.8 Supply drinking water to all problem Villages :

3.4.8.1 The objective of the programme of supply of drinking water to all the identified problem villages is to ensure at least all the year round source of safe drinking water to villages suffering from chronic scarcity or those with unsafe sources of water.

3.4.8.2 The ten year period of 1981-90 has been declared by the United Nations as the International water supply and sanitation decade. The decade goal is to provide potable drinking water to the entire rural and urban population and to provide sanitation facilities to 80% of the urban population and 25% of the rural population. Accordingly 10 year master plan has been prepared.

3.4.8.3 A survey in 1980 was carried out at the instance of central government. According to this survey, 9038 villages were identified as 'No source' village upto 1980. There after more villages hamlets have been classified in 'No source' category. This category is increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to

discharge of industrial effluent Government has therefore, given highest priority to this programme.

3.4.8.4. The State Government has set up the Gujarat water supply and sewerage Board in the Year 1979, which implements the water supply and sanitation programme in the State. Construction of simple water supply works such as deepening and digging of wells are executed by Development Commissioner, through the agency of District Panchayats. This programme is also being carried out as world Bank Aided project.

3.4.8.5 Achievements at the end of Sixth Plan under rural water supply scheme and programme for Annual Plan 1985-86 has been summarised below :

Programme	Total Villages	Achievement at the end of 1984-85	Villages remained to be covered at the end of Seventh Plan.
Identified Villages	12038	8212 *(1165)	9038 *(1339)

\* Outside GOI list.

3.4.8.6 826 villages will be covered during 1985-86.

### 3.4.9 Allot House-sites to rural families who are without them and expand programmes for construction assistance to them

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

3.4.9.2 The problem of housing has assumed urgency due to growth of population

and rapid growth of industrialisation. In villages acute shortage of houses is felt on account of rise in population and comparatively stagnant housing activities. Housing inadequacy is in both way of qualitative and quantitative dimensions.

3.4.9.3 In view of the magnitude of the programme, the state alone would not be in position to under a massive housing scheme. Co-operation of private sectors and voluntary organisations will be of great help in solving this problem.

3.4.9.4 The needs of economically weaker sections and low income groups are to be given priority in utilising the limited resources. In this context there will be greater emphasis in rural housing.

3.4.9.5 The scheme for House sites-cum-construction assistance for Rural Landless workers was introduced in 1971, with a view to cater the need of providing decent shelter to the weaker sections of the rural community. The scheme is included as a part of Minimum Needs Programme and is extended to Cover all rural landless workers including artisans.

#### 3.4.9.6 (a) Housesites for Landless Labourers

3.4.9.7. The scheme was introduced during 1972-73, then in the central sector, proposes to provide land measuring 100 sq. yards to every landless labourers who has no land of his own and maintains his livelihood through manual labour, including rural craftsman in order of priority to Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and others. The scheme also provide subsidy for development of plots including levelling, fencing, a masonry well for a group approach road, street lights etc.

3.4.9.8. About 8.49 lakh beneficiaries have been provided the house-sites, of which 1.75 lakh belongs to SCs and 2.91 lakh belong to S. Ts. by the end of March, 1984.

3.4.9.9. It is proposed to provide house-sites to 0.16 lakh beneficiaries during 1985-86.

#### 3.4.9.10. (b) Assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted

3.4.9.11 Experience has shown that the beneficiaries normally do not have financial

resources to construct houses on the plots allotted to them. The State Government has, therefore, introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to these beneficiaries since 1976. The financial pattern has undergone many changes considering the price rise in building materials. Government has changed the cost structure from November, 1983 as under :

Details	Amount. Rs.
(1) State Government Subsidy	1250
(2) State Government Loan	750
(3) HUDCO/Bank Loan	2500
(4) District Panchayat Contribution	250
(5) Contribution by beneficiary	250
	5000

3.4.9.12 Till March, 85, construction assistance has been given to 3.40 lakh beneficiaries. Still large number of beneficiaries are to be provided puccas dwellings. Target for 1985-86 is of 37,200 beneficiaries for construction assistance during 1985-86.

3.4.9.13 Details of achievement during Sixth Plan and target for 1985-86 is as under :

Item	(in lakh)	
	Achievement 1984-85	Target 1985-86
House Sites	8.49	8.65
Construction Assistance	3.40	3.77

3.4.10. Improve the environment of slums, implement programmes of house building for economically weaker sections and take measures to arrest unwarranted increase in land prices

#### 3.4.10.1. (a) Slum Improvement

3.4.10.2 The Environmental Improvement of slums scheme envisages improvement of



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

3.4.10.3 During the Sixth Plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations. Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities are covered under this programme. The schemes provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 250/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sawerage community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc. in slum areas.

3.4.10.4 Upto end of Sixth Plan period, 5.05 lakh slum dwellers could be covered. It is proposed to cover 10,000 slum dwellers during 1985-86. Government is considering availing of assistance from World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project for which a token provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in 1985-86.

#### 3.4.10.5 EWS Housing

3.4.10.6 A programme of housing for economically weaker sections in urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board and Gujarat Rural Housing Board. This programme includes scheme for site and service. HUDCO continues to provide loan assistance to the State Government for economically weaker sections programme.

3.4.10.7. Achievement of different Boards at the end of Sixth Plan is of 28221 houses and 4333 houses will be constructed during 1985-86.

#### 3.4.11. Maximise Power generation, improve the functioning of electricity Authorities and electrify all Villages.

3.4.11.1 The demand of power in Gujarat is

increasing at a fast rate, due to rapid industrial and agricultural growth. Power development in the state is constrained by limited hydro potential and long distance from coal fields. The state is faced with intermitant power shortages due to rapid increase in demand and also due to certain constraints like power availability ratio of the indigeneous plants, fund shortages, etc.

3.4.11.2. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarized in the following statement.

Year	Installed capacity	Gen. M units	Villages electrified	Pump-sets energised
1960-61	315	546	823	5401
1970-71	879	2976	4087	67052
1979-80	2384	8255	10867	202853
1984-85	3383.5	12312	16135	292387

3.4.11.3 The installed capacity was 2384 M.W. in the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan. Actual achievement during sixth Five Year Plan is 999 M. W. against target of 1346 M. W. The shortfall is due to slippage of 1 unit of 210 M. W. of Wanakbori TPP. Extension scheme by 2 months and 100 M. W. less released from Korba STPS. Total installed capacity at the end of Sixth Plan is 3383 M. W. During 1985-86, installed capacity of 210 M. W. will be added making total installed capacity to 3593.5 M. W.

#### 3.4.11.4. Rural Electrification

##### 3.4.11.5. (a) Village Electrification

3.4.11.6. Of the 18,114 villages in Gujarat, 16,135 villages stood electrified at the end of Sixth Plan. Additional 870 villages will be electrified in 1985-86 making total 17,005 villages. Special attention was being paid to electrification of Harijan Bastis. During Sixth Five Year Plan, 3797 Bastis have been electrified and 300 Bastis will be covered during 1985-86. Upto 1985-86 total 4060 tribal villages have been electrified.

##### 3.4.11.7. (b) Pump/Tubewell Electrification.

3.4.11.8. Against a target of 1,25,000 pump-sets to be electrified during the Sixth Plan

292000 wells were electrified at the end of March 1985.

3.4.11.9. The electrification of pumpsets is carried out under Non plan schemes financed through NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions. During 1985-86 additional 25,000 wells will be electrified making total to 317000.

#### 3.4.11.10. Conservation of Energy

3.4.11.11 In the context of continued shortage of availability of adequate power, Special efforts have been made for the conservation of energy in agricultural and industrial sectors which account as much as 85 percent of the total consumption of the electrical energy. Priority in new connections is given to those who are adopting new measures for conservation of energy in agricultural pump-sets.

#### 3.4.11.12. Non Conventional Energy Sources

3.4.11.13. The impulse given to research and development activities in the field of non Conventional energy sources and their exploitation is one of the major events in science and technology. Alternative sources of energy include solar, wind, Biological and Geothermal energy programmes. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency is set up in June, 1979 to undertake research and development and popularisation of renewable energy sources and energy conservation.

3.4.11.14. The research priorities of this Agency includes :—

- Studies on rural energy consumption and needs in Gujarat
- Solar thermal energy applications like solar Cookers, water heating systems, Cold storage etc
- Wind energy system
- Energy plantations
- Bio-gas plants
- Organic waste as energy sources
- Conservation of energy irrigation water pumping sets, agriculture appliances
- Combustion devices i.e. Kerosene stoves, wood fired chullas etc

3.4.11.15. G.E.D.A. is also a nodal agency for liason between the State Government agencies, National and international Agencies.

3.4.11.16. Achievement in respect of Rural Electrification Programmes is as under :—

Programme	Achievement upto 1984-85	1985-86 target
Villages Electrified	16135	17005
Pump sets energised in lakhs.	2.92	3.17

3.4.12. Pursue vigorously programme of afforestation social and farm forestry and the development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources

#### 3.4.12.1. Afforestation

3.4.12.2. Forests are needed for economic, social and psychological development of the tribals who constitute vital part of forest environment. The role of forests in the economy of Tribals of Gujarat becomes more relevant as 14 percent of State's population is tribals. Gujarat is having only about 10.05% of its geographical area under forests, as against the national policy of having a minimum of 33% of land area under forests.

#### 3.4.12.3. Objectives & Strategy

3.4.12.4. Programme of Aforestation, social forestry and farm forestry development has stepped up the development of forestry in the State during Sixth Five Year Plan. The significant increase indistribution of seedlings and plantation is achieved and there has been more than 351 per cent increase in the tempo of planting seedlings in the State.

3.4.12.5. In view of the foregoing and in confirmity with the policy of the State and needs of the people, the thrust of development will be towards efforts at reaching ecological balance, meeting the requirements of fuel wood and fodder of the rural population, employment generation, energy conservation, economic ability of the tribal population.

3.4.12.6. School nurseries, Kissan nurseries and voluntary agencies have played important role in tree plantation.

3.4.12.7. To combat the menace of unauthorised removal of forest produce section 61 of the Forest Act has been amended to empower forest officials to confiscate vehicles engaged in unauthorised removal of Government owned forest produce. Other measures such as incentive awards to subordinates for meritorious service, establishment of checking nakas, mobile squads, wireless network, etc., will be strengthened.

#### 3.4.12.8. Plantation Schemes

3.4.12.9. Fuelwood and Small timber plantation. Demand for fuelwood and raw material for paper and other industries has been increasing rapidly. It is imperative to meet this demand in the interest of protection of trees. This can be done by raising suitable fast growing fuelwood and timber species. It is proposed to cover 860 ha. during 1985-86.

#### Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation

3.4.12.10. The productivity and economic value of India's forests has been one of the lowest. It is necessary to progressively replace poor quality forests by valuable trees. It is proposed to cover 3,845 ha. during 1985-86.

#### Irrigated Plantations .

3.4.12.11. Under rainfed condition the average production of wood per ha. in Gujarat forests is between 2.5 to 3 tonnes per ha. per annum. With application of irrigation and fertiliser it can be increased to 10 to 15 per ha. per annum. It is proposed that 175 ha. of additional plantation be raised during 1985-86.

#### Plantation of Minor forest produce and medicine plants

3.4.12.12. It is proposed to raise plantations of important medicinal plants to over an area of 50 ha. during 1985-86.

#### 3.4.12.13. Farm Forestry

3.4.12.14. It is proposed to raise and distribute 20 lakh seedlings especially in such pockets where private individuals are not forthcoming during 1985-86.

3.4.12.15. Target for trees plantation for 1985-86 is 6.54 crore trees.

#### 3.4.12.16 (b) Bio-Gas Plants

3.4.12.17. Bio-gas is an important source of renewable energy with proven technology. Realising the urgency and need of conservation, the Government of India has launched the National Bio-gas Development Project.

3.4.12.18. Ministry of Energy supports this scheme by way of subsidy, technical assistance and payment of turn key fee etc. Implementing agencies for conducting the training classes of various categories and the total assistance from the Government of India per plant came to Rs. 2,000. State Government also supports this scheme by way of subsidy according to the capacity of the plant. Considering the State and Central subsidy, S. C., and S. T. gets 2/3 cost and beneficiary of general category gets 50% support.

3.4.12.19. Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation, Gujarat Khadi Gramodyog Board and Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd., are the major agencies implementing the programme in the State, G. A. I. C. also provides free technical services to owners of bio-gas plant.

3.4.12.20. During Sixth Five Year Plan, about 21,000 plants will be installed against target of 35,000.

3.4.12.21. Considering the past experience, following arrangements are made for successful implementation :—

- Large scale training classes of massons
- Maintaining of buffer stock of steel and cement with the help of Government of India
- Training classes of housewife on a larger scale at village level
- Setting up of a Research and Development unit for adopting the cheaper and durable design of the Gas Plant
- Involvement of other voluntary agencies in the programme

3.4.12.22. The country is facing extreme crisis in the field of energy and hence it is expected to construct 10,000 plants during

1985-86, of which 400 plants will be installed for S. T. beneficiaries and 500 for S. C. beneficiaries.

### 3.4.13. Promote Family Welfare on a Voluntary basis as a people's movement

3.4.13.1. The rapid growth of population in the State had many adverse effects. It has slowed down the per capita income growth and is under cutting economic progress resulting in considerable poverty among the people. It also affects adversely the quality of life of millions of people.

3.4.13.2. The objective of the programme during the VI plan was to reduce the birth rate to a level of 30 per 1000 population from 35 per thousand (1980) by the terminal year 1984-85.

### 3.4.13.3. Role of Voluntary Agencies

3.4.13.4. Involvement of voluntary organisations in Family Welfare Programme is very Crucial, 68 Family Welfare centres are run by Voluntary agencies in urban area. Government of Gujarat has declared Prizes/incentives to voluntary organisation in district/municipal area for best performance.

3.4.13.5. Yearwise achievements of the programme are as under :—

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	C. C. users	Oral pills users
1980-81	200594	40942	168774	15365
1981-82	237405	45647	164988	16030
1982-83	241519	63127	206310	20383
1983-84	235853	111574	335680	38130
1984-85	256454	214213	460605	60700
<b>Total</b>				
1980-81 to 1984-85	1171825	475503	1336357	150600

3.4.13.6. The programmes performance during Sixth Plan has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate which was 46.7% as on 31st March 1985.

### 3.4.13.7. Seventh Plan

3.4.13.8. Having achieved a couple protection rate of 46.7% by 31st March 1985, the State has set its right to achieve a birth rate of 21 per thousand and couple protection rate of 60% by the end of Seventh Plan. To achieve above objectives targets for 1985-86 is fixed as under keeping in view the popularity and acceptability different methods :

(in lakhs)			
Year	Sterilisation	IUD	OP&CC. users
1985-86	3.00	2.50	5.46

3.4.13.9. For achieving the targets following measures have been proposed —

- Strengthening state family welfare Bureau
- Proposed to have 300 sub centres during 1985-86
- Revamping of family welfare programme in urban areas
- To establish 18 P.P. Units making 63 post par tum units in the state

### 3.4.14. Substantially augment universal primary Health care facilities and control of Leprosy, T.B., and Blindness.

#### 3.4.14.1. Primary Health Care

3.4.14.2. A paramedical System at base level with Primary Health centres and sub-centres have been established in the State Providing a curative, preventive and promotional health services in rural areas. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan there would be 21 Community Health centres, 261 primary Health Centres, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres and 4869 Sub-centres in the State under different health programmes.

3.4.14.3. To deliver a package of health services i.e. health care services, nutrition and family planning, a multi purpose workers scheme was taken up. At the end of 1984-85 there would be 5921 trained multi purpose workers in the State.

3.4.14.4. There would be 302 and 449 hospitals, and dispensaries in urban areas and rural areas respectively. The bed strength are 11621 in urban hospitals and 5387 in rural hospitals. There will be 4 mental hospitals with 601 bed capacity.

3.4.14.5. As a measure of Social security and Labour Welfare the scheme of Employees State Insurance is operating in the State. At the end of January 1984 there are 22 centres providing services to 6.15 lakh industrial workers. At the end of Sixth Plan there would be 7 hospitals with 1025 beds, 117 dispensaries, including 3 mobile dispensaries; 808 beds have been reserved in other hospitals.

3.4.14.6. There are full fledged public health laboratories at Vadodara and Bhuj and Small Scale laboratory at Palanpur. Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat have also established medical laboratories. A full fledged vaccine institute for antirabic vaccine started functioning at Vadodara. National Malaria Eradication and National Filaria control Programmes are also under implementation.

#### 3.4.14.7. National T. B. Programme

3.4.14.8. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (1971 level) was infected with T. B. The National tuberculosis institute at Bangalore operates this programme. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis centre. At the end of 1984-85 there are 19 district centres with a Strength of 300 (isolation) beds. T. B. demonstration Training and Research centre was also established at Ahmedabad.

#### 3.4.14.9. National Leprosy Control Programme

3.4.14.10. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Sabarkantha and Rajkot districts. The infrastructure consisting of 10 central units and 380 Survey Education and treatment units were established up to 1984-85.

#### 3.4.14.11. National Programme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness

3.4.14.12. There is a high incidence of trachoma in Surashtra, North Gujarat and

Kutch area. Till 1983-84, five hospitals and 210 P.H.C. were covered by the programme and there were 4 upgraded ophthalmic units, 4 mobile units in the State.

#### 3.4.14.13. Issues that call for attention

— Infant mortality rate, death rate and birth rates are highest in the country

— Inadequacy in health services. Only 23.5% of the villages are having health facilities within the village, 46% of the villages at a distance of 5 kms. and 30.5% of villages at a distance of more than 5 kms.

— Infective and parastic diseases, Gastroenteritis measles' diarrheal diseases and protein calories' malnutrition constitute the major causes of infant mortality

— Majority of maternal deaths are due to anaemia and bleeding during pregnancy

— Malaria, T.B., Filaria, leprosy, Night blindness are major health hazards

#### 3.4.15. Accelerate programme of welfare for women and Children and nutrition programme for pregnant women nursing mothers and children, Specially in Tribal hilly and Backward areas.

3.4.15.1. The programme of Integrated child development services formulated and initiated in 1975-76 aims to provide a package of services consisting of (i) supplementary nutrition, (ii) immunisation, (iii) health check up, (iv) referral services, (v) nutrition and health education, (vi) non formal education to children in age group 3-5 years in most backward rural, tribal and urban slum areas.

3.4.15.2. The aims and objectives of nutrition programme are —

— To improve health status of children in age group of 0-6 year and women in reproductive age.

— To lay the foundation of proper psychological, physical and social development of the beneficiaries.

— To reduce the incidence of mortality of the children and mothers.

— To enhance the capability of mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs through proper nutrition and health education under SNP and Nutrition programme.

### Child Welfare

3.4.15.3. Implementation of National policy of Children will be continued. It is proposed to introduce the nutrition component to the existing 500 balwadies mostly located in backward and tribal areas. It is also proposed to take up new services like school social work, family assistance centres, Juvenile aid bureau etc. in the backward and tribal areas to ensure better services to the children in their all round growth.

### Women Welfare

3.4.15.4. Besides continuing existing programmes, it is proposed to start more creches, hostel for working women in the backward areas. The socio-economic unit will be extended in backward areas. The women's economic Development Corporation will expend it's activities. The Social input programme meant to provide nutritious food to the women living below poverty line in the selected backward and tribal areas will be taken up. Social security measures will be expended.

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

3.4.15.6. Under ICDS benefit was given in 1979-80 to 7.70 lakhs women and children. Corresponding figure by the end of 1984-85 is about 6.12 lakhs through ICDS Blocks. Considering 63 ICDS projects have been established and continued upto 1984-85. During 1985-86, additional 8 projects are proposed to be established.

3.4.15.7. Achievement under Nutrition programme upto Sixth Plan and targets for 1985-86 are as under :

Item	No. of beneficiaries	
	Achievement	Target
1	2	3
	1984-85	1985-86
		Net Cumulative
ICDS	2.48	{ 3.69
SNP	3.64	
	6.12	{ 9.81

3.4.16. **Spraed universal elementary education for the 6—14 age group with Special emphasis on the girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programme for removal to Adult Illiteracy.**

3.4.16.1. Article 45 of the Constitution promises free and compulsory education for children in the age group 6-14 by 1960. Despite concerted efforts, enrolment of children in the age group 6-14 would reach upto 93% at the end of 1984-85.

3.4.16.2. The achievement at the end of 1984-85 is shown below :—

(In '000)			
Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
6-10	2741 (126%)	2003 (97%)	4744 (109%)
11-14	904 (71%)	535 (45%)	1438 (60%)
6-14	3645 (106%)	2538 (79%)	6183 (95%)

3.4.16.3. It is targetted to achieve 100% coverage in the age group 6-14 by the end of Seventh Plan. 7.51 lakhs additional children will be enrolled during 1985-86.

3.4.16.4. Literacy rate in the tribal area is very low. It is therefore, necessary to give them incentives to attract the children to schools. it is proposed to supply free text books and clothes to these children in the Plan.

3.4.16.5 An incentive as an opportunity cost in the form of foodgrains etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 240/- per annum will be given to the parents of the primitive pupils. A scheme of giving Cash awards of Rs. 100/- per student every year to the first five talented girls of S.C., S.T., and O.B.C. in order of merit

in the annual examination of Std. IV of each talukas is in operation and will be continued in Seventh Plan.

3.4.16.6. In order to accelerate the enrolment of girls under the programme and give recognition to excellence in performance for spread girls education at elementary level, a scheme of incentives/awards is in operation.

3.4.16.7. 100 T.V. sets and 200 two band radio sets, 50 tape recorder (with two cassettes) will be supplied to primary schools during Seventh Plan, as activities of educational technology and distance learning for universalisation of elementary education.

#### 3.4.16.8. Adult Education

3.4.16.9. Government has given high priority to the removal of illiteracy by including it in the MNP of Sixth Five Year Plan. According to 1981 census nearly 191.28 lakhs illiterate persons are there, out of which 66.14 lakhs are from age group 15-35, projected population of this age group at the end of 1984-85 will be 62.54 lakhs. The involvement of voluntary agencies is emphasised in almost all the adult education programmes.

3.4.16.10. Achievement of Adult Education upto 1984-85, and programme for 1985-86 is as under :—

#### Enrolment in Adult literacy age group (15-35)

(in '000)

Achievement 1984-85 Target	Target 1985-86
350	461

3.4.17. Expansion of public distribution systems supply of text books and exercise books to students on priority basis and promotion of a strong consumer protection movement.

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

3.4.17.2. Gujarat has strong public distribution system with 10,507 fair price shops in 1984 which will reach to 11000 by end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Storage capacity available with Civil Supplies Corporation will reach to 2.14 lakh tonnes at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan.

3.4.17.3. The Corporation runs 12 mobile shops in remote areas, markets essential articles such as Groundnut oil, Vanaspati, Janta cloth, and produces of khadi and industries. The Corporation is running departmental store called kalpataru in Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad and Himatnagar. The Corporation handles distribution of the notebooks to students. Essential items are being supplied on an experimental basis to students hostels at Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara & Rajkot.

**3.4.18. Liberalise investment procedure and streamline industrial policies to ensure timely completion of Projects. Give handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries all facilities to grow and to update their technology.**

3.4.18.1. (a) **Liberalisation of investment procedure and streamlining of industrial policies.**

3.4.18.2. The phenomenal growth of industrial activity in Gujarat in recent years is supported by the State Government's progressive policies. These are administered by the Industries Commissioner and the District Industries Centre in each district. In addition there is a corporate network consisting of the Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gujarat State Finance corporation, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and Gujarat State Investment Corporation which aim at simplifying and making attractive the investment climate of Gujarat.



3.4.18.3 Certain new developments aimed at liberalisation of the investment climate have recently emerged from Government of India. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 has been amended to grant specific powers to the Central Government to define "Small Scale Undertaking" and 'Small Scale and Ancillary Undertaking". Under these clauses the Government has recently raised the financial limit for Small Scale Industrial Units from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs and for ancillaries from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. This will enable a larger number of small units to gain the permissible benefits of small scale units. Another welcome development has been the recent Notification of 1.4.85 raising the MRTP limit to rs. 100 crores with immediate effect.

3.4.18.4. With a view to further encouraging industrial growth the Govt. of India has reviewed the existing list of 1975-76 items which require licence for manufacture. This list has now been further liberalised by the Notification of 19.3.85 to include a wide range of electronic and engineering goods.

3.4.18.5. (b) **Villages and Small Scale Industries.**

#### **Small Scale Industries**

3.4.18.6. In order to give protection from large scale units, 872 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the small sector by the Government of India. There were 43682 small scale industrial units registered at the end of 1980 which reached to 68,596 units by 31st March, 1985.

3.4.18.7. As per survey done in 1977, there were 23,741 handlooms in the state of which 9,450 looms have been covered under co-operative sector, 4,474 under scheme of Intensive Handloom Development Project and 7,508 looms are covered by Khadi & Village Board. There are 240 weavers societies covering 9,450 Handlooms owned by 27,600 weavers as on 31st March, 1984.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 to benefit 5,188 members of 46 Handloom Co-operative Societies, Rs. 35 lakhs has been provided to benefit 4,274 beneficiaries under Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries.

#### **Handicrafts**

3.4.18.8. The Gujarat State Handicrafts and

Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1973 with an aim to promote, revive and develop Handicrafts of Gujarat. It also provides employment to poor artisans. Corporation has set up production centres, introduces new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products through exhibitions. The Corporation has set up museum at Shamlaji and will open one museum at Gandhinagar.

#### **Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board**

3.4.18.9. Deserving institutions and individuals are being guided by the Khadi Board. The Board tries to improve the quality of products and arrange for proper marketing. There are 133 institutions, 147 societies and 8651 individuals who are getting benefits of Khadi and Village industries. There are 250 Khadi Bhandars and 235 villages industries sales depots. 12,000 artisans will be provided employment during seventh plan of which 2,000 artisans will be covered during 1985-86.

3.4.19. **Continue Strict Action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders and check black money.**

3.4.19.1. The Government has intensified its action against antisocial elements like speculators, hoarders, black markets as well as smugglers. The administration of various administrative as well as legislative measures such as the Essential commodities Act, the prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act etc. are tightened to curb tax avoidance and tax evasion and the use of unaccounted funds. In 1980, a plan was formulated for pursuing anti-smuggling and anti-tax-evasion measures with added vigour.

3.4.19.2. The Government of Gujarat has been especially vigilant with regard to the movement of smuggled property. As on 30th June 1984 total 6 persons were under detention.

3.4.19.3. Tax collection administration has been strengthened and all attempts are made for recovery of taxes. During 1984-85 measures for checking evasion of sales tax was taken through checking of 1157 cases. Books of accounts were seized in 438 cases. Assessment was finalised in 498 cases raising additional demand of Rs. 157.96 lakhs.



3.4.19.4. A commisionerate of Entertainment tax set up in 1981, has helped to increase income from entertainment tax.

3.4.19.5. During 1984-85 surprise theater inspections numbering 14,733 was carried out. Amount of Rs. 50.58 lakh was collected by way of tax evasion and Rs. 3.46 lakh by way of penalty.

3.4.19.6. Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 the work done during 1984-85 is as under :—

	1984-85
No. of raids	3,023
No. of inspection	55,322
Value of commodities Seized (in crore Rs.)	7.85
Value of commodities confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)	28.23
No. of cases resulting in conviction	16

### 3.4.20. Improve the working of the public Enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilization and generation of Internal Resources.

3.4.20.1. A Bureau of Public Sector Enterprises has been set up in the State to monitor periodically the performance and help analyse specific issues relating to productivity and profitability in depth.

3.4.20.2. At the end of March, 1983, Gujarat had 50 public Sector Enterprises, 12 were statutory undertakings and the remaining 38 were Government companies established under the companies Act.

### 3.4.20.3. Investment by State Government and Total Resources.

3.4.20.4. The figures investment made by

the State Government in public Enterprises and of the Total Resources of the Enterprises at the end of each of the five years are given below :—

Date	Total investment by State Govt. (Rs. in crores)	Total Resources (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of State Govt. Investment to total resources
31-3-79	493.60	1195.50	41.29
31-3-83	1199.09 (37.49)	2662.57 (20.53)	46.79

Note :- (1) Figures in brackets denote percentage increase over previous year.

(2) Figures in respect of Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. and Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation Ltd. for 31-3-82 and 31-3-83 and Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the figures for 31-3-83 have not been included as they are not available.

3.4.20.5. From the point of view of profitability there was considerable improvement in 1982-83. In 1980-81 the aggregate loss (after tax) of all Enterprises was Rs. 68.92 crores and on 1981-82 it was Rs. 38.99 crores, 1982-83 witnessed a reduction in loss to Rs. 9.05 Crores.

3.4.20.6. The total combined net loss of two public utilities viz. Gujarat Electricity Board (Rs. 5.43 crores) and Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (Rs. 5.55 crores) was Rs. 10.98 crores in 1982-83. If this amount is excluded from the figures of overall loss of Rs. 9.05 crores, there will be net profit of Rs. 1.93 crores for the remaining Enterprises.

3.4.20.7. Gujarat Electricity Board and Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation occupy a prime position amongst the public

Enterprises in the state. This can be seen from the following data.

	Gujarat Electricity Board.	Gujarat State Road Trans- port Corpo- ration.	Other Enter- prises.	Total
1. Financial Resources % (31-3-83)	58.36	4.41	37.23	100
2. Investment of state Govt. (%)(31-3-83)	66.45	7.28	26.27	100
3. Capital employed (%)(31-3-83)	57.07	2.25	40.68	100
4. Turnover (%)(1982-83)	46.94	24.19	28.87	100
5. Profit(+) loss (-) (Rs. in Crores)	(-)5.43	(-)5.55	(+)1.93	(-)9.05

**STATEMENT I**

**20 Point Programme — Outlays**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No. 1	Item 2	1985-86 outlay 3
1.	Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor) and dry land agriculture.	17145.35
2.	Production of pulses and oilseeds	21.98
3.	Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme	1152.55
4.	Land Reforms	67.00
5.	Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour.	5.00
6.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	1.00
7.	Accelerated programmes for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. **	14307.00
8.	Supply of drinking water to problem villages.	1500.00
9.	Rural house sites cum house construction.	768.00
10.	Environmental Improvement of slums and EWS houses.	182.00
11.	Power	19112.00
12.	Afforestation, Social and Farm forestry and development of Bio-Gas.	3099.34
13.	Family Planning.	
14.	Universal primary health care, control of leprosy, T.B. and Blindness.	591.14
15.	Accelerated programme of Welfare for Women and Children & Nutrition	452.00
16.	Elementary education for age group 6-14 & removal of adult illiteracy.	753.97
17.	Public distribution system.	26.00
18.	Village and small Industries.	2368.00
	Total	61552.33

\*\* This includes (i) outlays for programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under Welfare of Backward Classes sub-sector and (ii) the flow to TASP and Special Component Plan from the State Plan. However this excludes such flows for the programmes covered under points other than point No. 7.

STATEMENT II

20 Point Programme — Physical Targets and Achievements

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base Achievements		Target for 1985-86	
			Level 1979-80	upto 1984-85	Net	Cumulative
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Additional Irrigation Potential	Lakh Hect.	(27.48) 25.98	30.61	0.67	31.28
2.	(a) Pulses—Production	Lakh Tonnes	3.72	5.37	4.75	—
	(b) Oilseeds—Production	Lakh Tonnes	19.93	22.14	22.62	—
3.	A. IRDP—Families benefited	No. in Lakh	0.75	10.93	0.39 (New) + 1,18 (old)	11.32
	B. NREP—Employment in Mandays.	No. in Lakh	—	500.50	25.28	525.78
	C. RLEGP—Employment in Mandays.	No. in Lakh	—	85.31 (Net)	57.14	—
4.	Surplus Land distribution (Cummu.) (Excluding Ek Sali).	Hect.	17695	38650	2000	—
7.	A. S.C. Families to be assisted.	No.	N.A.	351864	60000	411864
	B. S.T. Families to be assisted.	No.	N.A.	405094		
8.	Drinking Water-Problem Villages to be covered	No.	3720	8212 (1165)*	826 (174)*	9038 (1339)*
9.	A. Housesites allotment	No. in Lakh	4.07	8.49	0.16	8.65
	B. Construction assistance	No. in lakh	1.12	3.40	0.37	3.77
10.	A. Slum Population	No. in Lakh	1.49	5.05	0.10	5.15
	B. EWS houses constructed.	No.	N.A.	28221	4333	32554
<b>Rural Electrification :</b>						
11.	A. Villages Electrification	No.	10867	16135	870	17005
	B. Pumpsets Energisation	No.	202853	292000	25000	317000
12.	A. Trees Plantation (including farm forestry)	No. in crores	—	36.03	6.54	42.57
	B. Bio-Gas Plants - incl. KVIC	No.	—	24000	10000	34000
13.	Sterilization	No. in '000	200	1172	300	1472
14.	A. Primary Health Centres (Const.) (Cummulative).	No.	251	310	50	360
15.	ICDS Blocks (Cummu.)	No.	7	63	8	71
16.	A. Enrolment in Age group 6-14	No. in '000	5307	6280	751	7031
	B. adult literacy.	No. in '000	869	2029	461	2490

\*\* Additional villages covered outside the GOI List.

## 4.1. Introductory

4.1.1. Reduction of disparities in the levels of development as between different areas and different sections of the society is an important objective of planning. In the case of the less developed areas appropriate growth strategies have to be evolved based on the identification of the lead sector of development, which in turn, is related to agroclimatic conditions, natural resource endowments and techno-economic and social constraints. Equally important is the provision of welfare Schemes meant to cater to the backward classes and vulnerable sections of the society such as the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and rural artisans, etc. It would be necessary to evolve specific programmes for the welfare of these groups on the basis of a proper identification of their levels of development and the scope for raising their standards of living by way of income supplementation through fruitful economic activities. Efforts in the past at improving the economy of the backward areas and the levels of the living of the weaker sections have yielded results but the pace of progress has not been sufficiently fast nor has the spread of benefits been always even.

4.1.2. On 31-12-1983 the State Government had constituted a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel to study the problems of backwardness of the State and identify backward talukas/areas considering the present level of development in different spheres and to recommend suitable strategy, approach and programmes for removing the backwardness of such talukas/areas. The report of this Committee has been received and is under active consideration of the Government.

4.1.3. Each backward area poses a unique problem based on combination of various factors. Therefore, the development of such areas becomes a complex exercise in spatial planning. The adoption of a suitable location specific strategy based on a proper diagnosis of the causes of backwardness and the assessment of the potential for development in each area, therefore, becomes essential. So far, special programmes have been initiated for speeding up the pace of development of

mainly the tribal areas and drought prone tracts. The central schemes for industrially backward districts provide for concessional finance from the financial institutions and cash subsidy subject to prescribed ceiling for industries in selected districts. The proposals for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 not only provide for accelerating the implementation of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme but also provide for new innovative programmes for the rapid development of Backward areas of the State.

4.1.4. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute respectively 7.15% and 14.22% of the total population according to census 1981. The population of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes is estimated around 10 lakhs. In addition, the State has a large number of around 50 lakhs of socially and economically backward classes apart from the small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers constituting vast segment of the rural poor, who need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the urban poor in general also demand special consideration. Special programmes initiated for the welfare of distinct sections of the underprivileged groups have been under implementation having regard to the needs of individual sections. Mention may be made of the programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the special programmes for the small and marginal farmers and a variety of social welfare measures aimed generally at the weaker sections. Apart from continuing such programmes during 1985-90 several programmes for improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections are also proposed to be accelerated. The principal amongst them are 20 point economic programme, family oriented programme both for the urban and rural poor, strengthening of rural workers welfare board, social inputs programmes for women and children, housing for rural and urban poor as well as the Integrated Rural Development programme which is designed to help large segments of the poor. The programme for the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically backward classes as well as disabled persons have also been provided. Another

IV1A/45

significant step is the acceleration of Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. The new thrust on employment generation would not only increase the tempo of economic activities in backward areas, but would also bring about a rise in the income level of the backward and the weaker sections of the people. Apart from the expansion of the employment generating programmes, like minor irrigation, animal husbandry and dairy, soil conservation, afforestation and roads, the proposals for annual Plan 1985-86 provide for other new programmes also. It is also proposed to accelerate the tempo of progress under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme announced by the Prime Minister in August, 1983. All such programmes aim at upgrading the levels of social consumption of the poor and increasing their income.

4.1.5. The major thrust of the programme for Annual Plan 1985-86 will, in the circumstances, have to be on an optimal programme mix that will, on the one hand assimilate the gains achieved through the programmes under implementation so far and cover new ground in relation to specific needs.

4.1.6 The main programmes benefitting the backward areas and the weaker sections have been summarised below:-

#### 4.2. Tribal Area Sub-Plan 1985-86

4.2.1. The Tribal Area Sub-Plan covers 32 talukas with 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition, 15 pockets of tribal concentrations have been included in the Tribal Area Sub Plan. A list of the 32 talukas and the 15 pockets is given in Appendix 'A'. The tribal area sub-plan is spread over 8 districts with 9 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The total area covered under the sub-plan is 27,189 square kms. constituting 13.87% of the total area of the State. Government has initiated an exercise to identify Tribal Areas/Talukas based on the population of Scheduled Tribes according to census 1981 and will implement the programmes under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan after getting the detailed guidelines from the Government of India.

4.2.2. The long term Objectives of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan are the following;

— to narrow the gap between the levels of the development of this area and the other areas in the State.

- to create in the economic field impact of an order which will enable 50 percent of scheduled tribe families to cross the poverty line.
- to raise the productivity level in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage and small industries etc.
- to raise the level of education.
- to meet the deficiencies of the economic and social infrastructure of the economy of the tribal areas.
- to provide for specific investments needed to build up the natural resources potential of land and forest and for promoting, fostering and developing an industrial base for the areas; and
- to safeguard against exploitation of tribal people by vested interest in land, trade and industries, marketing of minor forests and agricultural produces to ensure accrual of benefits of development to tribals to the fullest extent, preventing alienation of their land and to free them from indebtedness.

4.2.3. Elimination of exploitation in all forms and speeding up of the process of socio-economic development is the primary concern of the tribal area sub-plan. Steps have been taken continuously to save the tribals from exploitation in respect of land alienation, forest labour and in securing their essential consumption needs. The gains of the protective measures initiated earlier are being consolidated. A programme of covering about 50% of tribal families under economic development programme has been designed to enable these families to raise their level of income.

4.2.4. The tribal area sub-plan for 1985-86 comprises of following elements:-

- flow of funds from State Plan Sectors;
- Special Central Assistance;
- Programme of Central Ministeries/Centrally Sponsored;
- Institutional Finance.

4.2.5. An Outlay of Rs. 95.77 crores is expected to flow in the tribal area sub-plan from the State Plan of Rs. 804 crores during 1985-86. Rs. 9.72 crores are assumed Special Central Assistance. Thus, the total tribal area sub-plan including Special Central Assistance would be of the size of around Rs. 106 crores.

4.2.6. Sectoral outlays proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86 are given in the following table.

National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-E, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016

DOC. No... 2632

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Flow from State Plan
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture and Allied Programmes including Community Development Panchayats etc.	16.82
2.	Cooperation	4.08
3.	Water Development	17.46
4.	Power	2.68
5.	Industries	4.75
6.	Transport	8.57
7.	Social and Community Services	19.24
8.	Economic Services	0.21
9.	Decentralised District Planning	5.50
10.	Mid-day meal prog.	16.50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95.77</b>

4.2.7. Emphasis has been laid on family oriented programmes and infrastructure development. Due priority has been accorded to the employment and income generating programmes.

4.2.8. The bulk of outlay flowing from the State Sector is proposed to be provided for agricultural and allied programmes including irrigation, roads and social services. Schemes have been proposed also for the primitive groups. Specific attention will be paid to the needs of the scattered tribal population residing outside the sub-plan area through suitable schemes in the general plan.

4.2.9. Within the outlay for the sub-plan a nucleus budget is also sanctioned every year which is placed at the disposal of the Project Administrators. This is being done in order to meet the specific local requirements of the project areas. The system of providing a nucleus budget will be continued during the period 1985-86. It is also expected that tribal areas will continue to get benefit of programmes being undertaken under "Decentralized District Planning" both under discretionary and incentive outlay during 1985-86.

4.2.10. Special projects for the welfare of tribals have been prepared to attract substantial institutional finance from the public sector undertakings, banks etc. Substantial

institutional finance is expected for the implementation of programmes under agriculture supporting services, cooperation and industries.

4.2.11. The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in October, 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of the tribals. According to provisions of the Act, the State Government has to provide capital contribution and grant towards administrative expenditure. Adequate provision is provided in the State's Plan 1985-86. The Corporation provides soft loans to tribal cooperatives. A few schemes, pertaining to cooperation, social welfare and cottage and small industries aiming at tribal welfare have been transferred to the Corporation. The Corporation has also initiated the schemes for differential rate of interest. The activities of the Corporation are proposed to be accelerated.

4.2.12. A number of measures for saving the tribals from the exploitation of vested interests are being taken. The plan also provides for schemes like protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals. Mention may also be made of the schemes for grant of subsidy for payment of interest on loans obtained from Land Development banks for purchase of occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act, 1958. During Seventh Plan period, target group oriented approach is proposed to be continued for raising the income level of the tribals living below the poverty line and number of measures have been proposed for the upliftment and welfare of the tribals.

### 4.3 Drought Prone Area Programme

4.3.1. During the Sixth Plan the Centrally sponsored DPAP was implemented in 42 talukas of districts of Ahmedabad, Amerli, Bhavnagar, Jamnaga, Kachchh, Fanchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar. During 1985-86 one more taluka is covered under D.A.A.P.

4.3.2. The main objective of these programmes is integrated development of the drought prone and desert prone areas. It aims at providing the optimum utilisation of land, water and live stock resources, stabilisation of the income of weaker sections of the society and minimisation of the impact of drought on agricultural production and the income of rural poor. Besides, the programme envisages :

- reducing the severity of the impact of drought.
- stabilisation of the income of the people particularly weaker section of the society.
- restoration of ecological balance.

4.3.3. In the light of these objective, development of the Drought Prone Area Programme will consist of the following major components.

- Treatment of land on watershed basis and proper land use, for soil and moisture conservation and water harvesting.
- Extension of the vegetative cover by afforestation and improvement of pasture.
- Efficient optimum use of water by improving efficiency of delivery of existing irrigation systems, and creating new irrigation potential including percolation tanks, etc.
- Scientific dry farming practices to be transferred to farmers through existing extension services.
- Live-stock development
- To broaden resource base and infrastructure which would directly stimulate providing of assets and its efficient use by target group living below poverty line.

4.3.4. In order to achieve the above objectives, special emphasis has been laid on planning, Co-ordination and implementation of integrated area approach to have desired impact and thrust in area. Further it is proposed to strengthen administrative machinery at state and district levels.

4.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 258.00 lakhs has been provided as state share during 1985-86 at the rate of Rs. 6.00 lakh per block.

4.3.6. The programmewise outlays provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay
Minor Irrigation	120.30
Afforestation and Pasture Development.	105.30

Programme	Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay
Soil and Water Conservation	131.000
Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	91.80
Agriculture	0.80
O & M	66.80
Total	516.00

#### 4.4. Desert Development Programme

4.4.1. The DDP is in operation in 6 talukas of Banaskantha district and 2 talukas of Mahesana district. The programme was introduced in the State in 1977-78 and was being implemented in 11 talukas of the State upto 1981-82. From 1982-83, DDP has been discontinued in 3 talukas of Kachchh district. Thus, the programme has been implemented in eight talukas of the State in the later half of the sixth plan. During 1985-86 one more taluka is covered under DDP. Keeping in view the objectives for the programme, it is proposed to take up programmes like minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, afforestation and pasture development, fodder development, animal husbandry etc. during 1985-86. An outlay of 49.20 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is provided 1985-86.

#### 4.5 Coastal Areas

4.5.1. The State has a long coastline of around 1600 kms. Many areas adjoining the coastline suffer from the problem of salinity ingress resulting in permanent damage to agricultural land and accentuating the problem of drinking water supply. Several coastal areas also suffer from infrastructural and other deficiencies which come in the way of rapid development of these areas. There is also the problem of water pollution. Thus, some of the problems of the coastal areas call for specific attention. A programme of development of land is in operation. Another programme of prevention of salinity ingress in certain parts of Saurashtra where the problem has become very acute has also been initiated and significant provision is made for attending to the urgent works on the basis of a comprehensive



plan formulated by a high level committee. Programmes relating to the development of coastal areas have been proposed in the relevant sub-sectors. The State Government has initiated action for the systematic development of coastal areas of the State under the different sectoral programmes during the period of Sixth Five Plan.

### Coastal Zone Management

4.5.2. Based on the recommendations of the study group appointed by the State Planning Board, 549 villages of 37 talukas of 11 districts have been identified as coastal villages. The study group also assessed the development under different sectors which has already taken place in such coastal areas. During the period of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 the Government has considered to establish machinery for the Coastal Zone Management and to implement the programmes for the development of coastal areas and for the upliftment of the people residing in coastal areas in an intergrated and co-ordinated manner. Coastal Zone Management is, thus, altogether a new concept of multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary character. Keeping in view the above approach different core areas have been identified for the present for specific development and special attention in the coastal zone. They include programmes to prevent salinity ingress, development of salt based industries, mineral and based industries, development of ports in such a manner so that they can play a role of catalysts in the development of the backward coastal areas, development of fisheries, development of infrastructural facilities like approach roads, coastal highways, transport etc, development of coconut plantations, mangrove plantations, Jojoba plantations, to explore the possibility of development of agriculture in coastal areas, providing of drinking water to "No source" villages in coastal areas and providing electricity to about 308 villages for domestic purpose. Besides, the development of tourist centres in the coastal areas has also been considered. All such programmes have been proposed to be implemented in a manner so as to preserve the ecology and environment of these coastal areas. It is also proposed to undertake in depth study for specific development of the above aspects and to identify further areas for the development of coastal zone in consultation with the expert organisation like the National Institute of Oceanography, Government of India and other reputed consultancy services

available in the Country. It is proposed to set up a "cell" in the Ports and Fisheries Department which will act as "Nodal Department" to co-ordinate the various activities of different sectors and to monitor the sectoral progress. An Outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is provided for the purpose.

### 4.6. Industrially Backward Areas

4.6.1. Ten districts (1) Amerli (2) Banaskantha, (3) Bhavnagar, (4) Bharuch, (5) Junagadh, (6) Kachchh, (7) Paanchamahals, (8) Mahesana, (9) Sabarkantha and (10) Surendranagar have been declared by the Government of India as industrially backward for the purpose of concessional finance from financial institutions. Three of these districts-Surrendrangar, Panchmahals and Bharuch are eligible for the central cash subsidy. This scheme expired on 31st March, 1983. The Central Government has modified and extended its schemes with effect from 1st April, 1983, and this modified scheme will be in force for two years. The following districts are now eligible for central subsidy at the rates specified below :

Category	Name of District	Rate of Subsidy
A	Dangs	25% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.
B	Panchamahals, Bharuch, Surendrangar.	15% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.
C	Amerli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana Sabarkantha.	10% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs.

4.6.2. An outlay of Rs. 11 crores is provided for 1985-86 for this centrally sponsored programme. Industries in these districts receive special benefits in respect of liberal finance on concessional terms of procuring developed plots/built up sheds, special rates in respect of purchase of machinery on hire purchase, preferential treatment for allotment of scarce and imported materials, etc. Recently, Dangs District has been declared as "No Industry District" and industrialists setting industries in this District will get liberal concessions.

4.6.3. The policy of location of industries as

now adopted by the State Government not only seeks to check the indiscriminate growth of industries in large urban complexes but is designed to encourage their dispersal in the rural and less developed areas. The basic objective of the development of industrially backward areas has been kept at the centre of attention. Conscious efforts would be made to divert the flow of resources so as to pull industries for the development of backward areas.

4.6.4. A further fillip to backward area development would be achieved through the new incentive scheme under which, the capital subsidy and sales tax benefits on liberal scale being offered to industries to be set up in rural and backward areas so as to compensate them for economic burden and handicaps, such units, have to bear. Under the new scheme, sales-tax exemption or sales-tax deferment are being allowed on a liberal scale to industrial units being set up away from metropolitan areas and large cities. Under a deferment scheme, the amount of sale-tax payable by a unit during the first five years of production will be deferred for a period of 12 years and would be recovered thereafter in six annual instalments. The more backward location, the larger will be the quantum of assistance available.

4.6.5. The package of incentives in the form of cash subsidy, sales tax exemption and interest free loan to new industries set up and commissioned after 1st November, 1977 are proposed to be continued. GIDC has adopted a policy of locating its various projects in the backward areas of the State. Out of 156 estates, 56 estates have been set up in the backward areas. During the last four years of the development, expenditure of GIDC in backward areas has increased considerably. It is also proposed to set up workshops in rural and backward area. The Government has introduced a scheme of cash subsidy and has adopted the concept of growth centres. The public undertakings viz. GSFC, GIDC, GIIC etc. will continue to play a significant role in the promotion of industrial development in the backward areas.

4.6.6. The khadi and village industries programme is being expanded considerably. This includes the setting up of a number of ambar charkhas, parishramalayas and gramodhyog wadies. This programme together with other programme of cottage industries will make significant contribution to

the development of rural industries in the state, including the backward areas. The new thrust on development and spread of industries in the rural and backward areas of the State will also result in generation of large employment opportunities and help in improving the income levels of the poor. All such programmes are proposed to be accelerated.

#### 4.7. Special Backward Areas Development Programme.

4.7.1. In the State of Gujarat, there are certain geographical backward areas for which different development programmes have been undertaken since the period of Second Five Year Plan. The Ghed Area of Junagadh is one of such areas spreading over more than one talukas which continues to receive attention of the government since 1958. During the Third Plan period, efforts were made for the development of Bhal area which spreads over 4 districts viz. Ahmedabad, Surendrangar, Bhavnagar and Kheda. With the collaboration of Dutch experts a project for the reclamation of Bhal area was undertaken. But the coordinated efforts for the development of such special backward areas have commenced only during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan. For the first time, a token provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made for the development of following seven such special backward areas during 1983-84 :

Name of Special Backward Areas	Name of Districts
1. Khakharia Tappa	Ahmedabad & Mahesana
2. Nalkantha	Ahmedabad & Surendrangar
3. Panchal	Surendrangar, Amreli & Rajkot
4. Pandu Mevas	Vadodara
5. Okhamandal	Jamnagar
6. Ghed	Junagadh
7. Bhal	Surendrangar, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar & Kheda

4.7.2. The amount of such special provision on uniform pattern was placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Boards who were also directed to earmark and provide an equal amount from their incentive outlays for

the programmes sanctioned for the development of each such backward area. A senior officer who was conversant with the peculiarities of the geographical and socio-economic conditions of such backward areas was entrusted with the task of preparing a "Detailed Report" highlighting the problems of such backward areas and measures for the removal of bottlenecks hindering the progress of development of these backward areas. Based on such report, discussions were held with the MLAs, local representatives like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs, Taluka Panchayat Pramukhs and local officers and on the basis of their recommendations. Government has started the implementation of programmes for the development of such backward areas. During 1984-85, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme and three more areas have also been included during the year 1984-85 as under :-

Name of the Area	Name of the District
1. Ukai Irrigation Project affected resettlement area	Surat
2. Kharapat area	Amerli & Bhavnagar
3. Vagdod area	Mehesana

4.7.3. Detailed report of "Ukai Irrigation Project affected resettlement area" has been received and works have been sanctioned after holding detailed discussions with the MLAs of the area, local representative like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs and Taluka Panchayat Pramukhs and local officers. Such reports for Kharapat and Vagdod areas are also received and they are under consideration. During 1984-85 allocation of grants have been decided on the basis of "Norms" and allocations is made on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 1:1. In addition, the additional equal amount which the District Planning Boards used to provide for the sanctioned works during 1983-84, was restricted to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per area during 1984-85. Under this programme, works of Water Supply, Roads, Drainage, Plantations of trees, skill formation schemes etc. are under implementation.

4.7.4. During 1985-86 it is proposed to undertake the developmental activities in a most scientific manner. Besides, the programmes already being implemented by the concerned

departments under their respective sectors are proposed to be accelerated and these will give impetus to the all-round development of these backward areas. The special provisions proposed for these backward areas will help in achieving the desired level of development. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores has been provided for 1985-86 for the purpose.

#### 4.8. Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

4.8.1. A Special programme was under implementation for the development of relatively more backward talukas by taking up small works of local importance such as roads, minor irrigation, Primary education, Primary health facility and rural/water supply. A special provision for the purpose was being made every year at the rate of Rs. 2 lakh per talukas for 25 such talukas in the Sixth Plan. Under this programme, the amount was being placed at the disposal of the concerned district panchayat as grant in aid for undertaking essential works in these talukas having due regard to local needs.

4.8.2. During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. The "report" of this committee has been received and an Empowered committee has been constituted by Govt. for quick and thoughtful processing of the Report. It is proposed to implement those recommendations, concerning the development of Backward Talukas/Areas which will be accepted by the Government during 1985-86. It is proposed to be set up a corpus of funds for innovative of experimental project particularly by way of application of Science and Technology. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### 4.9. Integrated Rural Development Programme

4.9.1. The objective of the IRD Programme in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 would be to provide productive assets, technology and skills to identified families of the target groups of the rural poor to enable them to attain higher levels of income and cease to be poor in due course. The programme envisages self-reliance without deprivation. The desired "unit" should be the "Block" generally representing a population of one lakh people. In the Sixth Plan, though the objective of bringing above the poverty line was kept in view, it has

not been practicable to reach this goal in a number of cases. Most beneficiaries would require more than one doses of assistance spread over a period of time and the productive potential of the entire family will have to be tapped rather than simply providing an asset to the head of the family only. Besides, regional development plays an important role as the areas with better development potential as well as quality of leadership develop faster than the areas which are backward in respect of these factors. Recently, a committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel has identified backward Talukas on the basis of composite index of certain norms. Such blocks can be considered for more intensive treatment than the normal block. The total number of beneficiaries likely to be assisted during Sixth Plan would be 6.86 lakhs.

4.9.2. An outlay of Rs. 798.55 lakhs for 1985-86 under State Plan for I.R.D.P. Similar amount is anticipated from the Central Government during the same period. It is targetted to assist 1.57 lakh beneficiaries during 1985-86. It is proposed to earmark 10% of the I.R.D. allocations for women and children or 10% of the beneficiaieis would be from such families of identified groups headed by women.

4.9.3. **Trysem.** The "TRYSEM" Scheme aims to equip the rural youth with necessary skills and Technology to enable them to such self employment. The "TRYSEM" scheme is an integral part of I.R.D.P. and has been found useful in training the rural youths. This Scheme would be continued in the Seventh Plan as an integral part of I.R.D.P. The scope of TRYSEM would be extended to cover wage employment apart from self employment. Special attention would be given to the rural artisans and craftsmen and would be helped with inputs, technological improvements and innovations as well as marketing facilities. The linkages with Govt. and non-Govt. institutions would be strengthened.

4.9.4. Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) introduced in the fourth year of the Sixth Plan aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under I.R.D.P., where individual women are found incapable of taking advantage of these facilities. During 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided as state share for the purpose during 1985-86.

#### 4.10. Labour Welfare Programme

4.10.1. Several programmes benefitting the workers have been proposed during the Seventh Plan under the Labour and Labour Welfare Sub Sector. The main programmes benefitting them are those of setting up and strengthening of rural welfare board and financial help for the maintenance of old agricultural labourers as well as protection and welfare of un-organised and un protected labour, industrial training workshops, enforcement of the payment of gratuity Act, 1972, Safety cells for prevention of accidents, implementation of Minimum Wages Act, encouragement of labour welfare activities through Gujarat Labour Welfare Board, etc. It is also proposed to give grant-in-aid to the institutions which are prepared and competent to provide creaches and day centre for the children of women workers in small factories and other establishments in the urban as well as in rural area. The scheme is expected to provide not only grant-in-aid for socially desirable objective in rural areas but also in a way to strengthen rural workers organisations to a considerable extent. During Seventh Plan it is also proposed to give protection to unorganised labour, carryout welfare activities for Inter State migrant workers and impart non formal education to Child labour.

#### **Rural Labour Welfare Board for Agriculture and Rural Workers.**

4.11.1. In order to provide assistance in various forms, State Government has established "Gujarat Rural Welfare Board" registered under the Societies Act, 1960. The board prepared scheme of opening of Rural Labour Welfare Centres. Gujarat is the first State in the country in establishing such institutions. 101 rural labour welfare centres have been established so far. It is envisaged that at the end of 1985-86 116 centres would be functioning.

#### **Financial Assistance for The Maintenance of Old Age Agricultural Labourers.**

4.11.2. The scheme for granting old age pension to agricultural labourers was introduced during the year 1981. Under this scheme the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for extending benefits of this scheme to more beneficiaries. During 1983-84, the State Government has also started Group Insurance scheme.

#### **4.12. Rural Artisans**

4.12.1. It is essential to upgrade existing skill and develop new skills among traditional artisans. The needs of changing times necessitate identification of suitable technology and provide help to the artisans to acquire the same. The aim is to tie up effectively the training programmes with the local requirements. It is proposed to suitably expand the existing programmes where ever necessary. The State has facilities for the formulation of skills through different schemes and institutions viz., apprentice scheme, vocational and technical education schemes, ITIs, and mini ITIs, courses run by the Directorate of the cottage industrice etc. It is proposed to provide training facilities through private training institutions which will also play a vital role. However, with the establishment of big and medium industries and around 68,000 SSI units in the State, the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers is expected to be increased considerably. Provision has been made for undertaking different programmes of skill formation and training. Under the programme of financial assistance to artisans, it is envisaged to give laons to individuals at a lower rate of interest for purchase of raw materials and tools and equipments for starting their business. The artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will get the financial assistance at concessional rate of interest through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation. Besides, benefits of the differential rate of interest on loans will be made available to all eligible artisan during the period 1985-86.

#### **4.13. Welfare of Backward Classes (SCs, STs., NTs and DNTs.)**

4.13.1. A sizeable provision of Rs. 17.44 crores is made for the supplementary sector of welfare of backward classes i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic tribes and denotified tribes. Several new schemes are also included in the backward class welfare sub-sector in the Annual plan 1985-86. Programme in this sub-sector fall under three main groups viz., education, economic upift and health, housing, and other shcemes. In the implementation of the schemes, preference will be given to landless labourers and most vulnerable sections amongst the backward classes. Apart from the Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation which was set up earlier, the state Government has set up Scheduled Castes

Economic Development Corporation in 1979, under the societies Registration Act, 1960. The main objectives of this corporation are to achieve economic amelioration, to identify the problems of economic backwardness and to implement schemes for the benefit of scheduled castes either directly or through agencies. The corporation is implementing schemes aiming at the welfare of the scheduled castes. The Government has also set up boards for the Minorities and for the Socially, economically and educationally backward classes.

#### **4.14. Special Component Plan :**

4.14.1. Since 1979 a Special Component plan for the economic development of scheduled castes has been initiated as an integral part of the State Plan for individual family oriented programmes. More emphasis has been placed on programmes of generating more employment and generating additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation which has been set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the uplift of the scheduled castes. An outlay of Rs. 90.30 crores is likely to flow from the general sectors under the Special Component Plan during 1985-86.

4.14.2. The Government had earlier accepted all the recommendations of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (Baxi Commission) which has classified 82 castes, classes and groups as socially and educationally backward. A programme for their upliftment has been initiated during 1978-79. government has also extended the benefits of various recommendations of the Commission except those relating to reservation in services and reservation in educational institutions to economically backward classes such as agricultural labourers, rural artisans, marginal farmers, unprotected and unorganised labourers and other persons who are self employed such as hand-cart pullars, small shop keepers etc.

#### **4.15 District Plans for Social Inputs**

4.15.1. As a part of the basic minimum needs approach and with women and children as a focal point, the State Government has initiated District Plans for Social Inputs with the assistance of UNICEF in nine districts of the State viz. Valsad, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch,



Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendrangagr, Junagadh and Kachchh, meaningful programmes have been formulated for reducing child and maternal mortality among the families below poverty line in 18 talukas of nine districts. The programmes are expected to be accelerated during Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 49 lakhs is provided for the purpose, during 1985-86.

#### 4.16. Housing for the Weaker Sections

4.16.1. In addition to the scheme for assisting the beneficiaries of the programme of free house plots and the scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas provided under the Minimum Needs Programme, other housing schemes are also proposed outside the Minimum Needs Programme for low income groups and economically weaker section both in urban and rural areas. Provision is proposed to enable the Gujarat Housing Board and the Rural Housing Board to take up housing programmes for the economically weaker sections and low income group on a larger scale. The Slum clearance Board, will also play a significant role in the sphere assigned to it. Under the site and services scheme, it is proposed to provide Skeleton houses within the reach of urban poor with the assistance of Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development authorities and Municipal Finance Board. A scheme for economically weaker sections in rural areas with HUDCO participation has also been proposed. Adequate outlay is proposed for the low income group housing scheme already under implementation in the rural areas. During 1985-86, it is also proposed to provide assistance for improvement of houses in rural areas particularly to weaker sections of the society. The scheme of sanctioning loans to farmers for construction of houses in rural areas introduced in the Sixth Plan is proposed to be continued during the 1985-86.

#### 4.17 Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped:

4.17.1. Various activities for the education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped persons such as blind, deaf and dumb and orthopedically handicapped are carried out in the State. Grants are also paid to voluntary agencies for carrying out such activities. This programme is proposed to be continued on an expanded scale during 1985-86.

#### 4.18. Rehabilitation of Beggars

4.18.1. Till now, receiving centres for beggars have been established mainly in major cities viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat. It is

proposed to start Receiving-cum Detention Centres in a few other cities and pilgrim places during 1985-86.

#### 4.19. Minimum Needs Programme

4.19.1. Minimum Needs Programme launched in the Fifth Plan envisaged the allocation of adequate resources for programmes aiming at the upgradation of levels of special consumption of the poor covering elementary education, rural health, drinking water supply, rural roads, rural electrification, house sites for rural landless labourers and environmental improvement of slums in the urban areas. The programme had aimed at establishing a network of certain essential services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the country. These programmes which were continued during the Sixth plan 1980-85 are also proposed to be continued during 1985-86. Apart from providing essential infrastructural and welfare services to the weaker sections of the population, the Minimum Needs Programme is also labour intensive and can create substantial additional employment. Considerable attention is to be given both to locational aspects of these basic services and their integration so as to confer optional benefits on the target groups. An outlay of Rs. 152 crores is provided for the Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1985-86. Details of the programme are given under relevant chapters.

#### APPENDIX—A

##### List of Talukas covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	Vijaynagar	Sabarkantha
2.	Khedbrahma	Sabarkantha
3.	Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
4.	Meghraj	Sabarkantha
5.	Jhalod	Panchmahals
6.	Dahod	Panchmahals
7.	Santrampur	Panchmahals
8.	Limkheda	Panchmahals
9.	Devgadhbaria	Panchmahals
10.	chhotaudepur	Vadodara
11.	Naswadi	Vadodara
12.	Tilakwada	Vadodara
13.	Dediapada	Bharuch
14.	Sagbara	Bharuch

15. Valia	Bharuch
16. Nandod	Bharuch
17. Jhagadia	Bharuch
18. Uchchhal	Surat
19. Vyara	Surat
20. Mahuva	Surat
21. Mandvi	Surat
22. Nizar	Surat
23. Songadh	Surat
24. Valod	Surat
25. Mangrol	Surat
26. Bardoli	Surat
27. Dharampur	Valsad
28. Bansda	Valsad
29. Chikhali	Valsad
30. Pardi	Valsad
31. Umbergaon	Valsad
32. Dangs	Dangs

**List of Tribal Pockets covered under Tribal Area Sub-Plan in addition to 32—Talukas**

Sr. No.	Name of Tribal Pocket	Name of Taluka	Name of District
1	2	3	4
1.	Ankleshwar	Ankleshwar	Bharuch
2.	Kamrej	Kamrej	Surat
3.	Palsana	Palsana	Surat
4.	Palej	Gandevi	Valsad
5.	Atgam	Valsad	Valsad
6.	Ronval	Valsad	Valsad
7.	Sisoda-ganesh	Navsari	Navsari
8.	Vadoli	Sankheda	Vadodara
9.	Bhatput	Sankheda	Vadodara
10.	Kareli	Jambugam	Vadodara
11.	Bhikhapura	Jambugam	Vadodara
12.	Kathoda	Halol	Panchmahals
13.	Mora	Godhra	Panchmahals
14.	Amirgadh	Palanpur	Banaskantha
15.	Danta	Danta	Banaskantha

## CHAPTER V

### DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

5.1.1 A new phase in the field of Decentralised District Planning was launched in Gujarat on 14th November, 1980 when implementation of schemes in each District of the State through District Planning Boards from outlays entirely placed at their discretion was initiated. The discretionary outlays have generated considerable enthusiasm in the District Planning Boards and these Boards have addressed themselves to the task of identifying the local needs and satisfying them through schemes financed from these outlays.

5.1.2 The first step was taken in 1979 when the State Planning Board suggested that the District Planning Boards be actively involved in the process of formulation of the Annual Plan also. The State Planning Board also suggested that some specific amount should be placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards so as to enable them to formulate schemes keeping in view the local needs. In pursuance of this suggestion, a committee was set-up for the purpose and on the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, funds were allocated to all the District Planning Boards since 1980-81.

#### 5.2 Basis of Distribution of outlays.

5.2.1 It is envisaged that 35% of the State Plan outlays should, on an average, be allocated for District Level Schemes during the period of the Five Year Plan, and 20% of the District Plan outlays should be earmarked as discretionary and incentive outlays for districts to enable them to take up schemes considered useful in light of local needs.

An outlay of about Rs. 1584 crores in the State's Seventh Five Year Plan of Rs. 6,000 crores is allotted towards District Five Year Plans. The above outlay of Rs. 1584 crores for district level schemes during the Seven Plan period is comprised of about Rs. 1340 crores for normal District level schemes and Rs. 146 crores for schemes to be proposed by District Planning Boards in their discretion and Rs. 98 crores by way of incentive outlay allocable to districts against matching contribution.

5.2.2. The criteria for district-wise distribution of outlay for District Plan from the State Plan were as follows during Sixth Five Year

Plan and they have been continued for the year 1985-86 also.

Item	Percent
Population (excluding Towns having population of 50,000 and above.)	40
Population of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and small and marginal farmers and population of agricultural labourers other than scheduled castes and tribes.	15
Agricultural Backwardness.	10
Irrigational Backwardness	10
Industrial Backwardness.	5
Backwardness in respect of Roads and drinking water.	10
Backwardness in respect of the targets of other selected minimum needs.	5
Incentive provision.	5
	100

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

#### 5.3. District Plan outlays.

5.3.1. The outlays for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlay) is around 40% of the total State Plan outlay as indicated in the following table.



(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total State Plan outlay	Outlay for District Level Schemes			Percentage
		Normal district level schemes	Discretionary and Incentive outlay	Total	
1980-81	537.50	193.52	28.00	221.52	41.2
1981-82	633.09	214.55	30.40	244.95	38.7
1982-83	760.58	270.52	35.00	305.52	40.2
1983-84	900.00	320.71	36.00	366.71	39.6
1984-85	935.00	353.01	45.00	398.01	42.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3766.17</b>	<b>1352.31</b>	<b>174.40</b>	<b>1526.71</b>	<b>40.5</b>

5.3.2. While the entire outlay for Decentralised District Planning comprising of discretionary and incentive outlay is meant for District Level Schemes, the provisions for Normal District Level Schemes under agricultural and allied services account for about 80% (on an average) of the outlay provided for that Sector in the State Annual Plan. The percentage share of Normal District Level Schemes from out of total outlay provided in the State Sixth Five Year Plan for selected sectors, based on average of five years i.e. 1980-81 to 1984-85 is given in the following table :—

Sector of Development	Percentage share of the outlay for Normal district Level Schemes from out of total outlay for the sector in the State Annual Plans and rounded.
1	2
Agricultural & allied programmes.	80
Irrigation	39
Village and Small Industries.	63
Road Development	80
Social Services	45

5.3.3. An analysis of share of different sectors within the outlay for District Plan for Normal District Level schemes shows that the major

contribution to the District Plan outlay comes from medium Irrigation, Road Development, Forests, Minor Irrigation, Sewerage and water supply, Village and Small Scale Industries and Power Development.

#### 5.4 Discretionary and Incentive Outlays.

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

5.4.2. The practice of providing discretionary and incentive outlays at the disposal of the District Planning Boards, with full discretion of selection of schemes against these outlays has evoked considerable enthusiasm at the District Level. The impact of the scheme has reached down to the village level and the people have started feeling that they are participants in the planning process and that they can propose and can get implemented schemes of their choice. This has made possible provisions for missing links long left unattended.

5.4.3. The District Planning Boards have taken their task of formulating plans and implementing them with great enthusiasm. Every year has witnessed the District Planning Boards sanctioning a large number of schemes and getting them implemented. During the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980-1985 a total amount of Rs. 171.44 crores was allocated to District Planning Boards. Of this, an amount of Rs. 169.18 crores has been disbursed by them for various projects.

5.4.4. The Executive Committee of the District Planning Board and the Board itself scrutinize the proposals with care and formulate priorities. An index of the popular enthusiasm generated can be had in the popular contribution raised against incentive outlay. The yearwise figures of the popular contribution required to be raised and the amount actually raised for the period of three years 1980-81 to 1982-83 are given below :—

large portion i.e. 28.5 percent went to rural roads. The next priority was primary education with 16.2 percent followed by rural water supply 15.3 percent, minor irrigation with 7.2 percent and rural electrification with 4.9 percent.

5.4.10 The Physical achievements through Decentralised District Planning allocations are easily the most important index of their success. Some of the more important physical achievements during the period upto 30-11-84 are given below.

- 5075 School rooms were constructed.
- 4464 New works of water supply were completed.
- Construction of 1241 link roads and 1682 approach roads covering about 4140 villages.
- Rehabilitation of defunct 201 villages water supply schemes.
- Repairs to 5190 School Rooms.
- repairing of 480 Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.
- 820 villages were electrified for all purposes.

## 5.5 Improvement in the District Planning process :—

5.5.1 Many steps have been taken since 1983-84 for improving the administrative and operational aspects of decentralised district planning. The important of them are indicated below.

### Administrative Measures :

5.5.2. With a view to reviewing the progress made under the Decentralised District Planning, zonal meetings are held at Rajkot, Vadodara and Gandhinagar where in various issues relating to district planning are discussed. Important matters such as preparation of proposals for District Annual Plans, strengthening of account and audit capabilities of the district planning units, identification of admissible and inadmissible schemes etc. are discussed and remedial steps identified. The

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Incentive outlay	People's contribution		
		To be raised by DPB for full utilisation of incentive outlay	Actually raised by DPBs	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	700	498.65	376.25	75.4
1981-82	640	455.36	440.78	96.8
1982-83	800	569.34	546.52	96.0
Total :	2140	1523.35	1363.55	89.5

5.4.5 During 1980-81 to 1982-83, a total amount of Rs. 13.63 crores was raised as popular contribution to avail of Rs. 19.78 crores of incentive outlay.

5.4.6. As the unit for raising popular contribution against the Incentive Outlay has been replaced from "District" to "Taluka" since 1983-84, talukawise details regarding popular contribution to be raised and actually raised are not forthcoming readily.

5.4.7. One of the interesting features of the pattern of allocation of funds by the District Planning Boards is that the scale of priorities differs from District to District and also differs from that in the outlay for Normal District Level Schemes which are provided for by respective Heads of Departments. This shows that the District Planning Boards have exercised their discretion to suggest schemes of local importance taking local factors into account.

5.4.8. A total picture of utilisation of funds shows that during the four years as much as 71.7 percent was allocated by District Planning Boards towards schemes covered under the Minimum Needs programmes.

5.4.9 Of the total outlay placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities by District Planning Boards during the four years, the

need for advanced planning on the basis of systematic data available from village amenities surveys is also stressed. The District Planning Boards have been advised to adopt atleast one village in the district, which lies in the interior part of the district and has no MNP facilities, for being developed from the Decentralised District Planning funds.

### **Measures for Balanced Development**

#### **Talukawise Distribution of Discretionary outlay.**

5.5.3 During the first two years, it was observed that some of the more advanced Talukas got relatively more benefit from the outlay of Decentralised District Planning. To correct this situation, the discretionary outlay allocated to the District Planning Boards from the year 1982-83 is being divided amongst talukas with reference to the following criteria of development.

1. Population of taluka excluding population of towns having population of 50,000 or more.

2. Population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the agricultural labourers excluding those belonging to SC & ST.

3. The backwardness in agriculture with reference to the following parameters :

(a) Proportion of cultivable area to the total geographical area;

(b) Proportion of cultivated lands to the cultivable land;

(c) Proportion of area under irrigation to the total cropped area;

(d) Proportion of area sown more than once to the total cropped area;

(e) Proportion of area under Major cash-crops to the total cropped area;

(f) Proportion of cropped area per agricultural worker;

(g) Proportion of cultivable area per agricultural worker;

4. Irrigational backwardness as measured reference to the proportion of the area which

does not receive the benefit of irrigation from out of total cropped area of the taluka.

5. Industrial backwardness as measured with reference to the percentage of average number of workers daily employed by the industrial units to the total number of workers in the taluka.

6. Backwardness in roads, as measured with reference to the number of vilalages which are not connected by pucca roads as also the population of such vilalages.

7. Backwardness in the field of drinking water supply as measured with reference to the number of vilalages without having any facilities for drinking water supply.

8. Backwardness in the field of education as measured with reference to the following parameters;

(a) Number of vilalages having no primary schools.

(b) Population of such vilalages and,

(c) the number of additional school rooms required with reference to the existing criteria of the Education Department.

9. Backwardness in the field of rural public health as measured with reference to :—

(a) the number of primary health centres and sub-centres needed to be opened according to the norms envisaged for the minimum needs programme in the Sixth Plan document;

(b) Proportion of the Government Medical Officers per 10,000 population.

10. Backwardness in the field of rural electrification as measured with reference to :

(a) Number of vilalages having no facility of electricity.

(b) Population of such vilalages and;

(c) the number of vilalages which are electrified for agricultural purpose only.

5.5.4 The District Planning Boards have been requested to set apart at least 66 to 75% (or more if the Board so decides) from the

discretionary outlay allocated to the District and distribute the same amongst talukas in the proportion as determined with reference to the above criteria. The amount of 34 to 25% of the discretionary outlay was allowed to be retained at the district level for District Level Schemes or for the schemes benefiting more than one taluka as may be approved by the District Planning Boards. In most of the districts, Taluka Level Committees have been formed to formulate proposals against the discretionary and incentive outlays to be utilised in the talukas. Similarly, a Committee has also been formed at taluka level to go into the question of effectiveness and quality of works undertaken from the Decentralised Planning Funds. The formulation of these Taluka Level Committees and the selection of the members thereto are to be decided by the District Planning Boards themselves.

5.5.5 A Committee for coordinating the programme for rural road works which are being taken up under different programmes has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Collector and the concerned officers at district level during 1982-83. This Committee sorts out the items for being funded through the appropriate sources and prepares a blueprint for detailed planning for each road work.

5.5.6 With the involvement of the local taluka people in formulation of proposals against discretionary and incentive outlays, it is expected that the local needs of the taluka will get adequately reflected and on approval from District Planning Board they will be implemented which will satisfy the requirement of the rural people and thus the goal of decentralisation of planning process will be achieved in real sense.

## **5.6 Incentive Outlay — Revision of Unit from District to Taluka.**

5.6.1 As regards incentive outlay, the proportion of funds to be raised by the District, depends upon whether it is eligible for the proportion of 25:75 or 50:50 in respect of the additional funds to be raised by the district and the matching amount of incentive outlay respectively. The Districts having more than half of its talukas covered under Drought Prone Area Programme or Tribal Area sub-Plan were treated as backward for the purpose and were eligible for the pattern of 25:75. Such districts were 8 in number while remaining 11 Districts

of the State were eligible for 50:50 pattern. This has resulted in undue advantage to the comparatively more advanced talukas in the backward districts and also loss to the backward talukas in the advanced districts. With a view to remedy this situation, the Government has taken a decision to adopt taluka as a unit for the purpose instead of a district effective from the year 1983-84. According to this decision, 101 talukas of the State which are covered under one or more of the following programmes are treated as backward. The rest of the talukas are eligible for the pattern of 50:50.

- (1) Drought prone Area Programme,
- (2) Desert Development Programme,
- (3) Tribal Area Sub-Plan.
- (4) 25 backward talukas based on the Hathi Samiti Report and the economically backward talukas classified earlier should be eligible for the pattern of 25:75 i.e., they will raise only 25 rupees in order to get 75 rupees from incentive outlay.

5.6.2 Besides, the urban areas are better placed for raising the funds to avail of the incentive outlay. For schemes to be taken up in the urban areas and also for the district level schemes, 50 percent matching contribution is expected to be raised to avail of the matching incentive outlay. The talukawise distribution of the incentive outlay allocated to the District is also done on the same lines adopted for the distribution of discretionary outlay.

## **5.7 Scientific approach towards formulation of Proposals :**

5.7.1 It was observed by the experience of the first three years that in some of the districts there were certain villages which tend to get neglected in terms of the benefits from investments made in the district by District Planning Boards. With a view to remedying this situation it was decided to utilise the data available from village amenities surveys conducted in all Districts during 1981-82 (updated every year) for preparing scalograms indicating details of amenities existing in the village. These scalograms have been useful in focussing attention to the need of by-passed villages in formulating investment proposals at taluka level for different programmes. These devices

have also helped to steer the proposals for expenditure out of incentive outlays to more prosperous villages that need not be given the benefit of discretionary outlays, without any matching contribution from the beneficiary villages.

### 5.8 Introduction of new components :

5.8.1 Along with the course of implementation of the Decentralised District Planning Programme, it has been the experience that several minor things which could not be reflected in the normal plan get implemented through the programme of Decentralised District Planning. There are, however, certain field which have remained lopsided and require special attention. For this, the following components were introduced after 1981-82.

### 5.9 Development of Special Backward Areas.

5.9.1 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 are spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore was provided during 1983-84 for such areas viz. (1) Khakharia Tappa of Ahmedabad and Mehsana districts (2) Pandumevas in Vadodara district (3) Dwarka of Jamnagar district (4) Panchal area of Surendranagar and Rajkot districts (5) Ghed area of Junagadh district (6) Bhal area of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Kheda districts and (7) Nal Kantha area of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts. Rs. 7.07 lakhs were distributed to each of the areas except Pandumevas in Baroda District which was given Rs. 7.58 lakhs.

5.9.2 This amount was placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Boards who were also directed to earmark and spend an equal amount from their incentive outlays for the programmes sanctioned for each backward area. A senior officer who knew the district was entrusted to prepare a report about the area. Based on the report, discussions were held with the M.L.As, local representatives like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs, Taluka Panchayat Pramukhs and local officers and local works sanctioned.

The following areas were added in

Name of the Area	Name of the District
1. Ukai Irrigation Project affected resettlement area	Surat
2. Kharapat area	Amreli and Bhavnagar
3. Vagdod area	Mehsana

5.9.3 During 1984-85 for allocation of grants, norms have been decided and the final allocation is made on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 1:1. In addition, the additional equal amount which the District Planning Boards used to provide for the sanctioned works in 1983-84, was restricted to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per area.

### Incentive outlay for Primary School-rooms

5.9.4 The Constitution provides that Primary education is made available to children between 6 to 14 years of age compulsorily and free of cost. The target of covering all eligible children requires, among other things adequate school rooms. To accelerate efforts to provide adequate number of school rooms to ensure that no eligible child in Gujarat has to go without primary education, it was decided to allot Rs. 4.00 crores to the Director of Education (Primary and Adult Education) for construction of New School Rooms in the villages having no school rooms having more than one class sitting in one room or having more than 100 students in a class. This amount was given to the Director of Education (Primary & Adult) to link up with the implementation of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) for construction of Primary School rooms which is sponsored by the Government of India. An amount to the extent of Rs. 16,000/- against Rs. 21,000/- from RLEGP fund per class room was decided to be allotted for this purpose. A programme for construction of Primary School Rooms in 2002 villages has thus been taken up from the funds of special incentive outlay and RLEGP fund from the Government of India.

### 5.10 Outlay for 1985-86

5.10.1 A provision of Rs. 29.10 crores is proposed for 1985-86 in respect of the programme for Decentralised District Planning as under :—

Item	(Rs. in crores)
1. Discretionary outlay	20.00
2. Incentive outlay	7.00
3. Additional incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning.	0.50
4. Provision for dealing with problems for special backward areas.	1.50
5. Corpus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward.	0.10
Total	29.10

5.10.2 During 1985-86, out of the total amount of Rs. 37.50 crores, by way of discretionary, incentive and additional incentive

outlays, works/schemes relating to mainly Minimum Needs Programmes are proposed to be taken up by the District Planning Boards. In cases where the targets for Minimum Needs Programme would have been achieved intensive efforts for additional facilities are proposed to be made. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e.g. wind-mill, solar energy, fuel wood plantation, improvement of Gauchar plots etc. are also proposed to be taken up.

5.10.3 In regard to the programmes for the Special Backward Areas, major works to make up for lags in such areas as roads, drinking water, irrigation facilities, water logging etc. would be taken up according to the requirements of the area during 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 1.50 crore has been earmarked for this purpose. From the amount of Rs. 0.10 crore proposed to be reserved as corpus of fund for the development of 56 most backward talukas (to be decided after consideration of recommendations of the committee for the development of Backward Areas) innovative or experimental projects particularly by way of application of science and technology are proposed to be taken up.

**EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION****6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 As revealed by the results of the 1981 Population census, in India only 23.3 percent people are living in the Urban areas. This percentage is a little higher in Gujarat being 31.17. Thus majority of the people in India, as also on Gujarat are living in the rural area the economy of which is predominantly dependent on agriculture. The problem of rural unemployment is by and large associated with rural poverty which implies that large number of people are under employed. On the other hand, the organised sector of economic activities are concentrated mainly in the urban areas. According to one study during 1971-81, Gujarat added in all about 74 lakhs to its population of which 31 lakhs were added to urban population and 43 lakhs were added to rural. Of the 31 lakhs of increase in the urban areas, 13.7 lakhs increase is due to migration (6.1 lakhs from rural areas and 7.6 lakhs from other states) i.e. about 44 percent of increase in urban population is accounted for by the migration factor. 7.15 percent of the total population in Gujarat belong to the Scheduled castes. Scheduled tribes population is 14.22 percent of the total population in Gujarat. Natural calamities including recurrent droughts are the other phenominan of the States economy. Another noteworthy implication is the growth of the working age population with its important impact on the employment situation. An increase in the population goes in hand with an increase in the Labour force.

**6.2 Dimention of the Problem of Unemployment**

6.2.1 Peculiar to the Socio-Economic situation prevailing in the agriculture dominant rural economy, there exists only sporadic or intermittent unemployment. A study of unemployment in the rural situation cannot isolate it self from under employment as both are closely interlinked.

6.2.2 National sample survey organisation (N.S.S.O) has been collecting statistics on unemployment through its regular labour force enquiries and it has been providing estimates of labour force. The magnitude of unemployment estimates have been influenced by the concepts, definitions and procedures of enumeration adopted in each round. In the Light of long experience on the field of surveys and the recommendations of the committe of experts

on unemployment, estimates viz. Dantwala committee set up by the Planning commission in 1969, N.S.S.O. has developed and standardised the concepts and definition of labour force, employment and unemployment suitable to the Socio-economic conditions in the country and adopted them in quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment since 1972-73 (i.e. 27th round of N.S.S. for these reasons, the data are used in this report so far as they relate to unemployment and labour force.

6.2.3 The estimates of chronic unemployment are based on the usual status concepts and on the basis of the daily status concept, the estimates of under employment are worked out.

6.2.4 On the basis of the National sample survey data, the estimates of employment and under employment in the beginning of the annual Plan 1985-86 has been worked out for the state as follows.

In lakhs

(a) Chronic unemployed	1.64
(b) Under-employed	6.32
	<hr/>
(c) Total (a + b)	7.96

6.2.5 For assessing the total requirements of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Plan period has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the Labour force for the first time during the plan period has also to be taken into account, the total labour force in the State in 1985 is estimated to be 139.34 Lakhs, while at the end of the annual plan the total labour force worked out for the State would be 143.36 Lakhs. Thus, the new entrants to the Labour force would be 4.02 Lakhs during the annual Plan 1985-86.

6.2.6 Another indicator of the unemployment situation, expecially of educated persons, is the data on the live register of the employment exchanges in the State. The following table gives releavant data about educated unemployed in the State.



Figures in 1000

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

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. S.S.C. and under graduates	194	205	234	261	284	334	346
2. Diploma Holders	4	3	3	3	3	3	4
3. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce and Law	41	36	35	32	30	40	41
4. Graduates and post Graduates in the technical and professional subjects	8	10	8	7	6	4	4
Total	247	254	280	303	323	382	395

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

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

6.2.8. Looking to certain limitations of the Live Register as discussed in the last para, the application of correction factor, based on the past surveys would give the correct picture about the magnitude of educated unemployed. The state Bureau of Economics and statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district of the State in 1970. In this survey, both rural and Urban areas, as also the educated job-seekers registered with employment exchanges, and those not registered with employment exchanges were covered. Another survey was carried out in the districts of Ahmedabad. Surat and Amerli in the State in 1980 by the Directorate of Employment and Training. How-

ever in this survey only the job-seekers who registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch, survey is more comprehensive in its coverage, in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive surveys for arriving at a proper correction factor "10% more than the number on L.R." as revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used and as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed as on the live Register of employment Exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on the live Register of employment exchanges as on 1-4-1985 would stand revised as under.

In'000

	As on 1-4-1985	
	According to Live register	Revised by applying correction factor
1. S.S.C. and under Graduates	346	381
2. Diploma Holders	4	4
3. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science, and Commerce and law	41	45
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in technical and professional subjects	4	4
Total	395	434



From the above table, it can be derived that 434 lakhs educated persons would be seeking jobs in the beginning of the annual plan. To this, obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the educational institutions every year after completing certain level of education would be added. However who complete a certain stage of education would be seeking work. In fact, some employed persons take up courses leading to formal educational qualifications mainly with a view to further their career prospects. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diplomas do not seek jobs especially after they are married. Some post-graduates courses, notably in engineering and medicine, are pursued on account of the attractive stipends and/or part time employment that go with studentship. Statistics from the special census of degree holders (1971) provide to some extent a base to work out the percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work,

However, this special census data is also not comprehensive as much as it is difficult to determine in absence of data from the census exactly what proportion of matriculates do not seek jobs. On the other hand the No. of S.S.C. passed job-seekers on the L.R. record show an upward trend.

### 6.3. Employment in Organised Sector

6.3.1. During the year ending June 1984 the additional employment generated under the public sector was of the order of 25,000, While the employment in the Private sector has gone down to the extent of 12,000 i.e. from 639000 in 1983 to 627000 in 1984. Thus the net addition is 13,000 (Based on EMI data which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in the Private sector employing 25 or more persons, non-agricultural unit in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons, being covered on voluntary basis). Past trends are summarised in the following table.

Employment at the end of June (In '000)

Sector	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Public	510	518	544	579	590	599	630	652	679	706	736	744	766	800	825
Index No.	100	102	107	114	116	117	124	128	133	138	144	146	150	157	162
Private	429	445	475	482	498	505	493	518	535	555	574	588	631	639	627
Index No.	100	104	111	112	116	118	115	121	125	129	134	137	147	149	146
Total	939	963	1019	1061	1088	1104	1123	1170	1214	1261	1310	1332	1397	1439	1452
Index No.	100	103	109	113	116	118	120	125	129	134	140	142	149	153	155

### 6.4 Focus of Employment generation

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

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

Special Rural Development Programme like N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P., D.D.P., and Labour intensive Programmes such as Minor Irrigation, Soil and Water conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries, Forestry etc. generate sizeable

employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The Programmes under village and small industries sector with its low capital output ratio and high employment potential also help in a long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

6.4.2. The employment opportunities generation under NREP are given below (Inclusive of central Share.)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Lakh Mandays	56.55	215.10	133.14	95.71

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

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
No. of families (in lacs.)	1.05	1.16	1.74	1.60	1.35	1.57

6.4.3. As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) While the sectoral development programmes like crop Husbandry, Minor Irrigation C.A.D. Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and forestry, Water and power Development, Higher and primary education including Mid-day meal, Housing Education etc. create directing a Number of job opportunities, Most of the Programme through their implementation, provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortage in various categories of skilled and trained manpower are 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 surveys of districts are being carried out. The area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and mehsana are completed and one is still being done in Jamnagar. On their hand, with a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training, skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C. passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self-employment Programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons, small businesses and the informal service sector. Since 1980-81 to 1983-84 5215 persons have been assisted under the self employment Scheme for the vocationally trained persons. Under the Margin Money Scheme about 2126 persons have been provided with margin money assistance during the period from 1979-80 to 1983-84. Similarly 18377 persons belonging to tiny and informal Service sector have been assisted during the last three years viz. 1981-82 to 1983-84 under the another such specific scheme.

## 6.5. Employment Strategy for the Plan (1985-86)

6.5.1. Plan Strategies and priorities in the state are always guided by the strategies and priorities adopted at the National Level.

6.5.2. One of the Directive Principles of the Constitution is to make serious efforts to provide work opportunities to all able bodied job-seekers in the country without any discrimination. Stress well, therefore, have to be continued to be laid on progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment

during the annual plan 1985-86. The key note of the strategy for employment generation during the plan would be the creation of additional job opportunities. So as to absorb the maximum unemployed.

6.5.3. The main elements of the strategy in brief would be.

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

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

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

(4) 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.

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

(6) Intensive implementation of special rural development Programmes viz. N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P., D.P.A.P., and D.A.D.P. as also the new rural employment guarantee programme.

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

(8) Drawing up the Schemes with optimum Labour intensity and emphasizing an implementing Labour intensive Programmes such as forestry, soil and water conservation minor irrigation etc.

(9) Identifying the labour intensive activities in the Projects with capital nature and under taking such activities to the extent possible.

## 6.6 Employment Potential of the annual plan 1985-86

6.6.1. Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development

have been attached due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1985-86. This provides for Rs. 419.76 crores towards employment intensive programmes employment potential of which is estimated at 4.30 lakhs persons years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in year. This estimate indicates only 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 etc. while broad estimates of unemployment potential by major head and sub head of development are indicated by Annexure-I A brief account is given below

Sector/ Sub-sector	Outlay 1984-85 on employ ment scheme (Rs. in crores)	Total estimates employ ment potential (Persons year lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied Programmes	38.03	0.50
2. Rural Development programmes	7.49	0.17
3. Irrigation & Flood Control.	168.05	2.16
4. Power Development	—	0.04
5. Industries and Minerals	22.25	0.29
6. Road Transport	41.86	0.21
7. social and community services	32.08	0.10
8. Mid-day meals	110.00	0.83
	<u>419.76</u>	<u>4.30</u>

## 6.7. An Overview

6.7.1. The requirement of additional employment opportunities under the Annual plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force (4.02 lacs) (2) chronic unemployed at the beginning of 1985 (1.64 lacs) (3) Underemployed at the beginning of 1985 (6.32 lacs) For the purpose of calculating the requirements of employment generation for full

employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus, (the bulk of the under employed in the state have gain full work of less than seven to eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the underemployed. Thus Rs. 6.32 lakhs underemployed 2.78 lakhs person years of work will be needed. In all of 8.44 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1985-86 are estimated to generate 4.30 lakh person years of employment.

6.7.2. Employment thus generated could be estimated a steady rate of 50% as against the total requirement which is in par with the last annual plan. Employment generation rate has been kept at this level despite, the fact that the plan ceiling has comedown from 935 crores to 804 crores, Resulting in major cuts in some plan Schemes. Looking into the raising trend in prices the capital cost involved in all major projects would then go up at an alarming rate. So the labour component (thereby employment generation) be left with less financial resources.

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

## 6.8. MAN POWER

6.8.1. The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes in the

plan economy it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. Lack of suitably trained personnel is a major obstacle in initiating development programmes.

6.8.2. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1985-86 are presented in Annexure-II.

## 6.9. Engineering Personnel

6.9.1. There are 10 engineering colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 2060 Engineering graduates in 1985-86. There are 27 polytechnics in the State with an estimated outturn of 3605 diploma holder in 1985-86. There were 914 degree holders and 3579 diploma holders registered on the live register as on 31st December, 1983.

6.9.2. The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz. growth rate of 5.1% based on observed trend during 1970-71 to 1982-83 for non-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targetted growth rate of 7.1% for non-agricultural sectors for Five Year Plan 1985-90. On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during 1985-86 would be 70033 and 96285 respectively.

6.9.3. During the Annual Plan 1985-86, it appears that at the targetted growth rate of 5.1%, there will be shortage of 376 degree holders and surplus of 8619 diploma holders while at the targetted growth rate of 7.1%, there would be shortage of 11790 degree holders and 6219 diploma holders.

6.9.4. The programmes included in the Annual Plan 1985-86 by respective department which indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalance between demand and supply are to be taken are as under:

- (i) To start diploma course in Electronic and Radio engineering
- (ii) To establish one vocational centre
- (iii) Introduce basic electronic courses at Secondary school level
- (iv) To introduce 4 chemical trades with an intake of 112 seats, 56 seats in computer trades in order to cater to the demand for sophisticated computer skills under craftsmen training scheme.

(v) To introduce 48 seats in two trades V.R. industrial Chemistry and industrial electronics at Ahmedabad and 16 seats in metrology trade at Baroda under Advanced Vocational Training System.

(vi) To introduce 1000 additional seats in grant-in-aid private agencies for ITI based courses.

## 6.10. Medical Personnel

6.10.1. There are five medical colleges in the state with an estimated outturn of 750 medical graduates in 1985-86. There were 48 medical graduates in allopathy on the live register as on 31st December, 1983. As on 31st December 1984, the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 17257 indicating a doctor population ratio 1: 2063 as against the norm of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are selective shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

6.10.2. There are nine Ayurvedi colleges with an estimated outturn of 240 graduates in Ayurvedic System of medicine in 1985-86. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 431 on 31st December, 1983. The problem of unemployment of Ayurved graduates seems to be quite acute. Self-employment in small towns rural areas seems one of the major outlets for the surpluses.

6.10.3. There are two institutions in the state offering degree courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 129 in 1985-86. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 214 in 1985-86. There were 53 degree holders and 189 diploma holders on live register as on 31st December 1983. As per the survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacists Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State. As per the amendment of the pharmacy act, 1948, no person other than registered pharmacists is allowed to compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner after 1-9-1984. This amendment affected about 5000 unqualified pharmacists. By the end of August, 1984, as many as 592 unqualified pharmacists have undergone training. As all the eligible unqualified pharmacists to be trained have been provided training and as such the training has been discontinued after August 1984.

6.10.4. The training and deployment 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 and treatment of minor ailments to the literate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire state and training is given in all primary Health centres. About 23091 C.H.V. have been trained by the end of 1983-84.

#### 6.11. Agricultural Personnel

6.11.1. There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1985-86 is 350. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1983 was 506. There are 13 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 400 in 1985-86. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 827 and 363 respectively. The Narmada Irrigation Project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

#### 6.12. Animal Husbandry

6.12.1. There are two veterinary colleges in the state. The outturn in 1985-86 is expected to be 80. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates, together is estimated at 165 as against the estimated supply of 88. The veterinary and Animal Husbandry college at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) has been started in 1982-83 with an intake capacity 20. The duration of the course is 4 years. So after 2-3 years more graduates will be available.

6.12.2. The demand for livestock inspectors during 1985-86 is estimated at 98, the anticipated supply would be 50. This is one category where demand exceeds supply.

6.12.3. The training institution for field

assistants are under the purview of the department of Animal Husbandry. The courses are conducted as per the requirement as and when necessary to meet with the demand of functioning posts.

#### 6.13. Dairying Personnel

6.13.1. A degree course in dairying is offered by one institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40, the anticipated outturn in 1985-86 is 40. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 16.

#### 6.14. Forestry Personnel

6.14.1. A full fledged college for training Range Forest officer with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of R.F.O. during 1985-86 would be 41. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1985-86 is placed at 11.

6.14.2. The estimated demand for foresters is placed at 34 against the anticipated supply of 240.

6.14.3. There are two training institutions, one at Kakrapar in Surat District and second at Dangorda in Dangs District imparting training to forest guards with annual intake of 360. The demand for forest guards is estimated at 66 the anticipated supply would be 276.

#### 6.15. Teaching Personnel

6.15.1. As against the estimated supply of 8210 trained primary school Teachers during the annual Plan 1985-86, the demand is likely to be 7500.

6.15.2. The anticipated supply of trained secondary school teachers during 1985-86 is expected to be 4243 as against the estimated demand of 1000. The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for Primary and Secondary School Teachers is recognised.

**ANNEXURE : I**

**Broad estimate of direct employment generation through state plan proposals for Annual Plan 1985-86.**

Sr. No.	Major Head/Sub-Head development	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lacs)		Estimated employed generation	
		Total	On employment intensive scheme	Construction days in lakhs	Continuing (person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agricultural and Allied Programme</b>				
1.2.	Croup Husbandary	1335.00	914.36	0.35	2558
1.3	Soil and water conservation	462.00	402.60	21.85	—
1.4	Animal husbandry	311.00	95.31	—	690
1.5	Dairy Development	28.00	—	—	—
1.6	Fisheries	475.00	323.34	2.67	25
1.7	Forests	2141.00	2067.53	103.60	—
	<b>Total : Agricultural and allied programme</b>	<b>4752.00</b>	<b>3203.14</b>	<b>128.47</b>	<b>3273</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>				
2.1	Integrated Rural Development	798.55	441.00	1.70	—
2.2	National Rural Employment programme.	354.00	138.00	25.28	—
2.3	Drought prone Area programme	258.00	143.00	15.62	—
2.4	Desert Development programme	49.20	27.00	3.99	—
	<b>Total : Rural Development.</b>	<b>1355.75</b>	<b>749.00</b>	<b>46.59</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Irrigation and Flood control</b>				
3.1	Water development (Irrigation)	15152.00	15255.00	511.48	943
3.2	Minor Irrigation	1530.00	1472.03	67.85	—
3.3	Command Area Development.	357.00	78.14	6.25	—
	<b>Total : Irrigation and flood control</b>	<b>17919.00</b>	<b>16805.17</b>	<b>585.58</b>	<b>943</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Power development</b>				
4.1	Power development	19480.00	—	8.36	1036
	<b>4 Total : Power development</b>	<b>19480.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>1036</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>5.</b>	<b>Industries and Minerals</b>				
5.1	Village and small Industry	2368.00	} 2224.93	—	29347
5.2	Large and medium Industry	1432.00			
5.3	Minerals	300.00			
	5.Total : Industries and Minerals	4100.00	2224.93	—	29347
<b>6.</b>	<b>Transport</b>				
6.1	Ports, Light House and Shipping	475.00	—	8.98	37
6.2	Roads and Bridges	2739.00	2739.00	40.70	—
6.3	Road Transport	1447.00	1447.00	1.32	2171
	6 Total : Transport	4661.00	4186.00	51.00	2208
<b>7.</b>	<b>Social and community service</b>				
7.1	General Education	1064.00	258.00	0.08	—
7.2	Technical Education	252.00	236.90	—	50
7.3	Housing	1765.00	1696.32	21.15	—
7.4	Capital Project	520.00	520.00	5.37	—
7.5	Labour and Labour Welfare	1135.00	496.70	—	544
	7 Total : Social and community service	4736.00	3207.92	26.60	594.
<b>8.</b>	<b>Mid-day Meals</b>	11000.00	11000.00	—	83000
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66902.75</b>	<b>41976.16</b>	<b>846.60</b>	<b>120401</b>

**ANNEXURE: II**

**Demand and supply of certain selected categories of Technical Manpower during annual Plan 1985-86**

Disciplines	Category of Personnel	Estimated demand during annual Plan	Supply during annual Plan	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering *	a 30449	30073	- 376
		b 41863	30073	- 11790
	Diploma in Engineering *	a 39584	48203	+ 8619
		b 54422	48203	- 6219
Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)	827	350	- 477
	Diploma (Agri.)	363	400	- 37
Forestry	Range Forest Officers	11	41	+ 30
	Foresters	34	240	+ 206
	Forest guards	66	276	+ 210
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates Post Graduates	165	88	- 77
	Live stock Inspectors	98	40	- 58
	Field Assistant Vateriaary	4	—	—
	B.Sc. (Dairy Tech.)	16 **	40	+ 24
	Secondary School Teachers	1000	4243	+ 3243
Teaching	Primary School teachers	7500	8210	+ 710

\* For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1986.

\*\* There are 4 training courses with the intake capacity of 65 seats. Training is conducted as per the need of the deptt.

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

(b) Estimates at 7.1% targetted growth rate for non-agricultural sectors of domestic product for F.Y.P. 1985-86 to 1985-90.



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Diploma</b>					
Civil	1619	1799	1156	1401	2557
Mechanical	1302	1393	1079	1166	2245
Electrical	930	931	534	604	1138
Chemical	100	108	73	32	105
Textile Technology	15	24	28	16	44
Textile Chemistry	70	97	125	18	143
Electronics/Sound Eng.	10	11	6	16	220
Automobile Engineering	90	81	52	136	188
Printing Technology	30	—	24	38	62
Textile Manufacturing	75	86	66	10	76
Metallurgy	30	30	18	2	20
Architectural Assistanceship	60	67	34	62	96
Plastic Engineer	30	33	14	7	21
Ceramic Technology	15	17	9	3	12
Manmade fibres Fabrics	55	61	18	18	36
Manmade fibres wet processing	55	60	26	1	270
Industrial Electronics	15	—	20	—	20
Production Engineering	15	—	—	11	11
Electronics and Radio Engineering	110	110	77	11	88
Electronic sound Engr.	10	11	6	16	22
Commercial Art	30	33	41	—	41
Commercial Practice	205	194	147	—	147
Costume Design and Dress making	60	83	27	11	38
Home Science	30	33	12	—	12
Garment making	—	—	13	—	13
<b>Agriculture courses</b>					
M.Sc. (Agri.)	—	128	100	14	114
M.V.Sc.	—	14	8	—	8
M.Sc. (Dairy)	—	4	3	8	11
B.Sc. (Agri.)	350	366	350	506	856
B.V.Sc.	80	125	80	—	80
B.Sc. (Dairy)	40	58	40	7	47
Diploma in Agriculture	390	494	400	785	1185
Livestock Inspectors course	40	50	50	2	52
<b>Pharmacy</b>					
M. Pharm	20	24	18	4	22
B. Pharm	165	140	129	53	182
Diploma in Pharmacy	330	327	214	189	403
B.S.A.M.	272	272	240	431	671
B. Pharmacy (Ayu)	25	25	18	10	28
<b>Teachers course</b>					
B.Ed.	3896	N.A.	4243	428	8771
P.T.C.	4040	6976	8210	9675	17885

**ANNEXURE: III**

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable out-turn during 1985-86 number on live register and total availability during 1985-86.

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1983	Actual admissions 1983	Estimated out-turn 1985-86	Total on L.R. as on 31.12.83	Total availability (4 + 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Engineering Post Graduates</b>					
Civil	76	47	16	3	19
Mechanical	46	35	13	2	15
Electrical	39	23	7	—	7
Textile Engineering	10	6	13	—	13
Metallurgy	10	10	1	2	3
Pharmacy	28	32	24	N.A.	24
Chemical Engineering	5	3	1	N.A.	1
<b>Graduates</b>					
Civil	844	918	708	303	1071
Mechanical	553	625	587	302	889
Electrical	346	389	264	138	402
Chemical Engineer	110	125	136	50	186
Instrumentation control	15	16	17	—	17
Metallurgy	40	61	38	3	41
Electronics Communication	40	45	38	—	38
Textile Engineer	20	32	43	21	64
Textile Technology	40	51	52	17	69
Production Engineering	20	19	19	4	23
Electronics	146	162	61	6	67
Architecture	70	68	83	6	89
Textile chemistry	10	22	14	4	18
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Post Graduate Diploma</b>					
Air Conditioning Reprigeration	—	—	1	—	1
Planning	25	19	15	—	15
Low Cost. Housing	5	2	4	—	4
<b>Post-Diploma</b>					
Production	30	32	16	—	16
Power Plant	20	5	3	—	3
Television	20	18	10	—	10
Telecommunication	20	—	—	—	—
Instrumentation Control	30	20	23	—	23
Management	25	28	11	—	11
Air-condition & Refrigeration	20	44	19	1	20
Automobile Engineering	10	—	—	—	—
Construction Engineer	10	—	—	—	—
Bio-Medical Instrumentation	10	8	7	—	7
Material Handling	10	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Medical and Para Medical Courses</b>					
<b>Post Graduate Courses</b>					
M.D.	N.A.	N.A.	290	10	300
M.S.	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—
M.D.S.	N.A.	N.A.	25	—	25
<b>Graduate Courses</b>					
M.B.B.S.	675	675	750	48	798
B.D.S.	50	50	50	—	50
B.Sc. (Nursing)	30	30	20	1	21
<b>Para Medical Courses</b>					
General Nursing (Diploma)	750	304	225	5	230
Diploma in Homoeopathy	250	250	175	4	179
Sanitary Inspector Course	200	203	200	156	356
Health Visitor	45	23	10	3	13
Auxilliary Nurse Mid-wifery	N.A.	N.A.	300	49	349
<b>I.T.I. Certificate course :</b>					
Wiremen	880	993	399	1902	2301
Fitter	1152	1286	563	1076	1639
Turner	612	665	336	598	934
Mechanist	336	371	174	263	437
Mechanic Grinder	108	120	51	—	51
Building Construction	80	80	10	2	12
Watch clock repairer	48	40	4	7	11
Electrician	720	857	375	610	985
Instrument mechanic	240	277	159	119	278
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	156	53	51	104
Civil Draughtsmen	480	579	174	442	616
Mechanical Draughtsmen	374	405	143	384	527
Surveyer	384	433	172	237	409
Radio T.V. Mechanic	304	285	76	69	145
Pattern Maker	—	—	2	6	8
General Mechanic	176	217	60	120	180
Engineering-Cum-Electric Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Workshop Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Electroplator	16	18	7	3	10
Motor Mechanic	432	498	185	425	610
Tool dia maker	16	21	3	3	6
Welder	972	1051	640	555	1195
Sheet Metal Workers	48	50	41	27	68
Painter	80	75	47	10	57
Electronics	112	104	15	—	15
Moulder	96	102	53	36	89
Carpentry	96	78	35	39	74
Mechanic (Tractor)	352	334	173	74	257

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mechanic (Diesel)	800	835	604	481	1085
Plumber	160	133	93	76	169
Hand Composer	112	109	56	29	85
Stenography (English)	240	242	85	10	130
Stenography (Gujarati)	336	370	35		
Footwear	16	10	7	—	7
Book Binder	80	64	19	—	19
Letter press Machine	—	—	—	9	9
Handicrafts	—	—	—	—	—
Armature winding	—	—	—	18	18
Suitcase Manufacture	—	—	—	—	—
Handmade paper and printing	16	—	—	N.A.	-

(a) Seats are adjusted according facilities

N.A. Not Available

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**PART-II**  
**SECTORAL PROFILE**

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## 1.1 RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

### 1.1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1.1 The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in 1972 with a mandate to promote Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education in Gujarat State. GAU is a multi-campus university with Campuses at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Krushinagar. Sardar Krushinagar is also the principal campus of the University.

### 1.1.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

1.1.2.1 A brief outline of achievements during the year 1984-85 is given below:

#### EDUCATION

1.1.2.2. The Agricultural University has eight constituent colleges and nine faculties, four in Agriculture at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Krushinagar, one in Dairy Science at Anand, two in Veterinary Science on each at Anand and Sardar Krushinagar. The College of Engineering & Technology was started at Junagadh in June, 1984. A College of Home Science, Nutrition & Food Technology has been functioning at Sardar Krushinagar since 1981. Under-graduate and post-graduate programme are conducted at these colleges.

1.1.2.3 The students admitted to different degree courses during 1984-85 are given below:

1. B.Sc. (Agri.)	425
2. B.Sc. (D.T.)	45
3. B.V.Sc. (A.H.)	91
4. B.Sc. (Engg.)	45
5. B.Sc. (Home)	26

1.1.2.4. In addition, 91 students were admitted to M.Sc. (Agri.) and M.Sc. , 20 for M.V.Sc., 11 for M.Sc. (DT) and 4 to M.Tech. courses during 1984-85. Eleven candidates were admitted for Ph.D. course in different faculties during the period under report.

1.1.2.5. With a view to up-grade the teaching skills, a faculty up-gradation programme was initiated during 1984-85 and 12 candidates were deputed for M.Sc. and 9 for Ph.D. degree in different agricultural universities/institutes in the country.

1.1.2.6. Library being an integral component of learning, campus libraries were

strengthened by liberalising grants for books, journals and other reference materials. Student welfare faculties at the Campuses were also considerably improved so as to create a better atmosphere for learning. Health facilities and students amenities were also improved at different campuses.

#### RESEARCH

1.1.2.7. The Gujarat Agricultural University conducts research on all the important crops grown in the State namely; cotton, groundnut, bajra, sorghum, wheat, paddy, pulses, castor, other oilseeds, tobacco, spices, forage crops, horticultural and vegetable crops in addition to research on crops grown in hill areas as well as potato and sugarcane is also conducted. Soil and water management, soil salinity, post-harvest technology and various important aspects of animal science are among the important disciplines in the University.

1.1.2.8. During 1984-85, 11 improved varieties of crops were released for cultivation by the growers, thus, bringing a total number of varieties released since the inception of University to 97. In addition, 18 agronomic and other findings of immediate importance for improved crop productivity were also recommended for adoption. To meet the quality seed requirements of the farmers, the University supplied 169 tonnes of breeder's seed and 98 tonnes of foundation seed of different crop varieties to the Gujarat State Seed Corporation for multiplication and distribution amongst the farmers. The agricultural engineering division in the University developed improved bullock drawn/manual implements for use of the farmers in the State.

1.1.2.9. In the field of animal husbandry and veterinary science, raring of calves by weaning will help in raising them at low cost. Animal nutrition, use of non-traditional feed materials such as babul seed have been found to be useful. In case of Surti buffaloes, early post-partum breeding will go a long way in reducing the calving interval.

1.1.2.10. In agricultural economics, the new scheme sanctioned by the State Government for estimating the cost of cultivation of important agricultural crops grown in the State has helped to provide information, on the cost of cultivation of major crops grown in the

State. This will provide a basis for fixing the procurement prices of major agricultural crops grown in the State.

1.1.2.11. The GAU assisted the ICAR to establish a sub-centre of CAZRI, Jodhpur for conducting research on Arid Zone problems. Similarly facilities for starting a sub-centre of CSSRI, Karnal for conducting research in inland salinity near Ankleshwar were also provided.

1.1.2.12. In the field of water management, pilot studies undertaken in South Gujarat Zone to demonstrate findings pertaining to use of water management techniques for improved crop productivity have been found to be useful and these are being adopted by a large number of farmers in the area.

1.1.2.13. The GAU also undertakes research in tribal areas to find solutions to the production problems experienced by the growers in the region.

#### **EXTENSION EDUCATION**

1.1.2.14. Transfer of technology is important for improving crop productivity in the State. The GAU, therefore, in addition to teaching and research undertakes agricultural extension education and training programmes. This helps to reduce the gap between availability and adoptability of the technology by the farmers. The university has, therefore, undertaken various long/short term programmes as well as other relevant activities for educating them in new technology and package of practices.

1.1.2.15. The University runs 14 agricultural schools in different parts of the State. The admission capacity of each school is 30 candidates in each course for the duration of two years. The diploma holders from these schools find employment as VLW or extension officers in the State extension programmes in the State.

1.1.2.16. In addition to this, university also conducts a number of training programmes namely; the training course for livestock inspectors, short courses in bakery, home science etc.

1.1.2.17. Besides, the GAU also runs tribal training programmes with a view to impart training in the use of new technology to tribal

population in the State. These programmes are conducted at Waghai, Devgadbaria, Khedbrahma, Vyara and Dahod.

#### **1.1.3 PROGRAMME 1985-86**

1.1.3.1. An out-lay of Rs.397.00 lakhs is provided for Education, Research and Extension Education during 1985-86. Broad break up of the plan out-lay is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Out-lay for 1985-86
A. Education	167.50
B. Research	193.35
C. Extension Education	36.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>397.00</b>

1.1.3.2. A brief outline of the Annual Development Programme for 1985-86 is given below.

#### **EDUCATION**

1.1.3.3. The College of Agriculture and College of Veterinary & Animal Science started at Dantiwada in 1982, College of Home Science, Nutrition and Food Technology in 1981 at Sardar Krushinagar and College of Agricultural Engineering at Junagadh during 1984 will need further development. Provision has been made for their proper development so as to enable them to discharge their functions effectively. This includes providing infrastructural facilities in terms of buildings, equipments and teaching staff.

1.1.3.4. Provision has been made to improve the students amenities in the form of improved additional hostel accommodation, recreational, sports and gymnasium facilities on different campuses.

1.1.3.5. Communication facilities at the main campuses of the university and the standards of administration and accounting in the university are being improved. A provision for installing computer facilities for accounting and maintenance of personal data of staff at the head quarter of the university has been made. These facilities will be gradually extended to other campuses of the university also during the coming years.

1.1.3.6. The intake capacity of the veterinary college at Sardar Krushinagar needs to be raised to 60 in a phased manner as and when requisites hostel and other facilities become available. The programme for constructing the building for Veterinary College at Sardar Krushinagar will be continued.

1.1.3.7. At Anand, some funds for improving the hospital facilities at the Veterinary College will be provided.

1.1.3.8. In the case of graduates in dairy technology, it is proposed to bring about a qualitative improvement in the teaching of this faculty by introducing new courses in Dairy Technology for dairy products and new technology for dairy equipment in the college so as to make it up-to-date in keeping with the available technology.

1.1.3.9. It is also proposed to up-grade the departments of agronomy, agricultural botany, agricultural chemistry and soil science and entomology in different agricultural colleges, so as to enable them to impart qualitatively better training to the students enrolled for graduate and post-graduate studies.

1.1.3.10. A provision of Rs.167.00 lakhs has been made for the above programmes during 1985-86.

### **AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

1.1.3.11. The primary objectives of the Annual Development Plan proposals in respect of Agricultural Research is to evolve new technology for improving the productivity of crops as well as cattle.

1.1.3.12. Additional facilities for research in different crops namely; millet, sorghum, cotton, pulses, oilseeds, wheat, paddy, spices etc. and in the disciplines of water management, dry farming etc. have been suggested. Emphasis has been laid on improving the research facilities with particular reference to oilseeds and pulses since productivity of these crops has not gone up to an appreciable extent in the State during the last few years. The demand for these crops has also grown rapidly. An intensive programme for evolving high yielding varieties and agro-techniques for improving their productivity is proposed. Intensive research is also considered necessary in water management, in view of the possibilities of availability of Narmada waters

during the next 10-15 years. Dry-farming will also require attention since more than 80% of the total cropped area in the State is covered with rainfed farming.

1.1.3.13. It is also proposed to set up a centre for excellence in research in cotton at Surat to meet the challenges faced by the crop, additional research facilities in this crop are suggested.

1.1.3.14. In animal science, it is proposed to set-up an elite herd for Kankrej cows, Jafarabadi, Surti and Mehsani buffaloes. It is also proposed to strengthen existing facilities already available at Anand, Sardar Krushinagar and Junagadh for the purpose. It is proposed to import 150 Holstein Friesian cattle for use in the cross breeding programme.

1.1.3.15. A provision of Rs.193.35 lakhs has been made for the above programmes during '85-86.

### **EXTENSION EDUCATION**

1.1.3.16. Extension Education is necessary for effective transfer of technology. This programme is sought to be achieved through upgrading the existing training facilities for the various categories of persons engaged in agriculture namely; diploma courses for S.S.C. candidates, training in Bakery, Seed technology, home science etc. Existing 74 agricultural schools located in different parts of the State will be provided with additional facilities so as to improve the quality of training. The candidates with diploma in agriculture are in considerable demand for manning the State Extension Services.

1.1.3.17. The Farm Advisory Services are important for the proper transfer of technology. It has been decided to establish a Communication cum-Training Centre at Sardar Krushinagar. Bakery training facilities at different campuses will be improved during 1985-86.

1.1.3.18. The extension education in Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry is rather weak in Gujarat Agricultural University. Since the requirement of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry in respect of extension education is different than for agricultural crops, it is proposed to organize a separate extension education programme for veterinary science



and animal husbandry in the University during 1985-86.

1.1.3.19. A provision of Rs.36.15 lakhs has been made for the above programmes during 1985-86.

#### ANTICIPATED ICAR ASSISTANCE DURING 1985-86

1.1.3.20. ICAR extends assistance to GAU for strengthening its Education Research and Extension Education programmes.

1.1.3.21. During the sixth plan, total ICAR assistance is likely to be the tune of Rs.1159.88 lakhs. The assistance from the ICAR during 1985-86 will be to the tune of Rs.323.76 lakhs.

#### STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. & Name of the Scheme  
No.

#### EDUCATION, RESEARCH & EXTENSION EDUCATION

##### A. EDUCATION

1	AER-1 Post-graduate degree trg. in India & abroad.	2.20
2	AER-2 Streng. of College Education in Agril. faculty.	102.30
3	AER-3 Expansion of college Education in Vety.Sci. & A.H.	13.00
4	AER-4 Expansion of College Education in Faculty of Dairy Science.	15.00
5	AER-5 Estt. of Student Welfare scheme	16.00
6	AER-6 Expansion of Faculty of Home Science.	4.00
7	AER-7 Streng. of College of Agril.Engg. at Junagadh	15.00
Total (A) Education :-		167.50

##### B. EXTENSION EDUCATION

8	AER-8 Extension Edu. in Agri. (including TASP)	34.15
9	AER-9 Extension Edu. in vety. Sci. & A.H.	2.00
Total (B) Extn. Edu.		36.15

##### C. RESEARCH

10	AER-10 Streng. of Agril. Res. Programme.	87.35
11	AER-11 Streng. Research in Vety.Sci. & A.H.	61.00
12	AER-12 State share for ICAR & NARP Agril.Res.Scheme.	41.00
13	AER-13 State share for All India coordinated Res.Project on Ani. & Vety. Science.	4.00

Total (C) 193.35

GRAND TOTAL : A + B + C 397.00

## 1.2 CROP HUSBANDRY

### 1.2.1. Introduction

1.2.1.1. The total geographical area of the state is 1,95,984 sq.Kms. which accounts for about 6 percent of the total geographical area of the country. More than half of the geographical area of the State is under agriculture. Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (i) drought prone areas with uncertainty and lowest annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 m.m. at the North-West end of the State, and assured and highest annual rainfall amounting to about 2500 m.m. at the South-East end of the state, (ii) well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow soils with undulating configuration and poor fertility in hilly and rocky areas of the peninsular Gujarat and eastern strip bordering Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. (iii) moisture starved denuded areas of upland and low lying water logged and saline areas, (iv) 41 talukas in 10 districts are prone to frequent scarcity and some areas are prone to either cyclone or floods or locusts.

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

1.2.1.3. The land utilization statistics (1980-81) show that in Gujarat 53.75 percent of the reported area is put under cultivated crops (Net Sown area current follow). The State accounts for 18.0 percent of the total cotton area and 28.1 percent of the total groundnut area in the country (1983-84).

1.2.1.4. According to 1981 agricultural census, 29.9 percent of the holdings were ir-

rigated either partly or wholly. wholly irrigated holdings were only 10.4 percent, covering 35.1 percent of total irrigated area; 19.5 percent of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.9 percent of the total irrigated area. Out of the total (Net) irrigated area as much as 66.7 percent is irrigated by surface wells, 18.3 percent by canals, 12.6 percent by tubewells, 2.1 percent by tanks and 0.3 percent by other sources (SCR).

1.2.1.5. The principal food crops of the state are pearl millet, sorgum, paddy, maize and wheatcotton, groundnut, tobacco and sugarcane are the main commercial crops. Moisture retentive deep and clay soils with assured rainfall in south Gujarat are congenial for paddy crop. Sorgum and maize have comparative advantage in undulating shallow soils with less rainfall in eastern region. cotton thrives better in plains with deep alluvial soils with moderate rainfall. Pearl millet, sorgum, castor and other oilseeds are the main crops in central and northern parts with less moisture retentive soils and moderate rainfall.

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

## 1.2.2 Review of Progress

1.2.2.1. The production of food grains and commercial crops have increased rapidly over plan periods as shown in the following table:

Average area, production and yield per hectare of important crops during different plan periods.

		Area in lakh hectares Production in lakh tonnes/Yield in Kgs/hect.					
Sr. No.	Plan period	Unit	Food grains	Oil seeds	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugar-cane
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	First plan. 1951 to 52 to 1955-56	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.80	0.10
		prod.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Y/H	336	362	109	683	5182
2.	Second plan 1956-57 to 1960-61	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
		Prod	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
		Y/H	407	586	108	691	5222
3.	Third plan 1961-62 to 1965-66	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
		prod.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.65
		Y/H	538	581	147	965	55.94
4.	Average of three Annual plans 1966-67 to 1968-69	Area.	51.90	21.57	16.89	0.91	0.33
		prod.	28.11	11.31	15.48	0.93	1.81
		Y/H.	542	524	156	1026	54.76
5.	Fourth plan 1969-70 to 1973-74	Area.	51.82	20.56	19.65	0.88	0.46
		prod.	37.19	13.87	20.18	1.13	2.53
		Y/H	714	675	174	1284	5500
6.	Fifth plan. 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area.	47.44	22.07	18.58	1.00	0.62
		prod.	35.72	18.64	17.93	1.57	4.22
		Y/H.	753	844	164	1574	6806
7.	Average of two Annual plans 1978-79 1979-80	Area.	49.05	24.96	17.69	1.24	0.82
		prod.	44.45	21.04	19.70	2.11	6.86
		Y/H.	806	842	189	1702	8366
8.	Sixth plan 1980-81 to 1983-84 (4 years)	Area.	48.83	26.28	14.98	1.16	0.95
		Prod.	50.46	22.27	17.06	1.96	6.84
		Y/H	1033	847	194	1690	7193

- Note:-
1. Production of sugarcane is in terms of Gul.
  2. Production of cotton is in lakh bales each of 170 Kgs. lint.
  3. Total oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, castor, rape and mustard.

1.2.3. Programmes for the Annual plan 1985-86.

1.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 13.35 crores for the Annual plan 1985-86 is provided the broad break up of which is as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Annual plan 1985-86 proposed outlay
Direction and Administration	6.70
Multiplication and distribution of seed.	101.56
Manurs and fertilizers	—
Plant protection	61.03
Commercial crops	62.13
Horticulture	47.80
Extension and farmer's training	526.72
Agricultural engineering	81.41
Agril. economics and statistics	42.65
Dry Farming	5.00
Other expenditure (Corporation etc.)	15.00
Nucleus Budget for TASP	8.00
Contingency plan (R.D.)	7.00
Special programme for SFIMF or increasing agricultura production (State share)	370.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1335.00</b>

**Production Targets**

1.2.3.2. The targetted production for food grains and commercial crops for the Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under:

Crop	UNit	Base Year level Avg. of Triennum ending 1984-85 *	Anticipated Achiev- ement at/the and of 1984-85	Target for 1985-86
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Food grains.	Lakh tonnes	50.81	51.00	53.85
Oil-seeds	Lakh tonnes	21.22	22.14	22.62
Cotton	Lakh bales (170 kg. each)	16.60	19.00	16.25
Sugarcane (Gul)	Lakh tonnes.	7.29	7.43	7.40
Tobacco.	"	1.88	1.80	2.15

\* Includes the anticipated production of 1984-85.

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

1.2.3.4. In case of groundnut, production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in kharif groundnut by covering larger area under improved seed, pre-monsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers & micro-nutrient use, pest control management etc. In case of mustard, its cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region and in case of castor its productivity will be increased by larger coverage under hybrid variety, fertilizer use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures.

1.2.3.5. Production of cotton will be increased by increasing its productivity only by larger coverage under hybrid and other high yielding varieties, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers and pest control measures.

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

**High Yielding Varieties programme**

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

(in lakh hectares)

Crop.	Base year level likely to be achieved		Planned coverage
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
HYV Wheat (Irrigation)	5.46	3.95	5.60
HYV Paddy	3.76	4.06	3.82
Hybrid pearl millet	12.78	11.75	13.07
Hybrid sorgum	1.00	0.67	1.26
Hybrid maize	1.10	1.05	1.18
Hybrid cotton	2.78	3.84	3.25
Hybrid castor	1.00	1.21	1.70

### Supply of Seeds

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

1.2.3.9. Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agriculture university and the certified/improved seeds will be produced on the farms. Seed production programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The National Seed Corporation and the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply.

### Use of Fertilisers.

1.2.3.10. Fertilisers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural production per hectare. Use of N.P.K. in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 47 kg. N.P. and K are utilised in the ratio of 8.3:3.9:1 Nitrogen is required in large quantity as it is being depleted for most of the crops at a fast rate. Other nutrients are also necessary in the appropriate proportion. Farmers have started using these fertilizers after guidance regarding its method of use, such as rate of application, proportion of nutrients, time and method of placement, etc. for different crops and farms situations etc. through T & V system.

1.2.3.11. The micro-nutrients though required in very small quantities, get also depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of the high yielding varieties of the same crops on the same land. Under such conditions the crops do not re-

spond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yields. A scheme would be taken in the Annual plan 1985-86 as an innovative programme for micro-nutrients.

1.2.3.12. In view of high yielding programme T & V system farmers training centres, development of commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation of facilities, the fertiliser consumption is planned to increase as under during the Annual plan 1985-86.

Nutrient	(Lakh tonnes).		
	Likely achieve- ment	Target	
	1983-84	84-85	85-86
Nitrogen (N)	3.17	3.24	3.71
Phosphorus (P)	1.47	1.59	1.75
Potash (K)	0.38	0.37	0.51
Total (NPK)	5.02	5.20	5.97

### Plant protection

1.2.3.13. Plant protection activity in the State is implemented on need base and it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for cotton, groundnut, sugarcane and pulses. The cultivators are guided through T & V system for spraying on threshold value.

Subject matter specialists (Plant protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to expand this programme during the Annual Plan 1985-86 with the following targets.

Crop.	Unit	Likely	achievement	Target
		1983-84	1984-85	
Foodgrain crops	Lakh hect.	15.00	19.00	22.00
Non-foodgrain crops	-do-	57.26	77.00	88.00
	Total	72.26	96.00	110.00
Plant protection material (Tech. Grade.)	Tonnes.	6500	4254	8500

### Agriculture Extension

1.2.3.14. Main objectives of this programme are:

- to ensure that applied technology is transferred to large number of farmers within the shortest time as possible, to test new innovations through adoptive trials on trial cum-demonstration farms and the farmers fields.
- to encourage the farmers to be adopters of new technology by providing incentives on sliding scale and
- to provide advisory services for balanced and optimum fertilizer use with the help of soil testing, pest control measures, selection of proper equipment, farm management decisions etc.

1.2.3.15. In consonance with these objectives of the programme of agricultural extension, following activities are proposed to be strengthened during the Annual plan, 1985-86.

- Training and Visit system.
- Demonstrations.
- Crop competitions.
- Farmer's training.
- Soil testing service.
- Adoptive trials.
- Innovative measures.

### T & V System.

1.2.3.16. This activity aims at improving the efficiency of the advisory services for the farmers by (1) intensifying contacts between the extension workers and the farmers, (ii) upgrading the expertise of extension workers at all levels and (iii) improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research.

1.2.3.17. The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase crop production of major crops like groundnut, cotton, pearl millet, wheat, paddy and sorghum for which extension services would regularly and systematically be provided to farmers with upto date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited to their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income from farming.

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

### Farmer's Training Centres.

1.2.3.19. At present, except Dangs and Gandhinagar, all districts in the State are equipped with farmer's training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest developed techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps organised at village level. Out of 17 farmer's training centres, 5 are in tribal areas. Every year 3500 farmers are proposed to be trained in each such centre. These centres are required to be developed in respect of infrastructural facility and the expertise of training staff. It is proposed to upgrade three centres under World Bank aided T & V second phase project and the other fourteen centres are proposed to be strengthened from State resources during the Seventh Plan. These centres would then be used for orientation training to the staff of T & V system too.

## **Soil Testing Service.**

1.2.3.20. Soil testing service has been started since 1960-61. At present, there are 13 stationary and mobile soil testing laboratories working in the State. Of course, 4 stationary and 5 mobile laboratories are working in tribal areas. Although the samples of soil are analysed and the result of fertilizer use are communicated through panchayat institutions, it needs proper follow up work to guide the village local workers in taking soil samples with appropriate techniques, interpreting the recommendations and organising demonstrations. A cell for performing follow up activity is proposed to be created at each laboratory during 1985-86.

## **Activities of Corporations**

1.2.3.21. The public sector corporations, which are engaged in producing or supply of agricultural inputs are being strengthened by augmenting their financial resources. The Gujarat State Seed Corporation is engaged in production and supply of hybrid and HYV seeds of important crops grown in the State. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided towards its share capital during the Annual Plan 1985-86.

1.2.3.22. The Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation is engaged in supply of implements, pesticides, machinery etc. and has proposed to undertake activities of processing agricultural produces, Castor oil, Jethi Madh, fruits, rice, bran, frozen vegetables, cold storage and pesticides expansion during the Seventh Plan. The outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs are provided as loan for financing these projects during the Annual plan 1985-86.

## **1.2.4. Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmers:-**

1.2.4.1. Special Programme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced during 1983-84 as centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the state Govt. and Central Govt. The financial allocation is Rs.5.00 lakhs per block per annum comprising state and central share. The programme is implemented on the pattern of I.D.R.P. The programme component comprise subsidy for Minor Irrigation works Viz. New wells, Oil Engines, Electric Motc,s, Pump sets, pipeline, deepening of wells, repairs of wells, etc. Community Irrigation works, fruit and fuel trees plantation and free distribution of minikits for oilseeds and pulses and land development. The programme is in operation in 218 blocks in the state. About 21300 small and marginal farmers have been assisted for minor irrigation schemes like new wells, Oil Engine, Electric Motors, Pump sets, repair and renovation of wells, pipelines, etc. Under Community irrigation schemes about 366 schemes have been sanctioned which will create irrigation potential of about 42200 acres of land belonging to 20600 small and marginal farmers. During the Sixth Plan about 1.22 lakhs minikits of oilseeds and about 1.13 lakhs minikits of pulses have been given free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Keeping in view the unspent balances available with the DRDAs, an outlay of Rs.370.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 against which Rs.370.00 lakhs are anticipated as central share from Govt. of India.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>Crop Husbandry :</b>		
<b>I. Direction and Administration.</b>		
1. AGR-1	Planning Machinery for Agril. Development.	—
2. AGR-2	Establishment of seed cell.	1.00
3. AGR-3	Strengthening budget and monitoring of expenditure.	—
4. AGR-4	Strengthening of administration (Vigilance)	3.40
5. AGR-5	Special cell for disaster relief work at State & Divisional level.	—
6. AGR-6	Strengthening organisation for monitoring fertilizer distribution and consumption.	1.30
7. AGR-7	Strengthening soil testing organisation.	1.00
8. AGR-8	Scheme for providing staff for soil units.	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>6.70</b>
<b>II. Multiplication &amp; Distribution of seed.</b>		
9. AGR-9	Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing irrigation facilities and sheds.	5.00
10. AGR-10	Construction of godowns on Taluka seed farms.	—
11. AGE-11	Distribution of seeds and fertilizers (Input kits) at subsidised rate in Tribal areas.	70.00
12. AGR-12	Supply of seeds and fertilizers (Input kits) at subsidised rates outside tribal areas.	2.25
13. AGR-13	Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Inputs kits) at subsidised rates to SC cultivators.	15.00
14. AGR-14	Processing facilities for seed corporation. (CSS)	4.31
15. AGR-15	Scheme for reserve stock for certified and foundation and breeder seeds. (CSS)	5.00
16. AGR-16	Scheme for community nursery programme in rice (Fully CSS)	—
17. AGR-17	Establishment of seed testing laboratory.	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>101.56</b>
<b>III Manures &amp; Fertilizers.</b>		
18. AGR-18	Scheme to introduce micro nutrients in high yielding crops under intensive cultivation	—
19. AGR-19	Scheme for Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation.	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>—</b>



1	2	3
<b>IV Plant Protection</b>		
20. AGR-20	Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.	30.00
21. AGR-21	Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases byaero-chemical operations. (CSS)	16.70
22. AGR-22	Distribution of pesticides and plant protection appliances at subsidised rates to tribal cultivators in TASP.	3.00
23. AGR-23	Control of white grubs. (CSS)	2.00
24. AGR-24	Additional staff for implementation of insecticides act 1968.	1.50
25. AGR-25	Scheme for subsidy on pesticides and plant protection appliances.	5.00
26. AGR-26	Rodent control in the State. (CSS)	0.25
27. AGR-27	Pilot sample survey to estimate an incidence of pest and diseases and consequent loss in crop of oilseeds (CSS)	1.58
28. AGR-28	Anti locust organisation and plant protection service.	1.00
	Total :	61.03
<b>V. COMMERCIAL CROPS :</b>		
29. AGR-29	National oilseeds Development project. (Fully CSS)	—
30. AGR-30	Scheme for intensive cotton district programme including minikits stuff in dry farming area. (CSS).	30.00
31. AGR-31	Increased production of pulses.	2.80
32. AGR-32	Scheme for development of pulses (CSS)	19.18
33. AGR-33	Scheme for sugarcane Development (CSS)	10.15
	Total :	62.13
<b>VI. Horticulture</b>		
34. AGR-34	Expansion and development activities pertaining to vegetables, fruits and mother plants and horticulture.	0.50
35. AGR-35	Subsidised supply of fruit, grafts and plants.	5.00
36. AGR-36	Subsidised supply of fruits, grafts and plants for TASP.	1.50
37. AGR-37	Scheme for development of sericulture.	10.00
38. AGR-38	Scheme for package programme on mango in Guj. State.	5.00
39. AGR-39	Development of fruit nurseries.	2.85
40. AGR-40	Date palm production in Kutch district.	2.00

1	2	3
41. AGR-41	Ber cultivation in Guj. State	2.00
42. AGR-42	Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal area.	3.50
43. AGR-43	Scheme for Koldha and Kathodia adivasi Horticulture crop.	0.50
44. AGR-44	Purchase of coconut seed-nuts for raising seedlings.	4.00
45. AGR-45	Scheme for production of hybrid seednuts and seedlings of coconut in departmental nurseries.	1.00
46. AGR-46	Grant in aid to university for hy. coconut	2.10
47. AGR-47	Scheme for establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of existing nurseries.	3.00
48. AGR-48	Establishment of community canning centres and kitchen gardens.	4.85
Total :		47.80

#### VII Extension & Farmers Training :

49. AGR-49	Reorganisation and strengthening of extension service (Fully CSS)	382.78
50. AGR-50	Reorganisation and strengthening of extension service in TASP	70.00
51. AGR-51	Scheme for demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in SC and ST area. (Fully CSS)	—
52. AGR-52	Demonstration scheme in irrigation and problematic areas in Gujarat.	0.60
53. AGR-53	Construction of buildings & staff quarters in soil testing laboratory under TASP.	—
54. AGR-54	Audio visual van.	1.54
55. AGR-55	Farmer's Training and Education programme in tribal area equipping with aid cum exhibition units in TASP.	—
56. AGR-56	Agricultural education tour by Tribal cultivators.	0.25
57. AGR-57	Strengthening of Farmers Training centres including staff and buildings.	26.25
58. AGR-58	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings and irrigation facilities on TCD farms.	0.65
59. AGR-59	Agricultural Education tour for SC cultivators.	0.09
60. AGR-60	Strengthening of farmers Training centres including staff buildings under TASP.	11.05
61. AGR-61	Organisation of crop competition.	—
62. AGR-62	Organisation of crop competition for SC cultivators except Dangs district.	—
63. AGR-63	Organisation of crop competition under TASP.	0.20
64. AGR-64	Strengthening of adoptive research programme.	3.81
65. AGR-65	Demonstration for efficient lift irrigation devices and equipments.	4.00
66. AGR-66	Popularisation of improved Agril. implements (CSS)	8.00
67. AGR-67	Establishment of soil testing laboratory at Surendranagar district.	3.00
68. AGR-68	Providing new van, office building and staff quarters for mobile soil testing laboratory at Amerli & Jamnagar.	3.00
69. AGR-69	Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State under TASP.	—
70. AGR-70	Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State.	5.00

1	2	3
71. AGR-71	Estt. of new TCD farms with irrigation facilities.	—
72. AGR-72	Strengthening of TCD farms.	1.50
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>526.72</b>
<b>VIII. Agricultural Engineering</b>		
73. AGR-73	Subsidised supply of production assets viz. Agril. implements, Bullocks/Male Buffaloes, and Bullock carts to SC cultivators under special component plan.	26.91
74. AGR-74	Scheme for sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (CSS)	27.00
75. AGR-75	Subsidised supply of production assets viz. Agril. implements, bullock, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area.	2.40
76. AGR-76	Subsidised supply of production assets viz. Agril. implements, bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators under TASP.	17.00
77. AGR-77	Standardisation of Agril. machineries and implements.	4.10
78. AGR-78	Assistance to Gujarat Agro. Industries Corporation for Agro-service centre.	4.00
79. AGR-79	Monitoring programme for subsidised supply of bullocks, carts, implements wells, pumpsets, sprinkler and wind mills etc. in TASP.	—
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>81.41</b>
<b>IX. Agril. Economics &amp; Statistics</b>		
80. AGR-80	Strengthening of mechanical cultivation unit (EDP cell)	—
81. AGR-81	Scheme for coordination programme at preharvest forecasting yields of crop of groundnut (CSS)	1.00
82. AGR-82	Scheme for timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops. (CSS)	6.00
83. AGR-83	Scheme for improvement of irrigation statistics (Fully CSS)	—
84. AGR-84	Scheme for improvement of crop statistics (CSS)	3.45
85. AGR-85	Crop insurance scheme in Gujarat State.	1.00
86. AGR-86	Scheme for crop estimation survey on fruits vegetable and minor crops (Fully CSS)	—
87. AGR-87	Scheme for creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops in Gujarat State.	20.00
88. AGR-88	Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition (CSS)	0.85
89. AGR-89	Secretarial assistance to APC.	—
90. AGR-90	Scheme for creation of machinery for collection and compilation of Agril. statistics from village to state level.	10.00
91. AGR-91	Scheme for estimation of production of Agril crops viz. Mango, Chiku and coconut.	—
92. AGR-92	Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits spices and studying their market practices. (CSS)	0.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.65</b>

1	2	3
<b>X. DRY FARMING :</b>		
93. AGR-93	Popularisation of input use in Dry farming Area. (CSS)	5.00
94. AGR-94	Free Minikits for cereals in dry farming Area. (Fully CSS)	—
	<b>Total :</b>	<u>5.00</u>
<b>XI. OTHERS.</b>		
95. AGR-95	Assistance to seed corporation.	3.00
96. AGR-96	Loans to Gujarat Agro. Industries corporation.	10.00
97. AGR-97	Grant in aid to Indian Institute of Management.	2.00
	<b>Total</b>	<u>15.00</u>
98. AGR-98	Special programmes for SF/MF for increasing agricultural production.	370.00
99. AGR-99	Nucleus Budget for TASP.	8.00
100. AGR-100	Contingency Plan - Investigation and Survey preparation for shelf of projects.(RD)	7.00
	<b>Grand Total :</b>	<u>1335.00</u>
	<b>Crop Husbandary</b>	<u>          </u>

## 1.3 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

### 1.3.1 INTRODUCTION

1.3.1.1 Soil and water are the two main basic factors primarily important for crop production. The fertility of Soil and moisture directly affects per hectare production. The average per hectare production in India is poor compared to countries like China and South Korea i.e. 1.05 tonnes of cereals compared to 3.2 tones of China. The programme for Soil and moisture conservation, together with extension of appropriate technology for dry farming are essential watershed and micro watershed panning are among principal instruments for this purpose.

1.3.1.2 Excluding the area under forsts and areas under non-agriculture use and moisture conservation measures this land can be classified into three categories.

#### LAKH HECTARES

Dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation soruce.	107.33
Areas of various irrigation systems including areas to be covered under Narmada command.	38.34
Kharlands.	12.16
Total:-	<u>157.83</u>

1.3.1.3 The major part of agriculture fall under dryland agriculture. The Government of India have emphasised the Development of areas which cannot be covered by watershed management approch. Land which are sloppy get eroded by runoff and lose fertility. Their moisture holding capacity is also poor. The infiltration of rain water is poor in sloppy terrain.

1.3.1.4 These lands can be treated with Soil Conservation measures to prevent Soil erosion and increase the capacity of the soil to ratain moistue. The benefits are further enhanced by following an integrated watershed management approach wherein the development of agriculture,afforestation and grassland development and animal husbandry are undertaken on coordinated basis. These measures increase productivity of the soil, help to raise the corp production per unit area. The state severity of drought can also be reduced through these measures. The effects of sudden

floods which erode dry lands can also be-minimised through these measures. These measures prevent ecology deterioration and lead to better eco-system. Prevention of soil erosion also directly benefit the irrigated areas by preventing or minimising siltation of dams and/or reservoir and thus increase the life of dam. Watershed treatment result in recharge of ground water from the very next rainy season.

1.3.1.5 The programme of watershed management needs to be taken on a far wider scale for development of dry farming areas as it is the only main source for raising the per hectare production under dryland agriculture. The total area to be covered is 107.33 lakh hectares. Out of this area to be treated remains 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualized that 30% of this area shall be treated by the farmers themselves and hence a net area of 64.08 lakh hectares require soil conservation treatment.

1.3.1.6 Recently to speed up the coverage of land under Soil Conservation it was necessary to avail of the funds from the D.P.A.P., I.R.D., N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. All Soil Conservation Scheme have been transferred to the Corporation With a view to increase efficiency in working and lower down administrative costs and bring institutional finance for the Soil Conservation. The Gujarat State Land Development Corporation has submitted 45 projects for treatment of dry and ravine land on watershed basis to NABARD. NABARD has sanctioned 17 projects covering an area of 18537 hectares.

#### Watershed Development

1.3.1.7 The soil Conservation works namely conour bunding, Nala plugging etc. were undertaken previously on a large scale during the preceding plans, but the approach was limited on small catchment basis and scattered. These benefits were limited as these activities were implemented individually. In order to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete havesting of rainfall water and making it fit for maximum use to increase agricultural production, to solve problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation improvements of pastures, including village, forests and farm forests, the programme has to be planned on an integrated watershed work plan. Unless, this is done it will not be possible to utilise the

land resources, to the fullest extent. The State Government recognised the need-form integrated approach towards land and water utilisation and introduced the new management system on watershed basis form the year 1976-77. This system will provide opportunities for stimulating economic growth and act as a catalyst to the whole rural development endeavour, family farm improvement, soil and water conservation, water resources development as well as forestry on watershed basis.

1.3.1.8 In Gujarat there are about 6325-subwatersheds of which 765 sub-watershed in catchment areas of various river system have been demarcated covering an area of 16.49 lakh/hects., and area of 126.51 lakh/hect. needs watershed treatment in the state. The district-wise break-up of demarcated areas is as under.

Sr. No.	District	No.of sub-watershed	Area lakh/hect.
1.	Banaskantha	63	1.39
2.	Sabarkantha	69	0.28
3.	Mehsana	26	0.54
4.	Ahmedabad	23	0.20
5.	Panchmahals	100	2.20
6.	Kheda	40	0.23
7.	Bharuch	31	0.17
8.	Vadodara	37	0.44
9.	Valsad	22	0.28
10.	Surat	7	0.26
11.	Jamnagar	25	0.49
12.	Rajkot	116	2.72
13.	Surendranagar	63	3.30
14.	Amreli	38	0.45
15.	Bhavnagar	52	1.79
16.	Junagadh	17	1.34
17.	Kachchh	28	0.36
18.	Gandhinagar	8	0.05
Total		765	16.49

1.3.1.9 At the end of the sixth five year plan 438 sub-watersheds projects were under progress. All the projects will be continued during the seventh five year plan. During the year 1985-86 20,880 hect. land will be reclaimed

1.3.1.10 At present the Soil Conservation activities are carried out on watershed basis-wherein the treatment starts right from the table land and goes up to the ravinous or gully areas. Moreover, previously similar type of schemes were operated by Department of Agriculture as well as Gujarat State Land Development Corporation. All similar types of the schemes are now brought under one scheme.

#### Ravine Land Reclamation

1.3.1.11 Ravine are the result of constant erosion over many years in the deep alluvial coastal area of the main rivers and their tributories in the alluvial plains of Gujarat. The accelerated run-off from the watersheds cuts the river plains into gullies and these gullies being erodable, they grow and extend towards good table lands, through gully heads and sides, resulting into a net work of gullies. Faulty agricultural practices, illicit cutting of vegetation for fuel and exposing the area to the vagaries of natural factors like wind storms, heavy rainfall and floods etc., accelerates the process of erosion hazards. The ravine area extending from 1 to 8 Kms. On both the banks of the rivers and their tributories is endangering the good fertile table land, village sites, roads etc. It is estimated that in Gujarat about four lakh hectares of area has been affected by ravine. Though no systematic technical survey of the ravine affected area has been made to calssify the area according to land capability for various uses like agriculture, horticulture, pasture, forests etc., the vidual survey carried out from time to time supported with reconnaissance surveyes that the affected area is nearly four lakh/hects. on various rivers namely Banas, Sabarmati, Saraswati, Meshwo, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Sheturnji, etc., and their tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kheda, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Baruch, Surat, Amroli, etc. The district-wise details of ravinous area are given below.

Sr. No.	District.	Ravine Area etc. (Hectares)
1.	Banaskantha	15274
2.	Sabarkantha	40055
3.	Mehsana	21962
4.	Ahmedabad	8901
5.	Kheda	45645
6.	Vadodara	76396
7.	Panchmahals	13877
8.	Bharuch	33614
9.	Surat	25662
10.	Valsad	5050
11.	Amreli	21409
12.	Others.	92155
Total		400000

### 1.3.2 Programme for Annual Plan 1985-86

1.3.2.1 A total programme of Rs. 1417 lakhs is formulated for 1985-86 with the target of covering 20880 hectares under soil conservation treatment.

Sr.No.	Source	Annual Plan 1985-86 estimated amount Rs. in lakhs
1.	I.R.D.P.	45.00
2.	N.R.E.P.	89.00
3.	DPAP/DDP	96.00
4.	RLEGP	107.00
5.	NABARD Loan.	420.00
6.	Sp. Central Assistance (Excluding NB)	260.00
7.	State plan. (including MB)	400.00
Total :-		1417.00

1.3.2.2 During the year 1985-86 Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided as a state fund the broad break up of which is as under.

Sr. No.	Programme	1985-86 outlay
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development programme :-</b>		
1.	Direction & Administration	—
2.	Research	—
3.	Education & training	—
4.	Soil Cons.	375.21
5.	Other programme	24.79
Total		400.00

### SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS:

#### Non Tribal Area Scheme

1.3.2.3 Soil Water Conservation measures like contour bunding, Nala pugging, Terracing, Land reclamation, improvement of pasture farm ponds etc. are under taken on watershed management approach in non-tribal area of the state.

1.3.2.4 Under this scheme it is envisaged to cover 8680 hectares with an amount of Rs. 242 lakhs as a state plan during the Annual plan 1985-86.

#### Tribal area scheme

1.3.2.5 This is a scheme for development of land in the tribal sub-plan area particularly the land belonging to the farmers of scheduled tribes. The pattern of the scheme is the same as general Scheme. The works are to be undertaken on the basis of 50% subsidy to the farmers on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered in 10 equal instalments from the farmers.

1.3.2.6 Under this scheme it is targetted to cover 11800 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 120.11 lakhs.

#### Special loan Account facilities for ineligible farmers

1.3.2.7. This scheme provides special loan account facilities for ineligible farmers in the Tribal and Non-Tribal areas and is meant to cover the area of about 30% of the total farmers who will be ineligible for bank finance.

1.3.2.8. A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakh is made for 1985-86 of which 1000 lakh would be for Tribal Area sub-plan

## **Paddy Cultivation :**

1.3.2.9 Agricultural land of Surat and Valsad districts is suitable for paddy cultivation. With a view to encourage Adivasi cultivators for paddy cultivation, a scheme was formulated for converting one acre of land of the holding of small and marginal farmers to Kyari land. An amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided for 1985-86. With a target to cover an area of 240 hectares extending benefit to about 150 families.

1.3.2.10. The Dangs district has peculiar conditions of land holding and topography. Special emphasis on Soil Conservation is very essential for this area. Hence it is proposed to convert lands of farmers into leveled land and whenever possible, to kyari lands and to train the farmers to switch over to paddy cultivation. The present policy is that lands to the extent of one acre of holding of any farmer will be converted to kyari. Now, it is proposed that both the limitations of holdings as well as total area for work in the holding of one farmer should be relaxed and kyari making to the tune of 2 hectares should be done in the holding of each individual farmer or Surat, Valsad and Dang districts. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh is provided with a target of covering an area of 160 hectares extending benefit to about 105 families.

## **Land use Board**

1.3.2.11 National Land resource conservation and Development Commission has emphasised for proper utilization of land resources and have recommended to establish state land use board. The land use Board shall draw up a proper land use policy. Nucleus staff, headed by a senior officer has to be provided to support the state land use Board. The nucleus staff shall support the state land use board and its deliberations and provide information. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in Annual plan 1985-86.

## **River Valley Projects**

1.3.2.12. This is a fully centrally sponsored scheme for carrying out Soil Conservation works in catchment area of river valley projects for the Ukai, Mahi and Damanganga Irrigation project along with headquarters cell. The scheme would be continued so as to check run off due to rain water and control sedimentation process. It is envisaged to

cover an area of 3201 hectares under various Soil and water conservation measures during the annual plan. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakh is provided for 85-86.

## **Irrigation Department**

### **DEVELOPMENT OF GHED AREA**

1.3.2.13. The Ghed area is situated in about 1452 Sq.Kms. of area divided in two parts Bards Ghed and Sorthi Ghed in the north west of Junagadh district. The Barda Ghed comprises of 30455 hectares of cultivable land while the sorthi Ghed comprises of 79,950 hectares. The Ghed area is vast deltaic region of the major west flowing rivers viz., Minsar Bhadar, ozat, Madhuvanti, Safali etc. and bounded by the arabian sea-coasts on the South-west. All along the coast there is limestone ridge the width of which varies from one furlong to one mile. The above rivers have made their way through this limestone ridge and have formed outlets into the sea. As the riverbed gradients in this deltaic area very flat and most of the rivers loose regimes the flood water causes, inundation and erosion of the surrounding cultivable floods of 1980 monsoon the areas was affected very badly.

1.3.2.14. In order to find out solutions to the aforesaid problems, the proposals are framed for widening and regarding the rivers, constructing tidal regulators, drainage and reclaiming communications facilities, to provide electrically operated steel gates on the regulators to effectively prevent ingress of sea water. The major bottleneck in the main work was the availability of the Land. The work of tidal regulators were being by using the existing inadequate water where structures in the low level causeways for crossing rivers, these are now being modified by the technique adopted in salinity tidal regulator works with full hydrological design. In addition, efforts are being made to link up the storage by cross channels and diversion wherever possible.

1.3.2.15. In view of the above, the integrated development Ghed area is necessary for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 46 lakh is provided for the year 1985-96.

## **Khar Land Development**

1.3.2.16 Gujarat State has got about 1,600 Kms sea coast saline soils are extensively dis-



tributed on the coastal areas. It is estimated that in Gujarat State, about 3.00 lakhs hectares is covered under coastal saline land.

1.3.2.17. Khar Land Development Board undertakes protection of khar land against ingress of tidal water by constructive earthen bunds with necessary C.D. works as per provision of Gujarat Khar Land Act, 1963.

1.3.2.18. The Khar Land Development Board has to undertake protection schemes in the area where assured irrigation water are av-

ailable. As such the Board undertakes schemes only in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch and Kheda where assured irrigation facilities are available. In these four districts, total area under coastal saline is about 1,12,670 hectares. Out of this about 58000 hectares have been protected.

1.3.2.19. During the year 1985-86, about 300 hectares target has been fixed. To achieve this target an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs have been provided for 1985-86.

**Statement**

**Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Out lay for annual plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>I. Agriculture and Rural Development Programme</b>		
<b>Soil conservation</b>		
<b>1 (A) Non-Tribal Programme</b>		
	(1) SL C-1 soil Conservation including contour bunding, terracing, nala plugging etc. in non-tribal area	242.00
	(2) SLC-2 Sp.loan account facility for in eligible farmer in non-command areas ravine reclamation areas and watershed areas in non-tribal	1.00
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>243.00</b>
<b>22 (B) Tribal Programme</b>		
	3. SLC-3 — Soil Conservation including contour bunding, terracing, Nala plugging etc. in TASP.	120.11
	4. SLC-4 — Sp.loan account facility for in eligible farmers in non command areas ravine reclamation areas and watershed areas in TASP.	1.00
	5. SLC-5 — Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat & Valsad dist.	2.10
	6. SLC-6 — Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dangs dist.	8.00
	7. SLC-7 — International Aid programme (WFP)	1.00
	<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>132.21</b>
	<b>TOTAL of Soil Cons. (I)</b>	<b>375.21</b>
<b>3 Other Programme</b>		
	8 SLC-8 International Aid Programme (EEC)	1.00
	9 SLC-9 Share capital for gujarat State land Development Corp.	20.00
	10 SLC-10 Land use Board.	1.00
	11 SLC-11 Land Improvement unit	0.79
	Nucleus budget	2.00
	<b>Sub Total (3)</b>	<b>24.79</b>
	<b>Total Agril. &amp; Rural Development Programme</b>	<b>400.00</b>
<b>II. Irrigation Development Programme</b>		
	12 SLC-12 Ghed Area Development	46.00
	13 SLC-13 Khar Land Development	16.00
	<b>Total Irrigation Dept.</b>	<b>62.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total :- Soil and water conservation</b>	<b>462.00</b>

## 1.4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### 1.4.1. INTRODUCTION :

1.4.1.1. Dairy industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other states in the country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for egg production and sheep and goat for wool and meat production is accepted as subsidiary occupation to agriculture in the rural areas of this country which consists of more than 52.3 per cent of the population below the poverty line. Bullock power is still the main source of drought plower for agricultural production and their transport to the nearby markets land will remain so for a long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and others, viz. Small /Marginal Farmers, Landless Labourers, Agricultural Labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Livestock population of the State for 1977 and 1982 is given below:-

(Figures in '000)

Sr.No.	Category	1977	1982
1.	Cows above three years	1697	1958
2.	Buffaloes above three years	2093	2556
3.	Sheep	1592	2357
4.	Goats	3084	3300
5.	Total livestock	14406	18440
6.	Poultry	3426	3572

1.4.1.2. Mehsani, Surti and Jafarabadi are the three milch breeds of buffalo in the State. However, Murrah and non-descript buffaloes are also found in the State. Gir and Kankrej are the main breeds of cows whereas Patanwadi and Marwadi are the main breeds of sheep in the State. There are five breeds of goats, namely, Kutchi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mehsani and Surti and they are good for meat and milk production.

1.4.1.3. Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for the Kathiawadi breed of horse, wellknown for hardness and swiftness.

### 1.4.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS :

1.4.2.1. The Production of milk which was 21.53 lakh tonnes at the end of 1980-81, reached to 22.28 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 and is expected to reach to 25.06 lakh tonnes by the end of 1984-85. The eggs production would be 220 million in 1984-85 from 205 million in

1981-82. The production of wool was 18.60 lakh Kgs. in 1981-82 and is expected to reach 19.17 lakh Kgs. by the end of 1984-85.

1.4.2.2. At the end of 1982-83, there were 4 Cattle Breeding Farms, 3 Sheep Breeding Farms, 4 Regional Poultry Breeding Farms, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects, 10 Intensive Poultry Development Projects, 2 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, 5 Fodder Seed Production Farms, 19 Mobile Units, 224 Veterinary Dispensaries, 544 First Aid Veterinary Centres and 1 Poly-Clinic.

### 1.4.3. PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86.

1.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs.311.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. The programme-wise break-up is given below :-

Sr. No. Programme	Outlay for 1985-86
1. Direction and Administration	26.53
2. Veterinary Education & Training.	2.00
3. Veterinary Services & Animal Health	86.49
4. Investigation and Statistics.	4.87
5. Cattle Development	88.01
6. Poultry Development	45.18
7. Sheep & Wool Development	15.15
8. Other Livestock Development	8.48
9. Fodder and Food Development	15.29
10. Nuclous Fund for Tribal Area Sub plan	19.00
Total	311.00

### CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

1.4.3.2. At present, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 640 livestock sub-centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.40 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the inputs subsidies under this programme during 1985-86. Much emphasis is given on cross-breeding programme for enhancement of milk production in the State. 40 cross-breeding sub-centres are established under this programme in the District of Mehsana, Rajkot, Valsad and Vadodara. It is

proposed to perform about 0.80 lakh artificial inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1985-86. Completion of works for the establishment of LN2 Plant will also be taken up during 1985-86. Expansion of existing cattle breeding farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is also envisaged and spill over works will also be undertaken during 1985-86. It is envisaged to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 3000 and 850 milch animals to tribals and scheduled caste people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small-marginal farmers for rearing 1450 cross bred heifers subsidy will be given and it is planned to impart training to 570 tribals at cattle breeding farms in modern animal husbandry practices.

#### **POULTRY DEVELOPMENT :**

1.4.3.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. The coordinating poultry breeding programme at Makarba (Ahmedabad) will be continued for evolving high yielding strains of chicks. During 1985-86, 10 intensive poultry development projects and 5 district poultry extension centres would be continued to provide all the pre-requisites of poultry farming and one new intensive poultry development project is proposed to be established during 1985-86. It is proposed to supply 3.30 lakhs of day old chicks, 0.60 lakh broiler chicks and the required number roared chicks to the beneficiaries under the poultry development programme. Under Tribal Area Sub Plan, 1500 adivasis are proposed to be assisted for establishing 25 RIR birds per units. 60 families would be assisted under economically weaker section programme for establishing poultry units and 1200 families under special livestock development (Centrally Sponsored) Programme. Necessary provision is made to provide support price during loan period. The said help is being routed through the poultry federation.

#### **SHEEP & WOOL DEVELOPMENT :**

1.4.3.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, extension centres and sheep breeding farms will be continued. In addition, one new intensive sheep development project and a sheep breeding farm is proposed to be established during 1985-86.

1.4.3.5. During 1985-86, 300 rams of superior genetic material of X-bred Patanwadi & Marwadi breeds would be supplied to the breeders. The 115 extension centres will take up breeding by artificial inseminations with the exotic semen to cover 1.44 lakh breedable ewes with cross breeding. The department will take up all inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd; 2500 cross breed F.1 rams born under field conditions will be provided for natural Services. Under the special programme (Centrally Sponsored) it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries to establish 1100 sheep units for supplementing their source of income.

#### **FODDER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME :**

1.4.3.6. Under the integrated fodder development programme, it is envisaged to assist 1670 beneficiaries for fodder seeds, 1950 for demonstration plots and 124 for silopits. 6 new village fodder farms are also proposed to be established during 1985-86.

#### **VETERINARY SERVICES & ANIMAL HEALTH.**

1.4.3.7. Under this programme, the existing activities viz. 561 first-aid veterinary centres, 25 mobile units, 3 poly-clinics, etc. will be continued. It is also proposed to establish 3 more mobile units, 10 veterinary dispensaries, and one new poly-clinic during 1985-86. Existing spillover works will be completed during 1985-86.

1.4.3.8. Under the disease control programme for foot and mouth disease (Centrally Sponsored), it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for the purchase of 1,00,000 doses of Foot & Mouth Disease vaccine for giving protection to their valuable animals. Exotic animals high milk yield, drought animal and their progeny, as a result of relaxations all the animals are eligible for this facility of assistance. Under the centrally sponsored schemes, one new scheme for control of T.B. Brucellosis, pullorum disease control, canine Rabies control, which is taken up during 1984-85 is also proposed to be continued during 1985-86. Under the scheme for the development of departmental personnel, it is envisaged to depute 5 officers for M.V.Sc. training and 2 officers for Post graduate diploma training during 1985-86 for specialisation in different subjects. Animal Vaccine Institute, Gandhinagar is continued and is proposed to be expanded for increasing

the production of various type of vaccines. Animal Disease Surveillance unit will be continued during 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme.	Outlay for annual plan 1985-86
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1.	2	3
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#### Animal Husbandry

#### I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

1.	ANH-1. Expansion of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	26.53
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Total-I		26.53
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#### II. VETERINARY EDUCATION & TRAINING

2.	ANH-2. Development of Departmental Personnel.	2.00
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Total :II		2.00
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#### III. VETERINARY SERVICES & ANIMAL HEALTH

3.	ANH-3. Improvement of Veterinary aid. (CSS)	48.74
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4.	ANH-4. Disease Control Programme. (CSS)	37.75
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Total-III		86.49
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#### IV. INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS

5.	ANH-5. Strengthening of Statistical Wing. (CSS)	4.87
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Total-IV		4.87
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#### V. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

6.	ANH-6. Cross breeding programme. Artificial Insemination Scheme with semen bank and stud farm.	23.80
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7.	ANH-7. Intensive Cattle Development Programme.	33.56
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8.	ANH-8. Cattle Breeding Farm (CSS)	6.15
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9.	ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas. (CSS).	10.00
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10.	ANH-10 Supply of milch Animals in Tribal Areas.	8.50
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11.	ANH-11 Assistance to Small farmers for cross-breed heifers. (CSS)	6.00
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Total: V		88.01
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#### VI. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

12.	ANH-12 Coordinated Poultry Breeding Programme.	11.50
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13.	ANH-13 Intensive Poultry Development Project. (CSS)	7.64
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14.	ANH-14 Beneficiary Oriented Programme (CSS)	26.04
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Total:VI.		45.18
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#### VII. SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT

15.	ANH-15 Intensive Sheep Development Programme.	7.64
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16.	ANH-16 Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms.	7.51
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Total: VII.		15.15
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#### VIII. OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

17.	ANH-17 Expansion of Existing Exhibition Units.	2.60
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18.	ANH-18 Expansion of Horso Breeding Farms (CSS).	4.18
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19.	ANH-19 Establishment of Camel Breeding Farm.	0.20
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20.	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products.	1.50
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Total: VIII.		8.48
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#### IX. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

21.	ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme. (CSS)	15.29
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Total: IX		15.29
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22.	X. NUCLEUS BUDGET	19.00
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GRAND TOTAL		311.00
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## 1.5 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

### 1.5.1 Introduction

1.5.1.1. The State Government has continued to encourage dairy development through the cooperative sector. The cooperative movement in this sector starting with AMUL Dairy in Kheda district has spread to the districts of Mehesana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Vadodara and Surat. However other districts have lagged behind in the matter of setting up facilities necessary for processing and marketing of milk and milk products. The gap between developed and developing districts would have widened but for State intervention through the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation set up in 1973. Milk is collected through numerous village level dairy cooperative societies and processed and marketed centrally at a dairy plant at the district level. The milk producers participate through election of office bearers at society and union level culminating into an apex level federation. The consumers also get hygienic pasteurised good quality milk at reasonable prices. Milk animals get treatment through the Veterinary doctors and animal husbandry staff employed by the cooperatives. The feeding and breeding practices have improved with the introduction of scientific methods.

### 1.5.2. Review of Progress

1.5.2.1. At the end of 1979-80, there were 6200 milk producers co-operative societies with a membership of 7.53 lakh milk producers supplying milk to the dairies, chilling centres and cooling units. There were 5 milk product factories and 9 liquid milk plants in 1979-80 with a total installed capacity of 20.28 lakh litres a day. Milk actually handled at the end of the year was on an average, 17.32 lakh litres a day. There were nine cattle feed plants with a total installed capacity of 900 tonnes per day.

1.5.2.2. Targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 are:

Likely achievement at the end of Sixth Plan.

Item	Unit
Fluid Milk Plants	No. 13
Milk Product Factories	No. 5
Cattel Feed Factories	No. 10
Dairy Co-operative Unions	No. 18
Dairy Co-operative Societies	No. 7653
Members of Dairy Co-operative	

No. in Societies	Co-operative lakh 10.16
Installed capacity of Dairies	Lakh 27.50 lit/day
Milk handled	" 21.00
Installed capacity of Cattle Feed Factories	M.T/day 1450

### Operation Flood Programme-I

1.5.2.3. The Government of India with the assistance of World Food Programme of United Nations launched 'Milk Marketing and Dairy Development Scheme' known as 'Operation Flood Programme'. The project report was prepared by the National Dairy Development Board, Anand and approved by the Government of India. This project was started in July 1970 in Six districts viz., Kheda, Mehesana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Ahmedabad for the installation/expansion of feeder dairies and chilling centres. Dairy project of Mahesana and Kheda were expanded from 3.5 to 5 lakh litres/day and from 5 to 7lakh litres/day respectively and 2 new dairies at Palanpur and Himatnagar were established to handle 1.5 lakh litres/day each. In addition to this, cattle feed plants at Palanpur and Himatnagar were installed and cattle feed plants at Kheda and Mahesana were expanded. Technical inputs, artificial insemination and grassland development facilities were also provided to the members of societies in these districts. An amount of Rs.18.14 crores was made available to the above district co-operative milk producers unions by the end of 1979-80. The programme was completed in March 1981.

### Operation Flood Programme II

1.5.2.4. This programme initiated on 2nd October, 1979, covers 16 districts (except Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs) in the State in the two clusters--cluster-I comprising of the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch and Valsad. This project is being implemented by Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation. Cluster-II includes the districts of Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar. This Cluster-II project is being implemented by Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, Gandhinagar. This programme is estimated to cost Rs.57.19 crores comprising of Rs.41.56 crores in cluster-I and Rs15.63 crores in cluster-II. At the end of Seventh Five

Year Plan, with the joint efforts of Operation Flood Programme-II and the State, the installed capacity of the dairies will be increased to 30 lakhs litres/day and handling of milk per day will be increased to 25 lakh litres/day. This milk will be collected from about 12000 primary co-operative societies consisting of 15 lakh milk producers.

### 1.5.3. Programmes for Annual Plan 1985-86

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs is provided for the dairy development sub-sector for the Annual plan 1985-86; the broad break up of which is as under:

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
Programme	Outlay for 1985-86
<b>A and R.D.D. Programme</b>	
1. Direction and Administration (including preservation of milk Animals)	2.50
2. Dairy Development	15.50
	18.00
<b>Co-operation Department's Programme</b>	
1. Financial assistance to District Co-operative milk producers unions and Feeder Societies	10.00
Total	28.00

### State Commitment to Operation Flood Programme-II

1.5.3.2. The Operation Flood Programme-II does not provide for electricity, water, land development etc. In order to supplement the main programme, the State is committed to provide these facilities as per approved pattern of Operation Flood Programme. An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs for 1985-86 is provided for these activities.

### Milk Enhancement Programme in Non-operation Flood Programme area

1.5.3.3. The three districts of Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs not covered under Operation Flood Programme-II are lagging be-

hind in all aspects of milk production and processing in comparison to the other districts. With a view to bring these three districts at par with the other districts, it is necessary to cover these districts for milk enhancement programme under State Plan on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme.

1.5.3.4. It is proposed to take up the schemes like artificial insemination, cross breeding, grass land development, veterinary aid etc. for the milk enhancement programme of the dairies not covered under Operation Flood Programme-II on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme-II. An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs is provided in 1985-86. This will be supplemented by institutional finance through GDDC and District Co-operative Milk Unions.

### Development of Milch Animals Programme

1.5.3.5. The aim of this scheme is to increase the income of the beneficiaries to enable them to cross the poverty line. The beneficiaries are so poor that they are unable to provide enough feed and fodder to their animals and as a result of this, the milk production goes down and the animals become a liability.

1.5.3.6. For the success of this programme, it is considered necessary that the animals are supplied with enough feeds and fodder and balanced cattle feed, so that the milk production, health of the animals are maintained and the beneficiaries get the regular income of the surplus milk so as to enable them to repay the loan portion.

1.5.3.7. The feeds and fodder etc. consist of three parts--grass fodder, dry fodder and balanced cattle feed. The most expensive component of these viz. the balanced cattle feed will be supplied to them.

1.5.3.8. It is estimated that about 3 kgs. of balanced cattle feed per animal per day will be required i.e. 1000 kgs.(1 Mt.) cattle feed per animal per annum. The cost of one tonne cattle feed is estimated to Rs.1200 per animal. An outlay of Rs.2 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### Regulation of Movement of Milch Cattle and Preservation of Milch Animals

1.5.3.9. The State has renowned breeds like Gir and Kankrej among cows and Mehsani and Jafrabadi among buffaloes. A lot of productive

dairy animals are exported to Maharashtra and mainly to Bombay to cater to the needs of the consumers of milk there. Tabela-owners in and around Bombay take away lot of superior germ plasm from Gujarat for their commercial purpose. These unscrupulous milk traders who are only interested in immediate cash do not bother much for these animals after location is over and do not care of the progeny at all. This has resulted into tremendous drain on the superior germ plasm of dairy animals in Gujarat.

1.5.3.10. It is also proposed to strengthen the check posts on the border districts for which a provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Banni Development**

1.5.3.11. Banni area in Kachchh district with a grass land of 1311 sq. kilometres is denuded of grass lands over two thirds of its area and needs development with existing species of grasses. In selected areas, there are prospects of increasing the production of grass by 5 to 6 times.

1.5.3.12. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, at the instance of the State Government, constituted a Committee of experts in 1978 to examine the problem and suggest suitable measures for unproductive land in Kachchh district. The Committee has recommended:-

- Soil Survey
- Reclamation procedure
- Soil and Water Management and rain water harvesting technique.
- Introduction of good varieties of grass.

The soil sample survey done by Saurashtra University forms basis of present development works.

1.5.3.13. A water tank constructed near Dhordo in 1980-81 is being utilised for the study of rain water harvesting. It is observed that infiltration rate diminishes from second year onwards. The water can be utilised as life saving irrigation to pasture crops for seed production.

1.5.3.14. Banni area has got *Dichanthium annulatum* and *sporobolus* species of grass which survive in both good and saline soils. These are also nutritious for the animals. At

present 2250 hectares are covered under these grasses. It is proposed to increase this area to 7500 hectares. It is proposed to store 1800 tonnes of grass for use in scarcity and natural calamities.

1.5.3.15. Banni area has Kankrej breed of cattle and Marrah Mehsani Banni buffaloes. With 15000 breedable buffaloes this area provides ideal conditions for developing nucleus herds for rearing of buffalo bulls. It is proposed to purchase buffalo cow calves of 6 months age to be reared for 18 months. Thereafter these bull calves will be distributed to the villages for breeding. It is proposed to purchase and rear each year 10 cow calves and 15 buffalo calves during the Seventh Plan period.

### **1.5.4. Co-operation Department's Programme**

1.5.4.1. Dairy co-operatives in the State have proved as an important organisation in providing supplementary income to the agricultural farmers and landless labourers. It is necessary to provide guidance and keep supervision for the efficient running of the societies. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 with a target of organising 600 primary milk producers societies.

#### **STATEMENT**

#### **Schemewise outlays in Annual Plan 1985-86**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3

#### **A & R.D.D.'S PROGRAMME :**

##### **I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION**

1. DMS - 1		
Preservation of milch animals		2.50
	Total	2.50

##### **II. DAIRY DEVEPT.**

2. DMS-2 Banni Dev. Scheme	5.00
3. DMS-3 State Commitment to O.F.P.	2.00
4. DMS-4 Milk Enhancement Programme in non-O.F.P.	2.00



5. DMS-5 Financial Assistance to Co.-op. Milk Producer's Union for Spear Head team milk room Transport subsidy	1.50	<b>III CO-OPERATION DEPTTS. PROGRAMME</b>	
6. DMS-6 Maintenance of Milch animals	2.00	9. DMS-8 Financial asistance to D.C.M. Unions & Feeder Societies - Subsidy	9.00
7. DMS-7 Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation Scheme.	1.00	10. DMS-9 Direction & Administration	1.00
8. Nucleus Budget	2.00		
		Total III	<u>10.00</u>
Total II	<u>15.50</u>	GRAND TOTAL	<u>28.00</u>
Total A&RDD Programme	18.00		

## 1.6 FISHERIES

### 6.1. INTRODUCTION

1.6.1.1 With nearly one fourth of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometer of the continental shelf, and having 39 intermediate and 168 marine fish landing centres, Gujarat is well placed for development of marine fisheries in the country. Besides an ample scope for development of marine fisheries and marine resources, the State has considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and sericulture in over 3 lakh hectares of the coastal based interspersed with a large number of creeks and low lying mud-flats.

1.6.1.2 In inland Fisheries, the State has tremendous potential as five major rivers namely Narmada, Mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas provide a rich base. Besides, 1035 perennial village tanks, covering about 9500 hectares are also available for inland fishing culture. In addition to these resources, 315 small irrigation tanks covering about 19,000 hectares of water area also offer considerable scope for inland fishing in Gujarat State.

1.6.1.3 The manpower available for this sector as per provisional live stock census, 1902 is estimated to be 2.25 lakhs. Of these 80,204 are actually engaged in fisheries vocations.

1.6.1.4. **Total active fishermen are further spelt out in various branches of Fisheries as under :**

Particulars	Live Stock Census Year 1982
<b>Engaged in</b>	
(i) Marine fisheries	57787
(ii) Fresh water	15508
(iii) Esturine fisheries	7029
<b>Total</b>	<b>80204</b>

1.6.1.5 Our marine waters surrounding Saurashtra Peninsula comprise the richest fishing grounds consisting of the most important commercial varieties of fish such as pempfrets,

Nilas, Golders, Perches, Sharks, Cat fish, Bombay ducks. Besides availability of crustacean namely Prawns, Shrimps, Crabs, Lebsters among our marine life, it is now an established fact that the waters of Saurashtra offer rich fishing grounds on the west coast of India. Besides optimum conditions prevail in the gulf of Kutch for the growth and substances of real pearl-oysters, Edible Oysters, Window Fane Oysters, Chaks and other small fish and turtles and sea weeds of commercial importance.

1.6.1.6 The full extent of marine, fresh water and brackish water resources so richly available in Gujarat have not been fully assessed so far. There are far from being fully exploited or developed. The fishing in the sea is generally confined to the coastal belt upto 25 fathoms and in certain areas upto 40 fathoms.

### 1.6.2 Review of Progress

1.6.2.1 During 29 years (1951-1980) of plan period the fish production which was only 50,000 tonnes in 1951 rose to the level of 2.46 lakhs tonnes by end of 1978-79, but fallen to the level of 2.23 lakhs of tonnes in 1979-80 due to adverse natural conditions. Besides, financial assistance to 4740 fishermen beneficiaries was granted for mechanisation of their fishing boats which includes 2685 powered with in-board marine diesel engines, 611 fitted with outboard motors and 1444 improved designed wooden beats (Hull) only constructed. Two 23 metre size of mexican fishing trawlers were also obtained for commercial fishing operations by the Gujarat Agro Marine Products (now Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation) during 1979-80.

1.6.2.2 22 Fish seed production rearing farms have also come up by 1984-85. Apex cooperative society namely Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association (G.F.C.C.A.) was established in 1956 and the Gujarat Agro Marine Products was established 1971 as a subsidiary company of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation. G.F.C.C.A. played pivot role in amelioration of the socio-economic condition of the fisheries by catering to various needs at reasonable rates and by helping the fishermen in a marketing their catch and extending them reasonably better price.

1.6.2.3 In addition departmental service stations for installation and repairs of engines in fishing vessels have come into existence at Veraval, Mangrol, Porbander, Madhwad, Valsad, Umergaon, Okha, Jafrabad, Jamnagar and Balaya.

1.6.2.4 Boat Building Yards established through Government aid are also run by cooperatives and corporations at Veraval, Porbandar, Mangrol, Umergaon; Valsad and Jafrabad.

1.6.2.5 Freezing plant, ice factory and cold storage of Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association came into existence at Bombay through Government aid. Besides the G.F.C.C.A. has also established a complex comprising of freezing plant, frozen storage, ice factory and cold storage at Veraval through banks loans.

1.6.2.6 Departmental training centres at Veraval, Porbandar, and Valsad commenced during the period till 1980 for imparting training in the marine fisheries. Similarly two training centres at Ukai and one at Vanada were also commenced by 1980 to impart training in inland fisheries to tribals and weaker sections besides two added at Kadana and Khedebrama by 1983. World Bank Project to develop Veraval and Mangrol as fishing harbours besides centrally sponsored programme to develop Porbandar as fishing harbours were initiated in 1980.

1.6.2.7 The State contributes around 15% to the total fish production of the country. It has come quite close to reasonable utilisation of the potential of demersal marine fisheries upto the depth range of 40 fathoms. The exploratory survey of the Govt. of India (1974) assessed the standing stock of the demersal fish to be 2,23,504 tonnes. The details thereof are given in the following:-

Depth range fathoms	Area (km.2)	Standing Stock (tonnes)
0 to 25	44,723	1,79,499
25 to 40	11,277	44,005
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>2,23,504</b>

1.6.2.8 There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products. As compared to 207 tonnes of export valued at Rs.40 lakhs in 1971-72, the exports on 1984-85 had crossed over 6204 tonnes valued at over Rs. 24.23 crores. Some of the findings of the study undertaken in 1979-80 show improvement in the conditions of the fishermen during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. During sixth plan period (1980-85), financial assistance is granted for mechanisation of 646 fishing boats (437 towards with marine diesel engines and 209 fitted with cutboard motors.) development of fishing harbour at Porbandar under centrally sponsored scheme is also in progress. The landing and berthing facilities at Kolak, Umarsadi and Jakhau are created and that at Umergaon is in progress. Creation of landing and berthing facilities at Vansiborsi and Kosamba in Valsad district, Jeprabad and Madhwad in Amreli District and Mandvi in Kachchh district have been approved by Government of India.

1.6.2.9 Gujarat have succeeded in building canoss with glass-reinforced plastic fibres for operation for fishing along the Saurashtra coast. Alternate methodology for economic fishing operation on the Gujarat is also experimented with the help of the agencies of the Central Govt. Gujarat waters are now also known for the availability of 'Suids' and 'cuttle fish' which is priced export commodities/species. Suitable development of craft and gear for exploiting the 'squids' and 'cuttle fish' and other cellumar species of commercial importance would surely open up new economic opportunities in this area and would also contribute significantly in increasing the level of fish production.

1.6.2.10 The State has also made significant progress in production of fish needs from local resources. The systematic efforts are going on for segmentation of fish seed production by construction of fish seed farms, dry bunhs and hatchery units. Besides, fish farmers development agencies at Surat, Godhra and Valsad have been established in the State. Activities of M/s. Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association Limited are strengthened to accelerate development and marketing activities in fisheries.

### 1.6.3 Programme for 1985-86

1.6.3.1 An outlay of Rs.475 lakhs is provided for 1985-86, the broad break up of which is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Main programmes (Regrouped as per guidelines of the planning commission)	Annual plan 1985-86
1	2
Direction and Administration	—
Extension	1.40
Fish farm	89.75
Hatchery units	11.28
Research	14.10
Education and training	24.91
Inland fisheries	35.94
Fishing harbours and landing facilities.	115.76
Off-shore fisheries	—
Deep sea fisheries	—
Processing preservation and marketing.	16.50
Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts.	36.50
Others	128.86
<b>Total :</b>	<b>475.00</b>

1.6.3.2 The fish production statistics for the past four years indicate that more or less stable level of production with the existing pattern of exploitation has been attained. This calls for expansion in press exploited and diversified fishing efforts to cover resources hitherto not being fully exploited for augmenting fish production.

#### EXTENSION

1.6.3.3 Extension support is very essential to push through the various developmental schemes to actual users for whose benefit the schemes are formulated. The beneficiaries are to be persuaded to adopt new technique development in gears, best design, marketing,

fish handling and processing etc. They are also to be educated in principles of cooperation and to form cooperatives in various fields of fisheries activities to take full advantages of the various schemes implemented through cooperatives. The ultimate aim of all the developmental schemes is to increase fish production and thereby supplying nutritious fish feed to the needy people engaged in fishing industry. This is only possible if proper extension support is given to the various schemes for development of fishing industry.

#### Development of aquarium fish culture and display.

1.6.3.4 To inculcate the habit of aquarium keeping by the people at their houses, place of business etc. required publicity will be made. Apart from this the weaker section will be imparted training for aquarium in an attractive manner so as to earn extra income. Besides the State will establish and maintain good permanent attractive fish aquarium at big cities and towns to make the people to think to have aquarium at their places. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided for 1985-86 for this programme.

#### Progressive fishermen's tour

1.6.3.5 To teach the fishermen through methods of 'learning by seeing' would prove more effective to induce them to new methodology and means of diversified fishing etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to arrange tours of progressive fishermen to important successful project of fisheries in the State and outside the State Rs.0.40 lakhs are provided for 1985-86.

#### Fish farms and Hatchery Units

1.6.3.6 To boost up the fish seed production in the State potential area it is targetted to establish more fish seed production/rearing farms, hatchery units and dry bundhs and to expand the existing ones. Fish seed is the main component of input in inland fish culture programmes and in coastal aquaculture programme. So far major portion of fish seeds (Cattle, Rohu and Mrigal) were procured from West Bengal and rearing them is the nursery to fingerling stage and to stock the reasonably in village ponds and reservoirs so as to ultimately raise the fresh water fish production. Developing induced breeding technique to procure fish seeds (spawn) from Gujarat State local re-

sources and scale down the procurement of the same gradually from the West Bengal are become successful.

1.6.3.7 At present there are 22 fish seed production/rearing farms. This includes 14 farms for which work is in progress. Two hatchery units are coming up in Kheda and Surat. During sixth five year plan period State has conducted the survey of the Gujarat Coastal Belt and located 132 sites of possible location for launching coastal aquaculture programme. Out of these sites at Mundra (Kutchchh), Sartanpur (Bhavnagar) and Dandi Matwad (South Gujarat) have been selected. The farm construction at Sartanpur is now completed and the work at Mundra is in progress. The work at Dandi Matwad is also being taken up.

1.6.3.8. It is also programmed to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to provide fish farmers/cooperatives/corporation and companies to participate in site selection and establishment of fish seed production/rearing farms in both the areas of inland pisciculture and coastal aquaculture/sericulture brackish water fish farming and in production/procurement and rearing of fish seeds in local resources of the Gujarat State.

1.6.3.9. An outlay of Rs.89.75 lakhs is provided in 1985-86 for extension programme.

## RESEARCH

1.6.3.10. During the earlier plan period including the Sixth Five Year Plan, the programme for applied studies had envisaged a small percentage of the plan allocation upto 3%. The emphasis was, therefore, on exploitation of the resources of the capture fisheries. The important studies taken up (from 1977 onwards) were work on pearl culture, oyster culture, tresh fish utilisation and prawn hatchery. The survey and investigation of marine resources through departmental survey vessel was done. The result of the work done in the areas has been encouraging and within a short time sufficient accomplishment was made.

1.6.3.11. On marine fisheries side studies will be undertaken on gear, fuel economy, fish preservation on board without use of ice, fresh fish preservation in remote villages without ice, fresh fish transport, resource development, biological Bombay duck fishery prawn

fishery of Surbari project area, pearl culture, molluscas culture, prawn hatchery, pollution effects prepollution survey to preserve rich fishing grounds. An outlay of Rs.14.10 lakhs is provided for Research Programme in 1985-86.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1.6.3.12. This programme includes —

— Training to departmental personnel, which in addition to departmental staff training centre, aims at deputing staff training centre, aims at deputing staff and officers to various institutions of the State. Centre/and abroad in the short-/long term-courses in specialised disciplines to upgrade the skills of technical expertise from grace root level functionaries and to higher level executives. Besides HSC passed students would be deputed for S.F.ac. courses at University of Aquaculture Science and depute science graduates for post graduate studies.

— Vocational training to youths of fishermen (boys and girls) on various aspects of fisheries, fish processing, gear technology, engine driver and allied courses on marine fisheries aims at improving their skills for better fish production through diversified fishing methods, fishing gear technology and to process and preserve fish in better hygeinic condition for better realisation of price of their catch/products.

— Vocational training to develop skill of weaker sections and tribals in the inland fisheries areas on modern practices of fish culture and fish capture and its handling is also proposed so as to enable them to get gainful sustained income through fisheries.

1.6.3.13. It is envisaged to depute 74 departmental personnel/officers for various courses during 85-86. It is also projected to impart training to 209 youths (boys and girls) of fishermen in marine fisheries. In addition 320 youths of weaker sections in tribal area will be trained in inland fisheries culture and capture practices. An outlay of Rs.24.91 lakhs is provided for training programme in Annual Plan 1985-86.

## INLAND FISHERIES

1.6.3.14. While Gujarat offers vast potential scope for development of inland fisheries, the programme in this field is slow due to local natural conditions as also partially due to local causes the programme here mainly covers exploitation of inland fishery since establishment of fish farmers and hatcheries which are main pre-requisite components for inland fisheries are now separated to have close watch on its progress distinctly as per guidelines of the Planning Commission.

1.6.3.15. An outlay of Rs. 35.94 lakhs is provided for following components.

- Pond culture
- Reservoir Fisheries (tribal area)
- Reverine/estuarine fisheries
- Social game fisheries
- ICAR sponsored programme (25% State/75% ICAR)
- Fish farmer Development Agencies
- Infrastructure facilities (Tribal area)

1.6.3.16. All these programmes aim to utilize the large number of village ponds profitably for intensive fish culture systematically, to bring all the reservoirs under formation and scientific management so as to reach reservoir fish production of 40 Kg/hectares to promote tourist attraction in the State by introducing angling or game fishing at Saputara, Ahmedabad and Junagadh, to study the field applications of conditions as per guidelines of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (I.C.A.R.) all India Coordinate Research project sponsored by I.C.A.R. to increase fish production from the existing fish farmer development agencies at Valsad, Surat and Godhra and establish new ones under centrally sponsored programme (50-50% sharing basis), to involve tribals/weaker sections in exploitation of capture fisheries from developed reservoirs, increase infrastructure facilities in rural and tribal area like petrol boat, demonstration boat, cold storage etc., and grant assistance for inputs and implements, required for exploitation of fisheries developed and organise undeveloped resources, development of Sardar Sarovar etc. so as to increase inland fish production. This will generate significant and sustained self-employment of weaker sections and adivasis trained and involved in inland fisheries.

## FISHING HARBOURS AND LANDING FACILITIES

1.6.3.17. Gujarat fishermen have 11774 fishing vessels/boats which includes 4245 mechanised fishing facilities are pre-requisite. Recognising inadequate facilities looking to the trend of development of fishing boats etc. lot of endeavour has been done right from the first Five Year Plan Period. As a result of World Bank aided project for development of fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol was taken up. The same is nearing completion. Porbundar is also being developed as fishing harbour under centrally sponsored programme (50-50% sharing basis). Ten projects to provide landing and berthing facilities at Vansiborsi and Kosamba (Valsad District), Mandvi and Surajbari (Kuchchh District) Jafrabad, Rajpare, Madhwad and Mul-Dwarka (Amreli District) and Salya-Sachana (Jamnagar District) are in progress as sanctioned by Government of India during Sixth Plan Period and are likely to be completed except some to be continued during earlier part of the Seventh Plan. Shivrajpur project at an estimated cost of Rs.30.68 crores is under consideration of the Government of India for development of fishing harbour in Jamnagar District as per project report prepared by C.I.C.E.F. Bangalore. An outlay of Rs.115.76 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this programme.

## PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING

1.6.3.18. The programme comprises of four sub-schemes namely —

- (i) Scheme for improving marketing support at an proposed outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs — the Programme aims at.
  - (a) Commercialisation of products developed from low valued and unconventional species of fish in domestic market.
  - (b) development of transit and terminal market.
  - (c) cold chain for marketing of fish and fish products.
  - (d) research and extension support for technology for product development from low valued species.
  - (e) **Regulation of primary markets** : These programmes are to achieve the main objective to get higher remuneration for fish to the fishermen producer and

more equitable distribution of income to the fishermen by reducing their exploitation by the middlemen and to obtain greater availability of more fish to the consumers through product developed from low valued species.

(ii) Scheme to support Fishermen's cooperatives and Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation for intervention in fish marketing. Here it is proposed to improve financial assistance to the State level organisations and fishermen's cooperatives and enable them to play an important role in marketing of fish products both within and outside the State and minimise the hold of private merchants on the fish trade.

(iii) Schemes for cooperative marketing for inland fisheries in non-tribal area.

1.6.3.19. An outlay of Rs. 16.50 lakhs is provided for the above programmes in 1985-86.

#### **MECHANISATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING CRAFT**

1.6.3.20. The programme is a core sub-sector especially for the development of marine fisheries. It comprises of —

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts
- Introduction of fibre glass boats
- Subsidy on non-mechanised boats
- Subsidy for improved gears
- Establishment of service stations
- Establishment of fuel stations
- The scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification
- Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation (G.F.D.C.) and Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association Ltd. (C.F.C.C.A.)

1.6.3.21. The present mechanisation of fishing craft programme is well tried and of repetitive character. It has proved production oriented one generating significant sustained self employment of fishermen.

1.6.3.22. To induce the fishermen to invariably insure their vessels the scheme is evolved from 1984-85 in the State where 50% of the premium will be subsidised by the State. This will help the fishermen to recoup their loss sustained during the course of natural calamities like cyclone, heavy monsoon etc. which has become a phenomenal character of the Gujarat coast since last 3-4 years. Present service stations of the State at various places for repairs and installation of engines in the fishing vessels will continue.

1.6.3.23. An outlay of Rs. 36.50 lakhs is provided in 1985-86 for mechanisation and improvement programmes.

#### **OTHERS**

1.6.3.24. The following programmes are also to be implemented in 1985-86.

- Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics
- Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives
- Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) aided programmes
- Scheme for accident insurance of fishermen members of cooperatives (Centrally sponsored)
- Scheme for subsidy for construction of houses for fishermen
- Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen.
- Construction of office building and quarters

**STATEMENT**

**Schemewise outlay for the Annual Plan 1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>I DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>		
1	FSH-1 Strengthening of administrative and supervisory set up of fisheries Deptt.	—
2	FSH-2 Scheme of enforcement staff to enforce Gujarat Fisheries Act	—
<b>TOTAL :</b>		—
<b>II EXTENSION</b>		
3	FSH-3 Strengthening of publicity	—
4	FSH-4 Development of aquarium fish culture and display	1.00
5	FSH-5 Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour	0.40
6	FSH-6 Demonstration of new designs of craft and gear in marine island fisheries	—
7	FSH-7 Demonstration ponds for island fish culture	—
<b>TOTAL :</b>		1.40
<b>III FISH FARMS</b>		
8	FSH-8 Fish seed production scheme in non-tribal area	35.30
9	FSH-9 Fish seed production scheme in tribal area	38.85
10	FSH-10 Development of brickish-water coastal aquaculture fish farm	8.00
11	FSH-11 Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchery unit (centrally sponsored scheme)	7.60
<b>TOTAL :</b>		89.75
<b>IV HATCHERIES</b>		
12	FSH-12 Establishment of two 10 hectares hatchery unit at Kheda and Surat Districts. Centrally sponsored scheme.	11.28
<b>TOTAL :</b>		11.28
<b>V RESEARCH</b>		
13	FSH-13 Research and development programme of marine fisheries	14.10
14	FSH-14 Applied research studies Inland fisheries	—
<b>TOTAL :</b>		14.10



1	2	3
<b>VI</b>	<b>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>	
15	FSH-15 Training of departmental personnels	4.00
16	FSH-16 Training of fisher-youths weaker sections in non-tribal area	12.66
17	FSH-17 Training of Adivasis in tribal area.	8.25
18	FSH-18 Establishment of institute in the State for training in Fisheries (CIFNET)	—
	TOTAL :	24.91
<b>VII</b>	<b>INLAND FISHERIES</b>	
	<b>(a) in non-tribal area</b>	
19	FSH-19 Pnd culture scheme	10.00
20	FSH-20 Reservoir fisheries development scheme	3.30
21	FSH-21 Scheme sponsored by I.C.A.R.	0.77
22	FSH-22 Scheme sponsored by fish farmers development agencies (Centrally sponsored scheme)	16.97
23	FSH-23 Reverine fisheries and estaurine fisheries	—
24	FSH-24 Game Fisheries	—
	TOTAL :	31.04
	<b>(b) In Tribal area</b>	
25	FSH-25 Reservoir Fisheries development scheme	4.00
26	FSH-26 Scheme for infrastructure facilities	0.90
	TOTAL :	4.90
	<b>GRAND TOTAL INLAND FISHERIES (A) + (B)</b>	<b>35.94</b>
<b>VIII</b>	<b>FISHING HARBOUR AND LANDING FACILITIES</b>	
27	FSH-27 Development of fishery harbours (centrally sponsored scheme)	8.55
28	FSH-28 Landing and berthing facilities at Minor ports (centrally sponsored scheme)	51.70
29	FSH-29 Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (centrally sponsored scheme)	2.50
30	FSH-30 Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at various fishing centres (centrally sponsored scheme)	14.43
31	FSH-31 Providing dradging facilities at Minor ports (CS. scheme)	38.58
	TOTAL :	115.76
<b>IX</b>	<b>OFF SHORE FISHERIES</b>	—
<b>X</b>	<b>FSH-32 DEEP SEA FISHERIES</b>	—
	TOTAL :	—

1	2	3
<b>XI PROCESSING PRESERVATION AND MARKETING</b>		
33	FSH-33 Scheme for improving marketing support	4.00 + 1.50
34	FSH-34 Scheme to support fishermen's cooperatives and G.F.D.C. Ltd. for intervention in fish marketing.	6.00
35	FSH-35 Scheme for cooperative marketing for inland fisheries in non-tribal area	5.00
36	FSH-36 Scheme for cooperative marketing fisheries in tribal area	—
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<u>16.50</u>
<b>XII MECHANISATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING CRAFT</b>		
37	FSH-37 Mechanisation of fishing crafts	20.00
38	FSH-38 Introduction of fibre-glass boats	5.00
39	FSH-39 Subsidy for non-mechanised boats	4.00
40	FSH-40 Subsidy for improved fishing gears	2.50
41	FSH-41 Establishment of service stn.	—
42	FSH-42 Establishment of fuel station	—
43	FSH-43 Financial assistance toward the insurance of boats	5.00
44	FSH-44 Scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification	—
45	FSH-45 Grant-in-aid to M/s Guj. Fisheries Development Corpn. and Guj. Fisheries Central Coop. Asson. Ltd.	—
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<u>36.50</u>
<b>XIII OTHERS</b>		
46	FSH-46 Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics	0.95
47	FSH-47 Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives in non-tribal area	1.72
48	FSH-48 Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives through N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme.	63.00
49	FSH-49 Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of cooperative societies (Centrally sponsored scheme)	1.50
50	FSH-50 Scheme of subsidy for constn. houses for fishermen	20.00
51	FSH-51 Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen	13.50
52	FSH-52 Constn. of buildings & quarters	26.19
53	FSH-53 National Welfare programme	2.00
	<b>TOTAL :</b>	<u>128.86</u>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<u>475.00</u>

## 1.7 FORESTS

### 1.7.1 INTRODUCTION

1.7.1.1 Forests have provided the foundation for development of civilisation through ages. The very ecological stability of a region depends on the quantum of forests and tree vegetation existing in that area.

1.7.1.2 Forests are needed for economic, social and psychological development of the tribals who constitute an integral but vital part of the forest environment. As much as 14% of the States population of 3.4 crores (1981) is comprised of tribals, a majority of whom live in or near about the forests areas. On the other hand, Gujarat has only about 10.05 percent of the States geographical area of 1,95,984 sq.km. under forests (nearly half of it being degraded) in contrast to the national policy of having a minimum of 33 percent of an area under forests. As against the world average of 1.04 ha/capita and all India average of 0.11 ha./capita. Gujarat has only about 0.06 ha. of forest per capita.

### 1.7.2 REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

1.7.2.1 Besides providing timber and fuelwood the forests yield a wide range of minor forest produce which are collected, processed and marketed by the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation. The forestry sector through the Forest Department and the GSFDC generates nearly 2.20 crores mandays of employment opportunities to tribals and landless workers. Most of the labour is generated during the agricultural off-season, very often at the door steps of adivasis. As compared to only one wildlife sanctuary in 1960 when Gujarat State was formed, there are now 4 national parks and 11 sanctuaries covering more than 20% of the States forest area.

1.7.2.2 While in 1980-81, 3.22 crore seedlings were planted under afforestation and social forestry programmes, and 4.92 crores distributed, 9.79 crore seedlings have been planted under afforestation and social forestry and 18.75 crores distributed during 1984 rains. Thus there has been more than 351% increase in the tempo of planting seedlings in the State.

1.7.2.3 Gujarat has some of the rare wildlife species available in the world such as Asiatic Lion, Wild Ass, Great Indian Bustard etc. The first marine national park in the country was set up off the coast of Jamnagar in 1981-82.

1.7.2.4 Among the schemes initiated to improve the economic status of the tribals residing in the forest are :

— Grain Bank.

— Development of forests settlements.

— Establishment of wood workshop-cum-production-cum-carpentry training centre at Waghai.

— Kotwalia welfare

— Tagavi loans

— Social security through forest plantations

### 1.7.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

1.7.3.1 In view of the Foregoing and in conformity with the policy of the State and needs of the people, the thrust of development will be towards efforts at reaching ecological balance in meeting the requirements of fuelwood and fodder of the rural population, employment generation, energy conservation, economic stability of the tribal population and development of wildlife.

### 1.7.4 PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT :

1.7.4.1 The first phase of the World Bank aided Community Forestry Project was successfully implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Encouraged by the success of the project, community forestry project Phase-II estimated to cost Rs.154 crores has been prepared.

1.7.4.2 It has been estimated that more than 20% of the presently cultivated agricultural lands are degraded and really not fit for agriculture. Emphasis will therefore have to be given to divert these lands for tree farming to increase their productivity and prevent further deterioration.

1.7.4.3 To reduce the extent of theft of forest produce, Section 61 of Indian Forest Act, has been amended to empower Forest Officials to confiscate vehicles engaged in unauthorised removal of Government owned forest produce. Other measures such as establishment of additional mobile squads, wireless not work, checking nakas etc. will be strengthened.

1.7.4.4 To maximise production of small timber and fuelwood within the shortest time possible densification in planting intensity and inputs of fertilizer and water to ensure optimum utilisation of scarce land resources have been proposed.

1.7.4.5 Individual and tribal beneficiary schemes should also receive due attention. The forest settlement villages would be provided with infrastructure facilities and loans and subsidies would be made available to the inhabitants for improving agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture etc.

#### 1.7.5 PROGRAMMES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

1.7.5.1 An outlay of Rs.21.41 crores is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86. This outlay for the Annual Plan is likely to be supplemented by about Rs.79 lakhs for the centrally sponsored schemes of social forestry including rural fuelwood plantation, soil conservation in catchments of river valley projects and wild life schemes.

1.7.5.2 The details of the outlay provided are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Programme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
Direction & Administration	23.22
Research	13.77
Education and Training	32.20
Forest Conservation and Development	140.89
Plantation Schemes	235.70
Farm Forestry	12.33
Communication & Buildings	12.99
Preservation of Wildlife	92.84
Extension	1525.42
Management of Zamindari	19.20
Others	32.44
Total	2141.00

1.7.5.3 Nearly 90% of the total outlay is provided for World Bank assisted community forestry project, centrally sponsored Schemes, forest conservation and development programmes and plantation schemes.

1.7.5.4 Keeping in view the objectives and strategies enumerated above the programme to be undertaken during the Annual Plan are outlined in the following paragraphs :

#### DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

##### Forest Protection

1.7.5.5 It is proposed to provide 6 checking nakas for the purpose. To provide support and enable the forest guards to meet difficult situations created by gang operators. This scheme also provides to arm forest subordinates posted in vulnerable areas with suitable weapons. It also includes a net work of wireless sets, 2 vehicles and 2 mobile squads.

1.7.5.6 An outlay of Rs.23.22 lakhs is provided for these schemes for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### RESEARCH

1.7.5.7 Continued research is an essential ingredient of progress. The yield of timber and firewood per unit area which is one of the lowest for our forests, can be stepped up by manipulating the composition of our forests through propagation of high yielding strains and hybridization of selected species. A regional forest research institute has been set up in Gujarat during the Sixth Plan period but it is in infancy and would be strengthened. A botanical garden is established at Wagahi(Dangs). The same shall be further developed to provide research facilities. An outlay of Rs.13.77 lakhs is provided for research programme during the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### EDUCATION AND TRAINING :

1.7.5.8 Forestry is a technical subject requiring technically qualified personnel for the proper management and development. Central Government bears the responsibility for training officers. The State has opened a Rangers Training College of its own with the consent of the Government of India in 1979-80. This will have to be continued. Forestry Training School at Kakarapar imparts training to the direct recruit. Foresters/Forestry extension assistants and also inservice training to the Foresters and Guards. Both these training institutions will have to be continued, and better equipped. An outlay of Rs. 32.20 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## **FORESTRY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Soil and Moisture Conservation**

1.7.5.9 Destruction of forests, Indiscriminate grazing, repeated fires are main causes of denudation of forests. It is estimated that almost half the State forest area needs to be rehabilitated. The scheme proposes to take up intensive soil and moisture conservation measures followed by reforestation with small timber, fuelwood fodder yielding tree species and grasses. During 1985-86 it is proposed to treat 602 hectares at a cost of Rs. 70.19 lakhs. Efforts will also be made to keep up additional afforestation activity with the help of the funds from N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. etc.

### **AFFORESTATION OF DESERT BORDER**

1.7.5.10 The little and great runn of Kachchh which are vast saline wastes are sandwiched between Kachchh in the north and west main land Gujarat in the east and Saurashtra in the south. The winds blowing from desert carry with them silt particles laden with salt. These particles are deposited in the adjoining agricultural lands thereby reducing the fertility of the lands and gradually rendering them uncultivable due to accumulation of salt in the soil. The scheme proposes to establish belts of trees on the border of the desert to reduce such effect. During the Annual Plan, it is proposed to afforest 300 hectares of desert border at the cost of Rs. 37.8 lakhs.

### **COASTAL BORDER PLANTATIONS**

1.7.5.11 Gujarat has a coast line of over 1600 Kms. A strip of about 200 to 400 metres in width along the coastal line consists of loose shifting sand. Due to heavy wind action along the coastal belt, the sand gradually drifts inwards covering agricultural lands into sandy waste. The object of this scheme is to stabilise the sand and also to obtain returns in the form of fuelwood and small timber by raising plantations of suitable species like Casurina equisetifolia and Prosopis juliflora. It is proposed to cover 260 hectares of coastal area at the cost of Rs.32.9 lakhs during the Annual Plan.

### **RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS (Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

1.7.5.12 Siltation poses the greatest threat

to the various irrigation reservoirs in the State. If soil erosion is allowed to continue in the catchment areas the life span of dams may get reduced. In order to check the rate of erosion, catchment areas of 3 major irrigation projects in the State are being treated suitably under the scheme. During the year 1985-86, it is proposed to treat 2030 ha. of land at the cost of Rs.33.63 lakhs under the Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

### **FUELWOOD AND SMALL TIMBER PLANTATIONS**

1.7.5.13 The demand for firewood and raw material for paper and other industries has been increasing rapidly both due to rapid increase in population and industrialisation. It is imperative to meet these needs especially that of firewood in the interest of protection of trees on forest lands and village lands. This can be done by raising suitable fast growing fuelwood and timber species in areas adjoining habitation and in forest areas which are not suitable for raising valuable timber species. This scheme therefore aims at raising fast growing tree species to meet growing fuelwood and small timber demand in suitable forest areas at close spacing. It is proposed to cover an area of 860 ha. at a cost of Rs.75.94 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **RAISING TEAK, KHAIR AND BAMBOO PLANTATIONS**

1.7.5.14 The productivity and economic value of India's forests has been one of the lowest. It is necessary to progressively replace poor quality forest in potentially valuable forest and by valuable trees. This is possible by converting such forests into man made forest plantations of economically important species like teak, khair, bamboo etc. This scheme therefore proposes to cover the annually clear felled potential forest areas and raise plantations of teak, khair and bamboo in such areas. An amount of Rs.89.88 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 to raise 3845 ha. of plantations.

### **IRRIGATED PLANTATION**

1.7.5.15 Under rainfed conditions, the average production of wood per hac. in Gujarat forests is between 2.5 to 3 tonnes per annum. However, with application of irrigation and fertiliser to plantations of selected fast growing species, production of wood can be increased upto 4 to 5 times i.e., 10 to 15 tonnes

per ha. per annum. In addition under irrigated conditions bamboos can also be inter-mixed with tree species. Economically, irrigated plantations with higher inputs are much more attractive compared to unirrigated plantations. An amount of Rs.64.62 lakhs is proposed to be spent to raise 115 ha. of irrigated plantations.

#### **PLANTATION OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE**

1.7.5.16 Minor Forest Produce have proved of substantial economic value for tribals residing in the forest areas. Their contribution for the well being of the forest-dwellers through employment opportunities they provide and the food value of some of them has been immense. Looking to the important contribution minor forest produce makes to tribals life, it is proposed to raise minor forest produce farms. Tree and shrub species like timru, mahuda, kadaya etc. will be raised in concentrated patches either singly or as under storey or mixed crop under the scheme. An amount of Rs.3.62 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 to raise 50 ha of plantation.

#### **PLANTATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS**

1.7.5.17 Ayurvedic stream of medical science has of late gained considerable importance in Gujarat. Ayurvedic medicines are extracted mostly from plant material such as flowers, fruits, bark, leaves, roots etc. As trees yielding these are generally found scattered over wide areas, their collection is 'made difficult and economically unviable. Also, because of excessive biotic influence, some of the plant species, especially some herbs and shrubs are becoming rare. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations of important medicinal plants over an area of 50 ha. during 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 1.64 lakhs.

#### **FARM FORESTRY**

1.7.5.18 This scheme is quite popular and has proved quite useful too. It is proposed to motivate more and more private individual to raise seedlings for farm forestry. The departmental personnel would help in motivation as well as technical guidance to those interested in raising seedlings for the programme. 20 lakh seedlings would be raised by the department especially in such pockets where private individuals are not forthcoming to take up this activity.

#### **COMMUNICATION AND BUILDINGS**

1.7.5.19 The value of forest produce depends to a large extent on its accessibility and quick transport to the marketing centre. A good network of roads not only adds to the value of the forest produce but also make it possible to harvest economically inaccessible areas in the interior of the forests. The scheme aims at converting some of the existing cart tracks into motorable roads and also lay out new alignments and construction of roads. It is proposed to carry out metalling of existing roads and carry out improvement and cross drainase works. An amount of Rs. 3.57 lakhs is provided for these works during the year 1985-86.

1.7.5.20 Forest protection duties demand the continued presence of field staff in the interior areas. With this in view, forest subordinates have been entitled to free government accommodation and attempts have been made in the past to provide accommodation in the interior areas to enable the subordinates to stay at their headquarters. However, at large number of places accommodation facilities are still lacking. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 14 buildings at a cost of Rs.9.42 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

#### **PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE**

1.7.5.21 Considering the importance of wildlife the annual plan embarks upon a strategy for intensive development of existing 11 sanctuaries and 4 national parks in the State. In order to have scientific management of the sanctuaries and the national parks, detailed management plans are on the anvil.

1.7.5.22 Wildlife has not remained a matter of mere sight seeing and tourism but its scientific management, the interpretation of their behaviour in different conditions are all matters of understanding and learning. The education in wildlife management will be imparted to forest officers and people in general in order to create awareness of nature and wildlife. Nature camps would be organised for children and also for general public. In order to get people's participation in the conservation efforts due priority has been given by providing separate schemes for education, interpretation and publicity.

1.7.5.23 An outlay of Rs.92.84 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## EXTENSION

### Community Forestry Project (World Bank Programme)

1.7.5.24 In order to meet the requirement of Fuel and to induce the village community to actively participate in tree plantation programmes through appropriate extension programme and sharing the plantation revenue, Gujarat started social forestry programme in 1969-70. The programme gradually expanded in scope and implementation. Encouraged by the success of the community forestry project Phase-I, Phase-II of the community forestry project proposes to cover 1,20,000 ha of different kinds of lands. The project is estimated to cost Rs.154 crores. During the year 1985-86 it is proposed to cover 52.50 ha. of different kinds of lands as under :

Model	(Area in hectares)
Strip plantations	800
Village woodlots (Irrigated)	300
Village Woodlots (Rainfed)	975
REforestation of degraded forests	2275
Farm forestry	400
Rural Fuelwood Plantation.	400
Distribution of seedlings	100.01 (M.seedling)

1.7.5.25 For the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 1420 lakhs has been made.

### SOCIAL FORESTRY INCLUDING RURAL FUELWOOD PLANTATION (Centrally Sponsored).

1.7.5.26 Nearly 85% of the domestic fuel in the rural areas consists of firewood (74%) and dung cake (11%). Dung cake which is a good field manure is burnt as fuel because firewood is in short supply. In the rural areas in most of the households atleast one member of the family spends nearly half of his/her working time in collecting twigs, brushwood etc. The need for supply of firewood at reasonable price close to the habitation has therefore assumed a great importance. Aerial seedling is also proposed to be resorted to over an area of 3000 ha.

1.7.5.27 Therefore under this Centrally Sponsored Scheme, fuelwood plantations are proposed to be raised in rural areas in 2400 ha during the year 1985-86 at a cost of Rs. 137.25 lakhs, out of which Rs. 105.52 lakhs would be State Share.

## OTHER PROGRAMMES

### Individual Beneficiary Scheme

1.7.5.28 To create a sense of belonging, increase the good will between tribals and Foresters and stop exploitation of tribals by local money lenders and middlemen, welfare schemes for tribals and others living in and around forest areas have been initiated. These schemes would be continued during 1985-86.

- (a) Grain bank
- (b) Tagavi loan
- (c) Firewood depots

1.7.5.29 An amount of Rs. 5.32 lakhs has been provided for these schemes during the year 1985-86.

## DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL SITES

1.7.5.30 Industrialization and development has led to fast moving life not only in cosmopolitan cities but also in smaller townships. With this, recreation at opportunities have also come to be appreciated. An amount of Rs. 1.96 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1985-86 for development of Victoria Park in Bhavnagar and Kabirvad in Bharuch district.

## GUJARAT STATE FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1.7.5.31 During the Seventh Plan, the GSFDC proposes to increase activities under its ongoing programmes of collection and marketing of minor forest products, operation of integrated wood working unit etc. and proposed to initiate new activities and projects.

1.7.5.32 An amount of Rs. 1.0 lakhs have been earmarked as share capital to the GSFDC.

## **FOREST LABOURERS' COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

1.7.5.33 With a view to ameliorating the economic plantations of the adivasis and eliminating the middle men FICS have been organised in the State since pre-independence period. The societies are allotted forest coupes by Govt. These coupes are operated by the tribals under the guidance of the Forest Deptt. The administrative and other expenses are incurred as per rates fixed by the Wage Board. The profit in the working of the coupes is shared in the rate of 80:20 between Government and the societies. The work of collection of minor forest produce is also handled by such societies. Most societies are managed by adivasis.

1.7.5.34 The number of FLCS in the state

stood at 150as on 30th June, 1983 and the number of membership was 1,13,000. The turn over of the societies was Rs. 1625 lakhs.

1.7.5.35 Financial assistance by way of subsidy and share capital contribution is given to newly organised societies at the rate of Rs. 1500/- for welfare activities for 3 years and at the rate of Rs.1200- for mangement expenses for 5 years and share capital at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per societies. A package scheme to provide financial assistance to FLCS for purchase transport vehicles for construction of work shed and for working capital is proposed to replace the present pattern of assistance in the Seventh Plan.

1.7.5.36 An amount of Rs. one lakh is provided in the year 1985-86 for the above activity.



**STATEMENT**

**Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>		
1.	FST-1 Forest Protection	23.22
	FST-2 Planning & Evaluation	—
	Total I:	23.22
<b>II. RESEARCH</b>		
	FST-3 Forest Research	13.77
	Total II:	13.77
<b>III. EDUCATION AND TRAINING</b>		
	FST-4 Training of staff	32.20
	Total III:	32.20
<b>IV. FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>		
	FST-5 Soil & Moisture Conservation	70.19
	FST-6 Desert Border	37.80
	FST-7 Coastal Border	32.90
	Total IV:	140.89
<b>V. PLANTATION SCHEMES</b>		
	FST-8 Fuelwood & Small timber Pla.	75.94
	FST-9 Teek, Khair & Bamboo Plan.	89.88
	FST-10 Irrigation Plantation.	64.62
	FST-11 Plantation of Minor forest produce.	3.62
	FST-12 Plantation of Medicines plants.	1.64
	Total V:	235.70
<b>VI. FARM FORESTY</b>		
	FST-13 Distribution of seedlings	12.33
	Total VI:	12.33
<b>VII. COMMUNICATION &amp; BUILDING</b>		
	FST-14 Dev. of Communication	3.57
	FST-15 Const. of Buildings	9.42
	Total VII:	12.99

1	2	3
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE</b>	
	FST-16 Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks.	20.16
	FST-17 Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries.	20.90
	FST-18 Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary.	4.83
	FST-19 Dev. of Zoological & W.L. Parks.	4.92
	FST-20 Dev. of Jessore Ratanmahal Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuary	4.52
	FST-21 Dev. of Vansda National Pariks and Purna Games Sanctuary.	1.03
	FST-22 Wild Life Education Intrepretation and training.	6.57
	FST-23 Est. of Marine National Park	15.50
	FST-24 Exhibition to Promote Wild Life.	1.65
	FST-25 Dev. of Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary.	8.75
	FST-26 Preparation of W.L. Management Plans for Sanctuary & N. Park.	—
	FST-27 Wildlife Conservation outside Sanctuaries and National Parks.	0.78
	FST-28 Dev. of Black Buck National Park.	3.23
	Total VIII :	92.84
<b>IX.</b>	<b>EXTENSION</b>	
	FST-29 Community Forestry project.	1420.00
	FST-30 Social Forestry including Rural Fuel Wood Plantation	105.42
	Total IX :	1525.42
<b>X.</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT OF ZAMINDARI</b>	
	FST-31 Acquisition of Pvt. Forests.	19.20
	Total X :	19.20
<b>XI.</b>	<b>OTHERS</b>	
	FST-32 Individual Beneficiary Schemes.	5.32
	FST-33 Tribal Welfare	—
	FST-34 Demarcation & Survey	8.00
	FST-35 Forest Publicity.	5.16
	FST-36 Development of Special Sites.	1.96
	FST-37 Contribution of G.S.F.D.C.	1.00
	FST-38 Forest Labourers Co.op. Societies.	1.00
	Nucleus Budget	10.00
	Total XI:	32.44
	Grand Total :	2141.00

## 1.8 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.8.1. Progressive institutionalisation has been the strategy in the field of agricultural credit. Long term finance is provided to the agriculturists by Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for construction of wells, repairs or deepening of old wells, pump sets (engine and motors) tractors purchase, and other miscellaneous purpose.

1.8.2. At present the Gujarat State Coop. Land Development Bank Ltd. provides long term finance to the farmers for increasing agricultural production through its branches. It gives loans to the farmers for land development and improvement, minor irrigation, purchase of tractors, oil engines, electric motors, for repairing of old wells and other diversified purpose like dairy development, cold storage etc. The loan is given against the mortgage of lands. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the Government.

1.8.3. The Bank mainly issues two types of debentures viz. (1) Ordinary Debentures and (2) Special Debentures. In special debentures NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following ratios.

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

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

1.8.5. An outlay of Rs.74.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 with a target of advancing long term finance to the tune of Rs.30 crores.

### STATEMENT

#### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>Agril. Financial Institutions :</b>		
	AGC.I Investment in debentures of Gujarat Co-op. LD Bank.	
	(a) Share capital	74.00

## **1.9. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING**

### **1.9.1. Introduction**

1.9.1.1. A well developed marketing system implies in itself assurance of fair return of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade, providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities. Under the aegis of the Gujarat Agriculture Produce Market Act 1963 there are 147 market committees with 129 principal yards and 179 sub yards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established under the Gujarat State Warehousing Act. 1962 and the Corporation has created the storage facilities of 96800 M.Ts. upto 31.3.1984.

### **1.9.2. Review of Progress**

1.9.2.1. Financial assistance in terms of loan and subsidy is being provided for implementing the Gujarat Agril. Produce Market Act. Contribution is also being made to the State Agril. Marketing Fund as laid down under the statute. A State Agriculture Marketing Board has also been constituted.

1.9.2.2. The Central Government also extends the assistance to the regulated markets under various Central Sector Schemes and the market committees of the State have availed of the assistance of Rs.82 lakhs upto 30.6.1984.

1.9.2.3. The number of regulated markets which was 287 in 1979-80 has increased to 303 by the end of the Sixth Plan while storage capacity of State Warehousing Corporation has reached to 96,800 tonnes from 73,000 tonnes during the same period.

### **1.9.3. Programmes proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86**

1.9.3.1 An outlay of Rs.17 lakhs for 1985-86 is provided for the sector, the programmes envisaged are:

### **Development of Regulate Markets**

1.9.3.2. At present a loan is provided to cover the cost of the land subject to a ceiling of Rs.5 lakhs to the market committees. No loan is available for other development works. It is felt necessary to expand a scope of the scheme to sanction the loan for all developmental purposes with a ceiling of Rs.20 lakhs. The Market Committees of tribal area would be given 50% amount of the estimated expenditure as loan and 50% as subsidy. An outlay of Rs.8.75 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing**

1.9.3.4 As laid down under the statutory provisions, the State Govt. has to contribute to the fund. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

### **State Agricultural Marketing Board**

1.9.3.5. The State Agril. Marketing Board (Advisory) is constituted by the Government. To assist the board in its smooth functioning till the statutory marketing board is constituted and till it creates its own sources of income, an outlay of Rs.0.60 lakh for 1985-86 has been provided.

### **Share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation**

1.9.3.3. Under the provisions of the State Warehousing Act. 1961 the State Government contributes on matching basis to build up the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation at the rate of 50% of the issued share capital. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh is provided for 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>Storage &amp; Warehousing</b>		
1.	WRH-1 Development of Regulated markets	
	(a) Loan	6.50
	(b) Subsidy	2.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.75</b>
2.	WRH-2 State Warehousing Corporation — Share Capital.	0.25
3.	WRH-3 Establishment of Directorate Staff.	4.00
4.	WRH-4 Financial Assistance to State Agril. Marketing Board — Subsidy	0.60
5.	WRH-5 F.A to State Agril. Produce Market Fund (a) Subsidy	1.40
<b>NEW SCHEME :</b>		
6.	WRH-6 F.A for Market intelligence — Subsidy	—
7.	WRH-7 Loan for equipment and instrument.	—
8.	WRH-8 F.A to Market Committee	
	(a) Loan	—
	(b) Subsidy	—
9.	WRH-9 Establishment of Research & Training centre — Subsidy	—
10.	WRH-10 Establishment of Central mark Laboratory — Subsidy	—
11.	WRH-11 Scheme to regulate Hats & Mandies	
	(a) Staff	—
	(b) Loan	—
	(c) Subsidy	—
12.	WRH-12 Nucleus Budget	2.00
	<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>17.00</b>

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### Introduction

2.1. The approach of a frontal attack on poverty by designing specific programmes for creation of employment and transfer of assets became well delineated in the Sixth Plan. With a view to accelerating economic activities and stepping up of employment opportunities in rural areas to alleviate poverty has been opportunities for employment and income generation have to be enlarged. The main elements in this strategy include

- Programme for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor, through IRDP.
- Works programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities through NREP and RLEGP.
- Special Area Development Programmes through DPAP and DDP and Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) introduced during 1983-84. All these programmes are proposed to be continued with better planning, closer monitoring and organisation for effective implementation. For these programmes an outlay of Rs. 1794.00 lakhs has been provided in the State plan for 1985-86. The programmewise outlays are as under

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan 1985-86 outlays (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme	798.55
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	354.00
3.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	258.00
4.	Desert Development Programme	49.20
5.	Strengthening of Administration for Special Programmes	250.00
6.	Strengthening Training facilities for R.D.	3.25
7.	Project Linkage	1.00
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	5.00

9. Regional Rural Banks	11.00
10. Intergated village Environmental improvement programme	64.00
	1794.00

### 2.1.1 Integrated Rural Development Programme

2.1.1.1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was one of the major instruments in the Sixth Plan for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income generating assets to enable them to increase their level of incomes and cross the poverty line.

2.1.1.2. The Programme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State Govt. and Central Govt. The Programme is implemented in 218 Blocks covering the entire State.

2.1.1.3. During the Sixth Plan, against the target of assisting 6.54 lakhs families (600 families per Block per annum) 7.10 lakhs families (including 0.85 lakhs SC families and 1.78 lakhs ST families) have been assisted which works out about 108.6% of the target. Among the families assisted during the Sixth Plan the proportion of SC/ST families works out to 37.1% as against prescribed minimum 30%. Against the target of assisting 3000 families per Block during the Sixth Plan on an average 3258 families have been assisted per Block.

2.1.1.4. The programme is continued in the Seventh Plan with its focus sharpened for taking the benefits to the target households. The Seventh Plan strategy envisages to give supplementary dose of assistance to the families who have been assisted during the Sixth Plan but have not crossed the poverty line. The families below the poverty line will have to be provided with supplementary dose of assistance in order to consolidate the investments made on them during the Sixth Plan and to enable them to cross the poverty line. Thus the strategy for IRDP during the Seventh Plan will be two fold. First, to consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty

line. The Second part of the strategy would be to take new beneficiaries after providing for the second dose of assistance. The number of families to be assisted by supplementary dose will be determined by carrying out a household survey of all the families assisted during the Sixth Plan. For 1985-86 it is proposed to provide a supplementary dose of assistance to the families assisted during 1980-81 and 1981-82 but who have not crossed the poverty line. About 2.21 lakh families were assisted during 1980-81 and 1981-82. Tentatively, a target of assisting 1.57 families including new beneficiaries has been fixed for 1985-86 for which an outlay of Rs. 798.55 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan.

## 2.1.2 National Rural Employment Programme

2.1.2.1. The National Rural Employment Programme aims at Providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunities and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor.

2.1.2.2. The community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas are undertaken under the programme.

2.1.2.3. Under the programme, priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such works as mainly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For Social forestry at least 10% of the outlay has been increased to 20%. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing between the State and Central Government.

2.1.2.4. During the Sixth Plan against the target of generating employment for 363.88 lakh mandays; employment has been generated for 500.50 lakh mandays. Of the to-

tal employment generated during the Sixth Plan about 14.5% was availed of by SCs and 36.9% was availed of by STs. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.354.00 lakhs has been provided in the State Plan. It is targeted to generate employment of 25.28 lakh mandays during 1985-86 under the programme.

## 2.1.3. Drought Prone Area Programme

2.1.3.1. The Centrally sponsored scheme for DPAP was being implemented in 42 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar during the Sixth Plan. The programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are Development and management of water resources; afforestation and grassland development; soil and moisture conservation on water-shed basis; animal husbandry and dairy development.

2.1.3.2. The important achievements under the programme during the sixth plan are :-

Item	Unit	Achievement 1980—85
<b>Minor Irrigation</b>		
Irrigation potential created	'000 Hect.	9.06
<b>Soil and water conservation works</b>		
Area covered	"	10.95
<b>Afforestation</b>		
Plantation	"	17.94
<b>Pasture Development</b>		
Areas covered	"	2.90

2.1.3.3. For 1985-86 Government of India has agreed to cover Lodhika taluka of Rajkot district under the programme. Thus, during 1985-86 the programme will be implemented in 43 talukas of the State. For 1985-86 an outlay

of Rs.258.00 lakhs has been provided as state share at the rate of Rs.6.00 lakhs per taluka against which a central share of Rs.258.00 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India. Sectoral allocation of the total outlay of Rs.516.00 lakhs for 1985-86 comprising state share and central share is given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sector	Outlay for 1985-86
Minor Irrigation	120.30
Afforestation and Pasture Development	105.30
Soil Conservation	131.00
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	91.80
Agriculture	0.80
O. & M.	66.80
Total	516.00

#### 2.1.4 Desert Development Programme

2.1.4.1. The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and other biological resources. While striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasise prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and arrest the spread of desert areas and desertic condition. The programme is a centrally sponsored one implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between the state Government and the Central Government.

2.1.4.2. During the Sixth plan, the programme was implemented in 6 talukas of Banaskantha District and 2 talukas of Mehsana District. The important achievements under the programme during the Sixth Plan are:-

Item	Unit	Achievement
<b>Afforestation</b>		
A) Plantation	1000 Hect.	10.72
B) Pasture development	"	0.44
<b>Soil Conservation works</b>		
Area covered	"	0.48

2.1.4.3. For 1985-86 Government of India has agreed to cover Dhanera taluka of Banaskantha District under the programme. Thus during 1985-86 the programme would be implemented in 9 talukas covering an area of 9.84 lakh sq.kms. The allocation comprising state share and central share for the programme for 1985-86 is at the rate of Rs.10.00 lakhs per 1000 sq.kms. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.49.20 lakhs has been provided as state share against which the central share of Rs.49.20 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India.

#### 2.1.5. Strengthening of Special Programmes Organisation

2.1.5.1. The Commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the state level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) in implementing rural development programmes. Moreover, posts of Extension Officer, Senior Clerks and Gramsevaks have been created at the Block level. Expenditure towards most of the posts at the Block level and some posts at the State level is shared equally by the State Government and Central Government. For maintenance of these posts for implementation of rural development programme an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 in the State plan to be supplemented by Rs.201.00 lakhs anticipated from Government of India.

#### 2.1.6. Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development

2.1.6.1. With the launching of Special Programme for rural development the need for training of rural development personnel at various levels and officials of banks have become imperative. Training strategy proposed would include organisation of special courses on Rural Development and Seminars and workshops. In order to achieve this objective a new scheme, Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development with an outlay of Rs.3.25 lakhs would be taken up in 1985-86 as State Plan Scheme.

#### 2.1.7. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

2.1.7.1. The Scheme for Development of women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was introduced in 1983-84 as a sub scheme of IRDP in Ahmedabad and Junagadh districts.



The scheme aims to help individuals women to avail of the facilities already available under IRDP and, where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities, this scheme helps organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. 118 women groups with membership of 2056 women have been organised during the Sixth Plan.

2.1.7.2. The Scheme is continued during 1985-86. For 85-86 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided as State share against which a Central share of Rs.5.00 lakhs is anticipated.

### **2.1.8 Regional Rural Banks**

2.1.8.1. With a view to providing necessary assistance to needy rural people, the State Govt. welcomed concept of establishing Regional Rural Banks in Gujarat. As a result of this, the first two RRBs namely Kachchh and Jamnagar Gramin Bank were established on 26th December, 1978. Subsequently, Banaskantha, Mehsana and Panchmahals Gramin Banks were established on 29th November, 1981 and 30th March, 1982 respectively. Thereafter, the Surendranagar-Bhavnagar Gramin Bank, was established in December 1983 and Valsad-Dangs Gramin Bank, Surat-Bharuch Gramin Banks have been established during 1984. One more RRB 'Junagadh-Amreli Gramin Bank is expected to start during the current year.

2.1.8.2. At present, only four districts of the State are left uncovered with RRB. They are Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Kheda and Rajkot. The State Govt. have approved to cover Rajkot district under area of operation of existing Jamnagar Gramin Bank. Thus at the end of sixth plan, all except three districts of the State would have been covered by RRBs.

2.1.8.3. During the Seventh Plan period, it is targetted to cover the remaining three districts of Ahmedabad, Kheda and Vadodara with RRBs. As required under Section 6(2) of the Regional Rural Banks Act 1976, the State Govt.'s contribution at the rate of 15% of the issued share capital amounting to Rs.3.75 lakhs for each Regional Rural Bank, has to be provided in the State's plan. Thus an outlay of Rs.11 lakhs for three proposed RRBs is provided towards the share capital contribution in 1985-86.

### **2.1.9. Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme**

2.1.9.1. The Scheme of Gram Safai Shibir, Improvement of Rural Houses, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram and Environmental Improvement of Harijan Localities were in operation during the Sixth Five Year Plan primarily intended for providing basic amenities and reducing the attraction of the rural people towards the urban areas so as to diminish the magnitude of migration towards urban areas.

2.1.9.2. However, the components of the various schemes were found being overlapped in nature and some of the components of the schemes were being found not adequately attended too. Further the ceiling limit of the financial assistance need to be enhanced due to increase in actual cost and to make available the benefits of the scheme to the most needy families. Thus the components of the various schemes Gram Safai Shibir, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram, Improvement of rural Houses, Environmental improvement of Harijan localities have been suitably integrated in the form of New scheme named as 'Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme .

2.1.9.3. The Scheme covers community activities as well as individual beneficiary oriented activities aimed at removing the backwardness of the area, providing healthy and hygienic environment and primary basic amenities for targetted group viz. families having yearly income less than or equal to Rs. 6000/- per annum.

2.1.9.4. The programme intends to cover community works/individual beneficiary works, such as public latrines, latrines for women, Soakage pits, ventilaters, Nurdham chullas, improvement in housing etc. The scheme contemplates to select cluster of villages having population ranging 3000 to 5000 with varying ceilings depending on the size of the population.

2.1.9.5. An outlay of Rs.64 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 for the programme.

### **2.1.10 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes (RLEGP)**

2.1.10.1. The RLEGP, introduced during 1983-84, is entirely funded by the central Gov-

ernment. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned by the Central Government. Projects under various sectors with total estimated cost of Rs.2985.32 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government of India during the Sixth Plan. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.1600.00 lakhs has been proposed for this fully centrally sponsored scheme.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

#### Special Programme for Rural Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	No. and Name of Schemes	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	IRD-Integrated Rural Development Programme	798.55
2.	NEP - National Rural Employment Programme	354.00
3.	DAP-Drought Prone Areas Prog.	258.00
4.	DDP - Desert Development Programme	49.00
5.	SPD - Scheme for Strengthening of Administration Spl. Prog.	250.00
6.	TRD - Strengthening Training facilities for R.D.	32.25
7.	PLP - Project Linkage	1.00
8.	DWC - Development of Women Children in Rural Areas.	5.00
	<b>Total R &amp; RDD</b>	<b>1719.00</b>
9.	RRB- Regional Rural Banks	11.00
10.	VEP - Integrated Village Environment improvement Programme	64.00
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>1794.00</b>

## 2.2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

### 2.2.1. INTRODUCTION

2.2.1.1. The Community Development Programme which ushered in a new era of people's participation in rural development grew into the Panchayat Raj system, which aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner through the elected representatives at all levels of Panchayats. The three tier system of the Panchayat set up came into existence from 1st April, 1963 in Gujarat State. The Panchayat set up since the inception has grown into a vast organisation with the major share of State's Development programme becoming their responsibility in implementation, concomitantly, resources and manpower have been transferred to the Panchayat Agencies in sectors like health, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc. The Panchayat Agencies provided the back up support needed for implementation of Anti poverty package.

2.2.1.2. Administrative work of Panchayat Agencies has increased by leaps and bounds, and this has necessitated augmenting the staff of the Panchayat Agencies. The problems of semi urban areas have been remained neglected aspect and the development field so far the Nagar Panchayats are concerned and hence it is proposed to introduce new scheme 'Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayat'.

2.2.1.3. An outlay of Rs.160 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay 1985-86
1.	Planning cell for Districts	0.25
2.	Training, Education and Research	5.00
3.	Community Development (Core-budget)	25.00
4.	Strengthening of block level Agency	4.25
5.	Strengthening of the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats	125.50
Total		160.00

### Planning Cell for District Plan

2.2.1.4. The scheme of Planning Cell, created during earlier plan period and continued during 1980-85 is proposed to be continued during 1985-90 for ensuring formulation, coordination, guidance and reviewing of the progress of the plan schemes, with an outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh for the year 1985-86 with a view to strengthen the statistical unit.

### Training Education and Research

2.2.1.5. For improving the Panchayati Raj Administration, S.I.R.D. Junagadh is imparting Training to officials as well as non officials associated with Panchayati Raj Institutions. Training programme for office bearers of Ta/ Nagar/Gram Panchayats are also organised under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad at Gandhinagar. Training course for V.M. Secretaries are also conducted in the P.R.T.C. at Bardoli, Gandhinagar, Sadra, Sanodh Gunjwada, Sanosara and Junagadh.

2.2.1.6. There are about 1.42 lakhs functionaries working in Panchayat excluding Class IV servants. To improve the efficiency of this large staff, it is necessary to make more efforts in the field of Training. Till now the accounts staff is virtually untrained hence action to impart them training is required to be taken urgently. In the beginning they will be given training at S.I.R.D. Junagadh, till alternative permanent arrangements is made.

2.2.1.7. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86 as follows:-

1.	S.I.R.D.	Rs. 0.90 lakh
2.	Regional training centre	Rs. 3.50 lakh
3.	State level	Rs. 0.60 lakh

Total Rs. 5.00

### Community Development

2.2.1.8. The entire rural area of the state has been covered by 250.00 CPA units of post stage II Community Development Blocks. There is no schemetic budget for post stage II community Development Blocks. A scheme of core Budget was introduced in the Sixth Plan to provide funds for post stage II Community Development Blocks to maintain the existing level of activities and to enable them to undertake community Development programme and

local works which are not covered under the sectoral programmes of the Departments. It is proposed to continue this scheme for post stage II Community Development Blocks with a ceiling of Rs.30,000 per CPA. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86.

#### **Strengthening of Block level Agency**

2.2.1.9. High Level Committee on Panchayati Raj (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) had recommended to create the posts of Deputy Taluka Development officers on the population basis. Accordingly 13 posts were created in the first instance. It is proposed to provide these posts in all the talukas in a pleased manner. An outlay of Rs.4.25 lakhs have been provided for the year 1985-86.

#### **Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats**

2.2.1.10. There are 143 Nagar Panchayats in the State as on 31-3-85. Nagar Panchayats areas are these villages having population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. These areas have been often noticed passing through transitional period in the sphere of development structure. They have many urban characteristics like number of pucca house, better transport facilities, higher literacy rate etc. and also having greater diversification on occupational structure. The Nagar Panchayats areas are also having higher rate of population growth resulting in increased requirement of basic civic amenities. Financially the Nagar Panchayats are virtually not better placed

though they have the advantage of the additional income through Octroi.

2.2.1.11. With a view to provide and strengthen the amenities and also to augment the income of the nagar panchayat the new Scheme has been proposed to be introduced. The scheme proposes to provide assistance for various facilities including drinking water facility, roads, mandis (Markets) Public health amenities, electrification. An outlay of Rs.125.50 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

#### **STATEMENT**

#### **Schemewise Outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86**

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	CDP-1 Planning cell for District Plan	0.25
2.	CDP-2 Training Education and Research	5.00
3.	CDP-3 Community Development (Core budget)	25.00
4.	CDP-4 Strengthening of Block level Agency	4.25
5.	CDP-5 Strengthening of the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayat	125.50
Total :		160.00

## LAND REFORMS

### 2.3.1. Introduction

2.3.1.1. Gujarat has been consistently following the policy of elimination of exploitation and achieving social justice. The State has been in the forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy Act and Tenure Abolition Laws. The first Land Ceiling Act was enacted in the State in 1960.

### 2.3.2 Review Progress

2.3.2.1. About 18005 hectares of surplus land has been taken over under the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act of 1960. Out of this 18005 hectares of surplus land, 17766 hectares have been distributed land, 10230 hectares of land have been distributed to the Scheduled

Caste and Schedule Tribe.

2.3.2.2. Twenty-nine Agricultural Land Tribunal have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Govt. have issued orders on 1st Sept., 1980 and on 22nd June, 1981 for finalising all the pending cases including the revision appeals under the Ceiling Act, and cases of appeals regarding lands held by gaushalas, panjarapoles, etc. Most of the Surplus land is poor in quality and requires development. A scheme envisaging an assistance of Rs.2,500 per hectare for land development and inputs is already under implementation. The progress achieved upto the end of March, 1985 in the implementation of the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below:—

Item	Pre-revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto March, 1985	Revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto March, 1985	Total under Pre-revised Act & Revised Act (2 + 3)
Area declared surplus	18598 Hec.	74174 Hec.	92772 Hec.
Possession taken of	18005 Hec.	35603 Hec.	53608 Hec.
Allotment on permanent basis to Schedule Tribes.	7777 Hec. (9937 No.)	2579 Hec. 1143 No.	10356 Hec. 11080 No.)
Scheduled Castes	2453 Hec. (1497 No.)	17690 Hec. 6002 No.	20143 Hec. 7499 No.
— Co-operative Societies and other Backward Classes.	7536 Hec. 3307 No.	615 Hec. 391 No.	8151 Hec. 3698 No.
<b>Total :</b>	<b>17766 Hec. (14741 No.)</b>	<b>20884 Hec. 7536 No.</b>	<b>38650 Hec. 22277 No.</b>

## TWENTY POINT PROGRAMMES

2.3.2.3. The new Twenty Point Programme for economic and social development was announced in January 1982. The programme takes into account the changes that have taken place in economic and social life of the people and the new challenges that have arisen.

2.3.2.4. Land Reforms is one of the items of the 20 point programme. The aim of the programme would be to implement Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus lands and completed compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

2.3.2.5. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holdings came into force from April 1976. Until March 1985, about 74174 hectares of land has been declared surplus. Possession of 35603 hectares has been taken and 20884 hec. allotted to 7536 beneficiaries. In the districts affected by Narmada Project, distribution of 7433 hec. of land is made on Eksali basis.

2.3.2.6. The work of implementation of the pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation.

2.3.2.7. In order to protect the rights of tenants who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, a scheme of giving financial assistance for acquisition of occupancy rights has been introduced during the Fifth Plan. Occupancy right has been conferred to 12.16 lakh tenants in respect of an area of 10.00 lakh hectares as on March, 1985. Defaulting tenants who could not pay the purchase price and have fallen in arrears of four or more instalments, have been given, a further opportunity, to pay up the purchase price before 31st December 1985. During 1980-85, Govt. have also sanctioned an amount of Rs.107.57 lakhs as tagavi loans to 9028 tenant cultivators to save their purchases from becoming ineffective for default in payment of purchase price. A programme has been formulated to make payment of purchase price before the extended time limit of 31st December, 1985 and all the Collectors have been asked to prepare case papers of defaulting tenants in arrears of three or four instalments for grant of tagavi advances well in advance to make payment towards purchase price.

2.3.2.8. Like-wise under the Bombay Inam (Kachchh Area) Abolition Act, 1958, certain

holders of Inam lands have not paid occupancy price as required under section 6 and 7 of the said Act. The date of payment of the occupancy price was last extended upto 31st December, 1985. In order to protect such Khatedars from losing their rights over the land, the Govt. has sanctioned tagavi loan to the extent of Rs.2.06 lakhs to 829 khatedars till March 1985.

2.3.2.9. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948, occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of the land. The Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advanced loans to such tenant purchases. As the rate of interest on loan charged by the bank is higher than the rate of interest charged by the Govt., a scheme to subsidise the difference in rate of interest is introduced since 1976-77. From August, 1976 to March, 1985 Rs.2.13 lakhs have been disbursed to 3235 persons under this scheme.

2.3.2.10 In order to discover cocealed tenants and to update the record of rights and to ensure the position as on field tallies with the position as per record, a scheme for updating the record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Plan. Upto March, 1985 the work was completed in 12965 villages in the first round and 15936 villages in the second round. This is inclusive of 6172 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in the Kachchh and 7566 tribal villages in the first round. During 1985-86 the work is likely to be completed in 3240 villages (including 720 villages in tribal area).

2.3.2.11 Section 17-B of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 as amended by Act No. 5 of the 1973 confers occupancy rights on dwellers i.e. tenants, agricultural labourers, artisans etc, on payment of occupancy price not exceeding 20 times the annual rent for the site on which dwelling houses are built by them. Accordingly, from 2nd May, 1973 every tenant, agricultural labourers, and village artisan is deemed to have purchased the homestead land. Under this scheme, 31920 cases have been brought on record from 2nd May, 1973 to 31st March, 1985, out of which 31505 cases have been decided by the Agricultural Land Tribunals and conferred occupancy rights to 26493 persons in respect of 943.70 hec. of homestead land. The process of conferring the occupancy rights to the poor arti-

sans, agricultural labourers etc. is nearly completed.

2.3.2.12 The occupancies held by the tribals in scheduled areas have been restricted under Section 73-A of Land Revenue Code, 1879 and Govt. Notification dated 6th April, 1961. Instructions were issued to the District Revenue Officers to enforce this provision strictly and to restore possession of land to those tribal who have alienated their lands unauthorisedly. Accordingly, teams appointed for tribal areas have been able to detect, in all 18129 conductable cases of unauthorised transfer of land covering 21698 hecets., and have restored the possession in 14530 cases covering 16837 hecets. of land by the end of march, 1985 leaving 1796 cases covering 2572 hecets. pending for disposal at the end of march, 1984.

2.3.2.13 In addition, a law has been enacted by insertion of section 73-AA, 73-AB, 73-AC, 73-AD in the Bombay Land Revenue Code for safeguarding the rights/interests of the occupancies held by the Scheduled tribe persons all over the State with a view to making the same inalienable. This law has come into force with effect from 1st February, 1981.

### 2.3.3 Programmes for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86.

2.3.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 189 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is provided, the broad break-up is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Annual Plan 1985-86
Financial Assistance to allottees of Surplus Land	23.00
Others	166.00
Total :	189.00

2.3.3.2 The programmes relating to the consolidation of holdings, record of rights, survey and revision survey would be accelerated. The major elements of the programme would be the implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act and the financial Assistance to the allottees of surplus land.

### CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS :

2.3.3.3. The scheme of consolidation of holdings contemplates operational holdings compact thereby providing for optimum result of the labour and money spent by cultivators.

2.3.3.4. This scheme is designed to care-(a) the evil of fragmentation of holdings, (b) consolidation of scattered holdings into a compact block, (c) effect economy in labour and cost of agriculture and (d) induce cultivators to take new improvement. The scheme was commenced in 1949 on experimental basis under "(Post war Reconstruction Scheme" and the regular scheme was commenced in the First five Year Plan and continued in the subsequent plans.

2.3.3.5. The work of consolidation holdings has been undertaken in 14715 villages covering 7208 thousand hectares in the State. The State Govt. have declared its intention to prepare the scheme of consolidation of holdings in 7126 villages. The scheme has been implemented in 3220 villages covering 1425 thousand hectares upto the end of the year 1979-80. During the six plan, the work of 738 villages covering 811 thousand hectare as against the target of 900 villages covering 450 thousand hectares is likely to be executed.

2.3.3.6. The scheme of consolidation of holdings carries much importance and it is also a part of the national programme. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan for the year 1985-86 for execution of the scheme in 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares.

### INTRODUCTION OF RESURVEY & REVISION SURVEY OF THE VILLAGE OF THE STATE.

2.3.3.7. Revision survey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original survey of certain villages of the State was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago and no revision or resurvey has been undertaken in those areas. The need for resurvey is, therefore, only felt. These operations will also help to bring the land records upto date. The Scheme is commenced since the Fifth Five Year Plan. The work of Tribal area villages is also done under this scheme.

2.3.3.8 The work in 1114 villages has been completed upto the end of the year 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan, the work is likely, to be completed in 826 villages.

2.3.3.9. The total number of villages of Ex-Bombay resime and Deemed settled villages in which the original survey had been done some 80 to 90 years age is 3380.

2.3.3.10. The number of villages for which the work or resurvey or revision survey is likely to be completed upto the end of 1984-85 is 2095. Thus the number of villages for which the resurvey or revision survey is yet remained to be done would be 1285 at the end of year 1984-85. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 38,21 lakhs is provided complete the work in 270 villages.

#### **INTRODUCTION OF VILLAGE SITE SURVEY**

2.3.3.11. Village site survey activity is taken up under Section 95 read with Section 131/135-G of the Land Revenue Code under the following categories :

- The work of village site survey under State plan Scheme.
- Villages situated within the periphery of 5/1 kms. from the Urban Agglomeration.
- Villages situated within the expanded areas of Surat Municipal Corporation.
- Village site survey in the villages having population over 5,000 inhabitants.

2.3.3.12 Village site survey is a prerequisite for orderly development of the villages for various development activities both by Govt. and local bodies. It also provides the record of right, title, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies and Govt. on each property. Such survey is also useful for administrative purpose and also for determining N.A. revenue, detection of encroachments on Govt. land and public street lands and detection of unauthorised N.A. uses etc. It also provides accurate maps.

2.3.3.13. The work of introduction of village site survey was completed in 102 villages by the end of the year 1979-80. During the sixth Plan, the work of 472 villages, enquiry work of 59 villages has been completed by the end of the year 1983-84, as against the target of introduction of village site survey in 382 villages.

2.3.3.14 Out of the 4 sub-schemes mentioned above, the work of Sub-Scheme

No.3 would not be completed by the end of Sixth Plan and hence it is included in Seventh Plan for the remaining work.

2.3.3.15. Since the village site survey work is yet remained to be done in the remaining villages and as also the work of enquiry into rights, titles, interest in and over the properties and the work of Sanand & P.R.Card writing has also remained to be done. An outlay Rs. 43 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86 to complete the work in 55 villages.

#### **RE-CLASSIFICATION OF THE LANDS OF THE VILLAGE OF JAMNAGAR DIST.**

2.3.3.16 The classification of the lands of the villages of Jamanagar Dist. was done in 1890 during the regime of the Ex-State of Jamnagar and no classification of lands of these villages has been done thereafter. The rates of remission, in the assessment fixed during the Ex-State regime have been sanctioned under the provision of Section 52, Land Revenue Code, and L.R. Rule 18 in the year 1959-60 and the revised agricultural assessment is levied accordingly. Most of the villages of this District are adjoining the sea-coast as a result of which the lands have become saltish. The water of the wells have also become saltish and as such it has adversely affected the fertility of the lands and the agricultural production as well.

2.3.3.17 By the end of Sixth Plan, the work would be completed in 90 villages and the work of about 277 villages will remain to be done by the end of the Sixth Plan. Rs. 4.54 lakhs are provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **GUJARAT SURVEY TRAINING INSTITUTE AT GANDHINAGAR.**

2.3.3.18. The Land Records Department carries out survey and classidication operations, measurement of lands, fixation of agricultural assessment, measurement for introduction of villages site survey, city survey and survey for acquisition of lands for public purposes and the work of updating and maintenance of land records.

2.3.3.19. After formation of the State, Development activities have acquired great momentum and accordingly various schemes are being implemented through the Land Records Department, and as such there has been considerable increase in the establishment of



the officers and subordinate staff. Moreover, during the sixth Plan, the scheme of introduction of village site survey of the villages having population of over 5,000 inhabitants has been commenced from 1980-81 and huge staff is recruited to implement these schemes. Similarly trained personnel are also required for the public Works Department, Irrigation Department for land acquisition work, For Narmada and various big irrigation projects, public organisations like municipalities G.I.D.C., G.E.B., town Planning Department etc. Those departments and public organisations often ask to spare trained personnel in survey and allied field.

2.3.3.20 In view of the above, it is necessary to employ and train personnel to cope with the requirements. In near future, there will be a great demand of experienced trained personnel. To overcome the difficulty, it is necessary to impart pre & post recruitment training and henceforth, it is proposed to impart in-service training to all officers of this dept. at the Survey Training Institute. Survey & Settlement training to Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors, etc. is also proposed to be imparted through this Institution.

2.3.3.21. Now, Govt. has already earmarked 25 acres of land in Sec.14 at Gandhinagar for construction of the building of the proposed Gujarat Survey Training Institute. The plans/estimates of the above Survey Training Institute have been prepared by the Chief Town Planner and Architectural Adviser, Capital Project, Gandhinagar and the Govt, have also accorded their administrative approval to the plans and estimates. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakh is provided for 1985-86.

#### **SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR LAND REFORMS- RECORD OF RIGHTS SCHEME.**

2.3.3.22. In order to discover concealed tenancies and to update the record to ensure that position as in field tallies with the position as on record, a scheme to update the record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Five Year Plan.

2.3.3.23. Upto the period ending 31.3.1985, 12965 villages have been covered in the first round and 15936 villages in second round. In addition, 6172 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 village in Kachchh area are covered. All the districts are likely to be covered during this year. However, updating the record of rights

cannot be considered complete as being with the passage of time it is again likely to lag behind and require to be updated. Moreover in the areas surrounding big cities unauthorised construction and other breaches are also required to be detected thoroughly. Record of right teams have achieved the following by 31.3.1985

- The work of 36021 villages have been completed.(12965 villages in first round + 15936 villages in second round 6172 villages of Saurashtra 948 village of Kachchh area)
- 145.38 lakh pages of village form No.VII-XII varified.
- 1.33 lakh orders of Agricultural Land Tribunals noted.
- 0.60 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.
- 0.33 lakh cases of breach of conditions discovered.

2.3.3.24. In Gujarat area the teams have brought 67560 concealed tenants on record and have listed 285221 tenants in the detailed list. During 1985-86 the scheme is continued with a target to cover 2520 villages with the provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

#### **SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR LAND RECORDS - RECORD OF RIGHTS SCHEME - TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN**

2.3.3.25 In order to discover concealed tenancies and to update the record to ensure that position as on field tallies with the position as on record, a scheme to update record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Plan. Upto 31.3.1985, the work is completed in 7566 villages.

2.3.3.26 In tribal areas the teams have achieved the following results by 31.3.1985.

- The work of 7566 villaes have been completed.
- -21.97 lakh pages of village Form No.VII-XII verified.
- 0.29 lakh orders of Agricultural Land Tribunals noted.
- 0.01 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.

— Detected 18129 cases covering an area of 21698 hecets. of land regarding unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals.

2.3.3.27. The scheme would be continued in 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh with a target to cover 30 villages.

#### **PROTECTION AGAINST UNAUTHORISED ALIENATION OF LAND HELD BY TRIBALS-TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN**

2.3.3.28. The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under Tribal Area Sub-Plan since the year 1976-77 to detect alienation of land held by tribals and to restore the possession of such lands to them. This is a detection scheme. Under the Land Revenue Code, a new Section 73-AA to 73-AD has been introduced from 1-2-1981.

2.3.3.29. Upto 31-3-1985, such alienation is detected in 18129 cases covering an area of 21,698 hectares of land out of which 15,803 cases covering an area of 18,126 hectares of land are disposed off. In 14,530 cases, possession is restored to tribals in 16,837 hectares of land. An outlay for the year 1984-85 is Rs. 4.25 lakhs to detect 1800 cases. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **GRANT OF SUBSIDY IN INTEREST PAYABLE TO TRIBAL TENANTS-TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN**

2.3.3.30. In the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948, the occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of land. In order to finance the purchase price to economically backward tribal tenants, the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development bank advanced loan to such tenant purchaser. The rate of interest charged by the said bank is 11½% which is higher than the rate of interest charged by Government on tagavi loan. A scheme to subsidise the difference of rate in interest is therefore introduced as plan scheme since 1976-77.

2.3.3.31. During the year 1984-85 subsidy of Rs. 2,000/- is given to 42 tribal tenants while upto March 1985, subsidy is given to 3,235 tribal tenants. For 1985-86 Rs. 2,000/- has been fixed as State Plan outlay.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE ASSIGNEES OF SURPLUS LAND UNDER GUJARAT LAND CEILING ACT, 1960**

2.3.3.32. The new allottees of surplus land get financial assistance of Rs. 1,000/- per hectare for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 1,000/- which is increased to Rs. 2500/- to be treated as subsidy from 1984-85. The share of Central Govt. will be 50 percent. The benefit of the scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme areas also. Generally, the allottees of the surplus land belong to weaker section of the society and they need financial assistance for the purpose of development.

2.3.3.33. By the end of March, 1985 under the Revised Ceiling Act possession of 35603 hectares land is taken, out of which 20884 hectares of land is disposed off permanently. The remaining 14719 hectares of land could not be disposed off due to reservation of surplus land for Narmada Irrigation Project for affected persons in five districts namely Baroda, Bharuch, Surat, Panchmahals and Surendranagar and due to litigation.

2.3.3.34. Thus, about 50206 hectares of surplus land which become available - (1) from the pending acres for disposal (2) lands under stay if stay order is vacated and (3) cases under litigation will be required to be distributed to SC/ST. and other beneficiaries according to the provisions of the Act, as such they will be eligible for financial assistance.

2.3.3.35. Upto March 1985, financial assistance is given to 6528 SC, 1687 ST and 278 others totalling 8943 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs as State's share is provided for the year 1985-86.

#### **LOANS TO TENANT CULTIVATORS FOR ACQUIRING OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE B.T. & A.L. ACT.**

2.3.3.36 Under the B.T. & A.L. Act, the confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Lands Tribunal.

2.3.3.37. The tenant cultivators from the weaker section of the Society who are not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and also to protect the right of such tenant on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase prices, this scheme has been in-

introduced during the Fifth plan for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators and also continued in Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TRIBAL TENANTS TO ACQUIRE OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE B.T. & A.L. ACT, 1948 - TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN SCHEME**

2.3.3.38 The deemed purchaser under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948 have to pay the purchase price determined by the ALT under the Act by annual instalments. The interest at 4 1/2 per cent is added to the purchase price and annual instalment is fixed accordingly. This is a general scheme for advancing loan to pay the arrears of instalments.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED CASTE TENANTS PURCHASERS TO ACQUIRE OCCUPANCY RIGHTS UNDER THE B.T. & A.L. ACT, 1948**

2.3.3.39 A new scheme of financial assistance to the tribal tenant purchasers under the Tribal Area Sub Plan is brought in force with effect from 1-4-1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of land for which purchase rights are conferred under B.T. and A.L. Act. This will help in raising economic status of this society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those tribal tenants

who were having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. An outlay of Rs. 2.98 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

2.3.3.40 The deemed purchasers under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948 have to pay purchase price determined by the Agricultural Land Tribunals under the Act by annual instalments. The interest of 4 1/2 per cent is added to the purchase price and the annual instalments are fixed accordingly. A general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7 1/2 percent interest is in operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.3.3.41 A new scheme for financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchasers as a part of the special component plan is brought into force from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948. This will be help in raising economic status of this weaker section of the society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those S.C. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. The scheme would be continued in 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

**STATEMENT**

**Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	LND-1 Consolidation of Holdings.	36.00
2.	LND-2 Resurvey/Revision survey of the villages of the State	38.21
3.	LND-3 Introduction of village site survey	43.00
4.	LND-4 Reclassification of the villages of Jamnagar Dist.	4.54
5.	LND-5 Gujarat survey Training Institute	0.25
6.	LND-6 Specific measures for Land Reforms - Record of Rights	—
7.	LND-7 Specific measure for Land Reforms Record of Rights (TASP)	4.00
8.	LND-8 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals	4.00
9.	LND-9 Grant of subsidy on interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy rights	0.02
10.	LND-10 Financial assistance to the assigns of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972	23.00
11.	LND-11 Loans of tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948	1.50
12.	LND-12 Subsidy of financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act., 1948	2.98
13.	LND-13 Subsidy of financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948	1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>189.00</b>

### 3. CO-OPERATION

#### 3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. The Co-operative movement in Gujarat is initiated as in several other parts of the country with credit co-operatives in the earliest decades of 20th century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of milk producers' organisations, co-operatives of cotton growers, groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisations engaged in fertilizer production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the co-operative sector.

3.1.2. Alongwith growth of co-operatives and different apex federations like Cotton Federation. Milk Marketing Federation for Agricultural produce and Oil-seeds Growers' Federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have thus developed, into a well knit Co-operative organisation from primary to National level.

#### 3.2. Review of progress

3.2.1. The following table summarises the development that has taken place in various types of co-operatives in the State.

TABLE NO. 1

Sr. No.	Type of societies	1979-80	1981-82	1983-84 Provisional
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	PACE (including FSS & LAMPS)			
	(a) No. of societies	1684	7473	6779
	(b) Membership (in thousands)	1861	1827	1971
(2)	Sugar factories			
	(a) No. of societies	15	15	16
	(b) Production (in M.T.)	220890	531599	989670
(3)	(A) Oilseeds Gujarat State Coop. Oil Industry Ltd.			
	(a) Quantity processed (in M.T.)	21555	33214	40389
	(B) Groundnut Growers Gujarat State Co-op. Federation Ltd.(Quantity processed in M.T.)			33082
(4)	Cotton Ginning & Pressing Socys.			
	(a) No. of Societies	110	108	109
	(b) Raw cotton Ginned (in M.T.)	159789	238781	304508
	(c) Cotton pressed (in bales)	410211	417454	426728
(5)	Gujarat State Co-op. Marketing Federation Ltd.			
	(a) Sales of a agricultural produce (Rs. in '000)	996795	1274443	1553805
(6)	Cotton Marketing Federation			
	(a) Sales of cotton (Rs. in '000)	230148	293785	325608
(7)	Milk Marketing Federation			
	(a) Milk purchased (Rs. in '000)	N.A.	1617721	3968961
(8)	All types of Co-op. Societies.			
	(a) No. of Societies	30173	34377	36502
	(b) Membership	6372758	7397326	8302589

**TABLE NO. 2**

Sr. No.	Item	1961	1971	1981	1982	1983
(1)	No. of societies	13959	20312	32229	34377	35786
(2)	Membership (in '000)	2053	4097	6865	7397	N.A.
(3)	Share capital (Rs. in crores)	24	97	250	267	N.A.
(4)	Owned funds (Rs. in crores)	36	153	570	654	N.A.

### 3.3 Programme for Annual Plan 1985-86.

3.3.1 An outlay of Rs.760 lakhs for 1985-86 has been provided; the board break-up of which is as under:

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 1985-86
Direction & Administration	13.45	
Credit Cooperatives	365.00	
Labour Cooperatives	3.18	
Farming Cooperatives	0.94	
Warehousing & Marketing Cooperatives	65.25	
Processing Co-operatives	11.70	
Sugar Co-operatives	143.00	
Co-operative Training and Education	14.00	
Other Co-operatives	71.10	
Nucleus Budget (TASP)	65.00	
<b>Total</b>		<b>760.00</b>

#### Direction & Administration

3.3.2. Expansion of activities under Co-operative fold has necessitated strengthening of administrative machinery at taluka, district, regional and state level. An outlay of Rs. 13.45 lakhs is provided in Annual Plan 1985-86 for the purpose.

#### Credit Co-operatives

3.3.3. For supporting the massive agriculture programme the State tried to build up a strong credit structure. On the credit side, it consists of primary agricultural co-operatives. District Central Co-operative Banks, State level Co-op. Bank, besides the unitary structure of the State Co-op. Land Development Bank and its 182 branches. The

State's assistance to these co-operatives is in the form of loans and grants, guarantees for undertaking the special tasks and share capital contribution. The State Co-op. Bank is acting as an Apex agency for the District Central Co-op. Banks and at the grass root level, there are primary agricultural credit societies. The important components of various schemes are:

— Outright grant is given by the State Government to Primary Agricultural credit societies at the rate of 4 per cent on the additional short-term-loan and medium term loans advanced to the weaker sections. The scheme encourages the PACS to give more advances to the weaker sections of the society.

— The Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund is created to serve as a reserve fund at the State level for writing off bad debts.

— Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund is created at the state level loans to the State level to give loans to the State Co-op. Bank for Conversion of short-term loans and medium-term loans in accordance with principles laid down by the Reserve Bank of India.

— Government contributes to share Capital of agricultural credit institutions i.e. Apex Co-operative Banks. Central Co-operative Bank, PACS so as to supplement their owned fund and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme.

#### Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) and Large sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS)

3.3.4. In pursuance of the latest policy of the Government of India, the farmers' service societies are organised only in non-tribal

areas. There were 41 FSS in the year 1981, while 22 Farmeres' Service Societies are working in the different areas of the State at the end of December, 1983.

3.3.5. 121. LAMPS have been promoted in tribal areas. Out of 1,07,197 members in different LAMPS. 96,642 were Scheduled tribe members, while 10,555 were Scheduled Caste and other members as on 30th June, 1983.

3.3.6. The state Government accords high priority to promoting large sized agricultural multi-purpose societies for better serving the farmers in tribal areas. The societies render such services as supplying of agricultural inputs, implements, consumer goods, food-grains, marketing and storage, besides providing short-term agricultural credit. The short term and medium term loans advanced by them, were to the tune of Rs. 169.96 lakhs and Rs. 24.12 lakhs respectively as on 30th June, 1983. The distribution of inputs, marketing activities and consumers activities undertaken by them were of the order of Rs.66.76 lakhs and Rs. 38.25 lakhs and Rs.68.84 lakhs respectively. It is envisaged to organise 10 new LAMPS.

3.3.7. It is targetted that Primary Agricultural credit societies will advance short and medium term loans of Rs.140 crores and Rs.40 crores respectively during 1985-86. Target of long-term loans to be advanced is proposed at Rs.49 crores.

#### **Reorganisation of Primary Agriculture Credit Society**

3.3.8. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies are being recognised in the State on the basis of viability norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the State have been classified as viable, potentially viable and non-viable societies. The Programme of recognition has been launched through the Gujarat State Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative Banks. A Special provision for compulsory amalgamation and liquidation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies has been made in the Gujarat State Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 by amending the Act, suitably in the year 1982. The number of non-viable societies has decreased from 3556 (in 1971) to 2,331 (in 1980) and has reached to 1588 in the year 1982. At the end of the year

ending June, 1983, only 407 societies had remained non-viable, of these 35 are to be taken into liquidation, 305 societies are to be amalgamated and 67 are to be revitalised.

#### **Long-term Agricultural Credit**

3.3.9. Long-term agricultural finance is provided by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank, through 182 branches in the State. The Bank advances loans for investment in agricultural lands such as land improvement, construction of wells, provision of minor irrigation facilities and purchase of agricultural implements. The Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act has been recently amended to provide for diversification of activities for which the Land Development Bank would advance loans, these purposes include dairying, poultry and rural electrification.

#### **Full Coverage Scheme**

3.3.10. The scheme is being implemented in 32 tribal talukas of the State. The object of the scheme is to see that all the economic activities of tribal agriculturists in the areas integrated in tribal development projects, are fully covered by Co-operatives. The scheme envisages the sale of agricultural produce of the members through co-operatives. The credit is to be linked with marketing.

3.3.11. Interest subsidy of 4% to 7% is given on the recovery from the sale of agricultural produce from the members. Subsidy of FSS LAMPS for undertaking distribution of agricultural activities, consumers' activities are given under this scheme.

3.3.12. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86.

#### **Rehabilitation of Short-term advances of agriculturists and financial assistance to District Co-operative Banks.**

3.3.13 Agricultural Primary Co-operative Societies, in default, are not eligible for fresh finance. However with a view to give relief to the members affected by natural calamities, like draught, floods, certain arrangements are in existence as per RBI and NABARD norms. The short-term loans of the affected members are converted into medium-term loan, consumption loans, and fresh finance is given to them. If the natural calamities occur

during consecutive year to years, rephasing and rescheduling facilities are also provided as a result of which affected persons are not treated as wilful defaulters.

3.3.14. A special scheme of rehabilitation of affected farmers in the scarcity affected areas was introduced by state Government in Sixth Plan period. The scheme provided re-

habilitation facilities for overdues of short-term credit and relief in the interest to the debtors of scarcity affected areas, under certain conditions. Under the scheme, the overdues of the short-term agricultural credit as on 30th June, 1981 were converted into 10 annual instalments, in respect of farmers, who opted for the scheme which was a voluntary one.

**Under the Scheme, financial assistance given is as under:**

Year		Provision			Expenditure		
1	2	Loan 3	Subsidy 4	Total 5	Loan 6	Subsidy 7	Total 8
1982-83		200.00	235.00	435.00	350.00	79.72	429.72
1983-84		10.00	100.00	110.00	116.92	83.31	200.23
1984-85		85.00	66.00	151.00	381.00	63.95	444.95
Total		295.00	401.00	696.00	847.92	226.98	1074.90

Details regarding financial assistance given under the rehabilitation of short-term overdues are as under:-

Total No. of defaulters in case of the villages affected by scarcity conditions during the period 1972-73.	Total amount of overdues as on 30.6.81 of the defaulter.  (Rs. in lakhs)	Total number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme/ to be covered	
		(a)	(b)
412919	12876.72	210677	202242
Rehabilitation loan granted (Rs. in lakhs). Principal	Interest	Total	
	7010.45	3125.07	11035.52

3.3.15. The scheme provides relief in interest of the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. Relief in interest of the extent of 7% is given to the small and marginal farmers and to the extent of 5-½%. In case of other farmers. In addition, there is a provision to grant relief of 7% in interest on principal to the members of the co-operative structure residing in the areas where the defaulter members qualifying of the rehabilitation scheme will also be eligible to get relief. The benefit is given in the form of rebate share and such relief is to be given in four annual instalments. Out of this 7% rebate in interest, the liability for 3-½% interest is to be borne by the State Government and the balance 3½% liability is to be borne by the co-operative structure.

**Rehabilitation of long-term overdues of Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank.**

3.3.16. To tackle the problems of overdues and to ensure that the eligibility of the various branches of the Land Development Bank for fresh advances is ensured, and also with a view to improve the financial position of the bank, the State Government has evolved rehabilitation scheme in respect of borrowers of the Land Development Bank. The scheme aims at blocking the overdues as on 30th June, 1981 classifying them in four categories :-

(1) Overdues arising out of mis-applied loans.

(2) Overdues of farmers other than small farmers in respect of whom period of repayment is over.

(3) Overdues of small, marginal and tribal farmers, and

(4) Overdues of other farmers, whose period of repayment is not over.



3.3.17. The scheme provides for rescheduling of the overdues to the 3rd and 4th categories of the farmers, over a maximum period of 5 years, having regard to the repaying capacity of individual farmers. However, in the case of tribal and small farmers, the repayment period could be extended upto 7 years for justifying reasons. The benefit of the scheme is extended to 1,38,738 farmers of 3rd and 4th categories and the amount of overdues rehabilitated in 5 annual instalments is Rs. 3112.28 lakhs. As envisaged under the scheme, the State Government has given financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-op. Land Development Bank by way of loan/subsidy/share capital to the tune of Rs. 1614.89 lakhs upto 31st March, 1985.

3.3.18. An outlay of Rs. 176.68 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86.

**Providing assistance to Coop. credit institutions in the under developed areas as special areas. Assistance to District Coop. Banks for non-overdue cover.**

3.3.19. A scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative credit institutions operating in the under developed States and areas was sanctioned by the Govt. of India in the year 1981-82 and has been continued since then. The scope of the scheme has been extended to cover cooperative credit institutions working in draught prone areas and areas having more than 20% scheduled caste population.

3.3.20. The scheme covers central coop. banks which are viable, potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfil their loaning programmes. Under the scheme financial assistance will be given to District Cooperative Banks whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdues and their recovery performance has been over 50% in the previous year. The assistance to non overdue cover will be in the form of loan for a period of 9 years with a moratorium for first three years. The interest will be charged at the rates prescribed by the Government of India from time to time. The interest will be payable annually and even during the period of moratorium. The amount of assistance to be given to the District banks under the scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Government. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1985-86 is provided for the scheme.

**Financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited against the short-fall in recovery of blocked overdues.**

3.3.21. Under the scheme of rehabilitation, overdues of GSLDB as on 30th June, 1981 are to be blocked in a separate account. The amount blocked in this account is further classified into 4 categories. The repayment of overdues in respect of 3rd and 4th categories is to be made in suitable annual instalments related to the repaying capacity of individual borrowers, subject to a maximum period of 5 years. As per understanding between NABARD and State Government the blocked amount of Rs. 17.50 crores is accepted.

3.3.22. As per the scheme, the average demand of the GSLDB is to be worked out on the basis of blocked overdues which is to be recovered for a period of 5 years. The State Government has to make good the shortfall in recovery by advancing loans to GSLDB.

3.3.23. For 1985-86, Rs. 37.21 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

**Labour Co-operatives.**

3.3.24. Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The Labour Co-operatives in the State effect an attempt to minimise this exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members by obtaining various works on contract from Government, semi Government, Government undertaking and other public institutions.

3.3.25. At the end of 1983, there were 1699 labour co-operative societies in the State. The value of works executed by them during the year 1982 was of Rs.1863.00 lakhs out of which wages paid were Rs.528.00 lakhs.

3.3.26. During the period 1980-81, against the target of 162 societies, 429 societies have been organised 40 more societies are likely to be organised in the year 1984-85.

3.3.27 An outlay of Rs.3.18 lakhs is provided for Labour Co-operatives for 1985-86.

### **Farming Co-operatives**

3.3.28. Farming Co-operative Societies are promoted to help farmers with small holding to adopt better techniques of agricultural production and to raise productivity. At the end of June 1983, there were 386 farming co-operative societies with a total membership of 14751 out of which 14475 were scheduled caste members. Out of 386 farming societies, 25 were joint farming societies and 361 were collective farming societies. During the Sixth Plan period about 50 societies have been organised. An amount of Rs.8.94 lakhs is provided for farming co-op. in Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives.**

3.3.29. This is one of the most innovative areas in expansion of Co-operative activities in Gujarat. The Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation is a body at State level which is interlinked with District Purchase and Sale Unions and 169 Taluka Purchase and Sale Unions. However, the outstanding feature is the working of commoditywise Marketing Federation dealing with single commodity like Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Oilseeds Growers' Federation and Gujarat State Co-operative Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation with Primary marketing societies for cotton, oilseeds and fruits and vegetables besides Gujarat Milk marketing Federation. These societies are organised for distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some marketing Co-operatives are engaged in processing, too.

### **Financial assistance to Marketing Co-operatives**

3.3.30. To enable marketing societies for undertaking activities of sale of Agricultural Produce inputs and to strengthen them the State Government provides share capital contribution and subsidy for construction of godowns under the National Grid Godown Scheme. Subsidy on sharing basis (25%:25%) is also provided by the Central Government Subsidy for price fluctuation fund of the value of the agricultural produce purchased directly from marginal small and tribal farmers is also provided.

3.3.31. The National Co-operative Development Corporation also provides financial assistance under N.C.D.C. sponsored Schemes. The National Co-operative Development

Corporation also provides financial assistance for construction of godowns to primary marketing societies and District Marketing Societies.

3.3.32. During the year 1983-84 agricultural produce worth Rs. 272 crores were marketed through Co-operatives as against the target of Rs. 210 crores.

3.3.33. During the year 1984-85 agricultural produce worth Rs. 300 crores would be handled by the Co-operatives. 80% of the fertilizer are being distributed by the Co-operatives.

3.3.34. In the Sixth Five Year Plan it was targetted to create storage capacity of 3.85 lakh M.T. As against this target, storage capacity of 6.50 lakh M.T. has been created.

3.3.35. An outlay of Rs. 78.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86. With the target of raising the storage capacity to 6.90 lakh tonnes.

### **Processing Co-operatives:-**

3.3.36. Processing Co-operatives are established to encourage farmers to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 110 Cotton Ginning and Processing Societies with a membership of 101422 49 rice mills with 4543 members and 8 oil Mills with 2132 members. The Gujarat State Co-operative Oil Seeds growers Federation Ltd., is federal society of primary oil seeds grower societies and has its own oil Seeds Processing units at Bhavanagar, Dhasa, in Bhavanagar District, Jamnagar and Jagudan in Mahesana District. An outlay of Rs. 11.78 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

### **Sugar Co-operatives.**

3.3.37. At present there are 16 co-operative sugar factories in Gujarat with a total daily crushing capacity of 34750 M. Tonnes per day. The Ukai Pradesh Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Vyara District Surat is under construction with a crushing capacity of 1250 M.T. per day which is likely to start crushing in 1985-86 season. Government of India has also issued letter of intent for establishment of new sugar factory having 1250 TCD crushing capacity at Kondh-Vatariya, Taluka Valia, District Bharuch very recently in September 1984, Ganesh Sahakari

Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Kondh-Vataria, taluka valla District Bharuch has been registered for the purpose in April 1985.

3.3.38. An outlay of Rs. 143 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 of which Rs. 13 lakhs is for Directorate of Sugar.

#### **Consumer Co-operatives.**

3.3.39. Consumers Co-operatives are established in a three tier system to supply essential articles to the consumers at fair price. There are 1072 primary Consumers Co-operatives with 316508 members at the end of 1983. The total sales of these stores was of the order of Rs. 40.65 crores. There were 26 Central Co-operative consumers Stores of which, 16 were departmental stores at the end of 1983, with a membership of 169796 and a total sale of Rs. 31.88 crores in the year 1981-82. The Gujarat State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd., has a membership of 207 members and had a turnover of Rs. 930 crores during the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 7.38 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86.

#### **Co-operative Training and Education**

3.3.40. The Co-operative movement in the State has made rapid progress and has diversified its activities in several fields catering to the various needs of the people. Co-operative being democratic institutions, the members require necessary training to know their rights and duties as members, Managing committee members and also the employees of the co-operative need similar training.

3.3.41. The task of Co-operative training and education is being performed by the two tier co-operative education structure, consisting of Gujarat State Co-operative Union and 17 and 18 District Co-operative Unions. The Gujarat State Co-operative Unions is a federal body of 18 districts Co-operative Union and runs 4 co-operative Training Centres at Nadiad, Patan, Bhavnagar and Surat for the training of junior personnel of Co-operative institutions and for intermediate personnel of various co-operative Training college at Gandhinagar known as Udaybhansinhji Co-operative Training College. The District Co-operative Unions provide training to Secretaries, managing committee members etc.

3.3.42. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided for year 1985-86, for training and education.

#### **Other Co-operatives**

Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers' Co-operatives.

3.3.43. There were 23 auto Rickshaw Co-operative societies with a membership of 1755, 11 Redda Pullers Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1238 and 44 Transport Co-operatives with a membership of 6550 by the end of June, 1983.

3.3.44. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

Share capital Contribution to Co-operatives for Contribution towards participating in share capital of KRIBHCO.

3.3.45. The Krishak Bharti Co-operative Fertiliser Ltd., the second organisation of its kind having objectives of producing and providing Ammonia and Urea fertilizers to farmers is in the process of setting up 2 Ammonia plants of 1350 M.T. capacity each and 4 Urea plants of 1100 M.T. per day at hajira in Surat District. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 980 crores. Contribution towards share-capital of KRIBHCO from Gujarat was proposed to be of Rs. 1000 lakhs in the Sixth Plan and of this Rs. 350 lakhs were to be provided by the government while the balance of Rs. 650 lakhs were to be contributed by Co-operative's. Rs. 3.34 have been paid as loan to Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation for purchase of shares of KRIBHCO during 1980-84. the balance of Rs. 16 lakhs have been sanctioned during 1984-85.

3.3.46. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs as additional loans to KRIBHCO is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86

(rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>3. CO—OPERATION.</b>		
<b>I. Direction &amp; Administration.</b>		
1	COP-1 Establishment of Taluka level set up strengthening of District level office etc.	2.00
2	COP-2 Financial Assistance to supervision Committee of Co-op. dairy audit Board for staff.	5.00
3	COP-3 Cop. Strengthening of statistical staff	1.00
4	COP-4 Setting up of monitoring cell & operation of new Administrative supervisory and statistical staff	2.27
	(a) Monitoring and Recovery Cell	3.18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.45</b>
<b>II. Credit Co-operatives</b>		
5	COP-5 Village Co-operatives	5.08
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5.08</b>
6	Cop-6 Reorganisation and revitalisation of Cop. credit structure	2.50
7	COP-7 Financial assistance to FSS/LAMPS for training their staff	0.02
8	COP—8 Risk fund for consumption finance	0.50
9	COP-9 Risk fund contribution outright grant to L.D.B. for long-term advances to tribal	0.60
10	COP-10 Full coverage scheme for Projects in tribal areas	5.00
11	COP-11 Scheme for Secretarial Cadre for Agriculture Co-operatives.	0.50
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>9.12</b>
12	COP-12 Agricultural Relief and guarantee fund.	3.00
13	COP-13 Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of Co-operative credit for short and medium term.	17.00
14	COP-14 Rehabilitation of short-term advance of agricultural and financial assistance to District Co-operative Bank.	
	(a) Loan	0.00
	(b) Subsidy	50.11
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>50.11</b>
15	COP-15 Credit stabilisation fund to Co-operative L.D. Bank for long-term advances.	
	(a) Loan	11.50
	(b) Subsidy	32.00
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>43.50</b>

16	COP-16	Share capital contribution to Agricultural credit instn. share capital to	
		(a) Apex & Dist. Co-operative Bank	0.00
		(b) Service Co-operative	11.00
			<hr/>
		sub-total <sup>1</sup>	11.00
			<hr/>
17	COP-17	Rehabilitation of long-term advances and financial assistance to GSLDB Bank.	
		(a) Loan	93.00
		(b) Share capital	18.50
		(c) Subsidy	65.18
			<hr/>
		Sub-Total	176.68
			<hr/>
18	COP-18	Scheme for providing financial assistance to Co-op. Instn. in the Co-operatively under developed areas. Assistance to Dist. Central Co-op. Banks for non-overdue cover.	10.00
19	COP-19	Scheme for financial assistance to GSLDB Bank Ltd. against the shortfalls in recovery of blocked overdues.	37.21
20	COP-20	Share capital subsidy to SC/ST members of agril. cr. socys.	2.30
21	COP-21	Interest subsidy to SC/ST members of agril. credit Co-op.	0.00
			<hr/>
		Total-II	365.00
			<hr/>
iii.	Labour Co-operatives.		
22	COP-22	Labour Co-operatives.	
		(a) Share capital	0.65
		(b) Loan	0.27
		(c) Subsidy	2.26
			<hr/>
		Total-III	3.18
			<hr/>
IV.	Farming Co-operatives		
23	COP-23	Co-operative Farming Society.	0.94
			<hr/>
		Sub-Total	0.94
			<hr/>
24	COP-24	Share capital subsidy to farming co-op. for SC members.	0.00
			<hr/>
		Total-IV	0.94
			<hr/>
V.	Wherehousing and Mkt. Co-operatives.		
25	COP-25	Financial assistance to mktg. co-operative.	1.25
26	COP-26	Margin money assistance to Primary co-op. socys/taluka P & S Union for Outright purchase and pooling of agril. produce in tribal areas.	0.50
27	COP-27	District marketing Society Godowns.	1.00
28	COP-28	Price fluctuation fund.	4.00
29	COP-29	Primary mktg. socys. godowns.	0.50
30	COP-30	Rural Socys. godowns.	0.80
31	COP-31	National Grid godowns	42.20
32	COP-32	Financial assistance for strengthening of mktg. organisation.	10.00
33	COP-33	Scheme for creating price fluctuation fund.	5.00
			<hr/>
		Total-V	65.25
			<hr/>

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>VI. Processing Co-operatives.</b>		
34	COP-34 Other processing co-operatives.	10.70
35	COP-35 Cop. Strengthening of processing organisation.	1.00
<b>Total-VI</b>		11.70
36	COP-36 Co-operative Sugar Factories	
	(a) Share capital	123.00
	(b) Loan	5.00
	(c) Subsidy	2.00
<b>Total</b>		130.00
37	COP-37 Establishment of separate sugar Directorate Co-operative Department.	13
<b>Total</b>		143
<b>VII. Consumers Co-operatives.</b>		
38	COP-38 Distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas through village and mktg. socys.	
	(a) Share capital	0.63
	(b) Loan	0.28
	(c) Subsidy	0.05
<b>Sub-Total</b>		0.96
39	COP-39 Urban Consumers Co-operatives.	
	(a) Share capital	0.82
	(b) Loan	1.10
	(c) Subsidy	0.10
<b>Sub-total</b>		2.02
40	COP-40 Financial assistance to urban cons. socys. for purchase of mobile van for sale of vegetable in urban area.	0.50
41	COP-41 Financial assistance to central consumers co-op. stores.	1.00
42	COP-42 Co-op. Rehabilitation of sick/weak consumers co-op. stores.	0.00
43	COP-43 Financial assistance to cons. co-ops. of scheduled caste members.	
	(a) Share capital	0.60
	(b) Loan	0.60
	(c) Subsidy	0.30
<b>Sub-Total</b>		1.50

44	COP-44 Strengthening of credit cum-mktg. structure in tribal areas.	
	(a) Share capital	0.40
	(b) Loan	0.04
	(c) Subsidy	0.80
		<hr/>
	Sub-Total	1.40
		<hr/>
	Total-VII	7.38
<b>VIII. Co-op. Training and Education</b>		
45	COP-45 Co-op. Training & Education	14.00
46	COP-46 Fin. assistance for co-op. education & training for the personnel of co-operative in tribal areas	—
47	COP-47 F.A. for establishment of two addl. Jr. trng. centre.	—
48	COP-48 F.A. for construction of campus for Jr. trng. centres.	—
49	COP-49 Scheme for research review and study on co-operation	—
50	COP-50 F.A. for setting up of an addl. co-op. training college in Guj. state for imparting trng. to intermediate level co-op. personnel.	—
51	COP-51 F.A. to university for introducing cooperation diploma in higher studies at University level.	—
52	COP-52 F.A. for inter-state coop. study tour and exchange programme.	—
53	COP-53 F.A. for appointment of addl. coop. education instructors for educating the members, com. members, office bearers and employees of dairy coop.	—
54	COP-54 F.A. to Gujarat State Coop. Union for production of documentary films on coopn. in Guj. State.	—
<b>IX. OTHER COOPERATIVES</b>		
55	COP-55 Autorickshaw and Redda pullers coopvs.	1.10
56	COP-56 F.A. to Redda pullers coop. socys.	—
		<hr/>
	Total	—
		<hr/>
57	COP-57 Cop. Share capital contribution towards participation in share capital to multi-unit coopvs. to KRIBHCO	70.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL IX :	71.10
		<hr/>
	Nucleus Budget	65.00
		<hr/>
	Total to IX Cooperation	700.00
		<hr/>

## 4.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

### 4.1.1 Introduction

4.1.1.1 The task of building an expanding national economy is to a large extent, dependent on the development and conservation of the nation's water and land resources. Both agricultural and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river systems particularly for irrigation flood control, power generation etc. In Gujarat, agriculture is the back-bone of the State's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 18% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Govt. and Private) at present. Good monsoon, thus augers prosperity for Gujarat and a bad one leads to real disaster. Irrigation water inevitably is the fundamental and indispensable input to increase agricultural production in as much as it has a potential to increase the productivity at times even more than two to three times. In this context, making available water for irrigation, through various water development projects has inevitably been the prime concern of the State with a view to ensure that the agriculture base is on a sound footing and it is some parts of the State benefiting by such schemes.

4.1.1.2. Despite its needs, Gujarat is however, one of the State in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. Moreover there are physical limitations about the available storage and diversion sites for economic and optimum exploitation of the resources. They are either not available or are inadequate in view of the flat nature of the terrain in the region where principal rivers flow. The ultimate irrigation potential being reported so far was based on very old estimates. Thereafter the process of investigating new schemes, re-appraising the potential of each scheme on the basis of detailed field survey of command area etc., were continued. For completed and ongoing Major/Medium irrigation schemes (other than

Narmada Project), a Committee headed by Shri M.G.Shah, Additional Chief Secretary was appointed. The State Government has accepted most of its recommendations. In view of all these aspects the ultimate irrigation potential of surface and ground water has also been reassessed in April 1984. Likewise potential harnessed upto June, 1983 for Major/Medium irrigation schemes is also reassessed. Under 'Major/Medium irrigation Schemes, there are 77 completed and 107 budgeted schemes. The ground water potential for each district is also re-assessed on the basis of long term data in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board which is an expert body at the National Level.

4.1.1.3 The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Narmada Project. As regards ground water resources, also, they are relatively limited without augmentation by the Narmada Project. In fact, some of the ground water resources have been depleted specially in Mehsana district (where control on the sources tapping ground water is called for) and the coastal parts of Saurashtra where the advancing ingress of salinity into the ground water has reduced potentially fertile soils into marginally productive or unproductive soils. The precise assessment of ultimate irrigation potential by ground water in alluvial and rocky tracts depends upon several factors and studies covering the whole of Gujarat are yet to be made. Development of ground water potential through private sector is an important factor. This will govern the pattern of ground water potential creation and utilisation. However, it is recently estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by ground waters. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential of the State as now reassessed (April 1984) works out to 66.86 lakh hectares. Comparative details and the present status of development are given in the table below :



(Lakh Ha.)

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential		Harnessed potential (June-1984)	Maximum utilisation.
	Re-assessed April '84	As per earlier estimates		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>(A) Surface Water</b>				
1. Major and Medium Schemes based on surface waters (without Narmada).	18.00	14.64	10.01 * (11.51)	6.40
2. Narmada Project (including conjunctive use).	17.92	** 15.26	—	—
3. Minor Irrigation Schemes.	3.48	2.49	1.59	0.92
Total (A)	39.40	32.39	11.60	7.32
<b>(B) Based on ground waters.</b>	25.48	18.00	17.75	15.15
Total	64.88	50.39	29.35	22.47

\* After Reappraisal.

\*\* (without conjunctive use).

4.1.1.4. It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 45% while the surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 29%. The total cultivable area in the State is 124.45 lakh hectares and with the present potential created and irrigation (utilisation) achieved, these percentages are 23.58 and 18.00 % respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one third.

#### 4.1.2 Review of Progress

4.1.2.1 The total irrigation potential created through the multipurpose, major and medium irrigation projects at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the fifth Plan and the subsequent two Annual Plans, the main emphasis was on early completion of on-going schemes so as to reap the benefits from them. In the later part of the plan emphasis was also laid on starting new schemes for maintaining the pace of irrigation development on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to counteract the ingress of salinity along the west coast of Saurashtra. At the end of Sixth Plan, irrigation potential is estimated at 10.81 lakhs hectares.

4.1.2.2 It is necessary to complete all ongoing major and medium irrigation projects during Seventh Five Year Plan. It is also significant that substantial outlay has to be set apart for Sardar Sarovar Project in order that realisation of benefits from this mighty project is achieved in as near future as possible and the construction of the project in one hand goes ahead and phased realisation of irrigation benefits also proceeds simultaneously important programmes like Modernisation, Drainage, Water Development Services, Flood Control Programme, Special requirements for completed major/medium irrigation projects etc. are also given due consideration. Medium schemes which were ongoing in Sixth Five Year Plan but in the initial stages are now included in Seventh Five Year Plan as new schemes of priority.

#### 4.1.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1985-86

4.1.3.1 For the Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 15132 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. The broad break-up is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1985-86
I.	<b>World Bank Aided Projects :</b>	
	(A) Major composite Projects	3155.00
	U.T. Share.	+ 225.00
	(B) Medium Line of Credit.	3237.00
	<b>Total :</b>	<b>6392.00</b>
	U.T.	+ 225.00
II.	Multipurpose Project in Progress as on 1.4.1976	125.00
III.	Ongoing Major Project.	50.00
IV.	Ongoing Medium Schemes.	321.00
V.	<b>Medium Schemes taken up during 1978-80</b>	
	(A) Schemes originally posed to EEC but now dropped.	118.00
	(B) Other ongoing schemes.	282.00
	(C) Schemes in the initial stage.	0.30
VI.	<b>New Schemes of Sixth Five Year Plan</b>	251.20
VII.	<b>New Scheme</b>	
	(A) Where Administrative Approval is given	4.00
	(B) Where administrative approval is under consideration.	1.50
VIII.	Other programmes.	1110.00
	<b>Total I to VIII</b>	<b>8655.00</b>
IX.	Sardar Sarovar Project.	6477.00
	<b>Grand Total..</b>	<b>15132.00</b>

4.1.3.2 Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand the targets of creating 20,000 hectares of an additional irrigation potential and 35000 hectares of utilisation have

been fixed for the year 1985-86. With these targets the level of achievements of potential and utilisation will be as under :

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			
			1979-80	1980-84	1984-85 (Likely)	1985-86 (Target)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Potential	Lakh Hectares	10.12	10.01 * (11.51)	10.81 * (12.31)	11.01 * (12.51)
2.	Utilisation	-do-	5.29	6.40	7.15	7.50

\* Reappraised.

#### 4.1.4 Details of the Programme for 1985-86

4.1.4.1 The overall Programme for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is divided into different groups. These are discussed in details as under :

##### Sardar Sarovar Project

4.1.4.2 This project is the life-line of Gujarat. An agreement has been signed for the World Bank assistance in May 1985. A provision of Rs.6477 lakhs is provided for this project during the Annual Plan 1985-86 towards the share of Gujarat under irrigation sector. The gross outlay for this project including the share of other beneficiary States and Power Sector is Rs.15245 lakhs (Rs. 1323 lakhs for State Power Sector and Rs.7445 lakhs as beneficiary States shares).

##### World Bank aided projects

4.1.4.3 Assistance from World Bank/USAID, under two different groups (1) Major Composite Projects and (2) Medium Irrigation Projects is available at present.

##### (1) Major Composite Projectes

4.1.4.4 Damanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD components including modernisation), Karjan Training Institute and Saurashtra Coastal Projects have been accepted for assistance by World Bank under this group. The total latest estimated cost of these projects is about Rs.42546 lakhs. The agreement was signed in May, 1980 for the credit of 175 million U.S. dollars for these projects. An expenditure of Rs.13809 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1980-81 to 1984-85. For

the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.3155 lakhs is provided. This is exclusive of Rs.225 lakhs as U.T. share.

##### (2) Medium Line of Credit

4.1.4.5 This group includes in all 29 schemes, 6 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. Remaining 23 schemes are continuing schemes. The latest estimated cost of these 29 projects works out to Rs.79146 lakhs. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

4.1.4.6 An agreement for credit assistance of 86 million dollars was signed with the World Bank in July, 1978 and for 30 million dollars with USAID in August, 1978, for the medium irrigation projects. The extended agreement period has also been over by June 1984. The ultimate aim of the World Bank for releasing the credit assistance was to introduce a Stable Water Management System based on the principle of equity and scheduled allocation of water as per the size of the holding of the farmer. The construction of only dam works were almost completed on most of the schemes by June, 1984 but the net work systems were very much lagging behind the schedule, which in turn, defeated the above purpose of the World Bank.

4.1.4.7 In view of the above, the inception of the further credit had become obligatory. According to the new credit (No. 1496 IN) as a whole, was further introduced and a new agreement for the credit assistance of \$ 172 M was signed in July, 1984 and has become effective upto the year 1989, for all the 29

medium irrigation schemes included in the old credit.

4.1.4.8 An expenditure of Rs.32743 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1980-81 to 1984-85. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.3237 lakhs is provided for the projects in this group.

#### Schemes taken up during 1978-80

##### Ongoing medium schemes originally posed to EEC assistance but now dropped :

4.1.4.9 There are 11 ongoing schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.3313 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.118 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. All these schemes are in full swing.

##### Other ongoing Medium schemes :

4.1.4.10 There are 12 ongoing schemes under this group with an estimated cost of Rs.3736 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.282 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. All these schemes are in progress.

##### New Schemes of Sixth Five Year Plan :

4.1.4.11 Only Machhu-II project is taken up for construction which is shown under this group. An outlay of Rs.251.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

#### Drainage :

4.1.4.12 With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils, the problems of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are costing Rs.2033 lakhs and Rs. 1946 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 1700 lakhs was provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs. 1920 lakhs has been incurred. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs is provided.

##### Modernisation of existing irrigation channels :

4.1.4.13 In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of this State, modernisation of the earlier plan project especially canal systems has been given a high priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively smaller capital investment. This programme is, therefore, included under the World Bank Programme under Medium Line of Credit and also under major composite Project. The details of the Sixth Five Year Plan outlay, actual expenditure incurred during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 and outlay for the year 1985-86 are as under :

				(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the programme	Outlay in Sixth Plan	Expenditure incurred 1980-81 to 1984-85	Outlay provided for the year 1985-86
<b>World Bank Programme</b>				
1.	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project.	3140	3231	555
2.	Projects under Medium Line of credit.	5526	4966	520
<b>Total</b>		<b>8666</b>	<b>8197</b>	<b>1075</b>

4.1.4.14 Over and above the schemes mentioned above under the World Bank aid programme of other schemes is also taken up. For the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay of Rs. 1095 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

#### **Water Development Services**

4.1.4.15 This provides for surveys and investigations of irrigation projects and also for the research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara. The tempo on the irrigation activities can be maintained only if a shelf of scheme, properly investigated and processed upto construction stage are kept ready well in advance. Unfortunately this aspect had not been given due importance in the earlier plans, perhaps because of the availability of good storage sites affording construction of economical schemes, smaller size of the outlay earmarked for the water development sector etc. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the schemes will have to be searched out. Suitable design solution for overcoming the complicated site problems if any, will have to be evolved. This is a time consuming process and will be possible only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. There are at present three investigation circles, entrusted with the work of investigation.

4.1.4.16 The Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara has undertaken a number of research projects in collaboration with the Government of India. The various hydraulic model studies pertaining to Narmada Project are being carried out by this Institute. Looking to the type and size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs.1700 lakhs was provided for the Sixth Plan. During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs.1635 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.400 lakhs is provided.

#### **Flood Control and Anti-erosion Scheme**

4.1.4.17 The National Commission on Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control Schemes. These recommendations are kept in view in framing the revised Master Plan. An estimated cost of the works on hand is Rs.7512.28 lakhs. Against this an expenditure of Rs.2917.51 lakhs is likely to be in-

curred upto March, 1985. An outlay of Rs.170 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1985-86.

#### **Prevention of Salinity Ingress**

4.1.4.18 Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra Combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimension. Currently an area of as much as one lakh hectares is affected with a population of about 2.8 lakhs. The number of wells affected comes to 12.562. Under the World Bank aid programme an expenditure of Rs. 2654 lakhs has been incurred during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is provided. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for works not covered under the World Bank programme for the year 1985-86.

#### **Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak :**

4.1.4.19 With a view to have better management of irrigation it is necessary that a few number of farmers are covered under one outlet. It is also necessary to have shorter field channels from last Govt. outlet to the farmers field, so that such field channels are managed properly by the farmers. To achieve this, it is necessary to extend the existing point of supply to the fields so as to reduce the present area of 40 Ha. chak to manageable area of 8 Ha. chak. The Planning Commission has also directed in October, 1979 that irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost. An outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

#### **Extension and Improvement**

4.1.4.20 For extension and improvement works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs. 532 lakhs has been incurred during the year 1981-82 to 1984-85. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided.

#### **New 20-Point Economic Programme Creation of Irrigation Potential**

4.1.4.21 Creation of irrigation potential through planned programme is one of the important point of the 20 point economic prog-

ramme. Against the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 2.60 lakhs hectares during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) the total irrigation potential of 10.12 lakhs hectares, at the end of June 1980 shall increase to 12.31 (10,81 Reappraised) lakh hectares at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Ongoing irrigation projects are given priority for early completion for the year 1985-86 the target of creating additional irrigation potential is proposed as 20000 hectares.

#### **Steps for increasing utilisation**

4.1.4.22 The Department has reviewed the actual area available for irrigation on the major and medium irrigation projects completed so far. It has been found that irrigation potential of 10.81 lakhs hectares has been created by June, 1985. However actual irrigation is to the extent of 7.15 lakh hectares. With a view to narrow gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation the department has taken the following steps :

(a) On farm development works are proposed to be carried out in the entire command area of the irrigation projects completed by the end of Sixth Year Plan and 50% of the area to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Optimum targets are fixed at the level of Chief Engineer and their achievements are monitored from time to time.

(c) The rotational water distribution system is introduced in about one lakh hectares so far and the programme is continuing.

(d) The formation of Water Cooperative Societies under the command areas is encouraged.

(e) So far, four Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the State. Creation of the fifth Area Development Authority for all the minor irrigation schemes of the State is under consideration.

(f) Intensive training programme in water management for in service, Engineers and Officers of Agriculture Department is undertaken through Water and Land Management Institute.

#### **4.1.5. An Outline of Important Projects**

##### **Sardar Sarovar Project**

4.1.5.1 Unit-I : Dam and Appurtenant works :

(a) Treatment of redbole layer and aregellaccous layers in foundation, consolidation and contact grouting, construction of non over flow dam block 1 to 10, construction of rock fill dam and link channel, construction of 1605 residential units at Kevadia and Vadodara, rehabilitation of three villages, Mokhadi, Surpan, and Vadgam.

(b) Following new works will also be taken up :

(i) The main dam estimated to cost Rs. 400 crores. Agency is expected to be fixed by November '85.

(ii) 516 new residential quarters at Kevadia.

(iii) Rehabilitation of remaining 11 villages.

(iv) Preliminary works of Vadgam Dam.

#### **4.1.5.2 Unit-II : Main Canals :**

(a) Works in progress between KM 0 to 21 will be expedited and those between KM 21 to 50 will be taken on hand.

#### **4.1.5.3 Unit-III : Hydro Power**

(a) The following works which are on hand will be continued.

(i) Foundation excavation for Canal head power house.

(ii) Work of drift tunnel for investigation of shear zone in the river bed power house.

(b) Following works will be taken up during the year 1985-86 :

(i) Work of approach channels land approach tunnel for river bed power house.

(ii) Construction of 500 quarters at Kevadia.

(iii) Procurement of steel plates for penstocks of C.H.P.H.

(iv) Supply of T.G. sets for river bed power house, and civil works of river bed power house.

#### 4.1.5.4 Unit-IV : Distribution

**System :** Following works will be taken up during 1985-86 :

- (a) Miyagam Branch Canal KM 0 to 18.65. Agency for which is expected to be fixed by October, 1985.
- (b) Contract for Jambusar Branch KM 0 to 42 Agency for which is expected to be fixed by December '85.
- (c) Vadodara Branch in KM 63 to 66 and KM 93 to 96.5 taken up departmentally will continue.
- (d) Work of survey, investigation, preparation of plans and estimates etc., will continue.

#### **Karjan Project :**

4.1.5.5. This is a World Bank aided project covered under Major composite group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto eight hectares blocks on an average. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5324 lakhs for irrigation component. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 77550 hectares.

4.1.5.6 An expenditure of Rs. 1,123 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 7120 lakhs was provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An important strategy on this project would be to push through canal in progress.

5.1.5.7 The work on the canals and its distribution system has been taken up in a big way. The agencies for most of the canal works have been fixed. Works on distribution system are also in full swing.

4.1.5.8 During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs. 7427 lakhs has been incurred. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1300 lakhs is provided for this project.

#### **Sukhi Project :**

5.1.5.9 This is a World Bank assisted project under Medium line of credit group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. The latest estimated cost of this

project Rs. 7151 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 25,205 hectares.

4.1.5.10 And expenditure of Rs. 1,042 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1980, an outlay of Rs. 2,207 lakhs was provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs. 4141 lakhs was incurred. The work of earth as well as masonry dam is in full swing. The dam work is expected to be completed by June 1986 whereas the canal works which are in full swing are likely to be completed by June, 1988. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for this project.

#### **Watrak Project :**

4.1.5.11 This is a World Bank Assisted Project under medium line of credit group. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4303 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 884 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 1,528 lakhs was provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An expenditure of Rs. 1846.74 lakhs was incurred during the year 1980-81 to 1984-85. The head work of this project is in advanced stage of completion. Earthdam and spill way is completed upto crest and bridge pillars are raised upto the required level. Erection of gates is in progress. Left Bank Main Canal is completed; whereas Right Bank canal is in advanced stage of construction. The work of distribution system is in full progress. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs is provided for this project.

#### **Sabarmati :**

4.1.5.12. The Project envisaged the construction of a reservoir on the river Sabarmati near village Dharoi in Kheralu Taluka. Taluka of Mehsana District and a barrage at Wasna near Ahmedabad. Latest estimated cost of this project is assessed at Rs. 7782 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 5432.34 lakhs has been incurred on this project upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 968 lakhs was provided during the Sixth Plan. During the year 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs. 2386 an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for this project. As against the ultimate irrigation potential of 56,630 hectares, irrigation potential of 48870 hectares has been created upto June, 1984. The project is scheduled to be physically completed by June, 1986 creating the full potential.

## Damanganga

4.1.5.13 This is a multipurpose inter-State project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro power generation. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman. This is also included under the Major composite group of Projects accepted by the World Bank for assistance. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.13226 lakhs. The canal works have been taken up right from the beginning of execution of the project so that benefits can accrue soon after the completion of the dam works. The dam is completed Radial gates, erection and spillway bridge works are in final stage of completion. Canal works are in full swing. An expenditure of Rs. 4163 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1980. An outlay of Rs. 4870 lakhs (Rs. 1200 lakhs as share of U.T.) was provided for the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of 6722 lakhs was incurred including Rs. 1777 lakhs of U.T. share. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is proposed for this project. This is inclusive of Rs. 225 lakhs towards share of U.T. is provided for the year 1985-86.

## Panam

4.1.5.14 This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5653 lakhs. The scope of the project by the World Bank and extending Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. As compared to the total ultimate irrigation potential of 49370 hectares, irrigation potential of 46960 hectares has been created upto June 1984. An expenditure of Rs. 2508 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1980 on this project. An outlay of Rs. 1628 lakhs was provided during the Sixth Five Year Plan. As against this expenditure of Rs. 2120 lakhs was incurred during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 145 lakhs is provided for this project. The project is scheduled to be completed by June, 1986.

## Sipu

4.1.5.15 This is a World Bank aided project under Medium line of credit and is located in the dry tract of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of an anti desertification project. The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 7004 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 104.32 lakhs

was incurred upto March, 1980. During the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 an expenditure of Rs. 1810.44 lakhs was incurred. Agency for masonry is fixed and the work is in progress. Similarly the earthen dam work is also taken up by departmental machinery. The work of main canals is in advanced stage of construction and the work of distribution system is on hand. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 250 lakhs is provided for this project.

## Statement

Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86  
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>(A) Multipurpose Projects</b>		
1	IRG-1 : Sardar Sarovar Project	6477.00
	Beneficiary states share	7445
	power	1323.00
2	IRG-2 : Damanganga U.T. Share	475.00 225.00
3	IRG-3 : Panam	145.00
4	IRG-4 : Sabarmati	125.00
5	IRG-5 : Bajajsagar	50.00
	<b>Total (A) State Plan</b>	<b>7272.00</b>
	Beneficiaries Shares.	7445.00
	Power	1323.00
	U.T.	225.00
<b>(B) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects</b>		
<b>I. Major Schemes</b>		
6	IRG-6 : Karjan	1300.00
7	IRG-7 : Watrak	215.00
8	IRG-8 : Sipu	250.00
9	IRG-9 : Sukhi	400.00
10	IRG-10 : Zankhari	1.70
11	IRG-11 : Sidumber	0.10
	<b>Total-(B)(I)</b>	<b>2166.80</b>



## II. Medium Schemes

12 IRG-12 : Sukhbhadar	110.00	54 IRG-54 : Khambhalav	7.00
13 IRG-13 : Machhundri	85.00	55 IRG-55 : Bangawadi	60.00
14 IRG-14 : Kalubhar	100.00	56 IRG-56 : Hamirpara	5.00
15 IRG-15 : Machhanala	35.00	57 IRG-57 : Sonmati	5.00
16 IRG-16 : Ver-II	35.00	58 IRG-58 : Raidy	10.00
17 IRG-17 : Dec	150.00	59 IRG-59 : Rangamati	5.00
18 IRG-18 : Venu-II	90.00	60 IRG-60 : Vrajmi	25.00
19 IRG-19 : Aji-II	80.00	61 IRG-61 : Dai (Minsar)	15.00
20 IRG-20 : Und (Jivapur)	180.00	62 IRG-62 : Lakhanka	5.00
21 IRG-21 : Bhadar (PMS)	75.00	63 IRG-63 : Edalwada	15.00
22 IRG-22 : Aji-III	135.00	64 IRG-64 : Mukteshwar	140.00
23 IRG-23 : Mazam	50.00	65 IRG-65 : Fategadn	5.00
24 IRG-24 : Demi-II	55.00	66 IRG-66 : Falla (Kankavati)	25.00
25 IRG-25 : Hadaf.	35.00	67 IRG-67 : Kakadiamba	10.00
26 IRG-26 : Gihai	225.00	68 IRG-68 : Malgadn	10.00
27 IRG-27 : Kalia	50.00	69 IRG-69 : Kalaghogha	5.00
28 IRG-28 : Jhuj	165.00	70 IRG-70 : Ishwaria	7.00
29 IRG-29 : Uben	50.00	71 IRG-71 : Nyari-II	20.00
30 IRG-30 : Harnav-II	35.00	72 IRG-72 : Und-II	0.10
31 IRG-31 : Pigut.	10.00	73 IRG-73 : Ozat (Dhrafad)	0.10
32 IRG-32 : Vaidy	10.00	74 IRG-74 : Veradi	0.10
33 IRG-33 : Nara	2.00	75 IRG-75 : Machhu-II	251.50
34 IRG-34 : Sani	75.00	76 IRG-76 : Men	1.00
35 IRG-35 : Amipur	25.00	77 IRG-77 : Ani	1.00
36 IRG-36 : Godadharoi	8.00	78 IRG-78 : Goma	1.00
37 IRG-37 : Hiran(S)-II	8.00	79IRG-79 : Valan	1.00
38 IRG-38 : Jangadia	5.00	80IRG-80 : Dam on Nani Vahial	0.10
39 IRG-39 : Bhukhi	5.00	81 IRG-81 : Bakrol	0.10
40 IRG-40 : Rajawal	15.00	82 IRG-82 : Kaniyad	0.10
41 IRG-41 : Mitti (Kachchh)	5.00	83 IRG-83 : Dared (Malana)	0.10
42 IRG-42 : Lakhigam	10.00	84 IRG-84 : Sangavadi	0.10
43 IRG-43 : Kabutari	25.00	85 IRG-85 : Ramnath	0.10
44 IRG-44 : Sankara	1.00	86 IRG-86 : Aji-IV	0.10
45 IRG-45 : Dholi	15.00	87 IRG-87 : Gunda	0.10
46 IRG-46 : Umaria	20.00	88 IRG-88 : Mithapur	0.10
47 IRG-47 : Shedhi Branch Ex.MRBC.	42.00	89 IRG-89 : Machhu-III	0.10
48 IRG-48 : Lift Irrigation	5.00	90 IRG-90 : Ozat-II	0.10
49 IRG-49 : Karmal	5.00	91 IRG-91 : Hathiwan	0.10
50 IRG-50 : Mathal	10.00	92 IRG-92 : Uben-II	0.10
51 IRG-51 : Chopadvav.	5.00	93 IRG-93 : Kajipur	0.10
52IRG-52 : Berachia	3.00		
53 IRG-53 : Don	3.00		
		Total-B (II)	2683.20

**C. Other Programmes :**

94 IRG-94 : Drainage.	170.00
<b>95 IRG-95 : Modernisation of Canals :</b>	
(i) Modernisation of Canal- Ukai-Kakarapar.	555.00
(ii) Medium Line of Credit	520.00
(iii) Modernisation of canals (other than World Bank)	20.00
Total IRG-95 :	<u>1095.00</u>
96 IRG-96 : Flood Control and Anty Erosion.	170.00
97 IRG-97 : Estension of Channels from 40Ha. to 8 Ha.chak.	60.00
98 IRG-98 : Extension and Improvement	45.00
99 IRG-99 : Water Development Services.	400.00

100 IRG-100 : Prevention of Salinity Ingress Saurashtra Coastal Project (World Bank aided).	700.00
101 IRG-101 : Prevention of Salinity Other than World Bank).	10.00
102 IRG-102 : Special Requirements for completed Major Medium Schemes.	235.00
103 IRG-103 : Training Institution	125.00
Total-C :	<u>3010.00</u>
Grand Total (A + B + C)	15132.00
Beneficiaries State share	7445.00
Power	1323.00
U.T.	225.00

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## 4.2. MINOR IRRIGATION

### 4.2.1. Introduction

4.2.1.1 Minor Irrigation plays an important role in irrigated farming. Minor Irrigation works though small, are numerous and give quick results. As many of them are taken up at the instance of the local public, they have a more pronounced public participation resulting in maximum utility. They are comparatively of simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quick.

4.2.1.2. The annual rainfall in Gujarat varies from 24.9 cm. to 241 cm. The area of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat with comparatively lower rainfall have many small rivulets and streams. Minor Irrigation Schemes can tap all these available natural resources providing irrigation facilities such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal areas of Panchmahals Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Baruch, Surat and Valsad districts and some pockets in Banaskantha district etc. are mainly hilly tracks. Here, also due to the topography there is greater potential for Minor Irrigation works.

### 4.2.2. Types of Minor Irrigation works

4.2.2.1. Minor Irrigation works comprise of the following:—

- (a) Tanks bandharas, check dams and percolation tanks.
- (b) tubewells.
- (c) lift irrigation.
- (d) Assisting scheduled castes/scheduled Tribes cultivators in providing irrigation facilities.

### 4.2.3. Programme for 1985-86:

4.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1530 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) <b>Irrigation Department</b>	
Minor Irrigation Schemes. (Tanks, Bandharas etc.)	949
Tubewells	500
Lift Irri. (GWRDC)	25
Total	1474

(2) <b>Agriculture Department</b>	
Assistance to weaker section for providing irrigation facilities.	45
(3) <b>Co-operation Department</b>	
Co-operative lift Irrigation.	11
Grand Total	1530

4.2.3.2. Minor Irrigation Works During the year 1985-86, Rs. 779 lakhs is provided to create an irrigation potential of 0.17 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation works viz. tanks and bandharas while Rs. 170 lakhs is provided for check dam and percolation tanks to create the irrigation potential of 0.10 lakh hectares which is considered underground water potential as per advice of planning commission.

### Tubewells

4.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the tubewell programme. During the year 1985-86, a part of spill over tubewells will be completed. This is expected to create an irrigation potential of 0.10 lakh hect. Thus, the level of achievement at the end of 1985-86 will be 2.32 lakh hect. The outlay provided includes component of repayments of loans etc. Under the centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis, provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is made under strengthening ground water organisation equipment scheme.

### Lift Irrigation

4.2.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 to take up the activities of new lift irrigation schemes by the GWRDC.

### Grant of subsidy to S C. cultivators for irrigation facilities.

4.2.3.5. The object of the scheme is to grant subsidy to Harijan and SC cultivators for construction of new dugwells and installation of oil engine/electric motors/pump sets., So as to enable to raise agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby in-

creasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs is provided with a target of 190 new wells, 400 pumpsets and 980 blasting shots during 1985-86.

#### **Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (TASP)**

4.2.3.6. This scheme is proposed for giving subsidy to tribal farmers in tribal area for construction of new wells, installation of oil engine, electric motors, pump sets and pipeline for increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 4.90 lakhs is provided with a target of 500 new wells, 1000 pump sets and pipeline in the fields of 100 tribal cultivators during 1985-86.

#### **Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to ST cultivators residing outside tribal area**

4.2.3.7. The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to adivasi farmers and other ST farmers residing outside tribal areas to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 0.95 lakh is provided with targets of 15 new wells and 10 pumpsets for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **4.2.4. Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies.**

4.2.4.1. Lift irrigation schemes are taken up either on the banks of the river or nalas where sufficient flow of water is available in mon-

soon or on private wells. Minor Irrigation activities are organised in the form of lift irrigation societies. The Govt. gives 45% cost of scheme as subsidy raised to 75% in tribal areas. The subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1700/- per acre. Government also gives managerial subsidy for employing technically competent hand to the extent of Rs. 3000/- each year for first and second year and Rs. 2000/- each year for third and fourth year in tribal areas.

4.2.4.2 In order to encourage more and more members of SCs to join and to take of the co-operative lift irrigation scheme, the State Government gives 50% loan towards the share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 50/- to purchase 2 shares each of Rs. 50 to become a member. During 1980-84, 1966 lift irrigation societies have been registered with command area of 27461 hectares. While in 1984 or in the year 1984-85 additional 38 societies are organised.

#### **Programme for 1985-86**

4.2.4.3 An amount of Rs. 11 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 and 36 new lift irrigation societies are proposed to be organised during the year.

4.2.5. As a result of the above programmes the targets envisaged are as under:

## Minor Irrigation

### Statement of Physical Targets and Achievement

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			Target
			1983-84	1984-85 Base Year Level.	1985-86 Cumula- tive.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>1</b>	<b>(A) Potential</b>					
	<b>Ground Water</b>					
	1. Ground Water Tubewells (I.D.)	000'HA	209	221	232	11
	Dug Wells (ARDD)	"	1509	1529	1544	15
	Lift Irrigation (Co.op.Deptt.)	"	60	64	68	4
	<b>(B)Surface Water.</b>					
	Tanks & Bandharas (I.D.)	"	159	166	183	17
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1937</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>(A) Utilisation</b>					
	<b>Ground Water</b>					
	1. Ground Water Tubewells (I.D.)	"	122	128	135	7
	2. Dug Wells (ARDD)	"	1357	1374	1396	22
	3. Lift Irrigation (Co-op.Deptt.)	"	36	38	40	2
	<b>(B) Surface Water.</b>					
	Tanks and Bandharas (I.D)	"	95	100	110	10
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1610</b>	<b>1640</b>	<b>1681</b>	<b>41</b>

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
<b>I. I.D.</b>		
1.	MNR. 1 Tank & Bandharas checkdams P.T. etc.	974.00
2.	MNR. 2 Tubewells including Ground water survey and Investigation.	500.00
	Total	<u>1474.00</u>
<b>II. ARD Deppt.</b>		
3.	MNR. 3 Grant of subsidy for Harijan, S.C. cultivators for Irrigations facilities	22.00
4.	MNR. 4 Grant of subsidy for tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities including pumps & pipe line.	4.90
5.	MNR. 5 Grant of Subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribal areas.	0.95
6.	MNR. 6 Schemes for subsidy to other than S.C. & S.T. farmers for failed wells.	8.15
7.	MNR. 7 Improvement of Irrigation wells by blasting & boring.	3.80
8.	MNR. 8 Improvement of Irrigation wells by blasting & boring for S.C. cultivators.	4.00
9.	MNR. 9 Improvement of Irrigation wells by blasting and boring for scheduled tribes farmers.	1.20
	Total (A & RDD) :	<u>45.00</u>
<b>III. Co- operation Department</b>		
	MNR. 10 Co-operative lift Irri. Societies.	11.00
	Grand Total (I + II + III) :	<u>1530.00</u>

### 4.3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.3.1. Introduction.

4.3.1.1. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the country. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation and as such assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture. Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium projects, is must. It is therefore very much important that integrated area development approach should be adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

4.3.1.2 Area Development programme was initiated during the Fifth Plan for an integrated development of command area of major projects. Until now there were three Area Development Authorities in Gujarat implementing this programme for the command area of major and medium projects. One more area development authority is created in August 1983 for the projects in Saurashtra area. The main activities covered under this programme are soil and water conservation construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping, kyari making, strengthening of water co-operatives net work, strengthening of extension machinery, training programme etc.

#### 4.3.2. Review of progress:

4.3.2.1 The important activities under this programme are:

Field channels.

Wara bandhi.

Land levelling and

Field drains.

These works used to be carried out to be carried out till recently on behalf of cultivators at their cost consent of atleast 51% of cultivators was required to be obtained before the work of field channels could be taken. The cultivators were required to bear 50% of the cost of construction of field channels. While the entire cost of land levelling is required to be borne by the cultivators, small and marginal farmers get some subsidy depending upon fulfilment of certain criteria. The State Government has decided to construct field channels at its cost with effect from 1/10/84. In annual plan only field channels & wara bandhi are included.

Land levelling and field drains will be taken up from outside plan.

The physical targets and achievement during the years are as under:-

(Figures in lakh hectares)

Activity	1979-80 base year level	Sixth plan target level	Cumulative achievement at the end of 1984-85 Actual
Field channel	3.89	6.71	5.47
Wara Bandh	0.02	0.80	3.61
Land levelling	0.51	1.35	1.012
Field drains	0.01	1.45	0.333

#### 4.3.3. Programme for 1985-86

An outlay of Rs. 357 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for undertaking field channels in 17783 hectares and field drains in 6860 hectares.

#### Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation.

4.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 142 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 as state plan outlay, Central Assistance of Rs. 142 will be available for establishment of C.A.D. organisation and administrative set up for carrying out O.F.D. works.

#### On farm Development works.

4.3.3.2. On farm development works cover construction of field channels. This is very important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential created.

4.3.3.3. An outlay of rs. 177.83 lakhs is provided as State plan for year 1985-86 for construction of field channels. With this provision field channels would be constructed in 17783 ha. considering cost of Rs. 1000/-ha.

#### Wara bandhi:

4.3.3.4. Warabandhi Rotational irrigation system is though not part of the on farm development works helps in better utilisation of the irrigation water. Hence the provision for

wara bandhi is made under the programme of O.F.D. works. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 to cover the area of 6860 ha. considering cost of Rs. 350/ha. Equal assistance of Rs. 24.00 lakhs will be available from the Centre.

#### Education & Training.

4.3.3.5. The objectives of the programme are as under:

- To demonstrate water use and management practices & also proper use of irrigation water fertiliser, improved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production.
- To impart training to the farmers in the improved methods of cultivation by use of improved agricultural implements & farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production.

4.3.3.6. An outlay of Rs. 3.35 lakh is provided for 1985-86. Equal assistance of Rs. 3.35 lakhs is available as central assistance.

#### Setting up of water co-operative societies.

4.3.3.7. The provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs as state plan is made for year 1985-86 for this ac-

tivity. Under this programme each society would given assistances of Rs. 10000/-. Each water society may cover about 150 hectares of land. Thus 40 societies would be given assistance under above provision.

#### Conjunctive use of Ground and surface water

4.3.3.8. Provision of Rs. 0.82 lakh is made for this programme for 1985-86. This programme will be useful for Lowering Ground water level and augment canal water with ground water. Supplying water for crops during canal closure and supply water to lands having higher level in the command area.

#### Reclamation of saline land in the command areas of the irrigation projects. (Pilot project).

4.3.3.9. With the introduction of irrigation and bad management of irrigation system, good agricultural land gets saline. Such land is on increase. With a view to make studies to reclame such land economically, it has become necessary to set up a pilot project. Central assistance is not available for this activity. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for year 1985-86.

4.3.3.10. The allocation proposed command area development programme on the annual plan for the different activities is summarised as under:

Sr. No.	Activity	Annual Plan 1985-86		
		Total programme (Proposed)	State outlay (Proposed)	G.O.I. assistance (Proposed)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation.			
	a) At state Government level	—	—	—
	b) At Field level.			
	i) A.D.C. Office	80.00	40.00	40.00
	ii) Administrative set up for carrying out C.F.D. works.	240.00	102.00	102.00
	Sub. Total..	284.00	142.00	142.00
2.	On farm Development works.			
	i) Field channels.	355.66	177.83	177.83
	ii) Wara bandhi	48.00	24.00	24.00
	Sub. Total..	403.666	201.83	201.83



<b>3. Education and Training</b>			
i) Setting up soil & water management centres.	2.70	1.35	1.35
ii) Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmers field	4.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.35</b>
<b>4. Setting up water co-operative societies</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>5. Conjunctive use of ground and surface water (Drilling tube wells in command)</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>.82</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>6. Reclamation of saline land on the command area of irrigation projects.</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>704.18</b>	<b>357.00</b>	<b>347.18</b>

4.3.3.11. Against the total programme of Rs. 704.18 for the command are development

programme, it is expected that an assistance of Rs. 347.18 lakhs would be made available by Govt. of India.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2	3.
1.	<b>CAD-1. Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation.</b>	
	(a) At state Govt. level	40.00
	(b) At field level	
	(C) Administrative Setup for carrying out O.F.D. Works	102.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>142.00</b>
2.	<b>CAD-2. On farm development works</b>	
	(a) Field Channels	177.83
	(b) Land Levelling	
	(c) Field drains	
	(d) Wara bandh	24.00
	<b>Total For O.F.D.</b>	<b>201.83</b>
3.	<b>CAD-3. Science and Technology</b>	10
4.	<b>CAD-4. Education &amp; Training</b>	
	(i) Setting up soil and water Management centres	1.35
	(ii) Education through agricultural expansion	—
	(iii) Education through publicity	—
	(iv) Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmer's field	2.00
	<b>Total of Sr. no. (4)</b>	<b>3.35</b>
5.	<b>CAD-5. Setting up water co-operative Societies</b>	4.00
6.	<b>CAD-6. Conjective use of ground water &amp; surface water (Drilling tube wells in command)</b>	0.82
7.	<b>CAD-7. Reclamation of saline land in the command areas of irrigation projects (pilot projects) under A.D.C. Surat.</b>	5.00
8.	<b>CAD-8. SOIL surveys of the command areas of irrigation projects.</b>	—
9.	<b>CAD-9. Establishment of water and land management institute.</b>	
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>357.00</b>

## 5. POWER DEVELOPMENT

### 5.1. INTRODUCTION

5.1.1. Electricity is a basic necessity of any modern society. The growth in demand for electricity in India since independence has been phenomenal. In spite of energy crisis and the development of other sources of energy the demand for electric power will continue to grow. The development of power sector therefore, continue to be accorded the highest priority.

5.1.2. The progress of any society is still measured in terms of per capita electricity consumption. In the advanced countries, the per capita consumption of electricity is of the order of 4000 to 6000 units. It has tended to remain stagnant at this level on account of the impact produced by the energy crisis triggered by the oil crisis in 1974. In the underdeveloped countries, the per capita consumption is of the

order of 350 units. The per capita consumption in China was 320 units in 1980, compared to 131 units in India.

5.1.3. The per capita consumption in Gujarat was only 52 units in 1960-61 but has risen rapidly to 245 units in 1983-84. The actual total sale of electrical energy has gone up more than 18 times.

5.1.4. Since the inception of Gujarat State in May, 1960, substantial resources (between 27 to 29 percent of the total plan provision of each successive plan commencing with the Third Five Year Plan. This has enabled addition of adequate installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period from the Third Five Year Plan onwards.

5.1.5. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarised in the following table:

Year	Installed Capacity MW	Gen M Units	Units sold M. Units	Villages Electrified No.	Pumps energised No.
60-61	315	546	441	823	5401
70-71	879	2976	2346	4087	67052
79-80	2384	8255	6282	10867	202853
84-85	3383.5	12312	8504*	16135	292387

\* tentative

### 5.2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS

The installed capacity at the commencement of Sixth five Year Plan period was 2384 MW. During Sixth Five Year Plan 999.5 MW were added to the system as follows:

(1) Thermal	MW
— Wanakbori TPS stage-I (3 x 210 MW)	630
— Ukai TPS Extension Unit-V	210
— A.E. Co's Extension at Sabarmati 'E' Station 1 x 110 MW.	110

Total for Thermal	950
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Share from Central Sector Korba STPS.	887
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Retirement of old and obsolete units by A.E. Co.	(-) 37.5
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Total 999.5

Thus installed capacity available at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is 3383.5 MW.

5.2.2. As regards Generation target of 14670 M. Units inclusive of 1290 M. Units purchase, the actual achievement is 13940 M. Units inclusive of 1530 M. Units purchased. The achievement is 95.02% of the target and 43.93 percent higher than the base year 1979-80.

5.2.3. Due to shortage in installed capacity, the load control measures such as staggering of holidays, staggering of recess hours, demand cuton M.T. industries ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent when the peak demands

cannot be met are imposed. The Rural areas are supplied power from 12 to 16 hours a day.

5.2.4. The availability of factor and plant load factor achieved for each year of the plan period are furnished below:

Year	Gujarat State		All India	
	A.F	PLF	A.F.	PLF
1979-80	80	51.2	68.0	45.0
1980-81	75	54.0	68.0	44.7
1981-82	79	58.0	69.0	46.8
1982-83	74	59.6	70.0	49.8
1983-84	81	57.9	68.2	47.9
1984-85	82	56.0	73.8	49.6

5.2.5. The achievement in generation & P.L.F. would have been still better but for certain constraints particularly.

(1) The constraints that have affected the full utilisation at the thermal plants are as under:

1. Wanakbori - Nardipur	S/C	95 Km
2. Wanakbori - Asoj	"	74 Km
3. Ukai - Asoj	"	150 Km
4. Asoj - Jetpur		310 Km
Total		629 Km

1. The quality at coal received is inferior to the requirement at Boiler design and therefore the thermal units are not operationable at full load.

2. BHEL units develop forced outages due to Boiler tube puncture. Hydrogen leakage, contro valve, strainer failures, vibrations problem etc.

3. At Utran, adequate gas supply is not available and generation is restricted to 40 MW. At Dhuvaran also gas turbine are not, in operation an adequate supply of gas is not available.

4. Shapur & Kandia being very old stations are not in operation for most of the time.

However, various Renovation & Modernisation Schemes have been identified for the power stations at Dhuvaran, Ukai and Gandhinagar and the Central assistance has been granted to implement these schemes. With the implementation of above schemes the utilisation of installed thermal plants is expected to improve.

#### 400 KV TRANSMISSION LINES

5.2.6. The work on the following lines was approved.

5.2.7. The work on first two lines is nearly completed while the work on the remaining two lines is in progress but will spill over to the Seveth Five Year Plan. In terms of Ckt. Kms. the achievement is 185 Ckt. Km. Ukai-Asoj line and Asoj-jetpur are expected to be completed during 1986-87.

#### 400 KV SUB-STATION

5.2.8. During the plan period, 4 Sub-Station of 400KV/S/S, at Asoj, Nardipur, Jetpur, and Ukai had been planned and the work is progressing at ail the four sub-station. However, 220 KV portion of Asoj and Jetpur sub-station has been completed and energised.

#### 220 KV TRANSMISSION LINES

5.2.9. The work on 1591 cks. was planned for execution. By March '85 a total of 973 ckm. work on following transmission lines will spill over to Seventh Plan.

	CKM
Asoj-Godhra 2nd ckt stringing	65
Viramgam - Limbdi S/C	60
Ukai (Th) - Achhalia S/C	75
Anjar - Panandhro D/C	340

Utran - Valthan D/C	30
Nardipur - Mehsana	35
Nardipur - Vijapur S/C on D/C towers	30
Total	635

## 220 KV Sub-Station

5.2.10. Of the 5 new 220 KV sub-stations planned for Sixth Five Year Plan, 4 sub-stations at Dhansura, Bhatia, Viramgam and Savarkundla have been commissioned. The work on Vijapur is in progress which will be commissioned in the Year 1985-86.

## 132 KV AND 66 LINRD AND SUB-STATIONS

5.2.11. 372 ckm of 132 KV lines and 1568 ckms of 66 KV lines were completed by March 1985 ckms against the target of 2086 ckms.

5.2.12 Three out of four 132 KV sub-stations are completed. 67 out of 78 of the 66 KV sub-stations are also completed.

## DISTRIBUTION

5.2.13 The net-work of 22 KV and 11 KV and L.T. lines is also continuously being strengthened to deliver power to the consumers and to reduce the distribution losses. The new lines and distribution transformers are being added and schemes for system improvement are being impemented. The length of distribution lines and transformer capacity added during the Sixth Plan is as under:

	Ckm.
22/11 KV Lines	17225
440/220 LT Lines	54000
Distribution Transformers	1736 MVA

5.2.14. It is programmed to complete additional 600 km. of H.T. lines, 430 km. of L.T. lines and 650 distribution transformer centres during 1985-86. Schemes for system improvement are also included in the above.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

### VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

5.2.15. Of the 18275 villages in Gujarat 10867 villages stood electrified at the end of Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, all

the remaining 7408 villages were planned for electrification. However, during Sixth Five Year Plan 5268 villages have been electrified. i.e. 71.11 percent. The shortfall is due to two cyclones and floods, in November, 1982 and June 1983 as a result of which men and materials had to be diverted for the restoration of the extensive damages to lines and transformer centres. Other 89000 pumps was electrified during Sixth Plan period.

## ELECTRIFICATION OF TRIBAL AREAS

5.2.16 There are 5367 inhabited tribal villages in 32 tribal talukas & 15 pockets according to 1971 census. At the end of Sixth Plan Period, a total of 4860 tribal villages have been electrified in the aforesaid tribal areas leaving a balance of 1307 villages to be electrified during Seventh Plan. The target for 1985-86 is electrification of 550 tribal villages (including 450 villages in REC financed schemes.)

## ELECTRIFICATION OF HARIJAN BASSTIES

5.2.17 Special attention is being paid to electrification of Harijan Basties under special component plan schemes. During the Sixth Plan a total No. of 3797 Basties have been electrified and the target for 1985-86 is 300 Basties.

## NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES

5.2.18 The impulses given to research and development activities in the help of non-conventional energy sources and their exploitation is one of the major events in science and technology. National energy policies are being elaborated in many countries. Alternate sources of energy include Solar. Wind, Biological, and Geothermal energy programmes. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency was set up in June, 1979 to undertake research and development and popularisation of renewable energy sources and energy conservation.

The research priorities at this agency include:-

- Studies on rural energy consumption in Gujarat.
- Solar thermal energy applications like, solar coolers, solar water heating systems, solar cold storage etc.
- Wind energy system.
- Energy plantations - large scale and small scale for wood burning and wood Classification.

- Bio-gas plants.
- Energy waste as energy sources
- Conservation of energy in irrigation water pumping set, Agri.appliances.
- Combustion devices with improved efficiencies for domestic use such as, Kerosene stoves, wood fired chullas etc;

5.2.19 SEDA is also a nodal agency for liason between the State Government agencies, departments, National and International Agencies, SEDA, sponsors research and development and promotional programmes with various institutions-public as well as private at State, National and International levels.

5.2.20 The Five major areas of activities of GEDA now are.

- Biomass and organic wastes
- Wind
- Solar energy
- Energy conservation and other resources
- Information dissemination.

## CONSERVATION OF ENERGY

5.2.21 In the context of continued shortage in availability of adequate power, special efforts have been made for the conservation of energy in agricultural and industrial sectors which account as in such as 85 percent of the total consumption of the electrical energy.

5.2.22. Various projects involving replacement of footvalves and auction and delivery and G.I. pipes by PVCC pipes in electrified pumps which give over 20% energy saving are in progress. Priority in new connections is given to those who are adopting new measures for conservation of energy on agricultural pump sets.

5.2.23. Studies and survey to analyss and advise areas of conservation of energy in industrial sector (particularly in textiles) are on hand.

### 5.3 Programme for 1985-86

5.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 19480 lakhs is provided for Power Development to the annual Plan 1985-86; the broad break-up of which is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
<b>A – Power</b>	
1. Power Development (Survey Investigation and Research)	26
2. Multi-purpose River valley project (Narmada Hydro)	1323
3. Power Project (Generation)	
(i) Continuing and on-going	11530
(ii) New Schemes (under approval)	825
Renovation Schemes	500
Sub-total Generation	12855
4. Transmission and Distribution	4000
5. Rural Electrification	1025
6. General	51
Sub Total power	19280
<b>B. New and Renewable sources of energy (GEDA &amp; Biagas)</b>	<b>200</b>
Total Power Development	19480

5.3.2. The targets set for the Annual Plan 1985-86 :

	(Additional Net) 1985-86
Installed capacity MW	210
Transmission lines	
220 KV CKM	330
400 KV "	210
<b>Rural Electrification</b>	
Village Electrification (Number)	870
Energisation of Tubewells and pumpsets.	25000
Conversion of villages from Agri purpose to All purpose.	100

5.3.3. A broad outline of the projects, physical targets etc. is given in the following paragraphs.

#### KADANA HYDRO (2x60 Mw)

5.3.4 The station has been designed as peaking station on the Kadana Dam across river Mahi having on ultimate capacity of 4 units each of 60 Mw.

5.3.5 Under Stage-1, 2 units of 60 Mw each are being installed. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 8657 lakhs.

5.3.6 The civil works for all the four units including installation of 2 units under stage-I are in progress. Erection of draft tubes of unit No. 1 and 2 has been completed and that of unit No. 3 is in progress.

5.3.7 The plant and equipments for both the units are already received at site. The erection of the speed ring and spiral casing will be taken up to match the civil works. The first unit is programmed for commissioning by March 1987 and Sept. 1987 respectively.

5.3.8 The total expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 4723 lakhs and a provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 500 lakhs.

#### KADANA HYDRO POWER STATION STAGE-II UNIT 3 AND 4 (2x60 MW)

5.3.9 The civil engineering works of unit 3 and 4 are being carried out under Stage-I along with units 1 and 2. The estimated cost of additional two units to be provided under stage-II is Rs. 3410 lakhs. The negotiations are under progress, with M/s. BHEL to supply the plant and machinery for units 3 and 4. The works are to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The 2 units are programmed for completion during 1988-89 & 1989-90 respectively. Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 towards part advances to M/s. BHEL.

#### UKAI L.B.C. HYDRO SCHEME (2x2.5MW)

5.3.10. The scheme envisages installation of 2 units each of 2.5 MW located on the left bank canal of Ukai dam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs.424 lakhs.

5.3.11 The main power plant order is placed with M/s. Jyoti Limited, Baroda, who have already started supplying the equipment. The main coffer dam civil works have been en-

trusted to M/s. Gujarat State Construction Corporation who have taken up the work. The two units are scheduled for commissioning during 1986-87.

5.3.12 Against the total estimated cost of Rs.424 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs.199 lakhs and the provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 95 lakhs.

#### **VANAKBORI TPS STAGE-I 3 x 210 MW :**

5.3.13 The scheme envisages the installation of 3 units each of 210 MW capacity on the river Mahi in Kaira district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 24474 lakhs.

5.3.14 All the three units have been commissioned the first in March 1982, second in January 1983 and third in March 1984.

5.3.15 Against the estimated cost of Rs. 24474 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is 22944 lakhs. The provision for 1985-86 is Rs.350 lakhs, towards pend payments.

#### **UKAI TPS EXTENSION UNIT NO. V-210 MW**

5.3.16 The scheme comprises installation of one additional unit of 210 MW unit No.5 at the estimated cost of Rs.8445 lakhs.

5.3.17 The unit has been commissioned is January 1985 and taken on coal firing on the same day.

5.3.18 Against the total estimated cost of Rs.8445 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 8072 lakhs. The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 250 lakhs towards end payments, quarters etc.

#### **WANAKBORI TPS EXTENSION STATE-II 3x210 MW UNITS**

5.3.19 The Stage-II of Wanakbori TPS envisages installation of additional 3 units of 210 MW capacity bringing the total capacity of the power station to 1260 MW on completion. The estimated cost of the extension project is Rs. 35059 lakhs.

5.3.20 The project is at an advanced stage of execution M/s. BHEL have taken up the boiler erection work of all the three units. M/s. TSL are carrying out the erection work of steel structure. The work on associated civil works such as cooling towers, multi-flue chimney.

C.W. system are under progress. The revised programme for commissioning of the units is now Dec. 1985, June 1986 and June, 1987.

5.3.21 Against the estimated cost of Rs. 35059 lakhs, the the expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 23981 lakhs. The budget provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 4735 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86.

5.3.22 Out of the outlay for 1985-86 of Rs. 4735 lakhs, Rs. 2450 lakhs is for BHEL payments, Rs. 600 lakhs for civil works and the remaining amount for mechanical and electrical equipments.

#### **SIKKA TPS REPLACEMENT 1 x 120 MW**

5.3.23 The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 120 MW capacity to replace the existing old units. The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13540 lakhs.

5.3.24 The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL, who have commenced the supplies. The agencies for the various associated civil work viz. plant foundations, chimney, residential quarters etc. are also finalised. The work on civil works commenced in January 1984. All major orders have been placed. Works are in full swing.

5.3.25 The unit is scheduled for commissioning March 1987. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 13540 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 4815 lakhs. A provision made for 1985-86 is Rs. 2500 lakhs.

5.3.26 Out of the outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 2500 lakhs of Rs 1200 lakhs is for BHEL payment.

#### **KUTCH LIGNITE TPS 2 x 70 MW**

5.3.27 The scheme envisages installation of 2 units each of 70 MW capacity at Panandhra using lignite as fuel at the estimated cost of Rs. 17892 lakhs. The scheme is approved by the Planning Commission in the year September 1979.

5.3.28 The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL in March 1981. The work orders for various civil works i.e. main power station building equipment foundation cooling towers chimney, quarters



etc. have been placed. Necessary steel and cement have been arranged and the work has commenced.

5.3.29 The two units are programmed for completion by June 1988 and December 1988 respectively.

5.3.30 Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 17892 lakhs, the expenditure upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. March 1985 is Rs. 4974 lakhs leaving a major balance portion of Rs. 12918 lakhs being provided in the Seventh Plan for the balance works.

5.3.31 The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 1500 lakhs out of which Rs. 500 lakhs is for civil works, Rs. 200 lakhs for other electrical and mech. equipments. The payment of BHEL will have to be restricted to about Rs.800 lakhs.

#### **GANDHINAGAR TPS EXTENSION UNIT III 210 MW**

5.3.32 The installation of one unit of 210 MW capacity has been approved by the Planning Commission in 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 12391 lakhs. The orders for the main power plant are placed with M/s. BHEL in May 1983. M/s. Desein have been appointed as consultants for this project. The preparation of tender specification for various civil engineering works i.e. power station building quarters, equipment, foundation is on hand. The unit is programmed for completion by March 1988.

5.3.33 The expenditure estimated upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2056 lakhs. The revised cost of the project is estimated to Rs. 16424 lakhs and the outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 1500 lakhs out of which Rs. 800 lakhs is for BHEL payments.

#### **SIKKA THERMAL POWER STATION EXTENSION 2ND 120 MW UNIT**

5.3.34 The scheme has been submitted to the CEA and Planning Commission in July, 1983. It envisages the installation of 2nd 120 MW unit at the estimated cost of Rs. 95 crores. As the necessary infrastructure facilities exist, it will be possible to complete this project in cooperatively short period. The scheme is, therefore, included. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 to take up preliminaries of the project.

## **RENOVATION SCHEMES**

5.3.35 For operation of the existing power stations at optimum level, it is considered essential to carry out the necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or not efficient or outdated otherwise the plant will work at the reduced output resulting in the level of available power, higher maintenance cost. Keeping this in view, the schemes costing total of Rs. 6974 lakhs have been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority as required by them. Rs. 607.79 lakhs will be available from the recently constituted finance corporation and Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. The provisions (power station wise) will be as under :

Power Station	Central Assistance	State Plan
(1) Gandhinagar	290.00	350.00
(2) Ukai	56.75	50.00
(3) Dhuvaran	261.04	100.00
Total	607.79	500.00

#### **Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd.**

5.3.37 A consortium of Industries Consisting of Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd; Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd; Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. and Gujarat Heavy Water Plant have decided to instal 1 x 120 MW Govt. captive Power Plant at Utran to be run by the Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd., Govt. have approved the proposal and have also approved the Memorandum and Article of Association of the proposed Company. The Company proposes to run this plant through the finance from IDBI etc. It has been decided to participate in the share capital of the proposed company in the ratio of 3:1. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 for this purpose.

## A.E. CO. - 110 MW 'F' UNIT

5.3.37 A.E. Co., Sabarmati have submitted a schemes of installation of 110 MW unit 'F' at their Sabarmati Power Station. The scheme is under approval. However considerable preliminary work had already been done. The unit is tentatively planned for commissioning in Seventh plan. A provision of Rs. 750 lakhs is made in the year 1985-86 it is Scheduled to be commenced in 1988-89;

## NARMADA HYDRO PROJECT

5.3.38 As per discussions with the EEA, the following units are proposed.

(1) River bed power House - 6 x 200 = 1200 MW	
(2) Canal bed Power House - 1 x 250 MW = 250 MW	
	Total 1450 MW

The Gujarat's share is 16% i.e. 232 MW.

An amount of Rs. 1323 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

## TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

5.3.39 A sum of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided for T&D works in the year 1985-86. The outlay for transmission works is Rs. 2000 lakhs and Rs. 1200 lakhs for distribution and system improvement works.

5.3.40 Following transmission works which are in progress for execution.

Sr. No.	Particulars
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(I) A) 400 KV LINES :

- 1) Ukai - Asoj S/C
- 2) Wenakberi - Nardipur-II
- 3) Asoj - Jetpur.

B) 400 KV S/S

- 1) Ukai S/S
- 2) Asoj S/S
- 3) Nardipur S/S
- 4) Jetpur S/S.

II. A) 220 KV LINES :

- 1) Ukai (T) - Chhalia
- 2) Asoj-Godhra IInd Ckt.
- 3) Loop-in & out at Halol.

- 4) Viramgam - Limbdi
- 5) Nardipur - Vijapur D/C
- 6) Nardipur - Mehasna S/C on D/C
- 7) Jetpur - Bhatia IInd Ckt.
- 8) Anjar - Panandhro

B) 220 KV S/S

- 1) Viramgam
- 2) Limbdi
- 3) Vijapur
- 4) Anjar

Over and above these works connected works of 132 KV & 66 KV lines and sub-stations will also be executed.

## DISTRIBUTION (INCLUDING SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT)

5.3.41 Rs. 1200 lakhs are prepared for distribution net work for the year 1985-86 to provide and extend/strengthen the existing 22 KV and 11 KV lines and new transformer centres to meet the load demands of the consumers in the electrified areas, to bifurcate load distribution lines, to implement system improvement schemes and reduce distribution losses.

5.3.42 The physical targets for 1985-86 are indicated below:—

Item	1985-86 Target
New Works	650 Ckt.Km.
11/22 KV lines	
L.T. Lines	450 Ckt.Km.
22/11-4KV Tr. Centres	728 Nos.
Service Connections	
H.T. Industrial	120 Nos.
L.T. Industrial	6000 Nos.
Domestic	14000 Nos.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

5.3.42 The total outlay proposed in State Plan is Rs. 1025 lakhs for the year 1985-86 including REC provision of Rs. 625 lakhs.

5.3.43 In all 2140 villages are to be electrified during the jplan period to achieve 100% electrification. Out of 2140 villages to be electrified, 1273 villages are tribal villages.

## **WELL ELECTRIFICATION**

5.3.44 The electrification of pumps/wells is carried out under Non-Plan schemes financed through REC, NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions. The target for 1985-86 is electrification of 25000 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores.

## **HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES SCHEME**

5.3.45 The Government of India, in the Ministry of Industry has issued an order viz "The household Electrical Appliances (quality control order 1981 under the Essential Commodities Act 1955. This order has already come into force on August '82 and the enforcement of this order is to be done in every state. Accordingly a scheme for implementation of this order was sanctioned in November, 1984 by the State Government.

5.3.46 The main object of this order is to control and stop the sale and use of sub-standard household electrical appliances not conforming to the standard of the Indian Standard Institution as well as to maintain and improve the quality of various house electrical appliances. This will provide better protection to the users of such appliances and public at large against the inferior quality of the household.

5.3.47 The Chief Electrical Inspector has been appointed as an implementing authority for this order and to assist him additional staff is sanctioned. To meet with the recovery expenditure for the staff and purchase of vehicle a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made to Annual Plan 1985-86.

## **SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ELECTRICAL SAFETY IN RURAL AREAS**

5.3.48 This scheme is aiming at providing electrical safety in rural areas of the State with a view to save human and animal lives from electrical incidents. Under this scheme the quality of maintenance and electrical safety will be checked and visit will be made to agricultural electrical installations of the consumers located in rural areas of the State and these installations would be advised about the electrical safety and would be asked to carry out necessary rectification wherever necessary.

5.3.49 Total number of installations at the beginning of the year 1984-85 were 3.30 lakhs including the transformer centres of the Gujarat Electricity Board against this, the number of electrical accidents occurred were 510 in the rural areas of the State and on the supply system of G.E.B. including 318 fatal accidents. Thus the ratio of number of installation to number of accidents was 647 : 1 in the beginning of the year 1984-85. The anticipated number of such installation would be more than one lakhs every year.

5.3.50 The non-increase in the rate of occurrence of accidents would also assist the G.E.B. in preventing the further increase in number of claims of compensation and as a result, the liability of the Gujarat Electricity Board towards the payment of compensation would be restricted.

5.3.51 The implementation of the scheme would also facilitate the speedy inquiry of accidents and quick settlement of the claims of compensation preferred by the victims of the accidents or their heirs and the public at large.

5.3.52 With a view to carry out the various activities under this scheme a separate administrative and supervisory set up is required to be created for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1985-86.

5.3.53 This scheme is self supporting since there may be a collection of fees to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs every year.

## **NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY**

### **GUJARAT ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

5.3.54 Gujarat Energy Development Agency is registered society set up by Government of Gujarat and is engaged in the activities relating to spreading the knowledge in renewable fields of energy and to improve the quality of decision making with regard to the problem caused on account of rapid depletion on non-renewable sources and increasing pollution caused by the existing use of energy.

5.3.55 During the sixth plan period the State Government has expanded the Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs to GEDA. For implementation its various projects.

5.356 From the First year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86 the GEDA has obvised a number of ongoing as well new projects to be implemented vigoursly for which Government has decided to extend financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 140 lakhs in lthe year 1985-86. The various projects to be taken up by GEDA during 1985-86 are as below.

#### A. BIOMAS

1. Improved biogas plants :
2. Wood and agricultural residuegadsification project to run engines for irrigation ard biomass feed preparation through briquetting.
3. Project on metharis gas production from indsutrial residues.
4. Integrated gasification project for plower generation (1M).
5. energy from Municipal wastes.
6. gasifier generator systems.
7. Development of mobile gasifier for Agriculture.
8. Subsidy for gasifiers and briquetting machineries.
9. smokless chullas programme.
10. Energy plantation project.
11. Research projects on Biomass Biogas and gassification area.

#### B. WIND ENERGY :

12. Wind Mill Research and wind mapping project.
13. Project for Electrical power Generation by wind Mills (Experimental) and Research wind farm.
14. Wind farm project of 0.5 mw.
15. sidy for National wind Mill Demonstration Programme.

#### C. SOLAR ENERGY :

16. Solar cooker/exhibition/propularisation/Distribution/Demonstration/Subsidy.
17. Solar Energy operated cold storage.
18. Solar photovoltaic Demonstration Programme.

19. Subsidy tor solar thermal systems.
20. Solar ponel project.
21. Solar Energy Research projects.

#### D. ENERGY CONSERVATION :

22. Emergy Audit and Conservation.
23. Energy conservation in transportation.
24. Energy conservation in Agriculture.
25. Energy conservation in Industries.
26. Improvement of combustion Efficiencies.
27. Energy Resources Mapping and Data Base.

#### E. INTEGRATED RURAL, ENERGY STUDIES :

28. Rural Energy Survey.
29. Solar village (Integrated Rural Energy Systems).

#### F. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION SURVEY EXHIBITION ETC.

30. Information Dissemination (Publication of literature, Films, posters etc.)
31. New Ideas :
32. Mobile Exhibition unit for alternate energy sources.
33. Energy forecasting, planning and managements.
34. Energy conservation exhibitions.
35. Construction of solar energy building and building complex for Gujarat energy de-velopment agency.
36. Assessment of Geothermal energy poten-tial in Gujarat and feasibility of utility for power generation.

#### NATIONAL PROJECT ON BIOGASS DEVELOPMENT

5.3.60 The national Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November-1981. The project is also included in the revised 20 Point Programme an-nounced by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present en-

ergy crises. A greater awareness has now emerged to set up Biogas Plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible which become multipurpose decentralised dispersed units of

- (i) Renewable sources of energy for fuel.
- (ii) Bio-fertilizer.
- (iii) recycling of wastes.
- (iv) environmental sanitation etc.

5.3.61 Though this is a centrally sponsored scheme, Govt, of Gujarat is also providing liberal state subsidy under Plan Sector to the beneficiaries, besides the financial assistance from the Government of India.

## **REVIEW OF SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

5.3.62 During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Biogas Programme was started in the State in November-1981, with the total targets of 35,000 Biogas Plants to be set-up in the remaining period.

About 24,000 Biogas Plants are constructed by the end of March-1985. Thus, the physical achievement under the programme till the end of March, 1985 will be 69% of the total target fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided to achieve the target of 10,000 plants in 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays in Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
<b>I</b>	<b>Power Development</b>	
	PWR-1 Survey and Investigation	10
	PWR-2 Training, Research and Development	16
	Sub-Total (I)	26
<b>II</b>	<b>Multi-purpose river vally project ;</b>	
	PWR-3 Narmada Hydro project	1323
	Sub-Total (II)	1323
<b>III</b>	<b>Generation</b>	
	(i) Contining and on-going Scheme	
	PWR-4 Wanakbori TPS (3 – 120 MW)	350
	PWR-5 Vkai TPS unit-V (1 – 210 MW)	250
	PWR-6 Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2 – 60 MW)	500
	PWR-7 Kadana Hydro Electri Project exten. (2 – 60 MW)	100
	PWR-8 Vkai LBC Power House (2 + 2.5 MW)	95
	PWR-9 Wanakbori TPS exten. (3 + 210 MW)	4735
	PWR-10 Lignite based TPS in kutch (2 – 70 MW)	1500
	PWR-11 Sikka TPS (1 – 120 MW)	2500
	PWR-12 Gandhinagar TPS exten unit-III (1 – 210 MW)	1500
	Sub-Total (i)	11530
	(ii) <b>New Schemes )under approval,</b>	
	PWR-13 Gandhinagar TPS exten-unit-IV (1 – 210 MW)	50
	PWR 14 A.E. o. exten. (1 – 110 MW)	750
	PWR 15 Sikka TPS exten. (1 – 120 MW)	25
	Sub-Total (ii)	825
(ii)	PWR 16 Renovation schemes	500
	Sub-Total (iii)	500
	Total (iii) Generation	12855
<b>IV</b>	<b>Transmission and Distribution Scheme</b>	
	(including system improvement)	
	PWR-17 Transmission works Distribution Schemes.	4000
	Sub-Total (iv)	4000
<b>V</b>	PWR-18 Ronal Electrification	1025

<b>VI</b>	<b>General</b>	
	PWR-19 Acquisition of Licences	6
	PWR-20 Scheme for providing electrical safety in rural Areas	10
	PWR-21 Scheme for enforcement of house hold appliances of C.E.(E)	10
	PWR-22 Asstt. to Plasma Physical Programme Unit	25
		<hr/>
	Sub-Total : (IV)	51
		<hr/>
		140
<b>VII</b>	<b>New sources of energy</b>	
	PWR-23 Asstt. to GEDA	140
		<hr/>
	Total : I.M. & P.D.	19420
	<b>A and RDD</b>	
	PWR-24 Priogas plants	60
		<hr/>
	Total : A and RDD	60
		<hr/>
	Grand Total : Power Development	19480

# INDUSTRIES & MINERALS

## 6.1 Introduction.

6.1.1. Rapid and balanced industrialization in the state is necessary with a view to benefiting the common man in the shape of increasing availability of goods at fair prices, larger employment and higher per-capita income. Industrialization is also essential to provide the much needed support for agricultural and for the development of infrastructural facilities by energy, transport, housing etc. The pattern of distribution of benefits to industrialization should be such that it should cover a large segment of the State population both urban and rural.

## 6.2 Review of Performance.

6.2.1 In 1960, there were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakhs persons. The number of these factories and the number of employed therein rose to 10674 lakhs and 6.36 lakhs respectively at the end of 1980. The number of persons working in factories and employment therein further increased to 12586 and 6.89 lakhs respectively at the end of 1983.

6.2.2 The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs. 245.79 crores producing goods worth Rs. 420.23 crores. This has increased to Rs. 2792 crores and Rs. 7309 crores in 1981-82. The net value added was Rs. 121.33 crores at the end of 1961 and this rose to Rs. 1167 crores in 1981-82.

6.2.3 Correspondingly the registration of small scale industrial units also shown a consistent trend upwards. The total number of small scale units registered with industries department in 1961 was 2169. This increased to 43682 in 1980 and 68596 on 31st March, 1985.

6.2.4 The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation existing projects of Flour-Spar, Silica Sand, auxite and Lignite mining have shown better results. Further, multimetal project at Ambaji and Lignite Project near Jhagadia and also the ambitious Alumina project in Kachchh are under active implementation.

6.2.5 This phenomenal growth is supported by the States progressive policies administered through. The Industries Commissioner and D.I.C in each Dist and Corporate net work of GIDC, GSFC, GIIC, GSIC, etc.

6.2.6 The GIDC charged with setting up industrial estates with infrastructure facilities, has achieved remarkable progress as indicated below.

Item :	Actual Achieve-ment 1980-85	Cumulative Achieve-ment as on 31-3-85
1. No. of Areas set up	58	162
2. Land Acquisition in Hectares.	4873	11501
3. Developed Plots	2124	6075
4. No. of Sheds constructed (Now Spillover)	3182	8619
5. Sheds allotted	2982	8212
6. No. of Housing Quarters constructed	5927	9171
7. No. of Housing quarters ailoted...	4883	7878

6.2.7 The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 512.5 to 24485 unit till March, 1985. The disbursement has been of the order of 314 crores to 16950 units. of this total term loan sanctioned, as much as Rs. 388.10 crores accounted for 23704 SSI units. In the field of recovery, the performance of the corporation was equally impressive.

6.2.8. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corpn. Ltd. is engaged in providing loans to large and medium industries units. As on 31st March, 1985, the Corpn. has sanctioned loans to 2517 units to the extent of Rs. 227.75 crores.

6.2.9, The iNDEXTb continued to play the role of development of the State Industries Administration. The organisation earned the recognition as Govt of India recommended iNDEXTb as a "model" of development/extension activity to the other states.

6.2.10. About 45700 enquiries were disposed of as on 31st March 1985 by this organisation. Out of this a good number of projects (1300) were assisted for clearances from Govt. of India/State institutions.



6.2.11. The assistance to the Non-Residents for setting up projects was also accelerated and 152 projects went into production as on 31st March 85.

6.2.12. The continuous effort has been made for promoting Small Scale and Village and Cottage Industries in the State. The Dist. Industries Centres have been set up in all districts except the Dangs. A monitoring Cell has been established at State level to coordinate and supervise the progress of the Dist. Industries Centres and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the Cash Subsidy, the small scale units are offered subsidy on power consumption, subsidy for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and subsidy on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI units. Cottage Industry receives the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also on interest under the bankable schemes.

6.2.13. Under the Village and Cottage Industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agency for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts... training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to the rural artisans. The development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat was given significant importance on the context of 20 point programme. An institute of Handloom Technology has been started at Gandhinagar for strengthening the training facilities in this sector.

### **6.3 Approach and strategy**

6.3.1. With less than one acre per head as the land available for cultivation and only 20% of this land getting irrigation facilities the State has to place a heavy emphasis on the industrial development. The approach during the Sixth plan was to achieve the dispersal of industries to hitherto less developed talukas and villages and thereby aid the area development activity and contribute to the overall development and well being of the people residing in these areas using industry as a major tool for area development. The thrust during the Seventh plan will carry this objective further for achieving an accelerated growth of the industrial activity in the state.

6.3.2. At the time of its inception in the year 1960, the industrial activity in the State

was dominated by textile and allied industries. Also the industrial development was more or less concentrated around the city centres of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. The decision to establish Gujarat Refinery near Vadodara, almost coinciding with the inception of the state signalled a beginning of diversification with the complexes of GSFC, IPCL etc. The State today has become a major producer of petrochemicals, Fertilizers, Dyes and Intermediates, common salt, Milk and Baby food products, diesel engines, Brass parts, Sulphur Black, Pharmaceutical formulations etc.

6.3.3. The share of chemical and allied items produced in the State is around 14% in the national production. In the next five years, It is expected that this share will rise to about 23% with further investment in the Chemical and allied sector of the order of Rs. 3000 crores making it difficult to accommodate chemical industries which are water intensive and will have effluent disposal problem.

6.3.4. With this background the State will have to evolve a policy of effective and coherent industrial development laying emphasis on the following factors. The State will encourage the engineering, electronics engineering plastics, agro based, mineral industries and also the industries in the area of Salt and Marine Chemicals. In other words, the industry mix during the plan period should see more industries in these groups coming up. Specific efforts to augment the availability of infrastructure, requisite manpower, other facilities and incentives will have to be made.

6.3.5. The Govt. of India has laid considerable emphasis on the efficient running of the public sector/State sector/joint sector units. The strategy during the seventh plan would be to ensure that Gujarat continues to remain in the fore front in this area through suitable monitoring of State Sector/ Joint Sector Units.

6.3.6. Minerals also offer a tremendous potential for development. The strategy during the Seventh plan should be to prepare and implement a blue print of action plan or the mineral based industries especially refining and processing of the minerals and tries in the area of ceramics.

6.3.7. The State has been implementing number of innovative schemes in agriculture.

With the implementation of Narmada project, the potential for irrigation would also improve. This should lead to distinct improvement in availability of agricultural produce as the raw material for agro-based industries. The strategy for the Seventh plan in this sector would be to identify such area so as to promote agro industry complexes/projects.

6.3.8. The social forestry and cultivation of plantation like Eucalyptus, subabul, Jojoba etc. on large scale is likely to bring in a new concept of "Farm Factory Combination". The strategy during the Seventh plan will be to encourage this development so that proper return available to the cultivators by building up further processing outlets.

6.3.9. The Electronics Industry has been identified as one of the major important industries in the State and today enjoys a special package of incentives. The strategy during the Seventh plan will be to establish more centres with necessary infrastructure by way of common facilities.

6.3.10. The industrial activity in the State has been concentrated over a 40-50 kms. strip between Ahmedabad and Vapi. The industries located here enjoy inherent advantage in terms of proximity to Bombay, major transport links of broad-gauge and national highway/nearness to the city centres like Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara and Ahmedabad and availability of a reasonable level of social infrastructure. The GIDC's setting up their major industrial estates here, has accelerated this process further. The strategy during the Seventh plan will be to attract industries to the North eastern part of Gujarat, Saurashtra and North Gujarat. This would call for investment for creation of infrastructure facilities in terms of power water supply communication, roads etc. The alternative could be to provide compensation for lack of these facilities to those industries deciding to go to this area.

6.3.11. The State has been offering incentives for establishment of industries in the backward areas/growth centres. Composition of the incentive available has been slightly changed because of Govt. of India's decision to provide capital subsidy to 8 more districts (including no Industry Dist. of Dangs) over and above

the earlier eligible districts of Bharuch, Panchmahal and Surendranagar. This emphasises the importance of the incentives for attracting industries to the less developed areas. The State's package of incentives two major components viz. Capital Subsidy and Sales Tax benefits.

Our experience indicates that the nearest area to the developed centre in the backward region gets developed faster indicating that the area development is achieved better through the process of 'Induction' rather than 'Transplantation'. The State has been canvassing a concept of accepting smaller units than the district as the unit (taluka or block) for providing incentives. It is also felt that a slightly higher gradient will have to be provided for motivating industrial units to come to the areas away from the developed centres. The strategy during the Seventh Plan will be, therefore, to provide a suitable package of incentives with proper gradients, to achieve the balanced regional growth.

6.3.12. The Industrial Policy of the Govt. of India, declared in 1980 has emphasised on the need and importance of development of a "Mother Unit" or "Nucleus Plant" in hitherto undeveloped districts. The logic behind this is that unless a large unit suitable to that particular area is established it is difficult to promote ancillary and small scale industries. Taking a cue from this and accepting the importance for attracting large engineering and electronics projects, a special scheme has been evolved for such units i.e. the "LEEP" scheme. The strategy during the Plan will be to carry further efforts to attract such units.

6.3.13. The State has certain concentrated pockets of industries like diesel engines at Rajkot, brass parts at Jamnagar, beam-scale industry in Savarkundla, sari printing and processing at Jetpur, diamond cutting and polishing at Surat etc. The strategy during the Seventh plan will be to place emphasis on updating the technology through modernisation and suitable product upgradation to avoid any possibility of sickness in such sector at a later date. A mechanism to provide advance warning signals in the event of such symptoms of sickness being noticed should be established

#### 6.4. The Programme for Annual plan 1985-86.

6.4.1. A provision of Rs. 4100 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86 has been made for Industries and Mineral Sector. The sub-sectorwise break-up is as below :

Name of the Sub-Sector.	(Rs. in lakhs) Provision for Annual Plan 1985-86.
A. General Industries	257
B. Large and Medium Inds.	1175
C. Village and Small Inds.	
(a) Small Inds.	1568
(b) Village & Cottage Inds. (including Nucleus for TASP)	800
D. Mining & Metallurgical Industries.	300
Total	<u>4100</u>

#### 6.5 (A) General Industries

6.5.1. The programmes covered under this group are shown below alongwith provision made in Annual pain 1985-86.

Programme	Provision (Rs. in lakhs)
Compilation of Industrial data	7.00
Estt of salt cell In I.C. office	3.50
Research and Development	115.00
Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	7.00
Subsidy for acrylic based industries	2.00
Indl. Research Lab. (GIRDA)	25.00
Export Award	0.50
Pollution Control Schemes	7 00
Construction of Residential quarters for Officers/ employees of Govt.	
Press and other construction	15,00
Establishment of new Govt. Printing Presses.	75.00
Total :	<u>257 00</u>

#### Compilation of Industrial data

At present the Technical and Statistical Wing is working in the Office of the Industries Commissioner collecting and monitoring the Industries data. Presently, the data collected by ASI has a time lag and is limited to factory

sector only. The census sector data yearly available is normally limited to the factories which employ more than 50 persons and operated by power which accounts for around 2,500 units in a year for which year-wise total census is carried out. Due to the limitations it may be difficult to get the data for the purpose for detailed analyais on various parameters of industrial growth.

There are more than than 68,000 small scale registered units and about 1000 medium and large scale sector units existing in the State but systematic data is not available for these units. The data relating to the registration of SSI units compiled on the basis of registration made with DIC's could partially account for the total number of registered units. Further, the details available corresponding to the investment and employment are available only at the time when the unit was registered. The production data of the SSI units are not available. Even medium and large sector data of the Gujarat based units are received from the respective units, are not compiled except for 20 or 30 items.

Apart from above entrepreneurs requiring guidance for the various technical processes available for a product or the data on the process which are already being utilised by the existing units are not available. Thus, there is a need for an organised way of collecting the data and retracting the same as and when required. These data are voluminous and varied in technical details and at the same time very important from the technical point of view. These deta will require to be compiled through a computer.

For the collection of additional data required by various departments, the data of industries in Gujarat can be broadly grouped into three main segment, namely (1) Small Scale sector (2) Medium and large scale sector and (3) data on technical processes adopted by the DGTD registered units.

6.5.2. In view of expanding the statistical network updating to industrial activities in the state it is proposed to strengthen the statistical wing in the office of Industries Commissioner for which a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs is made for Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Establishment of Salt Cell in Industries Commissioner's Office.**

6.5.3. Gujarat produces 60% of the Salt produced in India. The Salt Department, Govt. of India is collecting salt-cess on removal of salt @ Rs. 3.50 per M.T. and the salt cess fund so collected is to be utilised for the development and labour welfare activities such as, roads, water supply schemes, medical facilities, educational facilities labour quarters, rest sheds etc. for agariaes and labourers working in the Salt works. Therefore for getting the maximum benefit of salt-cess fund for Gujarat State, a Salt-Cell has been created in Industries Commissioner's Office. To meet the expenditure for the Salt-Cell a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Industrial Education, Research & Training.**

6.5.4 The research organisations are given incentives for industrial research. Various programmes are already in progress. Rs. 115 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 for the following activities.

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Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.
1.	Central Institute of plastic Engg.
2.	Electrical Research and Devp. Agency.
3.	Man made textile Research Association.
4.	National productivity Council.
5.	Air Pollution Survey.
6.	Veraval Rajula Survey.
7.	I.S.I. Lab.
8.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute.
9.	ISI membership.
10.	Poly Technological clinic.
11.	CLRI.
12.	Filed testing station.
13.	Tool Room Project.

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### **Hosiery Training And Research Institute (E)**

6.5.5. The Hosiery Training Institute setup in the state in 1980 is proposed to be suitably expanded by providing for its own building and modern technological equipments in the Seventh Plan period. The Institute will provide training to 1240 persons in hosiery trade, generating 9000 employment opportunities. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Subsidy for acrylic-based hosiery industry.**

6.5.6. The State Govt. has introduced an incentive scheme for better utilisation of acrylic fibre manufactured by IPCL. This has been done with a view to promote employment in the decentralised sector. The incentives consist of Sales tax exemption on the acrylic yarn purchased for Gujarat by hosiery unit and a subsidy of 2/- per Kg. of yarn purchased from a spinning mill in Gujarat. Recently, the State Govt. has also exempted sales tax on acrylic fibre up with these incentives. A provision of Rs. 1/- lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1984-85 and Rs. 2/- lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency (GIRDA)**

6.5.7. Government of Gujarat have set up in August, 1981, the Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency (GIRDA) with the objective of promoting research, development, extension, assistance and guidance in respect of technology, raw materials, finished products, quality control, including development of new uses of polymers etc. The Industrial Research Laboratory has since been merged with GIRDA.

6.5.8. In the Seventh Plan efforts will be made to take up research and development projects jointly with IPCL, GSFC etc., emphasis will be on the development of new and uses of plastics and polymers.

6.5.9. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86 has been made for the development of this institute.

### **Subsidy to SSI Units for Pollution control.**

6.5.10. A task of population control and protection of environment is very vast in dimension. Gujarat State particularly has good potential for Chemical Dye-stuff and Pharmaceutical Industries. This sphere of Industry is such where air and water pollution will be a problem and the need to control and prevent pollution is acknowledged by all.

6.5.11 With a view to control water and air pollution by such pollution existing units Govt. of Gujarat has set up a Board known as "Gujarat water pollution control Board" which administers acts and Rules regarding pollution control. However it is necessary to create more and more awareness of the

problems and also to assist such units in their efforts to abide by the requirements of the GWCB atleast in the initial stage.

6.5.12. Under the scheme the cash subsidy is sanctioned at the rate given below :-

(1) For consultancy the subsidy may be to the extent of 80% subject to the ceiling limit of Rs. 2500/- to the individual unit.

(2) The subsidy on account of the expenditure made on creating the pollution control facilities is 50% of the cost of the plant machinery and laboratory equipment or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less. The ceiling has been kept at Rs. 10,000/- taking into account prevailing cost of plant and machinery and equipment.

(3) For engaging technical person having minimum qualification Diploma in Civil-Mechanical Electrical or Chemical Engineer B. Sc. graduate on maintenance and operation of pollution control facilities, the unit will be eligible for cash subsidy. The ceiling limit is Rs. 150/- per month per person and not exceeding 2 persons per unit.

A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made for 1985-86 with a view to assist the industries in curbing the pollution

#### **Establishment of two new Govt. Printing Presses, Stationery Stores, Book Deposits and Staff Quarters**

6.5.14. At the time of formation of new Gujarat State, there were only three Govt. Presses viz. Govt. Presses, Vadodara, Rajkot and Bhavnagar. The Govt. Central Press, Ahmedabad was started in the year 1961-62 and Govt. Photolitho Press, Ahmedabad was started in the year 1964. Since then no other Govt. Press has been added resulting in heavy arrears in printing work.

The present installed capacity of the Govt. Presses is as under :-

1) Composing	2,42,544	Standard Pages.
2) Printing	912,624	F'cap impression in 1000
3) Binding.	10,49,592	Standard Manhours

6.5.15. In order to cope-up with the Govt. printing work it is necessary to establish two new Govt. presses.

6.5.16. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided in Annual plan 1985-86 for the following purposes :-

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Land and bldg.	57
(2) Govt. stationery and Book Depot at Bhavnagar	12
(3) Staff and Vehicles	6
Total	75

6.5.17 It is also proposed to construct quarters for the Officers and Staff of the Government Presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot for which an outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for the 1985-86.

#### **6.6. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES**

6.6.1. The programmes covered under this group are shown below alongwith the provision made for annual plan 1985 86.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Programme	Provision for annual plan 1985-86
Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Corporation.	40.00
M/s Alcock Ashodown Co.	10.00
Loan/share Capital contribution to GE EL	100.00
Gujarat State Textile Corpn.	125.00
GIIC	70.00
GIEC Market Borrowings	110.00
GIIC Project	600.00
Loans to GIIC for interest free loan for Large Engineering and Electronic other expenditure	640.00
Index grant for promotional activities	16.00
Monitoring Cell for information of letter of intent	4.00
Grant of loan to industries for the amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products	50.00
Grant of loan to industries in lieu of sales tax defferment	100.00
Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax defferment	10.00
Total	1175.00

#### **Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation Limited**

6.6.2 Government of Gujarat had approached in 1979 to Central Government with a request

to grant letter of intent for setting up a gas cracker plant for the production of Ethylene, propylene and other down stream projects. A revised feasibility report and a report on the environmental aspects was submitted to Government of India during 1983. The revised feasibility study envisages the capacities to be created as follows :

Products pattern and capacities (TPA)	
i) Ethlene (total)	160,000
(Merchant sale)	5,000
ii) HDPE	100 000
iii) PVC	100,000
iv) Caustic soda	
- total	82,500
- Merchant sale	75,250
- Propylene	13,270
- Acetylene	1,120

6.6.3. The revised project cost is estimated around Rs. 805 crores. On the basis of debt equity ratio 2.5:1 the equity capital base for project works out at Rs. 230 crores. The pattern of equity holding is yet to be finalised.

6.6.4. Considering the equity base of Rs. 230 crores State Governments contribution towards equity would be Rs. 60 crores.

6.6.5. The debt component to the extent of Rs. 575/- crores is expected to be raised from Central Financial Institutions and other borrowings.

6.6.6. State Government has formed a fully owned Government Company "Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited" (GSPCL) with paid up capital of Rs. 69 lakhs. The required feasibility and environment reports have been submitted to Government of India. The site for the project has been selected and has since been approved by Govt. of India. The marketing aspects of the products under this project have also been studied. The project is at a take-off stage and implementation of the project can be initiated. Once Govt. of India grants the letter of Intent. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

#### **AIOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY**

6.6.7. Alock Ashdown and company is a ship building unit required by the Govt. of India and over to the Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat, for operation. The unit has now been revived and its performance

has improved in the last 2 years.

6.6.8. Since the existing facilities available with the unit at Bhavnagar has got natural limitations like lowdraft low-loadbearing capacity of the project rearing limited to building smaller vessels, it is proposed to expand the project in a Suitable location. The total cost of the expansion will be around of Rs. 350/- lakhs. Since this is a Departmental Undertaking of the Government of India, the expansion will have to be financed by the Government of India, as well as the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 10/- lakhs has been provided in Annual plan 1985-86.

#### **Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.**

6.6.9. GC & EL. was incorporated on 31st May 1975 by the Govt. of Gujarat with a view to accelerate the development of Electronic Industries in Gujarat State through establishment of manufacturing, Research and Development of facilities. It started functioning from July 1975. GC & EL. in State, span has required a National Status and is recognised as a reliable source both in terms of quality and delivery schedule of a complete range of high sophisticated professional grade electronic equipment required by Railways Post and Telegraph, oil & Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television etc. GC & EL also undertakes a whole garment of assignment on a turnkey basis including system engineering, procurement of appropriate equipment and their integration into a total system followed by installation and Commissioning.

6.6.10. The Company restored to three different approaches and for the acquisition of technology appropriate to the sophistication of these lines of production, namely (a) purchase of technology abroad, (b) Acquisition of technology from national laboratories and research institutions in India and (c) generation of technology by the Company's own development and engineering group product Mix.

6.6.11. During the initial period of 1975-80 the Company was able to launch Development and Engineering activities and find the product lines. By the year 1979-80 the Company had completed Engineering and Development of Communication equipments and other products was also developed like PCM Mux, LIS HSVRF

etc. The construction of new factory complex was initiated.

6.6.12. During the period 1980-81 to 1983-84, GCEL has undertaken many new products with technical know-how from and under Collaboration with various Indian and foreign Collaborators. It is now almost on track to complete the supply of Low Power Transmitters to Doordarshan in record time.

#### **PROGRAMME FOR 1985-90**

6.6.13. (1) The following main programme will be continued in the seventh plan

- Navigational aids;
- Telecommunication system;
- Video systems;
- System and Turfren products.

#### **New Factory Complex at Gandhinagar**

6.6.14. During the plan Period the company has embarked upon very high production and manufacturing programme of electronic equipments in 4 major groups as explained above. The present factory building and facilities will have to be augmented and expansion will have to be undertaken. Moreover, it will be necessary for the company to have another factory at Gandhinagar Electronics Estates. The telephone Project, video products and other communication equipment will have to be manufactured at second unit to be established at Gandhinagar. The total capital expenditure in respect of land and building for second unit at Gandhinagar will be Rs. 200.00 lakhs. New Development of products to be undertaken during the Plan period.

Engineering and Indigenisation of 314 VCR.

6.6.15 Even though the company has got knowhow from Sony Corporation, developmental expenditure will have to be incurred for manufacturing of machines so that selective module can be indigenised to meet the original specification.

#### **Improvement for DVM Unit for 5MHS band width.**

6.6.16. GCEL manufactures 1" VTR which employs BVM unit which facilitates slow motion special effect generators. Further developmental expenditure will have to be incurred to improve such DVM unit.

#### **Special effect generators/Video mixer :**

6.6.17. The Company has already established its video line to cater for high professional

video system requirement of Doordarshan, Ministry of Education etc.

6.6.18. Each studio requires atleast 2 Nos of special effect generator and Video mixer to prepare the most of programmes with visual effects. At present Doordarshan is importing these units at very high costs. The company planned to develop this unit with selling price around Rs. 2 lakhs and expected a rent for this unit is 50 Nos. per annum.

#### **Digital Radio**

6.6.19. This equipment is being developed for P&T Communication Net work as total modern communication pattern is going digital. This enables to establish point to point communication over long distance of about 50 kms apart upto 120 channels. PCM) MUX being produced in GCEL can interface, this equipment to replace existing line communication network.

6.6.20. The requirement of PTST for such Radio Balay Equipment is so large that they looking for several manufactures ITI & BEL are prospective manufactures of such equipments and they are in advanced stage of development of such terminals. We have entered into a agreement with space Application centre for the Digital Area. The poor amplifier portion will be developed in house and integrated.

#### **Other Projects**

- (a) High precision Monitor for graphic and Date Display
- (b) High Speed Model
- (c) Intelligent Terminals
- (d) Test Control Instrumentation
- (c) Encoder/Decoder

6.6.21. The above projects will be undertaken on development basis. Such projects are generally based on requirement of various customers. Expenditure on research and development, making proto type and units which can be sold in future will have to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided in Annual plan for 1985-86

#### **Gujarat State Textile Corporation Limited**

6.6.22 The Textile Industry is the oldest and the biggest of all major industries in India. The industry consists of two major sectors, the organised sector consisting of the spinning and composite mills and the decentralised sector-consisting of the power loom saving sector and the handloom weaving sector,



supplemented by the private process houses. The Composite sector by itself is major contributor to the economy of the country providing 16.5% of the industrial output of the country and the employment to 12.5 lakhs persons.

6.6.23 While the textile industry is an important industry for the country, for the State of Gujarat it is a core industry, providing nearly 25% of the industrial production in the State, 32% of the employment for the organised sector and 43% of the value added in industrial output as per 1978 figures. With the subsequent diversification of the industrial product mix in the State, the ratio in regard to textile industry might have gone down slightly, but still it continues to be the major industry providing base for trade and industrial development in the State.

#### **Gujarat State Textile Corporation :**

6.6.24. The GSTC was formed by the State Govt. in the year 1968-69 as an instrument to take over and run the sick textile mills which was closed. The corporation was also added in 1977 by handing over two mills namely, Priyalaxmi Mills Baroda and Shree Shubhalaxmi Mills, Cambay. The Corporation was also asked to take over two additional mills, New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar and Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar in last 1982. The Corporation has also started the fifth mills namely : Sahayog Textiles, Ahmedabad during 1984. Over and above, the Corporation had in idea of starting the projects related to the textile line. Accordingly, one joint sector project namely, Gujarat Spinners limited has already been completed and the same has started the production in late 1983.

6.6.25 During the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 the State Government has sanctioned loan to the extent of Rs. 1439.05 lakhs.

6.6.26. The Corporation at present is running the following 5 sick textile mills.

1. Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda.
2. Shree Shubhalaxmi Mills, Cambay.
3. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar.
4. New Jahangir Mills, Bhavnagar
5. Sahayog Textile, Ahmedabad.

6.6.27. Looking to the condition of the machineries at the above Mills as well as the availability of the fund it is proposed to

undertake the modernisation programme during the seventh plan.

6.6.28. An outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs Annual Plan 1985-86 is made for the programme of modernisation of Textile mills run by GSTC.

#### **Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited. Activities of the Corporation :**

6.6.29 GIIC Limited is established under Companies Act 1956 on 12th August, 1968, is a wholly owned Government Company.

6.6.30. The main role of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance to the large and Medium Industrial units and to act as a catalyst of industrial investments in the State of Gujarat.

6.6.31. This objective of the Corporation is achieved through various financing schemes framed by the Corporation as well as through the promotion of projects from time to time.

#### **GIIC (Market Borrowing)**

6.6.32 Under the scheme, the Corporation provide financial assistance to the units whose requirements exceed Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The loans under this scheme are usually for a period of 10 years with a moratorium period of 8 years. The Corporation also provides concessional financial assistance in notified backward districts and the low margin is kept in such districts.

6.6.33 The Corporation provides financial assistance mainly to the units where the refinance is available. However, some of the good units coming for the first time in the State with new technology etc. are not eligible for refinance from IDBI and therefore the Corporation feels the constraints of funds in financing of these units. Many other states are providing liberal financial assistance to such type of units and it is apprehended that if the funds are not made available, they may setup their units in the other States.

Since inception of the Corporation, the total financial assistance sanctioned comes to around Rs. 227.75 crores.

6.6.34 The business of the Corporation as accelerated its pace in last few years as the sanctions have gone up from Rs. 2709.41 lakhs in the financial year 1980 to Rs. 3549.81 lakhs in 1983-84.

GIIC will be allowed to raise market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs in Annual Plan 1985-86.



## **LOAN TO GIIC FOR PROJECT**

6.6.35 The GIIC endeavours to identify investment opportunities and implement various projects to fulfil the objective of the Corporation of Industrial development. Development of Projects is a continuous process. Effort made at a point of time may result into effective implementation later.

6.6.36 Before the commencement of sixth Five year plan i.e. 1980 five projects were in production. These projects were for the manufacturer of Caustic Soda/Chlorine, Carbon, Black Methy Methcry Machine Tools project for Processing of leather was under active implementation.

6.6.37 5 more projects came into production. Leather Processing unit at Anklasvar came into production in October 1980. Payllsum Bustt Processing plant at Mehsana Started its production in May '83. Automobile Clutch manufacturing units started its production at Halol in January 1984, Polybutemes project started its production in Feb. 1984 and Ceremic Capacitors came into production at Umbergaon in March 1984.

6.6.38 Erythromycin, White Cement, Process Control Instruments, Polypropylenc Multi Filament Yarn and Transreceivers are at advanced stage of implomentation and would go into production before March 1985.

6.6.39 There were 13 companics before the beginning of sixth Plan period. During the Sixth Plan period 16 more companies have been incorporated for projects such as Transreceivers, Erythromycin, Cremic Capacitors, Ampicillin, Phenol Automobile, Cluth, Process Control Instrnments, Engineering Thermmplastlcs, Polybutenes, Hotel (Baroda) Salicylic Acide & Aspirin, wedge wire Screens. White Cement, (Bhavnagar) Soda Ash and Polyprpylone Multi Filament Yarn. Befor March 1985, 5 more companies are likely to be incorporated for projects such ae Industrial Turbines, BOPP, Frozen Vegetable, H.T. Posteners and Lube Oil, Implementation in these projects have storted. During the Sixth Plan implementation projects such as Conant (Veraval) Soda Ash Nylon-6 Yarn, Amplicillin, Hotel (Baroda) wddge wire Screny and H.T. Pastrncre has started and it would start in Cement (Bhavnagar) and Lube off projects soon.

During the Sixth Plan period the Corporation

obtained 22 now letters of intent and 3 DGTD Registrations.

6.6.40 During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, considorable progreass was made in various projects in terms of cololboration company formation, selection of site, terms of loan clearence and the like which are required to be completed before the implemantation starts. As a result of the effort made during this period, number of projects implementations has already started and the remaining projects would be implemented in the Seventh Plan period. The major projects which are under implementation has already started and the remaining projects would be implemented in the Seventh Plan period. The major projects which are under implementation would be commissioned in the seventh plan period are Soda Ash, Coment (veraval) Nylon-6 Filament Yarn, Hotel (Baroda) and Hotel (Ahmedabad) whereas in other important projects such as Cesustic Soda, LDCA, Alminium Poils, Ball & Bollr Borings, Copper and Copper Based Alloy Strips and Sponge Iron, implmentation would commence in the Seventh Plan and the Projects will be commissioned during that period Besides these Project there are many other projects in which the Corporation has made considerable progress.

6.6.41 It would be worthwhile to note that the a total investment made by the Corporation in raising the equity for various projects upto March 1984 Is Rs. 2332 lakhs and is expected to be around Rs. 3800 lakhs by March 1985.

6.6.42. With a view to meet with an expenditure to be incurred on various projects of GIIC a project loan of Rs. 640 lakhs is required to be provided by state Govt. and hence a provision Rs. 600 lakhs is made in Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Loan to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation :**

#### **Large Engineering and Electronic Project (ISTP)**

6.6.43. In order to attract large engineering and electronics projects in Gujarat State Government have introduced with effect from 1st November 1982, a special scheme of incentive for developing electronic and engineering units, in the backward areas. The large scale engineering units, with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 7.5 crores and employing atleast 1000 persons dire ctly and located in some

of the eligible location are considered for interest free loan assistance from the State Government similarly electronics projects with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 3.00 crores and manufacturing electronics component and professional electronic equipments and also employing at least 1000 persons directly and located in an eligible location are also considered. The loans admissible under the scheme range from 10% to 20% of the fixed capital investment. The loan is repayable in annual instalments with moratorium of nine years. The scheme is implemented through Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation. Large automobile unit the Hindustan Motors Ltd inspected to set up a commercial vehicles project in the backward area of Panchmahals.

6.6.44. It is expected that other big industrial houses will set up the projects in Gujarat in coming year. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs made in Annual plan 1985-86.

#### INDEX GRANT FOR PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

6.6.45 Industries promotional activities are carried on by Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEX) on behalf of the State Govt. Various Industries Development panels have been constituted in order to encourage other growth of industries in the State. These panels serve as useful forum for discussion on various issues related to the industries concerned and make concrete suggestions for the development of Industries in the State.

6.6.46. A technical wing, known as Mini-DGTD Cell has been created with the Industrial Extension Bureau which acts as secretariat to these Development panels. The other activities of the wing include, preparing industrial status reports, potential study reports preparing project profile, guiding entrepreneurs in respect of the concerned field of industry for technical matter pertaining to industrial projects and, thus, working for promotion of industries.

6.6.47 The performance of Index during 1984-85 is as below :

1. No. of Entrepreneur helped	5657
2. List of Project prepared	29
3. List of status report prepared	9
4. No. of parties assisted in clearing applications	103
5. Project of Non resident Indian go into production	11

For Annual Plan 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made.

#### Monitoring Cell for Implementation of letter of Intent :

6.6.48 It has been stressed by the Industry Ministry, Government of India, that letter of intent should be converted into Industrial licences within the prescribed period and, thereafter, the industrial licence should be implemented within the time limits laid down. It was further suggested that the progress of letters of intent and industrial licences should be closely monitored by the Central as well as the State Govt.

6.6.49 It is therefore proposed to set up a Monitoring Cell in INDEX with main objective of reviewing the progress of implementation of LI & IL. The setting up of such a system will be of advantage to know the bottleneck in implementing letters of Intent/Industrial Licences and then working at policy guideline. Further it will be of advantage to know the investment that are to be generated in the State, investment opportunities proposed flow of applications to the financial institutions, etc.

With a view to implement this scheme an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed for annual plan 1983-86 for INDEX-B.

#### Grant of loan to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sale of finished products :

6.6.50 This scheme was introduced in December 1977 and is implemented through GSFC and GIIC. Under the scheme, eligible industrial units which commenced commercial production during the operative period of the scheme are entitled to the benefits of loan equal to the amount of sales tax paid on sale of their finished products during the period five years from the date of commercial production. Under this scheme the total loan sanctioned in the first four years of Sixth plan is to the extent of Rs. 325 lakhs.

6.6.51 The validity of the scheme has expired on 31st Oct. 1982. However, the claims for loans against sales tax paid during the period of five years from the date of commercial production are required to be entertained.

An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

## GRANT OF LOAN TO INDUSTRIES IN LIEU OF SALES TAX DEPARTMENT SCHEME

6.6.52 Government has introduced a new sales tax incentive scheme effective from 1st June 1980 sales tax incentives are available to small medium and large scale units under two different schemes (i) Sales Tax Exemption and (2) Sales tax deferment.

6.6.53 Under the sales tax deferment scheme, a unit is allowed to collect the sales tax on sales of finished goods. The payment of the sales tax amount on collected will be deferred for 12 years.

Till 31st October 1983, 447 units have opted for sales tax deferment scheme and received benefit for the sales tax amount of Rs 2.137 lakhs.

6.6.54 Several Industries associations two, however, represented that these industries do not get the full benefit of the sales tax deferment scheme on account of introduction of now section 43-B in the Income tax act, which provides that the deduction of any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax under law shall be allowed only in the year in which such sum is actually paid by him. The tax collected and deferred by the now industries will be allowed as expense and so the industries will have to pay about 55% of the amount of tax so deferred and the advantage available to new industries will be lost.

6.6.55 In view of above, it is proposed to revise the earlier scheme of grant of loan to the industries for amount for sales tax paid on sales of finished products.

An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1985-86 for this scheme.

## INFRASTRUCTURE LOAN IN LIEU OF SALES TAX DEFERMENT BENEFIT.

6.6.56. Government has introduced incentive schemes of capital investment subsidy and sales tax deferment benefit to the 'Pioneer' units, in the year 1980. The extent of sales tax deferment benefit was subsequently increased to 90 percent of the fixed assets to ascertain categories of pioneer unit.

6.6.57. In order to enable every large industrial projects to meet the expenditure on infrastructure such as railway siding power line, etc. Government has announced a scheme in Aug. 1983 where under units with the fixed

capital investment over of Rs. 25 in crores are eligible for sales tax deferment under the pioneer scheme to the extent of 90 percent of fixed assets are given interest free sales tax loan, not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs per unit in lieu of part of sales tax deferment benefit on certain conditions. The amount of loan is limited to 40 percent of the expected benefit from sales tax deferment. This loan will be sanctioned and disbursed by Gujarat Industrial Corporation Limited.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86 for this scheme.

## 6.7. (C) VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Small Industries :

6.7.1. For small Industries a provision of Rs. 1568 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86 have been made. The broad break-up of which is as under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Provision for Annual Plan 1985-86	
Share Capital contribution loan to GSFC.	200	
GIDC Market Borrowing margin Money	550	
Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial self employment in Rural and Backward areas.	38	
Subvention to GSIC	13	
Capital Investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas	600	
Apprentice Training in Govt. Printing Press	8	
District Industries Centres Including RAP/RIP	9	
Package assistance to SSI units	25	
Margin money assistance for self employment	25	
Margin money loan for asking capital to sick units	25	
		1563

## SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION/LOAN TO GSFC.

6.7.2. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in year 1960 under the state Financial Corporation Act 1951 to provide term loan

assurances to small and medium enterprises to accelerate the process of industrialisation in the State. The Corporation grants form loan assistance upto Rs. 30 lakhs to limited companies and Co-operative Societies. For Proprietary and onership concern the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs. 5 lakhs while providing the vital input i.e. term finance the GSFC aims to at diversified and balanced regional growth at the neoero and micro level. The enable the entrepreneurs amongst the worker sections of the society like artisans. SC/GC commities, fisherman track operators etc. the Corporation had implemented oustem made schemes to meet their tern finance requirements.

**PROGRESS ARRIVED DURING SUCH PLAN PERIOD**

	1980-85	
	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Loan application received	14000	56640
2. Loan mentioned	9582	69252
3. Loan disbursed	6494	11223
4. Loan actioned in Backward areas	4116	13500
5. Loan disbursed in backward areas	2866	8125

6.7.3. The Corpn. proposes to continue to under take above progress vigorously in the next year period.

With a view to achieve the targets by GSFC an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for Annum Plan 1985-86 has been provided.

Gujarat Indl. Devp. Corpo. GIDC Market Borrowing a Margin Money Scheme.

6.7.4. Gujarat Indl. Devp. Corpn. was established in the year 1967 with the objective of providing indl. infrustructure to achieve rapid orderally and balanced industrial growth in the State of Gujarat. By end of March, 1984 GIDC has established 156 industrial estates, acquired about 10,000 heets of land and has constructed nearly 8300 industrial shede and equal number of housing quarters. No, only 7500 units are reported functioning in various GIDC catates producing goods worth Rs. 1600 crores,by employing 1.25 lakhs people with an investment of Rs. 650 crores. During the first four years of

Sixth plan the State Govt. has sanctioned the margin money amounting Rs. 2441.84 lakhs to GIDC and also allowed GIDC to raise market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 1015 lakhs. For the year 1984-85, Rs. 650 lakhs has been provided.

6.7.5. As generation of employment opportunities and dispersed of industrial activities are the two main objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan, GIDC would like to strengthen the Industrial estates existing at present and would give priority to the establishment of new estates at potential location, particularly which have "No industry" or "No estate" status at present, As Gujarat is the paradise for small scale industries, suitable infrastructural support adequate, timely and properly period inpute are the prorequetes for its successful survives. Secondly when the policy thrust is to located new indl. catatee in less industrialised bourn and backward areas with a view to attracting entrepreneurs to these areas, adequate and appropriate infrastructural support is the only point of attraction. Keeping this in view, GIDC has planned for development of existing indl. estates in terms of social physical and economic infrestructural facilities.

**Programme for 1985-86.**

6.7.6. The proposed forgets to be achieved by GIDC during the year 1985-86 are as under :

1. No. of Indl. estates.	8
2. Acquisition of Land (heet.)	950
3. Devp. of Land (11)	501
4. Allotment of plots	1380
5. Construction of these	836
6. Construction of housing quarters.	3163

6.7.7. With a view to carry out the above various programes, the total capital expenditure is astimated at Rs. 3682 lakhs. The breck-up is as below :

	(Rs. in lakhs).
1. Land sequisition	747
2. Land development	1300
3. Construction of sheds.	1137
4. Construction of housing.	506
	-----
	3682
	-----

6.7.8. As against the total capital financial requirement of Rs. 3682/- lakhs for development expenditure of GIDC, the financial essn-tance to the extent of Rs. 468 lakhs by way

of Margin money loan is provided in Annual Plan 1985-86. Moreover GIDC will be allowed to revise market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 82,00 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

**Grant-in-aid to GED for self employment in Rural and Backward areas.**

6.7.9. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Devp. sponsored by Govt. of Gujarat and GICC, GSFC, GEIC, GIDC is a pioneer organisation entrepreneurship and industrial development agencies of the nation. Having an unique type of activity, this organisation as initiated in April 1970 on the firm belief that the Entrepreneurs are not born but can be developed. The main objectives of CED are as below :

To search encourage, identify and select potential entrepreneurs and develop them for setting up. Tiny, Rural small or Medium scale and other, indl. commercial or servicing ventures.

To provide training and instructions in all aspects of setting up and running a venture to potential and existing entrepreneurs.

To conduct various training programmes for entrepreneurs.

Progress review from 1970 to 1984-85.

6.7.10. Since 1970, the CED has been undertaking skill formation and entrepreneurship development programmes by incorporating training in various trades under various place programmes. The cumulative progress achieved by GED from 1970-71 to 1984-85 has been tabulated below:

Duration	No. of Training Programs conducted	No. of trainees trained	Project report prepared	Loan applications submitted	Unit started		
					With Loan	With own funds	Units expected to start
1970-71 to 1978-79	84	2134	1517	700	387	441	372
1979-80 to 1980-81	87	2164	1766	978	707	419	104
1981-82 to 1982-83	36	259	773	479	282	190	107
1983-84 to 1984-85	64	1455	30	NA	NA	NA	279

With a view to develop the various training programme, a provision of Rs. 38 lakhs is

made in Annual plan 1985-86 for CDR (With a view to carry out various training programmes as mentioned below.

Sr. No.	Scheme	No. of Trainees
1.	General EDP (Rural and Backward area)	60
2.	General EDP Women entrepreneurship.	120
3.	General FDP (RIDC skilled formation cement road ship development.	80
4.	Tribal areas.	100
6.	Scheduled caste.	100

Capital investment subsidy for industries in backward areas.

6.7.11. Phenomenal Industrial programme has been made in Gujarat in the last decade due to various promotional measures taken by the State Govt. cash subsidy for indl. units set up in backward areas and growth centres has played a very important role for achieving rapid and balanced industrialisations.

6.7.12. Capital investment subsidy scheme for industries which was declared in November, 1977 completed its period of five years in November 1982. Subsidy under this provision which was available in ten backward districts, 120 growth centres and GIDC areas outside the backward areas. Those units which had taken specific effective steps till October 1982 are also made eligible for the subsidy provided

they complete their projects before October 1983. The subsidy disbursed yearwise with the

number of units during the Sixth Five year plan are tabulated below :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount disbursed	No. of units
Sixth Five Year plan outlay	2,600.00	—
1980-81	703.07	1802
1981-82	847.45	2090
1982-83	1,126.33	2040
1983-84	15,537.96	1856
1984-85	812.90	704
Total Sixth Plan	5027.71	8492

6.7.13 The State Govt. declared in August 1983 a new scheme for capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas. This scheme came into effect from 1st Nov. 1962 and will remain in force for the period of 5 years upto 31st October, 1987. The eligible areas for this scheme are 10 backward districts and 20 taluks declared by Hathi Committee and certain specified GIDC states. The subsidy is available at different specified rates based on location of concerned units. The main objectives of the scheme are.

- Development of backward area and dispersal of industries away from big cities.
- Indl. Devp. and generation of employment opportunities in rural and backward areas.

The new scheme is also consistent with the approach in the Central Govt.'s investment subsidy policy.

6.7.14. In view of the production of the new scheme of subsidy as also other incentives offered by the Govt. the indl. devp. is likely to get a favourable boost. On outlay of Rs.630 lakhs has been for annual plan 1985-86 for this scheme.

#### **Dist. Inds. Centres.**

6.7.15. This is a centrally sponsored on sharing basis limited to Rs. 8 lakhs per DIC. According to the new indl. policy of the central Govt. 17 Dist. Inds. Centres have started working in Guj. take Can more DIC at Gandhinagar has been sanctioned recently. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas one of the quote. As per the instruction of the Central Govt. targets for 4 year were fixed. Recently, section plan

for the year 1983-84 have been prepared as per the instructions of Central Govt. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the Dist Indst. Centre.

6.7.16 The schemes implemented through the DIC are Central Cash subsidy on Capital Investment, Power Subsidy, Interest subsidy Testing Subsidy, Sales Tax Loans and Capital Investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas. Bankable scheme for Cottage industries, the critical Sub-Plan and Spe. compo. Plan etc. The schemes for providing self-employment to educated un-employed youth recently announced by Prime Minister is also being implemented by D ICS.

6.7.17. A Monitoring Cell has been established at State Level to co-ordinate and supervise for the progress of the Dist. Inds. Centre and to help in smooth implementation of the progress.

#### **Margin Money Scheme for revival of Sick Units**

6.7.18. With a view to assisting the Govt. in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst Small Scale Industries and to ensure greater utilisation of installed capacity, the Government of India has formulated a margin money scheme for revival of sick S.S.I. units. It is often observed that small industrial units fall sick for want of timely financial assistance. In cases where Banks are also willing to assist, they are unable to bring in margin money of their own. Consequently the revival of such units is affected under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs/- 1000 to Rs 20,000/- per unit at not less than 4% p.a. interest are admissible. This loan can be availed on to the extent of 50% of margin money requirement (in exceptional cases 75%). These loans are repayable in nine years including moratorium which should not in any case, exceed four years. The Government of India will contribute to the extent of 50% of the loan and the balance amount is required to be contributed by the state Government.

The provision of Rs 25 lakhs is therefore made as a state share in Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **MARGINAL MONEY/SEED MONEY FOR VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES**

6.7.19. In order to provide self employment and develop entrepreneurship by encouraging

small ventures including services, repairs and transport business for full utilisation of locally available raw materials indigenously developed know-how, local skills and talents, scheme is formulated to give margin money to the extent of 10% but not exceeding to Rs. 15,000 at lower rate of interest of 4% per annum. This scheme is very popular.

Year	Beneficiaries
1980-81	453
1981-82	413
1982-83	185
1983-84	164
1984-85	200

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86 for these Schemes and targeted to cover 250 beneficiaries.

#### Village and Cottage Industries :

6.7.20. Village and Cottage Industries play an important role in providing larger employment opportunities in rural areas and particularly to the weaker section and backward people viz. Scheduled caste and tribal people with special emphasis on utilisation of local resources and skills and ultimately improve the living standards of poor and downtrodden people of the State.

#### 6.7.21 An outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs as proposed:-

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) 1985-86
1. Administration & Supervision	15.00
2. Handloom Industries	95.00
3. Handicrafts Industries	52.00
4. Co-operative Industries	80.00
5. Khadi Industries included Nucleus budget (Rs.34 lakhs)	190.00
6. Other programme	368.00
	<u>800.00</u>

#### ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION :

The Directorate of Cottage Industries has been formed as Head of Department in 1973. Gujarat has provided a separate agency for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries Handloom and Handicraft, Training and financial assistance to artisans and technical and marketing guidance to the artisans. Director of Cottage Industries is also

exofficio Additional Registrar for Co-operative and he is looking after all the Industrial Co-operatives in the State. The Director of Cottage Industries need technically

#### HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES :

6.7.22. Handloom Weaving is the main activity of village artisans and its employment potential is next to agriculture in the rural area.

A majority of the weavers engaged in this trade belong to the Scheduled Castes. Development of Handloom Industries in Gujarat especially in the context of the 20 point programme assumes significant importance.

6.7.23. In Gujarat formerly there were about 36,000 Handlooms. But there was a decline due to the repaid growth of Textile Industries in private sector. As per the survey done 1977 in Gujarat there were 23,741 Handlooms in the State. Out of these looms, 9450 looms have been covered under Co-operatives 4474 looms have been covered under the scheme of intensive Handloom Development project and 7500 looms are covered by Khadi & Village Board.

6.7.24. The development of Handloom is encouraged through co-operative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Corporation. There are 240 weavers societies in covering 9450 handlooms owned by 27,600 weavers as on 31.3.1984.

6.7.25. The financial assistance to Handloom Industrial Co-operative Societies is given under new revised package scheme. With view to develop Handloom Industrial Societies, the existing scheme is proposed to be revised in seventh five year plan.

6.7.26 There are special training facilities for weavers to train them in latest skills in weaving and processing of handloom cloth and in use of improved looms latest designs. The training facilities both the basic training as well as advanced training for new fabrics through the Handloom Technology Institute, Gandhinagar, will continue. Efforts will be made to modernise Handloom by adding new accessories and replacing outdated parts, and to provide assistance for pre-weaving and post weaving process.

6.7.27 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lacs has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86 to benefit 5188 members of 46 handloom co-operative



societies. It is intended to cover 916 societies and 30815 individual weavers under this sector. It is intended to generate employment to nearly 70,000 persons. It is also proposed to activate 4000 dormant Handlooms and to cover 1000 Handlooms under Co-operatives. The production of Handloom cloths worth Rs. 4.00 crores is expected to be produced during the plan period.

### **INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES**

6.7.28 The Handloom Development Corporation is implementing the Intensive Development Project Scheme from 1976-77 and has covered 4474 looms upto 1984. The object of this scheme is to supply looms, tools and equipments, working capital and raw materials to take back the finished goods to ensure better return to the weavers who are not covered under the Co-operative Sector. It has covered handloom from Ahmedabad, Surendranagar and Banaskantha Districts. The scheme is now extended to other 10 Districts viz. Kutch, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Bharuch and Valsad.

6.7.29. An outlay of Rs 35.00 lacs has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86 to benefit 4274 beneficiaries.

### **HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

6.7.30. The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation has been set up on 15th Nov.'79 to develop the Handloom Sector in the State for better Production for giving fair wages to weavers to improve their old looms and modernise etc. and to produce various products of better designs. It has been trying to increase its activities, but for increasing the production as well as sales, it will require more finance. If the required finance will be borrowed from outside agencies, such as banks, it will have to pay interest 12.5%. The interest will add to its cost of production and which will in turn increase the price of final product. For if the finance will be made available, by giving more share capital, the Corporation will achieve sound position and good results.

6.7.31. For the development of Corporation's activities an outlay of Rs. 10,00 lakhs by

way of Govt. share capital for annual plan 1985-86 is provided.

### **DEVELOPMENT HANDICRAFT**

6.7.32. Gujarat has a rich heritage in arts and crafts in addition to artistic value of the products/, handicrafts have a large market at home and abroad, Gujarat's Handicrafts are based on textiles, wool, ceramics, bamboo work, wood carving and such other by products. The State Design Centre Provides valuable service in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. The following activities have been covered under the programme of the Handicrafts Industries :

1. Establishment of Handicrafts Co-operatives and their Association
2. Financial assistance to Handicraft artisans and their Co-operatives.
3. Celebration of special weeks and exhibitions of best designs.
4. Establishment of show cases at important places.
5. Training to artisans in Handicraft through State Design Centre.
6. State Handicraft Development Corporation provides marketing support and expert facilities to such artisans.

6.7.33 An Outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for annual plan 1985-86 with a view to carry out the various activities under the scheme.

### **HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :**

6.7.34 The Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom development Corporation was established in 1973 with primary aims of promotion, revival and Development of Handicrafts of Gujarat. One of the main objectives of the Corporation is to provide employment to the poor artisans by way of creating market opportunities to their products. The Corporation encourages direct purchases from the artisans residing in rural and urban areas of Gujarat. There is a need to improve the marketing network by opening emport as in big cities viz, New Delhi Bombay, Ahmedabad. The Corporation also established two museums at Gandhinagar and Shamalaji. These museums exhibit collections of Handicrafts.



6.7.35 It sets up production centres, introduce new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products and exhibitions.

6.7.36 An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been provided for annual plan 1985-86 to benefit 3500 beneficiaries and development of 750 new designs.

#### **CARPET WEAVING CENTRE :**

6.7.37 Carpet weaving is a activity which requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. It has a tremendous potentiality for self employment as well as earning foreign exchange by covering export market for the State. The State Government has sanctioned the scheme of training-cum-production centre for woolen industry in the State since 1980-81. The object of the scheme is to train the large number of persons through various institutions. In each centre 50 trainees are given training for the year.

6.7.38 2486 persons were trained during sixth year plan. This programme will encourage setting up of new carpet production units in the state as well as provide opportunities to the members of schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections to acquire skill which can lead them to earn better wages. Development of carpet industry would also encourage, consumption of local and its processing.

6.7.39 A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made to benefit 600 trainees of 12 carpet weaving centres during plan 1985-86.

#### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :**

6.7.40 The package scheme for financial assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies of the State was sanctioned in October, 1979 in which the weavers' co-operatives, Powerloom co-operatives and industrial Co-operatives of Tribal people were not covered and hence new revised package scheme was sanctioned in December 1980. This schemes provide share capital contribution to societies, share Capital loan to members of societies, management subsidy, loan and interest subsidy for infrastructure requirement working capital, reserve fund subsidy, grant for demonstration prepagends, araining and celebration of special weeks, Rebates on sales of products.

6.7.41 During the Sixth Plan, 1554 Industrial Co-op. Societies covering 58608 beneficiaries Case assisted.

An outlay of Rs. 55.00 Lakhs has been provided in Annual Plan 1985-86 to benefit 6000 members of 120 co-operative Societies.

#### **POWERLOOM INDUSTRIES :**

6.7.42. There are 300 powerloom societies in the State which have been assisted under the present powerloom scheme. These societies cover 853 powerlooms and produce cloth worth of : 134.78 lakhs and give employment to 1125 Persons as on 31.3.83. Out of 853 powerlooms 612 power looms are active. It is proposed to activie the idle powerlooms by revitalising existing societies by transfer of looms to new societies.

6.7.43. The Government of India has recantly allocated 700 powerlooms in the State. Out of 700 new powerlooms, it is proposed to allocate 600 powerlooms to 50 weavers' societies of Scheduled Castes and 30 powerlooms to 3 societies of Scheduled tribes.

An Outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided to benefit 400 members of 14 powerloom societies with Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **GUJARAT STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD**

6.7.44 Khadi and village Industries are employment oriented programme. With the adoption of improved technology in Khadi and village Industries, there has been a rise in production of Khadi and Viilaage Industries and simultaneously it has resulted in better quality of products and lessening of manual labour. The main obejct of Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board is to provide training in Khadi and Village Industries to adopt modern technology, to undertake survey and publicity propaganda for production and sale for such products and to settle more and more persons under this programme.

6.7.45 Deserving institutions or individuals are being guided by the Khadi Board. The Board tries to improve the quality of products and arrange for proper marketing. The Board is being financed by the State Government as well as by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The board also borrows from the Scheduled

banks and finance its subsidiary institutions. A special rebate is granted on sale products of Khadi, soap of in edible oil and other village Industries.

6.7.46 In Gujarat State, there are 133 institutions, 147 societies and 8651 individuals Receiving benefits of Khadi village Industries.

An outlay of Rs. 156.00 lakhs from state plan is provided to benefit 2000 beneficiaries for annual plan 1985-86.

#### TRAINING TO ARTISANS :

6.7.47 Main object of the scheme is to train the artisans of hereditary crafts and small entrepreneurs in different Cottage Industries for improving their skills and occupying new technology with a view to improve opportunity of employment.

6.7.48. Department of Cottage Industries at present is running in training centres in 8 Lakhs having 192 classes of different trades in 81 Districts. The total training capacity of all centres is 4985.

6.7.49 Training course is for one year duration and trainees are paid stipend at rate Rs. 125/ per month to scheduled tribes, Rs. 100 per month to scheduled castes and SEEC (Baxi Panch) Persons and others are paid stipend of Rs. 75/ Per month.

A provision of Rs 80.00 lakhs is made to train 1700 artisans in annual plan 1985-86.

#### TRAINING TO UNSKILLED ARTISANS

6.7.50 A scheme for untrained artisans has been introduced by the Government since 1981.

According to the scheme, the following financial assistance is given to approved institutions :

	Rs.
1. Subsidy for improved tools & equipment for one class in beginning	25,000/-
2. Managerial subsidy upto five years	7,600/-
3. House/Office Rent upto five years	2 000/-
4. Misc. Expenditure upto five years	1,000/-
	<u>35,000/-</u>

6.7.51 An outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985 86 to train 600 untrained artisans.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL ARTISANS

6.7.52 Upto 1979, financial assistance to individual artisans in cottage Industries was made available under the State Aid to Industries Rules 1985, as well as under Blook Loan Scheme of Govt. through Urban co.op. Banks. A new scheme was introduced to ensure the flow of funds from Banks and other institutions. The scheme aims at helping people to set up Cottage Industries which would generate employment on large scale and engage the maximum possible number of skilled and unskilled labourers providing the gainful employment. Loans under the scheme will be available to any individual beneficiary unit who has hereditary/skills of or has acquired skills through formal or informal training or has entrepreneurship to undertake activities vised under Cottage Industry.

An outlay of Rs 125.00 lakhs is provided to benefit 15.000 beneficiaries in 1985-86.

#### GUJARAT RURAL INDUSTRIES MARKETING CORPORATION

6.7.53 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation limited (GRIMCO) is established in 1979 with a view to provide marketing assistance to rural artisans. Presently, rural artisans are engaged primarily in the manufacture of traditional and conventional products. These artisans are completely unorganised and as a result they have to rely upon middle men and traders for marketing their products. These middlemen and traders exploit rural artisans and as a result they receive very low return compared to the labour and efforts put by them. These artisans being financially weak cannot stand on their own feet independently. Very few receive financial assistance from financial institutions such as nationalised banks, Co-operative Societies and other financial institutions. GRIMCO has tried to provide marketing support to these artisans in a limited way.

An outlay of Rs 15.00 lakhs has been provided to our 700 beneficiaries in 1985-86.

## **VILLAGE FLAYING CENTRES AND VILLAGE TANNERIES**

6.7.54 The cattle population of the state is about 1.40 crores. There are 3 lakh Leather Workers in the State mainly in flaying (0.50 lakhs) Tanning (1.00 lakhs) and cobblers (1.50 lakhs) The strategy to develop this sector envisage provision of training to flayers and tanners to upgrade technique.

6.7.55. A scheme of village flaying centres and village Tanneries is implemented from the year 1972-80 for chambers of Rural areas to train them in flaying and tanning through Charmodyog Co-operative Societies.

A provision of Rs 23.00 lakhs is made to benefit 360 individuals of 12 centres in annual plan 1985-86.

## **RURAL PRODUCTION CENTRE :**

6.7.56. In order to generate employment for rural industrial artisans, a scheme of Rural Production cum-sale centre has been sanctioned by Govt. with effect from 1979. The aim of the scheme is to establish centres in rural areas for production Cum-Sale of Village products. The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been entrusted this work to generate additional employment for rural artisans. It has established 23 centres of footwear, garments, tannery, Handloom and bamboo work.

A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs been made to benefit 960 beneficiaries of 16 centres in annual plan 1985-86.

## **RURAL TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE**

5.7.57. Rural Technology Institute has been established in 1979, with the basic objective of utilisation of science and technology in the service of rural people at large and rural artisans in particular. It provides information about appropriate technology to rural areas by way of publication of syllabuses monthly bulletins, organisation of Seminars, identification testing, training and research.

A provision of Rs 20.00 lakhs has been made to cover 550 beneficiaries in annual plan 1985-86.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO VOCATIONALLY TRAINED PERSONS FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT**

6.7.58 Under the scheme a person trained under industrial Institute and willing to start the Industry of its own should be covered under Bankable scheme and on giving application for loan should be given Rs. 253 during interim period as consumption subsidy and after loan is sanctioned remaining Rs. 250.00 to be given totally Rs. 500 to be given to encourage such trained person.

An outlay of Rs 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 to benefit 600 workers.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS :**

6.7.59. Scheme of financial assistance to self employed persons has been introduced in 1981 under the scheme. Initially 7 big cities of the state were covered and was also introduced for Bhangi Samaj for entire State. Afterwards it is made applicable to selected Rural Industrial Circles of 18 districts and unemployed labourers of the closed Mills of Ahmedabad City.

6.7.60. Under the scheme needy person are given Rs. 500 as out right subsidy and for requirement varyund from Rs 501 to 5000 are given loan through Public Sector Banks and 33% to 50% as subsidy against loan for various trades which are approved by Government.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 to benefit 3000 self employed persons.

## **DEVELOPMENT SERICULTURE**

6.7.61 There is a vast potential for development of sericulture in Gujarat. The Development of Sericulture include two different activities namely (1) rearing of Mulberry plants and (2) processing and production silk of Efforts were made by District Panchayat Surat by cultivating Mulberry at Valod and Mandvi on experimental basis. Steps have also been taken at Dahod in Panchmahal District. Surat District Panchayat is taking keen interest in development of Sericulture. The plantation of mulberry cutting has been undertaken in tribal

areas. During the year 1983-84, 63 persons have been trained of mulberry plantation and rearing at Mysore. Surat District Panchaya thus proposed to cover 1000 acres of land under plantation for development of land under plantation for development of sericulture. The scheme will be implemented through District Panchayat and/or Co-operative societies.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided to cent 900 beneficiaries in annual plan 1985-86.

### **SUESIDY TO APPROVED WOMENS ORGANISATIONS**

6.7.62 Government has sanctioned a scheme for purchase of goods without tender from the approved women institutions in the year 1979. Under this scheme the approved women institutions will provide things of necessity to Govt, and semi-Government officers, Govt. Hospitals, Corporations, Govt. undertakings, Mills, Jails, Panchayats etc. Govt. had notified Jyoti Sangh as a Central agency to coordinate all activities between purchases and Supplies.

With the formation of Gujarat State Women's Economic Development Corporation, the Scheme from 1.9.83 has been transferred to this corporation. To meet the administrative expenses of the Central agency at State Level.

A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs from State plan is made to benefit 400 beneficiaries for the annual plan 1985-86.

### **MINES AND METALLURGICAL**

6.8.1 The mineral Development Sector can be classified into three main divisions namely :

- a. Mineral Exploration,
- b. Mineral Exploitation,
- c. Mineral Administration.

#### **MINERAL EXPLORATION**

6.8.2. The State of Gujarat has a total area of 187.51 sq.kms Geologically the basic complex of the State consists of volcanic rocks except the alluvial plain of North Gujarat and the Western border of the Saurashtra peninsula.

6.8.3. Gujarat State is bestowed by nature a wide range of economic minerals such as Lignite, Bauxite, Fluorite, Limestone, Graphite, Coal, China clay, Fire cley, Bentonite, Silica

Sand, Marble etc. In a addition to Directorate of Geology and Mining various Central and Ttate agencies such as G.S.I. O.N.G.C. IEM, etc. have been doing the work of exploitation of minerals in close co-ordination.

#### **MINERAL EXPLOITATION**

6.8.4. The minerals, by and large, are wasting assets, Scientific conservation and exploitation of minerals is therefore vital. A number of industries based on industrial minerals such as Lignite, Fluorite, China Clay, Limestone, Silica sand, etc. have been set up in the State. This has helped in providing employment to the people of the backward areas. The exploitation of Minerals in Gujarat is being done by various private agencies in addition to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a public sector Undertaking.

#### **MINERAL ADMINISTRATION**

6.8.5. Government of Gujarat is the custodian of all the minerals found in the State. It is the ultimate responsibility of the Government to keep an eye on the exploitation of the minerals as well as to the conservation and scientific utilisation.

6.8.6 The following table summarises the achievement in drilling, mapping and analysis of samples :

Physical achievement for Sixth Plan  
1980-85

No.	Item	Units	Achievement	
			Level of achievements at the end of 1979-80	Level of achievements at the end of 1984-85
1.	Drilling		50620	77734
2.	Geological Mapping	sq. kms.	26269	32559
3.	Analyses of samples	Nos.	26855	46110

6.8.7. With a view to carry out the various activities of the Directorate of Geology Sand Mining a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86.

6.8.8. The physical targets for Annual Plan 1985-86 are tabulated below :

Item :	Units.	Annual-Plan 1985-86
1. Survey and Mapping	Sq. Kms.	1000
2. Drilling		5000
3. Analysis of Samples		300

#### Loan to Gujarat Mineral Deve Corpn.

6.8.9. Gujarat Mineral Devp. Corpn. Ltd. was formed on 15.5.1963 with an authorised capital of Rs. 500 lakhs and subscribe and paid up capital of Rs. 3181 lakhs. The State Govt. has subscribed the entire capital of Corpn. and no share has been issued to the general public. The corpn. was basically formulated for undertaking the exploration activities on minerals available in the Gujarat State and carry out mining/beneficiation of the ore on commercial basis if found techno-economically feasible. Particularly, the Corpn. is undertaking the mining and beneficiation of the raw ore which can not be undertaken by pvt. mine owners.

#### Review of progress made during Sixth Plan.

6.8.10 During the period under review, mining has been carried out in respect of lignite, flourspar, bauxite and sand-stone and plant process of sandstone and beneficiation process of flourspar. During the Sixth Plan period, state Govt. has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 330 lakhs to GMDC for its projects against the plan provision of Rs...provided for GMDC's Project. The Physical achievements of GMDC from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is tabulated below :

Years	Flourspar		Bauxite	Lignite
	Ore	Finished goods		
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	84,456	20,662	66,441	3,00,894
1981-82	1,20,600	24,972	78,178	4,29,502
1982-83	1,21,972	21,401	90,919	5,31,499
1983-84	1,10,000	17,000	80,000	6,00,000

#### Silica-sand

Raw ore	finished goods.
6.	7.
6,993	8,777
6,043	6,813
7,709	3,144
5,000	3,500

#### Flourspar Project Kadipani (Dist. Baroda).

The Flourspar Beneficiation Plant has been put up to upgrade low grade of Flourspar ore into acid grade flourspar powder and metallurgical grade flourspar powder/briquettes containing CaF<sub>2</sub> content 96% and above and 85% and above respectively. The nature of mineralisation is such that during earlier stages the occurrence and grade of ore was consistent and of better quality but as the mine expended and got deeper wide variation and decrease in grade has occurred, resulting in higher consumption of ore as well as reagents and chemicals for its beneficiation. This is normal phenomenon expected to occur in any mining industry. Highly abrasive nature of ore also had its effect on the equipments of the beneficiation plant causing faster tear and wear. It may be noted that Flourspar Beneficiation Plant was commissioned in December, 1970. To correct the situation, steps are being taken for replacing worn out equipments and introducing recent technological developments. This is estimated to cost Rs. 148 lakhs. Such steps will help us to maintain the production level of about 20,000 MT per year to cater the needs of consuming industries. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for this project.

#### Flourspar Expansion.

In view of the increasing demand of acid grade and metallurgical grade flourspar by the consuming industries manufacturing synthetic cryolite, aluminium fluoride, fluoro compounds refrigeration gases, steel mills etc. it has also been thought simultaneously to increase the production of acid grade and metallurgical grade flourspar powder by duplicating certain equipments and infrastructure facilities in the present set up with, view to obtain an additional production of Rs. 700 lakhs. The detailed project report prepared by the department is being scrutinised and investment decision is

likely to be taken shortly for which an amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is required for 1985-86.

#### **Lignite Project, Panandhro (Dist Kaohchh)**

The mining activities at this project has been continuously increasing and accelerated so as to produce more and more of lignite which has been accepted as an alternate fuel to coal by the consuming industries of the State. The production of lignite has touched an all time record of producing 5,31,000 MT during 1982-83 and will reach the targetted figure of 6,00,000 MT in the year 1983-84. The Corpn. With a view to meet to meet with the increase in demand of lignite has planned to ditionaladd adrequisite mining mechineries to increase the productions. Necessary infrastructural facilities of construction will also have to be taken up to provide residential accomodation to the employees. A provision of Rs. 194 lakhs, has therefore, been proposed to be spent on mining equipments, civil construction etc. during the Plan period.

#### **Lignite Project Rajpardi (Dist Bharuch)**

The Corporation has opened another lignite mine near Rajpardi in Bharuch dist. with a view to cater the needs of consuming industries of South and Central Gujarat. The production from the mines has commenced from March 1983. It has achieved a production level of 200 MT per day recently which will be raised to 500 MT per day later on, a provision of Rs. 220 lakhs has been proposed to meet with the expenditure to be incurred on certain mining equipments and residential quarters for the employees.

#### **Bauxite Projects (Naredi and Bhatia)**

Regular low scale mining of bauxite from the fields in Jamnagar Dist, and Kachchh dist. is continued to cater the needs of consuming industries. A provision of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for buying air compressor, rock drills etc. for these projects.

#### **(A) New Projects.**

#### **Multimetal Project, Ambaji (Dist. Banas-kantha)**

The GMDC efforts to persuade IDBI to

consider the loan for putting up Multimetal Project at Ambaji to manufacture bulk concentrates of copper, lead and zinc based on the deposits available near Ambaji in Banaskantha Dist. of the State. The Corpn. has already spent substantial amount on the development of mines and other infrastructural facilities as well as putting up a pilot plant of 50 MT per day capacity with a view to test the beneficiation flow-sheet evolved by the consultants and bringing further improvement in the same. As a matter of fact, as the Corpn. carried out the initial and preliminary activities, project could be considered at the stage of take off. IDBI has recently agreed to reconsider the terl loan application and us cost estimates of the project have been reviewed and updated and submitted the same to IDBI for their reconsideration and hopeful about the clearance of the project by IDBI in a short time. Rs. 425 Lakhs will be required during 1985-86;

#### **Lignite Project, Panandhro (Expansion Bucket Wheel evcavator Technology;**

Based on the lignite deposits of Panandhro mines, Gujarat Elect. Board has taken a decision to out up two thermal power stations of 70 MW each. With a view to synthronise commi-sioning of the expansion programme with that of GEB's thermal power station the Corpn. has decided to mechanise the mining of lignite based on the latest international teohnology available in the field. Global tenders were invited and offiers received have been scrutinished Negotiations were held with the tenderers and investment decision has been taken by the Board. The production from lignite based on the Board. The production from lignite based on the Bucket Wheel Excavator Technology will be 1.5 million tonnes a year out of which consumption of lignite by GEB thermal power stations will 0.6 million tonnes, Since there has been ever increasing demand of lignite which has been accepted as a fuel/alter ative coal, no difficulty is envisaged to sell the entre production of 1.5 million tonnes per year. The expansion of lignite project is estimated to cost over Rs. 9450 lakhs, for which a provis-ion of Rs. 1060 lakhs in proposed in the plan period 1985-86.

6.8.11. The Summary of Capital requirements on project during 1985-86 is as under.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Projects.	Capital requirement for 1985 86,
<b>I. Current Projects.</b>	
1. Flurspar Project	50
2. Bauxite	2
3. Lignite (Kachchh)	100
4. Lignite (Rajpardi)	80
	232
<b>II. Projects under Implementation.</b>	
1. Multimetal Project	425
2. Lignite Expansion (B.E. Techno.)	1060
3. Flurspar Expansion	150
	1635
<b>III. Proposed projects.</b>	
1. Alumina	10
2. Others.	10
	20
Total I + II + III	1887
<b>Sources of Funds :</b>	
Opening Balance.	500
1. Equity Capital from Govt.	200
2. Loan from Fina. Insti./ Banks etc.	450
3. Loans from Banker/ fin. institutions.	575
4. Increase in net current assets.	100
	1825

6.8.12. Against the total capital expenditure of Rs. 1887 lakhs by GMDC for its projects and State budgetary support of Rs. 200 lakhs provided in Annual Plan 1985-86.

## STATEMENT II (a)

## Industries &amp; Mineral

List of Schemes included in the Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>INDUSTRIES &amp; MINERALS</b>		
<b>A. General Industries</b>		
<b>a. Direction &amp; Administration.</b>		
1.	IND-1 Compilation of Indl. Data	7.00
2.	IND-2 Establishment of Small Salt Cell in Industries Commissioner's Office.	3.50
	Sub Total (a)	10.50
<b>b. Industrial Education Research and Training.</b>		
3.	IND-3 Research & Dev. Scheme	115.00
4.	IND-4 Hosiery Training & Research Centre (CED)	7.00
5.	IND-5 Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industry.	2.00
6.	IND-6 Industrial Research Laboratory Vadodara	25.00
	Sub Total (b)	147.00
<b>c. Other Expenditure</b>		
7.	IND-7 Export Award	0.50
8.	IND-8 Pollution Control Scheme	7.00
9.	IND-9 Construction for Residential Outrs. for employees of Govt. Presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of Printing & Stationery Buildings	15.00
10.	IND-10 Establishment of new Govt. Printing Press (New) and allied Offices.	75.00
	Sub Total (c)	970.50
	<b>Total A General Industry</b>	<b>257.00</b>
<b>B. Large and Medium Industry.</b>		
<b>(a) Petroleum Chemicals &amp; Fets. Industry</b>		
11.	IND-11 Gujarat Petro Chemicals Corp. Ltd.	40.00
	Sub Total (a)	40.00
<b>(b) Ship Building &amp; Aeronotical Industries.</b>		
12.	IND-12 M/s. Alcol Ashdown Co.	10.00
	Sub Total (b)	10.00
<b>(c) Telecommunication &amp; Electronics Industry.</b>		
13.	IND-13 Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Communication & Electronics Ltd.	100.00
	Sub Total (c)	100.00
<b>(d) Consumer Industries</b>		
14.	Gujarat State Textile Corpn.	125.00
	Sub Total (d)	125.00



**(e) Industrial Financial Institution**

15.	IND—15	Gujarat Indl. Investment Corpn. (Market Borrowing)	70.00
16.	IND—16	Gujarat Indl. Investment Corpn. (Project)	640.00
17.	IND—17	Loans to Gujarat Indl. Investment Corpn. for interest free loans for Engineering & Electronic Projects (LEEP)	10.00

Sub Total (e)

720.00

**(f) Other Expenditure.**

18.	IND—18	Index to grant for Promotional activities	16.00
19.	IND—19	Monitoring Cell for Information of Letter of Intent.	4.00
20.	IND—20	Grant of Loans to Industries for amount of Sales Tax paid on sales of finished products.	50.00
21.	IND—21	Grant of Loans to Industries in view of sales tax different.	100.00
22.	IND—22	Infrastructure loan in view of sales tax different benefit.	10.00

Sub Total (f)

180.00

TOTAL (B)

11.75

Total Large Medium Industries (A+B)

1432.00

**C Village & Small Industries.****(a) Small Industries.**

23.	IND—23	Share Capital Contribution Loan to Gujarat State Financial Corpn. Ltd.	20.00
24.	IND—24	Gujarat Industrial Dev. Corpn. (Market Borrowing)	82.00
25.	IND—25	Gujarat Industrial Dev. Corpn. (Margin Money)	468.00
26.	IND—26	Grant in aid to CED for Industrial Self Employment in Backward Areas.	38.00
27.	IND—27	Sub vention to Gujarat Small Industries Corpn.	13.00
28.	IND—28	Capital Investment Subsidy for new Industries in Backward Areas.	600.00
29.	IND—29	District Industries Centres.	30.00
30.	IND—30	Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Project	9.00
31.	IND—31	Apprentice Training in Govt. Printing Presses.	8.00
32.	IND—32	Package Assistance to SSI Units.	25.00
33.	IND—33	Margin Money Assistance for Self Employment.	20.00
34.	IND—34	Margin Money Loan for working capital to Sick Units under sick units revival Programme.	25.00

Sub Total (a)

1568.00

**(b) Village & Cottage Industries**

35.	IND—35	1. Admn. & Supervisory	15.00
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15.00

**Staff**

Sub Total (1)

## 7.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

### 7.1.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1.1 Gujarat is a maritime state with about 13rd of the total coastline of the country. Out of 10 major and 139 intermediate and minor Ports in the country, 1 major, 11 Intermediate and 28 minor ports are located on the coastline of Gujarat from Koteshwar in the north to Umargaon in the south. Some of the ports are well developed and connected with their hinter and extending over Central and Northern India by an extensive network of good roads and railways. Ports provide considerable employment opportunities in their immediate hinterland and help in the development of port based industries such as oil refineries, chemical fertilizer and power plants, etc. Thus, due to the locational and other advantages, these ports constitute an important infrastructural facility for the development of maritime economy of the country and stimulate, growth centres in coastal areas.

7.1.1.2 The eleven intermediate ports in the State, viz. Mandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi, Sikka, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Magdalla each, handles a traffic of nearly one lakh tonnes per year. The ports of Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Okha, Sikka, Jafrabad and Magdalla are All Weather direct berthing ports. Jafrabad and Magdalla are used mainly by small coastal ships and at other 4 ports, large ocean going ships can be berthed at the Jetty/Wharf. The remaining 5 Intermediate ports are lighterage ports and other ports cater mainly to sailing vessel traffic and to fisheries. In 1984-85, ports of Gujarat handled a traffic of over 48.08 lakhs tonnes. About 90% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate ports mentioned above and 4 minor ports viz. Dahej, Pipavav, Kakhau and Mundra. The development activities have therefore, concentrated at these 15 ports. At other ports, major development activities have not been undertaken so far.

### 7.1.2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS

7.1.2.1 During the Sixth Plan, port facilities were provided at Jafrabad and Magdalla ports. The first stage works of terminal facilities at Dahej and Gogha for operating a Trans-sea ferry service between these two places were completed. Facilities of ship breaking were developed at Alang and Sachana. More facilities will be provided during Seventh Plan with a

view to develop them as a full fledged ship breaking yards. The work on the important project of providing port facilities at Pipavav, in the backward district of Amreli, was started during the last year of the Sixth Plan. Other important works under the programme of construction of docks, berths, dry dock and jetties were undertaken at Navlakhi, Bedi and Bhavnagar. Additional flotilla and cargo handling equipment were purchased. The targets in respect of above mentioned important programmes were mostly achieved. All these programmes undertaken during the Sixth Plan have helped in improving the rate of cargo handling at ports and in increasing the volume of traffic handled at the ports quite substantially. It has also helped in the economic development of the hinterland.

### GROWTH OF TRAFFIC

7.1.2.2 The Ports of Gujarat were traditionally export oriented, although net imports have increased in the last two years. The major items of exports are de-oiled cakes, groundnut seeds, bauxite, clinker, salt etc., and the principal imports are fertilizers, raw materials for fertilizers, foodgrains, cement, clinker, coal etc. The traffic handled during the last decade and the projection for the year 1985-86 is indicated below :—

Year	Import	Export	Total
1	2	3	4
1974-75	12.47	17.80	30.27
1975-76	12.19	18.83	31.02
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	10.40	14.20	24.60
1980-81	14.92	12.88	27.80
1981-82	17.11	12.77	29.88
1982-83	14.51	17.32	31.83
1983-84	26.95	15.21	42.16
1984-85	30.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86 (Projected)	27.75	22.25	50.00

7.1.2.3 The traffic fluctuating around 3 million tonnes per year during the first half of the Sixth Plan has nearly reached five million tonnes in 1984-85. The increase in the traffic since 1983-84 is mainly due to more imports of tradi-

tional items like foodgrains, fertilizer, sulphur, clinker, cement etc. The decline in the traffic of mineral oil over the years due to diversion of this commodity to Kandla Port is more than offset by increase in import of fertilizers through Gujarat ports. It is expected that the Central Government will be permitting more import of fertilizers through the Gujarat Ports in future, due to quicker turn around of ships at these ports. Thus, during the Sixth Plan the traffic has registered a steady increase due to development of facilities at ports like Magdalla, Jafrabad, Alang etc. The steady growth of captive traffic has helped to reduce the large fluctuations in other traditional traffic.

### 7.1.3 APPROACH AND STRATEGY

7.1.3.1 In the past, lighterage ports which require lesser capital cost to build, were suitable for handling small quantities of cargo. Present day shipping demands all weather direct berthing facilities for ships of deeper drafts and quicker turnaround of ships. Accordingly to meet these requirements the existing ports have to be modernised and expanded by providing additional berths. Ports are required to be developed at new sites where large industries are being located. Development of ship-building, ship-breaking also require suitable port facilities. Additional lighterage fleet, more cargo handling equipment and increase in warehousing and transit accommodation also required to be provided. Navigational conditions in many ports require more extensive dredging. Mechanisation of cargo handling also requires to be taken up progressively.

### 7.1.4 PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

7.1.4.1 An outlay of Rs. 475 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for the development of ports under State Sector. The broad break-up of these outlays is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlay proposed for 1985-86
<b>A. Port and Pilotage :</b>	
Development of Minor Ports	300

Construction and Repairs	30
Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	70
Ferry Service	70
<b>TOTAL (A)</b>	<b>470</b>

### B. Lighthouses and Light Ships (including construction and development of other navigational aids)

Navigational aids	5
<b>TOTAL (B)</b>	<b>5</b>

**GRAND TOTAL (A + B) 475**

7.1.4.2 Details of important works/activities to be undertaken during 1985-86 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlays proposed for 1985-86
<b>1. Development of Minor Ports</b>	
Construction of docks, berths & jetties at various ports	38
Port equipment and machinery.	20
Transport facilities	10
Floating crafts like tugs, barges etc.	120
Warehousing facilities	10
Other expenditure including ship-building, ship-breaking, office building, staff quarters etc.	100
Coastal Zone Management	2
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>300</b>
<b>2. Construction and Repairs :</b>	
Construction and repairs including Development of new Port at Hazira.	30
<b>Total (2)</b>	<b>30</b>

3.	<b>Dredging, Surveying and investigation :</b>	
	Survey and Investigation of gujarat Coast	35
	Dredger and Dredging	35
	Total (3)	70
4.	<b>Ferry Service :</b>	
	Inland Water Transport and Dahej-Gogha Ferry Service Ro-Ro Service.	70
	Total (4)	70
5.	Navigation Aids	5
	Total (5)	5
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>475</b>

**7.1.4.3 Development of Minor Ports :** The programme for construction of docks, berths and jetties include : (i) extension of wharf wall at Bedi and (ii) wharf wall at Navlakhi. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at different ports are proposed to be carried out. The outlay provided for this purpose for 1985-86 is Rs. 38/- lakhs.

**7.1.4.4** By way of augmenting port equipment and machinery, it is proposed to purchase equipment like wharf cranes, tools and plants etc. for Bhavnagar, Okha, Navlakhi, Veraval, Porbandar and Mandvi Ports. An outlay of Rs. 20/- lakhs for 1985-86 has been provided for this purpose.

**7.1.4.5** As a measure of improving transport facilities, it is proposed to provide paved platforms for keeping bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports for which a provision of Rs.10/- lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

**7.1.4.6** The programme for floating crafts includes the purchase of one 1000 BHP Tug for Okha and additional tugs and barges including self-propelled barges for different parts like Bedi, Bhavnagar, Navlakhi, Veraval etc. It is also proposed to purchase a pilot-cum-survey launch. An outlay of Rs.120/- lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

**7.1.4.7** By way of adding to warehousing facilities, it is proposed to construct additional storage godowns and transit sheds at

Bhavnagar, Bedi, Veraval, Navlakhi, Okha etc. A provision of Rs. 10/- lakhs is made for this purpose for 1986-86.

**7.1.4.8 Other Expenditure :** A major parts of the provision under this sub-head is for the important projects like development of Pipavav Port, ship-breaking facilities at Alang, Sachana and other works like construction of office building, staff quarters, water supply, electrification reclamation of low-lying areas etc. An amount of Rs.100/- lakhs has been provided for this purpose for 1985-86.

**7.1.4.9 Coastal Zone Management :** An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided during 1985-86 for setting up a Coastal Zone Management Cell. For the integrated development of the coastal areas of the State, it is proposed to prepare an integrated coastal area development plan during the period of Seventh Five Year Plan. Action has been initiated to identify the programmes meant for the development of coastal areas.

**7.1.4.10 Construction and Repairs :** The development of new port projects such as at Hazira, Koteshwar, etc. is proposed to be taken up. It is proposed to provide port facilities at Hazira at an estimated cost of about Rs.1500 lakhs and various works like Wharves, Quays, reclamation, purchase of necessary harbour crafts etc. will be done. Necessary capital dredging as well as provision of ancillary services like water supply, electrification, roads, etc. will also be done. These works will be undertaken after necessary investigations are completed. At Koteshwar Port, it is proposed to provide port facilities for handling lignite traffic. These facilities will be provided from the funds to be made available by the user industries but certain preliminary or connected works may have to be undertaken for which suitable provision will be made. For this a provision of Rs. 30/- lakhs has been made for 1985-86.

**7.1.4.11 Dredging, Surveying and Investigation :** A Provision of Rs. 70/- lakhs is made for 1985-86 for capital dredging in the approach channels at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports and for purchase of a trailing suction dredger and a small grab dredger.

**7.1.4.12 Ferry Service : Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service :** The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses, etc., across the Gulf of

Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both the ends will be provided by Gujarat Maritime Board at an estimated cost of Rs.1500 lakhs. Work relating to acquisition of ferry boat and operation of ferry service by a joint sector, Co., viz. "Dahej-Ghogha Shipping Services Ltd." is in progress. The State's share in the share capital of this company is Rs.26.00 lakhs.

**7.1.4.13 Development of Inland Water Transport:** There is great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the rivers of Narmada, Tapi etc. flowing through Gujarat.

- (a) Development of landing facilities such as Wharves, Jetties, etc.
- (b) Providing facilities for passenger and cargo (transit and storage).
- (c) Dredging the navigable waterways.
- (d) Undertaking hydrographic survey, economic feasibility studies, developing boat designs etc.

**7.1.4.14** A Special organisation for planning and development of Inland Water Transport will be set up. A provision of Rs.70 lakhs has been made for 1985-86 for providing terminal facilities for Ferry Service at Dahej-Ghogha and for the development of Inland Water Transport.

**7.1.4.15** The Government of India has provided in the Seventh Plan three Schemes of Inland Water Transport for Gujarat State, the estimated cost of which will be Rs. 303 lakhs. The States share towards IWT Schemes has been considered at 25 percent, during the Plan period. For 1985/86 against central share of Rs.12 lakhs an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided.

**7.1.4.16 Navigational Aids:** Local Navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights etc. at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports where lighterage fleet have to work in creeks. An outlays of Rs. 5/- lakhs has been provided for this purpose for 1985-86

**7.1.5** Scheme for development of Inland Water Transport is centrally sponsored scheme and financial assistance is given by the Government of India upto 75% of the cost of the scheme as interest bearing loan. Under Inland

Water Transport Development, scheme Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 and the loan assistance of Rs. 12 lakhs is expected for the Government of India.

#### **7.1.6 Gujarat Maritime Board**

**7.1.6.1** The erstwhile Ports Directorate under the State Government has been converted into an autonomous body known as The Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) from April, 1982. The development and management of the Gujarat's ports vests with this Board. No major organisational changes are needed at present; nevertheless suitable expansion of different wings of the Gujarat Maritime Board will be necessary. The Board will also try to raise the institutional finance for supplementing the efforts of the State Government for the development of parts of the State.

#### **7.1.7 Coastal Zone Management**

**7.1.7.1** The State of Gujarat has a long coastline of about 1600 kms. which provides an extensive Coastal Zone. Although a large amount of resources mineral, marine, agricultural, human, power etc. are available in this Zone, a systematic and optimum utilisation of these resources and the development of the Coastal Zone have not been attempted so far. Further, in view of the availability of a number of well developed ports, the Coastal Zone can sustain important industries many of which can provide useful growth centres giving rise to a large number of employment opportunities. Considering the vast potential of this Coastal Zone and on the recommendations of the State Planning Board, the Government of Gujarat appointed a Study Group for formulating a development plan for coastal areas under Government Resolution dated 3rd February, 1978. The Report of the Study Group was considered by the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 15th October, 1981. The State Government appointed a Working Group under Govt. Resolution Dated 5th November, 1981 to consider the Techno-Economic Feasibility of the report of the Study Group. The reports of the Study Group and the working Group were placed before the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 8th August, 1983. It was decided in this meeting that the recommendations of the Study Group and the working Group could be taken into consideration by the respective Working Groups while formulating the plans for the development of coastal areas during the Seventh Plan period.

7.1.7.2 The Study Group, while evolving the approach to various aspects of the development of coastal areas, collected preliminary information relating to various socio-economic aspects of the coastal areas. The Study Group also decided that those talukas, the boundaries of which touch the sea coast should be considered as forming the coastal areas. The number of such Talukas in the States is 37 in 11 Districts and there are 549 villages identified as Coastal Villages. The Study Group also assessed the development in different sectors already taken place.

7.1.7.3 The Steering Group considered the report of the above Study Group for formulating a development plan for coastal areas. Coastal Zone Management is altogether a new concept of Multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary character. The Steering Group attempted to identify the following core areas for specific development and for paying special attention in the Coastal Zone :—

(i) The problem of salinity caused by the ingress of sea waters is quite acute in the coastal areas. This has affected the quality of sub-soil fresh water and has also affected agricultural land.

(ii) Gujarat produces 60% of the total salt produced in the country. Most of these salt manufacturers have not adopted modernisation is manufacture of salt. The growth of salt-based industries in the coastal areas has also not progressed to the desired degree. There is ample scope and potential for development of salt based industries in the coastal areas.

(iii) The coastal areas of Gujarat, particularly in Kachchh district, are rich in minerals. Development of minerals and mineral-based industries have also a great potential in the coastal areas.

(iv) Gujarat has the longest coast in the country and there are 11 Intermediate, 28 Minor and 1 Major Port on the Coast-line from Koteswar in Kachchh to Umargaon in Valsad. The development of these Ports calls for special attention in a phased programme as these ports can play the role of catalysts in the development of the backward coastal areas. The development of ports will also contribute to development of industries in the coastal areas.

(v) Gujarat has a special interest in the development of fisheries as it has the longest

coast-line and the territorial waters are rich in marine products. There are 131 fishing centres identified on the coast of the State which can be modernised and developed to augment fish production.

(vi) Most of the coastal villages suffer from the absence of dependable transport and communication link. Of the 549 villages in the coastal areas, as many as 261 villages do not have all weather roads and, therefore, during monsoon, these villages are cut-off from the rest of the population of the State. A coastal Highway linking the coastal villages with rest of the State needs a special consideration. Adequate road links to fishing centres are required to be developed.

(vii) Feasibilities for developing coconut plantations, mangrove plantations and jojoba plantation are also to be expanded for development of agriculture in the coastal areas.

(viii) The population of these coastal villages is about 12 lakhs which is 6% of the total rural population of Gujarat. The geographical area of these villages is about 8.55 lakhs hectares. Out of 549 villages, 103 villages are without adequate drinking water facility and 44 villages have no source of potable water, and, therefore, these 44 villages have been identified as 'No Source Villages'. Of these 147 villages, have to be provided dependable source of portable water.

(ix) Out of 549 villages, the number of villages without electricity for domestic purposes is 308. Plans have to be formulated to provide domestic power to these villages.

(x) Some places in the coastal areas have great potential for development of tourism. These places can be developed in a phased way for tourist attraction. During the previous plans, very little has been done to exploit the tourist potential of these areas and, therefore during Seventh Five Year Plan, suitable schemes are proposed to be formulated for the development of tourist centres in the coastal areas of the State.

(xi) The State is making a headway in the industrial growth and development in the urban areas which has caused a problem of pollution. The industries development in the coastal areas has to be in a methodical, planned and regulated way so as to preserve the ecology and environment of these coastal areas. This is

proposed to be achieved through a co-ordinated approach between the concerned Department of the Government.

**7.1.7.4 Plan for Coastal Area Development:** The State Government has decided to formulate an integrated plan for the development of coastal areas of the State. Action has also been initiated to identify specific programmes meant for the development of coastal areas. For the time being, it is proposed to set up a cell to Co-ordinate the various activities of different sectors, and to monitor the sectoral progress. Care will be taken to see that the cell is headed by a person of right aptitude and background. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 2/- lakhs has been made for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

**STATEMENT  
(STAFF II(A))**

**Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme Annual Plan	Outlay for 1985-86 1.
2	3	3

**PORTS & PILOTAGE**

**1. PRT-1 DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE AND MINOR PORTS.**

(a) Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties.	38
(b) Port equipment and Machinery.	20
(c) Transport Facilities.	10
(d) Floating Crafts.	120
(e) Warehousing Facilities	10
(f) Other expenditure including Ship-breaking, Office Building, Staff Quarters etc.	100
(g) Coastal Zone Management	2
<b>TOTAL I</b>	<b>300</b>

**2 PRT-2 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.**

Construction and Repairs including Development of New Port at Hazira.	30
<b>TOTAL II</b>	<b>30</b>

**DREDGING, SURVEYING AND INVESTIGATION**

3. PRT-3 Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast.	35
4. PRT-4 Dredger and Dredging.	35
<b>TOTAL III</b>	<b>70</b>

**FERRY SERVICE**

5. PRT-5 Inland Water Transport and Dahej-Gogha Ferry Service RO-RO Service.	70
<b>TOTAL IV</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>SUB TOTAL (A)-I to IV</b>	<b>470</b>

**LIGHTHOUSES AND SHIPPING**

Construction and development of Other Navigational Aid.	
6. PRT-6 Development and construction of Other Navigational Aids at Intermediate and Minor Ports.	5
<b>TOTAL B</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>475</b>

## 7.2 ROADS & BRIDGES

### 7.2.1. Introduction

7.2.1.1. Roads play a vital role in the development of agriculture, industries, trade and commerce and the economy in general. They constitute important component of the basic infrastructure for economic development. That apart, construction of the roads is one of the most highly employment intensive activities. Within the road system the rural roads constitute one of the basic minimum needs.

7.2.1.2. Despite the good rate of progress achieved in road development, Gujarat in relation to several other states of the country, has been lagging behind in this field. According to the Basic Road Statistics of 1979-80, the State ranks 16th among the States in the country with only 23 kms. of road length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area against all India average of 39 Kms. In terms of road length per one lakh of population, the State occupied 19th place. The

road length in Gujarat was only 7622 Kms. in 1947 i.e. only 4 kms. per 100 Sq. Kms. as compared to all India average of 12 Kms. Thereafter the rate of progress in road development in the State was more or less the same as the all India average. However, mainly on account of the initial lag, the State remained in deficit to the extent of 42 percent at the end of the Nagpur Plan period i.e. March, 1961, when India as a whole had exceeded the Nagpur Plan target by 36 percent.

### 7.2.2. Review of Progress

7.2.2.1. The total road length including National Highway in Gujarat State which was about 13,154 Kms, in 1950-51 had increased to about 38,981 Kms. by the end of Fourth Plan, and 42,359 Kms. by the end of Fifth Plan i.e. 1977-78. As on 31-3-82, the total length of roads in Gujarat was 49,856 kms. This has increased to 52,621 Kms. as on 31-3-1983. The details are given in the following table:-

Sr. No.	Year	N.H.	S.H.	M.D.R.	O.D.R.	V.R.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1950-51	597	1507	2710	4680	3660	13154
2.	1955-56	716	1956	3112	6951	5052	17787
3.	1960-61	1005	4025	6086	7008	4505	22629
4.	1965-66	1033	5125	7132	7065	5674	26029
5.	1968-69	1056	6983	7127	8417	8628	32211
6.	1973-74	1352	8605	8480	10183	10361	38981
7.	1977-78	1383	9027	9830	9639	12480	42359
8.	1979-80	1435	9097	10542	10571	13463	45108
9.	1983-84	1421	9285	11258	12050	21467	55481

7.2.2.3. The progress achieved by the State at the end of March, 1984 is indicated in the following table :



Sr. No.	Category of Road	Kilometers existing as on		Twenty Year Plan target 1961-81	Kms. as on 31-3-84	Deficit %
1	2	31-3-47	31-3-61	5	6	7
<b>1. Main Roads</b>						
	(a) National Highways		1005	3602	1421	
	(b) State Highways	4408	4025	6186	9285	—
	(c) Major Dist. Roads		6086	14382	11258	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4408</b>	<b>11116</b>	<b>24152</b>	<b>21964</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>2. Other Roads</b>						
	A. Other Dist. Roads	3214	7008	16441	12050	—
	B. Village Roads		4505	17035	21467	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3214</b>	<b>11513</b>	<b>33476</b>	<b>33517</b>	<b>—</b>
	<b>Grand Total 1 &amp; 2</b>	<b>7622</b>	<b>22629</b>	<b>57628</b>	<b>55481</b>	<b>4%</b>

7.2.2.4. Thus as on 1st April, 1984 there is a back log of 2147 Kms. of road length to achieve the target of the Twenty Year Road Plan 1961-81.

### 7.2.3. Basic considerations underlying the Plan for 1985-86.

7.2.3.1. The proposals for 1985-86 are formulated with the following main considerations in view:-

- (1) Spillover works are given top priority for earliest completion.
- (2) New works pertaining to missing links and missing bridges and widening of the State Highway length having heavy traffic intensity.
- (3) Road works connecting villages having

population of more than 1500 and above in non-tribal area and road works connecting remaining villages having population of more than 1000 which are not connected by any road, in case of tribal, coastal and desert areas.

(4) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 500 and not connected by any road. This land requires to be acquired so as to take up the road works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme or the scarcity programme.

(5) The works included in the rural road project to be taken up under the World Bank Aid are proposed to be taken up to make preliminary in the initial stage.

7.2.3.2. The Annual Plan 1985-86 will open with a spillover liability of Rs.5062 lakhs. The break up of the spillover liabilities is as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	Spillover liability of works in progress and new works as on 31-3-84	Anticipated expenditure 1984-85.	Spillover liabilities as on 31-3-85.
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Normal			
	(a) Panchayat	7966	1617	6349
	(b) Government	7289	1169	6120
	Total..	15255	2786	12469
II.	Tribal			
	(a) Panchayat	2111	561	1550
	(b) Government	1746	703	1043
	Total	3857	1264	2593
	Grand Total :	19112	4050	15062

7.2.3.3. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.2739 lakhs has been provided. Out of this outlay, Rs.350 lakhs are for Minimum Needs Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item 1985-86 (1)	Proposed outlay (2)
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**I. Normal Plan**

**(a) State**

(i) Works in progress

764 (incl. Rs. 50 lakhs for Command Area)

(ii) New Works

30

(iii) New works Rural Foads

100

**(b) Panchayat**

(i) Works in progress

795

ii) New works

30

1719

## II. Tribal Sub-Plan

(a) State works in progress	225 (including Rs. 50 lakhs for Command Area
(b) New works	20

### (b) Panchayat.

i) works in progress	275
ii) New works	20

### Total

540

## III. Component Plan Panchayat

30

## IV. Establishment

(a) Normal	405
(b) Tribal	45

### Grand Total

2739

### 7.2.4. Physical target for 1985-86

7.2.4.1. Against an outlay of Rs. 2739 lakhs provided above, it is estimated to construct an additional road length of 600 Kms. and improve 500 kms. of earthen surface road with surface road. It is also envisaged to connect 350 villages by Alweather roads during 1985-86.

### 7.2.5. Programme for 1985-86

#### Minimum Needs Programme.

7.2.5.1. Out of 18116 inhabited villages in the State, (as per 1981 census) 11119 villages have alweather communications as on 31.3.84. The details are as under:-

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having Population 1500 and above	Villages having Population 1000 to 1500.	Villages having Population 500 to 1000.	Villages having Population below 500.	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Connected by pucca roads as on 31.3.84.	4502	2295	2581	1741	11119
2.	Connected by Kachha roads as on 31-3-84	357 (257)	553 (224)	1231 (331)	1408 (284)	3549 (1096)
3.	Not connected by any road as on 31.3.84	201 (130)	393 (116)	1137 (173)	1717 (163)	3448 (582)
	Total villages that will be connected by alweather roads by the works included in the budget estimates of 1984-85.	(387)	(340)	(504)	(447)	(1678)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5060</b>	<b>3241</b>	<b>4949</b>	<b>4866</b>	<b>18116</b>

(Note : Figure in brackets indicate number of villages to be connected by alweather roads by works taken up in 1984-85.

7.2.5.2. According to the revised norms fixed by the Government of India for the Minimum Needs Programme for rural roads, all villages having population of 1500 and above, and 50% of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 are to be connected by alweather roads by the end of 1990 in areas other than tribal, desert and coastal areas. While in tribal, desert and coastal areas, all villages having population of 1000 and above and 50% of villages having population between 500 and 1000 are to be connected by the end of 1990. The State Govt. aims at achieving these norms for the M.N.P. as per 1981 census Minimum Needs Programme by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

7.2.5.3. By the end of March, 1984 out of 5060 villages having population of 1500 and above as per 1981 census, 4502 villages have been connected by alweather roads. In the year 1984-85 it is envisaged to connect 75 villages by pucca roads having population of 1500 and above. An outlay of Rs.350 lakhs has been provided for Minimum Needs programme for the year 1985-86. It will be possible to connect the following number of villages.

1500 and above	75
1000-1500	75

500-100	100
Below 500	100
	350
Total	350

#### 7.2.6. Rural Road Project for World Bank Aid.

7.2.6.1. Government of Gujarat has prepared and submitted to the Government of India a final rural road project of Rs.190 crores. An amount of 100 lakhs is provided for this project to make beginning during 1985-86.

#### 7.2.7. Roads of Interstate Importance and Roads of Economic Importance.

7.2.7.1. Upto the Fifth Plan 100% amount as sanctioned by Government of India under loan grant was admissible but according to the decision taken by the NDC, Roads of Interstate Importance are continued as Central Assisted programme with 100% aid, and programmes of Roads of Economic Importance are continued on sharing basis i.e. 50% share by Central Government and 50% share by State Government.

7.2.7.2. The amount of works sanctioned during Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan is Rs.79.43 lakhs, Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Rs.318 lakhs respectively and overall picture is as under:-

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Details	Central share	State share	Total
1.	Sanctioned by Govt. of India.	421.59	233.45	655.04
2.	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-84.	376.35	297.09	673.44
3.	Revised estimate for 1984-85.	69.85	189.46	259.31
4.	Budget Estimates for 1985-86.	33.08	96.69	129.77

#### 7.2.8. National Highway:

7.2.8.1. At the end of 1982-83, the total length of N.Hs. in Gujarat State was 1421 kms. as against the 20 Year Road Plan target of 3602 kms. In view of this huge deficit; Gujarat State has proposed to the Government of India to declare 10 important State Highways as

National Highways. The total length of the roads proposed for upgradation is 2273 kms. The State Government has also requested the Government of India that following three roads with total length of 1127 kms. need to be given priority in declaring them as National Highways.:-

Item	Length in Gujarat State (in Kms.)
Ahmedabad-Bhopal road via Indore	180
Kandla-Bombay-Coastal Highway Porbandar-Bhavanagar-Cambay Vadodara.	861
Surat-Calcutta road via Dhulia Nagpur.	86
Total	1127

7.2.B.2. Besides the Western Zonal Council has also resolved to declare Coastal Highway as the National Highway in the Maharashtra and Gujarat for which Government of India has already been approached. The length of the Coastal Highway in Gujarat is 1712 kms.

#### Expressway

7.2.9.1. Considering the very heavy intensity of existing traffic on Ahmedabad-Vadodara section of National Highway No.8 and the traffic projection in 1990 even four lane divided carriageway of National Highway would be inadequate to cater to the needs of traffic. In order to adequately meet the future needs of traffic, the State Government has prepared a expressway project. The expressway shall have limited entry and exits and all grade separated crossings. The expressway which would be a toll project is estimated to cost Rs.130.00 crores. The proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Government of India.

#### 7.2.10 Command Area Road Works.

7.2.10.1 Government of Gujarat has taken up the construction programme of roads under the Command Area of major irrigation schemes, namely: (1) Heran (2) Karjan (3) Daman-Ganga (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and medium irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi. There are 231 road works in the Command areas of these major/minor irrigation projects. The estimated cost of these works is Rs.3119 lakhs and upto March, 1984 an expenditure of Rs.2231 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs.100 lakhs has been made for Command Area Road Works for 1985-86.

#### 7.2.11. Eastern State Highways.

7.2.11.1. The Eastern State Highway starts from N.H. No.8 at Vapi in Valsad District and passes through Surat, Bharuch and Panchmahals Districts and join N.H. No.8 in Sabarkantha District at Shamlaji. The length of this road is 494 Kms. mostly having one lane carriageway. All the bridges are completed except restoration of the bridge across river Karjan. Due to development of Command Area on account of irrigation schemes on rivers Narmada, Heran, Karjan, Ukai, Kadana, Ralui, Sukhi, this road will be useful for the construction of irrigation schemes and increase in agricultural products. The roads will also be useful for development of small industries in Tribal Areas. The works of widening of this road in various Districts are in progress. Provision for these roads works during 1985-86 are made as under:-

District	Length in Kms.	Estimated cost	(Rs. in lakhs)	
			Expenditure upto 31-3-1985	Budget provision for 1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	90.70	120.00	119.20	—
Surat	85.40	216.37	191.40	10.00
Bharuch	64.00	80.92	51.00	—
Vadodara	46.00	32.16	11.80	4.50
Panchmahal	146.00	86.20	58.00	5.25
Sabarkantha	60.40	29.48	28.00	3.00
	492.50	565.13	459.40	22.75

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for 1985-86

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	RDP-1 Road Development	2739
	Total	2739

## 7.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

### 7.3.1. Nationalisation

7.3.1.1. Passenger road transport services have been completely nationalised in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation, as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on the existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

#### Growth of traffic in Gujarat State:

7.3.1.2. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 11.3% per year as against 9% in the country as a whole, and the growth of railway traffic at about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 6% per year, the balance of this rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation. Out of the total increase in schedules, 4% is utilised to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes and the balance of 2% to extend services on uncovered areas.

### 7.3.2. Perspective of Development:

7.3.2.1. For the economic development of rural areas, the Corporation has adopted a unique policy of extending direct services to all the villages in the State in stages subject to the availability of motorable roads connecting the villages, and funds for expansion. On account of rapid expansion of services achieved by the Corporation, as on 31st March, 1984, the Corporation provides direct services to 86.1% of the towns and villages, covering 96.7% of the state population. The Corporation has recently taken a decision to cover all the villages with bus services directly even if a kutchra road is available. Accordingly 1810 villages were linked with direct services in May 84. To fulfill this objective during the VIIth Plan Period it will be necessary to increase the no. of schedules for expansion of services to uncovered areas at the rate of 2% per year. Besides, it will also be necessary to plan for an

increase at 4% of schedules to cope up with the natural rise in traffic on existing routes.

### 7.3.3. Achievement during the year 1984-85

7.3.3.1. During the year 1984-85, a gross capital expenditure of Rs.2726 lakhs (Tentative figures) was incurred with a capital contribution of the State Govt. at Rs.1694 lakhs, loan from L.I.C. at Rs.256 lakhs and capital contribution from Central Govt. at Rs.871 lakhs and internal resources of Rs.58 lacs and repayment of borrowing at Rs.153 lakhs.

7.3.3.2. During the year 1043 new vehicles were registered. All of them were utilised for replacement.

### 7.3.4. Annual Plan 1985-86

7.3.4.1. The total outlay is placed at Rs.2529 lakhs comprising of capital contribution from State Govt. at Rs.1165 lakhs and loan from L.I.C. at Rs.282 lakhs, the matching capital contribution of the Central Govt. at Rs.582 lakhs and borrowings of Rs.500 lakhs from Banks of financial institutes.

7.3.4.2. Out of the total gross capital expenditure of Rs.2529 lakhs, Rs.2213 lakhs are provided for vehicles, Rs. 100 lakhs for land and building, Rs.50 lakhs for P.M.E. items and Rs. 166 lakhs for repayment of loans. Rs.2213 lakhs would enable to purchase 941 vehicles due for replacement.

#### STATEMENT

##### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	No. & Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1985-86
1.	RTS-1 Road Transport	1447.00
	Total	1447.00

## 7.4 TOURISM

### 7.4.1. Introduction:

7.4.1.1. The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wildlife alongwith archaeological monuments that date back to the dawn of civilization, the colourful folk life and history that is filled with traditions and legends, Gujarat provides necessary potential for a tourist destination. After the identification of the three travel circuits, the stress has been to develop the centres identified along them.

7.4.1.2. More than 25 lakh domestic tourists visit the State annually. So amenities for these tourists at various centres would need to be improved. The private sector would need to be encouraged to put up more hotels/motels in the State.

7.4.2.3. For more than 25,000 international tourists who visit the State every year, more facilities would need to be provided at Ahmedabad, at Modhera Sun Temple, Palitana, Gir Forests and at selected beaches.

### 7.4.2. Programme for Annual Plan 1985-86.

7.4.2.1. As outlay of Rs. 67.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the broad break-up of which is as under:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1985-86
	Outlay Proposed
I - Tourist Accommodation :	
Development of Sasan - Veraval-Porbandar complex :	
Tourist Bungalow atop Girnar Hill.	1.00
Purchase of building pertaining to historical, archaeological of tourist interest.	6.83
Development of Hot springs/ Picnic spots:	
Hot Springs near Bhiloda in Sabarkantha district.	1.67
Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotel and Motel, Ropeways etc.	19.20
II — Tourist Information & Publicity	

### Tourist Publicity :

Tourist Publicity through various media of existing facilities development of places associated with national leaders appointment of technical staff, visualiser, artist, photographers and other required staff. 10.45

### III — Other Expenditure :

Coastal conducted tours and inter-State tours and development of tourist bungalows, transport facilities, improvement of dharmashalas, development of tourist spots etc. 11.25

IV — Share Capital to Tourism Development Corporation Gujarat Limited. 17.10

Grand Total	67.00
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7.4.2.2. The activities envisaged under this subsector for the year 1985-86 are narrated in the following paragraphs:

#### (A) Development of Sasan-Veraval-Porbandar Complex - Tourist Bungalow atop Gir Hill.

7.4.2.3. Girnar is famous place of pilgrimage visited by over 5 lakhs tourists. Suitable accommodation as well as dining facilities are not available atop Girnar where several tourists make night halt for onward journey. It is, therefore proposed to construct tourist home near Girnar hill. It has also been decided to establish or purchase hotel at Sasan. An amount of Rs. 7.33 lakhs is accordingly provided for 1985-86.

#### (B) Development of Hot springs and Picnic Spots :

7.4.2.4. Gujarat has hot springs at Ukai in Valsad district, Lasundra In Kheda district, at Tuwa in Panchmahals district, at Tulsishyam in Junagadh district and at Bhiloda in Sabarkantha district. It is envisaged to provide tourist facilities and also to develop picnic spot one in each district in a phased manner with the co-operation of district Panchayat and other local bodies. An amount of Rs. 1.67 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the purpose.



### **(C) Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotels and Motels, Ropeways etc.**

#### **Beach Resorts :**

7.4.2.5. Gujarat has a long sea-coast of about 1600 kms. on which several good beaches

are located. During the Seventh Plan period beaches near Nargol in Valsad district and near Mandvi in Kachchh district are proposed for development. Facilities for lodging and accommodation and appropriate recreational facilities are also envisaged to be provided.

7.4.2.6. A town-ship on one selected beach for the holiday makers is proposed so that tourists coming to this spot can take advantage of the beach and recreation facility throughout the year. An amount of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Motel and Mid way facilities :**

7.4.2.7. There are a large number of towns and cities through which National Highway passes in Gujarat. Many tourists travelling by road, require way-side facilities. It is, therefore, envisaged to put up motels, rest huts and such other facilities preferably near petrol pumps on highways near selected centres. Accordingly facilities such as accommodations, dining, snacks, parking, drinking water, toilets etc., will be made available.

#### **Ukai/Narmada :**

7.4.2.8. Ukai is the largest manmade lake on the west coast of India in Surat district. The horizons surrounding the lake at Ukai ad-measuring 240 sq. miles provide an excellent setting for water sports, recreational activities etc. Similar facilities can also be set up along the long sea-coast beautiful beaches, various dams and lakes etc. It is, therefore proposed to develop Hill No. 4 at Ukai lake where necessary basic infrastructure will be provided. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Ropeways:**

7.4.2.9. It is proposed to provide infrastructure for ropeways at the hill temples of Pavagadh, Girnar, etc. for the convenience of a large number of tourists who visit such places. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

#### **Tourist Publicity:**

7.4.2.10. Gujarat has a number of tourist

centres and famous pilgrim places having a lot of tourist potential for development. These centres require publicity within as well as outside India through various media. Video tapes and video films on tourism are proposed to be produced. A major portion of the publicity consists of printed words, i.e. attractive colourful folders, brochures, booklets, maps, guide books, picture postcards, posters, etc.

7.4.2.11. Publicity through other media like hoardings, audio visual programmes, exhibitions, films etc. are proposed to be organised towards promotional efforts for development of tourism in the State. These efforts are aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Gujarat. For these activities, an amount of Rs.10.45 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Opening of offices and Jaipur/Banglore etc.**

7.4.2.12. Tourist Information Offices at Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, are being opened. It is very necessary to have tourist information offices at Capitals of other States.

#### **Other Programmes**

##### **Guide services and Training Institute:**

7.4.2.13. Various schemes under tourism are being implemented and accordingly the need for trained personnel is obvious. It will be necessary to train personnel working at each level in the field of tourism. The training in catering, hotel management and general management of tourist spots etc. is proposed to be imparted. It is envisaged to develop a Tourist Training Institute in the State for which a provision of Rs. 0.65 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86 is made.

##### **Exploring architecture and historical places lesser known in Gujarat.**

7.4.2.14. There are many places having architectural beauty and historical importance in Gujarat which are lesser known to the people. There is great scope to explore and develop tourist facilities at such places which can attract large number of domestic as well as foreign tourists. Places like Goa, Ghumli (Jamnagar), Pole temple(Sabarkantha), Dutch Tomb (Surat), Shaking minarets at Delwada (Junagadh) etc. can be developed.

### Cultural Tourism Cell:

7.4.2.15. In Gujarat, fairs and festivals are held at various places round the year. A few fairs like Tarnetar, Chitra Vichitra, Madhavpur etc. have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Dipawali, Raksha Bhandhan are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed to provide facilities like lodging-boarding etc. at sites of such fairs and festivals. It is proposed to celebrate Tourist Week at the time of 'Navratri' where national as well as international tourists can participate. It is also proposed to organise Inter-State conducted tours of youths so that youths of the State can take advantage of visiting other states and vice-versa. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

### Share Capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and local Bodies.

7.4.2.16. It is proposed to contribute to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited towards equity to enable it to carry out its programmes for implementing tourist projects. A provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs is made for this purpose during 1985-86.

7.4.2.17. During the plan period various schemes will be submitted to Govt. of India for financial assistance. The entire cost of civil works will be borne by Government of India while basic infrastructure like land, water supply and electricity connections, approach roads, compound wall, staff quarters etc, will be provided by the State Govt. as its share. A provision of Rs. 9.60 lakhs for Annual plan 1985-86 is therefore made as State share.

7.4.3.18. Gujarat has developed one hill station at Saputara in Dangs district. It is envisaged to develop another new hill station in the State after survey of places like Jesor in Banaskantha district, Malsomat in Broach district, Ratan Mahal in Panchmahals or any another suitable hill in the State.

7.4.3.19. Tourism has been recognised as an industry. It is also suggested that private sector may be encouraged to provide tourist facilities and to coordinate all such activities.

Incentives like land for hotels at cheaper rates, concessions in electricity and water consumption charges, tax exemptions, interest free or cheap loans need to be extended. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is accordingly made for the year 1985-86.

### Statement

#### Schemewise outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. NO.	No and Name of the Schemes	Outlay for 1985-86
1.	2.	3
<b>1. Tourist Accommodation :</b>		
TRS-1	Development of Sasan-Veraval-Porbandar complex.	7.33
TRS-2	Development of Hot Springs/Picnic Spots :	1.67
TRS-3	Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotel & Motel Ropeways etc.	19.20
TRS-4	Tourist Publicity	10.45
<b>Other Expenditure</b>		
TRS-6	Coastal Conducted tours and inter State tours and development of tourist Bungalows, transport facilities, improvement of dharmashalas, development of tourist spots etc.	11.25
TRS-6	Grant in-aid to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and local bodies.	17.10
Total		67.00

## 8.1. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### 8.1.1 Introduction

8.1.1.1. There is a special thrust on the development of Science and Technology in the State in the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly on the integration of Science & Technology in major socio-economic sectors.

8.1.1.2. The importance of the role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised and hence the development of Scientific and Technological capability and its application has become an integral part of planning. Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is clear that massive application of Science and Technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sectors in order to find quicker and cheaper solutions. Consequently Science and Technology has to be a vital input in all investments. In order to achieve this goal it is important to create appropriate instruments that would help policy formulation for Science and Technology and its application in planning.

8.1.1.3. The Government of India has emphasized the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology councils for the formulation of Science and Technology plans at the State level and (ii) Setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The area of concern is to consolidate and to make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in Science and Technology and also to generate Science consciousness and scientific temperament amongst people of at large. It is in this context that the need for creation a Department and a Council of Science and Technology at the State Level has been accepted.

8.1.1.4. The Department and Council will act as nodal centres for identifying the S&T inputs required for achievement of the socio-economic objectives of the State in general and in particular for tackling the problems of backwardness, unemployment alleviating poverty with special reference to the problems of rural areas and the under privileged sections of the society such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless labourers, artisans, small and marginal farmers and women etc. The department of Science and technology at the State level will be responsible for policy

formulation, coordination with other Departments, problem beneficence and implementation for the appropriate solutions identified by the Council, preparing the Science preparing the Science and Technology Component of the Annual Plan in each sector, while the council will be a forum for establishing and forging appropriate linkages between research laboratories, research in educational Institutions, Public sector undertakings, industry and user organisations/Departments.

### 8.1.2. Industrial Profile of Gujarat:

8.1.2.1. It would be appropriate if the facilities for science and technical education are considered against the backdrop of industrial development of the state after its formation in May, 1960.

8.1.2.2. Gujarat State accounts for 5% of country's population and 6% of its area. Its overall economic growth rate during the seventies was 4% per annum while industrial growth rate was 5.6%. It accounts for 10% of registered factories in India, 9% of factory employment and 10% of national income generated.

8.1.2.3. Two decades ago Gujarat ranked eighth among industrially developed States. Then its output was largely in the areas of cotton textiles and allied industries which accounted for 66%. Since then the State has made rapid strides in the field of industrial development and has achieved the second position in the country. Discovery of oil, gas and minerals has led to the development of chemical, fertiliser and petrochemical industries. Number of registered factories is 12,000 with an annual output of nearly Rs. 600 crores. There are more than 51,000 small scale units in the state in 139 Industrial Estates. Chief areas of activity being chemicals, petrochemicals, man made textiles, cement, sugar, ceramics, engineering etc.

### 8.1.3. Institute of Science and Technology:

8.1.3.1 The State is at an important stage of its development where the creation of a new institution and centre of excellence for giving the required thrust to further indigenous capability in areas relevant to the State's needs is indicated. The State Government appointed a committee in 1981 to examine the question of the need and scope of establishing an Insti-

tute of Science and Technology. The Committee recommended the setting up of an Institute in order to continue and maintain the dynamic Industrial growth of the State in the context of the changing technological scene.

8.1.3.2 The Institute of Science and Technology is proposed to be developed as a centre of excellence. It will carry out basic and applied research in specific thrust areas that will have relevance to the industrial needs of the State. It will have training facilities for nurturing talent amongst Scientists, Engineers and Technologists. Institute will be developed to provide the much needed integration of Physical Sciences, Engineering and Technology with Social Sciences.

The institute will have the following characteristics:-

(i) The Institute will have a national character rather than regional or a State.

(ii) The Institute will offer the courses in material sciences, engineering design and other appropriate fields of emerging Technology and frontier areas.

(iii) Emphasis will be laid on basic physical and Bio science.

(iv) The Institute will mostly offer Post-Graduate courses. However some Under-graduate courses may also be conducted so as to utilise the resources of the Institute.

(v) The Institute will develop close liaison with industries, other institutions, research and defence organisations.

#### 8.1.4 Programmes for Annual Plan 1985-86

8.1.4.1. A division in the Department of Education in the State Government has already been created and is headed by a Secretary and is presently looking after the Science & Technology activities. The State Council of Science & Technology is being set up in the current year. The State has a big infrastructure of Science and Technology Institutions and organisations and a large Science & Technology manpower is also being raised from the existing institutions. It would be relevant for the state to have a focal point which could identify specific R&D programmes., coordinate with other organisations and departments where S & T is essential and sponsor programmes to

encourage talented scientists in the State. An outlay of Rs.5 lakhs is provided for the Scheme under this sector.

#### Statement

#### Schemewise out-lays for Annual Plan 1985-86

Sr.No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
<b>B. Social &amp; Community Services.</b>		
<b>Science and Technology.</b>		
1.	STP-1 Strengthening of Department of Science & Technology.	1.50
2.	STP-2 Development of Science & Technology.	0.50
3.	STP-3 Research and support to individuals in Institutions & Lab.	0.25
4.	STP-4 Estt. of enterpenuship park & development of enterpenurship based on S & T.	0.25
5.	STP-5 Setting up of Pilot Plan including product development.	0.25
6.	STP-6 Support for R&D on special problems of medical and health.	0.25
7.	STP-7 Estt. of Institute of Science & Technology.	1.00
8.	STP-8 Popularisation of Science & dissemination of Scientific information.	0.50
9.	STP-9 Estt. of Cell for Development of national natural resources management systems.	0.50
		<b>5.00</b>

## 8.2 Environment and Pollution Control

### 8.2.1. Introduction

The last few years have witnessed an increasing concern for the environment in Gujarat. Some results have been achieved as a result of this concern, particularly in the field of industrial pollution through the introduction of sophisticated treatment of plants, social forestry and protection of endangered species of wild animals like the Asiatic Lion and Wild Ass. While people have become more conscious of problems of environment, much remains to be done in the State where through rapid industrialisation and the pressure of population. State of the environment is still not a happy one. An aggressive and systematic effect needs to be exercised for cleaning up of toxic dump sites, as also of polluted air and water. The poverty resulting from the pressure of population on land has resulted in denudation of forests, unabated soil erosion, desertification, silting of river belts, frequent floods exodus of people from the country side and suffocation of cities.

### ENVIRONMENT

#### 8.2.2 Objective and Strategy

8.2.2.1 Only through environmental protection, it is possible to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use the air, we breathe and the land that sustain us. Many environmental problems arise from our attempts to 'develop' for meeting the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. 'Developmental' efforts lead to industrialisation, urbanization, over use and depletion of natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction. In the planning process, the conservation of environment and ecology must receive the highest priority. This has been accepted by the policy makers at highest level.

8.2.2.2. A seminar on conservation strategy for Environment in Gujarat was held at Sasan Gir in 1981 made wide range recommendations on the land management, industry and conservation, pollution, irrigation and various other allied subjects connected with the environment were made. Since then the State Environment Department has been making efforts in the direction of improving environment with special reference to wild life and forests. However, the need for other aspects concerning en-

vironment cannot be overlooked.

#### Review of Past Performance

8.2.2.3. Although no specific plan provision for Environment & Ecology was made during the period 1951-52 to 1979-80, the financial investments made on the following developmental activities undertaken during this period in fact pertained to the field of environmental conservation:-

1. Aforestation on new lands.
2. Conservation & management of existing forests.
3. Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Wildlife and nature conservation.
4. Farm Forestry, tree farming and planting of trees in Community lands.
5. Soil and water conservation programmes including reclamation of Kotar lands.
6. Development of Khar lands and prevention of Salinity Ingress.
7. Development of Grass lands, gauchers, waste lands and fodder development.
8. Improved cattle management.
9. Control of pollution.
10. Development of alternative source of energy.
11. Treatment of sewage and solid wastes.
12. Planned urban development.
13. Population control.

8.2.2.4. During the Sixth Plan also no separate budget head or plan provision was made for Environment and Ecology upto the year 1983-84. However, during 1984-85 an amount of Rs.5 lakhs was provided for Environment & Ecology. The activities as mentioned above were also undertaken during the Sixth Plan period. Moreover, the World Bank aided Community Forestry Project was also undertaken during the Sixth Plan.

## **Perspective & Development for the Sector**

8.2.2.5. The long term objectives of conserving the environment and ecology are (i) improvement in the quality of life and (ii) creation of sustainable society through development without destruction.

Following areas of environmental concern are identified:-

- (1) The problems related to water logging, salinity ingress, Khar lands and the siltation of dams.
- (2) Desertification and extension of desert along the borders of Kutch and Rajasthan.
- (3) The problems of denudation of hills especially in the hilly tribal belt.
- (4) The problems of ravine formation and its control (Kotar lands).
- (5) The problems of coastal management and conservation of ecosystems of coastal tracts.
- (6) Conservation of coral-mangrove ecosystem in the Gulf of Kutch.
- (7) Land use planning and industrial location policy.
- (8) Improvement of Urban Settlements.
- (9) Eco-development in the catchment, reservoir and command areas of important irrigation projects, including Narmada Project.
- (10) Development of decentralised rural energy sources.
- (11) Development of gauchers and waste lands.
- (12) Environmental awareness education.
- (13) Environmental research, analysis and survey.

8.2.2.6. Considering the importance of protection of environment, following objectives have been kept in view while preparing Seventh Five Year for development:-

- (1) Creating infrastructure for environmen-

tal impact assessment and monitoring in the form of cells at the State and District levels which will be the fore-runner of a field level department of environment.

- (2) Creating infrastructural facilities for environmental education and research and conducting environmental education programmes on a massive scale.

- (3) Orientation training of officers and staff of various departments, training technical personnel of different departments and recruitment and training of environmentalists.

- (4) Setting up of State Land Use Board, nature parks etc.

- (5) Financial Support to voluntary agencies and organisations including the GEER Foundation.

- (6) Status survey of various natural resources like land, coastal areas, flora and fauna and various problems like air and water pollution, salinity ingress, problems of backward areas etc.

- (7) Setting up of a computerised data bank on all aspects of environment.

At present, it is not possible to fully appreciate the exact nature, seriousness and extent of environmental problems and issues facing the State as detailed surveys, analysis and status studies on such problems and issues have not been made so far. For proper understanding of these problems and issues, it is therefore proposed to commission such surveys, analysis and status studies during the Seventh Plan.

### **8.2.3. Programme for 1985-86**

8.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs.1.5 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86 for the schemes under Environment, as detailed below:

#### **Scheme for Environment Education**

8.2.3.2. Due to increasing population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, the environmental problems are being aggravated. The problems of pollution, soil erosion, desertification etc., which are of environmental origin cannot be solved effectively without the participations of people from all the walks of life and all sections of the society. A mass edu-



cational drive for environmental awareness is necessary not only for improving the quality of life but for survival. The activities proposed to be undertaken under this scheme are (1) Organisation of environmental awareness camps at various levels and at various locations. (2) Preparation of literature, material, exhibits, films, audio-visuals etc. for environmental education. (3) Purchase of equipment like cameras, projectors VCRs, T.V. Sets including purchase of mobile units/vehicles, tents etc. (4) Establishment of infrastructural facilities like camping sites, sheds, huts, stores, projection rooms, photo laboratories etc. as suitable nucleus centres. A provision of Rs.0.25 lakh for Annual Plan 1985-86 is made for the purpose.

#### **Scheme for Grant-in-aid to the GEER Foundation**

8.2.3.3. The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in September, 1982. The implementation of the Scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar has been entrusted to this foundation from 1st February 1983. This foundation has also taken over the management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running of Nature Education Camps in this sanctuary. Other projects such as ecological survey of Gujarat as well as setting up of a Nature Park at Dharoi area also are under contemplation by this foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out various projects it is proposed to give grant-in-aid of Rs.1.00 lakh in Annual Plan, 1985-86.

#### **Scheme for training of officers and staff in the field of environmental planning, conservation, education, extension and monitoring**

8.2.3.4. The environmental problems caused by the fast depletion of non-renewable and renewable resources of the State on account of increasing human population, desertification, industrialisation and urbanisation are required to be dealt with immediately. For this, it will be necessary to impart necessary technical and specialised training to the officers and staff of various Government departments so that they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. It is proposed to cover officers and staff members of various Governments Departments under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh is provided in Annual Plan 1985-86 for the purpose.

## **8.2.4. POLLUTION CONTROL**

8.2.4.1. Gujarat is one of the highly industrialised States in India. With the development of industries and population growth, the problem of pollution of natural resources of water, air and soil has also increased. To meet the need of better environment and the quality of life and to cater the needs for people of the State at large, Gujarat Water and Air Pollution Control Board has been constituted under Section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and started functioning from October 1974. The functions of the Board inter alia include preparation of comprehensive programme for prevention, control and abatement of pollution of streams and wells, collection and dissemination of information relating to water pollution and participation in investigation and research relating to programme of water pollution control or abatement thereof.

8.2.4.2. As a prelude to the above, an inventory of water based industries of the State was prepared in 1977, which showed that out of about 34,000 industries, about 3000 to 4000 were water intensive. These industries are scattered all over the State and mainly along Ahmedabad-Vapi corridor and generally in GIDC estates. For implementation of the Act and for carrying out the functions of the Board, four Regional Offices with complete laboratory facilities have been established at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, and Rajkot with Head Office at Gandhinagar. The Board also conducted water quality monitoring surveys for the State's major rivers and minor rivers of Southern Gujarat. Environmental Impact Assessment Surveys for estuarine sea water were also carried out.

#### **Review of progress during the VIth Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85.)**

8.2.4.3. During the period of Sixth Five Year Plan, periodic monitoring of the industries to whom consents were issued was carried out and the industries were persuaded to put up treatment plants to bring their quality of their effluent to the standard stipulated by the Board.

8.2.4.4. The construction of 55 km long effluent channel upto the Gulf of Cambay for catering the need of large scale chemical and petro-chemical industries located in and around Vadodara with carrying capacity of 32

MCD of effluents is a major land mark in water pollution control measures in the VIth Five Year Plan. With the commissioning of this effluent channel on 26-2-1983, the ecology of Mini and Mahi rivers has been saved from deterioration and riparian rights of the downstream users have been protected. Another important step to protect the quality of river waters of River Bhandar in the downstream of Jetpur region due to the discharge of effluent by large number of small scale textile processing units around Jetpur is the laying of pipeline with the contribution from these industries for carrying the effluents by these industries to be discharged on the opposite bank of River Bhadar. Similar collective systems in respect of Vapi, Ankleshwar, Naroda, Vatva, Odhav areas are under consideration.

8.2.4.5. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 was enacted by the Government of India and came into effect from 29th March, 1981. Necessary formalities of framing rules and declaring zones etc. have since been finalised. The major contribution to air pollution are thermal power stations, cement plants, textile mills, petroleum refineries and chemicals and automobile emissions. Necessary consents to these industries will have to be issued now. As a base-line for the implementation of the Air Act, 1981, some preliminary ambient air quality surveys have been carried out for Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar with a view to ascertain the present status of air quality. Basic data regarding the air pollution potential involved with the industries by knowing fuel and raw material consumption and type of manufacture were compiled and the measures taken by the industries have also been collected.

8.2.4.6. The above activities of the Board, however, could not include following activities so effectively. It is proposed to lay more stress with following items during the Seventh Plan period. It is, therefore, necessary to carry out:

- (a) Investigations and research relating to problems of water pollution and of prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.
- (b) Evaluation of economical and reliable treatment methods having regard to peculiar conditions of soils, climate and water conditions.
- (c) Evolve methods of utilisation of treated

waste water for agriculture.

- (d) Evolving efficient method of disposal of effluent in a critical condition like dry and water scant streams.

### **8.2.5 Programme for Annual Plan 1985-86**

8.2.5.1. This annual plan will comprise of all the initial works like procurement of land, appointing senior staff and construction of building for the Central Laboratory and acquiring the buildings for the regional and sub regional offices which are to be opened during the year.

#### **Strengthening the existing Regional Offices and new Regional Offices and sub-regional offices**

8.2.5.2. For the effective functioning of the Board as per the Water and Air Pollution Control Acts, the following activities are required to be carried out:

1. Consent application processing and review.
2. Inspection and vigilance of the proposals.
3. Technical evaluation of the proposals.
4. Classification and zoning of water.
5. Report and control of accidental and episodal pollution.
6. Monitoring of water and air polluting industries.
7. Data collection and compilation.
8. Processing cess assessment cases.
9. Verification of site and location for the new coming industries.
10. Clearance of No Objection Certificates.
11. Attending the complaints received from public.
12. Coordination with various district level authorities.
13. Information and public relations.
14. To propogate the information for



public awareness by various means.

15. Conducting the prosecution of legal cases.

The present regional offices situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot require to be strengthened. Looking to the large number of industries, local bodies etc., which increase in numbers year by year, it is essential that four Regional Offices should be opened, in various industrial districts. In the annual plan of 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.2 lakhs is provided for opening one sub regional office in a highly industrialised area.

#### Setting up of the Central Laboratory

8.2.5.3. It is proposed to set up a Central Laboratory in context of the following functions:

1. Setting planning, management of Central and Regional Laboratory development.
2. Surveillance of effluents.
3. Classification and zoning of the waters.
4. Laying standards and criteria for water and air.
5. Demarkation of pollution zones/areas.

8.2.5.4 To carry out the above functions, the Central Laboratory is required with substantial staff and instruments. Enough space will be made available so that the demonstration plants, R & D and other activities including training of manpower offering short-term courses can be conducted effectively. For that, it was proposed that sizable land should be made available in Gandhinagar or Ahmedabad. It is likely that Solid Waste Management Act may also be introduced soon and as such efficient area has to be earmarked. The scheme envisages imparting of training and development for inter-departmental training on this subject. In Annual Plan 1985-86, Rs. 6.50 lakhs are provided for this scheme. The major work is the purchase of instruments for Central Laboratory. The Central Laboratory is proposed to be first manned with apex level staff and then equipped in the next year.

#### Statement

#### Schemewise out-lays for Annual Plan 1985-86

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
<b>I. Environmental Programme :</b>		
1.	EPC-1 Creation of environmental cell at state and district level	
2.	EPC-2 Scheme for environmental education	0.25
3.	EPC-3 Grant-in-aid to GEER foundation	1.00
4.	EPC-4 Scheme for setting up to Nature Parks in the state	—
5.	EPC-5 Scheme for Development of education, material publicity & support to N.G.O.	—
6.	EPC-6 Scheme for detailed surveys and analysis of status of environmental through govt. other semi govt. and other agencies	—
7.	EPC-7 Scheme for computerised data bank on all aspects of environment	—
8.	EPC-8 Scheme for training of officers & staff in the field of environment planning conservation education extension & monitoring	0.25
<b>I Total (Environment)</b>		<b>1.50</b>
<b>II Water Pollution control</b>		
9.	EPC-9 Strengthening of existing offices and opening of new sub-regional offices	8.50
<b>II Total (Pollution)</b>		<b>8.50</b>
<b>Grand Total (I + II)</b>		<b>10.00</b>

## 9. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. One of the primary tasks of the Seventh Plan is the harnessing of the country's abundant human resources and improving their capabilities for development equity. It is necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels. Training in intermediate skills would need to be undertaken on a large scale for the provision of various services, including primary health services. Provision of clean drinking water and clearance of slums and provision of housing for the poor, both in rural and urban areas, have to be given greater priority in the interests of general welfare as well as productivity. Such extension of education, training in skills and health facilities to rural and urban poor offers most important avenue for reducing social and economic inequalities. The programmes for the welfare of backward classes and other weak sections and particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes need to be expanded. The programmes for the welfare of children and women also need to be given added impetus.

2. An outlay of Rs. 259.51 crores for the Annual Plan 1985-86 has been provided for various sectors/sub-sectors under social and community services as detailed below :-

(Rs. in crores)		
Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Outlay Provided for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2	3
1.	General Education	10.64
2.	Technical Education	2.52
3.	Medical & Public Health	13.32
4.	Sewerage and Water Supply	40.82
5.	Housing	17.65
6.	Urban Development	3.93
7.	Capital Project	5.20
8.	Information and Publicity	2.23
9.	Labour & Labour Welfare	11.35
10.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	17.44
11.	Social Welfare	0.90
12.	Nutrition	2.72
13.	Mid-Day Meal Programme	110.00
14.	Social Inputs	0.49
<b>Total</b>		<b>259.51</b>

3. An outline of the programmes is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

## 9.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

### 9.1.1. INTRODUCTION

9.1.1.1. The importance of education in the State, and the national economy needs no mention. Provision of education facilities as an essential Social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plans. Education holds the key to all round development of the society and the State. The State Government has always accorded a very high priority for the development of education. Maximum importance has been given to the development of Primary Education which forms the base of the educational pyramid.

9.1.1.2 The growth of Secondary, Higher Secondary and College Education has to keep pace with the growth of basic primary education and necessary linkages for the growing demand for education in a fast developing society have to be maintained. The development of education policy in Gujarat has been in tune with the needs of a growing economy. The State Government has recognised the need of backward areas, and therefore special efforts are being made to encourage secondary and higher education in remote and backward areas.

9.1.1.3 During the period of Sixth Plan, 1980-85, emphasis has been laid on enlarging education opportunities and making education relevant. The main thrust continued on the following two areas :—

(1) Universalisation of Elementary Education.

(2) Vocationalisation of Education.

9.1.1.4. Elementary Education and adult Education have been included in the Minimum Needs programme and have been accorded priority. During the Seventh Plan it is envisaged to cover 100% children for primary education. It is also proposed to cover 100% adults in the age group 15-35 years under Adult Literacy Programmes. Secondary education has been given a new orientation with emphasis on regulating the expansion of Secondary Schools and their vocationalisation. University Education has been simultaneously linked with it. This sub-sector also covers other programmes like development of liberalised sports and youth welfare activities, archaeology, archives, museum and development of languages.

### 9.1.2 Review of Sixth Plan

#### Primary Education

9.1.2.1. Primary Education including Adult Education forms the part of the Minimum Needs Programme. At the end of the Sixth Plan enrolment in the age group 6-11 would be 47.72 lakhs children and in the age group 11-14 would be 14.53 lakh children. In all, 62.25 lakh children would be enrolled. Overall achievement would be 93% at the end of 1984-85. There were 7500 single teacher schools in the State in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. So far 4500 such schools have been converted into two teacher schools leaving a balance of 3000 single teacher schools. 6000 schools having Std. V-VII would be provided with Science Kit Boxes by the end of the Sixth Plan. In tribal areas children are supplied with sets of text books and uniforms, Parents belonging to primitive groups are given Special incentives so that they send children to schools, Through Non-Formal Education, children of age group 6-14 were benefitted.

#### 9.1.3 Secondary Education.

9.1.3.1 At the end of 1979-80 there were 3118 Secondary Schools including Higher Secondary Schools. During the Sixth Plan period end of the Sixth Plan, in all, 4104 secondary schools including 1416 Higher Secondary Schools are functioning. Thus, against a target of 500 new schools, 986 schools have been opened during the Sixth Plan.

9.1.3.2. Similarly, it was targetted to start 525 new Higher Secondary Schools of Std. XI and 634 classes of Std. XII during the Sixth Plan, against this 558 new Higher Secondary Schools having Std. XI and 972 Higher Secondary Schools with Std. XII have been opened. In Tribal Areas, six Government Secondary Schools have been opened during the Sixth Plan as against the target of 5 schools. In Non-tribal areas, 8 new Government Secondary Schools have been started during the Sixth Plan. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there are 85 Government Secondary Schools including 9 schools in Tribal Areas.

9.1.3.3. As a part of qualitative programme, stress is laid on teachers' training. In-service-training was imparted to 7895 teachers during the Sixth Plan as against the target of 4000 teachers. Under the scheme of improvement

of science facilities in Secondary Schools, 120 Secondary Schools were covered during the Sixth Plan.

9.1.3.4. Students coming from weaker sections of the society have been supplied free sets of text books against the Sixth Plan target of 1.40 lakhs at a cost of Rs. 31.00 lakhs. Under vocationalisation of education, the number of vocational institutions has been raised and also the enrolment of students under vocational courses has been increased. The number of such vocational institutions has been raised to 76 from 30 during the Sixth Plan period covering 8360 students.

#### 9.1.4. University and Higher Education

9.1.4.1. During the Sixth Plan, under University and Higher Education Programmes, the main emphasis has been on qualitative improvement. Matching assistance has been given to the universities to enable them to avail of the matching assistance from the University Grants Commission. Assistance was also provided to the universities towards the development scheme not assisted by the U.G.C. during the Sixth Plan period. Residential University established at Bhavnagar in 1978-79 has also been given financial assistance of Rs. 150.20 lakhs for its development programmes during the Sixth Plan. New University i.e. North Gujarat University at Patan in Mehsana District, has been established in the Sixth Plan period. Physical facilities were also provided in Government colleges during the Sixth Plan period. A new Government Colleges during the Sixth Plan period in Dangs District has been started during the Sixth Plan Period. Also bifurcation of two Government Colleges at Junagadh and Gandhinagar has been made. Matching assistance was also given to the affiliated colleges in respect of educational schemes proposed by them as approved by the University Grants Commission. Loan scholarships were also awarded to the students of the weaker sections, S.C. S.T. etc. Under the Physical Education scheme, one Government Physical College at mangrol, District Junagadh for C.P. Ed. College has been started in 1984-85. Under National Service scheme 10068 students have been covered under the N.S.S. Programmes during the Sixth Plan period.

### Annual Plan 1985-86

9.1.5 An outlay of Rs. 1064 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86; with the following break-up :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1985-86 outlay
1.	Primary Education MNP	
	i) Elementary Education	523.45
	ii) Teacher's Training	75.93
	iii) Special Education	154.62
	<b>Adult Education</b>	
2.	Secondary & Higher Education	
	i) Secondary Education including Teacher's Education	83.87
	ii) Higher Secondary including vocational Education	63.70
	iii) University Education	
	iv) Physical Education	
3.	Sports & Youth Welfare	53.23
4.	Art and Culture	53.20
5.	Development of Languages	13.00
6.	Nucleus Budget	43.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1064.00</b>

#### 9.1.6 PRIMARY EDUCATION

9.1.6.1 Primary Education is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. The national goal for the Seventh Plan is 100% enrolment of children in the age group 6-14 by 1990. It is estimated that 93% enrolment of the Children in the age group 6-14 would be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan. Thus 32.85 lakh children would be enrolled of which 4.00 lakhs children would be covered under non-formal education. Additional 37500 teachers are proposed to be appointed during the Seventh Plan on a

9.1.6.2 The programme of construction of class rooms would be continued and 300 class rooms and 100 tents would be constructed during 1985-90. A provision of quarters for teachers is also made. It is proposed to open to convert. 395 single teacher schools into two teachers schools. Sets of text books will be supplied free to 50 lakh students. Two pairs of

uniforms would be supplied to 8 lakh pupils including 2 lakh girls. The schemes of (i) special incentives to parents in primitive groups, (ii) financial assistance to SC/ST/OBC students and (iii) coaching to weak students, would be continued with the same tempo in the Annual Plan.

9.1.6.3 It is proposed to cover 30 lakh illiterate adults between 15-35 age group under Adult Education Programme during the Seventh Plan Period of which 1.80 lakhs adults will be covered during 1985-86.

The broad break up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1985-86 Proposed outlay
1	2	3
1.	<b>PRIMARY EDUCATION - MNP</b>	
	(i) Elementary Education	523.45
	(ii) Teachers Training	75.93
	(iii) Adult Education	154.62
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>754.00</b>

### 9.1.7 PRIMARY EDUCATION

9.1.7.1 The Primary Education including Adult Education form part of general education and is a part of Minimum Needs Programme and has therefore been given the highest priority. It is also included in the revised Twenty Point Programme. The Minimum Needs Programme aims at establishing a network of certain services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the country. M.N.P. is expected to provide essential infrastructure to the weaker sections of society and the people in backward and remote areas. An outlay of Rs. 754.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86 for this programme. The broad outline of the M.N.P. is as under :-

#### (i) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

#### APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PRIMARY TEACHERS FOR ADDITIONAL ENROLMENT

9.1.7.2 The position of enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 at the end of 1984-85 would be 47.44 lakhs and 14.39 lakhs respectively, the details are as under :

Age Group	Boys		
6-11	2741 (126%)		
11-14	904 (71%)		
6-14	3645 (107%)	2538 (79%)	6183 (93%)

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By the end of 1985-86, the enrolment is expected to rise to 108% and 51% in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively in the State. Overall coverage will be 100% in the entire age group 6-14 by the end of 1989-90. It is expected that 32.85 lakhs additional children will be enrolled during the Seventh Plan 1985-90, of which 4.00 lakhs pupil are proposed to be covered under the scheme of non-formal education. To reach the remaining 28.85 lakh pupils under formal education system, 37,500 teachers will be required as per norms. It is proposed to appoint 37,500 additional teachers during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. Of these, 9000 teachers will be appointed in Tribal Area. It is proposed to appoint additional teachers on stipendary basis of Rs. 325/- p.m. intially for first 2 Years. An outlay of Rs. 207.67 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86 for the 10,650 teachers.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF CLASS ROOMS :

9.1.7.3 It is very important to provide physical facilities for universalisation of elementary education. It is necessary to take up in a big way the programme of construction of class-rooms. The requirement of class rooms is one teacher one room.

The pattern for Technical Assistant for construction of class rooms is as under :

- (i) In Tribal Area The rate will be Rs. 21,000/- or at 70% of the S.O.R. of Type design - whichever is less.
- (ii) In Tribal Area The full amount of Rs. 500/- per tent class room.
- (iii) In Non-Tribal Area Rs. 12,000/- or 40% of the S.O.R. of Type of design.

It is proposed to construct 60 class rooms and 20 tents during 1985 86 which include 30 rooms and 20 tents in tribal area for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made during 1985-86.

## **OPENING OF NEW PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

9.1.7.4 There are 1836 villages with population below 200 and not having schooling facility. It is proposed to open 250 primary schools for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

For opening 2 primary schools in the Capital during 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided.

## **CONVERSION OF SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS INTO TWO TEACHERS SCHOOLS**

9.1.7.5 There were 7500 single teacher schools in the State in the beginning of the Sixth Plan. By the end of the Sixth Plan, 4500 schools would have been provided at least with two teachers schools.

During 1985-86, 900 single teacher schools including 120 in tribal area will be converted into two teachers schools for which an outlay of Rs. 17.55 lakhs is provided.

## **PHYSICAL FACILITIES**

9.1.7.6 The primary schools which are lacking in physical facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, electrification, etc. were given grant-in-aid in the Sixth Plan. It is envisaged to cover 400 schools including 40 schools in the tribal area with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1985-86.

## **SCIENCE KIT BOXES**

9.1.7.7 Under this scheme, out of 12,000 schools having Standard V-VII 6000 schools have been covered during the Sixth Plan. It has been proposed to supply science kit boxes for each of standards V, VI and VII during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for 1500 kit boxes including 200 in tribal area for Annual Plan 1985-86.

## **INCENTIVE TO CHILDREN OF TRIBAL AREA**

9.1.7.8 Literacy rate in the tribal area, as compared to that in non-tribal area is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is proposed to supply Text Books and Uniforms to the children free of cost. The average cost of a set of Books would be Rs. 5/-. Two pairs of uniforms per pupil would be supplied to pupils free of cost an estimated cost of Rs. 30/- per uniform.

## **SPECIAL INCENTIVE TO PARENTS (FAMILIES) FROM PRIMITIVE GROUP**

9.1.7.9 Besides, it is proposed to give special incentive to the parents of pupils from primitive groups in the form of foodgrains etc. at an estimated cost of Rs.250/- per family per annum if they send their children to schools regularly. Parents of these children who attend school regularly are thus induced to send their children to schools. There are about 6,000 families from the primitive groups in tribal area; It is proposed to give Rs. 250/- in the form of foodgrains to 6000 primitive group families for encouragement to their children, of which one would be girl student. For 1985-86, 10.00 lakhs text books, 1.60 lakh school uniforms will be supplied and 6000 parents from primitive groups are targetted to be covered with an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs.

## **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO TELENATED GIRL PUPILS OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (Baxi Panch) AND TO TALENTED GIRLS PUPILS**

9.1.7.10 There is a huge wastage in elementary education system after standard IV particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation are also to promote girls education, particularly in backward communities in the Sixth Plan, a scheme of giving a cash award Rs. 100/- per student every year to the first five talented girls of S.C., S.T., and O.B.C. in order of merit in the annual examination of Std. IV of each taluka was in operation. This scheme is proposed to be continued, with some modification. It is proposed to give cash award to the girls students who stands first in 99 taluka having of each schools of low & very low literacy. An amount of Rs. 57.60 lakhs is provided for 57600 girl pupils of S.C./S.T./& O.B.C. for the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

## **SPECIAL INCENTIVE FOR GIRLS REGULAR ATTENDANCE**

9.1.7.11. The girls enrolment and attendance is less as compared to that of boys. For universalisation of elementary education more emphasis should be given to this aspect. To attract girls for attending school regularly following incentives are being given :-

(i) Remote places of tribal areas have been identified for opening of residential primary schools. During 1985-86, three residential

schools are proposed for which amount Rs. 36.24 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

(ii) To maintain the enrolment drive, incentive to schools is necessary. For this purpose, three best primary schools in rural area of each district will be selected on the basis of (1) increase in general enrolment, (2) increase in general attendance, (3) increase in girls enrolment and (4) increase in girls average attendance. The first three schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 5,000/-. The second and the third school of each of the district will be given an amount of Rs. 3,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- each respectively. An outlay of Rs. 10.40 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

### **COACHING CLASS FOR WEAK STUDENTS**

9.1.7.12. One of the main objectives of the programme of universal primary education is the reduction in the number of dropouts. To avoid considerable stagnation, it is the policy not to hold annual examination at the end of Standard I & II. Looking to the stagnation rate at the end of Std. III, it is proposed to conduct coaching classes for weaker students during summer vacation to enable them to appear for re-examination. A teacher who will conduct a class of not less than 30 pupils will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 10.00 per student. It is targetted to cover 1.00 lakh such students including 30,000 in tribal area and 10,000 from Schedule Caste for which Rs. 10.00 lakhs are provided during Annual Plan, 1985-86.

### **NON-FORMAL EDUCATION**

9.1.7.13. It is found that despite all efforts, all children in the age group 6-14 do not join school under the formal all education system. It is therefore necessary and imperative that due stress is given to Non-Formal Education centres and to identify the learner teachers or mobilise the unemployed educated to implement this programme to cover such children, who are estimated to be a 4.00 lakh. During 1985-86, it is targetted to cover 73,000 children for which Rs. 60.40 lakhs are provided in the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

### **PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS :-**

9.1.7.14. There are 2,068 including 362 in tribal area pre-primary schools in the State. For smooth running of these institutions, an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided. For strengthening the existing machinery at the

State level as well as district level for monitoring, a provision of Rs. 6.97 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1985-86.

## **TEACHERS TRAINING**

### **INTENSIVE TRAINING FOR TEACHERS**

9.1.7.15. The spread of education is increasing and the curriculum is also revised with a view to keep the teachers in constant touch with the new trends in the field of education, in service training has been considered necessary once in a period of Seven years. The primary teachers will be given TA, DA during training which comes to Rs. 500/- per teacher. It is proposed to train 12,000 primary teachers during 1985-86 for which Rs. 58.00 lakhs are provided in the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

### **TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS OF STANDARD-V TO VII (SCIENCE KIT BOXES)**

9.1.7.16. The Science Kit Boxes are provided in primary schools. It is necessary to train teachers to know how to make best use of these kit boxes. 5,000 teachers would be covered during the Annual Plan, 1985-86, for which a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh is provided. For publication of magazines, science fairs and Hobby corners, workshops for science teachers and administrative machinery of SIE, an outlay of Rs. 15.83 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1985-86.

## **SPECIAL EDUCATION**

### **ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME**

9.1.7.17. The Adult Education Programme has been given high priority by Government of India and as such it has been included in the 20-Point Programme and also in the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has also realised the importance. According to 1981 Census, the total number of illiterates is 192.00 lakhs of which 47.85 lakh illiterates are in the age-group 15-35. Applying yearly general population growth rate of 2.80% (i.e. 1.34 lakhs illiterate adults) to the illiterate adult growth, there would be 53.21 lakhs illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 by 1984-85. Taking into consideration, the coverage of 11.59 lakhs illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the back-log of illiterate adults in this age-group in the beginning of the Seventh Plan would be 41.62 lakh illiterate adults, the total number of illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during the



Seventh Plan would be 48.32 lakhs, i.e. 48.00 lakhs. Since all illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 are required to be covered under the Adult Education Programme during the Seventh Plan, 48.00 lakh adults in this age group 15-35 are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan both through the Centrally Assisted Adult Education Programmes and the State Adult Education Programmes. It is proposed to cover 9.00 lakhs adults under the State Adult Education Programme during the Seventh Plan, while remaining 39.00 lakh adults would be covered under the following schemes fully assisted by Government of India :-

- (1) Rural Functional Literacy Projects.
- (2) A scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education.
- (3) Adult Education Projects sanctioned by U.G.C.

To motivate voluntary agencies to take up the adult education programmes sanctioned by Government of India, it is proposed to give incentive grant to them to meet the partial administrative expenditure of the project by the Voluntary Agencies as envisaged in the scheme, it is of utmost importance to publicize the Adult Education Programme in the State so as to attract the attention of the Society in general and illiterate adults in particular. It is also proposed to implement the Post-literacy and

follow-up programme on the line of programme formulated by Government of India for the continuous education of the adults successfully completing the literacy programme. An outlay of Rs. 154.62 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86 as under :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Scheme	1985-86	Outlay
(1) State Adult Education Project including Post-Literacy Programme.		120.00
(2) Post-Literacy and follow up Programme.		24.00
(3) Incentive Grants to Voluntary agencies.		3.54
(4) Publicity of Adult Education Programme.		6.60
(5) Administrative Set-up.		—
(6) Prize Scheme in Adult Education.		0.48
	Total	154.62

It is proposed to cover 1.80 lakhs illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during 1985-86.



**STATEMENT-I**

**Major Headwise summary of outlays for Annual Plan-1985-86 :—**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development.	Revenue.	Capital	Total	Of which	
					Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	Special Component Plan
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5(a).	5(b).

(1)	277-Elementary and Adult Education	705.76	48.24	754.00	150.59	17.00
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**STATEMENT-II**

**Minor Headwise Summary for Outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86 :—(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Education.	Revenue.	Capital	Total.	Of which	
					Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Special Component Plan
(1)	Elementary Education.	477.21	46.24	523.45	137.50	15.18
(2)	Teachers Training	73.93	2.00	75.93	0.25	—
(3)	Adult Education	154.62	—	154.62	12.84	1.82
<b>GRANT TOTAL :</b>		<b>705.76</b>	<b>48.24</b>	<b>754.00</b>	<b>150.59</b>	<b>17.00</b>

**STATEMENT- II (A)**

**List Of Schemes Included In the Annual Plan-1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes.	Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 Outlay	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86			Of which	
			Revenue	Capital	Total	Tribal Area Sub-Plan (a)	S.C,P 6(B).
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		
(I)	<b>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :—</b>						
	EDN :-1 Add. teacher for Add. enrolment in primary Schools	2689.30	207.67	—	207.67	52.65	—
	EDN :-2 Construction of Class rooms	50.00	—	10.00	10.00	6.40	—
	EDN :-3 Opening of new Primary Schools.	10.00	5.00	—	5.00	2.00	—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	6(a)	6(b)
EDN :-4	Opening of new Primary Schools at Capital Town.	2.00	0.40	—	0.40	—	—
EDN :-5	Conversion of single teachers Schools into two teachers Schools	751.87	17.55	—	17.55	3.51	—
EDN :-6	G. I. A. to Schools for improvement of physical facilities	100.00	20.00	—	20.00	2.00	—
EDN :-7	Science kiBoxes	50.00	15.00	—	15.00	2.00	—
EDN :-8	Incentive to parents of Tribal Pupils. (SCA)	780.00	130.00	—	130.00	130.00	—
EDN :-9	Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC (Baxi panch) Girls pupils.	288.00	57.60	—	57.60	15.47	13.18
EDN :-10	Residential primary schools in Tribal Area	184.68	—	36.24	36.24	36.24	—
EDN :-11	Incentive to Girls for regular enrolment attendance	52.00	10.40	—	10.40	2.80	—
EDN :-12	strengthening of supervisory enrolment machinery	155.60	6.22	—	6.22	2.17	—
EDN :-13	Coaching Classes for weaker students in summer vacation	50.00	10.00	—	10.00	3.00	1.00
EDN :-14	Introduction of Non-Formal Education for the age Group 9-14	250.00	60.40	—	60.40	4.50	1.00
EDN :-15	G. I. A. pre-primary Schools	200.00	60.00	—	60.00	4.76	—
EDN :-16	Strengthening of primary machinery and stepping up of monitoring cell in Office.	30.00	6.97	—	6.97	—	—
<b>TOTAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>		<b>4863.45</b>	<b>471.21</b>	<b>46.24</b>	<b>523.45</b>	<b>137.50</b>	<b>15.18</b>
		<b>+780.00</b>	<b>+130.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+130.00</b>	<b>+130.00</b>	<b>—</b>
		<b>(SCA)</b>	<b>(SCA)</b>		<b>(SCA)</b>	<b>(SCA)</b>	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	6(a)	6(b)
<b>TEACHERS TRAINING</b>							
EDN-17	Incentive training for teachers.	10.00	58.00	—	58.00	—	—
EDN-18	Training of Primary Teachers for STd. V to VII (Science kitboxes)	0.50	0.10	—	0.10	—	—
EDN-19	Magazine for schools boys.	2.50	0.50	—	0.50	—	—
EDN-20	Science fare for at Dist. and State level.	6.00	1.20	—	1.20	—	—
EDN-21	Science Hobby corner innovation and experimentation in Science Education.	4.50	0.90	—	0.90	—	—
EDN-22	Workshop for Science teacher for Primary Education.	1.66	0.25	—	0.25	0.25	—
EDN-25	Strengthening the administrative S.I.E. Ahmedabad.	3.61	0.62	—	0.62	—	—
EDN-23(a)	Strengthening of Publicative Unit of S.I.E.	0.05	0.13	—	0.13	—	—
EDN-24	Strengthening the activities of group centres In State.	33.07	8.75	—	8.75	—	—
EDN-23(b)	Strengthening library service of S.I.E. Ahmedabad.	1.80	0.28	—	0.28	—	—
EDN-23(c)	Tribal Cell in S.I.E' Ahmedabad.	4.73	0.85	—	0.85	—	—
EDN-23(d)	Strengthening of S.I.E. Unit (Development of comm. Sc. Centre),	3.93	0.35	—	0.35	—	—
EDN-23(e)	Learning materials ot Non Formal Education i. e. open school by correspondence and contact.	10.00	2.00	—	2.00	—	—
EDN-26	Construction of Building for S.I.E. Ahmedabad.	10.00	—	2.00	2.00	—	—
<b>TOTAL TEACHER TRAINING :</b>		<b>273.15</b>	<b>73.93</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>75.93</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>III SPECIAL EDUCATION :</b>							
EDN-27	State Adult Education Programme.	500.00	118.54	—	118.54	12.74	1.82
EDN-28	Ad. Post literacy Programme.	120.00	20.00	—	20.00	0.10	—
EDN-29	Incentive grant to voluntary agencies.	10.00	2.00	—	2.00	—	—
EDN-30	Publicity (Adult).	10.00	2.00	—	2.00	—	—
EDN-31	Administrative set up (Adult).	35.00	—	—	—	—	—
EDN-32	Prize scheme in Adult Education.	25.40	5.08	—	5.08	—	—
<b>TOTAL SPECIAL EDUCATION :-</b>		<b>700.40</b>	<b>154.62</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>154.62</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>1.82</b>
<b>GRANT TOTAL (i+ii+iii) :</b>		<b>5837.00</b>	<b>705.76</b>	<b>46.24</b>	<b>754.000</b>	<b>150.59</b>	<b>17.00</b>
		<b>+ (780.00)</b>	<b>+ (130.00)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>+ (130.00)</b>	<b>+ (130.00)</b>	<b>—</b>
		<b>SCA</b>	<b>SCA</b>		<b>SCA</b>	<b>SCA</b>	<b>—</b>

**STATEMENT- III**  
**Selected Targets And Achievements**

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit.	Level of Achievement at the end of			Target Net.
			1983-84.	1984-85. (Base Year level)	1985-86 Cumulative	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<b>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :</b>						
<b>( I ) Classes I—V ( Age Group 6-10)</b>						
<b>(A) Total Enrolment</b>		'000				
	Boys. ... ..		2713	2759	2778	19
	Girls. ... ..		1975	2068	2445	377
	Total. ... ..		4688	4827	5223	396
<b>Percentage to Age-Group.</b>						
	Boys. ... ..		126	126.3	100	
	Girls ... ..		98	100.6	95	
	Total. ... ..		109.5	114.6	97	
<b>(B) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes.</b>						
	Boys. ... ..		265	263	265	2
	Girls. ... ..		156	190	191	1
	Total. ... ..		421	453	456	3
<b>Percentage to Age—Group.</b>						
	Boys. ... ..		175	172	100	
	Girls. ... ..		109	133	100	
	Total. .. ..		143	153	100	
<b>(C) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.</b>						
	Boys. ... ..		386	391	394	3
	Girls. ... ..		265	275	278	3
	Total. ... ..		651	666	672	6
<b>Percentage to Age Group.</b>						
	Boys. ... ..		137	128	100	
	Girls. ... ..		93	103	100	
	Total. ... ..		111	112.5	100	
<b>(II) Classes VI-VIII (Age-group 11-13).</b>						
<b>(A) Total Enrolment</b>		'000				
	Boys. ... ..		872	902	1128	226
	Girls. ... ..		485	551	680	129
	Total. ... ..		1357	1453	1808	355
<b>percentage of Age-Group.</b>						
	Boys ... ..		67	72	80	
	Girls ... ..		42	47	55	
	Total ... ..		55	60	70	
<b>(B) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes</b>						
	Boys — —		72	80	85	5
	Girls — —		44	47	56	2
	Total — —		116	127	141	7
<b>percentage of Age-Group.</b>						
	Boys — —		82	91	94	
	Girls — —		54	57	65	
	Total — —		69	74	78	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
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**(C) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.**

Boys.	...	...	84	82	104	22
Girls.	...	...	44	46	69	23
Total.	...	...	128	128	173	45

**Percentage To Age-Group.**

Boys.	...	...	48	47	55
Girls.	...	...	27	28	40
Total.	...	...	38	37	48

**(III) Enrolment in Non-Formal  
(Part Time/Continuation Classes)**

**(i) Age-Group 9-14**

	Nos.			
		'00		
Total..	...	71833	91000	164000
Girls.	...	23962	36177	66000
		i.e, 36200		30000

**(ii) Age-Group 11-13**

Total.	...
Girls.	...

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

**(IV) ADULT EDUCATION :-**

(i) Number of Participants (Age-Group 15-35).	In Lakhs.	2.60	3.5	24.90	4.61
(ii) No. of Centres opened under.	"				
(A) Central Programmes		3205	5842	27866	6200
(b) State Programmes	"	3059	4316	21307	4000
(c) Voluntary Agencies	"	1587	2626	23739	3500
(d) Other Programme	"	255	833	13841	2000

**TOTAL TEACHERS :-**

(i) Primary Classes I-V	}	" 143866	152866	163516	10650
(ii) Middle Classes VI-VIII					

### STATEMENT-IV

#### Minimum Needs Programme Outlays for the Annual plan 1985-86 :-

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Name of the Programme.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay.	Outay for the Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2.	3.	4.
	(1) ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	5136.60	599,38
		+ 780.00 (SCA)	+ 130.00 (SCA)
	(2) ADULT EDUCATION	700.40	154,62
	TOTAL :-	5837.00.	754.00
		+ 780.00(SCA)	+ 130,00 (SCA)

### STATEMENT-V

#### Minimum Needs Programmes Physical Targets and Achievements :-

Sr.	Programme.	Item.	Unit	Level of achievement at the			Target.
				1983-84 (Base Year level)	1984-85	1985-86 Cummulative	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(1) Elementary Education :-</b>							
	(a)	Classes I-V (Age Group 6—10)	8000	4688	4827	5223	396
	(b)	Classes VI—VIII (Age group 11—13)	'000	1357	1453	1808	395
<b>(2) Adult Education :-</b>							
	(a)	No. of porticpats (age group 15—35)	In lakhs	2.60 (Net)	3.5 (Net)	24.90	4.61
	(b)	No. of Centres.					
	(i)	Central programmes nos.	Nos.	3205 (Net)	5842(Net)	27866	6200
	(ii)	State progrmmes	"	3059 (Net)	4316(Net)	21307	4000
	(iii)	Voluntary Agencies	"	1587 (Net)	2626(Net)	23739	3500
	(iv)	Other Programme	"	255 (Net)	833(Net)	3841	2000

**STATEMENT—VI**

**List of Centrally sponsored Schemes (on sharing basis) in the Annual plan 1985-86:-**

( Rs. in lakhs )

Sr. No.	Name of the Schemes.	Pattern of Sharing.	Outlay for the Annual Plan- 1985-86.		
			State Share	Central share	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
NIL					

**NOTE :-** In Col 1.2 the departments should indicate against each scheme in bracket the number of the State Plan scheme in the Statement—II (a).

**STATEMENT—VII**

**List of fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Annual Plan. 1985-86**

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay for Anual Plan. 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
NIL		

### 9.1.8. HIGHER EDUCATION

9.1.8.1. Keeping in view the perspective and the progress already achieved the programmes for 1985-86 have been drawn up. An outlay of Rs. 162.00 lakh is provided for the year 1985-86. The sectoral outlay is shown against each programme :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Secondary Education	65.87
2. Higher Secondary including Vocational Education	18.00
3. Higher Education	63.70
4. Games and Sports	14.43
	<hr/>
	162.00
	<hr/>

#### (I) Secondary Education

9.1.8.2 (a) There are eleven schemes related to secondary education. Total financial outlays proposed for these schemes are Rs. 65.67 lakhs for the year 1985-86. The perspective kept in view is to restrict quantitative expansion by opening of new schools and to concentrate on consolidation of existing facilities. New schools, or expansion of existing schools will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances and in specific areas i.e. in tribal and backward areas. Provision is made for opening of 100 secondary schools including 70 additional classes for this provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made. In the year 1985-86 255 new teachers will be appointed in the new schools and classes as per norms.

(b) Besides, more attention will be paid to improvement of quality of education and to recognise the scholarship of the students. To encourage the students from weaker section in furtherance of their study, provisions like financial assistance, by way of awards/scholarships and by providing free text books to them are made. Provision to give coaching to the students weak in subjects is also made under this scheme.

(c) The provisions of the schemes relating to improvement of secondary education are briefly as under :

- (1) Award to secondary schools for best performance is academic developmental activities. An amount of Rs. 0.45

lakhs is made for 3 secondary schools in Tribal Areas.

- (2) Coaching to students for preparing for National Talent Search Examination. Provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh is made for the year 1985-86.

(d) The scheme of setting up of Book Bank will involve expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. This will help the students coming from weaker section of the Society. Similarly, provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is also made for coaching classes for the students from Tribal Areas and from Scheduled Castes.

(e) It is proposed to strengthen the officers of the District Education Officer and Education Directorate with a view to achieve better results from the increasing financial investments in educational activities. An amount of Rs. 7.37 lakh is provided for the year 1985-86.

(f) Provision of Rs. 17.35 lakh is also made for carrying out repairs and for extension of existing Government School Buildings and offices.

#### Higher Secondary Education

9.1.8.3. There are four schemes relating to Higher Secondary Education for which an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

(a) During 1985-86 60 Secondary schools will be covered under high secondary education including new classes. 150 new teachers will be appointed due to new Higher Secondary Schools and classes. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for annual plan 1985-86.

(b) The Scheme to provide financial assistance to the non-Government Secondary Schools for enriching Science Laboratory for starting Science stream of Higher Secondary classes is also proposed. This will add laboratory facilities of the school leading improvement of science education. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for covering 15 Higher Secondary Schools for the year 1985-86, including 5 Schools in Tribal Areas.

(c) One of the steps towards qualitative improvement of Higher Secondary Education is to give award to schools for best performance in academic and developmental activities of



the school. More amount of award is proposed to schools having Science stream as a measure of encouragement. Outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for the purpose.

(d) As a part of the support, programme for the improvement of academic development plan for individual institutions is also drawn up for strengthening of State Examination Board with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs.

### **Higher Secondary Education**

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(c) One of the steps towards qualitative improvement of Higher Secondary Education is to give award to schools for best performance in academic and developmental activities of the school. More amount of award is proposed to schools having Science stream as a measure of encouragement. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for the purpose.

(d) As a part of the support, programme for the improvement of academic development plan for individual institutions is also drawn up for strengthening of State Examination Board with an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs.

### **Higher Education**

9.1.8.4. There is a scope for expansion of Higher Education in Gujarat. Accordingly, one new University i.e. North Gujarat University at

Patan (Dist:Mehsana) will be started. This University will spread Higher Education in remote areas of North Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86.

9.1.8.5. The schemes for Higher Education are grouped as under :-

- (i) **Expansion of Higher Education**
- (ii) **Quality improvement programme**
- (iii) **Development Programme :**

1. Grants to Universities for the scheme approved by U.G.C. and for Higher Administrative and managerial development courses and for new university Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

2. Development of Government Colleges Rs. 21.00 lakhs.

3. Matching share against UGC grant to college for approved schemes Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

### **Secondary Education**

9.1.8.6. Under this head of development. An outlay of Rs. 65.87 lakhs is provided for the schemes under Secondary Education. The details are as under :

#### **Regulated growth of secondary Education**

Secondary education in the State has rapidly expanded on account of the liberal policy of the State Government and has almost reached a saturation point except in remote and tribal areas. The main emphasis will have to be given to the rationalisation and consolidation of the growth achieved so far and for improvement of the quality of education provided. The students would have to be channelised into vocational education and thereby they will improve their chances of obtaining suitable jobs. By the end of May 1985 there are 4,104 secondary schools including 1,416 Higher Secondary schools in the State. During the year 1984-85 new secondary schools have been started. It is expected that about 34,000 additional pupils would be enrolled in the secondary schools during the year 1985-86. Every year on an average 34,000 pupils seek admission in the secondary schools. These students are accommodated in the existing secondary schools, by opening of additional divisions and or by opening of new secondary schools. Since the year 1984 is considered as the base year for the purposes of calculation of requirements, it is necessary to

take the number of secondary schools and divisions that will be opened during the year 1984-85 into calculation for working out the total requirements under the scheme. According to the existing pattern for a class of 40 pupils 1.5 teachers are sanctioned. It will be necessary to open 100 new secondary schools (40 in Tribal areas and 60 in non-tribal area) and 70 additional divisions including 20 divisions in Tribal Areas in the year 1985-86 of these one Govt. Secondary school will be opened in Tribal Areas. Computer facility will be provided in 5 Govt. and other Govt. Secondary schools. An outlay of Rs. 36.40 lacs is proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Remedical Teaching for weak students**

This scheme provided for remedical teaching to students who are weak in their study in tribal areas and from the scheduled castes. Most of these students are coming from lower classes and they have less facilities for education. Due to their economic condition, they have to help their parents. They, therefore, lag behind in learning. These students are provided incentive coaching in the subject in which they are weak. Accordingly a class of 20 such students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers (per class) for 8 months (July to March). For this extra work the teacher will be paid Rs. 125/- per class which will amount to Rs. 2,000/- per class. Provision of 1.30 lakhs is made for this scheme during the Annual Plan 1985-86 for coaching 1,300 students in 65 classes.

### **Setting up of Book Banks**

9.1.8.8. Students coming from the weaker section of the society are not able to purchase text-books for their studies at secondary and higher secondary stage of education. Due to the revision of the syllabus replacement of the text-books will be required. The scheme envisages provision for free supply of text-books to the needy students. Text-books are distributed through the District Education Officers every year. It is proposed to supply 26,500 sets of text-books for Stds.VIII during the Annual Plan period 1985-86. The average cost of one set of text-books is estimated at Rs. 30/-, and accordingly an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1985-86.

### **Strengthening of Directorate of Higher Education and District Education Officer**

9.1.8.9. It is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Higher Education and the District

Education Offices by proper and adequate staff so that the increased administrative duties are carried out properly. An outlay of Rs. 7.37 lakhs is provided for strengthening administrative staff of District level offices as well as in the office of the Director of Higher Education during the 1985-86. Looking to the vast geographical areas and scarce facilities of the transports in the districts, it is difficult for District Education Officer to implement the education activities and supervise the educational institutions, and to settle educational and administrative problems of the institutions. It is necessary to provide vehicle to the District Education Officer. Accordingly District Education Officer of five districts have been provided jeeps by the end of 1984-85. It is proposed to provide vehicle to remaining districts during the period of VII Five Year Plan, of which four districts will be covered during the year 1985-86. The Office of the Directorate pays salary directly to about 10,000 teaching and non-teaching staff of Non-Govt. by way of Grant-in-aid. Apart from paying salary, the office also maintains G.P.F. and sanctions Group Insurance and other accounts for all these staff. In addition, the Director's Office maintains more than 12,000 Loan Scholarship Accounts and also maintains other useful data. It is, therefore, considered necessary to make use of a mini-computer for quick accurate and efficient working of the office. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase one mini-computer for the office of the Director of Higher Education. For strengthening the District Education Officer at Surendranagar and Banaskantha it is proposed to create the posts of Jr. Supdts. in these two Districts. It is proposed to create unit for Central Recruitment Scheme in the Directors' Office. It is also proposed to strengthen the District Education Offices by sanctioning machinery for maintenance of G.P.F. a/cs. of Secondary schools as per norms prescribed. Provision of Rs. 7.37 lakhs is made for this scheme for the year 1985-86.

### **Construction/Repairs of class rooms etc. in Government Secondary Schools/Offices**

9.1.8.10. With the introduction of new pattern of Higher Secondary school education in 85 Government Secondary Schools in the State, it has become necessary to strengthen the existing laboratories and to carry out extensions of additional rooms to accommodate increasing number of pupils admitted in the schools. With the normal increase of students in schools it has also become necessary to provide additional health and sanitary facilities in

the existing school buildings. During the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 8.15 lakhs is made for the new works and repairs in Government Secondary/Higher Secondary Schools.

### **Strengthening of the State Board of Examination**

9.1.8.11. The State Board of Examinations conducts various types of examinations. At present 54 examination related to teacher training award of different scholarships, commerce and Art and vocational career courses are being conducted. From the year 1983-84, the board has been entrusted with the conduct of examinations of I year & II year vocational career courses also. This will add about 36 different type of vocational career courses examination. The Board needs to be strengthened to enable it carry out examination and administrative work smoothly and accurately and timely. The Administrative staff will be appointed for this purpose. As the Examinations are conducted at various taluka centres and District places, the question papers, stationery articles, answerbooks etc. have to be sent in time. It is, therefore, necessary to provide a station wagon to the Board. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

### **Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas**

9.1.8.12. Sanskrit is one of the ancient language of the nation. It has rich traditions and it is considered to be the mother of all Indian languages.

There are 44 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State preparing students in Sanskrit languages in a traditional way. These pathshalas are from Middle schools level to post graduate level Students of these Sanskrit pathshalas are appearing in the various examination conducted by the different bodies. There is no uniform syllabus. With a view to develop Sanskrit education in a traditional pattern, Government has appointed a committee. Committee's recommendation are for improving the contents of syllabus, teachers pupil ratio, awards of scholarships, pay scales of the teachers etc. Moreover the scholarship of Rs. 120/- to each student is sanctioned to a pupil studying in standard IX & X, who offer Sanskrit as one of in subjects. 100 scholarships each of Rs. 10/- per month are given each year. To meet with developmental activities of Sanskrit Pathshalas provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86.

### **Performance awards to the Secondary Schools**

9.1.8.13. Performance awards to the Secondary schools at District Level in the Tribal Areas will initiate healthy competition among the secondary schools to improve the quality and standard of Education. The awards will be decided by State level committee in two Zones. There will be three awards in every district for secondary schools. Three Zone Committees will be appointed for this scheme. The final award will be declared by the Directorate of Education on the recommendation of the committee. The award will be of Rs.15,000/- per school. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 0.45 lakh is provided for the year 1985-86.

### **State Scholarship to Talented S.T. students in Tribal Areas**

9.1.8.14. Under the scheme of national scholarship at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas, the talented student studying in Std. VIII is eligible for appearing in common state level Examination conducted by the Gujarat State Examination Board. A student who passed this common state level Examination is awarded scholarship at the rate of Rs. 500/- to day scholar and Rs. 1000/- to hostel per year. This scholarship continues for four years.

To encourage the S.T. students in their study it is proposed to award state scholarship to the S.T. Students as under :-

(1) First rank Scholarship	Rs. 350/-
Second rank Scholarship	Rs. 250/-
Third Rank Scholarship	200
	<hr/>
	Rs. 800/-
	<hr/>

An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh is provided for this purpose for the year 1985-86.

### **Coaching of talented students for National talent search examinations**

9. 1.8.15. Government has introduced National Talent Search Examination for the talented students at centre level. To encourage better performance from amongst the state student, it is proposed to provide pre-exam.

training to the selected students who are studying in standard X. Such training classes will be held during May vacation at the centres to be located preferably at district level. In the first instance the teachers will be oriented for this course, by conducting classes at district level by the resources personnel and experts in the subjects. These trained teachers will teach the students during the summer vacation for four weeks and students will be prepared for the examination test.

During 1985-86 centres at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot will be started and 200 students will be covered under this scheme on trial basis. This 108 Teachers will be required during 1985-86 for covering 200 students. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakhs is provided.

### 9.1.9. Higher Secondary Education

#### Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.9.1. The Government of Gujarat has accepted the National pattern of Higher Education viz. 10+2+3 since 1976. Under this scheme, the existing secondary schools will be permitted to open Higher Secondary class of Std.XI during the first year of conversion and Std.XII during the second year of conversion. It is proposed to convert 60 more secondary schools into Higher secondary schools including classes during the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 to this scheme.

#### Performance Award to Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.9.2. This award will be separated in Two division, (1) Science and (2) General Stream in Higher Secondary schools. One award for each District in each Stream will be given as under :-

1. Science Stream	Rs. 30,000.00
2. General Stream	Rs. 20,000.00
	Rs. 50,000.00

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 12 Higher Secondary Schools (Six Science stream and Six general stream) of these 12 institutions 4 will be from Tribal Areas.

### Improvement of Science Education in Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.9.3. Most of Higher secondary Schools lack an atmosphere for teaching science effectively. The traditional view of one science laboratory per Higher Secondary School still exists. Although Science at higher secondary stage has three distincts discipline viz. Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Effective teaching of these subjects necessitates the division of the school laboratory into three separate laboratories, one for each discipline, in higher secondary schools. It is proposed to cover 15 Higher Secondary schools during the year 1985-86. A special grant of Rs. 20,000 will be given to each higher secondary school for equipping the laboratory and workshop. Accordingly on amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for covering 15 schools for the year 1985-86.

### University and Higher Education

#### Grants to University for Higher Administrative Field and Managerial Development Course.

9.1.9.4. Students hailing from Gujarat are imparted coaching for appearing in the examination of I.A.S. and allied examination at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, S.P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar and M.S. University, Vadodara. The Government desires to strengthening the present scheme and enlarge its scope with a view to identifying brilliant students and encourage and motivate them to compete for all India and other Central Services Examinations. With this in view Government has decided to expand the above three I.A.S. coaching Training Centres. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86 is provided for this purpose.

#### Performance awards to Colleges

9.1.9.5. The Committee on college finance popularly known as Paul Committee has recommended instituting three performance Awards of (i) Rs. 0.50 lakhs to the affiliated colleges in Gujarat in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately for rural and urban areas. The institution of such awards would lead to a healthy competition among the colleges for attaining best academic standards.

Selection of the College for award will be made by a selection committee of experts. The

award will be declared by the Government on the strength of the recommendation of the selection committee. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for the year 1985-86 for covering three colleges of which one will be from Tribal Areas.

#### **Development of Government Colleges**

9.1.9.6. There are 15 Government Colleges in the State. Large number of students from weaker section of the Society join these colleges. It is necessary to strengthen and develop Government College by providing more library and laboratory facilities, book banks, games and sports and cultural activities. It is also envisaged to carry out repairs extension of the college building and minor work for better health and sanitary facilities. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided for Government College in the State for carrying out construction more of college building including hostel facilities and staff quarters and equipment of the laboratory for proposed science faculty in the year 1985-86. This includes provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for college at Ahwa (Dang).

#### **Special Coaching class for weak students**

9.1.9.7. In order to help students belonging to scheduled castes/tribal and other backward classes and E.B.C. a scheme of special coaching classes in colleges is in operation. It is proposed to extend this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to cover all weak students belonging to the specially depressed classes as listed by the Baxi Commission. Other weak students can also take advantage of this scheme. The starting of this scheme will incidentally help in eradicating the evil of private tuition to some extent: In the first instance it is proposed to start coaching classes in 24 selected colleges of which at least five will be in the tribal areas. To meet with the demand of 24 colleges to be covered in 1985-86, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

#### **Matching share to colleges against the U.G.C. Grant for development**

9.1.9.8. There are 236 colleges of arts, science, commerce and education faculties. These colleges are financially assisted by Government as per set pattern of grant-in-aid to meet with their deficit in annual expenditure. Most of the colleges are located in urban and rural areas. There are a few colleges in tribal

areas. U.G.C. provides funds to colleges for approved schemes against the matching share of the college for certain developed activities, viz. for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, development of college library, development of playground etc. To help the college financially, the state Government grants 25% amount as matching share for such activities approved by the U.G.C. During the year 1985-86, about 20 colleges are expected to take advantage of this scheme. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

#### **Grants to University**

9.1.9.9. The Universities in the State have been encouraged to undertake educational projects in collaboration with the U.G.C. and the State Government shares the financial burden in the ratio ranging from 25% to 75% and in respect of certain State sponsored schemes, the State Government provides for the full outlay in such selected programmes. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided towards matching share of the State Government in respect of the Education programmes and schemes that may be accepted by U.G.C. for the year 1985-86.

#### **Opening of New University in North Gujarat**

9.1.9.10 Having regard to considerable increase in the number of colleges and educational institutions in the areas within the jurisdiction of the Gujarat University and having regard to the recommendation of the committee appointed by the State Government to review the state of Higher Education in the Gujarat State under the Chairmanship of Mr. V.V. John to have a new university for Ahmedabad District (excluding Ahmedabad City) Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Kachchh District and persistent demand from the public and educationists of North Gujarat, Government had considered the matter in details and has decided to establish a new university, namely North Gujarat University in Mehsana District at Patan. The State Government has made a commitment to the U.G.C. that it will create assets of 2 crores for the new university during the first five years. With a view to meet with this goal, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1985-86.

## **Facilities of education for additional Students in colleges**

9.1.9.11. At present Education is free upto Std.XI. Now Govt. has decided to exempt girl students from payment of tuition fees from the academic years 1985-86 at all other stages of education above Std.XII. Girl studying in various colleges i.e. Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Engineering, Ayurvedic, Medical, Pharmacy, Homeopathic, Agriculture etc., girls studying in University and girls studying in various type of Diploma courses in polytechnic etc. By this concession, approximately 50,000 girls students will get the benefit and there will be a less of income of fees to colleges. Govt. will require to reimburse the requirement amount of tuition fees to educational institution which are not receiving Grant in aid and would have received the tuition fees. Government will be required to reimburse the tuition fees to the various educational institutions under the Education Department which are not receiving grant-in-aid. Accordingly for this purpose a token provision as outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh, for the year 1985-86 is made.

## **Loan Scholarship and freeship**

9.1.9.12. The Govt. of Gujarat has implemented the scheme for Loan scholarship scheme of the Govt. of India for Higher Education. The students who are studying in Gujarat State in the various faculties are awarded loan scholarship purely on merit basis. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is made in the plan 1985-86 for this purpose.

## **9.1.10 Games and Youth Welfare**

### **Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools for providing physical facilities in physical education**

9.1.10.1 The subject of physical education is voluntary at the S.S.C. stage and it is being taught at the Higher Education stage in Std.XI and XII. The students studying in the Secondary schools do possess physical capabilities but these are not fully developed for want of requisite equipment for physical education and gymnastics. It is proposed to pay grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 1500/- against the management contribution of Rs. 500/- to 40 schools in the State. A provision of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86 for 40 Secondary Schools of Tribal areas.

## **Opening of Second year in C.P.E.D. at Govt. Phy. Education College at Mangrol, Dist Junagadh**

9.1.10.2. Govt. college of Physical Education has been started at Mangrol, Dist. Junagadh from June, 1984. 30 trainees have been admitted in the first year certificate Course of Physical Education. The duration of the Course is 2 years. The trainees who are studying this year will pass the examination and they will be promoted in the Second year C.P.Ed. class and new trainees will be admitted in the first year. Next year the institution will become full fledged institution for certificate course. For this purpose of teaching and non-teaching staff will be required. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 1.18 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1985-86.

## **Construction of a Residential building for the Hon.Secy. of Kirtimandir, Porbandar**

9.1.10.3 The birth place of Mahatma Gandhi has been developed and declared as the National monument. As such "Kirti mandir" at Porbandar is a famous institute. It is considered necessary to provide residential accommodation to the Honorary Secretary of the Institute. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a small house with minimum facility at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.65 lakhs. Accordingly for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

## **Starting of N.C.C. Naval wing at Surat under National Cadet Training**

9.1.10.4. At present there are 3 Naval wings. One each at Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Vadodara. At present there is not facility of imparting naval training to students of South Gujarat Area. Opening of a Naval Wing at Surat will therefore benefit students of that Area. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is provided for 1985-86 for the purpose.

## **National Service Scheme**

9.1.10.5 The National Service Scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced in the college and Universities. The number of students which can be engaged in the National Service Scheme is fixed and allotted by the Central Government. Since this will be a partially Centrally sponsored scheme in the ratio of 7 : 5. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for this scheme for the year 1985-86.



### 9.1.11 Sports and Youth Services

#### (1) Expansion of activities of the Sports Council

9.1.11.1 In addition to existing schemes for development of sports the programme proposed for the year 1985-86 envisage to establish additional sub-coaching centres, engaging more coaches for strengthening all sub-coaching centres, purchase of equipment for all sports for providing all the sub-coaching centres to equip all District Sports Offices with telephone and duplicating machines and strengthen them by providing additional staff and also to strengthen the Directorate and sub coaching centres. To increase number of inmates and other facilities in Sports Hostel. It is proposed to construct mini stadia, indoor multipurpose Gymnasia Hall etc. Thus a provision of Rs. 32.10 lakhs is made for 1985-86

#### (2) Integrated Schemes of Youth Welfare

For the development of Youth Activities and to inculcate in youth by providing opportunities in addition to the existing programmes of Youth Welfare, it is proposed to develop Mountaineering Institute, Mount Abu and its activities and also its centre at Junagadh by providing equipment and also organising various new course of mountaineering trekking etc. It is also proposed to undertake sea expedition, encourage boating club, adventurous projects, hand-gliding activities, Yoga kendra, Mass tree plantation, Yoga Camps, life saving camp, music workshop, yoga and Cultural heritage, seminar for Youth workers, to organise international youth exchange programmes, camp for national integration, interview clinics, flood rescue camp, fire fighting camp Mass singing camps, National folk dance festivals, tribal festivals, leadership training etc. An outlay Rs. 6.70 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the purpose.

### 9.1.12 Arts and Culture

9.1.12.1 An outlay of Rs. 53.20 lakhs is provided for the various programme for the annual plan 1985-86 as under :

	Outlay proposed 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs).
(i) Development of libraries	19.00
(ii) Sangeet Nritya Natyakala Academy	11.00
Lalit Kala Academy	5.20
(iii) Archaeology	5.00
(iv) Archives	5.00
(v) Museums	8.00
	<hr/> 53.20

Brief details of the programmes are as under :

#### (i) Development of Libraries :-

9.1.12.2 Rs. 19.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1985-86 for the development of libraries as detailed below :-

(1) To establish 6 Taluka Libraries	2.16
(2) Construction of Government libraries buildings at Mehsana, Vadodara & Valod.	5.00
(3) Purchase of furniture equipments for Government libraries.	1.90
(4) Refresher Courses for employees.	1.84
(5) Strengthening of Curator of libraries office.	1.69
(6) Strengthening of Divisional Offices.	0.41
(7) Strengthening of Central libraries.	5.00
	<hr/> Total
	19.00

### **Sangeet Nritya Natya Academic :-**

9.1.12.3 It is proposed to establish a Gurukul for higher study in Music and dance, to establish museum and performing art center, to establish State folk dance ensemble a centre for Kirtan Haveli Sangeet and Manbhadd. It is also proposed to organise seasonal festival programmes and to encourage production of various projects on dance, drama and Music. These schemes are in addition to existing programmes and schemes of Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi. A provision of Rs. 11 lakhs has been made for these activities during 1985-86.

### **EDN-Lalit Kala Akademi**

9.1.12.4. The plan schemes of the Gujarat Lalit Kala Akademi include the expansion of activities of art gallery at Ahmedabad, and to have a documentation of art and artists of State and noted artists of the nation. These schemes are proposed in addition to the existing schemes and programmes of Lalit Kala Akademi. A provision of Rs. 5.20 lakhs has been made for these activities for 1985-86.

### **(iii) Archaeology :**

9.1.12.5 The chief activities of the department includes archaeological excavation, exploration, archaeological survey of river valley, village to village survey, protection and preservation of the State protected monuments and its chemical conservation implementation of different archaeological laws, Registration of antiquities, Archaeological Research project and Publication etc. During 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for the purpose.

### **(iv) Archives :**

9.1.12.6. The Directorate of Archives looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-

current record of a permanent nature which provide samples of cultural heritage of Gujarat for scholars and prosperity. During 1985-86 a providing plan of Rs. 5 Lakhs is made for strengthening and developing the Directorate.

### **(v) Museums :**

9.1.12.7. Museums are a means of preservation and display of our cultural Heritage. Enrichment of museums modernisation of existing museums and set up new museums for general public are proposed. At present, there are 11 Government Museums and 3-grant-in-aid museums in the State. During 1985-86 the museums will be provided with rare and priceless Art Objects, works of art, film-projectors, laboratory equipments, popular and professional museum publication etc. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for the development of Museums and museum activities.

### **9.1.13 Development of Languages**

9.1.13.1. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is proposed for annual Plan 1985-86 for the Development of Languages as under :

(i) Development of Gujarati language and literature :

For the programmes pertaining to Gujarati language and literature to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Akademi and also programmes to be taken up by the Directorate of Languages itself, which may help in development of Gujarati as official language of the State, an outlay of 8 lakhs is proposed.

(ii) Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other modern Indian languages. For the programmes under the Scheme to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Akademi an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed.



## STATEMENT

### Schemewise Outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. 1	No. and Name of the Schemes 2	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 3
<b>I. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :</b>		
EDN : 1	Add. teachers for Add. enrolment in primary schools	207.67
EDN : 2	Construction of Class-Rooms	10.00
EDN : 3	Opening of New Primary Schools	5.00
EDN : 4	Opening of New Primary Schools at Capital Town.	0.40
EDN : 5	Conversion of single teacher school into two teachers schools.	17.55
EDN : 6	G. I. A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities.	20.00
EDN : 7	Science Kit-Boxes.	15.00
EDN : 8	Incentive to Parents of Tribal Pupils.	130.00(SCA)
EDN : 9	Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC (Baxi Panch) Girls Pupils.	57.60
EDN : 10	Residential Primary Schools in Tribal Area.	36.24
EDN : 11	Incentive to Girls for regular enrolment attendance.	10.40
EDN : 12	Strengthening of Supervisory enrolment machinery.	6.22
EDN : 13	Coaching Classes for weaker students in summer vacation.	10.00
EDN : 14	Introducation of Non-Formal Education for the age group 9-14.	60.50
EDN : 15	G. I. A. Pre-Primary Schools.	60.00
EDN : 16	Strengthening of Primary machinery and stepping up of monitoring cell in office.	6.97
Total Elementary Education		523.45 + 130.00 (SCA)
<b>II. TEACHERS TRAINING :</b>		
EDN : 17	Incentive training for teachers.	58.00
EDN : 18	Training of Primary Teachers for Std. V to VII (Science Kit-boxes).	0.10
EDN : 19	Magazine for schools boys.	0.50
EDN : 20	Science fare for at Dist. and State level.	1.20
EDN : 21	Science Hobby corner innovation and experimentation in Science Education.	0.90
EDN : 22	Workshop for Science teacher for Primary Education.	0.25
EDN : 25	Strengthening the administrative S.I.E. Ahmedabad.	0.62
EDN : 23(a)	Strengthening of Publicative Unit of S. I. E.	0.13
EDN : 24	Strengthening the activities of group centres in State.	8.75
EDN : 23(b)	Strengthening library service of S. I. E. Ahmedabad.	0.28
EDN : 23(c)	Tribal Cell in S. I. E. Ahmedabad.	0.85
EDN : 23(d)	Strengthening of S. I. E. Unit (Development of Comm. Sc. Centre).	0.35
EDN : 23(e)	Learning materials of Non-Formal Education i.e. open school by correspondence and contact.	2.00
EDN : 26	Construction of Building for S. I. E. Ahmedabad.	2.00
Total Teacher Training :		75.93

1	2	3
<b>III. SPECIAL EDUCATION :</b>		
EDN : 27 State Adult Education Programme.		118.54
EDN : 28 Ad. post literacy Programme.		20.00
EDN : 29 Incentive grant to voluntary agencies.		2.00
EDN : 30 Publicity (Adult).		2.00
EDN : 31 Administrative set up (Ault).		—
EDN : 32 Prize scheme in Adult Education.		5.08
Total Special Education :		154.62
Grand Total (i + ii + iii)		754.00. + (130.00) SCA
<b>I Secondary Education</b>		
1. Edn. 35 Regulated growth of sean schools.		24-60
2. Edn. 33 (A) Regulated growth of Govt. Secon school		11-80
3. Edn. 34 Remedial teaching week student		1-30
4. Edn. 35 Improvement of sci. Education		—
5. Edn. 37 In Service of training teachers		—
6. Edn. 46 Setting up of Book Banks		8-00
7. Edn. 48 Strongthing of Dired. of Education 3 list. Edu. office		7-37
8. Edn. 49 Construction 8 repairs to Govt. secon. schools 8 Dist, edu. office		8-15
9. Edn. 51 Strengthening of state Exam. Board.		2-00
10. Edn. 52 Strengthening of Instit. of vocational guidance		—
11. Edn. 53 Development of Sanskrit languages.		1-00
12. Edn. 54 Appointment of Hindi teacher in not Hindi speak stated		—
13. Edn. (New schon) performan Award to schon-schools		0-45
14. Edn. (New schon) state scholarship to telented St. Students in tribble Area.		0-80
15. Edn. (New schon) coochingh classes for national faleuted students.		0-40
Total secondary education		65-87
<b>II. Higher Secondary Education</b>		
16. Edn. 38 Opening of New higher Seco. Schools		7-00
17. Edn. 39 (A) Opening of New Govt. High Seco. Schools		5-00
18. Edn. (New schon) Performance award to High Seco. Schools		3-00
19. Edn. (New schon) Improvement of science edu. in High Seco. Schools.		3-00
20. Edn. 44 Vocationaliation of Edue. GIA to Volantary Agenci		—
21. Edn. 45 vocatio. of education supervision control direction 8		—
Total : High Seco. Education		18-00
Total : Secondary 8 High sec. Education		83-87

1	2	3
<b>III. Higher Education</b>		
22.	Edn. 56 Grants to university ofar Higher Admi. 8 manfraial development course.	4-00
23.	Edn. 57 Performance award to colleges	1-50
24.	Edn. 59 Development of Govt. Colleges	21-00
25.	Edn. 59 Development Dang Colleges	-
26.	Edn. 63 Spl. coachning clases for weak students	2-00
27.	Edn. 64 Provision of matching share against G.G.C. grants to colleges	1-50
28.	Edn. 67 Grants to university including Resi. Uni. at Bhavnagar	30-00
29.	Edn. 67 (A) to Estaeblish of new Unit. (North Gujarat Patan)	1-00
30.	Edn. (New Schenu) Opening of New non Govt. College	-
31.	Edn. (New scheme) creation of Higher Education Board	-
32.	Edn. 69 Loan Scholarsh	1-70
33.	Edn. (New Schen) Free Edu. to girls	1-00
		63-70
<b>IV Sports 8 Youth welfare.</b>		
34.	Edn. 70 Games 8 sports	0-60
35.	Edn. 70 (A) New College of physical education (Mangrad Dist : Junagadh.)	1-18
36.	Edn. 70 A consteation at porbandar	0-65
37.	Edn. 70 A (1) N.C.C. Head wig at Surat	2-00
38.	Edn. 71 National Service schere	10-00
Total		14-43
Total Hig Edu. 8 sports		162-00
<b>III Sports and Youth Services</b>		
EDN : Integrated scheme of Youth welfare		6,70
EDN : Expansion of Activities of Sports Council		32,10
Total Sports & Youth welfare		38,80
<b>IV Art and Culture</b>		
(A) Establishment of Taluka Libraries		2,16
(B) Mobile Unit		—
EDN : Construction of Library Building		5,00
EDN : Purchase of Furniture for Govt, Library		1,00
EDN : Purchase of reading materials for Govt. Library		0,90
EDN : Contribution towards Raja Mohan Ray Library Foundation		—
EDN : Opening of village Library		—
EDN : Refresher Courses for employees etc.		1,84
EDN : Strengthening of the Office of Curator Libraries.		1,69
EDN : Strengthening of the Office of Assistant Curator of Libraries		0,41
EDN : Strengthening of Central Library		5,00
EDN : Strengthening of Govt. District Libraries		1,00
EDN : G. I. A. to Non-Govt. Libraries		—
Total Development of Libraries		193,00
<b>Culture Schemes</b>		
EDN : Sangeet Nritya Academi		11,00
EDN : Lalit Kala Academi		5,20
EDN : Development of Archaeology		3,00
EDN : Development of Archives		5,00
EDN : Development of Museums		8,00
Total : Art and Culture		53,20
<b>V Development of Languages &amp; Book Production</b>		
EDN : Development of Gujarati Language and its Literature		
EDN : Development of Urdu—Sindhi & other languges		
Total langages		13,00
Nuclear Budget		43,00
Grand Total ; General Education		1064,00
		+130,00
		SCA

## 9.2.1. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

9.2.1.1. The existing facilities for Technical Education in Gujarat have been provided with a new to satisfying the increasing need for technical and Specialised manpower required in the State. The state had concentrated on consolidation and improvement of quality of Education through curriculum development, diversification of courses, introduction of new electives through need based training Programmes, and has made continuous efforts to ensure a steady supply of engineers, technologists and technicians and artisans at appropriate level.

### INTRODUCTION

9.2.1.2 This being the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan critical review of the developments which have taken place in the Technical Education upto 6th Five Year plan has been made while formulating the Annual plan 85-86 and the Seventh plan 1985-86.

9.2.1.3. Important changes in the complexion and character of the Technical Institutions have taken place during the Sixty Five Year Plan. It has been therefore found necessary to consolidate the changes and gains during the first year of the new plan.

### 9.2.2 REVIEW

9.2.2.1. Two new Engineering Colleges, five polytechnics and four certificate level Institutes have been established during last 2 years of the five Year plan. New Degree and Diploma courses have been introduced in the diversified field and emerging areas of technologies. About 3200 seats of I.T.I. pattern certificate courses and large number of seats of Technical Examinations Board pattern certificate courses have been introduced in the Government and private Institutes. There are Engineering colleges, with capacity 2316 and 24 polytechnics with an intake capacity of 56,46 at the end of 1984-85. The expansion has been just initiated during the sixth plan and requires consolidation during the seventh Five Year plan.

### 9.2.3 programme for 1985-86

9.2.3.1 The programme for 1985-86 has an outlay of Rs. 252 lakhs for technical education. Broad break up of the outlay is as under.

Item	Annual Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	1,50
2. Technical High school	58,79
3. Polytechnics	120,96
4. Engineering college and Institutions	60,48
5. Scholarships	00,06
6. Training and Research	—
7. Other expenditure	10,21
	<hr/>
	Total 252,00

In view of opening of new Institutions, major emphasis has been given to provision of buildings required for laboratories, workshops, class rooms, library and other essential administrative requirements.

### Direction and Administration

9.2.3.2 The Technical Examination Board has been functioning since 1968. All Examinations in vocationalised, technical and industrial courses, approved by the Gujarat State Council of Technical Education, are conducted by the Board. The Board has adopted 'Semester' system of examination for diploma. Besides, the work of revision of syllabus for a diploma course is also taken up by the Board. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Board—A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is made for year 1985-86 for the purpose.

### Technical Schools centres and ITI pattern centres.

9.2.3.3 It is proposed to introduce the basic Electronic course at Secondary school level in more schools and a certificate course of Electronic Technician in more institutions. It is proposed to establish one vocational centre at Patan. Provision has also been made for buildings and equipment and staff for Institutions opened during VI plan at Vyra, Chhota Udepur and Bhavnagar provision is

also made for required facilities in technical High schools and ITI pattern courses opened during the VI plan. An amount of Rs. 58.79 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the purpose

#### **polytechnics**

9.2.3.4 Constructions of buildings for 2 new polytechnics and fulfilment of requirement of equipments, library, furniture, staff etc. for the next 5 years of the new polytechnics has been proposed. The staff and equipments required for senior classes of the diversified course started in the Polytechnic have also been proposed during the year 1985-86. quite a few institutions being very old and having absolute equipments, it is proposed to gradually provide funds for modernisation of equipment of Rs. 117.96 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

#### **Grant-in-aid to private polytechnics :**

9.2.3.5 It is proposed to start a Diploma course in Electronic and Radio Engineering at B & B Polytechnic, and increase the admission capacity of TFG Polytechnic, Adipur. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for these Schemes.

#### **Engineering colleges :**

9.2.3.6. It is proposed to start the construction of college Buildings and essential staff quarters for new Engineering college at Bhavnagar and provide additional equipments, staff and other resources for the successive years of the degree courses started at Engineering colleges at Bhavnagar and modasa. Third year of new degree course started in Engineering college at Ahmedabad. and Morvi will need additional Equipments and staff for which provision has been made in the currdnt Year.

Engineering Colleges at Ahmedabad and Morvi being very old, the programme of requirement of out-dated equipments of and modernisation is proposed to be commenced from this year onwards. An amount of Rs. 54.11 lakhs has been provided for the above schemes for the year 1985-86.

#### **Private Engineering Colleges :**

9.2.3.7 An amount of Rs. 6.37 lakhs is proposed as grant-in-aid for private Engineering colleges and S. V. Regional Engineering college for their development programmes, Degree Course in Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering and Production Engineering and being started at Birla Vishvakarma mahavidyalaya and degree admission seats have also been increased at Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya and degree admission seats have also been increased at Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya during the 6th Plan. A provision for grant-in-aid for these schemes has been made.

#### **Staff Quarters :**

9.2.3.8. Due to continuous pressure of expansion of courses and seats, the provision of quarters of essential staff required to stay on the campus has not been made earlier. it is proposed to provide staff quarters in Tribal areas such as Dohad, Vyara and Chhota udepur. A provision Rs. of 5.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for the purpose.

#### **Hostel**

9.2.3.9 Increasing number of women candidates admitted to Engineering colleges and polytechnics, it is essential to provide hostel for girls students of Lakhdhirsinhji Engineering College at Morvi. A provision of Rs. 5.21 lakhs is made by 1985-86

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise Outlays for the Annual Plant 1985-86

(Rs. in Lakhs )

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Outlay for annual plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>B-Social and Community Services Technical Education</b>		
1.	TED-1 Strengthening of Adm. Machinery of Tech. Education Department and Technical Examination Board.	1.50
2.	TED-2 Technical High Schools ( vocationalisations)	58.79
3.	TED-3 Development of Govt. Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnic Including Polytechnic Quality Improvement programme/ Industrial Training for Students of diversified and Sandwich Courses at Diploma level	117.96
4.	TED-4 Grant in aid to Govt. polytechnic and development of Food craft Institute	3.00
5.	TED-5 Development of Government Engineering Colleges including quality programme Development improvement of social Trg. prog. for specific requirements in Gujarat.	54.11
6.	TED 6 Grant in aid to Pvt. Engg. colleges including S. V. Regional Engg. College, surat.	6.37
7.	TED-7 Increase in number of Scholarships.	0.06
8.	TED 8 Training of teachers and Instructors for Technical Institute	—
9.	TED 9 Provision for students amenities in Technical Institute.	—
10.	TED 10 Revision of staff structures	—
11.	TED 11 Continuing Education Programme (Non formal Education)	—
12.	TED 12 Construction of staff quarters for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	5.00
13.	TED 13 Construction of Hostel for students of Technical Institute	5.21
		252.00

## 9.3 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

### 9.3.1 Introduction

9.3.1.1. The constitution of India enjoins the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty with a view to develop the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunities by the State to people to develop their health.

9.3.1.2. Pursuant to this direction in the Constitution, the State has been undertaking from the year 1951-52 programmes of development in the field of Health. Programmes of development taken up include rural health care services, nutrition, family welfare, health education, and water supply. Health programmes capable of delivering services to larger number of people, more especially in the rural areas and covering rural poor, are emerging from plan to plan and correspondingly the health infrastructure is thereby getting stronger and stronger in the State. The aggregate indices like expectation of life, the death rate, infant mortality rate, etc. reflect the improved health infrastructure and its delivering capacity. The health activities envisaged for the period 1985-96 will strengthen the health infrastructure. It is envisaged to bring health services to more and more people so that the national commitment of 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.' is achieved.

### 9.3.2. Objective & Strategies

9.3.2.1. Broadly, the health programmes taken up by the State so far have been guided by the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee, 1946, Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee of 1961), the Chatterji Committee on Health Administration, appointed by the State, the comprehensive national health policy 'health for all by 2000 A.D.' and the deliberations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. The recommendations of these committees form the basis of the health programmes taken up under the Five Year Plans.

9.3.2.2. Public health services cater for : (1) curative and preventive primary health care services, (2) control or eradicate major communicable diseases and (3) training programmes of medical and para-medical personnel.

9.3.2.3. While organising the provision of comprehensive health care services relevant to the needs of the people at cost people can afford care has been taken to ensure the involvement of the people, communities and voluntary agencies in the stage of formulation and implementation.

### 9.3.3. Review of Progress

9.3.3.1. A para medical system at base level with Primary Health Centres and sub-centres have been established in the rural areas. They had their origins in 1952 when a national programme of Community Development was taken up. Beginning with curative services, the primary health centres have gradually extended their activities. They now provide a package of services which includes nutrition, sanitation, family planning, health education, maternal and child health care, the control of communicable diseases and the collection of epidemiological and other data. The sub-centre normally provide services primarily on the preventive side. The PHCs/SHCs and CHCs provide curative and referral services. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, there are 1 Community Health Centres, 260 Primary Health Centres, 50 subsidiary health centres and 4869 sub-centres in the State under different programmes like Health Programme, Family Welfare Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and Multi Purpose Workers Scheme.

9.3.3.2. Community participation was encouraged through recruitment of Community Health Volunteers under the Revised National Health Policy of 1977. Community Health Volunteers provide basic medical services in each village. More complicated cases are referred to the Primary Health Centres or sub-centres. At the end of 1984-85, 25091 Village Health Guides are serving the rural areas of the State.

9.3.3.3. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, a Multi Purpose Workers Scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health services which included health care services, nutrition and family planning. The Multi-Purpose Workers are attached to the P.H.Cs. They carry out their functions in the villages by visiting the house holds. They also supervise over the work of village Health Volunteers. Upto 1984-85, 5921 Multi-Purpose Workers have been trained in the State.

9.3.3.4. At the higher levels above PHCs, there are Community Health Centres, Taluka and District hospitals, civil hospitals and other hospitals dealing with specialised medical care.

9.3.3.5. At the end of Sixth Plan there are 302 hospitals and dispensaries, in urban areas. In rural areas their number is of the order 449. The bed strength by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is 11,621 in urban hospitals and 5387 in rural hospitals. Out of the above hospitals and dispensaries, those providing Indian System of medicine consist of 29 Government hospitals and 158 Government dispensaries. At the end of the Sixth plan the State is having 4 mental hospitals with a bed strength of 601.

#### **Other Programmes**

9.3.3.6. The process of rapid industrialisation in the last three decades in the State has led to rise in the factory employment. Average number of workers employed daily in the factory sector in the State stood at 6.68 lakhs accounting for 9 percent of the factory employment in the country. As a measure of social security and for the welfare of labourers, the scheme of Employees State Insurance is under operation in the State. Under this scheme, a net work of hospitals, dispensaries and diagnostic centres have come into existence providing services for medical sickness, maternity disablement, dependant benefits etc. to 6.15 lakhs industrial workers in the State. At the end of sixth plan there are 7 hospitals with 1025 beds, 22 diagnostic centres and 117 dispensaries including 3 mobile dispensaries. Over and above this, 808 beds have been reserved in other hospitals for industrial workers under E.S.I.S.

9.3.3.7. The State, at the end of 1984-85 have two full fledged Public Health Laboratories at Vadodara and Bhuj. On a small scale, one public health laboratory has been started at Palanpur. During the Sixth Plan period, the Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat have also established fully equipped public health laboratories.

9.3.3.8. A full fledged Vaccine Institute producing antirabbic Vaccine has also been started at Vadodara.

#### **Communicable and other Diseases**

9.3.3.9. The Communicable diseases prog-

rames also made significant progress in the State during the last 34 years.

#### **National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)**

9.3.3.10. The programme was launched in 1953 as a national programme to cover malarious areas of the country and control malaria. The success achieved initially emboldened the programme administration at the national level to modify the objective from control to eradication. The State also adopted this objective. A number of major snags developed in the implementation in 1965. 15,000 malaria cases were reported through the surveillance activities. Instead of getting rid of malaria once and for all by 1966, as it was envisaged, a significant number of population go back to the consolidation or attack phase. In 1977, the eradication plan was modified. The modified plan of operations aimed at making strenuous efforts to contain malaria so as to prevent deaths, reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria, and to maintain industrial and farm production by antimalarial measure. Under the modified plan of operations there has been a decline in the incidence of malaria.

#### **National Filariasis Control Programme**

9.3.3.11. The Programme was launched in 1956 as a national scheme and was taken up in the State. Filariasis in the State is confined to coastal areas of Saurashtra and South Gujarat. 11 Filariasis control units have been set up to provide protection to the affected population.

#### **National Tuberculosis Control Programme**

9.3.3.12. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (at 1971 census level) was infected with T.B. In 1962, the National Tuberculosis Institute at Bangalore formulated a nationally applicable and socially acceptable tuberculosis programme for India. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis work in the entire district as an integral part of the general health services. 19 District Centres are functioning in the State with a bed strength of 300 (isolation) beds. Besides, a T.B. demonstration, Training and Research Centre has been established at Ahmedabad during the Sixth Plan period.

#### **Small Pox**

9.3.3.13. Small Pox was eradicated in the



State by May 1975. The International Commission appointed for the purpose has examined and issued a certificate that small pox has been totally eradicated in Gujarat State.

### National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.3.14. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs Vadodara, Panchamahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha districts. The infrastructure, consisting of 10 control units and 380 Survey, Education and Treatment Units, have been established under the programme in the State.

### National Programme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.3.15. There is a high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh areas. A programme to establish ophthalmic services in the District hospitals and primary health centres was taken up in 1978-79 under the National Programme. For the purpose of promoting the programme, trained ophthalmic assistants were to be obtained and medicines and equipment were to be supplied. 5 hospitals and 210 PHCs were covered under the programme. Besides 4 Upgraded Ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established in the State.

### Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.3.16. Effective steps to tackle the problem of Drugs and Food adulteration received attention during the period under review. The Drugs Control Administration enforces the following Acts:-

1. Drugs and cosmetics Act, 1940.
- 2..Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954.
3. Drugs Price Control Order, 1979.
4. Poison Act, 1919.

5. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

9.3.3.17. Certain branches of Drugs Administration were strengthened during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan to implement the above Acts and monitor the quality of food articles and drugs manufactured in the State. Drugs Control Laboratory at Vadodara started in 1956 was expanded and provided with test-

ing equipment and suitable technical staff in 1961. Offices of the Drugs Inspectors have been opened at all district head quarters and 9 Circle offices have been established.

9.3.3.18. The Drugs Control Administration during the period also imparted education and training to personnel needed for management of drugs control administration and for compounding and dispensing of drugs on prescription provided under the Pharmacy Amendment Act. In this connection, a centre for conducting diploma course in Pharmacy is started at Govt. Polytechnic Rajkot, with an intake capacity of 60. The degree course at Vallabh Vidyanagar and diploma course at Bardoli and Alipur with an intake capacity of 30 students in each is started by managements in private sector. All the unqualified pharmacists eligible for training have been imparted Service Training. 174 Food Inspectors and Sanitary Inspectors have been imparted Service Training, of which 123 personnels in the District Panchayats have been trained in the field of Food adulteration and its prevention.

### Medical Education, Training and Research

9.3.3.19. With a view to conform to the requirements of the Medical Council of India, teaching institutions have been strengthened with regard to beds, faculty, etc. Similarly the requirements of the Nursing Council pertaining to the teaching hospitals and teaching colleges received due attention.

9.3.3.20. Education and training facilities by 1984-85 :

Govt. Medical Colleges	Intake Capacity		No. of beds
B.J. Medical College. Ahmedabad	210	1615	(Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad)
Medical College, Vadodara.	140	1010	(S.S.G. Hospital Vadodara).
Medical College, Jamnagar.	125	870	(I.G. Hospital Jamnagar).
Medical College, Surat	100	735	(Civil Hospital, Surat).
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4230</b>	

Dental College. 50 20 (Dental Hospital)

9.3.3.21. Besides, one medical college run by Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad with an intake capacity of 100 students also caters to the needs of medical Education in the State.

9.3.3.22. Other teaching and training facilities made available since 1978 to 1984 are as under :-

Course	No. Admitted			
	1978	1980	1982	1984
1. General Nursing	260	316	355	413
2. B.Sc. Nursing	22	21	16	22
3. Diploma in Nursing.	10	13	16	14

Over and above, 128 students were admitted in General Nursing schools during 1984 in the course of General Nursing. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the State will have the following trained Nursing Staff :

	Number
1. General Nurses (including B.Sc. Nursing Diploma in Nursing)	6,095
2. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (A.N.M.)(including midwives and health visitors)	10,822
<b>total</b>	<b>16,917</b>

### Ayurvedic/Homeopathy

9.3.3.23. There are 4 Government and 4 Private colleges with an intake capacity of 244 Affiliated to the Ayurvedic University. There are 5 Homeopathic colleges with an intake capacity of 310.

### 9.3.3.24. An Assessment of the outcome of activities under-taken in the health plan :-

Developments during the last three decades in the field of health service show significant improvement in the health status of the people of the State. The simple yardsticks of death rate, life expectancy at birth and infant mortality indicate the improvements that have taken

place. The mortality rate has declined from 24.9 per thousand of population in 1941-50 to an estimated 13.3 in 1980 per thousand. The life expectancy has gone up from about 40 years in 1951 to about 52 years by 1981. The infant mortality has come down from 156.4 per 1000 live births in 1970 to 117.2 in 1979.

Some of the other performance indicators also point to improvements in the health services. The Doctor population ratio has improved from 1:4184 in 1964 to 1:2287 in 1983-84. Similarly the bed population ratio has also declined to 1:1811 in 1964 to 1:1000 in 1982.

9.3.3.25. Despite the expansion in health services and composition thereof, access to health and related services leave much to be desired. Although there are now many more hospitals and medical professional preventive and promotive health services have not sufficiently developed to reach the large mass of rural population. Although there is a substantial improvement in the Health services in the last three decades, the infant mortality rate, death rate and birth rate of the State are still one of the highest in the country. The current level of IMR in rural areas and urban areas show a wide disparity. It is currently estimated at 121 per 1000 live birth in rural areas while the corresponding level in urban Gujarat is 61. The live birth rate in rural areas of the State in 1982 was 35.0 per thousand while in the urban areas the corresponding figure was 30.5. Similarly in the case of death rate, the figures in rural and urban areas in 1981 were 12.3 and 8.3 respectively.

9.3.3.26. Keeping in view each deficiencies and inadequate Health and Medical facilities in the rural and remote areas of the State, the programmes for the period of Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 have been formulated.

### 9.3.4. Perspective of Development

9.3.4.4. The perspective development plan for health for the next 5 years taken note of the gaps in the existing system, and the National commitment to provide health for all by 2000 A.D. The objectives of the health plan for the next Five Years, therefore, will be:-

1. To provide improved health care delivery system to make primary health care services available to all by 2000 A.D.
2. To make people conscious of their health

needs and to make them plan and participate in the health programme.

3. To improve the standards of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene leading to reduction in incidence of diseases and provide healthier life.
4. To improve maternal and child health services.
5. To create awareness about the need and advantages of small family and encourage practices towards that end; and
6. To control/eradicate common communicable and infectious diseases.

9.3.3.4. To translate these objectives into action, different programmes have been framed.

### **9.3.5. Programme for Annual Plan 1985-86**

#### **(i) Direction and Administration**

##### **(a) Strengthening of Directorate of Health**

9.3.5.2. With the increase in work load on the Health as well as Medical and Medical Education sides, the Directorate of Health needs to be strengthened. The Government of India have also recognised the need of strengthening the Health and Medical Directorate. It is proposed to decentralize suitably the function and activities under Medical, Health and Family Welfare with appropriate staff so as to supervise and monitor all the activities more efficiently and achieve desired results. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

##### **Medical Relief**

9.3.5.4. It is envisaged to overcome short falls existing in the present medical institutions and also to provide new requirements absolutely necessary for rendering better medical care. Spillover works for which provision has been made include construction of hospital building at Sola, Valsad, Jamnagar Hospital, Vadodara, Himatnagar, K.T. Children Hospital, Rajkot, P.K. Hospital, Rajpipla and Dodiya, construction of staff quarters at Surendranagar, Ahwa, Palanpur, Uplata, Unja, Jasdan, Rajpipla, and Santrampur and construction of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar. It is envisaged to increase 50 beds and 75 beds alongwith necessary staff in Hospital at Surendranagar and Bharuch respectively and provide X-ray machines at Rajpipla, Gandhidham and

Jetpur. Hospital of Lunawada and Dahod will be upgraded and necessary nursing staff will be provided as per ratio where it is deficient. Two ambulances, one each at Santrampur and Vansada will also be provided during 1985-86.

9.3.5.5. An outlay of Rs.75 lakhs is made for meeting the requirements for the year 1985-86.

#### **(iii) Training**

##### **(a) Health**

9.3.5.6. A Public Health Training Institute is proposed to be established at Vadodara to provide health education for the Doctors who are rendering the public health services in the State. Its establishment would release the dependence of the State on the Public Health Institute, Calcutta for health education for the employed doctors. The Institute will be able to impart training to a large number of doctors in service who have not been able to get Diploma in health for want of seats in the public Health Institute at Calcutta. The facilities in the Institute would also be used for other categories of staff concerned with Public Health. A provision of Rs.3 lakhs is made for Annual Plan 1985-86.

##### **(b) Medical**

9.3.5.7. On medical side, there are a number of construction works which have spilled over into Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to provide and promote curative medical services a steady supply of para-medical staff is necessary. As the State is experiencing acute shortage of nurses, it is proposed to replenish the training strength in the nurses training schools (General). One nursing school will be started at Surendranagar. For these schemes a provision of Rs.5 lakhs is made for Annual Plan 1985-86.

##### **(c) Medical Education**

9.3.5.8. On Medical Education side, it is proposed to diversify the courses at Jamnagar and Vadodara medical colleges to include degree and diploma course in physiotherapy at Vadodara and Jamnagar respectively. A provision of Rs.15 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan period of which Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86, for the purpose.

9.3.5.9. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for establishing and strengthening training facilities in the State.

#### (iv) Medical Education and Research

9.3.5.10. The Annual Plan seeks to cope up with the gaps in Medical Education. The items consist of the following :

(1) Facilities for Orthopaedic treatment is being expanded to meet the increasing demand for it by establishing a 200 bedded independent hospital.

(2) All the teaching hospitals in the State would be provided with modern Communication systems, so that emergencies can be met instantly.

(3) For adequate treatment 20 more beds will be added at the paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad. The centre would also be provided with an artificial limbs division.

(4) The institute of kidney diseases would be strengthened by providing building, staff and equipments so as to meet with the demand for both treatment and training.

(5) The functions of the Cardiology institute at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad will be expanded so that it can often treatment of Cardiac Cases by provision of cardiac nuclear imaging system for measuring of cardiac functions, provide a pace maker bank, establishing mobile coronary care unit, special facilities for carrying out major Cardio Vascular operations etc.

(6) To convert the present nursing schools attached to Teaching Medical Colleges into General Nursing & Mid-Wifery Degree Course Schools and upgrade post-basic nursing diploma, by the College of Nursing Ahmedabad into M.Sc.(Nursing).

(7) To provide staff, equipment, and building at all the Medical Colleges and attached hospitals according to the norms laid down by the Medical Council of India, Nursing Council of India, Dental Council of India and the concerned universities. Seats in Government Dental College will also be increased to 60 from the existing 50 seats.

(8) To start a medical teachers training centre to promote training of medical teachers in application of latest medical science and technology and in related fields, and

(9) To establish advance centre for virology

ogy with a well equipped laboratory for virology testing.

Necessary steps will be initiated for the above items during 1985-86.

An outlay of Rs.145 lakhs is made for 1985-86.

#### (v) Indigenous system of Medicine, Ayurved & Homeopathy

9.3.5.11 The indigenous system of medicines and Homeopathy play a vital role in the delivery of health care services to the people in the State. They have become more popular especially in the rural areas. It is envisaged to augment health care services in the indigenous system of medicines. During 1985-86, necessary provision has been made for opening of 20 Rural Health Centres, construction of dispensary building at Baroda and Broach, staff quarters, aAyurvedic Hospital, Hostel building construction, additional 40 beds at Ahmedabad and Junagadh, strengthening of Ayurvedic colleges by providing necessary teaching staff etc. An outlay of Rs. 35 lakhs is made for 1985-86.

#### (vi) Employees State Insurance Scheme

9.3.5.12. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a major social security measure in operation in the State.

9.3.5.13. It is envisaged to extend the benefit of the scheme to 6 more industrial centres taking the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme to about 6.50 lakhs in the State. The proposals also include:-

(a) Starting of additional 12 dispensaries.

(b) Construction of new dispensary buildings or procuring suitable buildings for housing the dispensaries.

(c) Creation of indoor treatment facilities at the rate of 4 indoor patients per 1000 insured persons. This will be done either by reserving beds at Govt./Private hospitals.

(d) Starting of additional 3 preventive mobile care units to visit each factory with insured persons and provide preventive medical and health care. The mobile units would also promote M.C.H. and family planning education and service to the visiting workers. The mobile

units will be provided with X ray machines, testing facilities etc. The unit will be incharge of 4 doctors, one X ray Technician. One Laboratory Technician, one E.C.G. Technician two staff nurses, one senior and one junior clerk, one dresser and four Class IV employees.

9.3.5.14. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made for State's contribution towards total plan of Rs.40 lakhs for 1985-86.

## **Public Health**

### **(vii) Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases & Other Diseases**

9.3.5.15. Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from TB, Filariasis, Goitre, Guinea-worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. In the Seventh Plan present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control; and in some cases like Guinea worm and leprosy, eradicate them in the near future. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings.

9.3.5.16. Plan programmes on T.B. Filariasis, Malaria eradication guinea-worm, control of leprosy, etc, are being taken up either as fully centrally sponsored scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and the Centre.

### **Centrally Sponsored Programmes (on Shareable basis)**

#### **1 National T.B. control Programme**

9.3.5.17. This is a programme which is shareable between centre and State on 50:50 basis. Following activities will be taken up in the Annual Plan under this programme.

(i) Replacement of vehicles, (ii) introduction of chemotherapy treatment, (iii) equipments for culture laboratory, (iv) construction of T.B. centres and spillover works of isolation beds and wards.

9.3.5.18 For the Annual Plan 1985-86, an amount of Rs.48.12 lakhs is provided for this programme.

## **2 National Malaria Eradication Programme**

9.3.5.19. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on wider scale, so as to control and eradicate Malaria and prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to Malaria. It is, therefore, decided to provide and augment storage facilities for insecticides, replacement of vehicles, construction of laboratories, replacement of vehicles, construction of laboratory room at PHCs and necessary supervisory staff etc. An outlay of Rs.380 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **(c) National Filariasis Control Programme**

9.3.5.20. In the Annual Plan it is proposed to consolidate filariasis control measures and extend them where they are needed. It is also proposed to enforce anti larval measures. In fulfilment of the above objectives it is proposed to strengthen the staff in these filariasis control units. A provision of Rs.9 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86 as the State share.

### **(d) National Goitre Control Programme**

9.3.5.21. The Goitre diseases in the State is widely prevalent in Bharuch and Valsad. A survey undertaken in 1984 has shown that nearly 37% of population in these two districts is affected by the disease. The disease is the result of Iodine deficiency.

9.3.5.22. The treatment for the disease involves supply of iodised salt and encouraging its consumption supply of iodised salt and salt injections in these districts is planned. Tribals, pregnant women and children upto 5 years would be given priority for treatment through injections of iodised salt.

9.3.5.23. The scheme of Goitre control on 100%. CSS is under consideration by G.O.I. However a provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been made for 1985-86.

### **(e) Guinea-worm Eradication Programme**

Guinea-worm disease is endemic in several States including Gujarat and it is found in the districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Surat, Valsad, Kheda, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Kachchh, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar.

9.3.5.24. The disease is transmitted by drinking contaminated water. It is mostly confined to rural areas where the drinking water is not protected. Surveys conducted in this connection estimate that about 48,000 people are affected by the disease.

**(f) Leprosy Control (State Plan)**

9.3.5.25. (a) There are Five Leprosy Hospitals with 825 beds in the State, of which Meghaji Patharaj Leprosy Hospital at Bhavnagar and parvatibai Leprosy Hospital at Surat, are under private management with 450 beds strength. As these Hospitals are playing useful role in the treatment of Leprosy patients in the State, they are required to be strengthened under State Plan. In this connection necessary G.I.A. to private Hospitals will be provided and Government Hospitals will be strengthened by providing sufficient staff to cope up with the increased work load. Rehabilitation of Leprosy patients is also an important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.88 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this programme.

**(viii) Minimum Needs Programme**

9.2.5.26. The minimum Needs programme has been providing the Weaker sections of the society in the rural areas, among other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has contributed to the upgradation and expansion of health infrastructure in the rural areas and has helped in clearing to a large extent, the backlog of construction work of sub-centres buildings and staff quarters of existing Primary Health Centres. It is now envisaged to have:-

(i) One sub-centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated areas.

(ii) One primary Health Centre per 30,000 of population in general area and per 20,000 of population in hilly, tribal areas and sparsely populated areas.

(iii) One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health Centres under its jurisdiction.

(iv) One male and one female health assistant at Primary Health Centre.

9.3.5.27. The key target envisaged under MNP in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan, 1985-86 are as under:

Item	Target for Seventh Plan 1985-90	Target for Annual Plan 1985-86
Sub-Centres	1250	300
Sub-Centre (Construction part only)	900	—
Subsidiary Health Centres	690	50
Primary Health Centres		
Community Health Centres	100	20
Multipurpose workers	580	—
Health Supervisors for MPW	145	—
Health Guides	6000	—

During VII F. Y. P. with regard to targets set for PHCs/SHCs and Community Health Centres, mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHCs and the existing Referral Hospitals and Taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to Community Health Centres and New PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions.

9.3.5.28. The provision for MNP provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs.530 lakhs.

**Rural Health Centres (Ayurvedic)**

9.3.5.29. Besides above schemes under allopathetic system of medicine, the 'Working group on ISM Homeopathy' constituted by the Government of India for Seventh Plan has recommended to establish a Rural Health Centre (Ayurvedic) for every 10,000 population. It is therefore proposed to establish new rural health centres in the state during the Seventh-plan period. The centres will provide curative as well as preventive and promotive health care services. An outlay of Rs.10.14 lakhs is made for 1985-86.

**(ix) Other Programmes**

**(a) Expansion of Vaccine Institute at Vadodara**

9.3.5.30. The vaccine Institute set up in the Third Five Year Plan with the object of provid-

ing anti-Rabic Vaccines was strengthened in subsequent plan period and its activities were diversified with a view to produce Cholera Vaccine and Titanus Toxoid. Potentials to manufacture anti-Diphtheria vaccine has also been created. It is proposed to expand the production activities of the vaccines now produced and start production of T.T., D.T. and D.P.T. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs are made for 1985-86.

### **(b) Health Education Programme**

9.3.5.31. The various efforts that are being taken up in the field of health will not yield full results unless they are backed up by health education. Such an education if they are to produce desirable results, should be taken up at all levels more especially at adult and family levels and through all medias. Much can be achieved through health education of patients, their care-takers, and the people at large. Realising the importance of education both formal and non-formal, the following programmes have been formulated.

#### **1. Establishment of District Health Units**

9.3.5.32. The multi purpose health workers and the multi-purpose health supervisors, among other things, are required to educate the people they come into contact. Many health problems prevailing now are the result of poor environmental sanitation, malnutrition communicable diseases, etc. The incidence of illness/diseases relating to the above, can to a great extent be reduced and motivating the people about them and the preventive measures can be taken to keep them out. Whether the multipurpose workers and their supervisors are educating the people and what methods should be used by them to make people conscious of these, how far are the educated in matters they have to educate about etc., all these need to be continuously looked into. At present there is no authority either at the peripheral or district level to look into these questions. To fill up this void, District Health units in four districts in the State will be established during 1985-86.

#### **2. Hospital Health Education**

9.3.5.33. The Hospitals not only attract patients but also their friends and relatives who came to attention them and cheer them This population could be the target of education, because they are highly receptive to what the doctor and other medical staff in the hospital

tell them, during their visits and stay in the hospitals. It is decided to introduce health education for this group of people in all the Class-I hospitals in the State as part of the Hospital management administration. Health Education therefore is proposed to be imparted the target group through audio-visual and other communication medias.

#### **Health Education Material in Community Health Centre**

9.3.5.34. The best education in health, are the field workers like Health guides, dais, MPWS, etc. delivering health services and the best target group for them are the people amongst whom they live. These field workers would be able to communicate better if they are themselves adequately oriented in Health Education for time to time. Their education could be through the medias like, films, slides, exhibitions, workshops, etc. For this purpose, it is proposed to include the above project for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan. All the workers belonging to the Community Health Services will be made conscious of measures and facilities. Government are offering to the people for the improvement of their Health. Some of community centres will be provided with communication Medias like projectors, films, slides, etc. during 1985-86.

#### **Strengthening of State Health Education Bureau**

9.3.5.35. The State Health Education Bureau was established in the year 1962, with the object of educating the people about matters connected with health and the services that are being provided by the State in this regard. The Bureau's work comprises planning, health education, production of health education materials, training, research into health education etc. In the fulfilment of the national goal of 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.' the Bureau has a very important role to play. The Bureau will be expected to supervise the district health units, which are proposed to be established. Bureau will also impart education to educators of people. The Bureau will therefore be strengthened.

9.3.5.36. Under the scheme of 'Health Education Programme' a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **(D) School Health Services**

9.3.5.37. It is a fact that today's children are the citizen of tomorrow. It is necessary therefore to provide School Health Services to the



children in rural as well as urban areas. These services comprise the following:

- Promotive school health services which includes Mid-day-meal, nutrition and health education.
- Preventive school health services which will include immunisation against childhood diseases.
- Early detection of abnormalities for which it is absolutely necessary that periodical medical check-up should be provided to the school going children.
- Correction of defects and rehabilitation. It is not adequate that medical abnormalities are detected but it would be very necessary that these defects are corrected and facilities are provided for rehabilitation of these children.

9.3.5.38. The above services are proposed to be expanded and strengthened so as to cater to the felt needs in respect of school health education and school health service. An outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.5 lakhs made for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **(x) Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration.**

9.3.39. In the formation of the Seventh Plan priority has been given (1) to tightening up of enforcement machinery to administer the Acts, looked after by the Drug Control Administration and (2) construction of buildings including completion of the on going works and manpower development. The State has at present 1300 drug manufacturing units and 7000 sales units. It is expected that about 100 more units manufacturing drugs and 600 selling units are likely to come up during the Annual Plan period. As per the norms prescribed by Government of India the inspection of the establishment has to be carried and twice in a year. The enforcement machinery is adequate to cope with the work. The inspection staff will be strengthened. It is also necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery for enforcement of provision of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. In service training would be imparted to the staff for the enforcement of different Acts, consent on the amended Pharmacy Act which became operative from 1.9.1984. Necessary provision for GIA for diploma course at Adipur and Bardoli and degree course at Vallabh Vidyanagar has been made.

Moreover for carrying out testing of increased no. of samples of drugs and food at Baroda, Bhuj and Rajkot necessary staff will be provided.

9.3.5.40. Rs.35 lakhs are proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

#### **(ix) Conversion of CMSO into a Corporation**

9.3.5.41. This Organisation at present procures medicines and equipments needed by Government Hospitals and insecticides for eradication of malaria under the 'Malaria Eradication Programme' and supplies them to the hospitals and agencies concerned. It also keeps a buffer stock of medicine to meet requirements during emergencies. The purchase by Central Medical Stores Organisations are regulated by the policies, rules and procedures applicable to Central Stores Purchase Organisation of the State.

9.3.5.42. The operations of the CMSO in the years to come are likely to grow considerably. The purchase of medicines and equipments alone is likely to reach to Rs.15 crores during the seventh plan.

9.3.5.43. CMSO needs to be made commercial in character and its work diversified to include manufacturing of common drugs which while ensuring standards can also give benefits of economics of scale.

9.3.5.44. It is, therefore, proposed that the CMSO may be converted into a Corporation in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Corporation would undertake manufacturing activities, have a net work of distribution points, a laboratory for testing medicines and drugs to ensure quality.

#### **Buildings for office and godowns**

9.3.5.45. CMSO is at present housed in two rented premises. One is used for the office and the other as a depot. It is proposed to have a building at Gandhinagar, providing for both accommodations for office as well as godowns and having facilities of cold storage, refrigerator, deep freezers, etc.

9.3.5.46. An outlay of Rs.95 lakhs will be provided during Seventh Plan, 1985-86. An outlay of Rs.17 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1985-86 is made for this purpose.



## (xii) Family Welfare Programmes(Sate Plan)

9.3.5.47. Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and fully financed by the Centre. In order to have better information for management of the programme including monitoring and implementation more efficiently, it is proposed to provide Data entry machines with necessary supporting staff at District level, so as to have timely and comprehensive feed back and data flow to and from the Micro Computer Centres proposed to be established at District level by Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Computer Centre of Government of Gujarat. The data generated at District level would be of immense help to this important national programme in administration, adjusting policy issues and taking decisions related to the programme.

9.3.5.48. In addition to the various incentives provided in the Centrally Sponsored Programme etc., the State Government intends to introduce certain innovative incentives Schemes for popularising various family welfare methods.

9.3.5.49. An outlay of Rs.64 lakhs is earmarked for 1985-86 for this purpose. A provision of Rs.8 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this purpose.

## (xiii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

### (i) Prevention of Visual Impairment & Control of Blindness

9.3.5.50. This being one of the important national programmes, Government of India provides full Central assistance for the scheme. A provision of Rs.150.98 lakhs is made for 1985-86 as under:

Sub-sector	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay for Seventh Plan 1985-86	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
Medical	235.45	46.03
Medical Education & Research	275.00	44.95
Health	348.14	60.00
Total	858.59	150.98

## (a) Medical

9.3.5.51. Under this programme 15 ophthalmic units at District Hospitals in the State were upgraded in earlier Plan periods. It is proposed to expand the facility in other District Head Quarter Hospitals and also to continue and maintain the existing ones during Annual Plan for 1985-86.

## (b) Medical Education & Research

9.3.5.52. In order to provide sophisticated services in the field, it is proposed to further upgrade the ophthalmic services in all the Medical Colleges and attached Teaching Hospital/Institute during the Seventh Plan. The upgradation of services envisage the provision for necessary staff, buildings equipments, etc.

## (c) Health

9.3.5.53. As per the guidelines of Central Government this scheme is being implemented under this sub-sector and has covered 210 PHCs under this programme. It is proposed to cover all the PHCs, SHCs existing as well as proposed to be established during Seventh Plan and provide necessary staff and equipment, etc., for treatment of minor eye ailments.

## 2. Reorientation of Medical Education

9.3.5.54. All the four Government Medical Colleges have adopted 3 PHCs each for providing field training to the medical students and treatment to the patients in rural areas. This scheme is a partially Centrally Sponsored Scheme to provide necessary building such as operation theatre, seminar hall, hostel and residential quarters at each of 12 PHCs.

9.3.5.55. An outlay of Rs.160.00 lakhs is envisaged as a central share (50%) for the implementation of the scheme. Rs.8.50 lakhs are provided for 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemeise outleys for Annual plan 1985-86

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>I. Direction and Administration</b>		
HLT-1	Strengthening of Directorate (Health, Medical Education)	4.00
HLT-2	Strengthening of Health Directorate-Establishment of O. and M. Cell	-
HLT-3	Strengthening of Health Directorate-Staff Selection Committee Cell	-
Sub-Total I		4.00
<b>II. Medical Relief (Medical)</b>		
HLT-4	X-Ray Services to Hospitals	0.11
HLT-5	Ambulance Services	2.11
HLT-6	Strengthening of District Hospital and Increase of beds in District Hospital.	45.21
HLT-7	Strengthening of Taluka Hospital & Increase of beds In Taluka Hospitals.	7.89
HLT-8	Staff Quarters in Distt. Hospital	0.80
HLT-9	Staff Quarters in Taluka Hospital	3.09
HLT-10	B. T. S. Centers	0.32
HLT-11	Mental Health Units in Dist. Hospitals, Junagadh.	-
HLT-12	Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar.	2.40
HLT-13	Improvement of Nursiug Care in Hospitals.	4.99
HLT-14	Addl.CI. III & IV Technical Staff	7.98
Sub Total (M. R. Medical)		75.00
<b>III. Training Programme, Medical :</b>		
HLT-15	Construction of Hostel for Nurses	0.79
HLT-16	Exapnasion of General Nursiuging School & ANM	4.21
Sub Total (Medical)		5.00
<b>Health</b>		
HLT-17	i) Certification Course in H.V. School, Surat. Public Health Nurses School.	1.94
	ii) Estt. of P.H. Training Institute at Vadodara	1.06
Sub-Total (Heath)		3.00
<b>Medical Education :-</b>		
HLT-18	Training Programme	2.00
Sub-Total (M.E)		2.00
Sub-Total III (Training)		10.00

**Medical Education and Reaserch**

HLT-19 Expns. of Medical College & hospital, Ahmedabad	4.27
HLT-20 Expns. of Medical College & Hospital, Baroda	16.29
HLT-21 Expns. of Medical College & Hospital, Jamnagar.	11.37
HLT-22 Expns. of Medical College & Hospital, Surat	22.02
HLT-23 Expns. of Medical Education Facilities	10.70
HLT-24 Expns. of Medical Records Organisation	5.92
HLT-25 Strength of libraries in Medical College	4.00
HLT-26 Specialist Units	14.00
HLT-27 Exps. of Dental College, & Hospital, A'bad.	5.93
HLT-28 Exps. of Genral Nursing School.	-
HLT-29 Exps. of Nursing College at Ahmedabad	-
HLT-30 Re-orientation of Medical Education	8.50
<b>Sub-Total IV</b>	<b>145.00</b>

**V Indigenous System of Medicines Ayurved & Homeopathy :**

HLT-31 Expansion of existing Ayurved College	8.45
HLT-32 Construction of Hostel building for Ayurvedic College.	4.00
HLT-33 Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar	1.00
HLT-34 Establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries Colleges & GfA	0.50
HLT-35 Trainees Training	-
HLT-36 Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospitals attached with teaching Institution.	2.55
HLT-37 New Financial Assistance to Ayurvedic teaching institution-Naturopathy & Unani	1.26
HLT-38 New Financial Assistance to Acupuncture	-
HLT-39 New Development of Publication Deptt.	0.24
HLT-40 Opening of Rural Health Centres in Rural/Tribal area. (MNP)	7.14
HLT-41 Construction of Rural Health Centre building with staff quarters (MNP)	3.00
HLT-42 Strengthening the directorate & Starting of DAOS Offices.	0.82
HLT-43 Opening of New Ayurvedic hospitals Expansion of existing Ayurvedic hospitals.	1.54
HLT-44 Research Botanical Survey & herbs garden	4.50
HLT-45 Upgrading & expansion of Pharmacy	-
HLT-46 Establishment of Collection Centres	-
HLT-47 Openi of Ayurvedic wing in District Heat Quarter hospitals,	-
HLT-48 Provision of Panch Karma Section in Govt. Ayurvedic hospitals.	-
<b>Sub Total V. Ayurved</b>	<b>35.00</b>

**VI. Employees State Insurance Scheme :**

HLT-49 Employees State Insurance Scheme	5.00
<b>Sub-Total VI: E. S. I. S.</b>	<b>5.00</b>

**PUBLIC HEALTH.:****VII. Prevention of Control of communicable disease**

HLT-50 National T.B. Control Programme	48.12
HLT-51 National Filaria Control Programme	9.00
HLT-52 National Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan)	2.88
HLT-53 National Malaria Eradication Programme	380.00
HLT-54 National Goitre Control Programme (New)	5.00
<b>Sub Total VII : Public Health</b>	<b>445.00</b>

**VIII. Minimum Needs Programme :**

HLT-55 Upgrading of PHC in to 30 beded Hospital Community Health Centres.	413.62
HLT-56 Construction work of sub-centres (Back-Log)	20.37
HLT-57 Drugs and Medicines (Establishment of Add. Primary Health Centres)	—
HLT-58 Upgrading of dispensaries in to PHCs/ SHCs & New PHCs.	63.07
HLT-59 Construction work of PHC Building with staff quarters (Back Log)	32.94
<b>Sub-Total : VIII (MNP)</b>	<b>530.00</b>

**IX. Other Programmes :**

HLT-60 Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara	3.00
HLT-61 Strengthening of Health Education Bureau	2.00
HLT-63 Strengthening of Health Statistics	—
HLT-63 Expansion of Health Transoport	13.00
<b>Sub Total IX-Other Programmes</b>	<b>18.00</b>

**X. School Health Programme :**

HLT-64 Health Services to School going children. State School.	5.00
<b>Sub-Total X-School Health Programme</b>	<b>5.00</b>

**XI. Family Welfare (State Plan) :**

HLP-65 Payment of Add. Incentive under FWP	8.00
<b>Sub Total XI Family Welfare (State Plan)</b>	<b>8.00</b>

**XII. Drugs Control :**

HLT-66 Training of Pharmacists	
(a) Grant-in-aid to Now Government Institution for conducting diploma and Degree cours in Pharmacy.	4.00
(b) Construction of Building for Govt. College at Rajkot augmentation of staff for degree course.	0.50
HLT-67 Expansion of Food and Drugs Control Administration.	8.00
HLT-68 Expansion of Intelligence Branch	1.00
HLT-69 Expansion of Food and Drugs Lab. Vadodara and Bhuj.	17.85
HLT-70 Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory, Rajkot.	2.03
HLT-71 Establishment of Regional Food lab. in North Gujarat.	—
HLT-72 Providing of Vehical in each circle office.	1.27
HLT-73 Providing of Mobile Lab. at Bhavnagar and Surat.	—
HLT-74 Strenthening of Cell at Magic Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954.	0.35
HLT-75 Construction of Staff quarter at Vadodara.	—
<b>Sub Total - XII Drugs Control</b>	<b>35.00</b>
HLT-76 Central Medical Stores Organisation Building for Office and godown.	17.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>1332.00</b>

## 9.4 FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

### 9.4.1. INTRODUCTION

9.4.1.1. Expansion of health facilities eradication of large scale epidemics, introduction of new drugs, modern methods of health treatment, improvement in the production of foodgrains and consequent disappearance of famines in the State during the last 35 years have resulted in a rapid rise in population of the State. The population of the State which was about 1.63 crores in 1951 went upto 3.41 crores in 1981. The average annual growth rate was around 2.5 percent in the sixties and 2.4 percent in the seventies. The rapid growth of the population in the State has had many adverse effects. It has allowed down the per capita income growth and is under cutting economic progress resulting in increase poverty among the people. It also hinders efforts at improving the quality of life of millions of people.

### OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

9.4.1.2 With a view to limit the adverse result and securing the small family norm and alleviate the poverty and improve the quality of life, population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development plans of the State. For attaining the objective a strategy to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUDC, oral pills, conventional contraceptives have been adopted in the plans, their acceptance have been made purely voluntary. The Family Welfare programme is a fully centrally sponsored programme and the expenditure thereon is fully met by the Central Government. The visible effects of the measures taken by the State Government have been felt as reflected in the declining growth rate of population in the seventies as compared to the sixties as mentioned earlier. The Seventh Five Year Plan not only aims at controlling the growth of population further by continuing the birth control measures and family welfare measures followed in the earlier plans, but also to accelerate the tempo of activities being undertaken for the purpose.

### REVIEW OF PROGRESS

9.4.2.1. Till the mid-1960s the approach to family planning was mostly clinical in character. There was a shift in the family control mea-

sure after 1963 from the clinical approach to the more vigorous, extension educational approach.

9.4.2.2. A goal to bring the birth rate, from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was also fixed then. Subsequently to achieve the goal, time bound targets were fixed and recognising that a package of services would yield better results, birth control measures were integrated with maternity and child health care services, nutrition, and minimum needs programme to improve the quality of life of the people, when the nomenclature was changed from family planning to family welfare.

### 9.4.3. PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAMME DURING SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

9.4.3.1. The Objective of the programme during the Sixth Plan 1980-85, was to reduce the birth rate to a level of 35 per thousand in 1980 to 30 per thousand population by the terminal year 1984-85. The methods to contain the delivery, the growth of population remained the same as in the earlier Plan period. The following targets have been fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period :—

1. Sterilisation	8.12 lakhs
2. I.U.D.	2.36 lakhs
3. Contraceptive Use including Oral pill Use	13.76 lakhs

9.4.3.2. Yearwise achievements in the terminal spacing methods are as under :—

year	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C. Use	Oral Pills
1980-81	200594	40942	168774	15365
1981-82	237405	45647	164988	16030
1982-83	241519	63127	206310	20383
1983-84	235853	111574	335680	38130
1984-85	256454	214213	460605	60700
1980-81 to 1984-85	1171825	475503	1336357	150600
Achivement against target in percentage.	144.3%	201.5%	108.1%	

9.4.3.3 The performance of the Family Welfare Programme in the Sixth Plan has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate, which has 46.7% as on 31.3.1985.

9.4.3.4 As a support to the achievement of the targets, following additional facilities are likely to be available at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(1) Urban Family welfare Centres and Moveable Dispensaries. 16

(2) Post partum Unit 1

9.4.3.5. The number of couples protected by various methods of Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat is given in the table below :-

Year	Estimated couples in productive age group ('000)	Sterilisation		I.U.D.		Conventional Contraceptive		Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1980-81	5434	1695	31.2	92	1.7	92	7.7	1879
1981-82	5689	1835	32.3	102	1.8	90	1.6	2027
1982-83	5843	1964	33.6	112	1.9	123	2.1	2199
1983-84	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483
1984-85	6122	2311	37.7	258	4.2	291	4.8	2860

immunisation Programme – Achievements

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Method	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Tetanos Toxioid (TT)	5.6	4.9	6.1	7.6	6.2	6.6
2.	Diphtheria pertissis & tetanas (DPT)	10.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	5.0	6.7
3.	Diphtheria & Tetanus (DT)	14.7	11.3	11.3	10.0	6.3	7.6

#### 9.4.4 PROPOSALS FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

9.4.4.1 The outlay of Rs. 3415.68 lakhs for fully centrally sponsored Family Welfare Programme is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86. The details of which are given below :—

Sr. No.	Sub-head	Outlay 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
(a)	1. State Family Welfare Bureau	22.12
	2. City Family Welfare Bureau	5.00
	3. Dist. Family Welfare Bureau	99.64
	4. Area Dev. Project (USAid)	302.81
	Total (a)	429.57
(b)	1. Rural Family Welfare main centre	361.36
	2. Rural Family Welfare (Sub-Centre)	405.51
	3. Health guide Scheme	372.54
	Total (b)	1139.41
(c)	Urban Family Welfare Centre	139.10
(d)	Immunisation	37.29
(e)	1. Maintenance Supply of Vehicle of Rural family welfare centro.	86.56
	2. State Health Transport	10.80
	Total of (e)	97.36
(f)	1. Vasectomy	281.00
	2. Tubectomy	964.81
	3. IUD	22.59
	4. Ex.gratia	7.08
	Total of (f)	1275.48
(g)	1. Maintenance of Beds	32.23
	2. Post Partem Centre	105.65
	3. Con. contraceptives	0.01
	4. Int. Dist. Programme	10.61
	5. Awards	2.26
	Total of (g)	151.12
(h)	Mass Education Programme	32.00
(i)	1. Regional Family Welfare Training Centre	11.13

2. Training of ANMS, Dais & HVS	103.21
3. Demographic Research Centre	0.01
Total of (i)	114.35
Grand Total	3415.68

Having achieved a couple protection rate of 46.7% per cent by 31.3.1985 the State has set its sights to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a birth rate of 21 per thousand population and a couple protection rate of 60.00 percent. Targets for various spacing and terminal methods of family planning have been worked out keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the goal fixed for annual plan 1985-86.

#### Targets in lakhs :

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral pills and conventional contracepting
1985-86	3.00	2.50	5.46

9.4.4.2. For achieving the targets the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infrastructure have been proposed during 1985-86 of the Annual Plan.

#### Strengthening of State Family Welfare Bureau

9.4.4.3. The State Family Welfare Bureau, administers the family welfare programme in the State. It undertakes a vigorous and continuous monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the targets set are achieved in the given time, and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. During 1985-86, 5 Audit parties will be created for exercising control over expenditure.

#### Rural Family Welfare Sub-centres

9.4.4.4. Apart from strengthening the State Family Welfare Bureau, it is also proposed to increase the number of sub-centres for achieving the objective and targets of the programme. During 1985-86 it is targetted to establish 300 sub-centres.

#### Urban Family Welfare Centres :

9.4.4.5. There are now 190 urban family



welfare services centres in the State. On 1985-86 it is proposed to revamp the scheme in the urban areas during 1985-86.

#### **Post Partum Services**

9.4.4.6. The main objective of post partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services primarily to the obstetric and abortion cases coming to hospitals as well as to other patients in the hospital. The P.P. Units are classified as "A" Type (i.e. medical colleges or medical institutions having more than 3000 obst. & gynac cases annually). "B" type (institutions having 1500 & 3000 obst. cases annually) and "C" type (institutions having 500 to 1500 ob. & abortion cases annually). At the end of Sixth Plan, it is expected that there would be 45 P.P. Units functioning in the State. 18 Additional P.P. units will be set-up during 1985-86.

#### **Reserve Bed Scheme**

9.4.4.7. At present, there are in all 842 additional beds reserved for family planning purposes at the hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs run by Government Voluntary Organisations and local bodies. Their break up is as under :-

Government	407
Voluntary Organisation	347
Local bodies	88
Total	842

#### **Health Guides Scheme**

9.4.4.8. At the end of Sixth Plan, there would be 25091 health guides in the State. It is proposed to strength the number of health guides cadre during the course of the seventh five year plan 1985-86 looking into the needs of the family welfare programme in the Seventh plan in the State. Another 6000 health guides would be added to the present strength for which an outlay of Rs.103.60 lakhs is proposed.

#### **Other Measures**

9.4.4.9. Though the programme is fully aided by the Government of India, the State Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs during the Annual Plan period under State plan for granting incentives to the beneficiaries and evolve better information management system by computerisation of data, so as to make the programme success.

9.4.4.10. The Government has also established monitoring machinery at all levels for the speedy and successful implementation to this programme.

## 9.5. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

### 9.5.1. INTRODUCTION

9.5.1.1. The programme under Sewerage and Water Supply envisages the provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in the urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme.

9.5.1.2. The ten year period of 1981-90 has been declared by the United Nations as the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The decade goal is to provide potable drinking water to the entire rural and urban population and to provide sanitation facilities to 80% of the urban population and 20% of the rural population. A 10 years master plan for the development of Water Supply and Sewerage Sector has been prepared by the State Government. The decade programme spreads over four years of the Sixth Plan, five years of Seventh Plan and one year of the eighth Plan.

9.5.1.3. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 Census. This covers about 69% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population is covered in 255 towns.

9.5.1.4. 9038 villages were identified as "No Source" villages as per the Survey carried out upto 1980. There after more than 5000 villages/hamlets have been identified to be eligible in "No Source" category. This number is still increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to discharge of industrial effluents. Government has, therefore, given highest priority to the programme of providing drinking water facilities to such "No Source" villages.

### 9.5.2. PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 :

9.5.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 4082 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. The programme-wise break-up is as given below :

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay 1985-86		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Survey & Investigation	2	—	2
2.	Research & Development	15	20	45
3.	Urban Sanitation	482.50	1117.50	1600
4.	Rural Sanitation	8	—	8
5.	Urban Water Supply	505	362	867
6.	Rural Water Supply (As & When)	15	—	15
7.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	700	800	1500
8.	Rehabilitation of rural Water Supply Schemes	30	—	30
9.	Construction of office buildings	10	—	10
10.	Construction of residential staff quarters	5	—	5
Grand Total		1772.50	2309.50	4082

(Rs. in lakhs)

9.5.2.2. The programmes included in the Annual Plan 1985-86 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### World Bank Aided Project:

9.5.2.3. The World Bank Project estimated to cost Rs.137.54 crores has been taken up by the State Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The details of this project are as under:-

9.5.2.4. The Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board submitted a project package costing Rs.137.54 crores to the International Development Association of the World bank. The project consisted of rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply, Urban Sewerage, Low cost Sanitation and Sewerage schemes of Ahmedabad and Rajkot Municipal Corporations.

9.5.2.5. The project has been negotiated with

the World Bank and the International Development Association of the world Bank has accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of Rs. 72 million dollars (Rs.61.2 crores) in the month of July 1982. The project is under implementation. This World Bank project package includes:-

(i) Sewerage scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Rajkot Municipal corporation, Nadiad, Anand and Savarkundla.

(ii) Water Supply Schemes for 5 towns i.e. Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, nadiad, Godhra and Anand.

(iii) 7 Regional Rural Water Supply schemes covering 257 villages.

(iv) 111 individual villages water supply schemes and;

(v) Component estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores for low cost sanitation under UNDP Global project for 15 towns. Training is also included in the world Bank Project. The project is to be implemented within the period from 1982-83 to 1986-87. The break up is as under:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost.
<b>(A) Urban Water Supply Scheme :</b>		
1.	Nadiad	433.16
2.	Godhra	260.61
3.	Jamnagar	958.80
4.	Bhavnagar	767.15
5.	Anand	122.20
	Total-I	<u>2541.92</u>
<b>(B) Urban Sewerage :</b>		
1.	Nadiad	861.14
2.	Anand	354.33
3.	Savarkundla	325.38
	Total-II	<u>1540.85</u>
<b>(C)</b>	<b>7 Regional Rural Water Supply schemes covering 257 villages.</b>	<b>1980.40</b>
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Individual villages</b>	

	water supply schemes for 111 villages	910.73
(E)	Low cost sanitation project (for 15 towns)	600.00
(F)	Loan fund for House connection	200.00
(G)	Training	77.00
(H)	Equipment	70.00
	Total-III	<u>3838.13</u>
<b>CORPORATIONS :</b>		
1.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	3379.03
2.	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	2454.03
	Total..IV	<u>5833.06</u>
	Grand Total	<u>13753.96</u>

i.e. Rs. 137.54 crores.

9.5.2.6 The expenditure at the end of the Sixth Plan on this project will amount to Rs. 33.26 crores (Rs.28.98 crores GWSSB + Rs. 4.28 crores to AMC = Total Rs. 33.26 crores). The project was negotiated in June, 1982. The project agreement was signed on 9th November 1982 and the credit has become effective from 8th February 1983. The period from March, 1982 to March, 1984 was utilised for preparing detailed engineering designs. The project has entered the construction stage only in 1984-85 and hence the project will spill over to Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90.

9.5.2.7 A provision of Rs. 2309.50 lakhs has been kept for the works under this world Bank aided project during 1985-86.

#### Survey and Investigation

9.5.2.8 The Water supply and Sewerage Programme envisages providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to problem villages and urban towns in the State.

9.5.2.9 Survey and Investigation is an essential pre-condition to the execution of the planned works. It would involve (1) Geohydrological survey, (2) pumping test, (3) Investigation for sources, (4) Surveying and levelling for water supply and Sewerage Projects, (5) Chemical Analysis of water samples, (6) Soil Testing for foundations and (7) Strength Tests of R.C.C. structures.

9.5.2.10 A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for undertaking survey and investigation of planned schemes during 1985-86.

### **Research, Development and Training**

9.5.2.11 The technology with regard to the development of water supply and sewerage services is fast changing and new processes for exploiting ground and surface water and making them fit for human consumption are being found. Their applications to field conditions in the State need to be explored. Further more, peculiar problems emerge in the course of operations both in respect of water supply as well as sanitation, solutions to which need experiments and even research. Side by side the manpower engaged in the development of water supply and sewerage services will have to be acquainted with the new technologies coming out and the possibilities of their application in the field conditions existing in the State. This has to be done through continuous and systematic training of the personnel.

9.5.2.12 During the period 1985-86 the following activities will to be taken up under R. & D. Programme depending upon the needs and other exigencies. Even other activities not specified below may also be taken up under the R. & D. part of the programme as may be required.

#### **Desalination :**

9.5.2.13. On account of long coastal area, there is problem of salinity ingress in some parts of the state including Coastal areas of Saurashtra, Rann of Kachchh and Surendranagar district. It is therefore proposed to instal desalination plants at selected locations on experimental cum demonstration basis with a view to study the feasibility of their application on large scale basis. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the purpose during 1985-86.

#### **Defluoridation :**

9.5.2.14. In order to control the fluorosis disease due to fluoride infested water in Amreli district, defluoridation through Nalgonda technique has been attempted and found to be feasible on the basis of experience in four villages, taken up for study on an experimental basis. Further research to develop and popularise community based defluoridation plant is contemplated. 86 villages of Amreli District have been surveyed and are found to be affected with fluoridic problem. To cover

some of the more acutely affected villages by providing community defluoridation plants, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made during 1985-86.

#### **Community Bio-Gas Plant :**

9.5.2.15. Over and above studying the feasibility of putting up demonstration Bio-gas plants serving the community based on cow-dung and human excreta, it is also proposed to take up a community Bio-gas cum-sanitation project based on water hyacinth, in Kaira District. Provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made during 1985-86 for this scheme.

#### **Radiation Technology for sewage sludge Treatment:**

9.5.2.16. A project estimated to cost Rs. 100 lakhs for sewage sludge treatment at Vadodara is envisaged. 1/3rd of the capital cost & 1/5th of the D. & M. cost is to be borne by State Government for five years. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made during 1985-86 towards capital investment for making a start of the project.

#### **Public Health & Engineering (PHE) Laboratory :**

9.5.2.17. The Laboratory mainly looks after carrying out water analysis for purposes of selection of sources of water, waste water analysis and pollution studies and routine water quality checking during operation stage. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made during 1985-86 towards purchase of equipments, chemicals, glass-ware for the PHE laboratory at Vadodara. This also includes provision for cost of expansion of the existing Laboratory building as required.

#### **Training :**

9.5.2.18. Training is an essential input for proper operation, maintenance and repairs of water supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Schemes. The lack of trained personnel has resulted in short-comings in services and frequent break-downs and failures of pipe systems, motors, boring equipment etc. in a number of cases, particularly in Rural Water Supply Schemes which are situated in remote and interior places far away from the cities. The training for lower level personnel such as pump operators, pipe line fitters, valvemen, engine drivers, electricians, wireman etc. is therefore, acutely felt.

9.5.2.19. A central training institute to cater

to the needs of GWSSB, Panchayats, Municipalities and corporations is contemplated to be set up at Gandhinagar under the IDA assisted project.

9.5.2.20. The total cost of this project is Rs. 147 lakhs. an expenditure of about Rs. 47 lakhs has been incurred during the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86.

9.5.2.21. The total provision of Rs. 45 lakhs for R. & D. during 1985-86 is as under :

Research & Development	1985-86 Provision
(a) Desalination	3.00
(b) Defluoridation	2.00
(c) Bio-gas plant	2.00
(d) Radiation Technology	3.00
(e) PHE Laboratory	5.00
(f) Training institute under IDA	30.00
	<u>45.00</u>

#### Urban Sanitation :

9.5.2.22. In all there are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 25 towns including corporations have been covered with under ground drainage schemes by the end of Sixth Five year Plan.

9.5.2.23. Urban under ground drainage schemes of non-corporation towns are taken up on "As & When" basis. For this the local bodies are initially required to deposit funds with GWSSB and grant-in-aid is given on the basis of actual expenditure incurred as per availability of funds. The scale of grant-in-aid varies from 35% to 60% depending upon the population of the town. if the local body cannot deposit funds from its own sources, the GWSSB helps the local bodies in securing LTC loan under Government guarantee. For low cost sanitation Schemes, financing pattern is as under:

- (i) 50% subsidy
- (ii) 30% loan to local bodies (Not to be borne by beneficiaries).
- (iii) 20% from beneficiaries.

9.5.2.24. 42 Urban drainage schemes taken up on "As & When" basis which were in progress have spilled over in the year 1985-86. The

estimated cost of these 42 spillover schemes comes to Rs. 34.44 lakhs for which required provision of grant-in-aid has been made. Also LTC loan will be raised for the schemes for their financing to the extent admissible.

9.5.2.25. As more and more emphasis and encouragement is now given to low cost sanitation methods, it is expected that some local bodies may come forward to take up their low cost sanitation schemes, provision for grant-in-aid and Govt. loan is therefore, required to be made for this purpose.

9.5.2.26. A scheme for conversion of basket type latrines into sanitary flush type latrines was being implemented in the Sixth Plan. Latrine conversion work was mostly completed by the end of Sixth Plan. However, provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs as GIA and Rs. 2.50 lakhs as Loan is made in the Annual Plan to convert remaining latrines. Moreover, in the fringe areas of large towns it may not be feasible to provide sewerlines for one or the other reason. In such cases also low cost sanitation facilities will be provided and for which grant-in-aid and loan provision is made.

9.5.2.27. The urban sanitation programme and outlay of funds include the provision for following schemes also which are taken up under IDA assistance.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	Estimated Cost.
1.	Anand	354
2.	Nadia	861
3.	Savarkundia	325
4.	Ahmedabad	3300
5.	Rajkot	2454
6.	Low cost sanitation schemes for 15 towns.	600
		<u>7894</u>

9.5.2.28. The drainage schemes of non-corporation towns from the above will be funded by Government loan & grant-in-aid. The drainage schemes of two corporation towns will be funded by way of raising market borrowings and Local Body's own contribution. The low cost sanitation schemes will be funded by way of Government loan and grant-in-aid.

9.5.2.29. A total provision of Rs. 1600 lakhs for both Non-IDA and IDA schemes under urban sanitation is made for the year 1985-86.

9.5.2.30. The breakup of provision made for Annual plan 1985-86 is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern.	1985-86		
		Non IDA	IDA	Total
1.	<b>Grant-in-aid</b>			
	Under ground drainage Schemes	47.50	140	187.50
	Low cost sanitation Scheme.	5	40	45
	Conversion of dry latrines	2.50	-	2.50
2.	<b>Government Loan:</b>			
	For IDA Projects (Excluding low cost sanitation Schemes)	-	497.50	497.50
	Low cost sanitation Scheme.	5	40	45
	Conversion of dry latrines	2.50	-	2.50
3.	LIC loan	300	-	300
4.	Market Borrowing	120	400	520
		482.50	1117.50	1600

9.5.2.31. During 1985-86, it is targetted to cover 4 additional towns with drainage facilities.

#### Rural Sanitation :

9.5.2.32. Very little progress has been made so far in the field of rural sanitation. Due to weak financial position of smaller local bodies, they cannot afford to take up underground drainage schemes. Also LIC does not grant loans to small panchayats and hence it is necessary to provide for Government loan to complete such schemes.

9.5.2.33. Now more and more encouragement is given to low cost sanitation methods. Cost of one pour flush sanitation latrine works out to about Rs. 2000/- The financing pattern for such low cost sanitation schemes is 50% subsidy, 30% loan to local bodies and 20% from beneficiaries.

9.5.2.34. A provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs is made for rural sanitation during 1985-86. There is no rural drainage scheme taken up under the IDA assisted project and hence all provision is for non-IDA. The break up of provision proposed is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	Funding pattern	1985-86
1.	<b>Grant-in-aid</b>	
	For "As & When" Scheme.	3
	For low cost sanitation scheme	2
2.	<b>Govt. Loan :</b>	
	For "As & When" Schemes	2
	For low cost sanitation schemes	1
		<u>8</u>

9.5.2.35. cost of one pour flush latrine comes to about Rs. 2000/-. It is therefore envisaged to construct 200 latrines from out of the provision of loan & grant and contribution from beneficiaries during the year 1985-86. Considering that 5 persons are served by a latrine and on an average 10 latrines are constructed per village, then 20 village will be covered partially during 1985-86.

#### Urban Water supply

9.5.2.36 There are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 181 towns have been covered with water supply facilities by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Total 65 water supply schemes (12 New + 53 augmentation) are continuing at the commencement of the year 1985-86. The spillover expenditure of these schemes is estimated to be Rs. 7.54 crores. All these schemes are taken on "As & When" basis and the grant-in-aid ranges from 20% to 60% depending upon population. Thus provision for payment of grant-in-aid is required to be made for these schemes. Provision of Rs. 65 lakhs for GIA is made during 1985-86.

9.5.2.37. In addition, GWSSB will help the local bodies in procuring LIC loans against Government guarantee for these schemes. It is expected to raise LIC loans aggregating to Rs. 2.60 lakhs for the water supply schemes during 1985-86. This includes LIC loans for corporation towns also.

9.5.2.38. As part of the Urban Water Supply Programme, following towns are covered under the world Bank Assistance.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr.No.	Name of Town	Estimated Cost.
1.	Anand	122.00
2.	Nadiad	433.16
3.	Jamnagar	958.80
4.	Bhavnagar	767.15
5.	Godhra	260.61
		2541.92

9.5.2.39. These schemes are also eligible for grant-in-aid as per the existing pattern. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for grant-in-aid for these schemes is made during 1985-86.

9.5.2.40. Head works of Porbandar, Dwarka, Kandla & Godhra are owned by Government and maintained by GWSSB. The sources of water supply for Kandla are Tubewells & Tapar dam. Due to erratic rainfall, the replenishment in Tapar dam is not certain and hence many a times the whole Kandia Gandhidham Complex has to depend on tubewell supply only. A short term emergency water supply scheme based on tube wells is recently executed but to cope up with the growing water demand in this region, a long term augmentation scheme which is expected to cost about Rs. 455 lakhs needs to be taken up. Also, feasibility of putting gates on Tapar dam is being studied & if found feasible a scheme there of costing around Rs. 225 lakhs will be required to be taken up. In case of Porbandar, some stretch of conveying pipe line needs duplication/replacement.

9.5.2.41. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is therefore made for taking up augmentation/replacement works of capital nature in respect of Government owned water works during 1985-86.

#### **Water Supply Project for A.M.C. :**

9.5.2.42. A project costing Rs.31crores for augmenting water supply of Ahmedabad city has been taken up by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The funding of the project is to be as under:

12.00 crores	State Government
9.00	L.I.C.
10.00 crores	A.M.C.'s own resources.

9.5.2.43. Expenditure of Rs. 24 crores has been incurred on the project so far. An amount of Rs. 8.94 crores has been made available to the AMC which includes Rs. 2.54 crores from Government of India and Rs. 6.40 crores from State Government. An amount of Rs. 5.60 crores is needed to make up Rs. 12 crores from State Government. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made during 1985-86 for Government loan to AMC for this project.

#### **WATER SUPPLY SCHEME FOR RAJKOT BASED ON BHADAR DAM :**

9.5.2.44. The present population of Rajkot is about 4.4 lakhs and the projected population is expected to Rs. 8.38 lacs by 1998. The present water supply requirement at 135 L/Capita/day is about 96 mld. The city draws its water supply from two reservoirs viz. Aji and Nyari. In addition the city utilises old lakes of Lalpari and Randorda for its water supply. Also following proposals are on hand to augment the water supply :

- (a) By drawing additional water from Nyari.
- (b) By utilising the leakage water from down stream side of Nyari dam, and
- (c) By drawing more water from Lalpari and Randorda.

9.5.2.45. With this, the available water supply to the City from all the sources would be about 61.29 mld. Even the present needs of water cannot be satisfied from the existing sources. The water Supply requirement of 1998 would be 129.80 mld.

9.5.2.46. It is, therefore, envisaged to augment the supply by about 45 mld. by drawing water from Bhadar dam, located at about 62 kms. from Rajkot. This will increase the total water supply to the city to 106.29 mld. The estimated cost of the Bhadar dam based water supply project works out to Rs. 2800 lakhs.

9.5.2.47. The Rajkot Municipal Corporation has launched a project from having a full fledged underground drainage scheme for the city under the World Bank aided project. Before completion of the under-ground drainage schemes, it is necessary to have satisfactory



water supply for the efficient functioning of the drainage system. From this aspect also the augmentation scheme based on Bhadar dam is necessary to be taken up by the Corporation.

9.5.2.48. The pattern of funding will be by way of LIC loan, Market borrowings and Government loan. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made during 1985-86 for advancing Government loan for this project.

9.5.2.49. The break up of the provision of Rs. 867.00 lakhs made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 is given below :

Sr. No.	Funding Pattern	1985-86 provision	
		Non-IDA	IDA Total
<b>1. Grant-in-aid :</b>			
	As & When schemes	65	65
	World Bank Assisted 5 schemes	—	120
<b>2.</b>	<b>LIC loans</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Government water supply scheme</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>MBL for corporation towns</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>5. Government Loan</b>			
	(i) For AMC	10	10
	(ii) For RMC	20	20
	(iii) For IDA Project	—	242
	<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>867</b>

#### ▲ Rural Water Supply (G.I.A.) :

9.5.2.50. The water supply schemes of villages other than "No Source" villages are taken up on "As and When" basis. According to the procedure the local body has to first deposit the amount and GIA as per availability of funds is realised on the basis of expenditure incurred. Fifty of such schemes are on going. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 7.64 crores. Expenditure at the end of Sixth Plan is about Rs. 4.76 crores leaving a spill over expenditure of Rs. 2.88 crores for 1985-86. LIC is not advancing loans to small Panchayats and hence provision for grant-in-aid and government loan is made for the Annual Plan 1985-86 as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1985-86
Government Loan	5.00
Grant-in-aid	10.00
	<b>15.00</b>

9.5.2.51. It is targetted to cover 5 villages during 1985-86.

#### Rural Water Supply (MNP)

9.5.2.52. The supply of safe drinking water to "No Source" villages is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programmes in the water supply and sewerage sector and is also included as point No. 8 in the new 20 Point Programme and under the Minimum Needs Programme.

9.5.2.53. Most areas of the State depend for their water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. The large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are aride and semi arid Zones which do not get adequate rainfall. Only few rivers in the State are perennial. The State has a long coast line of about 1600 kms. and the areas bordering the coast line are experiencing problems of salinity in ground water due to ingress of salinity. Some areas in Amreli district of the State have high flouride content in their ground water which is detrimental to public Health. Some areas of the State are effected by guinea work disease. Sub-soil water levels are going deeper every year aggravating water problem further.

9.5.2.54. There are 18114 villages in the State as per 1981 census. Out of these, 9038 villages were identified as no source vilages by 1980. Out of these 3720 villages were covered by the end of Fifth Plan. 4492 villages have been covered during the Sixth Plan making the total coverage of 8212 villages by the end of Sixth Plan. Besides, 5172 villages/hamlets have further been Identified after 1980 upto March 1985 to be eligible under the "No Source" category and need to be covered with water supply. Out of these villages, 1165 are covered by the end of Sixth Plan leaving 4004 villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan. Thus, a total of 4830 villages (826+4004) remains to be covered after Sixth Plan as identified under the no source category upto March 1985. More and more villages are coming under the no source category due to the following reasons :-



- (a) Depletion of ground water
- (b) Salinity ingress in the coastal areas and
- (c) Industrial pollution effects.

9.5.2.55. Also the question of raising the limit of population for admitting the villages in "No Source" category from 5000 to 10000 is under consideration which when approved, will result in classifying more villages under the "No Source" category. Considering all these, it is estimated that further about 1500 villages will come under the "No Source" category making the total number of "No Source" Villages to be tackled after Sixth Plan to be about 6330.

9.5.2.56. During 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 15 crores ( 7 crores Non-IDA + 8 crores IDA ) is made. In addition it is expected that Rs. 10 crores will be available from Government of India under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. It is targetted to cover 1000 villages during 1985-86 under MNP and ARP combined.

9.5.2.57. The coverage of total villages during 1985-86 by different type of schemes will be broadly as under :

Sr. No.	Type of Scheme	No. of Villages to be covered during 1985-86
1.	Individual pipes water supply schemes	400
2.	Regional piped water Supply schemes.	200
3.	Hand Pumps/Simple wells	400
	Total...	1000

#### **Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes;**

9.5.2.58. The completed rural water supply schemes after a satisfactory trial run for about 3 month were being handed over to the village Panchayats in case of individual schemes and to the District/Taluka Panchayats in case of Regional. Schemes Experience has however shown that on account of inadequate technical staff with the Panchayats and also on account of their weak financial position, the completed water supply schemes handed over were not being maintained and run satisfactorily with the result that the benefits of completed schemes were not reaching the people.

9.5.2.59. In order to improve the situation, Government has decided in may, 1983 to entrust all the Regional Water Supply Schemes to the Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board for maintenance. Accordingly, Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken over 144 Regional Water Supply Schemes covering 1217 villages and water is being supplied to 987 villages. It is noticed that some of the schemes were executed long back and hence in many cases the source requires augmentation, the storage requires to be increased, the pumping machinery requires replacement, the pipe lines require replacement or upgradation and the civil works like cisterns, etc. need special repairs. It is, therefore, necessary to take up an complete these works of a capital nature so that satisfactory water supply can be given to all the remaining 231 villages under the Regional Schemes.

9.5.2.60. Like-wise a quick survey has revealed that out of about 2800 individual water supply schemes completed, about 450 schemes are lying defunct for one or the other reason.

9.5.2.61. Rehabilitation of these individual schemes also needs expenditure of capital nature for augmentation of source, replacement/repairs to machinery, repairs to pipelines and civil works, etc.

9.5.2.62. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 for the purpose.

#### **Construction of office buildings for Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board, and its Regional Offices**

9.5.2.63. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed in the year 1979. For the water supply and sewerage Programme the Board is executing water supply and sanitation work on a large scale. To cope up with its increased activities, new circles, divisions and sub-divisions have to be created in addition to the existing large number of circles, divisions and sub-divisional offices. Presently the office of the Board as well as its circle, Divisions and sub-divisions are accommodated in rented premises for which the Board has to pay heavy rental charges. In the long run it would be economical to have own office buildings for the Board and its sub-offices. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is kept for the purpose in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## Residential Accommodation for the staff of Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board

9.5.2.64. Earlier it has been indicated that the activities of the Gujarat W.S. & Sewerage Board are expanding and extending to talukas and villages where the housing accommodation for residential purposes is not adequate and satisfactory. Unless the staff members are pro-

vided with suitable residential accommodation, their application to work and performance is not likely to be as desirable as it should be. It is, therefore, necessary to provide suitable housing to the staff for residential accommodation. To make a start in this matter, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 from which construction of quarters at selected locations will be taken up.

### STATEMENT

#### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	WSS-1 Survey and Investigation	2.00	—	2.00
2.	WSS-2 Research and Development	15.00	30.00	45.00
3.	WSS-3 Urban Sanitation			
	(I) G.I.A.			
	(a) Urban Drainage Scheme	50.00	140.00	190.00
	(b) Low Cost Sanitation	5.00	40.00	45.00
	(c) Conversion of Latrines	—	—	—
	(ii) Government Loan			
	(a) For IDA Projects	—	497.50	497.50
	(b) Low Cost Sanitation	5.00	40.00	45.00
	(c) Conversion of latrines	2.50	—	2.50
	Sub Total-3	62.50	717.50	780.00
4.	WSS-4 Rural Sanitation			
	(i) G.I.A.			
	(a) As and when schemes	3.00	—	3.00
	(b) Low cost sanitation	2.00	—	2.00
	(ii) Government Loan			
	(a) As and when schemes	2.00	—	2.00
	(b) Low cost sanitation	1.00	—	1.00
	Sub Total-4	8.00	—	8.00
5.	WSS-5 Urban Water Supply			
	(I) Government schemes	25.00	—	25.00
	(ii) G.I.A.	65.00	120.00	185.00
	(iii) Government Loan	30.00	242.00	272.00
	Sub Total-5	120.00	362.00	482.00

6.	<b>WSS-6 Rural Water supply (As and When)</b>			
	(i) Government Loan	5.00	—	5.00
	(ii) G.I.A.	10.00	—	10.00
	<b>Sub Total-6</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15.00</b>
7.	<b>WSS-7 Rural Water Supply (MNP)</b>	700.00	800.00	1500.00
8.	<b>WSS-8 Rehabilitation of Rural Water supply Schemes</b>	30.00	—	30.00
9.	<b>WSS-9 Construction of office buildings.</b>	10.00	—	10.00
10.	<b>WSS-10 Construction of Staff Quarters</b>	5.00	—	5.00
11.	<b>Market Borrowing Loan</b>	245.00	400.00	645.00
12.	<b>L.I.C. Loan</b>	560.00	—	560.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1772.50</b>	<b>2309.50</b>	<b>4082.00</b>

## 9.6 HOUSING

### INTRODUCTION

9.6.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, next only to drinking water, food and clothing. Housing has become problematic due to the growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. A shortage of housing is also perceived in rural areas on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in house building. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

9.6.1.2. Besides generation direct and indirect employment on a massive and decentralisation scale, housing also generates demand for goods and materials produced and manufactured by village and small scale industries and organised industries. Moreover, decent working conditions keep down death and mortality rates, check epidemics, and help in increasing labour productivity.

9.6.1.3. According to the 1981 census, 17.8% of the urban population lives in slums. According to 1971 census data there were 55.29 lakhs occupied residential houses in the State, of which 18.54 lakhs constituting 33.5% were in urban areas in 1981. There were 56.69 lakh households of which 19.00 lakhs were in urban areas. The information also revealed that 52.3% of the households in urban areas live in one room accounting for 45.6% of the urban population. Further, 29.4% of the households in urban areas live in two rooms constituting 29.7% of the urban population. Thus, 81.7% of the urban population lives in houses with two rooms or less. Besides, it also reflects that 58% of the urban population was living in rented accommodation. The average household size in urban areas works out to 5.58.59 m. The housing deficit works out to 3800 units per year. The 1981 census showed 234.80 lakh people in the rural areas living as 40.39 lakh families in 35.51 lakh houses. In addition to an outright shortage of 4.88 lakh houses at least 7 percent of the houses fall below the accepted standards of habitation.

### 9.6.2. Review of Progress

9.6.2.1. Various housing schemes are being implemented as a part of the State plan. The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are undertaking activities in urban areas. Similarly Gujarat Rural Housing

Board is undertaking housing activities in rural areas.

9.6.2.2. Till the end of 1980-85, the programmes under housing comprise of integrated Subsidised House Scheme, Economically Weaker sections and low Income group Housing Schemes and Slum Clearance Scheme. It is estimated that the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board would construct about 20286 and 15097 housing units respectively during the Sixth Plan period.

9.6.3.2. The objective of housing is to provide greater and better opportunities in securing housing accommodation to the people of economically weaker sections, to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers and to prevent spread of slum areas.

9.6.3.3. Housing being a basic need and as the weaker sections and the poor, both in rural and urban areas, cannot easily construct houses on their own, it is, therefore, necessary to assist them suitably.

9.6.3.4. Public housing schemes are being restructure to make them consistent with the real needs and the paying capacity of the low income groups, for which they are meant. The development of housing has to be planned generally through the efforts and investment by the public sector. Co-operative societies also need more encouragement as they play an important role in individual housing efforts. Emphasis is, therefore, laid on the provision of institutional support to low cost private housing. Local bodies, financial institutions, banks co-operatives are expected to make their contribution by providing their own resources towards reducing the magnitude of the housing problem.

### 9.6.4. Programme for the Annual Plan, 1985-86

9.6.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1765.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86 for the following programmes :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1985-86 outlay
Urban Housing	255
Rural Housing	925

Government Res. Quarters and Admn. Bldgs.	312
Police & Jail Housing	199
H.BA to Government Employees	74
	<u>1765</u>

### 9.6.5. Urban Housing

9.6.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 255.00 lakhs is provided for urban housing during the Annual Plan, 1985-86 for the following programmes :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of Scheme	1985-86 Outlay
Economically Weaker Section Housing	107.00
Low Income Group Housing	72.00
Site and Services	16.00
World Bank Project	36.00
Slum Improvement and Upgradation	4.00
Seed Capital to G.S.C.B. for E.W.S. Houses	20.00
	<u>255.00</u>

### Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme ( Urban A )

9.6.5.3. The people having a monthly income upto Rs. 600 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 12,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for this scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as " Seed Capital ". The dwelling units built-up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for the various categories of peoples :

- (a) 10% for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
- (b) 10% for the communities declared socially and educationally backward
- (c) 10% for army Personnel.
- (d) 3% for the blind and physically handicapped.

The Gujarat Slum Clearance Board is also to be given land assistance on the line on which the Gujarat Housing Board is given.

9.6.5.4. An outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 out of which Rs. 107.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs is to be given to Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively.

### Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Urban-B)

9.6.5.5. The people having monthly income upto Rs. 600 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'B' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 20,000. The HUDCO grants loans assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for the scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilize the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as " Seed capital ". The dwelling units built-up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for the various categories of people :-

- (a) 10% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (b) 10% for the communities declared socially and educationally backward.
- (c) 10% for army personnel.
- (d) 3% for the blind and physically handicapped.

An outlay of Rs. 72.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### Site and Service Scheme

9.6.5.6. The main objective of this scheme is to prevent growth of new slum areas. In order to meet requirements of the rural poor migrating to urban areas in search of employment, the scheme seeks to provide selection houses within the reach of such people. The ceiling cost per unit tenement is Rs. 5,000/-.

9.6.5.7. HUDCO finance is available and the government has authorised the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development Authorities, Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, etc. to utilise the

loan assistance given by the Government as "seed capital". An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

### Slum Improvement and Upgradation

9.6.5.8. Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and shortage of low-cost and for housing in accessible area are the causes of the proliferation of slums in big cities. The living environment of slum areas and living unit is sub-standard. Urban slum dwellers are enabled to improve through following forms of assistance :

- (i) Subsidy of Rs. 1000 to 2000 on sliding scale, to individuals.
- (ii) As regards the remaining amount, the same would be met by the beneficiary or would be tied up with the financial institutions like HUDCO, Nationalised Banks etc.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1985-86.

### World Bank Project

Government has decided to avail assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project. The selected Housing Projects will include Area Development, Slum Upgradation, Infrastructure development of sites and services and Town Planning Schemes. The detailed five year phasing will be known after negotiations with the World Bank Mission. However, an outlay of Rs.36.00 lakhs is provided for the above Project, under Housing for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### 9.6.6 RURAL HOUSING

9.6.6.1. An outlay of Rs. 925.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86 for Rural Housing.

9.6.6.2. The Rural Housing programme comprises of the following schemes and outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is shown against each scheme :- (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Outlay provided for 1985-86
1.	Minimum Needs Programme.	
	(i) House sites for landless labourers.	24.00
	(ii) Assistance for construction for houses on the housesites allotted.	744.00
2.	Assistance for improvement of rural houses.	12.00
3.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	70.00
4.	Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation.	65.00
5.	Loans to farmers for construction of houses.	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>925.00</b>

#### Minimum Needs Programme

9.6.6.2. Two schemes namely housesites for landless labourers and assistance for construction of the houses on the housesites allotted has been integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and have also been included in the revised 20 Points programme. The schematic details are as follows.

#### I. Housesites for Landless labourers

9.6.6.3. The scheme was introduced during the year 72-73, then in the Central Sector, proposes to provide land admeasuring 100 Sq. yards to every landless labourers who has no land of his own and maintains its livelihood through manual labourer, including rural craftment in order of priority to S.Cs. STs and others. The aim is to help to provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which beneficiary may build hut or small dwelling. This land for housesite is proposed to be provided from surplus or a waste land. However, in case of the surplus land being not available the scheme envisages acquiring more land from appropriate sources including private land. In view of the shortage of the available land,

necessary instructions have also been issued that in such cases land admeasuring minimum 50 sq. yards be also provided to beneficiary. The last date for receiving the application has been extended from time to time and the lastly the date has been extended upto 31st December 85.

The scheme also provided Rs. 150 per plot as a subsidy for the development of the plots including levelling, fencing, a masonry well for a group, approach road, street light etc. The exact no. of families in need of free plot has not been assessed so far. However 8.49 lakh beneficiaries has been provided the housesites by the end of March 85 of which 1.75 lakhs belongs to S.Cs, 2.91 lakh belongs to S.Ts. and 3.83 lakhs to other communities. It is proposed to provide housesites to 206666 beneficiaries during 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

## II. Assistance for construction of houses on the House-site Allotted

9.6.6.4. The beneficiaries are not in a position to construct houses with their own efforts and hence the scheme providing financial assistance of construction of houses has been introduced since 1976. The financial pattern has undergone many changes in view of the genuine desire on the part of the State Govt. for providing a small but pucca shelter to the needy beneficiary and thereby causing a change in the pattern of the design and also in the cost of construction material. Following is the revised pattern of assistance for a house costing Rs. 5000/- :-

Details	Amount
1. State Government subsidy.	Rs. 1250
2. State Government Loan	Rs. 750
3. HUDCO/Bank Loan	Rs. 2500
4. Dist. Panchayat Contribution	Rs. 250
5. Beneficiaries' contribution	Rs.250
	Rs. 5000

9.6.6.5. The 3.40 lakhs beneficiaries have been provided shelter with the Government assistance by the end of March '85. Still large No. of beneficiaries are to be provided pucca dwellings. It is proposed to construct 307000 houses during 85-90. An outlay of Rs. 744.00 lakh is provided during 85-86. It is proposed to construct 37200 houses to be constructed during 1985-86.

## Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses

9.6.6.6. There are large No. of Houses/Huts existing in the rural areas requiring improvement in ventilation facilities and smokeless chulas otherwise closely covered dark houses with smoke nuisance poses threat to the health due to murky atmosphere of the rural inhabitants. Thus in view of the fire necessity for improvement in rural area this scheme was introduced during 78-79. The scheme proposed to provide ventilators & smokeless chullas. The norm of assistance being limited to Rs. 50/- in case of ventilators and Rs. 100/- in case of smokeless chullas depending upon the S.Cs, S.Ts and other belonging to a group of Socially & Economically backward classes whose income does not exceed Rs. 2400/- per annum, get assistance of Rs. 25/- or Rs. 50/- for ventilators or smokeless chullas respectively. Since the introduction of scheme 101744 ventilators have been installed & 78450 smokeless chullas have been provided till the end of Dec. 84. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the purpose.

## LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME

9.6.6.7. Under this scheme, the Gujarat Rural Housing Board constructions houses for persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 600 per month. The State Government provides loan assistance to the Board. The ceiling cost is Rs. 20,000/- per unit. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS HOUSING SCHEME

9.6.6.8. THE HUDCO has introduced a Rural Housing Finance Scheme under which the cost per unit should not exceed Rs. 6,000/- for economically weaker sections (Income less than Rs. 350/- p.m.). The HUDCO provides Rs. 3,000/- of the cost of the house as loan repayable over a period of 10 years. The State Government finance Rs. 1,500/- of the cost by way of loan to the Gujarat Rural Housing Board and the remaining Rs. 500/- of the cost of houses and land is to be borne by the beneficiaries and Rs. 1,000/- subsidy from Social Welfare Department. Upto March, 1985, 28,221 houses were constructed. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## LOANS TO FARMERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES

9.6.6.9. The scheme benefits farmers other than landless labourers. Under this scheme, it

is proposed to give loans upto a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- to the beneficiary, through district panchayats. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

### 9.6.7. Residential Buildings

9.6.7.1. The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government Servants had been taken-up right from the year 1970-71 when the requirement of about 29,000 quarters at District Head quarters and 12000 quarters at Taluka Headquarters was assessed. Initially good number of quarters could be taken up for construction, but pace of construction slowed down because of financial constraints and steep rise in prices of building materials and in increase in the cost of labour.

9.6.7.2. According to the recently collected data about requirement of residential quarters, around 21880 employees are on waiting list at District and Taluka Head Quarters. As against the demand of 21880 units, 1800 units are likely completed; Remaining units will be constructed in phased programme. The Government has decided to provide Hostel type accommodation at District Head quarters for temporary stay to transferred employees.

#### Administrative Buildings

9.6.7.3. The problem of accommodation for Government offices at District and Taluka Head Quarters is of great magnitude. Several offices are housed in hired buildings and huge amount is spend by way of rent. Many of the hired premises are not quite suitable for offices. There has been considerable emphasis on improving the working environment in Government offices and in that context it becomes necessary to undertake the construction of suitable office buildings for housing these offices. The Government has taken up a programme for construction of multi-storeyed buildings to provide adequate space within the land available, so that the offices working in the hired premises can be brought in one campus.

So far Office buildings are constructed at following places :

1. Ahmedabad M.S. Building, Laldarwaja, Sales Tax Offices, Labour Employment and Training Centre, (Shram Bhavan)
2. Vadodara M.S. Building &

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
|              | Narmada Bhavan  |
| 3. Surat     | M.S. Building for Central offices                         |
| 4. Rajkot    | M.S. Building, District Treasury office and R.T.O. office |
| 5. Palanpur  | District Office building                                  |
| 6. Valsad    | District Office building                                  |
| 7. Bhavnagar | R.T.O. Office   |
| 8. Jamnagar  | Treasury Office   |
- 

9.6.7.4 The works of construction of judicial complex at Ahmedabad, Central office building at Bhavnagar and judicial office building at Surat are in progress. The building works for SPIPA is in progress at Ahmedabad. During 1984-85.

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. Junagadh  | Central Office Building   |
| 2. Amreli    | Central Office Building   |
| 3. Mehsana   | Central Office Building   |
| 4. Nadiad    | Central Office Building   |
| 5. Vadodara  | Sales Tax Offices, District Treasury Building and Bachat Bhavan |
| 6. Ahmedabad | Bachat Bhavan   |
| 7. Bharuch   | Central Office Building and Circuit House                       |

9.6.7.5. The State High Level Committee has reviewed the position of existing accommodation facilities in District and Taluka Offices at various places of the State and it has recommended to take up a phased programme for improvement of existing Taluka Revenue and other offices, as well as for the construction of new Taluka buildings wherever it may be necessary. There is also demand for construction of central office at remaining five District head quarters, namely Bhuj, Surendranagar, Himatnagar, Godhra and Ahwa (Dangs). At many places the accommodation for District Courts and Taluka Courts is inadequate or there is much inconvenience. It is also proposed to construct Sales Tax Offices, Bachat Bhavans to add facilities in Treasury Office, to provide information centre and to improve Police office. An outlay of Rs. 312 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for Residential Quarters and Administrative Buildings.



9.6.8.1. The Housing needs of the police personnel are to be viewed in the context different from the needs of the other Government servants. This is because the police personnel upto the rank of Police Inspectors are entitled for rent free accommodation as per the conditions of their service. The scheme of Police Housing is being implemented as plan scheme since the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan. The Police Housing Scheme has been transferred to State Sector from 1979-80.

9.6.8.2. During the year 1984-85 a provision of Rs. 158 lakhs was made for construction of quarters for 12 Police Inspectors, 76 Police Sub-Inspectors and 4757 Constabulary staff quarters.

9.6.8.3. The total sanctioned strength of police personnel entitled to rent free accommodation, and the number of quarters available etc., as on 31st March 1984 is as under :-

Category	Strength as on 1-1-84	No. of Qrts. allotted.	No. of Qrts. yet to be allotted.	No. of Qrts. under construction	No. of Qrts. yet to be constructed
Police Inspectors	597	271	326	12	314
Police Sub-Inspectors	2576	1035	1541	76	1465
Constabulary Staff Quarters	55385	29645	25740	4669	21071
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58558</b>	<b>30951</b>	<b>27607</b>	<b>4757</b>	<b>22850</b>

9.6.8.4. The total financial outlay required for 22850 quarters will be Rs. 141.91 crores approximately. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

#### 9.6.9. Jail Housing

9.6.9.1. Jail employees are required to stay in jail premises and hence provision is made to great rent free quarters in jail premises. Government has proposed to construct 142 residential quarters for jail staff in the Sixth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs. 66 quarters have since been constructed and occupied and 33 quarters are under construction which are likely to be completed soon. Now only 43 quarters remain to be constructed.

9.6.9.2. The employees recruited on these new posts too will be provided rent free quarters.

An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

#### 9.6.10. House Building Advance to Government Employees

9.6.10.1. There is a large demand from the Government employees and the Panchayat employees for advances for purchase of construction of houses.

9.6.10.2. An outlay of Rs. 74 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme	Outlay 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
<b>Urban Housing</b>		
1.	HSG-1. E.W.S. Housing Scheme (Urban A)	107.00
2.	HSG-2. Urban Low Income Housing Scheme (Urban-B)	72.00
3.	HSG-3. Site and Service	16.00
4.	HSG-4. Slum Improvement and upgradation	4.00
5.	HSG-5. Seed Capital to gujarat Slum Clearance Board for EWS Housing	20.00
6.	HSG-6. World Bank – Gujarat Urban Development Project	36.00
<b>Total-I Urban :</b>		<b>255.00</b>
<b>Rural Housing : Minimum Needs Programme</b>		
7.	HSG-7. House sites for landless labourers	24.00
8.	HSG-8. Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted	744.00
<b>Total – MNP :</b>		<b>768.00</b>
9.	HSG-9. Assistance for improvement of rural houses	12.00
10.	HSG-10. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	70.00
11.	HSG-11. Economically weaker sections Housing scheme with HUDCO participation	65.00
12.	HSG-12. Loans to farmers for construction of houses	10.00
<b>Total : Rural</b>		<b>925.00</b>
13.	HSG-13. Government Residential Quartars and Administrative Buildings	312.00
<b>Police and Jail Housing</b>		
14.	HSG-14. Police Housing	190.00
15.	HSG-15. Jail Housing	9.00
<b>Total : Police &amp; Jail Housing</b>		<b>199.00</b>
16.	HSG-16. House Building Advances and Government Employees	74.00
		<b>1765.00</b>

## 9.7. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### 9.7.1. Trends in Urbanisation

9.7.1.1. The 1981 Census indicates that Gujarat is the third most urbanised state in India after Maharashtra(35%) and Tamilnadu(33%). The urban popularisation of Gujarat has increased in the last eight decades from 2.03 million in 1901 to 10.6 million in 1981. Since 1961, it has doubled from 5.32 million to 10.6 million, increasing the number of towns to 255.

9.7.1.2. One of the major factors of rapid growth of Urban areas has been migration from Rural to Urban area as well as from other parts of the country. The urban population increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.5% during 1971 to 1981 and the rural population at the rate of 2.1% per annum, though rate of natural increase of urban areas is only 2.17% as against 2.35% per annum for rural areas during 1971-81. The number of people living in the towns and cities will continue to increase in foreseeable future. At the present rate, we may well have nearly 20 million people living in over 350 towns by the turn of this century.

9.7.1.3. The rapid urbanisation and the changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilised in time, will bring about haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the very quality of life of urban dwellers. The urban amenities are lagging behind the growth of population in urban concentration. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life.

### 9.7.2. Review of Progress

9.7.2.1. During the Sixth Plan period, the activities and programmes under urban development sub-sector comprised of: (i) Preparation of development Plans and Town Planning Schemes; (ii) Preparation of Regional plans, Metropolitan plans, traffic and Transportation plan for Metropolitan areas; (iii) Urban Community Development Projects; (iv) Assisting the urban local bodies for miscellaneous development activities through loans and market borrowings; (v) City survey of towns and cities; and (vi) Minimum Needs Programme.

9.7.2.2. The Minimum Needs Programme was taken up by the Government for the first time in the year of 1972-73. In order to provide basic minimum services, the scheme of environmental improvement has been introduced. A subsidy of Rs. 250 per capital (with effect from 1-4-1984) is given to local bodies for providing basic amenities and services like water supply, drainage, sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement, etc., in slum areas which are not likely to be taken-up for clearance for the next 10 years. Priority is given to the slums located on Government or Municipal lands and those inhabited Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly scavengers. The benefit of this scheme has now been made available to the private sums also. In view of the amendment in the Land Acquisition Act, 1981. From December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipalities, Urban Development or Area Development authorities.

9.7.2.3. Slum upgradation and environmental improvement scheme for the slum people has led to the general improvement in the quality of life of those people due to improvement in hygienic condition of living. Till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 48 cities could be covered benefiting 4.84 lakh persons.

### 9.7.3. Programme for annual Plan 1985-86.

9.7.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 393.00 lakhs is provided for annual plan 1985-86 for various Urban Development Programmes. The broad break up of the outlay is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Name of the Scheme 1	1985-86 (Proposed) outlay 2
Town and Regional Planning	35.00 + 22.00 <hr/> 57.00
Urban Development Programme	60.00
Financial Assistance to local bodies.	230.00
Minimum needs Programmes (E.I.S.)	26.00
World Bank Project	20.00
	<hr/> 393.00

The details of the programme are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

#### **Town planning & Regional Planning Preparation of Regional Plan.**

9.7.3.2. This scheme is for research activities, preparation of the manual for the department, preparation of project/reports for integrated development of small and medium towns, World Bank Assistance, and UNICEF Projects, etc. The Manual of the Department is prepared. It will be updated looking to the expansion of the development activities in the Urban Development Sector. The research cell is standardising the procedure for planning practices and norms.

9.7.3.3. The project for World Bank Assistance, include the cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar alongwith the towns of Ankleshwar, Vapi, Palanpur, Jetpur, etc. for the projects of slum upgradation, area development, town planning, etc. It is proposed to set up a separate Unit for the preparation of World Bank Projects.

9.7.3.4. It is also proposed to take up the Regional Plan for South Gujarat incorporating Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat main lines and areas under the influence of Eastern Highway. To formulate policy frame work for industrial development in South Gujarat Region, the report is prepared and submitted to the Government. Information is being collected in respect of cost of Municipal Services, for five towns of Gujarat viz., Anand, Godhra, Kalol, Rajkot and Vadodara suggested by Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

9.7.3.5. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided as against the outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for special cell created in Sachivalaya for the work of World Bank Project.

#### **Preparation of development plans and town planning Schemes.**

9.7.3.6. According to 1981 census, 31.18% of the population lived in 255 urban centres in Gujarat. The Urban population of Gujarat may be about 14.40 million and 19.00 million in 1991 and 2001 respectively. At this rate, the number of towns might be around 300 in 1991 and 350 in 2001. The increase of urban population and urban towns is enormous and if not planned, it may affect quality of life adversely.

9.7.3.7. At the end of 1983-84, in all, 88 new development Plans and 22 Revised Development Plans have been prepared, whereas the work of preparation of 11 new and 8 revised Development plan is in progress, and 6 draft T.P. schemes have been prepared. In the URIS Unit, the work of first phase of the pilot study of Anand is completed and is being submitted to the Central Government.

9.7.3.8. It is proposed to take up the work of preparation of Development Plans of Balasinor, Bodeli, Palej, Kamrej, Dharampur, Sami, Khedbrahma, Muli, Chotila, Vallabhipur and for town Planning Schemes from the year 1985-86. Also in the URIS Unit the work of all the seven phases of pilot study of Anand will be completed in 1985-86.

#### **Grant-in-aid for implementation of development plans and town planning schemes.**

9.7.3.10. City Survey is introduced under section 95 read with Sec. 131 of the Land Revenue Code. It also provides the basis for preparation of Development Plans under the Town Planning Act. Its objects are threefold viz., (1) Administrative, (2) Fiscal and (3) Legal.

It provides record of rights showing clear rights, titles, interests, liabilities etc. of all the individuals, local bodies and government. in or over each property within the City Surveyed areas. City Survey is useful in determining unauthorised. Now Agricultural uses and detecting encroachments on public lands. The cost of the City Survey Operations is recoverable from the property holders on completion of the work, under Sec.132 of Land Revenue Code.

The area of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has been extended and the Urban Ceiling Act is implemented within the Urban Agglomeration Area of the Corporation. The introduction of City Survey in the area of 23 villages having 33 Town Planning Schemes situated around within the limits of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Area is taken up. These area are fully developed and covered under different Town Planning Schemes. It will also be useful for better implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act.

The Survey work of 26 Town Planning Schemes and Plane Table Measurement work of 18 Town Planning Schemes has been completed at the end of the year 1979-80.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, Plane Table

Measurement work of 14 Town Planning Schemes has been completed while the enquiry work of 10 Town Planning Schemes covering 66533 Properties is completed till the end of 1983-84.

The work of this Scheme will be continued during year 1985-86. An outlay Rs. 32/- Lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1985-86 for completing the Enquiry work of 36,000 properties.

An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Grant in Aid for implementation of Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes**

9.7.3.9. The Urban Development Authorities are given grant-in-aid for implementation of the Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes. Uptil now an amount of About Rs. 65.00 lakhs is given as grant-in-aid under this Scheme. An outlay of 1.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Urban Development Programme**

9.7.3.11. As already stated the Urban Development Authorities and Area Development Authorities will require assistance at least in the initial stage. These authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas and to prepare and implement the development plans and town planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contribution from the local Bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charge. They can also utilise the loans made available by HUDCO, LIC and Banks and also avail of assistance under Integrated Urban development Programmes. To make them get on in the initial period, the scheme to give financial assistance in the form of seed capital was introduced in the Fifth Plan. The seed capital in the form of loans forms the basis of revolving fund for undertaking various projects.

9.7.3.12. During the Sixth Plan period loans amounting to Rs. 281 lakhs as seed capital, have been given to the Urban Area Development Authorities. It is proposed to equip the Urban Area Development Authorities in Gujarat with adequate seed capital during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Urban Community Development Projects**

9.7.3.13. Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self-help on the part of the local communities and enable the relatively disadvantaged section of the community to obtain the maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and Municipal programme. The activities to be undertaken in a project cover physical improvement and civic amenities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment referral services credit referred services, production centres, small savings etc. At present 13 projects are in progress. The UNICEF has volunteered to assist existing three Urban Community Development Projects in the Slum areas of Ahmedabad and two in the slums of Vadodara, when UNICEF withdraws the assistance, the liability is to be shared by the State Government and Municipal Corporation in the ratio of 40 : 60. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for this scheme.

#### **Urban Local Development Programme**

9.3.3.14. The benefits of socio economic development should reach effectively to the people in different areas of town or city. They must have adequate areas of a town or city. They must have adequate schools, nurseries, play grounds, gardens, auditorium, reading rooms, recreation centres, gymkhanas, swimming pools, community halls and such similar facilities. In order to improve the standard of living in urban areas, a number of small projects at the local level can be taken up by the urban local bodies which can bring social and cultural benefits to the people in the local area. There are number of voluntary organisations in the towns and cities which provide such facilities and amenities in the local areas from their own funds. In order to encourage the local bodies and the social and voluntary organisations to come up with more projects, it is proposed to augment their resources by giving financial assistance for such projects in the seventh plan.

#### **Assistance to Municipal Finance Board**

9.7.3.15. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has been constituted under the Municipal Finance Board Act to streamline the finances of Urban Local bodies to enable them to manage their finances on such lines to recommend to the State Government the criteria governing the grant of loans and grants and

also to disburse the loans and grants according to the criteria adopted by the Government. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns**

9.7.3.16. The thrust of the urbanisation policy during next decade would be to give greater emphasis to the provision of adequate urban infrastructure, decentralisation of economic activities and development of small, medium and intermediary towns which have been neglected hitherto in this respect. The aim would be to strengthen so as to equip them to serve as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland. Decentralised urban development means developing counter magnets and minicounter magnets in the form of satellite growth centres, nodal centres, etc. For this purpose, increased investments are necessary in housing water supply and communication, facilities. Likewise facilities for education, medical care and recreation would need to be augmented. The emphasis would also be given to the need for quality investment for setting up new industries and other commercial and professional establishment in small, medium and intermediary towns taking advantage of available special conditions. This could include appropriate concession in respect of capital expenditure on housing, schools, entertainment facilities, water supply, sanitation and drainage.

9.7.3.17. The scheme of Integrated Development of small and medium towns is under implementation in 17 towns of Gujarat. Many schemes are still to be implemented. They would be completed during the Seventh Plan. The projects covering additional towns are also proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan under this centrally sponsored scheme.

9.7.3.18. Increasing pace of urbanisation and population and expansion calls for attention for proper planning of towns and cities. While some attention is being given to major metropolitan cities, the small and medium towns were neglected. These towns could otherwise act as counterpulls to check the migration towards metropolitan cities and could also act as growth-cum-service centres for rural hinterland. In urban development programme the emphasis on increasing the rate of

small and medium towns was introduced to provide central loan assistance on matching basis for selected items of development. In December 1979, the government of India informed the State Government to prepare the reports for four or five selected towns from Gujarat. The reports for five towns viz. Anand, Valsad, Porbandar, Patan (N.G.) and Veraval, Patan were submitted. The reports outlined only one year programme initially. The projects were admitted by the Central Government and first instalment was released for these towns. Later, the comprehensive reports for the above five towns were prepared wherein the programme was phased over 3 more years. In addition to this, the project reports for 13 more towns were prepared and submitted. In view of fixed number of towns available for Gujarat State under the Government of India programme the Government of India could admit only 17 towns.

9.7.3.19. The comprehensive reports included components for which the Central assistance is available on a matching basis and also the component for which funds are to be met from the provisions in the State plans. Details of both the components are given below :

- (i) Traffic and Transportation - This component includes projects for construction of new roads and widening/upgradation of existing roads.
- (ii) Land acquisition and development. Residential Schemes including site and services with or without core housing.
- (iii) Development of Mandis/Markets.

The central assistance for each towns is provided in the form of loan to the extent of 50% (limited to Rs. 40.00 lakhs) of the cost of the project on matching basis under centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

The components of the scheme for which no share from the centre is available are (i) Slum Improvement/Upgradation, Urban renewal and small scale employment generation activity. (ii) Low cost schemes of water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation. (iii) Preventive medical facilities/health care (iv) Parks and Playgrounds.

An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1985-86 for these activities.

## URBAN BASIC SERVICE

9.7.3.20. The Government of India has introduced a new programme namely 'Urban Basic Service' with the help of UNICEF Assistance. This programme is designed to enhance the survival and development of Children and women of the Urban low income families in a selected number of recommended districts. The State Govt. has recommended the Govt. of India to implement this programme in the 14 cities. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1985-86 for this scheme.

## FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL BODIES

9.7.3.21. Loans are given to local bodies for miscellaneous development activities which are not covered in the Sectoral programmes of the State Plan. Loans worth Rs. 17.61 lakhs were sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan for purchase of fire fighters. No outlay has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

9.7.3.22. Open Market Borrowing are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations for developmental activities. The amount that can be raised is subject to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. Loans worth Rs. 1178.50 lakhs were borrowed by the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 230.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

Environmental Improvement in Slum Area :

9.7.3.23. The Government of India had

introduced the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum areas in 1972-73 under Central Sector envisaging of covering cities with a population of 8 lakhs and above wherein only Ahmedabad city was covered. Subsequently from 1974-75 i.e. during the Fifth Plan, the Scheme was transferred to State Sector and is taken up under Minimum Needs Programme. The scope of the scheme has been further extended to all urban areas with Municipal Corporation and Municipalities and Urban area development authorities.

9.7.3.24. The scheme envisaged to give financial assistance of Rs. 150/- per capita upto March, 1984 and Rs. 250/- per capita from April, 1984 to local bodies for providing certain basic facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community, latrines and bathrooms, street light, paving of roads, etc., in the slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for next ten years. Priority is given to the slum areas situated on government/municipal land and/or inhabited by scheduled caste and scheduled tribes particularly scavengers. The services under the scheme are to be provided the existing slum located in government or municipal land as well as lands belonging to private owners. In view of certain stipulation in the scheme, it has been difficult to cover slums on private land. The government has amended the Land Acquisition Act in March, 1981, which will facilitate to undertake environmental improvement works on private land. Provision of Rs. 500 lakhs was made for environmental improvement in the Sixth Plan 1980-85. The population covered during Sixth Plan period under the programmes is as under :

1	Number of Projects sanctioned 2	Slum population covered 3	Assistance released (Rs in lakhs) 4
1980-81	64	1,03,380	40.93
1981-82	30	34,346	39.94
1982-83	41	57,401	57.36
1983-84	52	79,212	96.70
1984-85	52	81,820	100.01
Total	239	3,56,159	334.94



The number of slum dwellers living in different slums is more than 15 lakhs.

9.7.3.25. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs for Annual plan 1985-86 is provided with a target of covering slum population of 10,400 during 1985-86.

#### Urban Poor

9.7.3.26. A provision of Rs. 825 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86. There is considerable influx of people in Urban centres from rural area, which has created many problems in urban areas. With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the people residing in urban areas viz. towns and cities having population of more than 50,000 especially the urban poor. a special provision of Rs. 3 crores was made during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for taking up works benefiting the urban poor, such as sites and services schemes, slum clearance, primary schools, water supply, skill formation, construction of public latrines, medical care, etc.

9.7.3.27. The programmes are formulated by the municipal bodies and submitted to District Planning Boards for approval through Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board. The administrative and technical sanction to such schemes approved by the District Planning Board is accorded by the District Collector and the competent officer of the department concerned respectively.

9.7.3.28. The Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board is involved in the disbursement of funds to the Municipalities. This programme has generated consciousness towards the problems of urban poor. In the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, amount of Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

#### The World Bank Assisted Project

Government is considering to avail of the assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project for a token provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86.

### STATEMENT

#### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

Sr. No.	NO. and Name of the Schemes	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2.	3.
<b>I. Town and Regional Planning</b>		
	UDP-1 Preparation of Regional plan.	13.00
	Creation of P.P.M. Cell in saerivalay Deptt.	4.00 PPMCell
	UPD-2 Preparation of Development Plan and Town planning scheme.	17.00
	UDP-3 Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town planning Scheme and	1.00
	UDP-4 Introduction of city survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.	22.00
		<u>57.00</u>
<b>II. Urban Development Programme</b>		
	UDP-5 Seed Capital Urban Area Development Authority	35.00
	UDP-6 Urban Community Service Urban Community Development Project	10.00
	UDP-7 Urban Local Development Programme	Nil
	UDP-8 Urban Assistance to Gujarat Hosuing Board, Urban Area Development Authority	—
	UDP-9 Assistance to Municipal Finance Board.	10.00



UDP-10 Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns	1.00
UDP-11 Urban Basic Service (New scheme)	4.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<u>60.00</u>

**III. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies**

UDP-12 Loans to Municipalities for misc. area development activities.	Nil
UDP-13 Market borrowing for misc. development activities.	230.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<u>290.00</u>

**IV. Minimum Needs Programme**

(i) UDP-14 Environmental improvement in slums	26.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<u>26.00</u>

(ii) UDP-15 Urban poor	-
(iii) UDP-16 Grant-in-aid for Urban Renewal programme	Nil
(iv) UDP-17 World Bank Project	20.00
<b>Sub Total</b>	<u>20.00</u>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<u>393.00</u>

## 9.8. CAPITAL PROJECT

### 9.8.1. Introduction :

9.8.1.1. Gandhinagar, the new Capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati, the site occupying an area of about 5785 hectares. The city proper is planned to the western bank of Sabarmati river.

9.8.1.2. The Master Plan of township envisages the development in two phases of self-contained city with a targetted population of about 3.5 lakhs. The population of the city was 85000 as on 31-3-1984.

### 9.8.2. Review of progress :

9.8.2.1. Though the preliminary survey works etc., for the Capital Project was started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The cumulative expenditure incurred till the end of March 1985 is Rs. 10266 lakhs.

9.8.2.2. The main works completed so far are as under :-

- (1) 12401 No. residential quarters.
- (2) Administrative offices including interim Sachivalaya.
- (3) Schools and Colleges
- (4) Dispensaries and Hospitals
- (5) Town Hall and Olympic size swimming pool
- (6) Main District Shopping centres.

9.8.2.3. The programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of Water supply, Drainage and Electricity in 22 out of 30 sectors have been nearly completed.

### 9.8.3. Selling of land :

9.8.3.1. 402.59 hectares of land was sold by allotment to various educational, religious and other institutions, yielding a cumulative resources of 466.43 lakhs and 293.87 hectares of the land has been sold with the realisation of about Rs. 10 crores. Other allotment of land is as under :-

- (1) For railway line from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar 157.65 Hectares
- (2) G.I.D.C. for setting up Electronic Estate. 240.00 Hectares

9.8.3.2. It is proposed to sell above' 150 hectares of land with an anticipated realisation of about Rs. 50 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

### 9.8.4. Spillover liability :

9.8.4.1. The spillover liability at the end of the year 1984-85 is Rs. 5385 lakhs of which works amounting to Rs. 1336 lakhs have been physically started.

### 9.8.5 Programme for 1985-86

9.8.5.1 An outlay of Rs. 520 lakhs for 1985-86 is provided for this sector as detailed below :

	1985-86
Work in progress	406.15
New Works (Token provision)	17.00
Direction & Administration	96.85
Total	<hr/> 520.00

9.8.5.2 It is expected that following main works which are in progress at the end of 1984-85 would be completed by the end of the year 1985-86.

- (a) Residential quarters - 1550 units.
- (b) Sachivalaya complex including buildings for the Heads of Departments.
- (c) Electrical Installations, Air-conditioning, Lifts etc., in Sachivalaya complex.
- (d) E, F, G block including intensive care unit and cardiac unit in Civil Hospital.
- (e) Fire Brigade Station

(f) Radial collector well including pipe line, approach road, machinery, etc.

(g) Two Higher Secondary Schools, one each in sector 12 and 15.

(h) Providing infrastructure facilities like Water supply, Drainage and Roads in sector 6, 8 and 13 which are under development.

9.8.5.3 An outlay of Rs. 17 lakhs is provided to initiate new works during 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 Total
1)	SGP-I Direction and Administration.	96.85
2)	SGP-II Construction of State Capital Project.	423.15
	Total	520.00

## 9.9. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

### 9.9.1. INTRODUCTION :

9.9.1.1. Adequate publicity to development programme is essential for better understanding of Government policies and plan measures, adopted by Government covering the involvement of the people and in purposeful collaboration with the implementation of the development activities of the State. In the formulation of publicity programme the basic approach has been to provide at least minimum facilities in the area which are backward and the areas which need special treatment in the provision of the information services. There is sufficient potential to implement publicity schemes in such area of the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

### 9.9.2. PROGRAMME FOR 1985-86 :

9.9.2.1. A provision of Rs. 223 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86 for the programmes under this sector. The programmewise details are given in subsequent paragraphs.

#### DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

9.9.2.2. The State Directorate of Information has started its own NEW SERVICE from January 1984. The service has been proved to be quite useful especially by the small and medium newspapers and also by the media of Radio and T.V. The items and hand-outs issued by the News Service get promisingly good coverage - the extent of coverage being almost to ninety per cent.

9.9.2.3. The service, besides assisting the small and medium newspapers, is also aimed at setting-up a fundamental infrastructure for the developmental communication especially for the print medium where the extent of developmental news coverage is ranging between 9 per cent to 13 per cent only. If the extent of such coverage is raised to twenty per cent, the cause for the rural betterment would be very much helped.

9.9.2.4. The service is required to be made yet more efficient and strengthened. The service fold is also required to be issued at least thrice a week. The regular staff structure is yet to be created and the service is to be enveloped in the plan canvass.

9.9.2.5. An outlay of Rs. 2.46 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for strengthening the administration and meeting with the expenditure on activities connected with news service.

#### IMPROVING FEEDBACK MECHANISM Rs. 2.20 lakhs.

9.9.2.6. Modern trend of communication lays special stress on providing effective and corrective feedback to the Government. Two way traffic in communication includes adoption of feedback mechanism on the most scientific lines.

9.9.2.7. A study of the management of Information system on scientific lines is proposed to be undertaken. It is, therefore, proposed to entrust the task of such a study to independent and expert institution like Indian Institute of Management or the Indian Institute of Mass Communication.

9.9.2.8. The functionaries in the Information Department are occupied 'in providing publicity to the Government programmes and managing the public relations of the State Government leaving very little time for providing much needed feedback. It is, therefore, necessary to have a separate machinery for which a provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs is made for 1985-86.

#### EXPANSION OF TRADITIONAL MEDIA UTILIZATION

9.9.2.9. Traditional media utilization has assumed special significance and importance in the context of backwardness of areas and population as well as in the context of ratio of illiteracy. Expansion of these media hardly requires to be stressed when the Government communication has to reach the electronic media which is the demand of the day, traditional media are required to be explored extensively and scientifically. It is proposed that in each district in the State ten programmes per month should be organised, which may include folk dances, Hari Kathas, Bhajans, Kirtans, Plays, Songs, Bhavais, folk songs etc. conveying the message to the audience, without losing the element of entertainment. The parties performing such programmes will be given re-

muneration ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2000 per programme. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 11.02 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

### **MODERNIZATION OF DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION**

9.9.2.10. Modernization of the Directorate of Information is considered a must. The Head Office as well as the office in the mofussil areas are required to be well equipped having sophisticated equipments like electronic duplicators, electric typewriters, electronic copier machines, etc. Besides, it is also proposed to link the District Headquarters with the facility of the direct teleprinter service. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

### **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO FILM STUDIO IN THE STATE**

9.9.2.11. The State Government has decided to encourage the development of film industry in Gujarat by granting subsidy to film studio and Laboratory. The Government has decided to grant Rs. 15000/- subsidy to Studio per film upto 10 films in a year per Studio for a period of five years from the date of starting a Studio. The Government has also decided to pay Rs. 15000/- subsidy per film to Laboratory upto 30 films per year. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for this purpose.

### **FIELD PUBLICITY**

#### **RURAL BROADCASTING AND COMMUNITY T.V. CENTRES**

9.9.2.12. Radio and T.V. are the most powerful media of mass communication and education. Central Government as well as State Government proposed to take maximum benefit of these modern powerful media of mass communication for the propagation of policies and programmes of the Govt. and for social, economic and cultural uplift of poor rural masses.

9.9.2.13. Scheme of Rural Broadcasting and Community TV Centres envisages installation and maintenance of community radio and television sets in the villages on contributory basis. With a view to (i) educating the village masses on different aspects of development, national integration, agriculture, health and hygiene etc. (ii) providing information and en-

tertainment to rural masses and (iii) establishing direct link between the Government and the rural masses living in far off and remote backward and Adivasi areas of the State, community radio sets and TV sets are installed and maintained in the villages of the State.

9.9.2.14. There are about 18116 inhabited villages in the State, of which only about 10205 are covered under community listening (Radio) scheme and about 1375 villages are covered under community viewing (TV) scheme upto 31.3.1985.

9.9.2.15. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, a target of installation of 1200 additional community radio sets and 300 additional community TV sets was set out, against which about 2400 community radio sets and about 735 community TV sets have been installed by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

9.9.2.16. Government of India has a very big plan for TV expansion under which 70% of the population is expected to be covered by the TV programmes. They have installed three High Power and Six Low Power TV Transmitters in Gujarat. Government of Gujarat also desires to instal and maintain additional 600 community radio sets and 2000 black and white community TV sets and to set up 3 maintenance units during 1985-86 for which an outlay of Rs. 98.82 lakhs is provided.

### **Exhibitions**

9.9.2.17. The innovative approach for the utilization of medium on the most scientific basis is required to be adopted to make it most effective as well as informative and educative. The utilization of the medium should suit the modern trends of communication and should also ensure peoples participation in the plan programmes. The exhibitions are required to focus attention on plan publicity, especially on its performance factor. This scheme envisages holding of exhibitions at the National levels, besides at the State, district and taluka levels. The innovative approaches will cover use of modern equipment and technology including audio, visuals, electronics, both hardwares and softwares.

9.9.2.18. It is also proposed to take part in National level exhibitions and State-level exhibitions every year and to plan new strategy for exhibition activities of the State. The strategy includes hiring services of profes-

sional experts in the field i.e. Exhibition Consultants, renowned photographers for exclusive new coloured coverage etc.

9.9.2.19. A provision of Rs. 6.55 lakhs is made for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for the purpose.

## **FIELD PUBLICITY THROUGH MOBILE PUBLICITY VAN**

### **T.V. UTILIZATION**

9.9.2.20. With the start of Door Darshan Kendra in Ahmedabad in September last, it was anticipated that this Kendra will run on 10 TV and serve as a full-fledged Kendra to cater to the needs of the people of Gujarat. It is, however, stipulated that the Kendra will start functioning fully from September 1985 when Door Darshan Kendra at Surat, Rajkot and Dwarka and other places will also start functioning. The feeding of news, talks, features, dramas, etc, which could be produced to the liking and benefit of the rural folks in the State has become evident in this context. This will call for organised programmes suited to the liking and needs of the people. Though major programmes will be based on the Kendras own production but still a large portion of the programme, including the news bulletin, will be based on the efforts of the State Government. As per the Schedule, the kendra will allot 45 mts. daily for news and views concerning Gujarat only. Apart from this, the Kendras will devote 3 hours per month for Gujarat on 'National Hook up' programme.

9.9.2.21. Production of T.V. programme particularly highlighting the progress Gujarat is making in various fields of activities like industry, agriculture, health, education, power generation, etc. requires considerable efforts, time and involvement. In order to faithfully project the image of Gujarat on the T.V. network and to acquaint the viewers with the progress being made, it is proposed to purchase sets of video equipments at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 lakhs.

### **TO SETTING UP FIELD PUBLICITY UNITS**

9.9.2.22. The State Government has taken a decision to decentralise the planning of local development work at the district level. With a view to covering a large number of villages in the rural areas of the State and to acquaint them with the plan programmes implemented

in the rural areas, it is envisaged to strengthen mobile publicity units and to set up 26 such additional units in the State, of which 10 units have been sanctioned upto the year 1982-83. During the year 1983-84 it was provided to set up 16 more field publicity units at the taluka headquarters. It is proposed to start 15 field publicity units in the year 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs.

9.9.2.23. A total provision of Rs. 54.70 lakhs is made for the Film Publicity Programme during 1985-86.

## **STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION CENTRES - BOMBAY AND DELHI AND STARTING NEW OFFICE AT MADRAS**

9.9.2.24. The Strengthening of Bombay and Delhi offices of the Directorate of Information hardly needs any stress. Media support for projecting the image of the State Government in both the cities is required to be ensured and also made quite effective. Since both the cities being seats of number of metropolitan newspapers and the media of radio, T.V. and films, the present set up of Information Offices is quite inadequate. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen both these offices.

9.9.2.25. The proposal for setting up of a new information office at Madras also bears ample justification. Looking to the importance of the city in the eastern region of the country, the office of the Information Department requires to be set up at Madras.

9.9.2.26. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 4.75 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## **GUJARAT FILMS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

9.9.2.27. Compared to many other States of India, Gujarat has very less number of Cinema houses as against the present average of one cinema house per 20000 of population. We have one cinema for 69000. It is also a general impression that the quality of films produced, needs upgrading. The last conference of the Information Ministers held at New Delhi recommended that the State Governments should constitute Film Development Corporation for qualitative growth of film industry in the regional languages. Certain States are already having such Corporations, e.g. Karnataka and Maharashtra. The State Government has also constituted the Gujarat Films

Development Corporation Ltd. with the following objectives :-

1. To formulate the scheme for the development of film industry.
2. To arrange for finance for production of films.
3. To arrange for loans for construction of cinema houses in rural and urban areas.

9.9.2.28. To start with, this Government has provided share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs in the year 1984-85. It is proposed to provide Rs. 20 lakhs during the year 1985-86.

### STATEMENT

#### Schemewise outlays of the Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Schemes	Outlay for 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	PUB-1 Direction & Administration	28.18
2.	PUB-2 Film	5.00
3.	PUB-3 Rural Broadcasting	98.82
4.	PUB-4 Exhibition	6.55
5.	PUB-5 Film Publicity through mobile publicity van	54.70
6.	PUB-6 Scheme for Speial publicity in Backward areas & for selected classes of people	4.75
7.	PUB-7 Strengthening of Information Centres.	—
8.	PUB-8 Others	—
9.	PUB-9 Share Capital to Gujarat Films Development Corporation	25.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>223.00</b>

## 9.10. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

### 9.10.1 Introduction

9.10.1.1. This Sub-sector assumes a strategic importance in achieving developmental targets in both Industry and Agriculture as their development largely depends on the effective labour administration which ensures industrial and again peace, productivity and harmony. On the other hand this sub-sector also deals with the important aspect of conveying the available manpower into an employable resource by augmenting the needed training facilities at the artisan level and by implementing other training schemes of short durations to increase the employability of the unemployed, by providing employment service to the Job seekers as also to the employers through an appropriate mechanism and analysing the situation of manpower demand and supply in the State with a view to facilitate policy decisions.

### 9.10.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

9.10.2.1. The Industrial relation machinery for conciliation and adjudication has been strengthened time to time over the years to cope up with the increasing volume of work. While this arrangement, mainly made for the organised sector of Labour, has been growing, more attention has been paid to the programmes meant for the workers in the organised sector. The programmes pertaining to training to trade union workers, enforcement of the payment of gratuity Act, 1972, grant-in-aid to trade unions and social institutions for socially desirable objectives, establishment of institutes for research, training and development (Gandhi Labour Institute), etc. are some significant measures already taken by the State Government.

9.10.2.2. Noteworthy development has also been made in the field of unorganised Sectoral programme like effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act, Oldage Pension for agriculture labourers, rehabilitation of bonded labour, establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board/Centres, etc.

After the creation of a separate machinery in the form of Rural Labour Commissionerate, the progress of work has been quite encouraging.

9.10.2.3. In order to provide employment services and guidance, 21 employment ex-

changes, 17 vocational guidance units, 5 university employment information and guidance bureau, 10 Employment information bureau and 8 town employment exchanges are functioning in the State.

9.10.2.4. Due to addition of schemes as well as expansion of the existing activities, the work load of the directorate has increased considerably. The three regional offices have also been set up.

9.10.2.5. Employment promotion for educated unemployed has been taken care of through special recruitment camps, pre service coaching, career development courses, etc. Special attention has also been paid to the Tribal population of the State by setting up mini ITI's to bring the tribals into the main stream of the development of the State.

9.10.2.6. With a view to bring momentum in the working of the District Manpower Planning and Employment General Council a sub-committee of the Dist.Planning board has been constituted in each district.

9.10.2.7. Educated unemployed have been receiving careful attention of the State Government and accordingly, skill formation programme have been taken up, by the fullest utilisation of the training facilities available under Craftsmen Training Scheme, National apprenticeship Training Scheme, Career Development Courses, Grant-in-aid to Private Institutions for ITI based courses. Induction Training for Industrial Employment, etc. The opportunities available for skill formation training have increased by an unprecedented 50000 seats during the Sixth Plan. This has been possible by running most of the ITI's in three shifts.

### 9.10.3. Programme for 1985-86

9.10.3.1. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.1135.00 lakhs is provided for this sub-sector, the broad break up of this outlay is as under :

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay 1985-86	
1.	2.	3.	



## I EMPLOYMENT SERVICE & TRAINING

(a) Education and Training	825.81
(b) Employment Service	22.65
(c) Special Employment Programme	146.54
Total	<u>995.00</u>

## II Labour Service & Welfare

(d) Industrial Relation	39.00
(e) Working condition and safety	31.00
(f) General Labour Welfare	16.25
(g) Social Security for labour	23.50
(h) Research and statistics	6.75
(i) Other promotional Activities like Development of Institution	23.00
(j) Centrally sponsored programme	0.50
Total II	<u>140.00</u>
Total (I + II)	<u>1135.00</u>

## Education & Training

### 9.10.3.2. Craftsmen Training Scheme

(a) At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan there were 21,472 seats available under Craftsmen Training Scheme. During the Sixth Plan 9 new Industrial Training Institutes were started and 13,428 seats were added. However, support in terms of machinery and equipment and other supporting facilities were not enough to cope up with the rapid expansion of physical target (seats). A stage has been reached where these supporting resources have been stretched to their limit. Therefore, during 1985-86 it is necessary to consolidate the progress made so far, in terms of mainly procuring deficit machinery for which a provision of Rs. 150.00 is made.

9.10.3.3. However, it will be necessary to start new ITIs in accordance with the policy of the Government to after training facilities because of ever-growing demand. Two new ITIs with an intake capacity of 256 seats would be started at Meghraj and Dharampur by upgrading local Mini ITIs into full-fledged ITIs. Similarly, because of the Bhopal tragedy it has become imperative to impart training in the chemical trades. It is proposed to introduce 4 chemical trades with an intake capacity of 112 seats which also include 32 seats reserved for minority communities as per the directive of the Govt. of India. 56 seats are being added in

trades; in order to cater to the demand for sophisticated computer skills. Thus, now in all 424 additional seats will be added with a provision of Rs.87.94 lakhs in 1985-86.

9.10.3.4. Trainers' training is now of utmost importance in order to maintain the quality of training and keep abreast with the latest technology. Similarly, motivation both for the Instructors and the trainees is necessary in order to reserve competitive spirit. An amount of Rs.3.63 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

9.10.3.5. As per the terms of acceptance of donation for Uttarsanda ITIs, a provision has been made for the construction of its buildings etc. as grant-in-aid for which a provision of Rs.44.56 lakhs is made during 1985-86.

9.10.3.6. An amount of Rs.109.39 lakhs is provided for spill over work. Some of the ITIs have no workshop buildings and hostel buildings which are required as per the norms prescribed by the National Council of Vocational Training and in some ITIs extension of workshops and administrative blocks has been necessitated because of progressive addition of seats. A provision of Rs.182 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for the various capital works mentioned above.

### Advanced Vocational Training System

9.10.3.7. In view of the current modernisation of technology adopted in various industrial fields it is necessary that technicians who are currently employed in various establishments get adequate opportunities to develop or upgrade their skills. During 1985-86 it is proposed to introduce 48 seats in two trades (Industrial Chemistry and Industrial Electronics) at Ahmedabad at a cost of Rs.6.35 lakhs and 16 more seats in Metrology trade in Baroda at the cost of Rs.5.21 lakhs.

9.10.3.8. During the Sixth Plan it was not possible to cope up with the expansion i.e. increase in number of seats in terms of material support. Therefore, as a part of consolidation of progress achieved so far it is proposed to procure deficit machinery/equipment worth Rs.23.40 lakhs. Rs.25.07 lakhs have been provided for the spill over works.

### Construction of building for the centre for rehabilitation of disabled women.

9.10.3.9. Government of India is now considering the question of setting up 5 vocational

rehabilitation centres exclusively for disabled women with a view to provide training skills during the Seventh Plan period. The expenditure on setting up of these centre is to be borne by the Central Government but the State Government has to provide rent-free accommodation. During 1985-86, it is proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakhs for construction of administrative and workshop blocks.

#### **Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITI based courses**

9.10.3.10. It is found that ITI run by the Government would not be able to cater to the needs of trained manpower for industries. Therefore, the State Government has innovated the concept of grant-in-aid to private institutions. From the Year 1981-82, this scheme was started and by the end of the Sixth Plan, 5176 seats were introduced in 68 grant-in-aid institutions.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to introduce 1000 additional seats at an estimated cost of Rs.20.49 lakhs.

#### **National Apprenticeship Training Scheme**

9.10.3.11. During the Sixth Plan, there has been tremendous expansion in physical targets on number of seats but the funds were not adequate to buy necessary machinery/equipment and hand-tools for the number of seats sanctioned. By the end of 6th plan there were 23,000 seats inclusive of 11000 seats introduced during the Sixth Plan. In order to clear this deficit to a certain extent, it is proposed to provide Rs.63.48 lakhs for machinery etc.

9.10.3.12. As a result of intensive enforcement of Apprentices Act, large number of cases running into thousands have been filed in various courts. It has thus become necessary to give support of legal personnel to the Regional Deputy Directors for handling a large number of litigation. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen the Regional Directorate at a cost of Rs.0.98 lakhs.

9.10.3.13. For the Ceramic trade it is necessary to provide Basic Training Centre at Surendranagar as a number of Ceramic factories are located in Saurashtra and there has been a demand for basic Training Centre

for ceramic trade for long. Rs.15.54 lakhs are provided for this purpose in 1985-86. Rs.57.64 lakhs are earmarked for spill-over works of capital nature.

#### **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

##### **Strengthening the Directorate of Employment & Training**

9.10.3.14. There has been enormous increase in the multi-farious responsibilities at the Directorate. Numbers of new schemes have been increased while old activities have expanded in volume. Regional offices under this Directorate require strengthening so as to make them effective.

##### **Expansion of Employment Service**

9.10.3.15. In order to provide more efficient service as the handling of data in a large Employment Exchange like Mehsana becomes unwieldy and it is proposed to bifurcate Mehsana Employment Exchange and strengthen the administrative machinery.

9.10.3.16. As per the directive of the Govt. of India, we have already undertaken computerisation of Ahmedabad Employment Exchange in order to give quick and error free-service both to the employers and to the candidates. A provision of Rs.9.10 lakhs is being made for 1985-86 for this purpose.

##### **Collection of Employment Market Information**

9.10.3.17. Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959 is being implemented in Gujarat since 1960. It has not been possible to enforce the provisions of the Act vigorously because of the shortage of staff. A sum of Rs.8.75 lakhs is provided for additional staff in the districts for effective implementation of this Act.

##### **Studies and Surveys for Employment Promotion Board**

9.10.3.18. GIDC estates are the focal centres of industrial growth in Gujarat. In order to ensure smooth supply of skilled manpower to these GIDC Estates it is necessary to assess trained manpower requirements through proper studies and surveys. An amount of Rs.0.30 lakhs is provided for this activity in 1985-86.

## **Youth Employment Service & Occupational Information and Research Analysis**

9.10.3.19. A large number of job-seekers visit the Employment Exchanges every day for employment assistance and vocational guidance which is being given by the Occupational Information Cell. This Cell needs to be strengthened in terms of more literature, publicity material, guest lecturers etc. A provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is being made for 1985-86 for this purpose.

### **Grant of Awards for Employment Service to Physically Handicapped**

9.10.3.20. In conformity with the national objectives to strengthen and speed up efforts a provision for rehabilitation of physically handicapped the schemes of granting of awards to the outstanding employees, efficient handicapped employees and outstanding officers engaged in the placement of the handicapped is made with an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs for 1985-86.

### **Mini Industrial Training Institutes**

9.10.3.21. In consonance with Govt. Policy to introduce training institutions in the tribal areas, it is proposed to introduce mini ITIs at Bhiloda, Danta and Sagbara with intake capacity of 240 seats at a cost of Rs.15.09 lakhs in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

9.10.3.22. Rs.60.67 lakhs are provided for the spill-over works and Rs.53.00 lakhs are provided for the construction of workshop buildings, administrative buildings, hostels and quarters, etc. for these Mini ITIs which are housed in temporary accommodation. This also includes hostel buildings which are necessary for tribal youths for retaining their interest in training.

### **Scheme for pre-service Training for recruitment in defence services**

9.10.3.23. There is no centre for preparing candidates for preparing commissioned officers in defence services. Govt. of India has worked out a scheme for such training centres as intake from Gujarat for various posts in defence services is much less. One of the reasons is that there are no adequate training facilities for preparing candidates for the armed forces. On the basis of the scheme worked out by the Govt. of India Rs. 2.25 lakhs are provided for

setting up of such a centre in Gujarat during 1985-86.

### **Pre-Service Training for Competitive Examinations for Scheduled Castes/Tribes**

9.10.3.24. There is no centre for preparing candidates for civil competitive examinations. The scheme for coaching classes to prepare for various competitive examinations being held by Banking Recruitment Commission, U.P.S.C. etc. are very successful. It is, therefore, decided to strengthen this scheme during 1985-86. 400 S/C beneficiaries and 800 S/T beneficiaries are envisaged in this scheme and they would also be getting stipend. The provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made under special Component Plan and Rs.3.57 lakhs is provided under Tribal Area Sub Plan Rs.0.37 lakhs are provided as continuing liability.

### **Labour Service and Welfare**

9.10.4.1. The Labour Commissionerate forms an integral part of the State administrative system. In the framework of developmental objectives the labour department constitutes a major support service and its role is vital in the process of economic growth and social prosperity.

9.10.4.2. Taking a comprehensive view, the Central task of the Labour Commissionerate is to translate into practice the government policies of labour which primarily aims at ensuring fairness justice and democracy to labour and management, the two components of the productive system.

9.10.4.3. All the ongoing programmes of 1984-85 are to be continued and the following new activities will be taken up during 1985-86.

### **9.10.5 Expansion of Labour Establishment**

#### **Expansion of Labour Wing**

9.10.5.1. Many a units have resorted to lock-outs because of the demand or pressure from the labour sector. These lockouts were meant to achieve their covert aims. In order to understand the real reason for such action, an indepth study is required to assess the real factors responsible for such lockouts. As a result, a special Cell headed by a Dy. Commissioner is proposed.

## **Legal Cell**

9.10.5.2. Various labour laws in force are mostly enacted long time back and hence they are required to be modified in context with the present situation. At present there is no special machinery for studying and analysing legislative requirements for processing legislative proposals and for defence of writ petition etc. It is, therefore, proposed to create a legal Cell with adequate supporting staff.

## **Administrative Machinery For the Implementation of the Awards and Settlements**

9.10.5.3. To undertake steps for quick, effective and prompt implementation of various Awards & Settlements from the industrial tribunals and labour courts, a separate administrative machinery comprising of one Government Labour Officer with supporting staff is proposed. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the above activities.

## **Modernising Library in Head-quarter Office**

9.10.5.4. For the purpose of efficient and satisfactory implementation of the various labour laws it is necessary to have latest books, periodicals, journals, etc. for ready reference. For this, a provision of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## **Protection and Welfare of Contract Labour**

9.10.5.5. For swift and timely enforcement of the contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, the existing administrative machinery needs to be suitably strengthened of special squad. A provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs for 1985-86 is proposed for this.

## **Grant-in-aid to Trade Union Workers**

9.10.5.6. With a view to help the trade union leaders to play their expected roles in the industrial economy, various training programmes are arranged by Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad. For this Rs.0.80 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## **Workers' Participation and Joint Management Councils**

9.10.5.7. Constitution of Joint Management Council is made statutory for certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1949 in

Gujarat State. It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to institutions which are prepared to undertake the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme in the undertakings where such councils are formed. An outlay of Rs.0.70 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose.

## **Implementation of Minimum Wages Act (Non-agricultural Workers)**

9.10.5.8. At present the work of implementation of Minimum Wages Act is being looked after by the Government Labour Officers over and above their normal duties of implementation of 30 labour Acts and Rules. Due to this implementation of Minimum Wages Act is not as effectively implemented as it should be. For the effective implementation of the Act it is proposed to provide adequate staff at head quarters and places where there is concentration of industries. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 in this purpose.

## **Safety Cell for Prevention of Accidents**

### **Protection in Hazardous Occupation**

9.10.5.9. Considering the rise in the number of factories every day it is proposed to provide safety Cells in each industrial region of the State. There are 4 such regions. Only one region has been provided with a safety cell last year. It is proposed to create 3 additional safety cells with adequate supporting staff at an estimated cost of Rs.7.59 lakhs in 1985-86.

### **Industrial Hygiene Laboratory**

9.10.5.10. Large number of chemical factories are coming up with various hazardous chemicals produced from dust, gases and other hazardous substances. Several occupational diseases are to be surveyed in the factories and samples are to be tested and the ill effect on the workers to be analysed. Considering the special type of the work it is proposed to strengthen the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory with highly skilled and expert personnel. An amount of Rs.2.41 lakhs is provided for the 1985-86 for this scheme.

### **Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies like Safety Council**

9.10.5.11. In order to create awareness for safety in industrial sphere, a programme for propagation and training needs to be taken up

through some suitable voluntary agencies like the safety council. A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose.

#### **Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspector of Factories**

9.10.5.12. About 1000 to 1200 new factories have come up in the State. At the end of 1985-86, there would be more than 15000 factories in the State. With the rise in number of factories workload of the administrative machinery of the Chief Inspector of Factories would also increase considerably. Therefore, administrative machinery of C.I.F. will have to be strengthened suitably. An outlay of Rs.11.70 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose.

#### **Expansion of Statistical Unit of C.I.F.**

9.10.5.13. The present set of the statistical unit was sanctioned in 1960 when the number of factories were only 6,000. To day there are more than 14,000 factories. The work load of the statistical unit has increased considerably. The present statistical unit needs strengthening. An amount of Rs.2.10 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 for this year.

#### **Emergency Squad**

9.10.5.14. For detection of irregularities and illegal in the factories, surprise visits by senior officers are inevitable and hence need of emergency squad headed by Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1985-86 is provided for this purpose.

#### **Expansion of Establishment of Chief Inspector of Boilers**

9.10.5.15. The present administrative machinery of Chief Inspector of Boilers is far below the prescribed standard norms. Keeping in view the rising numbers of boilers and economisers, the present machinery needs to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose.

#### **Occupational Health Service**

9.10.5.16. Setting up of occupational health services for every undertaking which will enable all workers to benefit from it, it is the ideal goal to strive for, but in practice it is not possible. When occupational health service cannot immediately be set up for all undertakings it should be established in the first instance, in

the undertakings where health risks appear greatest and where the workers are expected to special health hazards.

9.10.5.17. The experience in the field of occupational health service is very limited. It is a new concept and therefore, it is essential to set up a fully equipped occupational health centre to provide technical help, guidance and consultancy services to various undertaking. A token provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is made for 1985-86 for this purpose.

#### **Enforcement of Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act 1929**

9.10.5.18. Migrant workmen are employed in Gujarat State in various industries particularly concentrated in Surat and Valsad Districts. They are mainly in construction of dams, roads, bridges, sugar cane cutting and Khand-sari industry and also in the fishing industry in Veraval, Porbandar and Kandla. It is found that the exploitation of such migrant workmen by the contractors is extreme. To eradicate such exploitation and for betterment of this it has become inevitable to create a separate machinery. A provision of Rs.5.50 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this purpose.

#### **Non-formal Education for Child Labour**

9.10.5.19. Some of the units and establishments such as diamond cutting, polishing and restaurant generally used to engage children as labourers. Due to their economic condition they have no other alternative except to do job. The main object of this scheme is to identify such children and to provide there would be formal education facilities at their convenient time. The schools will get reimbursement for an expenditure they incurred.

It is proposed to soon introduce scheme in Six selected districts of the State for which an outlay of Rs.0.75 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

#### **G.I.A. to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for Socially Desirable Objective**

5.10.5.20. Trade Union and social institutions have a vital and constructive role in improving the quality of workers. Under the scheme Registered trade unions and other social institutions registered under the societies Registration Act are given grant-in-aid to take up cultural activities. A provision of Rs.1. lakh is made for 1985-86 for this scheme.

## **Unit for Collection of Labour Statistics**

### **Monitoring Cell**

9.10.5.21. The Estimate committee of the Lok Sabha in its 52nd report and the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 24th Sept. 1983 recommended to strengthen the existing labour administration to monitor Industrial relations in order to ensure that the Central Department of Labour gets from the State adequate information in time relating to industrial unrest. Consequently a monitoring cell is provided with a provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

### **Creation of Legal Cell & Planning unit in L&E Department**

9.10.5.22. The Labour & Employment Department has come into existence as a separate department from July 1980 before which it was a part of one or the other of the big Secretariate Department. Experience has revealed the need for a legal cell and a planning unit. An outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh is provided for 1985-86.

### **Scheme for Unprotected & Unorganised Labour to Constitute Board**

9.10.5.23. On the recommendation of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. M.B. Desai, first Board for the unorganised workers engaged in cloth markets or shops has been constituted at Ahmedabad. Similarly it is provided to constitute Boards in two different industries namely Railway workmen Board and Public Transport workmen Board. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

### **Expansion of the activities of the Gandhi Labour Institute**

9.10.5.24. The activities of the Institute are in the take off stage and further expansion and diversification are very much essential. In order to strengthen its administration organisation and to cope up with the academic needs for research and training programme and for construction of a provision of grant in aid of Rs.15.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86.

### **Labour Judiciary**

9.10.5.25. For maintenance of industrial peace and for giving of social justice and to protect lawful rights of the workmen, certain

labour laws are in force in the State Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts which are functioning under the provision of Bombay Industrial Regulation Act, 1946 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

### **Opening of New industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts**

9.10.5.26. Due to rapid growth of industries in the State and awareness of rights amongst the workmen, the filing of cases in the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Court have increased tremendously. The volume of pending cases/applications is also very large. To dispose of all these cases the present machinery is quite inadequate. It is therefore decided to strengthen the present machinery by opening 2 industrial Tribunals and 4 Labour Courts during 1985-86. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

### **Construction of Office Premises and Staff Quarters for Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts**

9.10.5.27. The Courts have been experiencing acute shortage of accommodation and there have been representations from lawyers and contesting parties about the non-availability of accommodation for conducting their business. It is, therefore, proposed to construct court buildings one for Industrial Tribunal and Two for Labour Courts for which an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## **9.10.6. RURAL LABOUR WELFARE PROGRAMME**

### **Rural Labour Commissionerate**

9.10.6.1. There is a considerably large population of agricultural labourers in Gujarat. Unlike labourers working in urban areas and having effective unions, rural labour has been subjected to exploitation. This is precisely due to the fact that the agricultural labourers, are working in a large rural areas and they are not organised. The prime concern of the agricultural labourers is to get minimum wages, as they are underpaid. Effective implementation of minimum wages in this sector has been included as one of the items under 20 points programme.



9.10.6.2. In order to see that the agricultural labourers get minimum wages, a separate machinery has been created by the State Government in the form of rural labour commissionerate which has been created since December 1980. Gujarat is the first state in the country to have established a separate commissionerate for rural labour with one deputy rural labour commissioner at the head quarter. At the field level 22 government labour officers are stationed in the district head quarter while 93 Assistant Government Labour officers are stationed at taluka head quarters.

9.10.6.3. After the creation of a separate machinery, the progress of work has been quite encouraging. Number of inspections and prosecutions have gone up and similarly considerably large amount has been paid to labourers by the persuasion of officers.

9.10.6.4. Over and above this abolition of bonded labour, welfare programme such as old age pension for retired Agriculture workers, working of the Rural labour welfare board and its welfare centres, Inter-state migrant workers, are also important functions of the commissionerate.

An outlay of Rs.39.00 lakhs is provided for the various programmes of Rural Labour Welfare to be undertaken during 1985-86.

The broad break up is as under:

Sr. No.	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Total Outlay	Capital contens
1. General Labour Welfare	10.00	—
2. Social Security for Labour	23.00	—
3. Other promotional activities like development of Institute.	6.00	—
Total *	39.00	—

The activities envisaged for 1985-86 under Rural Labour Welfare are as under:

**Protection and Welfare of unorganised Labour including Satem Commission**

9.10.6.5. Effective implementation of Minimum Wages in agriculture is one of the items under 20 Points Programme. Agricultural labourers are the poorest among the poor in the rural areas. Despite many legislations for their benefits and welfare, it has been experienced that the benefit have not percolated to the poor. Minimum Wages in the employment of agriculture is most vital for rural workers. The State Government has taken all possible actions to see that the provisions of minimum wages act are not violated. Still however, the present machinery at the taluka level has been found to be quite inadequate. It has been observed that in some talukas, the population of agricultural labourers is enormously high. It is practically impossible for one officer at the taluka level to cover such a large number of agricultural labourers and to protect their rights. In the circumstances it has become essential to streamline and strengthen the existing machinery.

9.10.6.6. Considering all these aspects, it is proposed to strengthen the machinery during the year 1985-86. As a result of increase in number of field offices and Rural Labour Welfare Centres, there tend to be the simultaneous increase in work of supervision and other administrative work in the office of the rural labour commissioner and hence the administrative machinery needs to be suitably strengthened. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

**Old Age Pension for Agricultural Labourers (LBR-16 in VI Plan)**

9.10.6.7. Social security for agricultural labourer is the prime necessity. As a measure towards this, the scheme has started in 1980-81 which envisaged the payment of pension of Rs.15/- per month in addition to pension of Rs.30/- p.m. from social welfare department to old and in-farm agricultural labourers. This scheme has proved to be a blessing for old and in-farm agricultural labourers. This scheme is proposed to be continued and a provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86, for this purpose.

**Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act (Agricultural)**

9.10.6.8. Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act which is a Central Legislation, is very clear about the facilities to be provided to the workers.

In South Gujarat, a large number of workers comes from Maharashtra for sugarcane cutting and they are required to be provided amenities under the Act. It is quite difficult to cover the entire labour force as it is scattered in large areas of Valsad and Surat Districts. With a view to ensure the proper implementation of the Act, it is essential to have an effective supervisory machinery.

A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this purpose. The scheme is exclusively for tribal area.

#### **Welfare Programme for Inter-State Migrant Workers (Agriculture)**

9.10.6.9. The migration of labourers within the state from one district to another in search of work has risen considerably. This phenomena has been found mainly among the tribal workers of the eastern track of the State having perennial irrigation facilities. The economic conditions of the 'INTER-STATE' migrant workers are found to be below satisfactory and their plight worsens in the absence of any legislation like that of inter state migrant workmen. The children are the worst sufferers as not only are they deprived of education but also they do not get other basic facilities as medical care, nutrition etc.

9.10.6.10. It is, therefore, proposed that inter-state migrant workers numbering about 0.75 lakhs be provided with basic facilities for a period of six months in a year when they migrate to other district. The proposal is to appoint a honorary organiser for every 500 workers (total 150 organisers for 0.75 lakhs workers) in the state on payment of Rs.400/- honorarium and Rs.600/- for other facilities like refreshment to children, nursery classes and informal education etc. per month. For execution of the scheme, a special administrative machinery with supporting staff is provided for which a provision of Rs.13.50 lakhs is made for 1985-86.

#### **Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board**

9.10.6.11. Establishment of rural workers welfare board has brought new hopes for the weaker section, particularly agricultural labourers through 101 rural welfare centres spread over throughout the State. The rural welfare centres work as window for the rural poor and help rural workers in getting economic benefit from ongoing government

schemes. Also central government scheme of honorary rural organisers appointed in these centres is being administered through the board.

9.10.6.12. 101 Villages Welfare Centres have been set up during Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, more centres will be set up in the talukas where population of agricultural labourer is more than 10,000.

9.10.6.13. The 101 centres opened during the Sixth Plan do not have its own premises. During 1985-86, it is proposed to provide suitable premises to six centres at the cost of Rs.1.80 lakhs. A provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this programme.

#### **Abolition of Bonded Labour System**

9.10.6.14. Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers is one of the items under 20 Point Programme. In Gujarat, 61 bonded labourers have been found, of which 38 have been rehabilitated during Sixth Five Year Plan by providing them with durable assets and the remaining 23 and any new bonded labourers are to be provided for 1985-86 for which a provision of Rs.0.50 lakh is made for this purpose.



**STATEMENT : II****Schemewise Outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86****(Rs. in lakhs)**

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<b>(A) Employment Service &amp; Training</b>	
<b>I Education &amp; Training</b>	
<b>(a) Craftsmen Training :-</b>	
1. EMP-1 : Craftsmen Training Scheme	592.65
2. EMP-2 : Advance Vocational Training Scheme	60.03
3. EMP-3 : Construction of Building for the centre for rehabilitation of disabled women.	10.00
4. EMP-4 : Grant-in-aid to private agencies for I.T.I. based courses.	20.49
Total (a) Craftsmen Training :	<u>683.17</u>
<b>(b) Apprenticeship Training :</b>	
5. EMP-5 : National Apprenticeship Training Scheme.	142.64
Total	<u>142.64</u>
Total (I) Education and Training.	<u>825.81</u>
<b>II. Employment Service</b>	
6. EMP-6 : Strengthening the Directorate of Employment & Training.	7.80
7. EMP-7 : Expansion of Employment Service.	9.10
8. EMP-8 : Collection of Employment Market information.	0.75
9. EMP-9 : Studies & surveys for employment promotion Board.	0.30
10. EMP-10 : Youth employment service occupational information & research analysis.	0.50
11. EMP-11 : Formation of District employment generation council.	3.00
12. EMP-12 : Grant of awards & Employment service for physically handicapped.	0.50
13. EMP-13 : Strengthening the Directorate of Manpower	0.70
Total (II) Employment Service	<u>22.65</u>
<b>X Special Employment Programme.</b>	
14. EMP-14 : Career Development Courses	1.09
15. EMP-15 : MINI I.T.I.s.	128.76
16. EMP-16 : Scheme for Pre-service training for recruitment in defence service.	2.25
17. EMP-17 : Pre-service training scheme for competitive examination for SC/ST	5.44
18. EMP-18 : Nucleus budget	9.00
19. EMP-19 : Induction Training for Industrial Emp.	—
Total (X)	<u>146.54</u>
Total Employment service & training	<u>995.00</u>

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1.	2	3
<b>(B) LABOUR SERVICE &amp; WELFARE</b>		
<b>III Industrial Relations</b>		
20.	LBR-1 : Expansion of Labour establishment	10.00
21.	LBR-2 : Modernising Library in Head-quarters offices.	0.50
22.	LBR-3 : Protection & Welfare of unorganised labour (contract labour)	1.00
23.	LBR-4 : Grant-in-aid to trade union workers and others	0.80
24.	LBR-5 : Worker's participation Joint management council.	0.70
25.	LBR-6 : Machinery for implementation of minimum wages Act.	5.00
26.	LBR-7 : Opening of new Industrial Tribunals & Labour Courts.	6.00
27.	LBR-8 : Construction of office buildings & Judges & staff quarters for Industrial Tribunals & labour Courts.	15.00
<b>TOTAL III INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS</b>		<b>39.00</b>
<b>IV WORKING CONDITIONS &amp; SAFETY</b>		
28.	LBR-9 : Safety Cell for prevention of accidents.	10.00
29.	LBR-10 : G.I.A. to voluntary agencies for safety propagation and training in industrial sphere.	0.50
30.	LBR-11 : Strengthening the establishment of Chief Inspectorate of factories.	18.00
31.	LBR-12 : Expansion of establishment under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers	2.00
32.	LBR-13 : Occupational Health.	0.50
<b>TOTAL IV</b>		<b>31.00</b>
<b>V. GENERAL LABOUR WELFARE</b>		
33.	LBR-14 : Enforcement machinery for inter-state Migrant workmen, Act, 1979.	5.50
34.	LBR-15 : Protection of unorganised labour including safe commission.	10.00
35.	LBR-16 : Non formal education for child labour.	0.75
<b>TOTAL V</b>		<b>16.25</b>

1.	2	3
<b>Vi. Social Security for Labour</b>		
36.	LBR-17 : G.I.A. to trade unions & Social institutions for socially desirable objectives.	1.00
37.	LBR-18 : Old age pension for agricultural labourers.	6.00
38.	LBR-19 : Inter-State Migrant workers Act (Agriculture)	3.00
39.	LBR-20 : Welfare Programme for inter state migrant workers (Agriculture)	13.50
	<b>TOTAL VI</b>	<b>23.50</b>
<b>VII Research &amp; Statistics</b>		
40.	LBR-21 : Unit for collection of labour Statistics.	6.00
41.	LBR-22 : Creation of legal Cell & planning unit in labour employment Deptt.	0.75
	<b>TOTAL VII</b>	<b>6.75</b>
<b>VIII Other Promotional activities like development of institutions.</b>		
42.	LBR-23 : Implementation of Gujarat unprotected manual workers (Regulation) Act, 1979 to constitute a statutory Board.	2.00
43.	LBR-24 : Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Labour Institute for research training and development programme.	15.00
44.	LBR-25 : Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board.	6.00
	<b>TOTAL VIII</b>	<b>23.00</b>
<b>IX Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>		
45.	LBR-26 : Abolition of bonded labour system	0.50
	<b>TOTAL IX</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	<b>TOTAL LABOUR SERVICE &amp; WELFARE</b>	<b>140.00</b>

## 9.11 WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

### 9.11.1. Introduction

9.11.1.1. In the Constitution of India, special mention has been made for the amelioration of weaker sections of our society. It has been specifically directed that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with these provisions, vigorous and systematic efforts are being made by the Government to bring about socio-economic amelioration of the weaker sections of the Society in general and of the backward classes in particular.

9.11.1.2. The Backward Classes have been classified into four main categories i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. In 1978, 78 backward communities were classified as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and persons with the family income of less than Rs. 4,800 and who were engaged in specified occupations, were classified as Economically Backward Classes. Further, from 1978-79, the State Government has also taken up the implementation of welfare schemes for religious and linguistic minorities. Thus, in Gujarat, the following seven categories are recognised as backward classes :-

- (i) Scheduled Castes,
- (ii) Scheduled Tribes,
- (iii) Nomadic Tribes,
- (iv) Denotified Tribes,
- (v) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes,
- (vi) Economically Backward Classes, and
- (vii) Minorities.

9.11.1.3. The population of Scheduled Castes in the State, as per 1981 Census, is 24.38 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes is 48.48 lakhs i.e. 7.15% and 14.22% respectively of the total population of 340.86 lakhs, of the State. Population of Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes population is estimated at 10

lakhs. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and Economically backward classes constitute a sizeable proportion of the State's population. The population of Minorities is about 30.00 lakhs. Various development programmes in general sectors are also aimed at taking ameliorative measures for the people living below the poverty line including small and marginal farmers etc. Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and made under most of the sectors of development and these are aggregated into Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Area Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes, Similarly, special schemes which are of supplementary nature are prepared under this sub-sector for the welfare of Backward Classes to bring them on par with other sections of the Society.

9.11.1.4. Unlike the population of Scheduled Tribes the population of Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. The other backward classes are spread all over the State almost uniformly. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up. Similarly, for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the minorities, the Gujarat Backward Class Board and Gujarat Minorities Board are functioning.

9.11.1.5. The State Government had appointed a Commission popularly called as Baxi Commission to study the social and economic conditions of the backward classes (other than scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes) and to suggest measures for their upliftment. The State Government accepted the recommendations made by the Baxi Commission fully and decided to implement the same with effect from the year 1978-79. Government also decided to consider 78 castes/classes/groups, identified by the Commission as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC). Besides, the Government has also decided to give certain benefits to persons with a family income upto Rs. 4,800/- per annum and following specified occupations. These people have been categorised as Economically Backward Classes(ESC).

**9.11.2. Review of Progress during the Sixth Plan :**

9.11.2.1. Emphasis was laid on special development programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Welfare programmes were also undertaken for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes and Religious and linguistic Minorities.

9.11.2.2. The Sixth Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 8000.00 lakhs under State plan and Rs. 752.50 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Programmes. During the Sixth Plan, the total anticipated expenditure is expected to be Rs. 9298.80 lakhs against the original outlay of Rs. 8000.00 lakhs.

9.11.2.3. Amongst three groups of schemes viz. Education, Economic Uplift and Health, Housing and Other schemes, the schemes of Education are given top priority in order to raise the level of literacy. As a result of this, the literacy level among S.C. & S.T. has improved considerably as can be seen from the table given below :-

Year	General Literacy rate	Literacy rate in S.C.	Literacy rate in S.T.
1961	30.45	22.46	11.69
1971	35.79	27.74	14.12
1981	43.70	39.79	21.14

9.11.2.4. The Government took various important measures during Sixth Plan for the advancement of Backward Classes. Some are indicated below :

(i) The rates of Post Matric Scholarships (Government of India) have been enhanced.

(ii) The income limit for Pre S.S.C. Scholarships is raised from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 7200/- p.m.

(iii) The stipends in the B.C. Hostels and Ashram Schools have been raised from Rs. 75/- per month to Rs. 100/- per month.

(iv) Assistance for Hostel Building is raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/-.

(v) The rates of Scholarships in Training-cum-production centres have been raised from Rs. 65/- to 100/- per month.

(vi) The scheme for granting assistance to medical graduates upto Rs. 15,000/- on the basis of Rs. 7000/- as subsidy and Rs. 8,000/- as interest free loan, was introduced. From the year 1982-83, a new scheme of giving loan as margin money upto Rs. 22,500/- and subsidy upto Rs. 7500/- to the medical post graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been introduced to start their clinics.

(vii) The ceiling for granting financial assistance under Halpati Housing Scheme was raised from Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 3,000/- during 1980-81 and subsequently raised to Rs. 5,000/-

(viii) 75 New Balwadies for Scheduled Castes, 12 Balwadies for N.T. & D.N.T.S. and 31 new balwadis are sanctioned for the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

(ix) The more backward communities like Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia, and Senva (in Scheduled Castes) and Kolgha, Kotwalia, Padhars etc. (in Scheduled Tribes) are given special scholarships at Rs. 140/- to boy students and Rs. 190/- to girl students in Std.I to VII.

(x) Under special Cell at state level 18 intensive units, 3 vigilance units and 3 mobile propaganda units are sanctioned for removal of untouchability.

(xi) The rates of assistance in the case of Social boycott and other calamity are increased.

(xii) In case of atrocities to SC/ST persons, the amount of relief for murder, injury and other calamity has been raised.

9.11.3. Programme for Annual Plan, 1985-86 :

9.11.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1744 lakhs is provided for 1985-86; broad break-up of which is given below :-

Sr. No.	Category	Group	Annual Plan 1985-86 Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheduled Castes	Education	351.75
		Economic uplift	137.40
		Health, Housing and others	111.35
		Dir. & Adm.	35.50
		Total	600.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	Education	39.10
		Economic uplift	37.50
		Health, Housing and others	32.15
		Dir. & Adm.	15.25
		Total	124.00
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Education	128.90
		Economic uplift	150.95
		Health, Housing and others	156.15
		Dir. & Adm.	49.00
		Total	485.00
4.	N.T. & D.N.T.	Education	20.90
		Economic uplift	9.10
		Health, Housing and others	8.00
		Dir. & Adm.	—
		Total	38.00
5.	S.E.B.C.	Education	203.10
		Economic uplift	85.30
		Health, Housing and others	65.60
		Dir. & Adm.	18.00
		Total	372.00
6.	E.B.C.	Education	52.40
		Economic uplift	16.50
		Health, Housing and others	10.10
		Dir. & Adm.	1.00
		Total	80.00
7.	Minorities	Education	11.70
		Economic uplift	23.20
		Health, Housing and others	8.10
		Dir. & Adm.	2.00
		Total	45.00

**8. Grand Total**

Education	771.85
Economic uplift	459.95
Health, Housing and others	391.45
Dir. & Adm.	120.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1744.00</b>

**Centrally Sponsored Programme :**

9.11.3.2. The details of the outlays envisaged under fully Centrally Sponsored schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes on sharing basis are as under

:-

(Rs. in lakhs).

Category	1985-86
<b>100% basis</b>	
Scheduled Castes	120.00
Scheduled Tribes	80.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>50% Matching basis</b>	
Scheduled Castes	143.25
Scheduled Tribes	38.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.00</b>

9.11.3.3. The groupwise targets and programmes for 1985-86 are briefly narrated below :

**(i) Education**

(1) In pre S.S.C. Standards 148800 students will be given scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees.

(2) New 4 Government hostels, 100 grant-in-aid hostels and 25 Ashram Schools will be opened and 10 postbasic Ashram Schools will be upgraded to higher secondary education after considering viability.

(3) In all 7 hostels buildings will be constructed and for 10 Govt. hostels, land will be purchased.

(4) For higher secondary standards and post-matric courses 8422 students will be awarded post matric scholarship over and

above 20,000 students to be awarded under 100% S.C.P. scheme.

(5) 81,000 students belonging to more backward communities will be paid special scholarship at enhanced rates including opportunity cost.

(6) In primary standards 123750 children will be provided with free books and clothes.

**(ii) Economic Uplift**

(1) About 18273 persons will be given subsidy for cottage industries, self-employment etc.

(2) F.A. to 100 lawyers and 80 doctors will be given to start their own profession.

(3) New schemes of giving financial assistance for purchase of equipments, shifting of charmakunds, repairing of oil-pumps are introduced.

(4) Training Complex at Gandhinagar and present Pre-Exam. training centres will be developed.

(5) 7700 persons will be given financial assistance for training at approved artisan and workshop.

(6) 2300 more trainees will be trained in various crafts in T.C.P.C.

(7) The S.C. Corporation, S.T. Corporation, B.C. Board, and Minorities Board will be given Rs. 166.00 lakhs as share-capital and administrative grants.

**(iii) Health, Housing and Others :-**

(1) Total 1000 persons will be given medical aid.

(2) New 180 balwadies will be sanctioned.

(3) 2720 houses will be constructed on individual basis.

(4) Through various Housing Boards 1720 houses will be given to backward class persons.

(5) 1778 Halpatis will be given aid for housing.

(6) Total 1125 sweepers and Bhangi, Hadi, Senva, Nadia, families will be given financial assistance for housing.

(7) The present units of T.R.T.I., Nagrik Cell and Research Unit for S.C. will be developed.

(8) 4 new community centres will be started.

**(iv) Direction and administration :**

In pursuance to the bifurcation of the Social Welfare Department and the Tribal Development Department, administrative machinery at all levels is envisaged to be strengthened. A new cell for evaluation and monitoring and another one for following of job-oriented and training schemes will be created.



## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Category	Out lay For 1985-86
1	2		3
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
1.	BCK-1 Examination Fees.	SC	2.50
		ST	0.30
		TASP	0.55
		NT	0.25
		DNT	0.25
		SEBC	2.50
		EBC	2.50
		MINO	0.80
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.65</b>
2.	BCK-2 Tuition Fees.	SC	6.00
		ST	0.50
		TASP	0.20
		NT	0.15
		DNT	0.15
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.00</b>
3.	BCK-3 State Schoarships for Pre S.S.C. Students.	SC	22.00
		ST	5.00
		TASP	3.60
		NT	1.00
		DNT	1.00
		SEBC	61.00
		EBC	15.00
		MINO	4.00
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112.60</b>
4.	BCK-4 State Scholarships for pre S.S.C. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	SC	15.00
5.	BCK-5 State Scholarships for Post S.S.C. Girls shidents not eligible because of income creteria service and Family size.	SC	1 00
		ST	2,32
		TASP	2,24
		NT	0,25
		DNT	0.25
		SEBC	—
		MIMO	—
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,06</b>
6.	BCK-6 Scholarships for post S.S.C. Students (Other than SC/ST) like NT/DNT & SEBC students.	NT	1,50
		DNT	1,50
		SEBC	6,00
		EBC	—
		MINO	—
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,00</b>

1	2	Category	3
7.	BCK-7 Scholarships for Students studying in higher Secondary i.e. Std. XI to XII	SEBC	16,50
		EBC	15,40
		MINO	6,90
		TOTAL	<u>38,80</u>
8.	BCK-8 Scholarships for Technical and professional courses.	SC	8,00
		ST	0,30
		TASP	0,50
		NT	0,50
		DNT	0,50
		SEBC	15,60
		EBC	18,00
		MINO	0,25
		TOTAL	<u>43,65</u>
9.	BCK-9 Free books & cloths to children of SC,ST,NT & DNT landless labourers whose parents annual income is up to Rs. 7200 & 24 Communities of S.E.B.C.	SC	28,00
		ST	4,00
		TASP	10,00
		NT	1,25
		DNT	1,25
		SEBC	8,00
TOTAL	<u>52,50</u>		
10	BCK-10 Opportunity cost to girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC Cocha Kotwalia kathod, Dabla Padhar, siddi in ST in Std. I to VII	SC	40,00
		ST	2,00
		TASP	10,00
		TOTAL	<u>52,00</u>
10-A.	BCK-10A Opportunity cost to boy students of SC ST of the Communities Shown in Scheme No-10 and boys & girls students of NT/DNT & 24 communities of SEBC I to VII.	SC	125,00
		ST	6,00
		TASP	20,00
		NT	2,00
		DNT	2,00
		SEBC	25,00
TOTAL	<u>180,00</u>		
11.	BCK-11 Special Scholarships to boy and girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC Colcha, Colgha, Kotwalia, Kathod, Dubla, Padhar in ST & 24 communities of SEBC Studying in Std. VIII tox.	SC	4,00
		ST	1,00
		TASP	3,00
		NT	0,25
		DNT	0,25
		SEBC	—
TOTAL	<u>8,50</u>		
12.	BCK-12 Book Bank for Student Studyings in Medical & engineering College.	SC	1,00
		ST	0,50
		TASP	1,00
		NT	0,10
		DNT	0,10
		SEBC	1,00
MINO	—		
TOTAL	<u>3,70</u>		

1	2	Category	3
13.	BCK-13 Grant-in-aid to Backward class hostels (SC, ST, SEBC, & NT, DNT) including general (Cosmopolitan) hostels & electrification of hostels.	SC	15,00
		ST	11,00
		TASP	12,05
		NT	0,90
		DNT	0,90
		SEBC	15,00
		Minority	0,75
		TOTAL	54,50
14A.	BCK-14 A Grant-in-aid to Backward class hostels boys & girls (SC & ST) for construction.	SC	6,00
		ST	3,00
		TASP	5,00
		TOTAL	14,00
14B.	BCK-14 B Grant-in-aid to Backward class hostels for Boys and girls (NT, DNT, & SEBC) for construction.	NT	1,00
		DNT	1 00
		SEBC	10,00
		EBC	—
TOTAL	12,00		
15.	BCK-15 Admission to SC/ST Student in hostels attached with Colleges.	SC	1.25
		ST	0.25
		TASP	1.00
		NT	0.20
		DNT	0 20
		SEBC	—
		TOTAL	2.90
16.	BCK-16 additional coaching centres in Grant-in-aid and Government hostels.	SC	1.00
		ST	0.80
		TASP	0.80
		SEBC	1.50
		EBC	0.50
		TOTAL	4.60
17.	BCK-17 Establishment of New & development of Government hostel for boys & girls.	SC	5.00
		ST	5.00
		TASP	10.30
		NT	—
		DNT	—
		SEBC	2.00
		EBC	—
		Mino	—
TOTAL	22.30		
18.	BCK-18 Construction of Government hostels for boys & girls.	SC	4.77
		ST	2.50
		TASP	30.06
		NT	—
		DNT	—
		SEBC	4.00
		EBC	—
		MINO	—
TOTAL	41.33		

1	2	Category	3
19.	BCK-19 Purchase of private land for construction of Government hostels for boys and girls.	SC	6.00
		ST	2.00
		TASP	10.00
		SEBC	4.00
		TOTAL	<u>22.00</u>
20.	BCK-20 Ashram Schools.	SC	20.00
		ST	7.58
		TASP	57.25
		NT	1.10
		DNT	1.10
		SEBC	30.00
		TOTAL	<u>87.03</u>
21.	BCK-21 Post basic Ashram Schools.	ST	—
		TASP	21.16
		TOTAL	<u>21.16</u>
TOTAL : EDUCATION :		SC	311.52
		ST	54.05
		TASP	198.71
		NT	10.45
		DNT	10.45
		SEBC	202.10
		EBC	51.40
		MINO	12.70
		TOTAL	<u>851.38</u>
<b>ECONOMIC UPLIFT</b>		SEBC	1.50
22.	BCK-22 Financial Assistance for Purchase of camel cart and bullock cart etc.	EBC	1.00
		MINO	—
		TOTAL	<u>2.50</u>
		SC	37.65
23.	BCK-23 F. A. for Cottage Industries. Selfemployment Including Bamboo work & traditional Occupations like vadi, Bhavaiya etc.	ST	18.00
		TASP	41.75
		NT	2.40
		DNT	2.40
		SEBC	29.00
		EBC	5.00
		MINO	7.60
		TOTAL	<u>143.80</u>
24.	BCK-24 F. A. to Law and Medical graduates.	SC	5.00
		ST	2.00
		TASP	2.05
		NT	1.01
		DNT	1.00
		SEBC	5.00
		MINO	—
TOTAL	<u>16.06</u>		

1	2	Catagory	3
25.	BCK-25 F. A. to Medical post graduate for starting Clinic, pathological laboratory, Medacial store.	SC	3.00
		ST	1.00
		TASP	1.60
		TOTAL	<u>5.60</u>
26.	BCK-25 Tailoring Centres for Women.	SC	14.0
		ST	0.20
		TASP	1.00
		NT	0.15
		DNT	0.15
		SEBC	1.20
		MINO	0.60
		Total	<u>4.70</u>
27.	BCK-27 Mahila Training production centre (Raiio, T.V Repairing centre)	SC	2.00
		ST	1.00
		Total	<u>3.00</u>
28.	BCK-29 Training to Backward Class artisans at approved workshop.	SC	5.00
		ST	1.50
		TASP	4.20
		NT	0.50
		DNT	0.50
		SEBC	15.00
		EBC	8.00
		MINO	5.00
TOTAL	<u>39.70</u>		
29.	BCK-29 Starting up and running of Training Cum-Production Centre.	SC	6.90
		ST	1.80
		TASP	11.55
		SEBC	15.80
		MINO	1.00
		TOTAL	<u>37.17</u>
30.	BCK-30 Construction of Building for Training Cum-Production Centrs.	SC	2.50
		ST	—
		TASP	10.00
		SEBC	250
		TOTAL	<u>15.00</u>
31A	BCK-31(A) Pre-Examination Training Centre for SC & ST.	SC	1.00
		ST	1.00
		TASP	0.50
		SEBC	2.17
		TOTAL	<u>4 67</u>

1	2	Catagory	3
31B	BCK-31(B)		
	(a) Short-hand Typing classes for SC & ST.	SC	1.00
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		TOATL	<u>1.00</u>
	(b) Pre-Examination Training centre and short-hand Typing classes for N.T., D.N.T. & S.E.B.C.	NT	0,20
		DNT	020
		SEBC	020
		TOTATL	0.90
	Total of (a) & (b)	TOTAL	<u>2.80</u>
32.	BCK-32 Coaching centre for administration field jobs such as constabutory teachership & for those preparing for prae Medical services.	TASP	0.50
		TOTAL	<u>0.50</u>
33.	BCK-33 Training Complex at Gandhinagar Cold name "Full Pledged Hostel and Training at Gandhinagar.	SC	5,25
		ST	5,25
		TOTAL	<u>10,50</u>
34.	BCK-34 Stipend to Backward class students for IAS, IPL and allied seryices.	SC	0.50
		ST	0,50
		TOTAL	<u>1.00</u>
35	BCK-35 Dry Hostel for Technical Couoses Trainees Under apprentice ship I.T.I. & Other Professiones old name.	SC	—
		ST	0,05
		TASP	—
		TOTAL	<u>0,05</u>
36.	BCK-36 working Men's sted-	SC	1,00
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	—
		TOTAL	<u>1,00</u>
37	BCK-37 Working Men's Hostel	SC	1,00
		ST	0,50
		TOTAL	<u>1,50</u>
38.	BCK-38 Scheduled Castes & Sch. Tribes Corporation & other Boards.	SC	65,00
		TASP	47,78
		SEBC	12,00
		EBC	2.00
		Minority	8,00
		TOTAL	<u>134,78</u>

1	2	Category	3
39.	BCK-39 F.A. to Agricultural labourers for purchase of equipments.	SC	1,00
		ST	1,00
		TASP	1,90
		NT	0,20
		DNT	0.20
		SEBC	1.50
		EBC	0.50
		Minority	1,00
		TOTAL	<u>7,30</u>
40.	BCK-40 F.A. to Backward class farmers for Purchasing agricultural land.	SC	—
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		NT	0,10
		DNT	0.10
		SEBC	—
		TOTAL	<u>0,20</u>
	BCK 40B. F.A. for dealership for petrol pump, kero come and gas.	ST	3,00
		SC	1,00
41.	BCK-F.A. to Backward class farmers for repairing of oil pump of electric moter.	ST	0,50
		TASP	1,00
		TOTAL	<u>2,50</u>
42.	BCK-42 Dry Hostel for Training Cum production Centre	SC	—
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	—
		TOTAL	<u>—</u>
43.	BCK-43 F.A. tor shifting of charan Kunds.	SC	1.50
		Total	<u>1.50</u>
44.	BCK-44 F.A. to scheduled caste Economic development corporation for D.R.I. scheme.	SC	2 00
		TOTAL	<u>2.00</u>
<b>Total Economic Uplift</b>			
		SC	143.70
		ST	37.30
		TASP	123.83
		NT	4.56
		DNT	4 55
		SEBC	86.17
		EBC	16.50
		Minority	23.20
		Total	<u>439.81</u>

1	2		3
45.	BCK-45 Free medical and (73)	SC	5.00
		ST	2.00
		TASP	8.00
		NT	1.00
		DNT	1.00
		SEBC	5.00
		EBC	1.50
		IMN	—
		TOTAL	<u>23.50</u>
46.	BCK-46 Balwadis (74,103)	SC	10.00
		ST	3.00
		TASP	11.91
		NT	0.99
		DNT	1.00
		SEBC	11.00
		EBC	—
		MINO	1.00
		TOTAL	<u>38.90</u>
47.	BCK-47 Special facilities to children for Balmandir run by voluntary organisation.	SC	1.00
		ST	0.50
		TASP	0.50
		TOTAL	<u>2.00</u>
48.	BCK. 48. P. A. to Youth and mahila mandiar for curural activities (77)	SC	0,20
		ST	0,10
		SEBC	0,20
		EBC	0,10
		Miro	—
		Total	<u>0.60</u>
49	BCK-49 Community centres (78)	SC	2,00
		ST	—
		TASP	6,00
		SEBC	—
		Total	<u>5.00</u>
50	BCK-50 F. A. to Housing on individual Basis (79)	SC	20,00
		ST	5,00
		TASP	26,00
		NT	1,50
		DNT	1,50
		SEBC	10,00
		EBC	3,00
		Mino	4,00
		Total	<u>71.00</u>



1	2	Category	3
51.	BCK-51 F. A. for Individual Housing to most B. C. Community C 81	SEBC	10.00
52.	BCK-52 F. A. for Housing in urban areas (82)	SC	2.00
		ST	1.50
		TASP	1.00
		SEBC	5.00
		EBC	2.50
		MINO	3.00
		TOTAL	15.00
53.	BCK-53 F. A. Halputi Housing Schemes (83)	ST	13.20
		TASP	69.00
		TOTAL	82.20
54.	BCK-54 F. A. for housing to sweepers & Scavenger of F. A. Bhangi, Hadi, senva Nadia for housing (84+84)	SC	26.00
55.	BCK-55 F. A. to P W R 219 co. op housing Society (86)	SC	3.00
		ST	4.00
		TASP	2.00
		NT	0.50
		DNT	0.50
		TOTAL	10.00
56.	BCK-56 F.A. to Co. operatvie Housing Society rthrough rural Housing Board (87)	SC	—
		ST	—
		SEBC	22.00
		EBC	4.00
		Total	26.00
57.	BCK-57 Free legal assistanc for civil and criminal proceedings (88)	SC	—
		ST	0.15
		TASP	0.05
		SEBC	0.15
		TOTAL	0.35
58.	BCK-58 F. A. to encouragee of intdr caste marige between Harijans and cast hindu. (91)	SC	1.50
59.	BCK-59 G. I. A. to District Panchayat (93)	SC	6.00
		ST	1.50
		TASP	2.00
		SEBC	1.50
		Total	11.00
60.	BCK-60 Shibir for 'Bhangi Kaste Mukti seminar to Untocuhability (94)	SC	1.50
61.	BCK-61 Social Education camp (95)	SC	0.50
		ST	0.50
		TASP	0.50
		SEBC	0.75
		EBC	—
		MINO	—
		Total	2.25

1	2	Category	3
62.	BCK-62 Nagrik Cell (96)	SC	20.00
63.	BCK-63 Tribal Research & Training Institute (99)	ST	0.20
		TASP	1.50
		Total	<u>1.70</u>
64.	BCK-64 Research Unit for S. C. (100)	SC	0.50
65.	BCK-65 Film Project for Tribal (101)	TASP	—
66.	BCK-66 Nucleus Budget (102)	SC	3.00
		TASP	34.00
		Total	<u>37.00</u>
Total Health Housing and others schemes		SC	102.20
		ST	31.65
		TASP	162.46
		NT	3.99
		DNT	4.60
		SEBC	65.00
		EBC	11.10
		Mino	8.10
		Total	<u>389.10</u>
67.	BCK-67 Staff for scheme of civil Protection	SC	10.00
68.	BCK-68 Special Prachcrak for Bhangi welfare (106)	SC	4.00
69.	BCK-69 F. A. to voluntary agency for Propaganda and field work & village level administration (107)	SEBC	2.00
70.	BCK-70 Administrative machinery for Post S.S.C. schodarship (108)	SC	0.50
		ST	1.00
		Total	<u>1.50</u>
71.	BCK-71 Strength thening of administrative Machinery at all level (109)	SC	1.20
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	15.13
		BEC	1.00
		Minority	1.00
		Total	<u>18.33</u>
72.	BCK-72 Stengthening of staff for Special component Plan (110)	SC	26.88
73.	BCK-73 Purchase & Maintanance of vehicle (111)	SC	—
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	—
		Total	<u>26.88</u>

1	2	Category	3
74.	BCK-74 Evaluation Planning and monitoring cell (112)	SC	—
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	1.00
		Total	<u>1.00</u>
75	BCK-75 Follow up cell for training & job oriented scheme (113)	SC	—
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	—
		Total	<u>—</u>
Total Direction and Administration		SC	42,58
		ST	—
		TASP	—
		SEBC	18,13
		EBC	1,00
		Minority	1,00
		Total	<u>63,71</u>
Grant Total		SC	600,00
		ST	124,00
		TASP	485,00
		NT	19,00
		DET	19,00
		SEBC	372,00
		EBC	80,00
		Minority	45,00
		Total	<u>1744,00</u>

## 9.12. SOCIAL WELFARE

### 9.12.1. INTRODUCTION

9.12.1.1. Programmes under Social Welfare relate to the welfare of women, destitute and exploited children, handicapped persons and those who are deprived of social opportunities. Women and children have been a vulnerable group of the society needing special care and protection.

9.12.1.2. The deprivation of equal opportunities and amenities for women in their social life are of concern to the planners. Likewise are the children who are victims of unhealthy social environment and who lack affectionate parental care and security in their families or are deprived of basic needs of life and also those who have gone astray. Equally important are the handicapped persons, who need special care.

9.12.1.3. The programmes and activities under Social Welfare has thus a broad-based compass of measures for destitute and delinquent children, distressed women and young girls which are vulnerable to social evils, young offenders, handicapped persons, old and infirm persons, deserted and divorced women or widows and beggars. The measures to combat these problems include the institutional and non-institutional services, or extra-mural treatment programmes. It also includes the programmes for building awareness towards better social life and the services so as to generate potentials for self-employment particularly among women as well as the programmes for giving the preferential share to the voluntary organisations in the field of social activities.

9.12.1.4. The total population of the State of Gujarat is, 340.86 lakhs as per 1981 Census of which the population of women is 165.33 lakhs. The women aspire to take up petty occupations of self-employment in order to contribute to the family income for improving the standard of living. Efforts are therefore required to assist these women to become self-reliant through the income generating activities.

### 9.12.2. Review of Progress :

9.12.2.1. The programmes for handicapped have become more popular. The benefits to widows in terms of social security and assist-

ance are gradually growing. The Women Economic Development Corporation established during the Sixth Plan has expanded welfare activities for women and their multiple development in various economic aspects of life. The programme for Hostels for working women is likely to benefit 700 at the end of Sixth Plan' under the welfare programme for Handicapped the number of beneficiaries has also been raised to 720 in respect of blind, 690 in respect of deaf and 180 in respect of orthopaedically handicapped and 750 in respect of mentally retarded. The number of prosthetic aid provided is likely to be 2000 at the end of Sixth Plan.

### 9.12.3. PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 :

9.12.3.1. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86, for implementing the different programmes under this sub-sector. The broad breakup of these outlays is as under :-

Programme	Outlay 1985-86
Direction & Administration	3.27
Child Welfare	4.95
Women Welfare	23.85
Education and Welfare of Handicapped	20.58
Correctional services	7.35
Welfare of poor and Destitutes	5.00
Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations	3.00
Other Schemes for social Defence	12.00
Prohibition	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.00</b>

### Direction and Administration :

9.12.3.2. It is proposed to strengthen the State and District machinery by providing adequate staff to cope up with the increased welfare activities. It is also proposed to start the training cell for orientation and training of the staff throughout the State., The training cell will have a good library and training material and aids.

9.12.3.3. The cell for pensions of employees of institutions of physically handicapped etc. are proposed to be set up with nucleus staff in order to deliver efficient work. The monitoring and publicity units are proposed to be established for research, monitoring and publicity. An outlay of Rs. 3.27 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for these programmes.

#### **Child Welfare :**

9.12.3.4. It is proposed to continue important existing schemes of child welfare which include the services for child in need of care and protection (C.S.P.) holiday homes, development of child welfare programmes etc. All these schemes are proposed to be expanded to create a wider umbrella for the beneficiaries. It is also proposed to take up new services like Foster Care Schemes to meet the pressing needs and to create healthy society. The programme for providing cottage type homes for destitutes is found useful and at present 1100 children in 44 such units are benefitted under the scheme. To meet the additional requirement against the 10 more units for 250 children proposed during the Seventh Plan, one unit for 25 children is proposed during 1985-86.

9.12.3.5. The mental hygiene clinic is a very useful programme and one more such clinic at Vadodara is proposed. It is proposed programme of centre for eradication of Juvenile beggary and vagrancy at Vadodara, Surat and Bhavnagar on the pattern of one existing at Ahmedabad. It is also proposed to link the vocational training component with existing Juvenile Guidance centres.

9.12.3.6. For the programme of child welfare an outlay of Rs. 4.95 lakhs for Annual plan 1985-86 has been provided.

#### **Women Welfare :**

9.12.3.7. The existing programme for women welfare are proposed to be continued and expanded. Three existing creches in Govt. complexes are found useful. One more centre to cover 50 beneficiaries is therefore proposed during 1985-86.

9.12.3.8. The socio-economic units are proposed to be taken up in 5 new areas. The Mahila Mandals are proposed to be activated for taking up more social and economic re-

sponsibility. The Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation, now in a take-off stage is proposed to be strengthened and equipped for implementing more and more schemes of socio-economic upliftment of women during the period of Seventh Plan. The Social inputs in Area Development Programme, found very useful in two blocks is proposed to be expanded in 30 blocks now, so that the women living below the poverty line get the proper nutritious food, medical and health care.

9.12.3.9. The social security measures for rehabilitation of destitute widows will continue to be taken up. A provision of Rs. 23.85 lakhs for Annual plan 1985-86 is made.

#### **Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped :**

9.12.3.10. The existing institutional and individual oriented services, are proposed to be continued. A couple of Institutions for Physically Handicapped are proposed to be established including one for mentally deficient girls during the Seventh Plan period.

9.12.3.11. A multiple centre for the Handicapped is also proposed to be established. The scholarship and prosthetic aid to the physically handicapped will continue to be given in the Seventh Plan also. The present Institutions in Government sector will be developed and the parents are also proposed to be trained so that they can be involved in their treatment process. The voluntary agencies in the field are proposed to flourish in the Seventh Plan. The special employment exchange is proposed to be further extended to the uncovered areas under C.S.P.

9.12.3.12. An outlay of Rs. 20.58 lakhs is provided for implementation of the education and welfare of the physically handicapped programme.

#### **Correctional Services :**

9.12.3.13. Three Remand Homes in trial areas established during Fifth and Sixth Plan are proposed to be developed with better facilities. The observation Home at Junagadh is proposed to be converted into Junior Certified School and the Remand Home for girls at Vadodara is also proposed to be converted into girls certified school. With the new unified Children Act to come soon, it is prop-

osed to establish relevant infrastructure like child Welfare Board with adequate inputs. The preventive homes under S.I.T. Act including Government Institutions are proposed to be equipped with case-worker and craft-teacher and to equip them with modern sophisticated staff. The Institutions for beggars are also proposed to be updated with necessary provision. The orientation programmes and workshops are proposed for trying Magistrates (J.M.F.C.) besides meeting of probationers etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.35 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Welfare of Poor and Destitutes :**

9.12.3.14. The after care and rehabilitation programme in terms of scholarships for orphans, rehabilitation assistance to boys and girls from correctional institutions and vocational assistance to ex-in-mates etc. are some of the programmes proposed under this sector. The proposals for the welfare work in prisons and liaison and after care services for prisoner's families are also incorporated in this sector. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

#### **Grants to Voluntary Organisations :**

9.12.3.15. The Voluntary sector plays a very important role in the welfare activities and liberal grant-in-aid pattern is also in force but it is necessary to strengthen the efforts of such voluntary agencies by including additional items for the purpose of providing grants during the Seventh Plan which include the following :-

- (1) Grants for starting new services and developing the existing ones.
- (2) Grants for repair of the buildings.
- (3) Grants for propaganda against social vices.
- (4) Grants to establish Homes for the aged and new services for the aged.

9.12.3.16. All these services are expected to go a long way in developing balanced structure for Social Development activities, for which an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

#### **Other Schemes of Social Defence :**

9.12.3.17. These include the construction of buildings for children, women and the phys-

ically handicapped. The four buildings which are in the process of completion will be completed and eleven new buildings including three in tribal areas will be taken up to provide better physical accommodation and conducive environment to the inmates of institutions. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **Prohibition**

9.12.3.18. The activities under prohibition programme include prohibition propaganda, organising Shibirs, Sammelans, Seminars etc. preparation of documentary films on prohibition, survey work depicting benefits of prohibition etc.

9.12.3.19. Under the programme of Prohibition, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid to Social Voluntary agencies, Yuvak and Mahila Mandals for the prohibition propaganda.

9.12.3.20. It is proposed to further intensify the prohibition drive through various mass medias in the State, such as advertisement on S.T. Buses, Railways Stations, Television, Films, All India Radio etc. It is necessary to start departmental and subsidised Sanskar Kendras in the areas having more prohibition crimes.

9.12.3.21. It is proposed to create additional staff for implementing the programme at the State level.

9.12.3.22. For education work on prohibition, films are proposed to be prepared about the evils of drinking and drug abuses.

9.12.3.23. Literature in favour of Prohibition for educating the people viz. Posters, Booklets, Leaflets etc. will be prepared for distribution.

9.12.3.24. Survey work about the benefits accrued to the labourers, mill workers and other tribals due to the prohibition policy will be carried out. Intensive prohibition propaganda will be carried out in the backward labour class areas of industrial cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar with the help of exhibition van and other equipments.

9.12.3.25. A total outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the programmes of Prohibition during 1985-86.

## STATEMENT II

### Schemewise outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	2	3
<b>(I) Director and Administration</b>		
1.	SCW-2 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at State level and District level.	2.02
2.	SCW-2 Training Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare.	0.35
3.	SCW-3 Monitoring Unit and Research for Development Programme.	0.90
<b>Total</b>		3.27
<b>II Child Welfare</b>		
4.	SCW-4 Services for children in need of care and protection.	3.40
5.	SCW-5 Holiday Home for children.	0.25
6.	SCW-6 Setting up of mental Hygiene clinic for problematic children or O.P.D.. services attached to Homes of mentally defficient children.	0.80
7.	SCW-7 Development programmes for children including foster care services through juvenile courts and sponsorship programme.	0.50
<b>Total</b>		4.95
<b>III Women Welfare</b>		
8.	SCW-8 Setting up of Day care Centre and Creches for working mothers.	1.00
9.	SCW-9 Setting up of Socio-economic Units.	2.00
10.	SCW-10 Study of Socio-economic problem of problem of women engaged in Socio-economic activities.	—
11.	SCW-11 Grant to Voluntary Organisation for Mahila Mandal Project.	—
12.	SCW-12 Development Programmes by Women's Economic Development Corporation.	14.00
13.	SCW-13 Nutrition support to Pregnant women and Nursing mothers in Rural and backward areas.	2.00
14.	SCW-14 Financial assistance to destitute widows for rehabilitation.	4.25
15.	SCW-15 Training Centres for the women in distress (C.S.P.)	0.60
<b>Total</b>		23.85
<b>IV Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped</b>		
16.	SCW-16 Establishment of Institutions for P.H. children.	0.50
17.	SCW-17 Scholarship for P.H. students.	9.40
18.	SCW-18 Prosthetic aids/appliances and other relief to P.H. persons encouraging marriage among P.H. persons.	3.35
19.	SCW-19 Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing Institution and Schools for P.H.	0.75
20.	SCW-20 Grant-in-aid to the P.H. schools and Institutions.	6.58
<b>Total</b>		20.58

1.	2	3
<b>V Correctional Services</b>		
21.	SCW-21 Establishment of Institution under children Act and expansion and development of the Institutions.	1.05
22.	SCW-22 Establishment and expansion of services under S.I.T. Act.	2.00
23.	SCW-23 Correctional and Rehabilitation Programme for delinquents and beggars.	4.30
24.	SCW-24 Expansion of Probation Services.	—
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.35</b>
<b>VI Welfare of Poor and Destitute</b>		
25.	SCW-25 After care and Rehabilitation Programme for (i) aid to released prisoners, (ii) Assistance to discharges for rehabilitation in trades, (iii) Marriage assistance to Destitute girls, (iv) Assistance to victims and their families, (v) discharges from correctional and non-correctional Institutions.	5.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>VII Grant to Voluntary Organisations</b>		
26.	SCW-26 Grants to voluntary organisations for expansion of existing services for starting new services.	3.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.00</b>
<b>VIII Other Schemes of Social Defence</b>		
27.	SCW-27 Provision of buildings for new and existing Institutions.	12.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.00</b>
	<b>Sub Total S.D.</b>	<b>80.00</b>
<b>IX Prohibition</b>		
28.	SCW-28 Nasha Bandhi Kendra	1.26
29.	SCW-29 Office building.	0.45
30.	SCW-30 Tribal Area	3.92
31.	SCW-31 Integrated Prohibition Drive	4.37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>90.00</b>



## 9.13. NUTRITION

### 9.13.1. Introduction:

9.13.1.1. It is well known that malnutrition affects large population in the State' practically all those who are belong the poverty line suffer from some form of malnutrition. Nutrition surveys have estimated that the calori and portion deficiency among the children o the weaker sections below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers is about 300 to 600 calories and 10 to 20 gas respectively.

### 9.13.2. Objectives and Strategy of the Programme :

9.13.2.1. The aims and objectives of nutrition programmes are :

- To improve the health status of children in the age group 0 to 6 years and women in the reproductive age;
- To lay the foundation of proper psychological, physical and social development of lthe beneficiaries.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality & morbidity of the children and mothers; and
- To enhance the capability of mother to look after the normal health & Nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

9.13.2.2. The overall strategy for delivering nutrition services consists of providing food of acceptable quality and also in accordance with the physical needs as well as low in cost, to every identifies beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also include, medical checkup, twice in a year, immunisation service, supplimentary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron' & folic acid tablets and vitamin A solution and nutrition and health education.

### 9.13.3. Review of Progress :

9.13.3.1. The State Government has been implementing the following programmes particularly from few years as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme and the revised 20 Point Programme. The nutrition programme was first introduced in the Fourth Plan.

### Special Nutrition Programme :

9.13.3.2. Under this programme supplementary nutrition was provided to children in the age group 0 to 6 years, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The supplementary nutrition provided consisted of 300 calories and 10 to 12 gms of protein to children and about 600 calories with 20-25 gms of protein to pregnant and nursing mothers. The supplementary nutrition was given, between 240-300 days with feed materials supplied by CARE and World Food Programme. The programme was under operation in tribal, rural areas and urban slums and was implemented by the local bodies.

9.13.3.3. As part of nutrition service, supplementary nutrntion to children below 6 years and nursing & expectant mothers from low income families was also delivered under the ICDS programme. Proferential treatment was given under the programme to children below 3 years of age and these children suffering from 3rd degree malnutrition. The letter group was given extra supplementary nutrition based on the physical need as recommended by the doctor. To cost per beneficiary was 35 paise per day and 60 paise per day for children suffering from 3rd degree malnutrition. Nuder SNP and Nutrition component programme under I.C.D.S. benefit was given in 1979-80 to 7.70 lakhs women and children and corresponding figure by the end of 1984-85 is about 6.12. lakhs.

9.13.3.4. The cost of special nutrition programme and thè supplementary nutrition programme under the ICDS is likely to be of the order of Rs. 1168 lakhs at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

9.13.3.5. During 1985-86, it is proposed to establish following 8 I.C.D.S. Blocks and to provide package of health services in those blocks.

- (1) Dabhoi (Rural) Dist. Vadodara
- (2) Gadhada (Rural) Dist. Bhavnagar
- (3) Jasdan (Rural) Dist. Rajkot
- (4) Rajkot (Rural) Dist. Rajkot (Rural area)

(5) Lakhtar (Rural) Dist. Surendranagar

(6) Vav (Rural) Dist. Banaskantha

(7) Tharad (Rural) Dist. Banaskantha

(8) Bhavnagar (Urban) Dist. Bhavnagar.

9.13.3.6. An outlay of Rs. 274 lakhs is provided for the purpose during 1985-86. It is proposed to cover additional 3.69 lakhs beneficiaries during 1985-86.

### Statement

#### Schemewise Outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	NTR-1 Special Nutriton Programme	272.00
	Total	272,00

## 9.14. MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

### 9.14.1. Introduction :

9.14.1.1. The Constitution of India envisages compulsory primary education to all children in the age group 6 to 14 years. In spite of the operation of this provision and several steps taken for the last about 35 years, the literacy level in Gujarat stands at 43.70 per cent as per 1981 census. This is a matter of concern which calls for immediate remedial steps lest the eradication of illiteracy in a time-bound manner should become difficult. Poverty induced absenteeism in schools leading to a heavy rate of drop-outs noted as the major cause of the situation and so the remedial steps designed to mitigate illiteracy should have the potential of alleviating poverty also.

9.14.1.2. In the context of alleviating poverty and thereby improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it has been found from the experience so far that providing nutritious meal to the primary school children can play a very crucial role. The State Government, have therefore, drawn up a "Mid-day meal Programme". This programme was introduced for its implementation originally in 68 talukas with effect from 19th November, 1984, and was extended to cover the entire State by 20th December, 1984. The execution of this programme was taken up as a non-plan item in the later part of the year 1984-85

9.14.1.3. Though many schemes with the target group approach are being implemented in the State for poverty alleviation, much more is required to be done to make a serious dent on the poverty situation. The raising of nutritional standards, especially of the young who constitutes human resource potential of the country is very crucial to improve the quality of life, which can be measured in terms of literacy, nutritional level and life expectancy. In this context, a scheme for providing nutritious meal to the school going children would appear as the need of the hour in view of its manifold beneficial impact.

### 9.4.2. OBJECTIVES :

9.14.2.1. The Government of Gujarat, for some time past has been considering the introduction of a Mid-day Meal Programme in the Primary schools of the State on a massive

scale. The state has some experience of running such programme on a limited scale. The scheme has the following objectives :—

— Providing Mid-day Meals to the Children in primary schools will constitute a complementarity to the poverty alleviation efforts of the State;

— Such a scheme will significantly raise the nutritional standards of the children in the growing age group;

— Mid-day Meal scheme can attract more students to schools especially from the poorer sections, besides improving the general attendance and preventing drop-outs;

-The scheme will generate some employment in each village;

-The scheme will constitute a step towards social and national integration.

### 9.14.3. STATUS IN THE SIXTH PLAN :

9.14.3.1. The Mid-day Programme was included as a part of the National Sixth Five Year Plan in the sub-sector of 'Nutrition'. The scheme catered to the school children in the age group of 6-11 years. About 521 million children were expected to be covered in Non-Plan and 2.3 million children under the Plan making a total of 7.4 million. The National Plan envisaged provision of health inputs and safe drinking water also.

In Gujarat, the Mid-day Meal programme covers children in the age group of 6-11. In the year 1962-63, under this scheme, Mid-day Meals were provided to school children for 200 days in a year at the rate of 300 calories including 10 to 12 grams of protein per child per day. The scheme was being implemented under the Sixth Five Year Plan with the assistance of food materials from "CARE" & W. F.P. The number of additional beneficiaries targetted during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 4.25 lakhs schools children with an outlay of Rs. 6.5 crores.

### 9.14.4. MID-DAY-MEAL PROGRAMME 1985-86 :

9.14.4.1. With effect from the 19th November, 1984, the scheme was extended

progressively to all the school children studying in Government, Panchayat and Municipal primary schools in the State, covering in all 50 lakhs children. The scaled ration is intended to provide 430 calories and 16 grams of protein. The nutritious meals being provided to the children include cereals, pulses, and vegetables. The meals are cooked fresh and served hot in the premises of primary schools. These hot meals are provided to the children on all working days. The scheme is being implemented at the school level through full-time organizers appointed by the District Collectors in each district under the supervision of Commissioner for Mid-day Meals Programme at State level. Advisory Committees of parents and teachers have been set up at different schools to have a watch over the implementation of the programme. The State Civil Supplies Corporation provides cereals, oil and pulses to each school through the network of Fair price shops.

9.14.5. There is a very high level of dropouts of children in primary schools. Only a small number of those who join Class I, manage to reach up to Class V or Class VII. An important factor in the high rate of dropouts is the poverty of the parents. It is in this context that provision of wholesome nutritious meals has come as a boon to underfed and ill-nourished children of poor parents, and at the same time provide an incentive to poor parents to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies there.

9.14.6. Attention is also being paid to the development of sources of drinking water within or near the schools. A programme has been launched to construct kitchen-cum-store-rooms in every centre. Simultaneously, a detailed health check up of the beneficiaries has been organized to ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected. This will also provide Bench mark for periodical evaluation in future. The District Planning Boards, voluntary agencies and Industrial houses have enthusiastically supported the scheme. A fund known as "Gujarat Children's Fund" has been set up to supplement the efforts by stimulating voluntary donations. As many as 80,000 persons in rural areas have found employment as mid-day meal organizers, cooks and helpers under the scheme. The majority of them being widows and destitutes in the villages.

#### 9.14.7. Cost of the Programme :

9.14.7.1. The cost per child per day under the scheme is roughly estimated to be rupee one. As the Mid-day Meal programme is to be provided to the children on working days which are computed to be 220 days in a year, the cost of the Mid-day Meal Programme for 50 lakh children for 220 days in a year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 11,000 lakhs every year. Thus an outlay of Rs. 110 crores is provided for the year 1985-86.

#### STATEMENT

##### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and Name of the Scheme No.	Outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86
1. MDM-1 Mid-Day Meal Programme	11,000
Total	11,000

## 9.15. SOCIAL INPUTS IN AREA DEVELOPMENT

### 9.15.1. Introduction

9.15.1.1. The project of Social Inputs in Area Development Programme was initiated in the State during the year 1980-81. The State Government as a part of that major developmental task is providing basic social services in health care, nutrition, pre-primary and primary education etc. to the people. Under the Minimum Needs Programme increasing access to these basic services is being provided to the vulnerable sections of the population. Social Inputs in Area Development programme is intended to further supplement the State's effort in extension of social services to children and mothers. UNICEF, which is involved in extending, strengthening and delivering basic services to children and mothers and communities is supporting the activities undertaken under the programme which include :

- Health care: primary health care for mothers, infants and children, health education and disease control;
- Clean water for drinking;
- Nutrition education and provision of nutritious food;
- Education-Pre-primary and primary;
- Training for health-workers, school teachers, social workers and;
- Welfare services-Balwadies, day care centre, youth and women groups and self-help projects to improve family and community life.

### 9.15.2. Objective

9.15.2.1. The general objectives of the programme are :

- To build the capacity of the community and of local institutions to participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of projects meant for their benefits;
- To improve the access of the poor, especially women and children to existing social and economic services in limited well-defined geographical areas;
- To promote the development of a comprehensive range of mutually supportive-services which provide for a convergence

of benefits of specific disadvantaged population within these geographical areas;

- To enhance the capabilities of women to look after the needs of their children through improving their skills, both social and economic;
- To improve the quality of life of children and women with special attention to survival health and nutrition, literacy, education, self reliance and community participation; and
- To promote the capacity of officials and agencies at the State and district level to plan for and implement social inputs in conjunction with economic development programme.

### 9.15.3. Review of Progress

9.15.3.1. The programme has been taken up in 18 blocks of nine Districts of the State, namely, Vadodara, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Surat, Sabarkantha, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Valsad and Kachch. The project proposals for these block were formulated by nine State level institutions engaged in economic and social research and familiar with the programme areas and their problems. The project proposals were thereafter approved by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India.

9.15.3.2. During the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan as against the provision of Rs. 500 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 203 lakhs is likely to be incurred. The UNICEF support during the period amounting to Rs.21.34 lakhs was also provided in the form of equipment and financial assistance. The major efforts during the period were in the field of health care and nutrition. The programme has made satisfactory progress. However the projects/activities taken up were extremely limited, because of certain teething troubles at the initial stages of launching the programme such as filling up of posts in the project organisations, operationalisation of approved projects, preparation of guidelines on implementation, laying down of procedures for flow of funds, utilisation of funds, reporting of progress periodically,etc. The tempo of activities is likely to pick up in the coming years and create expected impact.

#### 9.15.4. Programme for the Annual Plan 1985-86

9.15.4.1. An outlay of Rs.49 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1985-86. The following activities will be undertaken under the programme during the year 1985-86 in the eighteen blocks of nine Districts.

Sanitary latrines (Bawla type), Smokeless Chulas, Water Stands, Ventilators, Bathrooms, Soak-pits, Sanitary block in Schools, Balwadi Programme-establishment of Construction of Balwadies, etc., Income generating activities, Health Programme namely, establishment of health infrastructure, organisation of diagnostic and treatment camps, strengthening of sub-centre services, chlorination of wells and rendering help to institutions engaged in health health care

9.15.4.2. The physical Targets envisaged under the programme for the Annual Plan, 1985-86 are as under:

Item	Unit	Targets Proposed for Annual Plan 1985-86	
1		2	3
Sanitary Latrines (Bawala type)	Nos.		70
Smokeless Chulas	"		3500
Water Stands	"		3500
Ventilators	"		3500
Bathrooms	"		210
Soak pits	"		56000
Establishment and construction of Balwadis	"		55

#### STATEMENT

#### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	SIP-1 Social Inputs	49.00
	Total	49.00

## 9.16. STATISTICS

### 9.16.1. Introduction

9.16.1.1. With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the problems of planning and co-ordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. With the increasing awareness of an integrated approach to development planning and taking into account the complexity of the process of development and decentralised planning at regional, district and block level, the availability of detailed information in time in respect of various programmes undertaken by the Government is a pre-requisite of development planning.

9.16.1.2. Since the commencement of planning era in 1951, continuous efforts have been made to improve the coverage, timeliness and quality of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the State economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at different levels particularly in setting up of statistical machinery at district and lower levels and streamlining procedure for collection and compilation of statistics relating to different sectors. One of the important measures for development of modern data processing methods was taken in 1972 in the State with the installation of a second generation Computer-ICL-1300 model in the State Bureau. This was replaced by a more powerful computer ICL-1901-A in 1975. With a view to off loading voluminous input output load from the main ICL-1901-A computer, a Micro-78 input output processor of ECI Ltd. has been also installed. This was further strengthened by adding 4 floppy disc drives one 9 track magnetic tape unit and additional 16-K Memory. This computer is proposed to be replaced by a more powerful computer with a large memory.

### 9.16.2. Programme for Annual Plan 1985-86

9.16.2.1. An outlay of Rs.29 lakhs is provided for the schemes under 'statistics' sub-sector for the year 1985-86, of which an outlay of Rs.10.64 lakhs is provided for development of statistics where as an outlay of Rs.18.36 lakhs is provided for computer centre as detailed below:

### Strengthening of ASI unit in the Bureau

9.16.2.2. Under the statutory provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 1953, the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India collects data on industrial statistics through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) on an annual basis. The results of ASI are published by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, in two stages. In the first stage, the summary results containing important economic aggregates are published on provisional basis with a time lag of about three years. In the second stage, the detailed results by 4 digit industry groups and by states are published only for Census Sector in 10 volumes with a time lag of about 8 to 9 years. Similar detailed results for the non-census sector are however not brought out by CSO.

9.16.2.3. In view of the above position and with a view to assisting the States in making immediate use of the data collected under ASI before the data could be published by CSO, the NSSO of the Government of India furnishes to the State Statistical Bureau a duplicate copy of each schedule of ASI in respect of Industrial units in the State. The State Statistical Bureau of Gujarat processes the Schedules of the State and compiles the provisional results of census sector and non-census sector in respect of important economic aggregates from the summary block of the ASI Schedule. The Bureau compiles the information at three digit level of industry groups for the important economic aggregates such as fixed capital, working capital, employees, workers, salaries to employees, wages to workers, total input, total output depreciation and value added by manufacturer. These results are treated as provisional and are used in estimating the State Domestic Product of the State and are also published in the publications of the Bureau for general use.

9.16.2.4. The detailed information contained in other blocks is not processed at present. It is very necessary to have detailed information on items such as capital, employment, emoluments, inputs, and outputs, and output inventory of working capital, outstanding loans, fuel and lubricants consumed etc. for use by the Government for policy decisions on industrial matters. Such detailed information could be obtained if the information contained in other important blocks of the ASI schedule is

also regularly processed. As the processing work of the block will be very voluminous, it may be desirable to process the data by assigning priority to different items according to the need of the State Government. Initially the processing can be restricted to census sector factories only which contribute nearly 80 per cent of the net value added by the factory sector of the State. It is envisaged to take up this scheme during the year under which it is proposed to strengthen the ASI unit in the Bureau. An outlay of Rs.1.44 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for this scheme.

#### **Strengthening of the existing publication unit in the Bureau**

9.16.2.5. The publication 'Socio-Economic Review' is a budget publication, covering all the aspects of the State economy. Under the publication 'Hand Book of Basic Statistics' the coverage has been almost doubled. The work in the Publication Branch of the Bureau has increased and to cope up with this work, it is proposed to strengthen this unit with suitable staff. An outlay of Rs.0.86 lakh is provided for this scheme during 1985-86.

#### **Strengthening of the Training Division in the Bureau**

9.16.2.6. The statistical activities of all the departments expanding and a very powerful computer is to be shortly installed in the Computer Centre of the Bureau. The training division with the skeleton staff at present imparts training to Statistical Assistants and Research Assistants of the Bureau and Panchayats. With the introduction of computerisation in various Government Departments, more and more officers and staff members are being trained in computer application and programming languages. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to conduct more training classes for different categories of the staff of Bureau's cadre and District panchayats. It would also be necessary to impart training in various aspects of computerisation and statistical subjects of specialisation in the context of large scale programme of computerisation and more sophisticated data processing for economic and technical analysis.

#### **Financial Assistance to Research institutions**

9.16.2.7. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been conducting Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and collects

necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of fields of economic activities, where the expertise and technical competence of research institutions, University departments, management institutes etc. can be taken advantage of by entrusting them surveys and studies on various aspects of development in different areas of the State. Government had entrusted some projects to such institutions during the Sixth Plan. This programme is proposed to be continued during the year 1985-86 also. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.1.39 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86.

#### **Studies for compilations of Regional Accounts**

9.16.2.8. The Regional Accounts are meant to provide information on various Macroeconomic aggregates like income, consumption, capital formation, savings, depreciation of fixed capital, etc. for the State economy. In view of great emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the Government and considering the importance of these macro-economic aggregates in the formulation of Regional plans, it is considered necessary that the work relating to the study for compilation of Regional Accounts is initiated without further delay.

9.16.2.9. It is proposed that the work relating to evolving methodology for construction estimates of fixed capital formation may be initiated and the estimates for the same should be built up atleast for certain important categories viz. State Government departmental enterprises, State Government non-departmental enterprise, Panchayats and Municipalities by the end of Seventh Plan. For this purpose a unit is proposed to be created during 1985-86 for which an outlay of Rs.1.78 lakhs is provided.

#### **Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy**

9.16.2.10. It is proposed to accelerate the activities of the Centre of Monitoring Gujarat Economy with objective of monitoring the progress and changes in different sectors of the state economy on a comprehensive and continuous basis with as small a time lag as possible. The Centre would also take up the work of monitoring the current economic development in different sectors of economy of the State and the major projects implemented in the State. To begin with, some work has already been started with the assistance of the



existing staff of the Bureau. The Bureau has been publishing the two publications viz. 'Quarterly Review' of 'Gujarat Economy', every quarter and Gujarat Economy in figures every year. The work of the Centre will be expanded, during the period of Seventh Plan. It is proposed to strengthen the Centre with suitable posts. Moreover equipment and machines such as photocopier machine, electrical typewriter etc. also will be purchased. An outlay of Rs.1.93 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for this scheme.

#### **Preparing a Planning Atlas of Gujarat**

9.16.2.11. Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat has been started in the Sixth Five Year Plan. With the association of Operations Research Group of Vadodara. The first volume containing about 38 maps and descriptive notes is at the printing stage. The preparation on Volume-II of the Planning Atlas and District Planning Atlas for Kheda district is in progress. Further the work of Planning Atlases for few more districts will also be undertaken during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to continue the Scheme in the Seventh Plan and to strengthen the unit for which an outlay of Rs.1.80 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

#### **Strengthening of Computer Centre**

9.16.2.12. The present ICL-1901-A computer which was installed in 1975 has outlived its normal life in terms of utilisation. It is, therefore proposed to replace the same by a more powerful machine with a large memory and number of interactive terminal and a few Remote Job Entry Terminal Stations. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the State Government, it has been decided to instal powerful computer at the Gujarat Computer Centre and to instal Remote Job Entry (RJE) terminals—one terminal at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar, one terminal at Ahmedabad and one terminal at Vadodara. It is further proposed to instal four graphic terminals, 12 query and programme development terminals and about 20 data entry terminals.

9.16.2.13. Tenders for purchasing a more powerful computer in place of the present computer have been invited and are being processed at present by the Committee appointed by the State Government. The new Computer along with RJE system and graphic systems is likely to cost more than Rs. 2.00 crores.

9.16.2.14. The RJE terminal at Ahmedabad will cater to the computing and processing needs of users like Commissionerate of SalesTax, Technical Examination Board and Commissionerate of Industries, Directorate of Agriculture and other State Government offices at Ahmedabad. The RJE terminals at Vadodara will cater to the needs of Narmada Project and various Government offices located at Vadodara. The RJE terminals at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar will be used more or less for data retrieval and query purposes so that important key data required for taking policy level decisions can be retrieved instantly.

#### **Manpower Requirement**

9.16.2.15. The main computer as also the three Remote Job Entry terminals will have intelligent interactive terminals for programme development and query purposes. The manpower requirement will vary according to the nature, volume, and type of its utilisation at different places. For operation of the sophisticated computer machines, a number of trained persons will be required.

9.16.2.16. Since the computer system will be a very powerful one with graphic facilities, three distinct teams will be required to man it. One of the teams will engage itself in systems analysis and design and imparting training to the user organisations, another for computer operations, management and data conversion and the third especially for development of graphics. The workload for training system analysis and design and development of graphics will be very heavy. Further, the personnel of the main computer will have to provide constant guidance to their counterparts at three RJE terminals. As such it is proposed to strengthen the Computer Centre with suitable and adequate staff.

9.16.2.17. The personnel with the two RJE terminal stations at Ahmedabad and Vadodara will also have to engage themselves in system Analysis and Design, imparting training to the user organisation, development and maintenance of system and operations including Data Entry system etc. Suitable staff is proposed to be provided for these two installations also.

9.16.2.18. The Remote Job Entry Terminal for Sachivalaya, will be mainly used for query purposes. As such detailed specifications of the suitable file formats and structures to suit to the requirements of various Sachivalaya De-

partments keeping in view the computer system will have to be drawn. The above work will be done by the personnel manning this Remote Job Entry terminals. Also, some persons will be required for data entry system and other operations. It is proposed to provide suitable staff for the installation also.

9.16.2.19. The scheme will have a fruitful impact on development, maintenance and updating of various statistical systems in different sectors like agriculture, industries, sales tax, animal husbandary, etc. Further the computing and data processing needs of various State Government Organisations will be met to a large extent more or less locally. This will help in making quicker policy level decisions based on proper data bases and relevant information systems.

9.16.2.20. An outlay of Rs.4.36 lakh is provided for 1985-86.

#### **Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts**

9.16.2.21. Sizeable data at district level, calls for introduction of Computerisation for their processing at district level. The information available from different weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual returns could also be computerised.

9.16.2.22. The report of the Committee appointed by the State Government is received which is under the consideration of the Government. On the basis of decision of the Government, order for the purchase of micro-computers with appropriate configuration will be placed. The micro computer equipment for each district is likely to cost around Rs.1.00 to 12.00 lakhs. These micro computer equipment for each district is likely to cost around Rs.10.00 to 12.00 lakhs. These Micro Computers will be installed at the district headquarters. It is proposed to instal a micro-computer system in one or two districts.

#### **Manpower Requirements**

9.16.2.23. Manpower will be required to man the district level computer installations for carrying out the various functions viz. (1) System design and programming (2) Management of the computer resources, running and maintaining of the computerised system (3) Data Entry work of the Computer Centre (4) Scrutiny and coding of data, input/output handling by the user district offices etc. to run the prog-

ramme. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided for the 1985-86 for this purpose.

#### **Scheme of Establishment of a Central E.D.P-Cell in the Computer Centre**

9.16.2.24. Under the scheme of Establishment of E.D.P.Cell, it is proposed to establish E.D.P. Cells in each district equipped with a Micro Computer. Various computer applications and computer based information systems will have to be developed for implementation on the district micro computers. For effective communications with the computer user organisations and better understanding of their information requirements and imparting training to the users at the district level EDP cells in using the computerised information systems, this central EDP cell will be established. it will be further necessary to strengthen the Central EDP cell by establishing one EDP Cell each for a group of 4-5 districts, for which an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Outlya for Annual Plan 1985-86
<b>A Bureau of Economics &amp; Statistics</b>		
1.	STT-1 Strengthening of A.S.I. unit in the Bureau	1.44
2	STT-2 Strengthening of the existing publication Branch in the Bureau	0.86
3	STT-3 Strengthening of Training Division in the Bureau	1.44
4	STT-4 Financial Assistance to Research Institutions	1.39
5	STT-5 Strengthening of Socio-Economic Analysis Division	-
6	STT-6 Strengthening of three field level sub-offices of the Bureau	-
7	STT-7 Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts	1.78
8	STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for monitoring Gujarat Economy	1.93
9	STT-9 Preparing a Planning Atlas of Gujarat	1.80
10	STT-10 Strengthening of the Headquarters staff of NSS for quick and detailed tabulation of NSS data.	-
11	STT-11 Conducting Annual Survey of Industries in the factories not covered by NSSO	-
12	STT-12 Creation of Statistical unit for co-ordination of Statistical activities in the State	-
13	STT-13 Strengthening of the Administrative machinery of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.	-
14	STT-17 Strengthening of the District Statistical Offices in District Panchayats	-
15	STT-18 Strengthening of Taluka level Statistical machinery in Taluka Panchayats	-
	<b>Sub-total (A)</b>	<b>10.64</b>
<b>B Computer Centre</b>		
1	STT-14 Strengthening of the compute centre at the state level & Regional level	4.36
2	STT-15 Establishment of EDP Cell in District	12.00
3	STT-16 Scheme of Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for District Micro computers/Regional EDP Cell	2.00
	<b>Sub-total (B)</b>	<b>18.36</b>
	<b>Grand Total (A) + (B)</b>	<b>29.00</b>

## 9.17. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### 9.17.1. INTRODUCTION :

9.17.1.1. The Central Government having realised the situation has amended the constitution of India and has taken implementation of Weights & Measures Act on concurrent list of the Constitution and has already passed the new Act i.e., "Standard of Weights & Measures Act 1976" in April 1976. This Act has very wide coverage. Over and above verification and stamping of Weights & Measures etc. used by trading community, it will cover calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometer, taxi-authorickshaw meter, electricity meter etc., in the final stage. Provisions regulating Packaged Commodities are included in the new Act. The State Controller of Weights & Measures has been appointed as Controller of Legal Metrology.

### 9.17.2. PROGRAMME FOR 1985-86 :

9.17.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86. Details of the programmes are given in subsequent paragraphs.

### ANNUAL VERIFICATION :

9.17.2.2. The Bombay Weights & Measures Act 1958 provides for biannual verification and stamping of Weighing & Measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification for industrial establishments and bulion Weights. Thus Weights & Measures instruments used by traders are being verified and stamped within the period of two years. Therefore the malpractices used by the traders come to the notice of the Department after the lapse of considerable time. Also Weighing & Measuring instruments do not show correct position due to improper handling. The Govt. having realised the situation has decided to introduce annual verification in a phased programme.

The proposal to introduce Annual verification in the cities having population of 75,000 to 1 lakh viz., is under consideration and proposed to introduce the same in 1985-86.

9.17.2.3. For having better consumer protection it is proposed to introduce Annual Verification in the cities having population 65,000 to 75,000 i.e. 1985-86. By introducing Annual verification, the revenue of the Department

will increase. An outlay of Rs. 3.48 lakhs has been provided for this activity in the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### PACKAGED COMMODITIES RULES :

9.17.2.4. Packaged Commodities Rules provide important provision like indication of Manufacturer name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on sealed packages etc. These Rules regulate inter-state transaction of package commodities to establish fair trade and price. Govt. of India is anxious for implementation of these rules and hence the Controller of Weights & Measures in the State has been declared as Controller of Legal Metrology for the purpose of implementation of these rules. This new assignment involves require additional Staff. For better implementation of Packaged Commodities Rules, for which an amount of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

### INTER-STATE P-VERIFICATION OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES :

9.17.2.5. The Standard of Weights & Measures Act, 1976, provides for inter-state verification of weights & measures. Articles coming under schedule A (First) which includes Beam Scales Class B.c. & D. Weights & Measures will be stamped by the State where the articles manufactured & special stamp affixed on such articles will be accepted by all States. Gujarat is the biggest manufacturer of Beam Scales B, C & D. Savarkundla is the centre for manufacturing Beam Scale, and Beam Scales manufactured at Savarkundla are exported outside the State. By introducing the inter-state verification the Department will earn more revenue. This work at Savarkundla would require staff for which Rs. 0.92 lakhs have been provided in 1985-86.

### TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN :

9.17.2.6. The Tribal area is spread out widely in the State. Adivasi people are exploited by the traders in weights & Measures. Therefore it is necessary to implement Weights & Measures act strictly in this area to root out the exploitation of Tribal people. Keeping this in view a unit at Ahmedabad has been opened. This unit covers all tribal areas of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat, Bharuch-Bulsar and Dangs Districts. It is

necessary to strengthen this units, for which an amount of Rs. 0.24 lakhs has been provided.

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE BUILDING :**

9.17.2.7. During Five Year Plan the construction of Office Buildings at Ahmedabad and Surat and Laboratory building at Ahmedabad could not be completed. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 17.66 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86.

#### **CONSUMER PROTECTION :**

9.19.3.2. At present the scheme for financial assistance to consumers protection agencies by way of matching grants is being implemented. Assistance to agencies working for the protection of the consumers is proposed to be substantially enhanced during the Seventh Plan. This would be done through establishment of testing laboratories counters for verification of Weights and Measures, dissemination of information on PDS, price and qualities, rates, taxes, fares etc. through mass media such as documentaries cinemas, slides, T.V. Programmes, radio Advertisement, press advertisements etc.

#### **SETTING UP OF CELL AT STATE LEVEL :**

9.19.3.3. In order to guide, supervise and promote the consumers protection programmes and make it self-generating, it is proposed to set up a cell at a State level. It will streamline the efforts in promoting consumers protection activities. It will formulate, supervise and Co-ordinate the activities of institutions undertaking consumer protection work.

#### **CONSUMERS' OMBUDSMAN**

9.19.3.4. For providing a forum for the redress of grievances of the consumers vis-a-vis the producers and traders, a cell is proposed at the State level with its units at the district and taluka level.

The role of the proposed cell will be in the overall interest of the consumers. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **MARKETING INTELLIGENCE AND COMPUTERIZATION OF DATA :**

9.19.3.5. The effectiveness of the market intelligence system predominantly depends upon prompt collection of information. More collection of information would not be sufficient unless collected information is swiftly processed and evaluated. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce a system of computerising statistical data collection for market intelligence.

#### **STUDIES AND TRAINING IN COMMODITIES :**

9.19.3.6. The availability of data at present is not sufficient enough to provide effective and scientific analysis to enable the Government to either intervene timely and counter the trends of markets forces working against both the consumers and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies in specific important commodities through recognised institutions, studies in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing of essential Agricultural products, to take effective steps to intervene and to rectify the imbalance created by the open market forces. It is, therefore, proposed to impart training to the staff engaged in the activities relating to market intelligence and enforcement. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86, for Market Intelligence Cell activities.

## **9.18. TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL**

**9.18.1.1.** Plan projects and programmes in the various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Government departments, public undertakings, Panchayats, other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and research National Institute working in the field of training etc. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programmes in specific sectors like Community Development, Public works, Medical, Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close inter relationship in the total schemes of plan formulation and implementation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depend upon the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay more special attention to the training needs of development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration which has been set up in 1962.

**9.18.1.2.** The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improve the administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in the task of economic development of planning and implementation. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide suitable and

adequate accommodation to the institute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to also provide modern equipment and teaching aids etc. as on adequate scale.

**9.18.1.3.** The new building of institute is under construction at present. The institute also conducts research work, research activities are also now taken up on hand. To strengthen and provide up to date facilities for library, teaching equipments and aids etc. are acquired. The work of construction of building has already been started on the land allotted to the institute by the Government. The construction of administrative block and hostel blocks are now in full swing. The staff quarters are yet to be constructed in the campus. In view of the new strategy of decentralised planning which also called for much more intimate popular participation in the development process and the massive programmes for accelerating the development of rural and backward areas and the upliftment of the weaker sections and the poor, it will also be necessary to impart appropriate motivation and healthy attitudinal changes in the minds of the trainees. This aspect will be given due importance in the programme for faculty development.

### **9.18.2. Programme for 1985-86**

**9.18.2.1.** An outlay of Rs.18 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for the development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration. It is proposed to continue the construction of building and provide for the expansion of training programmes, purchase of equipment and library development so as to meet with the full needs of the Institute.

## 9.19. CIVIL SUPPLIES

### 9.19.1. Introduction :

9.19.1.1. During the Sixth Plan, positive steps towards strengthening the public distribution system were taken in the form of establishing the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corpn. Ltd., bringing the controller of Weight and Measures under the Food & Civil Supplies Department, providing broad based scheme for assistance to consumers' protection agencies, providing Telex facilities at all Districts for faster flow of information in both direction and providing flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. The Parliament passed the Act viz. the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of supplies of Essential sharpen its cutting edge in the field of enforcement of consumers' protection activities.

9.19.1.2. With the creation of the Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation, the entire responsibility of servicing the public Distribution System and providing necessary finance is transferred to it and flow from budgetary resources of the State is reduced by Rs. 25 Crores annually. With the creation of the GSCSC, the entire financing of the EDS is now made from institutional finance.

9.19.1.3. Assistance to consumer protection agencies is given by way of matching grants. Consumers protection agencies which generate their own funds get the assistance on a matching basis.

### 9.19.2. Review of Progress :

9.19.2.1. The number of Fair Price Shops has gone up from 9693 in 1980 to 10507 in 1984 and by the end of the Sixth plan, it is expected to reach to 11000. The storage capacity available with the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was 1.92 lakh tonnes at the commencement of the Sixth Plan, which was augmented to 2.12 lakh tonnes by the end of 1983 and it is anticipated to further raise it by 2500 tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan.

9.19.2.2. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation and addition of edible oil as a regular item of distribution

through the Fair Price Shops the basic infrastructure for the Public Distribution System has stabilized. To improve the viability of FPS, the transport rebate was revised upward and was rationalised on a distance scale. Exemption from professional tax to the FPS keepers with an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1.00 lakh was granted. Additional items for distribution through this cutlet have also ensured a level of viability. With the provision of mobile shops to cover tribal and hilly areas inaccessible areas, a more effective coverage of consumers from the weaker section has been ensured. With the steady sanctioning of FPS after the increase in the Commission and transport rebate as well as the addition of imported edible oils as a regular item of supply through the FPS, benefits of distribution of essential articles of a subsidised rate to the weaker section has started flowing and has become a regular feature.

9.19.2.3. Consumer protection agencies have been promoted in each district of the State during the period of Sixth Plan. These agencies are gearing up to organise their work also as to achieve the objective of helping consumers from the weaker sections. The Consumers Protection Agencies will need assistance under specific programmes to ensure protection of consumers. This will further enhance the demand for funds by way of matching grants in the field of consumer protection.

### 9.19.3. PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN, 1985-86 :

#### Share Capital to G.S.C.S.C. :

9.19.3.1. The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was set up in October, 1980 with the intention to strengthen public distribution system as a corporate body can take speedy decisions and effectively implement the programmes.

The Corporation started its activities with issued Share Capital of Rs. 40 lakhs which is at present Rs. 3.22 crores to undertake various activities, the Corporation requires a share capital. The number of fair price shops is likely to reach 11,000 by 1985. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 towards share capital to the Corporation.



## CONSUMER PROTECTION :

9.19.3.2. At present the scheme for financial assistance to consumers protection agencies by way of matching grants is being implemented. Assistance to agencies working for the protection of the consumers is proposed to be substantially enhanced during the Seventh Plan. This would be done through establishment of testing laboratories counters for verification of Weights and Measures, dissemination of information on PDS, price and qualities, rates, taxes, fares etc. through mass media such as documentaries cinemas, slides, T.V. Programmes, radio Advertisement, press advertisements etc.

## SETTING UP OF CELL AT STATE LEVEL :

9.19.3.3. In order to guide, supervise and promote the consumers protection programmes and make it self-generating, it is proposed to set up a cell at a State level. It will streamline the efforts in promoting consumers protection activities. It will formulate, supervise and Co-ordinate the activities of institutions undertaking consumer protection work.

## CONSUMERS' OMBUDSMAN

9.19.3.4. For providing a forum for the redress of grievances of the consumers vis-a-vis the producers and traders, a cell is proposed at the State level with its units at the district and taluka level.

The role of the proposed cell will be in the overall interest of the consumers. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## MARKETING INTELLIGENCE AND COMPUTATION OF DATA :

9.19.3.5. The effectiveness of the market intelligence system predominantly depends upon prompt collection of information. More collection of information would not be sufficient unless collected information is swiftly

processed and evaluated. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce a system of computerising statistical data collection for market intelligence.

## STUDIES AND TRAINING IN COMMODITIES :

9.19.3.6. The availability of data at present is not sufficient enough to provide effective and scientific analysis to enable the Government to either intervene timely and counter the trends of market forces working against both the consumers and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies in specific important commodities through recognised institutions, studies in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing of essential Agricultural products, to take effective steps to intervene and to rectify the imbalance created by the open market forces. It is, therefore, proposed to impart training to the staff engaged in the activities relating to market intelligence and enforcement. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1985-86, for Market Intelligence Cell activities.

## STATEMENT

### Schemewise outlays for Annual Plan 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	PDS-1 Share capital to Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation	10.00
2.	PDS-2 Consumers' Protection	6.00
3.	PDS-3 Strengthening of Market Intelligence Cell	2.00
	Total	18.00

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Planning and Administration  
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DOC. No. 263  
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**PART-III**  
**STATEMENTS**

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**STATEMENT—I**  
**Major Headwise Summary of Outlays**

Sr. No.	Heads of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Outlay for 1985-86		
1	2	Revenue 3	Capital 4	Total 5
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>				
1.	Research and Education	397.00	—	397.00
2.	Crop Husbandry	1257.61	77.39	1335.00
3.	Soil & Water Conservation	396.00	66.00	462.00
4.	Animal Husbandry	249.65	61.35	311.00
5.	Dairy Development	27.50	0.50	28.00
6.	Fisheries	193.46	281.54	475.00
7.	Forests	319.38	1821.62	2141.00
8.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	—	74.00	74.00
9.	Marketing, Storage and Ware housing	10.25	6.75	17.00
Total-(1) Agriculture and Allied Services		2850.85	2389.15	5240.00
<b>II Rural Development</b>				
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	798.55	—	798.55
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	354.00	—	354.00
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	258.00	—	258.00
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	49.20	—	49.20
5.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	250.00	—	250.00
6.	Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development	3.25	—	3.25
7.	Project Linkage	1.00	—	1.00
8.	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	5.00	—	5.00
9.	Regional Rural Banks	11.00	—	11.00
10.	Integrated village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	64.00	—	64.00
11.	Community Development and Panchayats	160.00	—	160.00
12.	Land Reforms	189.00	—	189.00
Total (II) Rural Development		2143.00	—	2143.00
<b>III Cooperation</b>		344.29	415.71	760.00
<b>IV Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
1.	Water Development (Irrigation)			
	(a) Survey, Investigation & Research	400.00	—	400.00
	(b) Multipurpose River Valley Projects	—	7272.00	7272.00
	(c) Major & Medium Irrigation	—	4850.00	4850.00
	(d) Flood Control, Drainage, Salinity Ingress etc.	245.00	2365.00	2610.00
	Total Water Development (Irrigation)	645.00	14487.00	15132.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	1529.27	0.73	1530.00
3.	Command Area Development	357.00	—	357.00
Total (IV) Irrigation & Flood Control		2531.27	14487.73	17019.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>V Power Development</b>				
1.	Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	—	26.00	26.00
2.	Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Power Portion)	—	1323.00	1323.00
3.	Power Projects (Generation)	—	12855.00	12855.00
4.	Transmission & Distribution	—	4000.00	4000.00
5.	General	—	51.00	51.00
6.	Rural Electrification	—	1025.00	1025.00
7.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (including Biogas)	200.00	—	200.00
<b>Total (v) Power Development</b>		<b>200.00</b>	<b>19280.00</b>	<b>19480.00</b>
<b>VI Industries and Minerals</b>				
1.	Village & Small Industries	1469.00	899.00	2368.00
2.	Large & Medium Industries	190.00	1242.00	1432.00
3.	Mining	83.00	217.00	300.00
<b>Total (VI) Industries &amp; Minerals</b>		<b>1742.00</b>	<b>2358.00</b>	<b>4100.00</b>
<b>VII Transport</b>				
1.	Ports, Lighthouses & Shipping	—	475.00	475.00
2.	Roads and Bridges	450.00	2289.00	2739.00
3.	Road Transport	—	1447.00	1447.00
4.	Tourism	34.20	32.80	67.00
<b>Total (VII) Transport</b>		<b>484.20</b>	<b>4243.80</b>	<b>4728.00</b>
<b>VIII Scientific Service and Research</b>				
1.	Science and Technology	5.00	—	5.00
2.	Environment and Pollution Control	2.50	7.50	10.00
<b>Total (VIII) Scientific Service and Research</b>		<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>15.00</b>
<b>IX Social and Community Service</b>				
1.	General Education	983.26	80.74	1064.00
2.	Technical Education	103.26	148.74	252.00
3.	Medical and Public Health	929.14	402.86	1332.00
4.	Sewerage and Water Supply	437.00	3645.00	4082.00
5.	Housing	501.00	1264.00	1765.00
6.	Urban Development	127.00	266.00	393.00
7.	Capital Project	—	520.00	520.00
8.	Information and Publicity	198.00	25.00	223.00
9.	Labour & Labour Welfare	617.23	517.77	1135.00
10.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes	1499.23	244.77	1744.00
11.	Social Welfare	77.55	12.45	90.00
12.	Nutrition	272.00	—	272.00
13.	Social Inputs	32.50	16.50	49.00
<b>Total (IX) Social &amp; Community Service</b>		<b>5777.17</b>	<b>7143.83</b>	<b>12921.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>X</b>	<b>Economic Service</b>			
1.	Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)	13.00	—	13.00
2.	Economic Advice and Statistics	14.44	14.56	29.00
3.	Weights and Measures	6.34	17.66	24.00
4.	Training of Development Personnel	2.00	16.00	18.00
5.	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan	19.00	—	19.00
<b>Total(X) Economic Service</b>		<b>54.78</b>	<b>48.22</b>	<b>103.00</b>
<b>XI</b>	<b>General Service</b>			
1.	Civil Supplies	8.00	10.00	18.00
2.	Decentralised District Planning	2910.00	—	2910.00
<b>Total (XI) General Service</b>		<b>2918.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>2928.00</b>
<b>XII</b>	<b>Mid-day Meal Programme</b>	<b>11000.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11000.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>30053.06</b>	<b>50383.94</b>	<b>80437.00</b>

**STATEMENT II**  
**Annual Plan 1985-86**  
**Minor Headwise Outlays**

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Minor Heads	Outlay for 1985-86		
		Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>				
<b>(1) Education and Research</b>				
1	Education	167.50	—	167.50
2	Extension Education	36.15	—	36.15
3	Research	193.35	—	193.35
	Sub-Total (1)	<u>397.00</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>397.00</u>
<b>(2) Crop Husbandry</b>				
1	Direction and Administration	6.70	—	6.70
2	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds	101.56	—	101.56
3	Plant Protection	61.03	—	61.03
4	Commercial Crops	62.13	—	62.13
5	Horticulture	47.80	—	47.80
6	Extension & Farmer's Training	449.33	77.39	526.72
7	Agricultural Engineering	81.41	—	81.41
8	Agri. Economics & Statistics	42.65	—	42.65
9	Others	20.00	—	20.00
10	Nucleus Budget	8.00	—	8.00
	Total : (A & RDD)	880.61	77.39	958.00
11	Contingency Plan (RD)	7.00	—	7.00
12	Special programme for SF/MF for increasing Agri. Prodn.	370.00	—	370.00
	Sub-Total (2)	<u>1257.61</u>	<u>77.39</u>	<u>1335.00</u>
<b>(3) Soil and Water Conservation</b>				
1	Soil Conservation	375.21	—	375.21
2	Others	4.79	20.00	24.79
	Sub-Total (A&RDD)	380.00	20.00	400.00
3	Ghed Area Development	—	46.00	46.00
4	Khar Land Development	16.00	—	16.00
	Sub-Total (ID)	16.00	46.00	62.00
	Sub-Total (3)	<u>396.00</u>	<u>66.00</u>	<u>462.00</u>
<b>(4) Animal Husbandry</b>				
1	Direction and Administration	19.56	6.97	26.53
2	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	64.84	21.65	86.49
3	Veterinary Education & Training	2.00	—	2.00
4	Investigation & Statistics	4.87	—	4.87

1	2	3	4	5
5	Cattle Development	68.01	20.00	88.01
6	Poultry Development	38.00	7.18	45.18
7	Sheep & Wool Development	14.35	0.80	15.15
8	Other Live Stock Development	4.76	3.72	8.48
9	Fodder & Feed Development	14.26	1.03	15.29
10	Nucleus Budget	19.00	—	19.00
	Sub-Total (4)	249.65	61.35	311.00
(5)	Dairy Development			
1	Direction and Administration	3.50	—	3.50
2	Dairy Development	24.00	0.50	24.50
3	Education and Training	—	—	—
	Sub-Total (5)	27.50	0.50	28.00
(6)	Fisheries			
1	Direction and Administration	—	—	—
2	Extension	0.40	1.00	1.40
3	Fish Farms	28.06	61.69	89.75
4	Hatcheries	3.00	8.28	11.28
5	Research	13.60	0.50	14.10
6	Education and Training	18.41	6.50	24.91
7	Inland Fisheries	35.94	—	35.94
8	Fishing Harbours and landing facilities	22.08	93.68	115.76
9	Processing, Preservation and Marketing	5.50	11.00	16.50
10	Mechanisation & Improvement of Fishing Crafts	36.50	—	36.50
11	Others	29.97	98.89	128.86
	Sub-Total (6)	193.46	281.54	475.00
(7)	Forests			
1	Direction and Administration	23.22	—	23.22
2	Research	13.77	—	13.77
3	Education & Training	32.20	—	32.20
4	Forest Conservation and Development	17.37	123.52	140.89
5	Plantation Schemes	95.14	140.56	235.70
6	Farm Forestry	—	12.33	12.33
7	Communication and Buildings	1.22	11.77	12.99
8	Preservation of Wild life	92.84	—	92.84
9	Extension	—	1525.42	1525.42
10	Management of Zamindari	12.18	7.02	19.20
11	Others	31.44	1.00	32.44
	Sub-Total (7)	319.38	1821.62	2141.00
(8)	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	—	74.00	74.00
(9)	Marketing	2.25	6.50	8.75
(10)	Storage & Warehousing	8.00	0.25	8.25
	Total-I Agriculture and Allied Services	2850.85	2389.15	5240.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>II. Rural Development</b>				
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	798.55	—	798.55
2	Scheme for strengthening of Administration (Special Programme Organisation)	250.00	—	250.00
3	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	5.00	—	5.00
4	Project Linkage	1.00	—	1.00
5	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	354.00	—	354.00
6	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	258.00	—	258.00
7	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	49.20	—	49.20
8	Regional Rural Banks	11.00	—	11.00
9	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	3.25	—	3.25
10	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	64.00	—	64.00
11	Community Development and Panchayats	160.00	—	160.00
<b>12 Land Reforms</b>				
1	Compensation to assignees of Surplus Land	23.00	—	23.00
2	Others	166.00	—	166.00
	Sub-Total (12)	189.00	—	189.00
	TOTAL-II Rural Development	2143.00	—	2143.00
<b>III. Co-operation</b>				
1	Direction and Administration	13.45	—	13.45
2	Credit Co-operatives	231.79	198.21	430.00
3	Labour Co-operatives	2.26	0.92	3.18
4	Farming Co-operatives	0.54	0.40	0.94
5	Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives	63.50	1.75	65.25
6	Processing Co-operatives	1.00	10.70	11.70
7	Co-operative Sugar Mills	15.00	128.00	143.00
8	Consumer's Co-operatives	2.75	4.63	7.38
9	Co-operative Training and Education	14.00	—	14.00
10	Other Co-operatives.	—	71.10	71.10
	TOTAL-III-CO-OPERATION	344.29	415.71	760.00
<b>IV. Irrigation &amp; Flood Control</b>				
Irrigation				
1	Water Development (Survey/Investigation & Research)	400.00	—	400.00
2	Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Irrigation Portion only).	—	7272.00	7272.00
3	Major and Medium Irrigation			
	(i) Major Schemes	—	2166.80	2166.80
	(ii) Medium Schemes	—	2683.20	2683.20
4	Flood Control/Drainage, Salinity Ingress etc.	245.00	2365.00	2610.00
5	Minor Irrigation	1529.27	0.73	1530.00
6	Command Area Development	357.00	—	357.00
	Total-IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	2531.27	14487.73	17019.00

1	2	3	4	5
<b>V. Power Development</b>				
1.	Power Development (Survey/Investigation and Research)	—	26.00	26.00
2.	Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Power portion only)	—	1323.00	1323.00
3.	Power Projects (Generation)	—	12855.00	12855.00
4.	Transmission & Distribution	—	4000.00	4000.00
5.	General	—	51.00	51.00
6.	Rural Electrification	—	1025.00	1025.00
7.	Non-conventional Sources of Energy including biogas	200.00	—	200.00
Total—V : Power		200.00	19280.00	19480.00
<b>VI. Industries and Minerals</b>				
1. Village and Small Industries				
1.	Small Industries	773.00	795.00	1568.00
2.	Direction and Administration	15.00	—	15.00
3.	Handloom Industries	57.00	38.00	95.00
4.	Handicraft Industries	45.00	7.00	52.00
5.	Co-operative Industries	47.00	33.00	80.00
6.	Khadi Industries	141.00	15.00	156.00
7.	Other Expenditure	357.00	11.00	368.00
8.	Nucleus	34.00	—	34.00
Sub-Total : 1		1469.00	899.00	2368.00
2. Medium and large Industries				
(1) General				
(i)	Direction and Administration	10.50	—	10.50
(ii)	Industrial Education, Research and Training	149.00	—	149.00
(iii)	Other Expenditure	10.50	87.00	97.50
Sub-Total : (2)		170.00	87.00	257.00
2. Large and Medium Industries				
(i)	Petro-Chemical & Fertilizer Industries	—	40.00	40.00
(ii)	Ship Building & Aeronautical Industries	—	10.00	10.00
(iii)	Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	—	100.00	100.00
(iv)	Consumer Industries	—	125.00	125.00
(v)	Industrial Financial Institutions	—	720.00	720.00
(vi)	Other Expenditure	20.00	160.00	180.00
Sub-Total : (2)		20.00	1155.00	1175.00
Sub-Total : (1) + (2)		190.00	1242.00	1432.00
3. Mining				
(i)	Mineral Exploration and Development	83.00	17.00	100.00
(ii)	Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries	—	200.00	200.00
Sub-Total : (3)		83.00	217.00	300.00
Total-VI : Industries and Minerals		1742.00	2358.00	4100.00



1	2	3	4	5
<b>VII. Transport</b>				
(1)	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping			
	(a) Ports and Pilotage			
	1. Development of Minor Ports	—	298.00	298.00
	2 Construction & Repairs	—	30.00	30.00
	3 Dredging and Surveying	—	70.00	70.00
	4 Ferry Services (Inland Water Transport)	—	70.00	70.00
	Sub-Total : (a)	—	468.00	468.00
	(b) Coastal zone Management	—	2.00	2.00
	(c) Light Houses and Lightships			
	Construction and Development of Other Navigational Aids	—	5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total : (1)	—	475.00	475.00
(2)	Roads and Bridges	450.00	2289.00	2739.00
(3)	Road Transport	—	1447.00	1447.00
(4)	Tourism			
	(1) Tourist Accommodation	5.50	22.70	28.20
	(2) Tourist Information and Publicity	10.45	—	10.45
	(3) Other Expenditure	18.25	10.10	28.35
	Sub-Total : (4)	34.20	32.80	67.00
	Total-VII : Transport	484.20	4243.80	4728.00
<b>VIII. Scientific Services &amp; Research</b>				
1.	Science & Technology Programmes	5.00	—	5.00
2.	Environmental Programmes	1.50	—	1.50
3.	Water Pollution Control	1.00	7.50	8.50
	Total-VIII : Scientific Services and Research	7.50	7.50	15.00
<b>IX. Social and Community Services</b>				
<b>Education</b>				
1.	General Education			
	(i) Elementary Education (Primary and Middle)	477.21	46.24	523.45
	(ii) Teachers Education	73.93	2.00	75.93
	(iii) Adult Education	154.62	—	154.62
	(iv) Secondary Education Higher/Higher Secondary (IX-X) (XI-XII) Classes	75.52	8.35	83.87
	(v) University Education	54.70	9.00	63.70
	(vi) Physical Education	14.43	—	14.43
	(vii) Development of Languages	13.00	—	13.00
	(viii) Nucleus Budget.	43.00	—	43.00
	Sub-Total (1) .....	906.41	65.59	972.00
2.	Arts and Culture	40.75	12.45	53.20
3.	Sports and Youth services	36.10	2.70	38.80
	Sub-Total (1 to 3) General Education	983.26	80.74	1064.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Technical Education	103.26	148.74	252.00
5.	Medical and Public Health			
	1. Direction and Administration	4.00	—	4.00
	2. Medical Relief	48.01	26.99	75.00
	3. Training	6.76	3.24	10.00
	4. Medical Education and Research.	116.26	28.74	145.00
	5. ISM & Homeopathy	22.31	12.69	35.00
	6. Employees State Insurance	5.00	—	5.00
	7. Control/Eradication of communicable diseases	412.99	32.01	445.00
	8. Minimum Needs Programme	253.31	276.69	530.00
	9. Other Programme (Including School Health)	23.00	—	23.00
	10. Family Welfare Programme	8.00	—	8.00
	11. Drug Control	29.50	5.50	35.00
	12. C.M.S.O.	—	17.00	17.00
	<b>Sub-Total : Medical and Public Health</b>	<b>929.14</b>	<b>402.86</b>	<b>1332.00</b>
6.	Sewerage and Water Supply			
	1. Direction and Administration Survey and Investigation	2.00	15.00	17.00
	2. Research and Development	—	45.00	45.00
	3. Urban Water Supply	185.00	297.00	482.00
	4. Other Rural Water Supply Scheme	10.00	5.00	15.00
	5. Urban Sewerage including Urban low cast sanitation	235.00	545.00	780.00
	6. Rural Water Supply under M.N.P.	—	1500.00	1500.00
	7. Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply	—	30.00	30.00
	8. Rural Sanitation	5.00	3.00	8.00
	9. Others			
	1 M B L	—	645.00	645.00
	2 L I C	—	560.00	560.00
	<b>Sub-Total-Sewerage and Water Supply</b>	<b>437.00</b>	<b>3645.00</b>	<b>4082.00</b>
7.	Housing			
	1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community	—	179.00	179.00
	2. Low Income group Housing Scheme.	—	70.00	70.00
	3. Administrative Buildings and Staff quarters	—	312.00	312.00
	4. Slum Clearance and Re-Housing Scheme	—	60.00	60.00
	5. Village Housing Project Scheme	12.00	10.00	22.00
	6. Provision of House sites cum-construction for rural landless labourers (MNP)	489.00	279.00	768.00
	7. Police Housing Scheme			
	(A) Police Housing	—	190.00	190.00
	(B) Jail Housing	—	9.00	9.00
	8. Others	—	155.00	155.00
	<b>Total-Housing</b>	<b>501.00</b>	<b>1264.00</b>	<b>1765.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Urban Development			
	1. Town & Regional Planning	35.00	—	35.00
	2. Urban Development Programme	24.00	36.00	60.00
	3. Financial assistance to Local bodies	—	230.00	230.00
	4. Environment Improvement of Slums (MNP)	26.00	—	26.00
	5. Other Programmes	42.00	—	42.00
	<b>Sub-Total-Urban Development</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>266.00</b>	<b>393.00</b>
9.	Capital Project	—	520.00	520.00
10.	Information & Publicity			
	1. Direction & Administration	33.18	—	33.18
	2. Field Publicity	160.07	—	160.07
	3. Information Centres	4.75	—	4.75
	4. Others	—	25.00	25.00
	<b>Sub-Total-Information &amp; Publicity</b>	<b>198.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>223.00</b>
11.	Labour & Labour Welfare			
	1. Education and Training			
	Craftsmen Training	436.71	389.10	825.81
	2. Employment Services	22.65	—	22.65
	3. Special Employment Programme	32.87	113.67	146.54
	<b>Sub-Total (1 to 3)</b>	<b>492.23</b>	<b>502.77</b>	<b>995.00</b>
	4. Labour Welfare			
	(i) Industrial Relations	24.00	15.00	39.00
	(ii) Working Conditions & Safety	31.00	—	31.00
	(iii) General Labour Welfare	16.25	—	16.25
	(iv) Social Security for Labour	23.50	—	23.50
	(v) Research and Statistics	6.75	—	6.75
	(vi) Other promotional activities like development of institutions	23.50	—	23.50
	<b>Sub-Total (4)</b>	<b>125.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>140.00</b>
	<b>Total (II) Labour and Labour Welfare</b>	<b>617.23</b>	<b>517.77</b>	<b>1135.00</b>
12.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.			
	1. Scheduled Castes	523.23	76.77	600.00
	2. Scheduled Tribes	107.10	16.90	124.00
	3. Tribal Area Sub-Plan	348.81	136.19	485.00
	4. Nomedic Tribes	17.49	1.51	19.00
	5. Denotified Tribes	17.50	1.50	19.00
	6. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.	360.10	11.90	372.00
	7. Economically Backward Classes	80.00	—	80.00
	8. Minority	45.00	—	45.00
	<b>Sub-Total : Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes &amp; Other Backward Classes.</b>	<b>1499.23</b>	<b>244.77</b>	<b>1744.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5
<b>13. Social Welfare</b>				
1. Direction and Administration		3.27	—	3.27
2. Child Welfare		4.95	—	4.95
3. Women Welfare		23.85	—	23.85
4. Education and Welfare of Handicapped		20.58	—	20.58
5. Correctional Services		7.35	—	7.35
6. Welfare of poor and destitutes		5.00	—	5.00
7. Grants to Voluntary organisations.		3.00	—	3.00
8. Other schemes for Social Defence		—	12.00	12.00
9. Prohibition		9.55	0.45	10.00
<b>Sub-Total : Social Welfare</b>		<b>77.55</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>90.00</b>
<b>14. Nutrition</b>				
Special Nutrition Programme		272.00	—	272.00
<b>15. Social Inputs</b>		<b>32.50</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>49.00</b>
<b>Total (IX) : Social &amp; Community Services</b>		<b>5777.17</b>	<b>7143.83</b>	<b>12921.00</b>
<b>X. Economic Services</b>				
1. Secretariat Economics Services (Planning Machinery)		13.00	—	13.00
2. Economic Advice & Statistics		14.44	14.56	29.00
3. Weights & Measures		6.34	17.66	24.00
4. Training of Development Personnel		2.00	16.00	18.00
5. Administrative Machinery for TASP		19.00	—	19.00
<b>Total X : Economic Services</b>		<b>54.78</b>	<b>48.22</b>	<b>103.00</b>
<b>XI. General Services</b>				
1. Civil Supplies		8.00	10.00	18.00
2. Decentralised District Planning.		2910.00	—	2910.00
<b>Total : XI : General Services</b>		<b>2918.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>2928.00</b>
<b>XII Mid-day Meals Programme</b>		<b>11000.00</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11000.00</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30053.06</b>	<b>50383.94</b>	<b>80437.00</b>

**STATEMENT III**  
**Targets of Production and Physical Achievements**

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			Target net
			1983-84	1984-85 (base year level)	1985-86 Cumulative	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I</b>	<b>Agriculture and Allied Services</b>					
<b>1.</b>	<b>Production of foodgrains</b>					
	(1) Rice	'000 Tonnes	754	838	—	750
	(ii) Wheat	'000 Tonnes	1626	1251	—	1530
	(iii) Jowar	'000 Tonnes	582	514	—	600
	(iv) Bajra	'000 Tonnes	1608	1453	—	1489
	(v) Maize	'000 Tonnes	476	384	—	400
	(vi) Other Cereals	'000 Tonnes	138	123	—	141
	(vii) Pulses	'000 Tonnes	559	537	—	475
	<b>Total-Foodgrains</b>	'000 Tonnes	<b>5743</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5385</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Commercial Crops</b>					
	(i) Oilseeds					
	Major Oilseeds					
	Groundnut	'000 Tonnes	1810	1546	—	1687
	Castor seed	"	281	350	—	250
	Sesamum	"	46	50	—	50
	Rapeseed and Mustard	"	236	268	—	275
	<b>Total : Oilseeds</b>		<b>2373</b>	<b>2214</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2262</b>
	(ii) Sugarcane (Gur)	'000 Tonnes	775	743	—	740
	(iii) Cotton	'000 Bales	1444	1988	—	1625
	(iv) Tobacco	'000 Tonnes	187	180	—	215
<b>3.</b>	<b>Chemical Fertilizers</b>					
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	317	324	—	371
	(ii) Phosphetic (P)	"	147	159	—	175
	(iii) Potassic (K)	"	38	37	—	51
	<b>Total : (NPK)</b>	"	<b>502</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>597</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Plant Protections</b>					
	(i) Pesticides consumption (Technical Grade Material)	'000 Tonnes	6.5	4.25	—	8.5
	(ii) Area coverage	'000 Hect.	7226	9600	—	11000
<b>5.</b>	<b>High Yielding Varieties</b>					
	(i) Rice-Total Area Cropped	'000 Hect.	540	566	—	496
	Area under HYV	"	376	406	—	382
	(ii) Wheat					
	Total area cropped	"	741	630	—	730
	Area under HYV	"	546	395	—	560

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(iii) Jowar-					
	Total area cropped	"	947	891	—	
	Area Under HYV	"	100	61	—	126
	(iv) Bajra					
	Total area cropped	"	1437	1373	—	1398
	Area Under HYV	"	1278	1175	—	1307
	(v) Maize :					
	Total area cropped	"	318	310	—	306
	Area under HYV	"	110	105	—	118
	Total Area under the above five cereals	"	3983	3770	—	3876
	Total Area under the HYV for above five cereals	"	2410	2148	—	2493
<b>6.</b>	<b>Commercial Crops:-</b>					
	(i) Hybrid Cotton	'000 Hect.	278	384	—	325
	(ii) Hybrid Castor	"	100	121	—	170
<b>7.</b>	<b>Soil Conservation works.</b>	<b>Lakh Hects.</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>16.04</b>	<b>16.25</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Agriculture Marketing</b>					
	Regulated markets	No.	303	303	308	5
<b>9.</b>	<b>Storage</b>					
	Owned capacity with					
	(i) State Warehousing Corporation	'000 Tonnes	96.80	96.80	121.80	25.00
	(ii) co-operatives	'000 Tonnes	502.00	650.00	690.00	40.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>598.80</b>	<b>746.80</b>	<b>811.80</b>	<b>65.00</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products</b>					
	(i) Milk	'000 Tonnes	2442	2640	2662	22
	(ii) Eggs	Million	214	220	237	17
	(iii) Wool	Lakh kg.	18.98	19.17	19.94	0.77
<b>11.</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry Programmes</b>					
	(i) J.C.D. Project	Nos.	8	8	8	—
	(ii) Livestock Development Centres	"	435	435	450	15
	(iii) No. of frozen semen (bull) stations	"	1	1	1	—
	(iv) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum	in lakh	2.31	3.51	4.31	4.31
	(v) Establishment of Sheep breeding farms	Nos	3	3	4	1
	(vi) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	"	88	88	88	—
	(vii) Intensive Sheep Dev. Blocks	"	2	2	3	1
	(viii) Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	"	10	10	11	1
	(ix) District Poultry Extension Centres	No.	5	5	5	—
	(x) Estt. of fodder seed farms	Nos.	5	5	6	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(xi) Veterinary Dispensaries	"	224	224	234	10
	(xii) Establishment of First Aid Centres	"	544	561	561	—
<b>12.</b>	<b>Dairy Programmes</b>					
	(i) Fluid Milk Plants	Nos.	13	13	13	—
	(ii) Milk production factories including creameries.	"	5	5	5	—
	(iii) Dairy Coop. Unions	"	18	18	18	—
	(iv) Feeder Socys. to be organised	Nos.	7877	8266	8866	600
<b>13.</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>					
	(i) Fish Production					
	(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	21	25	26	1
	(b) Marine	000 Tonnes	223	293	300	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>'000 Tonnes</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>8</b>
	(ii) Mechanised boats	Nos.	3272	3399	3760	361
	(iii) Deep-sea fishing vessels	"	2	2	2	—
<b>14.</b>	<b>Forestry</b>					
	(i) Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hect.	6.02	7.52	8.38	0.86
	(ii) Economic and Commercial Plantations	"	16.55	20.21	24.06	3.85
	(iii) Social forestry	"	79.81	107.26	114.82	7.56
	(iv) Afforestation Trees planted	Nos.'000	262397	360341	425741	65400
	(v) Communications improvement of existing roads	Kms.	68	100	110	10
<b>II</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>					
<b>15</b>	<b>I.R.D.P.</b>					
	(i) Beneficiaries Identified	Nos.	1093122	1093122	1132122	39000
	(ii) Beneficiaries assisted	Nos.	630344	785414	824414	39000 (New) + 118000 (second dose)
	(iii) Sheduled caste/scheduled tribe beneficiaries	Nos.	208078	263658	276658	13000(New) + 42000 (second dose)
	(iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business(ISB)	Nos.	121251	157521	196521	39000
	(v) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	Nos.	52473	62948	71668	8720
	(vi) Youth Self Employment	Nos.	19200	24341	28701	4360
	(vii) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)					
	No. of Groups Organised/ Strengthened	Nos.	16	118	233	115
<b>16</b>	<b>NREP</b>					
	Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	404.79	500.50	525.78	25.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>17. DPAP</b>						
(i) Block covered	Nos.	42	42	43	1	
(ii) Minor Irrigation	Area Coverd	27.34	27.88	28.71	0.83	
(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	in '000 Hec..)	168.80	170.85	175.17	4.32	
<b>18 Desert Development Programme (DDP)</b>						
(i) Blocks covered	Nos.	8	8	9	1	
(ii) Soil and Water Conservation.	Area covered 1000 HCT	—	0.48	0.94	0.46	
(iii) Afforestation	"	13.17	15.52	15.85	0.33	
(iv) Pasture development	"	1.68	1.74	1.74	—	
<b>19. Project for Small Farmers Marginal Farmers</b>						
Beneficiaries assisted	Lakh Nos.	1.25	2.77	3.57	0.80	
<b>20 RLEGP</b>						
Employment Generated	Lakh mandays	1.61	85.31	142.45	57.14	
<b>III Co-operation</b>						
(i) Short terms loan	Rs.in crores	150	160	140	140	
(ii) Medium term loans	"	10	15	40	40	
(iii) Long term loans	"	20.60	19	49	49	
(iv) Retail sales of Fertilizers	"	153	170	195	25	
(v) Agricultural Produce Marketed	"	272	300	330	30	
(vi) Retail Sale of consumers goods by urban consumer co-operatives	"	60	60	100	40	
(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in Rural Areas	"	50	50	60	10	
(viii) Processing Units : organised	(No)	162	170	173	3	
<b>IV Irrigation and Food Control</b>						
<b>Minor Irrigation</b>						
(i) Ground Water						
(a) Potential	000 hect	1778	1814	1844	30	
(b) Utilisation	"	95	100	110	10	
(ii) Surface						
(a) Potential	"	159	166	183	17	
(b) Utilisation	"	1515	1540	1571	31	
Total (a) potential	"	1937	1980	2027	47	
(b) Utilisation	"	1610	1640	1681	41	
<b>Major and Medium Irrigation</b>						
(i) Potential created	000 hect.	1001	1081	1101	20	
(ii) Utilisation	"	640	715	750	35	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>V. Power :</b>						
(i) Installed capacity	MW		2976.5	3383.5	3593.5	210
(ii) Electricity generated (including purchased)	MKWH		12847	13940	15200	15200
(iii) Electricity Sold	MKWH		8080	8504	8950	8950
(iv) Transmission lines (220 kv & above)	CKM		4070	4347	4887	540
(v) Rural Electrification						
(a) villages electrified (1971 census)	Nos.		14930	16135	17005	870
(b) Pumpsets and Tubewells energised by electricity	"		273762	292387	317387	25000
<b>VI TRANSPORT</b>						
Road Length	Kms		54060	55560	56160	600
Minor Ports						
Traffic handled	Lakh Tonnes		42.16	48.08	50.00	1.92
<b>VII Social and Community Services</b>						
<b>1. Elementary Education</b>						
(i) Classes-I-V (age group 6-10 enrolment)	'000		4688	4827	5223	396
(ii) Classes-VI-VIII (age group 11-13) enrolment	000		1357	1453	1808	355
<b>2. Adult Education</b>						
(i) Number of participants (age group 15-35)	'000		2.60 (Net)	3.50 (Net)	24.90	4.61
(ii) No. of centres opened under:						
(a) Central Programme	Nos.		3205 (Net)	5842 (Net)	27866	6200
(b) State's Programme	"		3059 (Net)	4316 (Net)	21307	4000
(c) Voluntary Agencies	"		1587 (Net)	2626 (Net)	23739	3500
(d) Other programmes	"		255 (Net)	833 (Net)	3841	2000
<b>3. Health and Family Welfare</b>						
(i) Hospitals and dispensaries						
(a) Urban	Nos.		302	302	305	3
(b) Rural	"		444	449	353	4
(ii) Beds						
(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	Nos.		11621	11621	11956	335
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	"		4982	5387	5507	120
(c) Bed population ratio	No.(per1000)		0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
(iv) Nurse and Doctor ratio	No.Per Doctor		1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
(v) Doctor population ratio (re-estimates)	No. (per '000population)		1:2287	1:2231	1:2175	—
(vi) Health Centres						
(a) Sub-Centre	Nos.		3700	4869	5169	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Primary Health Centres	"	257	260	} 360	50
	(c) Subsidiary Health Centres (Non-PHC)	"	40	50		
	(d) Community Health Centres	"	13	21	41	20
<b>4.</b>	<b>Rural Water Supply</b>					
	Minimum Needs Programme					
	(a) Number of No-Source Villages covered out of 1980 list 9038	Nos.	6840	8212	9038	826
	(b) New List	"	876	1165	1339	174
	Total :		7616	9377	10377	1000
<b>5.</b>	<b>Housing</b>					
	(i) Rural Housing					
	Provision of House sites-cum-Construction schemes for rural landless workers.					
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Lakh No.s	7.84	8.49	8.65	0.16
	(b) Construction assistance	"	2.95	3.40	3.77	0.37
<b>6.</b>	<b>Urban Development</b>					
	Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP) Persons benefitted	No.s	423677	505497	515897	10400
<b>7.</b>	<b>Labour and Labour Welfare</b>					
	(I) Craftsmen Training					
	(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and GIA Institutions	Nos. Govt. GIA	31 +36 67	31 +64 95	33 +76 109	2 +12 14
	(b) Intake Capacity	Govt. GIA	18460 3160 21620	21472 +5176 26648	21896 +6176 28072	424 +1000 1424
	(c) No. of persons undergoing training	Govt. GIA	19293 +3112 22405	21019 +4985 26004	21443 +5985 27428	424 +1000 1424
	(d) Outturn	Govt. GIA	10000 +1600 11600	12000 +2800 14800	13000 +3200 16200	1000 + 400 1400
	(II) Labour Welfare					
	No. of Labour Welfare Centres	"	63	101	116	15
<b>8.</b>	<b>Welfare of Backward Classes</b>					
	(i) Pre-matric education incentives					
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends	No.(Net)	518216	551289	747289	196000
	(b) Other incentives like boarding, grants, books stationery and uniforms/Students(Net)	No. of	202882	241909	365659	123750
	(c) Ashram schools	Nos.	338	360	385	25
	(ii) Economic Aid for Cottage Industry	No.	16058	17000	18273	18273
	(iii) Hostels	Nos.	966	1001	1074	73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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**9. Social Welfare**

Welfare of the Handicapped

(a) Programmes for the Blinds	Units	No.	14	14	14	14
	Beneficiaries	No.	720	720	720	720
(b) Programmes for the Deaf	Units	No.	6	6	6	6
	Beneficiaries	Total	690	690	690	690
(c) Programmes for the Orthopadically handicapped	Units	No.	2	2	2	2
	Beneficiaries	No.	180	180	180	180

**STATEMENT—IV**  
**Minimum Needs Programme—Outlays**

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Outlay for 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	Rural Roads	350.00
2.	Elementary Education	599.38
3.	Adult Education	154.62
4.	Rural Health (Including Ayurved)	540.14
5.	Rural Water Supply	1500.00
6.	Rural House Sites-Cum-Construction Scheme	
	(a) Allotment of Sites	24.00
	(b) Construction assistance	744.00
	<b>Sub-Total-6</b>	<b>768.00</b>
7.	Environmental Improvement of slums	26.00
8.	Nutrition	272.00
9.	Mid-day Meals Programme	11000.00
	<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>15210.14</b>

**STATEMENT—V**

**Minimum Needs Programme - Physical Targets and Achievements**

Sr. No.	Programme	Item	Unit	Level of Achievement at the end of			Target Net
				1983-84	1984-85 (Base year level)	1985-86 Cumulative	
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
<b>1. Rural Roads</b>							
	(a)	Rural Road Length	Kms.	33517	34817	35217	400
	(b)	Total No. of villages in the State (1981 Census)	No.	—————	18116	—————	
	(c)	Villages Connected					
	(i)	With polulation of 1500 and above	No. (5060)	4502	4602	4677	75
	(ii)	Population between 1000-1500	No. (3241)	2295	2395	2470	75
	(iii)	Population below 1000	No. (9815)	4322	4622	4822	200
	Total :			11119	11619	11969	350
<b>Elementary Education</b>							
	(a)	Classes I-V (Age Group 6-11 Years) enrolment	'000 Nos.	4688	4827	5223	396
	(b)	Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) enrolment	'000 Nos.	1357	1453	1808	355
<b>Adult Education</b>							
	(a)	Number of Participants (15-35 Years)	'000 Nos.	260(Net)	350(Net)	2490	461
	(b)	No. of Centres					
	(i)	Centre	No.	3205(Net)	5842(Net)	27866	6200
	(ii)	State	No.	3059(Net)	4316(Net)	21307	4000
	(iii)	Voluntary Agencies	No.	1587(Net)	2626(Net)	23739	3500
	(iv)	Other Programmes	No.	255 (Net)	833 (Net)	3841	2000
<b>4. Rural Health</b>							
	(a)	Sub-Centres	No.	3700	4869	5169	300
	(b)	Primary Health Centres	No.	257	260	360	50
	(c)	Subsidiary Health Centre	No.	40	50		
	(d)	Community Health Centres	No.	13	21	41	20
	(e)	Rural Health Centres (Ayurved)	No.	—————	—————	20	20
<b>5. Rural Water Supply</b>							
	(a)	Number of No Source Villages Covered out of 1980 list (9038)	No.	6840	8212	9038	826
	(b)	New List	No.	876	1165	1339	174
	Total			6716	9377	10377	1000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>6.</b>	<b>Rural House Sites-Cum- Construction Schemes</b>					
	(a) Allotment of Sites	Lakh No.	7.84	8.49	8.65	0.16
	(b) Construction Assistance	Lakh No.	2.95	3.40	3.77	0.37
<b>7.</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>					
	(a) Special Nutrition Programme	Lakh No.	4.50	2.90		
	(b) Beneficiaries Covered under ICDS	Lakh No.	2.75	<u>3.64</u>	3.26	3.26
	(c) Mid day Meals Programme	"	—	6.54		
				(To be financed under Non-plan during seventh Plan)	50.00	50.00
<b>8.</b>	<b>Environmental Improvement of Slums</b>					
	Persons benefitted	No.	423677	505497	515897	10400

**STATEMENT : VI :**  
**Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing Basis**  
**(Outlays as per departmental proposals)**

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Sharing.	Outlay for 1985-86.		Total.	
			State Share	Central Share.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
<b>I. CROP HUSBANDRY</b>						
1.	AGR-14 Processing facilities for Seed Corporation.		50:50	4.31	4.31	8.62
2.	AGR-15 Scheme for reserved stock for certified and foundation & breeder Seed.		50:50	5.00	5.00	10.00
3.	AGR-21 Scheme to help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases by agrochemical operations.		50:50	16.70	5.50	22.20
4.	AGR-23 Control of white grubs.		50:50	2.00	2.00	4.00
5.	AGR-26 Rodent Control.		50:50	0.25	0.25	0.50
6.	AGR-27 Pilot sample Survey to estimate the incidence of pests & diseases & consequent loss in crop yield of oilseeds.		50:50	1.58	1.58	3.16
7.	AGR-30 Scheme for intensive Cotton District Programme.		50:50	30.00	30.00	60.00
8.	AGR-32 Scheme for development of pulses.		50:50	19.18	45.18	64.36
9.	AGR-33 Sugarcane Development in Gujarat State.		50:50	10.15	10.15	20.30
10.	AGR-68 Popularisation of improved agricultural implements.		50:50	8.00	8.00	16.00
11.	AGR-74 Scheme for sprinkler drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation.		50:50	27.00	23.00	50.00
12.	AGR-81 Scheme under coordinated programme for Pre-harvest forecasting the yield of crop of Groundnut.		50:50	1.00	1.00	2.00
13.	AGR-82 Scheme for timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops.		50:50	6.00	6.00	12.00
14.	AGR-84 Scheme for improvement of crop statistics.		50:50	3.45	3.45	6.90
15.	AGR-88 Sample Survey for study of constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition.		50:50	0.85	0.85	1.70
16.	AGR-92 Pilot Sample Survey for determining cost of production of important fruits & spices and studying their market practices.		50:50	0.35	0.36	0.71
17.	AGR-93 Popularisation of input use in dry farming areas.		50:50	5.00	5.00	10.00
18.	AGR-98 Special programme for assisting SF/MF for increasing agricultural production.		50:50	370.00	370.00	740.00
Total : Crop Husbandry.				510.82	521.63	1032.45
<b>II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>						
1.	ANH-3 Improvement of veterinary aid Establishment of Mobile Units.		50:50	2.50	2.50	5.00
2.	ANH-4 Disease Control Programme.					
	(a) Purchase of Foot & mouth Diseases vaccine.		50:50	4.49	4.49	8.98
	(b) Establishment of pullorum Disease Unit.		50:50	0.79	0.79	1.58
	(c) Estt. of cell culture viral Diagnostic reagents production unit.		50:50	12.50	12.50	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>Investigation &amp; Statistics.</b>				
3.	ANH-5 Strengthening of Statistical wing.	50:50	4.87	4.87	9.74
	<b>Cattle Development.</b>				
4.	ANH-8 Projeny testing programme under cattle breeding farm	50:50	0.20	0.20	0.40
5.	ANH-9 subsidy to cattle breeding institutions & Gaushalas.	50:50	5.00	5.00	10.00
6.	ANH-11 Assistance to SF/MF/AL for rearing of cross bred heifers.	50:50	6.00	6.00	12.00
	<b>Poultry Development.</b>				
7.	ANH-14 Beneficiary oriented programme.	50:50	20.82	20.83	41.65
	<b>Sheep Development.</b>				
8.	ANH-13 Establishment of sheep Breeding Farm.	50:50	4.96	4.96	9.92
	<b>Other Livestock Development.</b>				
9.	ANH-18 Establishment of Horse Breeding Farm.	50:50	1.46	1.47	2.93
	<b>Feed &amp; Fodder Development.</b>				
10.	ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme.	50:50	2.75	2.75	5.50
	<b>TOTAL : Animal Husbandry.</b>		<b>66.34</b>	<b>66.36</b>	<b>132.70</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>FISHERIES.</b>				
1.	FSH-11 Establishment of coastal aquaculture Fish Farm & hatchery units.	50:50	1.60	1.60	3.20
2.	FSH-12 Establishment of two 10 hectares hatchery unit at Kheda and Surat Districts.	30:70 on works & conting- encies.	3.00	7.00	10.00
3.	FSH-20 Scheme Sponsored by I.C.A.R. Central Sector.	25:75	0.77	2.31	3.08
4.	FSH-21 Scheme Sponsored by FishFarmers Development Agencies.	50:50	17.38	5.82	23.20
5.	FSH-26 Development of Fishery harbours.	50:50	1.00	1.00	2.00
6.	FSH-27 landing and berthing facilities at minor ports.	50:50	20.58	20.58	41.16
7.	FSH-28 Water Supply at various fishing centres.	50:50	5.00	5.00	10.00
8.	FSH-30 Providing dredging facilities at minor ports.	50:50	6.00	6.00	12.00
9.	FSH-29 Infrastructure facilities for fishery harbour navigational aids.	50:50	10.00	10.00	20.00
10.	FSH-47 Accident insurance of fisherman members of cooperative Societies.	50:50	1.50	1.50	3.00
11.	FSH-24 Programme under national welfare fund reservoir fisheries.	Five times State Share	2.00	10.00	12.00
	<b>Total : Fisheries.</b>		<b>68.83</b>	<b>70.81</b>	<b>139.64</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>FORESTS</b>				
1.	FST-30-Social Forestry including Rural Fuel wood plantations Rs. 2000/- per hectare		105.42	31.83	137.25
2.	FST-17-Development of Gir and Barda lion sanctuaries.	50% Non- Recurrent Expenditure	20.90	7.20	28.10



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	FST-20 Development of Ratanmahal Dumkhal and Jesor sloth Bear sanctuaries.	"	4.52	1.48	6.00
4.	FST-18-Development of wild Ass sanctuary.	"	4.83	1.15	5.98
5.	FST-21 Development of Vansda National Park & Purna game sanctuary.	50% Non Recurrent expenditure	1.03	0.38	1.41
6.	FST-24 Exhibition to promote wild life conservation.	"	1.65	1.35	3.00
7.	FST-28 Development of Black Buck National Park.	"	3.23	1.00	4.23
8.	FST-19 Development of Zoological and wild life parks.	"	4.92	0.60	5.52
Total : Forests			146.50	44.99	191.49
<b>V. Rural Development.</b>					
1.	IRD Integrated Rural Development Programme.(IRDP)	50:50	798.55	798.55	1597.10
2.	NEP National Rural Employment Programme(NREP)	50:50	354.00	354.00	708.00
3.	DAP Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	50:50	258.00	258.00	516.00
4.	DDP Desert Development Programme.(DDP)	50:50	49.20	49.20	98.40
5.	SPO-Strengthening of Administration for special Programmes.	50% of some posts	250.00	201.00	451.00
6.	DWC- Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas.	50:50	5.00	5.00	10.00
Total: Rural Development.			1714.75	1665.75	3380.50
<b>VI. Land Reforms.</b>					
1.	LND-10 Financial Assistance to assignees of Surplus land.	50:50	23.00	23.00	46.00
Total : Land Reforms.			23.00	23.00	46.00
<b>VII. Co-operation.</b>					
1.	COP-19-Providing assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions in the under developed and special areas (Assistance to District Central Cooperative Banks for non-over due cover)	50:50	10.00	10.00	20.00
2.	COP-32 National Grid Godown.	50:50	42.20	42.20	84.40
Total : Co-operation.			52.20	52.20	104.40
<b>VIII. Minor Irrigation.</b>					
1	MNR-2 Strengthening of Ground water Organisation-Equipments.	50:50	40.00	40.00	80.00
Total : Minor Irrigation.			40.00	40.00	80.00
<b>IX Command Area Development.</b>					
1.	CAD-1 Establishment of Command Area Development Organisation.	50:50	142.00	142.00	284.00
2.	CAD-2-On farm Development Works.	50:50	201.83	201.83	403.66
3.	CAD-4 Education and Training.	50:50	3.35	3.35	6.70
Total : Command Area Development.			347.18	347.18	694.36
<b>X— Power Development.</b>					
PWR-16- Renovation Schemes.					
1.	Gandhinagar TPS		350.00	290.00	640.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Ukai TPS		50.00	56.75	106.75
3.	Dhuvaran TPS		100.00	261.04	361.04
	Total : Power Development.		500.00	607.79	1107.79
<b>XI- Industries &amp; Minerals.</b>					
1.	IND-29 District Industries Centres.	50% limited to Rs. 3 laks per DIC	80.00	54.00	134.00
2.	IND-30 Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Projects.	50:50	9.00	9.00	18.00
3.	IND-34 Margin money Loan for working Capital to Sick units under Sick Units Revival Programme.	50:50	25.00	25.00	50.00
	Total : Industries & Minerals.		114.00	88.00	202.00
<b>XII. Port.</b>					
1.	PRT-5 Development of Inland Water Transport in rivers of Gujarat State	25.75	4.00	12.00	16.00
	Total : Ports.		4.00	12.00	16.00
<b>XIII. Roads</b>					
1.	Roads of Economic Importance.		96.69	33.08	129.77
	Total : Roads.		96.69	33.08	129.77
<b>XIV. General Education.</b>					
1.	EDN - Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States.	50:50	1.00	1.00	2.00
2.	EDN - Introduction of National Service.	50:50	4.15	5.85	10.00
	Total : GENERAL EDUCATION.		5.15	6.85	12.00
<b>XV Medical and Public Health.</b>					
1.	HLT-30 Re-orientation of Medical Education.	50:50	8.50	8.50	17.00
2.	HLT-50 National T.B. Control Programme.	50:50	48.12	48.12	96.24
3.	HLT-51 National Filaria Control Programme.	50:50	9.00	9.00	18.00
4.	HLT-53 National Malaria eradication Programme.	50:50	380.00	380.00	760.00
5.	HLT-52 National Leprosy Control Programme	50:50	2.88	2.88	5.76
	TOTAL : Medical & Public Health.		448.50	448.50	897.00
<b>XVI. Urban Development.</b>					
1.	UDP-10 Integrated Development of small and medium Towns.		1.00	4.00	5.00
	TOTAL : Urban Development.		1.00	4.00	5.00
<b>XVII. Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</b>					
1.	LBR-26 Abolition of Bonded Labour.	50:50	0.50	0.50	1.00
	TOTAL : Labour & Labour Welfare.		0.50	0.50	1.00
<b>XVIII. Welfare of Backward Classes</b>					
<b>Education</b>					
1.	BCK- Pre-SSC Scholarships for children of SC whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations.	50:50	15.00	15.00	30.00
2.	BCK-10 Opportunity cost to girls students for std. I to VII	50:50	52.00	52.00	104.00
3.	BCK-12 Book Banks for medical & Engineering students.	50:50	1.50	1.50	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	BCK-14-A Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels for boys and girls for construction	50:50	14.00	14.00	28.00
5	BCK-18 Construction of Govt. Hostels for boys and girls.	50:50	7.27	7.27	14.54
	Sub-Total : (Education) :-		<u>89.77</u>	<u>89.77</u>	<u>179.54</u>
	<b>Economic Uplift.</b>				
6	BCK-31-A Pre-Examination training centres	50:50	2.50	2.50	5.00
7	BCK-33 Full-fledged hostel & training centre at Gandhinagar.	50:50	10.50	10.50	21.00
8	Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation, Gandhinagar.	51:49	45.00	43.00	88.00
	Sub Total : (Economic Uplift.)		<u>58.00</u>	<u>56.00</u>	<u>116.00</u>
	<b>Health, Housing &amp; Other Programmes.</b>				
9	BCK-62 Nagrik Cell.	50:50	20.00	20.00	40.00
10	BCK-63 Tribal Research Training Institute.	50:50	1.70	1.70	3.40
	Sub-Total : Health, Housing and other Programmes.		<u>21.70</u>	<u>21.70</u>	<u>43.40</u>
	TOTAL : Welfare of Backward Classes.		<u>169.47</u>	<u>167.47</u>	<u>336.94</u>
	<b>XIX. Social Welfare.</b>				
1.	SCW-4 Services for children in need of care & protection.	45:45:10	3.40	3.40	6.80
2.	SCW-15 Training Centre for Women in distress.	45:45:10	0.60	0.60	1.20
	Sub-Total : Social Welfare.		<u>4.00</u>	<u>4.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>
	Grand Total :		<u>4312.93</u>	<u>4204.11</u>	<u>8517.04</u>

**STATEMENT VII**  
**FULLY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**  
**(Outlays as per Departmental Proposals)**

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1985-86
1	2	3
<b>Crop Husbandry</b>		
1.	Community Nursery Programme in rice	6.75
2.	National Oil Seeds Development Project	795.50
3.	Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services	1.87
4.	Demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in SC and ST areas.	1.96
5.	Improvement of irrigation statistics	2.56
6.	Crop estimation survey on Fruits, Vegetables & minor crops	5.40
7.	Free minikits for cereal crops in dry farming areas.	1.65
	Sub-Total :	<u>815.69</u>
<b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>		
8.	Carrying out soil conservation work in the River valley projects.	65.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>65.00</u>
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>		
9.	Disease control programmes operation rinder pest zero programme	17.06
	Sub-Total :	<u>17.06</u>
<b>Fisheries</b>		
10.	Infrastructure facilities & fish based industries	7.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>7.00</u>
<b>Forest</b>		
11.	Soil conservation in catchment area of Dantiwada river valley project	33.63
	Sub-Total :	<u>33.63</u>
<b>Rural Development</b>		
12.	Rural landless employment guarantee programme	1600.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>1600.00</u>
<b>Co-Operation</b>		
13.	Agricultural credit stabilisation fund of Co-op. Bank	100.00
14.	Development of Consumers Co-operatives	5.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>105.00</u>
<b>Industries &amp; Minerals</b>		
15.	Interest subsidy to Engineering Centres	3.00
16.	Census-cum-sample survey	5.42
17.	10% or 15% Central outright Cash subsidy	1100.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>1108.42</u>
<b>Tourism :</b>		
18.	Tourist complex at Enjal in Surendranagar District near wild Ass Sanctuary	9.60
	Sub-Total :	<u>9.60</u>

1	2	3
<b>General Education</b>		
19.	Strengthening of administrative structure.	19.91
20.	Rural functional literacy Programme.	186.00
21.	Production of text books and other literature in Gujarati at University stage.	4.00
22.	National Fitness Corps	72.75
23.	Education Technology Programme	2.52
24.	National merit scholarship	2.50
25.	Talented students scholarship for rural areas.	5.00
26.	Scholarships to Non-Hindi speaking students in Non-Hindi states for post matric students in Hindi.	3.50
27.	UNICEF assisted projects	5.00
28.	INSAT Project	52.75
29.	Implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasury Act	2.00
30.	National loan scholarships to meritorious students.	16.00
31.	Teachers son scholarships	2.33
32.	Award for Increasing Enrolment for girls at Elementary Education level	13.75
33.	Award scheme for increasing women Enrolment in Adult Education	7.75
	Sub-Total :	<u>395.76</u>
<b>Technical Education</b>		
34.	Post Graduate Courses	15.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>15.00</u>
<b>Medical &amp; Public Health</b>		
35.	Prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness	150.98
36.	National Leprosy Control Programme	62.00
37.	Upgrading the development of post graduate training and research in Koyachikitsa	6.95
38.	Development of ISM Pharmacy and Drug testing laboratory	3.15
39.	Family Welfare	3415.68
40.	Family Welfare Unit in Sachivalaya	2.00
41.	Multipurpose workers scheme	100.00
42.	Project, Planning and Monitoring cell	1.90
43.	STD Cell in DHSC(H)D Ahmedabad	2.49
44.	Regional Public Health Training Institute	4.25
	Sub-Total	<u>3749.40</u>
<b>Water Supply</b>		
45.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	1000.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>1000.00</u>
<b>Welfare &amp; Backward Classes</b>		
46.	Government of India Scholarship for post SSC students.	200.00
	Sub-Total :	<u>200.00</u>
<b>Nutrition</b>		
47.	Integrated Child Development Programme (ICDS)	144.83
	Sub-Total :	<u>144.83</u>
<b>Sub. National Systems Unit</b>		
National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration		
17, B.S. Acharya Marg, New Delhi-110016		
E.C. No. 2632		
Date: 30-9-85		
	Grand Total :	<u>9266.39</u>

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