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GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1993-94

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PREFACE

This publication indicates the level of development achieved by the end of 1992-93 and gives an outline of the Development Programmes proposed to be undertaken during the year, 1993-94. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to those who are concerned with the economic development of the State, and especially those who are engaged in implementing various development programmes.

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PART I
PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER - I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

Agriculture

- 1.1 The agricultural year of 1992-93 can be considered as favourable and satisfactory due to adequate and evenly distributed rainfall in the State. As a result, the State is expected to harvest about 32.04 lakh tonnes of Kharif Foodgrains, 15.33 lakh tonnes of Rabi Foodgrains, 3.71 lakh tonnes of summer Kharif. In respect of ground nut, the State is expected to harvest a production of 19.62 lakh tonnes. The production of cotton is likely to be around 14.78 lakh bales of 170 kg each.
- 1.2 The State Government have decided to provide subsidy to small and marginal ST/SC farmers at the rate of 75 percent limited to Rs. 30000/-, other ST/SC farmers at the rate of 66.67 percent limited to Rs. 26500/- other farmers for horticulture crops at the rate of 50 percent limited to Rs. 20000/- and other farmers for other crops at the rate of 40 percent limited to Rs. 16000/-.
- 1.3 For efficient and economic utilization of available irrigation water to obtain higher agricultural production, the State Government has decided to provide subsidy upto forty percent of the expenditure limited to Rs. 16000/- per system to the farmers implementing drip irrigation system.
- 1.4 The State Government has announced the new Agricultural Policy envisaging 4 percent increase in production per year. Various incentives are being provided particularly to small and marginal farmers belonging to the lower strata of the society.
- 1.5 The State Government continued the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) for the Kharif season and Rabi season of 1992- 93. The insurance will be limited to Rs. 10,000 per farmer irrespective of the quantum of the loan taken by him, while the total sum insured will be 100 percent of the crop loan.
- 1.6 The State Government has undertaken a project to reclaim 18000 hectares of land and prevent salinity in coastal areas at a cost of Rs. 118 crore. Three major salinity prevention projects have already been undertaken in Bhavnagar district at a cost of Rs. 47 crore.

Irrigation

- 1.7 Water resources available in the State for irrigation are relatively limited. Nearly two third of the population in the State depends on agriculture which is essentially rainfed. Hardly 27 percent of the cultivable land has irrigation facilities. The total ultimate irrigation potential from surface as well as ground water resources is assessed at 64.88 lakh hectares. By the end of March, 1992, irrigation potential of about 33.48 (approximately) lakh hectares has been created.
- 1.8 Priority has been given in the plan programmes to complete the on-going major and medium irrigation projects. Programmes like drainage, dam safety, flood control, and prevention of salinity ingress have also been given due weightage. Minor irrigation and command area development works will also be taken up simultaneously to make optimum use of available water through tanks, bandharas, field channels and warabandhi.

The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

- 1.9 The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., (SSNNL) has taken up the work of construction of main dam, underground power house, canal head power house, Vadgam saddle dam and construction of main canal and distribution system. This project will have an installed power capacity of 1450 MW

and will provide irrigation benefits to about 18 lakh hectares of which about three-fourth area has been considered as drought prone area. It will also provide drinking water facility to 135 urban centres and 8215 villages covering water starved area of Saurashtra and Kachchh regions. For rehabilitation of oustees, the State Government has announced very liberal measures which go beyond the directions of the Narmada Tribunal and recommendations of the World Bank. By the end of September, 1992, 5188 oustees have been resettled in the State and over 10366 hectares of agricultural land has been distributed to the project affected persons. Moreover, the subsidy for the purchase of productive assets, free transportation, coverage under the Group Insurance scheme, jobs as clerks, peons, and chowkidars and subsistence allowance have been provided to the project affected persons (PAP) families. For environment protection, Nigam has decided to carry out a massive programme of afforestation, fisheries development, control of malaria and such other diseases.

- 1.10 The Government of India has permitted the Nigam to float Rupee Bonds for mobilising about Rs. 300 crores from the public for augmenting finances for the project.

Power Situation

- 1.11 During the year 1991-92, the availability and supply of power was generally satisfactory. (On an average 20 to 40 percent power cut was imposed on H.T. and L.T. industries for five months. The power supply to agricultural sector was given on an average for 15 to 19 hours per day. The net installed capacity of the State including shares of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station, Korba Thermal Power Station, Vinhyachal Thermal Power Station and Kawas Thermal Power Station has increased to 5593 M. W. at the end of the year, 1991-92. During the year 1993-94, the power position in the State is expected to improved with the completion of on-going projects. The net installed capacity is expected to reach 5693.5 MW at the end of the year, 1992-93.
- 1.12 The State has bagged two awards for its excellent performance in implementing and promoting generation of non-conventional energy use of bio-gas and solar energy. It has been awarded the first prize for the year 1991-92 in the conference of non-conventional sources of energy generation for establishment of 32680 bio-gas plants in the State. More than one lakh families have been covered under the implementation of the bio-gas programme which has resulted in annual saving of about 6000 tonnes of firewood in the State.

Industrial Growth

- 1.13 According to the results of Annual Survey of Industries 1988-89, the share of Gujarat State was 10.91 percent in the gross value of output and 9.79 percent in the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the Country. Gujarat ranked second after Maharashtra (21.18%) amongst the States of India in respect of percentage share in gross value of output and third after Maharashtra (23.72%) and Tamilnadu (10.86%) in respect of percentage share in net value added by manufacture in the factory sector in the Country.
- 1.14 The number of registred working factories in Gujarat State has increased from 14513 at the end of 1990 to 15500 (provisional) at the end of 1991, showing an increase of 6.8 percent in 1991 over 1990. The average daily employment in working factories has increased from 7.47 lakh in 1990 to 7.775 lakh (provisional) in 1991, showing an increase of 3.7 percent in 1991 over 1990. The analysis of working factories by industry group shows that manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products group ranks first in regard to the number of factories, while non-metallic mineral products group of the working factories ranks second. Considering employment, however, cotton textile group occupies first rank in respect of employment even though it occupies fifth rank in respect of working factories. Manufacture of basic chemicals and chemical products group ranks second in respect of employment.

- 1.15 During the year 1991-92, 5 licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting the new industrial undertakings in Gujarat with an anticipated investment of Rs. 13 crore. In addition, 22 licences with an anticipated investment of Rs. 415 crore were issued for a substantial expansion or for the manufacture of new articles in the existing units. During April to October, 1992, 8 licences have been issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for starting new undertakings with an anticipated investment of Rs. 23 crore. In addition, 14 licences with an anticipated investment of Rs. 166 crore were issued for substantial expansion or for the manufacture of new articles in the existing units.
- 1.16 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying with the development of industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, fertiliser, engineering, electronics etc..

Road Development

- 1.17 The total length of road (except municipal) in the State was 68244 Kms. by the end of 1991-92. Out of which the road length of surfaced road was 60388 Kms. (88.49 percent).
- 1.18 Out of the total road length of 68244 Kms. at the end of the year 1991-92, the length of National Highways, State Highways, Major District roads other District roads and village roads was 1572 Kms., 1390 Kms., 20037 Kms., 10167 Kms. and 17078 Kms. respectively.
- 1.19 The road length per 100 sq. Kms. of area comes to 34.81 Kms. and per one lakh of population (1991 census provisional) works out to 165.74 Kms. respectively.

Literacy

- 1.20 In respect of literacy, Gujarat ranks ninth amongst the States of India according to 1991 Census. The effective literacy rate in the State (excluding children in the age group 0-6) has increased from 49.90 percent in 1981 to 61.29 percent in 1991. Among males, it has increased from 62.07 percent in 1981 to 73.13 percent in 1991, whereas among females, it has increased from 36.94 percent in 1981 to 46.64 percent in 1991. About 53.09 percent of total population in rural areas and 76.54 percent of total population in urban areas are literate.

Workers

- 1.21 According to the 1991 census of the total population of 413 lakh of the State, 141 lakh are main workers, 25 lakh are marginal workers and 247 lakh are non-workers. Thus main workers constitute about 34.12 percent and marginal workers constitute about 6.11 percent of the total population of the State.

Mid-Day Meals Programme

- 1.22 The State Government has re-introduced the Mid-Day Meals Programme without modification in its basic structure since January 1992. This programme is being implemented throughout the State during 1992-93. It has also increased the permissible expenditure per student per day from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.50. Honorarium to various categories of the employees have also been increased. During the year 1991-92 (January - March 1992) the average number of primary school children attending the mid-day meal centres each day was 20.77 lakh. The average number of primary school children attending the mid-day meal centres each day during 1992-93 is estimated to be 27.00 lakh.

Health

- 1.23 The health infrastructure has been able to achieve a significant improvement in the health status of the people of the State. The birth rate has declined from 41.0 (1971) to 27.5 (1991). The mortality rate

has declined from 17.1 (1971) to 8.5 (1991). The infant mortality rate has come down from 145.4 (1971) to 69 (1991).

- 1.24 The number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres functioning in the State has increased to 918 and 7284 respectively at the end of 1991-92 from 903 and 7134 respectively at the end of 1990-91.

Programmes for Weaker Section

- 1.25 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at identification of the rural poor families and raising their level of income above poverty line. The programme has been included in the Twenty Point Economic Programme. During the year 1990-91, 73 thousand families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During the year 1991-92, as against a target of 68.23 thousand new families, 72.33 thousand families have been assisted. During the year 1992-93, as against the target of 56.85 thousand new families about 45.59 thousand families have been assisted upto December, 1992. Against the target of 9.03 thousand scheduled caste and 19.91 thousand scheduled tribe families to be covered during 1992-93, 7.01 thousand scheduled caste and 15.94 thousand scheduled tribe families have been assisted by the end of December, 1992.
- 1.26 The Government of India has launched a new rural employment scheme viz. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) with effect from April, 1989 which aims at providing employment to atleast one person in the families living below poverty line in rural areas for 50 to 100 days a year and will be implemented by the village panchayats. During the year 1991-92, against an outlay of Rs. 80.91 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 95.46 crore had been incurred and employment of 254.13 lakh mandays had been generated. During the year 1992-93, against an outlay of Rs. 78.91 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 44.07 crore has been incurred and employment of 123.25 lakh mandays has been generated by the end of December, 1992.
- 1.27 The State Government has decided to introduce Special Employment Programme as a State plan scheme and has allocated Rs. 27.50 crore in the current year. The programme aims at eradicating unemployment and poverty in the State. During the current financial year (upto December, 1992), 7.63 thousand families have been benefited. In addition to this, employment of 7.45 lakh mandays has been generated and 2.82 thousand youth have been trained under TRYSEM programme. In addition 11460 beneficiaries will be covered under bankable scheme, village and cottage industries, handlooms & khadi and gramodhyog.

Population

- 1.28 According to 1991 population census, the population of Gujarat State is, 4.13 crore which constitutes about 4.88 percent of the Country's population. Gujarat ranks tenth in respect of population and ninth in respect of area amongst the States of India. The density of population in Gujarat in 1991 was 211 persons per sq.km. as against 267 persons per sq. km. for the Country.
- 1.29 Of the total population of 4.13 crore, about 2.71 crore (65.5 percent) persons were residing in rural areas and 1.42 crores (34.5 percent) persons were residing in urban areas. The corresponding proportions for India are 74.3 percent and 25.7 percent respectively. Thus, the proportion of urban population to total population in Gujarat is higher than that in the country. In respect of urbanisation, Gujarat ranks fourth amongst the states in India.
- 1.30 The decadal growth of population in Gujarat has significantly declined from 27.7 percent during 1971-81 to 21.2 percent in 1981-91. It is also lower than the growth rate of 23.5 percent for the Country.
- 1.31 The proportions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population as per 1991 census in the State were 7.4 percent and 14.9 percent respectively. About 67.3 percent of the Scheduled Castes population reside in rural areas and the remaining 32.7 percent reside in urban areas. The corresponding proportions for Scheduled Tribes were 92.7 percent and 7.3 percent respectively.

Suppl of Essential Items

1.2 The State Government has set up Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening more 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 12.9 thousand fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oil, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running 31 mobile shop in 12 districts of the State for sale of essential commodities with a view to enable the public to get good quality of essential commodities at reasonable rates. The Corporation has started Departmental Stores (Kalpataru) at Gandhinagar, Vastrapur (Ahmedabad), Laldarwaja (Ahmedabad), Bhuj, Surendranagar, Bharuch and Surat. The Corporation has planned to open a new departmental store at Adajan (Surat) and at Baroda. The Corporation also proposes to expand this activity to all District head quarters of the State. The Corporation has also obtained agency for distribution of LPG at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. The Corporation has also got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

Price trend

1.3 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Number for Industrial Workers (Base 1982 = 100) for Ahmedabad centre registered an increase of 14.0 percent on a point to point basis during 1991-92. (i.e. March, 1992 over March, 1991). The increase in CPI registered during the corresponding period at All-India level was also nearly of the same order at 13.9 percent. This increase in CPI for Industrial Workers for Ahmedabad Centre is however, less than that of 17.6 percent recorded during 1990-91 on a point to point basis (i.e. March, 1991 over March, 1990). The increase in CPI on the basis of annual average was 14.8 percent in 1991-92 over 1990-91 and was slightly higher than that of 14.6 percent recorded in the preceding year. The increase in CPI for Industrial Workers in October 1992 on a point to point basis (i.e. October 1992 over October 1991) was 7.9 percent which was significantly lower than that of 14.6 percent recorded in the corresponding month of the previous year. The increase in the CPI, on the basis of the average of April-October 1992 was 11.5 percent in 1992-93 over 1991-92 which was comparatively lower than that of 15.9 percent recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Net State Domestic Product

1.4 According to the most quick estimates, the net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Gujarat State for the year 1991-92 at constant (1980-81) prices is placed at Rs. 10434 crore, which is lower than that of the preceding year by 1.09 percent. The decline in the NSDP is mainly due to the decline in the contribution in NSDP of Agriculture sector by 14.1 percent. The monsoon was less favourable in the year 1991-92 resulting into lower agricultural production as compared to that in the previous year. As a result of the decline in the NSDP from Agriculture sector, the primary sector comprising of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing Mining and quarrying has also shown a decline of about 11.7 percent in 1991-92 compared to the previous year. The secondary sector comprising of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and construction has shown a small decline of 0.4 percent in 1991-92 as compared to 1990-91. The tertiary sector comprising of Trade, Transport, Communication, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration etc. has shown an increase of about 3.0 percent in 1991-92 compared to the previous year. In the tertiary sector, the sub-sector Trade, Transport etc. has shown an increase of 2.0 percent, the sub-sector Banking and Insurance, Ownership of Dwellings etc. has shown an increase of 6.4 percent and the sub-sector of public administration and other services has shown a decrease of 0.3 percent in 1991-92 as compared to the previous year. The per capita NSDP at constant (1980-81) prices for the year 1991-92 is estimated at Rs. 2,526 which is lower by 3.3 percent than that in the previous year (Rs. 2,613).

CHAPTER-II THE PLAN FRAME

Development Strategy

- 2.1 The Eighth Plan of the Country has been launched from the year, 1992-93 with the following in mind.
- (i) Clearly prioritising sectors/projects for intensive investment so as to facilitate operationalisation and implementation of the policy initiatives taken in the areas of fiscal, trade, industries and human resources development.
 - (ii) Making available resources for the priority sectors and ensuring its effective utilisation.
 - (iii) Creating an appropriate organisation and delivery system so as to ensure that the benefits of investment in social sectors reach the intended beneficiary groups.
 - (iv) Promoting people's initiative and participation as a key element in the process of development.
 - (v) Alleviating poverty through population control, employment generation and by providing minimum needs such as health care, drinking water, rural roads etc.
- 2.2 Consequent to the passage of two Annual Plans i.e. 1990-91 and 1991-92, a fresh exercise on the availability of financial resources was taken up in the State Government. According to the projected resources available for the next five years, including additional resources mobilisation, the size of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) for Gujarat has been fixed at Rs. 11500 crores.

Objectives of the Eighth Plan, 1992-97

- 2.3 The objectives of the Eighth Plan for Gujarat are :
- (i) to structure the Eighth Plan as a part of a long term (ten year) strategy to eliminate mass poverty and unemployment in the State;
 - (ii) to make determined progress towards achieving near universal literacy and a net reproduction rate of unity by 2006;
 - (iii) to accelerate the process of structural change in the Gujarat Economy and to provide training and skill for productive work to 10 lakh workers in the next decade;
 - (iv) to diversify Gujarat's agricultural economy rapidly and to export 30 percent of agricultural output;
 - (v) to double agricultural income in the State in the next decade;
 - (vi) to raise growth of employment from small scale industry employment from 5 percent to 7 percent and to provide infrastructural support for rapidly improving productivity and internationalising small scale and household industry;

Annual Plan, 1992-93

- 2.4 An outlay of Rs.1875 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1992-93 which was the first year of the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97.

Annual Plan, 1993-94

- 2.5 The Annual Plan, 1993-94, aims at achieving the goals as envisaged in the Eighth Five Year Plan and carrying on the momentum gained in the Annual Plan, 1992-93. The pace of growth has to be kept

up to generate adequate employment, alleviate poverty and to meet the most essential social health care, providing drinking water in every village and population control. As far as economic development is concerned, priority is being given to the Energy and Water Resources Development sector which also includes rural electrification. Transport and Communication have also been given adequate priority.

2.6 In the light of the above objectives the major thrust areas for development in the State are Poverty Alleviation Programmes, increase in irrigation potential, Sardar Sarovar Project, Agriculture, Energy Development, Non-conventional Sources of Energy, Industrial Development and Population Control. In the year 1993-94, priority is being accorded to Externally Aided Projects, early completion of ongoing projects, Minimum Needs Programme, SCP/TASP and Employment Generation.

2.7 The size of the Annual Plan, 1993-94 has been fixed at Rs.2137 crores for the year 1993-94. This represents 13.97 percent increase over the current year's plan outlay. Keeping in view the priorities envisaged in the Plan, the State has provided an increase of Rs. 262 crores over and above the current years outlay in certain sectors only, namely, Border Area Development Programme (Rs. 10 crores), Sardar Sarovar Project (Rs.30 crores), Mid- Day-Meals programme (Rs.61 crores) Poverty Alleviation Programme (Rs.61 crores) and Water Supply (Rs.100 crores).

2.8 The approach, strategies, objectives and priorities spelt out in the Eighth Plan have been kept in view while determining the inter-sectoral distribution of the outlays. In addition to the above; following aspects have also been taken into account in sectoral distributions.

— To provide maximum resources available for Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project

— To generate additional employment opportunities on a large scale and in a widely dispersed manner

— To provide fully for timely and expeditious completion of ongoing projects

— To provide adequately for the externally aided projects

— To achieve social transformation through improved access to basic minimum needs such as education, health and water supply

— To discontinue old and redundant schemes or put in abeyance the operation of such schemes

— Not to take up new schemes unless the ongoing programmes are completed and full provision for spillover liability is made

— To achieve balanced development, in all sectors and regions of the State

— To mobilise internal resources, avail maximum market borrowings and attempt to increase support from institutional finance also to involve private participation

2.9 The actual expenditure incurred during the year 1991-92, the outlays provided for the Eighth Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the Statement-I.

STATEMENT-I

Progress of Expenditure During the Annual Plans, 1991-92 and 1992-93, Eighth Plan 1992-97 and Outlay for Annual Plan, 1993-94.

(Rs.in (Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	1991-92		Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
		Budgetted Outlay	Expenditure			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	12025.00 6.87%	11846.69 6.50%	73200.00 6.37%	12626.00 6.73%	128577.50 6.002%
ii	Rural Development	7820.00 4.47%	7756.55 4.26%	42470.00 3.69%	8115.00 4.33%	82711.50 3.887%
iii	Irrigation and Flood Control	46644.00 26.65%	53867.29 29.57%	375600.00 32.66%	47300.00 25.23%	503000.00 23.554%
iv	Energy	45630.00 26.07%	44461.80 24.41%	267500.00 23.26%	47360.00 25.26%	471900.00 22.008%
V	Industries and Minerals	13383.00 7.65%	12119.46 6.65%	66700.00 5.80%	12320.00 6.57%	125977.50 5.889%
vi	Transport	12862.00 7.35%	16528.33 9.07%	64000.00 5.57%	11700.00 6.24%	118577.00 5.555%
vii	Communications	165.00 0.09%	149.93 0.08%	900.00 0.08%	165.00 0.09%	3655.00 0.117%
viii	Science, Technology & Environment	188.00 0.11%	89.97 0.05%	1500.00 0.13%	300.00 0.16%	3000.00 0.114%
ix	General Economic Services	5342.00 3.05%	5084.39 2.79%	31590.00 2.75%	5345.00 2.85%	53666.50 2.551%
X	Social Services	30891.00 17.65%	30214.94 16.59%	225540.00 19.61%	42219.00 22.52%	645277.00 30.220%
xi	General Services	50.00 0.03%	20.44 0.01%	1000.00 0.09%	50.00 0.03%	688.00 0.003%
GRAND TOTAL		175000.00	182139.79	1150000.00	187500.00	2137000.00

2.10 A statement giving sectoral and sub-sectoral distribution of the outlays is at the end of chapter (Statement-II). The programmes proposed under various sectors, alongwith there outlays and physical targets, are narrated briefly in the succeeding paragraphs.

Agriculture and Allied Activities

2.11 Agriculture is the largest contributor to the State domestic product. It is the key sector from the point of view of employment generation and rural development. Animal husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries and Forestry have played a crucial role in supplementing the income of rural families. Thus agriculture and allied programmes represent a priority area of investment.

AgroClimatic Planning

2.12 An experiment is being tried out on a pilot basis for Agro-Climatic Planning Strategy in the District of Mehsana from 1993- 94. This process of Planning provides the much needed technical support in the field of agriculture and allied services and for sustainability in planning of land and water based activities.

2.13 For this sector, an outlay of Rs 128.57 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

RuraDevelopment

2.14 Removal of poverty and unemployment are important objectives of the plan . A variety of programmes and schemes have been designed to ameliorate the condition of the poor who account for the majority of the population in the Country. To achieve the objectives of providing employment opportunity to the rural areas, special Central Government programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, Programmes for the Development of Women and Children, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Special Employment Generation Programme are included in the Annual Plan 1993-94. In addition to these activities, Land Reforms Programmes and Community Development Programmes are also included under this sector. An outlay of Rs 82.71 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been provided. Some of these programmes also attract matching central assistance from Govt. of India.

Irrigation and Flood Control

2.15 Water resources available in the State for irrigation are relatively limited. The total ultimate irrigation potential from surface as well as ground water resources is assessed at 64.88 lakh hectares. By the end of June 1992, it is expected to create irrigation potential of about 33.13 lakh hectares.

2.16 Under this sector, projects aided by the World Bank have been taken up and adequate provision have been made. Priority has been given to complete the on-going major and medium irrigation projects. Programmes like drainage, dam safety, flood control and control of salinity ingress have also been given due weightage. Minor irrigation and command area development works have been taken up simultaneously to make optimum use of available water through tanks, bandharas, field channels and varabandhi. Safe staging of minor irrigation works taken up during scarcity years of 1985-88 have been provided for in the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Sardar Sarovar Project

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

flow irrigation. The setting of the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited would help to channelise institutional funds for the expeditious implementation of the project.

- 2.18 An outlay of Rs. 308 crores has been provided for this project as State share which amounts to 14.41 percent of the total size of the Annual Plan, 1993-94. In addition, Rs. 25 crores have been provided for Narmada Hydro-project under Energy sector.
- 2.19 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 503, crores in the Annual Plan 1993-94, has been provided for irrigation and flood control sector which includes outlays for SSP, major and medium irrigation project, minor irrigation and command area development programmes. This constitutes 23.54 % of the total Plan outlay for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Energy

- 2.20 In order to enhance the installed capacity by about 1763 MW (net addition 1280 MW,) by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan, to provide fully for the ongoing generating plants, T & D and Rural Electrification Programmes and schemes under non-conventional source of energy, an outlay of Rs. 471.90 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been provided for the Energy sector. The installed capacity available at the end of the year 1993-94 is expected to be 5902 M.W., making a net addition of 208.5 M.W., during the year 1993-94.

Industries and Minerals

- 2.21 The programmes under this sub-sector cover large and medium industries, small scale industries Khadi, village and cottage industries and mineral development. The approach is to reduce disparities ensure more balanced growth and use of industry as a tool for rural area development and employment generation. The New Industrial Policy of the State has laid emphasis on accelerating the growth of industries in industrially less developed areas, encourage modernisation among existing industrial units, promote upgradation of technology and rationalise sick industrial units.
- 2.22 An outlay of Rs. 125.97 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this sub-sector. It is significant to note that in keeping with the approach and the strategy of the Plan, nearly 70 % of the outlay under this sector has been provided for the programmes covered under village and small scale industries.

Decentralised District Planning

- 2.23 This programme has contributed significantly in translating local needs and aspirations into tangible programmes of providing basic minimum needs of the population. The works taken up primarily relate to provision of minimum needs, such as, rural roads, school rooms, water facilities, provision of basic health care, etc.. Funds are also available for upgrading rural roads, minor irrigation tanks and other assets constructed during the years of scarcity so as to bring them to a productive stage. A significant feature of the Eighth Plan would be enhanced level of public participation in decision making and funding of local development programmes. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores, for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 has been provided for this sector.

Social Services

- 2.24 Primary/Secondary/Higher Education, Adult Education, Sports and Youth Services, Arts and Culture and Technical Education are covered under this sector. With a view to attaining the goal of universalisation of Primary Education, a high priority in the allocation of funds has been accorded to General Education. Adequate provision for World Bank aided projects under Technical Education has been made. Outlays have also been increased for the activities covered under Sports and Youth Services. An outlay of Rs. 63.05 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

2.25 Medical and Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural and Urban Housing, Labour and Employment, Information and Broadcasting are the other important sub-sectors under this sector. Under Water Supply sub-sector, a scheme to provide drinking water through a pipeline to the villages of Saurashtra and Kachchh region facing shortage of drinking water has been included with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores.

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

2.27 The development needs of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are being met through the mechanism of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. Care has been taken to provide adequate funds out of the divisible pool for these programmes. The programmes benefitting socially and educationally backward classes is to be accelerated. An outlay of Rs. 85.66 crores for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for the economical and educational upliftment of SCs, STs and Other backward classes has been provided.

2.28 The total outlay for the Social Services Sector is Rs. 645.27 crores for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Povey Allevlation Programme

2.29 The State Government has made a provision of Rs. 61.31 crores for poverty alleviation and employment generation programme. These are sub-divided into various sub-sectors namely Education, Health, Urban/Rural Housing, Industries, Watersupply, Labour and Employment and Welfare of SC and ST and Other Backward Classes.

Border Area Development Programme

2.30 With a view to provide infrstructural facilities in the border districts of the State, the Planning Commision has allocated Rs. 10 crores as special central assistance over and above the outlays provided for fully centrally sponsored schemes under this head. Construction of roads, establishment of sarvodaya kandras, extending educational and health facility, providing drinking water and strengthening of the border checkpoints with modern equipment are the main features this programme.

Key argets of Production and Infrastructure Development

2.31 The level of production of food grains in 1993-94 is expected to go up to 62.16 lakh tonnes. The oil seed production is expected to go up to 31.25 lakh tonnes by the end of 1993-94. The production of cotton is expected to be of the order of 20.73 lakh bales by the end of 1993-94. The basic elements of the strategy for increasing crop production are:

- to cover an area of 29.12 lakh Ha. under high yielding varieties
- the consumption of chemical fertilisers is envisaged at 7.85 lakh tonnes at the end of 1993-94
- bringing an additional area of 63000 Ha. under soil conservation measures based on watershed approach
- transfer of technology to a larger number of farmers through the T & V system
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 33000 Ha. as a result of major/medium irrigation projects
- accelerating work on percolation tanks and check dams which help in raising water levels

- 2.32 The installed capacity for power generation was 4823 MW at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the year 1990-91, an additional installed capacity of 316.50 MW was added. For the year 1991-92 it is expected to add 451 MW to the installed capacity. It is planned to add an additional installed capacity of 193 MW during 1992-93 making a cumulative total of 5693 MW during the year. It is planned to add 208.6 MW installed capacity during the year 1993-94 making a cumulative total of 5902 MW.
- 2.33 Although all the villages of the State have been electrified, there is a considerable demand for energisation of tubewells and pumpsets. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to energise 330000 additional tubewells during 1993-94.
- 2.34 By the end of 1989-90, the total road length including National Highways, in the State was 65,565 kms. It is expected to add 550 kms. of roads by the end of March, 1991, and add 700 kms. of roads during 1992-93. It is proposed to add 700 kms of roads during the year 1993-94.
- 2.35 Vocational training to develop necessary skills for employment in industries is proposed to be augmented by providing additional seats in Industrial Training Institutes.

Minimum Needs Programme

2.36 The targets for 1993-94 under the Minimum Needs Programme are as under :

- To enroll 14000 additional children in the age-group 6-10 and 1.90 lakh children in the age-group 11-14
- Provision of safe drinking water to 500 **No Source** villages
- Connecting 400 villages with pacca roads, thus covering 16445 villages by the end of 1993-94
- Providing construction assistance to 30000 allottees of free plots
- Accelerating the programmes of environmental improvement of slums to cover 5000 additional beneficiaries

2.37 A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of 1993-94 is appended(**Statement-III**).

STATEMENT-11
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94				
			NORMAL PLAN OUTLAY	POVERTY ALLEVI- ATION PROGRAMME	BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES							
1 Crop Husbandry	16300.00	2925.00	2925.00			10.00	2935.00
2 Soil & Water Conservation	5000.00	962.00	962.00				962.00
3 Animal Husbandry	3070.00	555.00	555.00			55.00	610.00
4 Dairy Development	230.00	55.00	55.00				55.00
5 Fisheries	3700.00	597.00	597.00		6.50	35.00	638.50
6 Forestry & Wild Life	30000.00	5300.00	5300.00			105.00	5405.00
7 Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	400.00	55.00	55.00				55.00
8 Agricultural, Research & Education	4500.00	858.00	858.00				858.00
9 Agricultural Financial Institutions	1800.00	300.00	300.00				300.00
10 Cooperation	8200.00	1019.00	1019.00			20.00	1039.00
TOTAL : (I)	73200.00	12626.00	12626.00	6.50	225.00	12857.50	
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :							
Special Programmes for Rural Development :							
1 Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	10600.00	1300.00	1300.00				1300.00
2 Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1865.00	373.00	373.00				373.00
3 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	350.00	80.00	83.00				83.00
4 Strengthening & Supporting Social Programme Organisation	3500.00	662.00	662.00				662.00
5 Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	50.00	11.00	11.00				11.00
6 Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	150.00	24.00	24.00				24.00
7 Regional Rural Banks	100.00	20.00	20.00				20.00
8 Construction of wells for SF/MF	1555.00	305.00	305.00				305.00
9 Assistance to GSRDC	40.00	10.00	10.00				10.00
10 Jaahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	10260.00	1780.00	1780.00				1780.00
11 Social Employment Generation Programme							
(A) A C & R D D	7500.00	2200.00	2200.00				2200.00
(B) I & M D	2500.00	550.00	550.00				550.00
Total : 11	10000.00	2750.00	2750.00				2750.00
Sub-Total: 1 to 11:	38470.00	7315.00	7318.00	123.50	0.00	7441.50	

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94				
			NORMAL PLAN OUTLAY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME	BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	TOTAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12 Land Reforms		2000.00	400.00	400.00			400.00
13 Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))		2000.00	400.00	400.00		30.00	430.00
Total (II)		42470.00	8115.00	8118.00	123.50	30.00	8271.50
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL :							
1 Sardar Sarovar Project		290000.00	27800.00	30800.00			30800.00
2 Major & Medium Irrigation		52600.00	12908.00	12908.00			12223.00
3 Minor Irrigation							
(A) N & W R D.		23200.00	5215.00	5215.00			5900.00
(B) A C & R D D		800.00	87.00	87.00			87.00
Total 3.		24000.00	5302.00	5302.00			5987.00
4 Command Area Development		8000.00	1130.00	1130.00			1130.00
5 Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)		1000.00	160.00	160.00			160.00
Total (III)		375600.00	47300.00	50300.00	0.00	0.00	50300.00
IV ENERGY :							
1 Power		262500.00	46840.00	46640.00			46640.00
2 Non-Conventional Sources							
(A) I & M D		4000.00	220.00	217.00			217.00
(B) A C & R D D		1000.00	300.00	300.00			300.00
(C) P & R H D (For Improved Chulha)				33.00			33.00
Total 2		5000.00	520.00	550.00			550.00
Total (IV)		267500.00	47360.00	47190.00	0.00	0.00	47190.00
V INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
1 Village and Small Industries		43500.00	8320.00	8520.00	77.50		8597.50
2 Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries)		19500.00	3800.00	3800.00			3800.00
3 Mining		3700.00	200.00	200.00			200.00
Total (V)		66700.00	12320.00	12520.00	77.50	0.00	12597.50
VI TRANSPORT							
1 Ports and Light Houses & Shipping		6500.00	850.00	850.00			850.00
2 Roads & Bridges		35000.00	7000.00	7000.00		157.00	7157.00
3 Road Transport		22500.00	3850.00	3850.00			3850.00
Total (VI)		64000.00	11700.00	11700.00	0.00	157.00	11857.00

SIR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94				TOTAL
			NORMAL PLAN OUTLAY	POVERTY ALLEVI- ATION PROGRAMME	BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII COMMUNICATIONS :							
1 Modernisation of Wireless Network	900.00	165.00	165.00			200.00	365.00
Total (VII)	900.00	165.00	165.00	0.00	200.00		365.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT :							
1 Scientific Research (incl. S&T)							
(A) Education Department	350.00	95.00	95.00				95.00
(B) Home Department	200.00	25.00	25.00				25.00
Total :1	550.00	120.00	120.00				120.00
2 Ecology and Environment	950.00	180.00	180.00				180.00
Total (VIII)	1500.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	0.00		300.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES :							
1 Secretariat Economic Services (Learning Machinery)	20.00	4.00	17.50				17.50
2 Tourism	800.00	200.00	200.00				200.00
3 Surveys & Statistics	370.00	75.00	70.00				70.00
4 Civil Supplies	150.00	32.00	32.00		13.00		45.00
5 Other General Economic Services							
(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	30100.00	5000.00	5000.00				5000.00
(ii) Weights & Measures	150.00	34.00	34.00				34.00
Total (IX)	31590.00	5345.00	5353.50	13.00	0.00		5366.50
X SOCIAL SERVICES :							
Education :							
1 General Education	22700.00	3000.00	3000.00	319.00	116.00		3435.00
2 Technical Education	9000.00	2500.00	2500.00				2500.00
3 Sports & Youth Services	600.00	178.00	178.00		20.00		198.00
4 Art & Culture							
(i) Education Department	540.00	59.50	59.50				59.50
(ii) Youth & Cultural Department	960.00	112.50	112.50				112.50
Total (4)	1500.00	172.00	172.00				172.00
Sub-Total(1 to 4)	33800.00	5850.00	5850.00	319.00	136.00		6305.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94				TOTAL
			NORMAL PLAN OUTLAY	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME	BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Medical & Public Health	24200.00	4093.00	4093.00	121.00	127.00	4341.00	
6 Water Supply & Sanitation	42100.00	8071.00	18071.00	1160.00	125.00	19356.00	
7 Housing							
(A) P. & R.H.D.	17000.00	2500.00	2467.00	434.00		2901.00	
(B) U.D. & U.H.D.	5000.00	700.00	700.00	1050.00		1750.00	
(C) R & B. D.	5000.00	800.00	800.00			800.00	
Total 7	27000.00	4000.00	3967.00	1484.00		5451.00	
8 Urban Development							
(A) U.D. & U. H. D.	19100.00	5015.00	5015.00			5015.00	
(B) R.D.	500.00	100.00	42.00			42.00	
Total 8	19600.00	5115.00	5057.00			5057.00	
9 Capital Project							
(A) R & B D	5500.00	800.00	800.00			800.00	
(B) H.D.	500.00	77.00	77.00			77.00	
Total 9	6000.00	877.00	877.00			877.00	
10 Information & Publicity	3500.00	750.00	750.00			750.00	
11 Welfare of SC\ST & Other Backward Classes							
(A) Social Welfare	22340.00	4590.00	4590.00	966.00		5556.00	
(B) Tribal Development	13600.00	2600.00	2600.00	410.00		3010.00	
Total 11	35940.00	7190.00	7190.00	1376.00	0.00	8566.00	
12 Administrative Machinery for TASP	400.00	60.00	60.00			60.00	
13 Labour & Employment	6400.00	1250.00	1250.00	1451.00		2701.00	
14 Social Welfare	1600.00	363.00	363.00			363.00	
15 Nutrition	5000.00	1000.00	1000.00			1000.00	
17 Mid-day Meals Programme	20000.00	3600.00	9700.00			9700.00	
Sub-Total (5 to 17)	191740.00	36369.00	52378.00	5592.00	252.00	58222.00	
Total (X)	225540.00	42219.00	58228.00	5911.00	388.00	64527.00	
XI GENERAL SERVICES :							
1 Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)]							
(A) SPIPA	]	950.00	42.00	60.00		60.00	
(B) Dire. of Languages	]	50.00	8.00	8.00		8.00	
Total (XI)		1000.00	50.00	68.00	0.00	0.00	68.00
GRAND TOTAL		1150000.00	187500.00	206568.50	6131.50	1000.00	213700.00

STATEMENT-III
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1992-93 (Likely)	Target for 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
I Crop Husbandry				
1.	Production of Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	6066	6216
	of which pulses	000 Tonnes	690	700
2	Oil seeds production (Total)	000 Tonnes	3033	3125
	of which groundnut	000 Tonnes	2156	2172
3	Others			
	i) Sugarcane(cane)	000 Tonnes	987	1017
	ii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	2023	2073
4	Horticulture Crops			
	a. Production of Fruits	Lakh M.T.	22	22
	b. Production of Vegetables	Lakh M.T.	17	17.50
	c. Production of spices	Lakh M.T.	2.50	2.85
II Dairy Products				
	i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3466	3546
	ii) Eggs	Million	350	360
	iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	18.45	18.65
III I. R. D. P.				
	Beneficiaries assisted	Nos. (Cum)	66000	122861
IV Minor Irrigation				
	(1) Potential			
	(2) Utilisation	000 Hect (Net)	19	16
		000 Hect (Net)	6	6
V (a) Major & Medium Irrigation				
	(1) Potential	000 Hect (Net)	35	33
	(2) Utilisation	000 Hect (Net)	60	60
V: ENERGY				
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW(Cum)	5765.00	5902.00
	(ii) Electricity Generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	28760	30655
	(iii) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	Lakh No (Cum)	5.13	5.54

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of 1992-93 (Likely)	Target for 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
VII	Roads	Kms	700	700
	Village connectivity	Nos.	600	400
VIII	Education			
	Elementary Education			
	(i) Upto Class IV (age group 6-10)	Pupils 000	27 (5822)	14 (5836)
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII age-group (11-13) Enrolment	Pupils 000	106 (2062)	190 (2252)
IX	Health & Family Welfare			
	Health Centres			
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum)	7284	7284
	(b) Primary	Nos. (cum)	993	926
	(c) Community	Nos. (cum)	180	171
X	Rural Water Supply			
	Villages covered			
	State Sector	Nos.	250	100
	Central Sector	Nos.	250	66
XII	Labour & Labour Welfare			
	Craftsmen Training			
	(1) No. of I.T.Is.	Nos. (Cum)	12	15
	(2) Intake Capacity	Nos. (Net)	2120	5500

CHAPTER-III DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

General

- 3.1. The first step in Decentralisation of Development activities was taken in 1963 when Panchayati Raj was ushered in the State. Many District level schemes were transferred to District Panchayats together with financial allocations and necessary staff. The implementation and monitoring of these schemes were also entrusted to the District Panchayats. The District Collectors continued to supervise the implementation and monitoring of "State level" schemes implemented at the district level, not transferred to the District Panchayats. There was no formal mechanism to enable suggestions from the district level with regard to the size and the component of schemes to be incorporated at the level of Head of Department.
- 3.2. Suggestions from the Districts were invited in respect of district level schemes. The Districts were required to submit the schemes within certain ceilings indicated to them. This method was also followed for the Five Year Plan 1978-83. A system of block level planning for full employment was also tried during this period and amounts were allocated for implementation of the plan prepared by various voluntary agencies, academic institutions and expert bodies.
- 3.3. Decentralised District Planning, on a full-fledged scale, was introduced in the State from 14th November, 1980 with the setting up of District Planning Boards. For the first time, considerable untied funds were placed at their discretion.

Composition of District Planning Boards

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

Minister of State Government	Chairman
District Panchayat President	Vice-Chairman
District Collector	Co-Vice-Chairman
Taluka Panchayat Presidents of all talukas of the district	Members
All M.L.A.s elected from the district	Members
All M.P.s elected from the district	Members
President of one of the Municipalities in the district	Member
Mayor of the Municipal Corporation	Member
Municipal Commissioner	Member
President of one of the Nagar Panchayats of the district	Member
An expert from a Research Institute	Member
A representative of the District Lead Bank	Member
Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank	Member
District Development Officer	Member
Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Member

A Member of the State Planning Board	Member
Chairman of Social Justice Committee of the District	Member
A Lady Member of District Panchayat (to be nominated by District Panchayat)	Member
District Planning Officer	Member Secretary
District Statistical Officer	Additional Member Secretary
Officer of the G.A.D (Planning Division)	Observer

3.5 Functions of the District Planning Board are :

To prepare a Perspective Plan, Five Year Plan and the annual plan of the district.

To frame specific schemes in various fields to be funded from the outlays under Decentralised District Planning.

To ensure maximum participation from the local bodies, the public and voluntary agencies.

To undertake a regular review and evaluation of district level schemes and strive to remove bottlenecks in their implementation.

3.6. Besides the above functions, District Planning Boards also have certain other functions entrusted to them; prominent among them are: monitoring of Minimum Needs Programmes in the district, identifying infrastructural support required for the family oriented programmes for removal of poverty and providing adequate outlays for them and monitoring their progress at the district level.

3.7. The District Planning Board is assisted with two Committees:

- The Executive Committee
- The Taluka Planning Committee

Executive Planning Committee

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

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

Taluka Planning Committee

3.10. To formulate proposals against the distribution of discretionary and incentive outlays amongst the talukas. Taluka Planning Committees have been constituted by the Government. District Planning Boards are instructed to convey the likely allotment of discretionary and incentive outlays to the Taluka Planning Committees well in advance. Taluka Planning Committee formulates the proposals looking to the urgent needs of villages within the limit of likely allocation and also suggests priorities.

Secretariat of the District Planning Board

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

3.12. The district plan outlay has three parts viz.

- i) outlays for normal district level schemes
- ii) discretionary outlay against which District Planning Boards can select the schemes which they consider useful having regard to local needs and
- iii) incentive outlay to be allocated against the funds raised by the districts.

District Plan Outlay

3.13. Details regarding the outlay provided for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlays) out of the state plan outlay for the period of Eighth Plan 1992-97, Annual Plans, 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the following table.

Year	Total Outlay for District level Schemes			(Rs. in Crores)	
	State Plan Outlay	Normal District level Schemes	Discretionary & Incentive outlay etc.	Total (col.3+4)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992-9	11500.00	3700.19	301.00	4001.19	34.79
1991-9	1750.00	634.77	50.00	684.77	39.13
1992-9	1875.00	739.43	50.00	789.43	42.10
1993-9	2137.00	912.00	50.00	962.00	45.02

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

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

Physical Achievements

3.16. Physical achievements of Decentralised District Planning since Inception upto 31-3-1992 are given below :-

Item	Inception upto 31-3-92
School Class Rooms constructed	17457
New water supply works	19445
Link roads	4899
Approach roads	5955
Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes.	395
Villages were electrified for all purpose	1583

Improvisation of the Process of District Planning

- 3.17. Concerted measures have been taken in the initial months of the Eighth Five Year Plan towards comprehensive Area Planning. A beginning has been made in this direction in the area of Minimum Needs Programme. In the case of approach roads, talukawise maps have been prepared indicating works approved, works on hand, and works proposed under different departments and funded from different sources. The rural roads financed from such diverse funds as departmental funds, funds under Decentralised District Planning, funds by way of incentives under small savings, salt cess roads, roads in the hinter-land of sugar factories, 'milk roads', roads financed from World Bank Project, roads funded by the State Transport Corporation, roads funded under industrial infrastructure schemes etc. Such talukawise maps have helped in avoiding duplication and assisted in drawing up suitable priorities, in the selection of villages keeping in view their population, economic importance and other related factors. A similar exercise has been taken up in respect of providing drinking water, construction of school rooms and strengthening and equipping sub-centers and primary health centers as a part of the programmes for providing "Health for All". The Eighth Plan will have a special focus on land and water development schemes under the specific conditions prevailing in the different subregions/districts of Gujarat. Priority to watershed development in dry/arid regions ground water development completion of canal systems and field channels in central and South Gujarat and traditional water harvesting systems are a part of this strategy.
- 3.18. Public participation is the mainspring of Decentralised District Planning. The existing pattern include elected representatives and a fairly large number of non-officials. During the Annual Plan 1992-93 public participation in decision making will be supplemented by new measures as it will enhance the level of contributory funds from the people. The level of incentive outlays is being raised to the same level as discretionary outlays. In many sectoral programmes also (such as construction and equipping of sub-centres and primary health centres, schools rooms) a higher scale of public contribution is being laid down. It is recognised that wherever public contribution is in a significant measure, the execution and maintenance of the works has received a widespread popular support.
- 3.19. As a measure of social justice, the villages which have been bypassed in the matter of benefits from Decentralised District Planning have been listed and directions have been given to ensure that they get at least one amenity funded from 1992-93 onwards.
- 3.20. There are few areas in the State where the basic Minimum Needs have been fulfilled. The flow of funds from Decentralised District Planning is proposed to be reduced so that more backward areas lacking in basic minimum needs are provided with more funds. Additional activities eligible to be taken up under Decentralised District Planning are being expanded to include village forestry for meeting

the fuel needs of the poor; upgradation of village tanks and percolation tanks, building centres of development for women and children, mobile fair price shops in remote areas etc.

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

3.22. It was decided in 1985-86 that out of the discretionary outlay, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly, 10 percent of the discretionary outlay is set apart for funding such works proportionate to the scheduled castes population in the districts. From 1985-86 to 1992-93, it is noticed that 10% of the Discretionary outlay earmarked is not enough to reach 7% of the total outlay of the programme as per the instructions of the Government of India. Hence, earmarking atleast 7% of the total outlay for the works/schemes directly benefitting the Scheduled caste population was under the consideration of the Government and it has been decided to earmark amount from Discretionary outlay and also from the amount provided for community works of local importance from 1993-94. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores is provided for the Decentralised District Planning Programme and from out of this an amount Rs. 3.50 crores is earmarked for Special Component Plan (i.e. 7% of the total outlay provided for the Decentralised District Planning Programme). This amount of Rs. 3.50 cores is earmarked from the Discretionary outlay and from the amount of Community Works of Local Importance. Details of the amount earmarked for the works/schemes benefitting the SC population are given below :

(Rs.in Lakhs)		
Year	Discretionary Outlay	Amount earmarked for SC Population
1985-86	20.00	2.00
1986-87	22.50	2.25
1987-88	26.00	2.60
1988-89	21.13	2.11
1989-90	18.93	1.89
1990-91	23.31	2.33
1991-92	28.29	2.83
1992-93	21.55	2.16
1993-94	21.55	3.50

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

Development of Geographically Backward Areas

3.24. In the year 1983-84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the state which spread over the boundaries of more than one Taluka and even of more than one District. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crores was provided during 1983-84. Under this programme, works of Water Supply,

Roads, Drainage, Plantation of trees, skill formation schemes etc. as per the needs of the area are under implementation. During the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 19.60 crores provided for this programme. It has been decided to continue this programme in the Eighth Five Year Plan too with a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores. For the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1.00 crores for each year has been provided for this programme.

Development of Backward Talukas

- 3.25. During the period of the Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward areas in the State. The Government had accepted the Committee's recommendation to treat 56 talukas identified by it as Economically Backward Talukas. Under Decentralised District Planning, during 1987-88, it has been decided to give 20 % additional amount of discretionary outlay allocated to the 56 backward talukas. As per the suggestion of Dr. I.G. Patel Committee, it has been decided to continue the same pattern in the Eighth Five Year Plan also. For the year 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores have been provided and for the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 1.25 crores is provided.
- 3.26 The present pattern of Decentralised District Planning in the State involves allocation of funds mainly under the discretionary/incentive outlays to Districts and from the District to the Talukas on the basis of certain economic parameters such as population, agricultural backwardness, backwardness in irrigation, industry and other basic minimum needs. A small proportion of funds not exceeding 1/3 (one third) of the allocation is permitted to be retained at the District level for schemes which may have to be implemented in areas covering more than one Taluka benefiting the population of more than one taluka. The size and population of the Talukas vary widely in the State on account of historical, geographical and other factor. So it has not been possible to involve suitable units of uniform population for the purpose of allocation of these funds and implementation of programmes, spanning over more than one Taluka. One of the ways of overcoming the difficulties on this account is the provision of a uniform amount to areas with comparable population. It is with this view, that a scheme for Community Works of Local Importance to translate into local needs as perceived by elected representatives from various assembly constituencies, has been formulated.
- 3.27. Under this scheme, Community Works of Local Importance such as rural roads, school rooms for primary schools, provision of basic health care facilities costing not more than Rs.5 lakhs in the aggregate can be taken up on the recommendation of the elected representative of each Assembly Constituency. The schemes will be taken up only on the assurance of the concerned agencies that funds for maintenance and up-keep will be provided on the completion of the scheme. Formal sanction, funding and implementation of selected schemes would be done by the District Planning Boards. For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 18.20 crores is provided for this programme. This outlay will be utilised as under:
1. Out of this amount of Rs.10 lakhs, an amount up to Rs. 60,000 can be utilised for the works under Minimum Needs Programme on 100% basis without availing any public contribution.
 2. If the cost of work/scheme proposed exceed Rs. 60,000 then the public contribution will have to be raised as per the existing rates i.e. 10 %, 25 % and 50 %, depending upon the backwardness of the Taluka.
 3. The public contribution raised from any other Government source will not to be considered as public contribution. Actual public contribution will have to be raised.
- 3.28 The Computer Centre of the State Govt. and NICNET have done considerable work with regard to monitoring of the physical, financial and the procedural aspect of every approved scheme at the District and Taluka level. Moreover, Village Amenities Survey and the cartographic unit have played very important role in the implementation of DPB works. To start with, schemes under discretionary and

incentive outlays have been chosen for the purpose of computerised monitoring. In due course, all other sectoral schemes implemented at the district level are also proposed to be covered.

Outlays for the Programme of Decentralised District Planning

3.29. Details regarding the outlay for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and Annual Plans for 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given in the following table:

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for		
		Eighth Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Discretionary outlay	142.50	21.55	21.55
2.	Incentive outlay	52.50	8.00	8.00
3.	Provision for Community works of local importance	91.00	18.20	18.20
4.	Provision for dealing with problems of Special Backward Areas	5.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Provision for allocation to 56 Backward Talukas	10.00	1.25	1.25
	Total	<u>301.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>	<u>50.00</u>

CHAPTER-IV

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Introduction

- 4.1 Gujarat is one of the front ranking states in the country in the implementation of the Twenty Point programme. The State Government has set up a sound infrastructure for systematic and effective implementation and monitoring of the programme. In addition to regular reviews by the State Cabinet and departmental reviews by the concerned Ministers, constant monitoring is done at all levels.
- 4.2 Implementation of the Twenty Point Programme continued to receive the highest priority during 1992-93. The details of the Programme, alongwith the programme in the Annual Plan 1993-94 have been identified and are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

Attack on Rural Poverty

Integrated Rural Development Programme

- 4.3 Integrated Rural Development Programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income-generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and cross the poverty line. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. The programme is implemented in 218 Blocks covering the entire state.
- 4.4 During 1992-93, 27078 families have been assisted by the end of September-92. It is proposed to assist 62000 new additional families during 1993-94.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

- 4.5 Of the two employment - generation programmes viz. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme (RLEGP) the former was introduced in October, 1980, which aimed at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. It also aimed at creating durable community assets for strengthening the nutritional status and living standard of the rural poor. Community works which directly helped in strengthening the rural assets in the rural infrastructure and resulting in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas were undertaken under this programme. Priority was given to such community works which provided a direct boost to the rural economy and which had a potential of direct and continuous benefits to the people living below the poverty line. The programme was being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and State till 1988-89.
- 4.6 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was launched with effect from 15th August, 1983. It aimed at providing guarantee of 100 days employment to atleast one member of each rural household. Under the programme the projects were formulated on the basis of the needs of the different areas based on the incidence of poverty and unemployment, and were required to be approved at the Govt. of India level. The programme was a 100% centrally sponsored programme.
- 4.7 Though employment programmes of NREP and RLEGP had created significant employment in rural areas they had covered only 48% of the villages. Both these programmes were replaced by Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the fifth year 1989-90 of the Seventh Plan 1985-90. Primary objective programme will be generation additional gainful employment for the unemployment and under employment persons both men and women in the rural areas and preference shall be given

to SCs / STs. 30 percent of the employment opportunity will be reserved for women. Target group of profile will be the profile below the poverty line. Secondary objective will be creating of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and also assets in favour of rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits. It also aims to improve the over all quality of life in the rural areas.

- 4.8 The expenditure under this programme is to be shared between the Centre and the State on 80:20 basis. The Central assistance under this programme is released to the districts directly. Not less than 80% of the allocations under the programme received by the district both as Central assistance and the State contribution are required to be given to Village Panchayats. For 1992- 93, an outlay of Rs.1780 lakhs has been provided as 20% State share for JRY and it is targetted to generate employment for 267.10 lakh mandays. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.1780 lakhs has been proposed as 20% State share for JRY.

Village and Small Industries

- 4.9 District Industries Centres have been set up in all districts except Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of District Industries Centre and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the cash subsidy, the small scale units are offered subsidy (i) on power consumption, (ii) for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and (iii) on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI units. Cottage industry received the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also on interest under bankable schemes.
- 4.10 In the village and cottage industries sector, there are separate agencies for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to rural artisans etc. The development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat is given significant importance in the context of Twenty Point Programme. The Institute of Handloom Technology has been started at Gandhinagar for strengthening the training facilities in this Sector.
- 4.11 During 1992-93, 4826 SSI units have been registered by the end of September -92 against the annual target of 8000 SSI units. It is proposed to register 8100 SSI units during 1993-94.

Strategy For Rainfed Agriculture

Dryland Farming

- 4.12 Gujarat State Land Development Corporation, was set up to under- take Soil and Water conservation programme. A major part of agriculture in the State falls under dry land agriculture. Out of total 188.2 lakh hectares of reporting area 157.83 lakh hectares require to be treated by Soil and Moisture conservation measures. This is inclusive of 107.33 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. It is targetted to cover 2580 hectares of land under soil and water conservation during 1992-93. It is proposed to cover 2270 hectares of land under soil and water conservation during the year 1993-94.

Drought Prone Area Programme

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

elements are development and management of water resources, afforestation and grassland development, soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis, animal husbandry and dairy development.

Better Use of Irrigation Water

Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Project

- 4.14 Agriculture and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river system for irrigation, flood control power generation etc. In Gujarat agriculture is the back bone of State's economy, as two third of the population depends on agriculture. However only 21% of the cultivable land is provided with irrigation facilities.
- 4.15 During 1993-94, It is planned to create an additional irrigation potential of 33000 hectares under Major and Medium irrigation.

Command Area Development Programme

- 4.16 One major initiative towards increasing the rate of utilisation was setting up of Command Area Development Authorities. The State is divided into 3 zones and each zone is served by C.A.D.A. of that area. These authorities are expected to ensure more efficient operation of irrigation systems, accelerate construction of field channels and drains and landshaping, land leveling, exploitation of ground water through tubewells, adoption of suitable cropping pattern etc. Introduction of rotational water delivery system, setting up water cooperatives, modernising canal system, and setting up of water management institutions have been among the measures taken to improve the rate of utilisation.
- 4.17 On farm development works cover construction of fields channels and warabandhi which are important programmes for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential. It is proposed to cover 60,000 hectares under field channel and 60,000 hectares under warabandhi and 1000 hectares under field drains and 2000 hectares under Land Leveling during the year 1993-94.

Bigger Harvest

National Oilseeds Development Project

- 4.18 With a view to overcome shortage of oilseeds by encouraging domestic production and effecting saving in foreign exchange through import substitution, the National Oilseeds Development Project was implemented in oilseeds growing states including Gujarat since the period of Sixth Plan and is now replaced by the oilseeds production programme to be implemented on an 25:75 (State-Centre) sharing basis from the year 1990-91. An outlay of Rs.301.19 lakh is provided as state matching share being 25% for 1992-93 while an amount of Rs. 318.00 lakhs as state share has been provided for the year 1993-94. The project consists of major important components such as seed minikits, plant protection, implements, irrigation devices, soil ameliorant, micronutrients and bio-fertilisers, block demonstration etc. and oilseeds crops viz. Groundnut, Sesamum, Castor, Mustard Sunflower, Soyabean and Safflower covering all districts except Dangs. During 1992-93, 30.15 lakh tonnes of oil seeds production will be achieved. The target for 1993-94 is 31.25 lakh tonnes of oilseeds production.

National Pulses Development Programme

- 4.19 Pulses are in a short supply compared to the requirement of our people. With the object of increasing production of pulses National Pulses Development Project is implemented since Sixth Plan. The project comprises ten components pertaining to seed, plant protection, block demonstration, training etc. covering all District except Valsad, Dangs and Gandhinagar and the

Pulse crops such as Pigion Pea, gram green gram, black gram. The component of the Minikits of seed and training are to be financed fully by the Government of India and the rest are to be shared 25:75 by the State and Government of India. During 1992-93, 8.34 lakh tonnes of pulses production is targeted. The proposed target for 1993-94, 7.00 lakh tonnes of pulses production, for which an outlay of Rs.27.35 lakh (State share) has been provided for this project.

Hortukure

Fruitand Vegetable Crops

- 4.20 Special programme of horticultural crops is being implemented in the tribal districts viz. Dangs, Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Baroda, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. Under this programme, 50% subsidy is given on the purchase price through Horticulture Department. Moreover, a tribal farmer is given two fruit grafts or plants of his choice free of cost to raise in the back- yard of his house.
- 4.21 For promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal districts of the State, input kits of various vegetable crops suitable in the district and sufficient for two/five gunthas are prepared and given to the tribal farmers at 50% cost through respective district panchayats. The kits contain sufficient quantity of vegetable seeds, fertilisers, insecticides etc. The farmers who require seeds only are given small vegetable seeds packets of desired variety. The target for production of fruit and vegetable during 1992-93 is 38.50 lakh tonnes, and it is likely to be achieved at the end of the year 1992-93. The proposed target for production of fruits and vegetable during 1993-94 is 39.50 lakh tonnes.

Storage Warehousing and Agriculture Marketing

- 4.22 A well developed marketing system implies in itself an assurance of fair returns of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade, providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities. There are 170 market committees together with 154 principal yards and 210 sub-yards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporations has been established under the Warehousing Act 1962 and has created the storage facilities of 1.41 lakh tonnes by the end of march,1992. The target of 20,000 tonnes of storage capacity has been fixed for the year 1992-93 which is likely to be achived. A target of 20,000 tonnes of storage capacity has been proposed for the year 1993-94.
- 4.23 Financial assistance in terms of loan and subsidy is being provided to the Agriculture Market Committee under the Gujarat Agriculture Produce Market Act, Contribution is made to the State Agriculture Marketing Fund. A State Agriculture Marketing Board has also been constituted. The Central Government also extends the assistance to the regulated markets under various Central Sector Schemes. The number of regulated markets are 364 by the end of September,1992. The target for 1992-93 is to increase the number of regulated markets to 365. The target of 370 regulated markets has been fixed for 1993-94.

Animil Husbandry and Dalry Development

- 4.24 Dairy industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other States in the Country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for production of eggs and sheep and goats for production of wool and meat is accepted as subsidiary occupation to agriculture in the rural areas of this country. Bullock power is still the main source of drought power for agricultural production and its transport to the nearby markets and will remain so far long. Livestock and poultry keeping provides employment opportunities to the women folk and other economically weaker weaker section of society like small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, agriculture labouerers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The details of anticipated achievements at the end of 1992-93 and the targets for 1993-94 are as under :

Item	Unit	1992-93	1993-94
Milk Production	'000 tonnes	3466	3546
Eggs Production	Million Nos.	350	360
Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	18.45	18.65

Development of fish-farming and sea-fishing

- 4.25 Various programmes for development of these resources are under implementation. They may be grouped as under:
- The major input required for fish culture is seed fish. The State has progressively created facilities for production of seed in the Government sector to meet the demand within the State. The seedlings produced are reared to fingerling stage by involving adivasi families.
 - Assistance is available in the form of subsidy to beneficiaries who take up fish farming in village Ponds. Subsidy is granted for improvement of the pond, inputs required as well as last rent payable to the village panchayats. In 14 districts this programme is undertaken through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.
 - The large, medium and small reservoirs are given on lease to fishermen co-operatives or individuals, financial assistance is available for the adivasi fishermen for procurement of boats and nets for exploitation of the reservoirs. Exploitation of reservoirs is undertaken through these fishermen trained at centres run by the State Government for the purpose.
- 4.26 The fish production during 1992-93 is likely to be 0.75 lakh tonnes and 5.40 lakh tonnes through Inland and Marine fishing respectively. The target for 1993-94 is 0.75 lakh tonnes through Inland and 5.50 lakh tonnes through Marine fishing.

Co-operation

- 4.27 The Co-operative movement in Gujarat started as in several other parts of the Country with credit co-operatives in the initial decades of 20th century. The last decade has witnessed the growth of milk producers organisation, cooperatives of cotton growers, groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisation in fertiliser production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the Co-operative sector. The number of societies and areas of activity has increased greatly with provision of rural credit, supply of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, supply of consumer credit, regulation of private money lending business, development of regulated markets, organising milk producers and dairy cooperatives and development of sugar cooperatives, cooperative based procurement of groundnut, cotton ginning and pressing cooperatives, powerloom cooperatives, labour contract cooperatives, housing cooperative, consumers cooperatives, fishery cooperative of fishermen, Handloom and Powerloom weavers are some of the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producer and primary consumers. Alongwith growth of cooperative and different apex federations like cotton federation, Milk Marketing Federation, Marketing Federation, Agricultural Produce and Oil seed growers Federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have developed into a well knit cooperative organisation from primary to national level. For supporting the massive agricultural programme the State tries to build up strong credit infrastructure, Government contributes to the share capital of agricultural institutions so as to supplement their owned funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme. Farmer's Service Societies (FSS) and large sized Agricultural Multipurpose

Societies (LAMPS) are given share capital contribution by Government. The target for agricultural credit for short and medium terms has been proposed Rs. 412.00 crores and Rs. 71.00 crores for long terms for the year 1992-93. The target of organisation of 2 lamps has been fixed for the year 1992-93. The target of setting up 2 new lamps has also been proposed for the year 1993-94. A target of short term loan of Rs.400 crores and medium term loan of Rs.12.00 crores has been fixed for the year 1993-94.

Enforcement of Land Reforms

Land reforms

- 4.28) Gujarat has consistently followed a policy of elimination of exploitation and achieving social justice to agrarian society. The State has been in the forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy Act, Tenure Abolition Act/Laws, etc. Necessary steps have also been taken to plug the gaps in the existing legislations in implementation of Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.
- 4.29) The work of implementation of the pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came in force from April, 1976. 20 Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. Upto March 92, 44739 hectares of land has been taken into possession out of this 34145 hectares of land has been distributed among 20376 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were mainly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. Upto March 92, 315.69 lakh of rupees has been given to the beneficiaries as a financial assistance. During the year 1992-93, the budget provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been made. Scheme is to be continued during the year 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs.

Special Programme For Rural Labour

Schemes for enforcement of minimum wages for rural labour (Agriculture and Industry)

- 4.30) The existing establishment has been strengthened towards more effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and improving the enforcement of awards and settlements. Innovative schemes have been introduced for the welfare of unorganised rural workers who migrate seasonally within the State in search of gainful employment and for the payment of maternity benefit to female workers in the rural sector as well as group insurance for landless Agricultural Labourers.
- 4.31) A Rural workers' Welfare Board has been established to cater to the economic, welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agricultural labourers, 163 Rural Welfare Centres are functioning in the State in the year 1991-92. It is proposed to cover all uncovered 44 talukas with the rural welfare centres by the end of March-94.
- 4.32) From August 1990, the minimum wage rates of agriculture labour has been revised to Rs.15.00 per day and Rs.5400/-per annum. Time limit for disposal of cases by the Labour Commissioner have been fixed. A State level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District level committees with District Collectors as Chairmen and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labours have also been formed. The State Government has taken all possible steps to see that provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are not violated.

Clean Drinking Water

Rural Water Supply Programme

- 4.33 There are 18569 villages in the State as per 1991 census. These cover 66 % of the total population of the State. The details of villages (1991 census) are yet not available and hence as per 1981 census, 14087 villages has been covered under the programme upto March, 1992, against 14273 'No Source' villages and out of total 18114 villages of State. The backlog of 186 villages out of above and 230 more villages identified thereafter as 'No source' bring the total to 416 villages, remain to be covered during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. It is targetted to cover 250 villages during 1992-93 and 250 villages ('P' category) under 'up-gradation' programme of water supply.
- 4.34 During 1993-94, the target is to accord priority to complete ongoing schemes and tackle the problems of quality in respect of water supply, i.e. excessive fluoride, nitrate, salinity, etc. Besides, it is proposed to upgrade 500 villages during the year against the target of 2500 villages for the Eighth Plan period. The target for 1993-94 under 20 point programme is proposed for 500 villages. Major stress will be given to maintenance of assets created and rejuvenation of sources wherever necessary. At the same time, it is planned to introduce regular tests and monitoring in respect of quality of water being supplied. Certain Regional Water Supply Schemes numbering 58, covering 1238 villages are under implementation.

Rural Sanitation

- 4.35 Over the years, it has been observed that it is very costly and difficult to take up underground drainage projects in the rural areas of the State within a reasonable time frame. But simultaneously the need to make available minimum sanitation infrastructure to rural population has also been considered essential, which can lead to healthy and qualitative life for the rural population. Under 'Rural Sanitation' Programme, an intensive programme of construction of low cost latrines in rural areas will be implemented during 1993-94 also.
- 4.36 Upto March, 1992, 45463 rural latrines have been constructed. It is targetted to construct additional 15,000 latrines during 1992- 93. It is proposed to construct 20,000 latrines during 1993-94 in the State, with the help of Central Govt. under 'Central Rural Sanitation Programme'.

Health For All

Rural Health

- 4.37 The Minimum Needs Programme has been providing to 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 back log of construction work of sub centres building and staff quarter of existing Primary Health Centres.
- 4.38 Under National Health Policy goals it is now envisaged to have:
- One Sub-Centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated area
 - One Primary Health Centre per 30,000 of population in general area and per 20,000 of population in hilly, tribal areas and sparsely populated areas
 - One CHC per a population of 1 lakh
 - One male and one female assistant at each Health Sub Centre

- 4.39 The achievement at the end 1991-92 and target for 1993-94 in case of rural health infrastructure are as under:

(Numbers)		
Item	Achivement at the end of 1991-92	Target for 1993-94
(1) Primary Health Centres have been opened	911	25
(2) Community Health Centres have been opened	161	5
(3) Sub-Centres started	7284	—

Programme for control of Communicable diseases

- 4.40 Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from T.B., Filaria, Goitre, Guinea-Worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During Annual Plan 1993-94, present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involved additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings. National Programme on T.B., Filaria, Malaria Eradication, Guinea-Worm Control, 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.

Two Child Norm

Family Welfare Programme

- 4.41 The family welfare programme is a fully Centrally Sponsored Programme and the expenditure thereon is fully met from the Central Government. The visible effect of the measures taken by the State Government have been reflected in the decreasing growth rate. For attaining the objective a strategy to popularize among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD, oral pills, conventional contra ceptives have been made purely voluntary. Having achieved the couple protection of 57.9%, 1.09 crore births have been averted upto March, 1992. The targets for various family planning methods for 1993-94 are as under:

Sterilisation	2.97 lakhs
I.U.D.	4.08 lakhs
OP and CC Users	8.61 lakhs

Nutrition

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

- 4.43 The overall strategy for delivering nutrition service consists of providing supplementary nutrition in accordance with the physical needs to every identified beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also include medical check up twice a year, immunisation service, supplementary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron, folic acid tablets and vitamin-A solution and nutrition and health education.
- 4.44 There are 119 ICDS Projects sanctioned out of which 113 projects are functioning at the end of September-92. It is proposed to start 7 new ICDS blocks to cover 12000 beneficiaries during 1993-94.

Expansion of Education

Elementary Education

- 4.45 As suggested in programme of action under National Policy on Education 1986. 100% enrolment is targeted by 1997. The State has envisaged to achieve 100% enrolment in the age group 6-13 by the end of Eighth Plan. The achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 and proposed target for 1993-94 are as under.

('000 Nos.)

Age Group		Achievement (Anticipated) 1992-93	Target for 1993-94
6-10	: Boys	3149	3152
	: Girls	2673	2684
	: Total	5822	5836
11-13	: Boys	1206	1257
	: Girls	856	945
	: Total	2062	2202

Adult Education

- 4.46 The entire Adult Education Programme has been included under 20 Point Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme and in the New Education Policy-1986. During the year 1992-93 the total target is fixed at 8.50 lakhs illiterate adults to be covered & through the State Adult Education Programme the target is 1.32 lakh adults to be covered. The target for 1993-94 through all schemes under Adult Education Programme is estimated to cover 13.20 lakhs in the age group 15-35 with a proposed outlay of Rs. 353.49 lakhs.

Social Justice to SC and ST Families

- 4.47 The Constitution of India lays down that the State should promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular the SC and ST and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

SC Families Assisted

- 4.48 The population of SCs in the State as per 1991 census is 29.44 lakhs i.e. 7.15% of the total population. Since 1979, a special Component Plan for economic development of SC has been

initiated as an integral part of the State Plan. Emphasis is being laid on programme of generating more employment and additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes-Economic Development Corporation, set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes.

- 4.49 The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation provides subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised Banks, for bankable schemes by margin money under D.I.R. schemes. The arrangement of institutional finance with banks have proved useful for families living below povertyline. Literacy level amongst SC has improved. It was 22.40% in 1961 and reached to 55% in 1991. The target for 1992-93 is to assist 60,000 SC families against which 15,520 have been assisted upto the end of Sept.1992.

ST Families Assisted

- 4.50 Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat State account for 14.23% of the total population of the State. They are amongst the weakest sections of the Society. Under the programme, Justice to Scheduled Tribes various family oriented schemes are implemented through different implementing agencies. These schemes provide economic assistance to Scheduled Tribe families in order to bring them above poverty-line. These agencies are as under : (1) Commissioner, Rural Development, (2) Director of Agriculture, (3) Director, Cottage Industries, (4) Director of Animal Husbandry (5) Gujarat Land Development Corporation (6) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (7) Chief Conservator of Forest (8) Registrar, Co.operation (9) Director of Employment & Training (10) Commissioner of Fisheries (11) Director of Social Welfare (12) Commissioner, Tribal Development (13) Director for Resettlement and Development of Narmada Oustees (14) Gujarat Forest Development Corporation.
- 4.51 During 1992-93 as against the target of 80,000 families, 26,224 families have been assisted at the end of Sept. 1992. The outlay provided for 1993-94 is Rs.4500.00 lakhs to cover 80,000 beneficiaries.

Equality For Women

Programme for Women Welfare /Development

- 4.52 The development and Welfare Programmes for women started during the Sixth Plan to provide relief and support to the destitute and vulnerable women. The Government set up a Commissionerate of Women and Child Development in 1988 with an aim to over see all activities of women and child development in the State. It has a developmental and an enforcement role. It coordinates implements and monitors socio economic development programmes for women and advocates legal protection and enforcement of women's rights. It proposes to start more creches and hostels for working women in the backward areas. The Socio Economic Programmes will be extended to the backwards areas. The Women's Economic Development Corporation will expand its activities for women below the poverty line by taking up training and self employment activities to encourage women to share economic responsibilities in their families.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

- 4.53 The Scheme for development of women and children in rural areas was introduced in 1983-84, and was in operation in eight districts viz. Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surendranagar, Surat, Banaskantha and Kachchh at the end of Seventh Plan. The scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programme. The scheme helps organising women in homogenous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. The scheme is being implemented with State, Central Government and United Nations International Children Education Fund participation. The

target for 1992-93 is to organise 500 groups and target is fixed to organise 500 groups during 1993-94.

New Opportunities For Youths

- 4.54 With a view to developing the spirit of adventure amongst youths and to provide the maximum opportunities to develop their personally and to utilise their energy in national building activities in various fields, steps are envisaged to be taken up as per recommendations of working groups of youth programmes.
- 4.55 Under the Scheme of Development of Sports & Games about 71 Arvind Ramat Gamat Kendras have been started. The State Government runs a Scheme of pension to retired sportsmen. Under this scheme retired sportsmen is being given a pension of Rs.200/- per month. 73 retired sportsmen get a financial assistance of about Rs.1.71 lakh during the year. 23 District Sports Offices are functioning in the State, for the development and upliftment of Sports activities and there are 112 coaches in Sub Coaching Centres. An Indoor Sports Stadium at Rajkot is proposed to be built. The State Sports Council is entrusted with the work of sports activities and is conducting about 41 State level competitions of various games and sports. District and Taluka level competitions are also conducted. An outlay of Rs.155.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Housing For People

- 4.56 Shelter is one of the basic necessities of mankind. Provision of shelter to the depressed section of the population is therefore the prime concern of both the State and Central Govt. Out of population of 413 lakhs (1991 census) Gujarat has approximately 65.6 % of its population living in rural areas. A majority of the population living in the rural areas comprises of people belonging to S.Cs., tribal and other socially and economically backward castes and sub-castes. The State Govt. has therefore, launched an ambitious rural houses programme for the rural segment of the society subject to certain criteria.

Housesites allotted

- 4.57 The scheme was introduced during 1972-73 then in the central sector, envisaging to provide land measuring 100 sq.yard to every landless labourers, in order of priority to SC, ST and Others who has no land of his own and maintain his livelihood through manual labour rural craftman ship etc. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which beneficiary may build hut or small dwelling. The land for house sites is provided from surplus or waste land. The scheme also provides Rs.150/- per plot as a subsidy for development of plot including levelling, fencing approach road, street lights etc.
- 4.58 Since the inception of the scheme till Dec.92, 11.63 lakh housesite plots have been distributed which includes 2.40 lakh housesite plots to S.Cs. and 2.73 lakh to ST beneficiaries. Out of total distributed housesite plots, 5.95 lakh house-site plots have been developed so far. During 1992-93, at the end of Sept. 1992, 26081 house-sites have been allotted against the target of 30,000 house-sites. It is proposed to provide 30,000 house-sites during 1993-94. The scheme is covered under the Poverty Alleviation Programme also for which additional fund of Rs. 160 lakhs is provided over and above the Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs for 1993-94.

Construction Assistance Provided

- 4.59 The scheme of providing assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers was introduced in the State in 1976. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses on plots allotted to the beneficiaries who are not in a position to construct houses on their own. The current pattern of assistance for constructing a pucca house is as under :

[37]

1.	State Govt. subsidy	Rs. 4500/-
2.	HUDCO / Bank loan	Rs. 5500/-
3.	Beneficiary's contribution	Rs. 1300/-
4.	District Panchayat's contribution	Rs. 400/-
	Total	Rs. 11700/-

- 4.60 Over and above this, the assistance above, the scheme provides for subsidy of Rs. 1000/- for the development of Infrastructure facilities for each house. As per the new revised pattern, sanitation facility for each house is compulsory. Now Govt. has also permitted the beneficiaries to construct house on his own without availing HUDCO /Bank loan as per his requirements, under certain guidelines.
- 4.61 Since the inception of the scheme, till Dec. 1992, 5.95 lakh houses are constructed through Govt. assistance. This includes 1.32 lakhs houses for schedule castes and 1.49 lakhs houses for schedule tribe beneficiaries.
- 4.62 It is targeted to provide 28,000 houses to the beneficiaries with construction assistance during 1992-93, against that 10933 houses are constructed by the end of Dec. 1992. It is targeted to provide construction assistance for construction of 30,000 houses during the year 1993-94.

Indira Awas Yojna

- 4.63 A special housing project called "Indira Awas Yojna" under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of free houses alongwith the infrastructure facilities for SC and ST families has been taken up. The dwelling unit is of 21 sq.mt. with one room-a kitchen, verandah, bathroom, latrine and smokeless chullah. There is a provision for infrastructure facilities like approach road, street paving, street light, drinking water supply, drainage sewerage disposal, road side plantations etc.
- 4.64 During 1992-93, 3775 houses have been constructed upto the end of Sept. 1992 against the target of 4600 which works out 82.1%. It is targeted to construct 4470 houses during 1993-94.

EWS Housing

- 4.65 A programme of housing for economically weaker section in urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, HUDCO provides loan assistance on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of dwelling unit. Therefore, GHB has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government as a seed capital. During 1992-93, 1080 EWS houses have been allotted against the target of 2400 houses by the end of Sept. 1992. It is targeted to allot 2400 houses during 1993-94.

LIG Housing

- 4.66 The LIG housing scheme is taken under 20 Point Programme for the first time from April, 1987. The people having monthly income from Rs.1251/- to Rs.2650/- can avail the benefit under this scheme. The ceiling cost per unit is Rs.50,000. HUDCO also grants loans on sliding scale, Government gives loan assistance under this scheme.
- 4.67 During 1992-93, 450 LIG houses have been constructed by the end of Sept. 1992 against the target of 1000 It is targeted to construct 1000 houses during 1993-94.

Improvement of Slums

- 4.68 The Environmental Improvement of slums schemes envisages, improvement of living standard of the people in slum 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 hardship of the people living in the slum area should be mitigated as soon as possible. Towards this end the scheme was given a new thrust to accelerate the pace of work in providing minimum services for the slums areas. The scheme, was introduced in 1972-73 under the Central Sector which was transferred in to State Sector and included in the Minimum Needs Programme since Fifth Five Year Plan.
- 4.69 During Sixth Plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities. The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs.525/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines, bathrooms, street lights, road improvements etc.in slum areas.
- 4.70 During the year 1992-93, it is targetted to cover 40,000 slum dwellers. It is targetted to cover 80,000 slums dwellers during 1993-94.

New Strategy For Forestry

- 4.71 Gujarat is poor in forest resources. Forest area is only 19379 sq.km. amounting to only 9.89% of the land area. Per capita forest area is only 0.05 hectare which is less than the per capita area of 0.11 hectare of India and is far less than per capita area of 1.04 hectare of the World.
- 4.72 Because of severely depleted forest reserves, the State Government has laid maximum emphasis on afforestation through social forestry, plantations are also raised under special programme such as RLEGP, NREP, DPAP, River Valley Project etc. During 1992- 93, 1296.50 lakh trees were planted by the end of Dec., 1992 over 68144 hectares. In addition, 1693.85 lakhs seedlings were distributed to the public for planting.

Concern For the Consumer

Civil Supplies

- 4.73 In the State, Civil Supplies Corporation has started its activities from October, 1980, steps towards strengthening the Public Distribution System were taken. The Legal Metrology Department has been put under the control of Food and Civil Supplies Department, who undertakes implementation of the Standard of Weights & Measures (Eng) Act. They undertake verification and stamping of Weights & Measures and Package Commodities.
- 4.74 The State Government has also undertaken Consumer Protection activities and framed the Gujarat Consumer Protection Rules 1988. Under this Consumer Protection Forums at District level and Commission at State level are now functioning to provide effective and speedy redressal of disputes of consumers. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is established at State level at Ahmedabad under the Chairmanship of Retired High Court Judge in March 1989. Since its inception 501 complaints were filed and 113 were disposed off similarly 72 appeals were filed and 41 were disposed off till June 1992. Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums in each district of the State and a separate independent forum for Ahmedabad City have been established. These forums have received 8802 complaints of which 3644 were disposed off till June 1992. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 State level Consumer Protection Council was also re-constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Civil Supplies in May 1992. Its 1st Meeting was held on 7.9.1992, Consumer Affairs and Protection Agency of

Gujarat (CAPAG) was established in July 1985. This agency arranges Seminars/ Workshops/ Exhibitions/Sibires and expedite various consumers grievances. Proposals regarding recognition and grant-in-aid in respect of Voluntary Consumers Associations are scrutinised by CAPAG.

- 4.75 The enforcement machinery is working at State headquarter and Districts and regular checking and inspections are carried out throughout the State with a view to maintain easy flow and reasonable prices of essential commodities. It also keeps an eye on hoarding and black marketing activities. Separate branch was also created for dealing with detention cases of persons who indulge in black marketing, hoarding etc.
- 4.76 Gujarat has a wide network of Public Distribution System with 12934 fair price shops as on 30-9-1992, and has distributed 8,45,881 M.Tonnes wheat, 3,57,482 M. Tonnes Rice, 2,01,562 M.T.Sugar and 8,793 M.T.Palmolein Oil during the year 1991-92.
- 4.77 Under the revamped public distribution system introduced by the Govt. of India from 1st June, 1992, Foodgrains are provided to the people living in areas of Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme at subsidised rates in 84 talukas of the State. The State has also formulated a scheme called "Food For All" under which foodgrains at subsidised rates are distributed to those families whose annual income is less than Rs.5000/-. The State Govt. is considering to raise this limit. The expenditure incurred on subsidy for "Food For All" scheme is borne by the State Government. With a view to providing adequate quantum of foodgrains to warker sections of the society, only the following people are entitled to have foodgrains under the public distribution system.
1. Beneficiaries under Food For All Scheme
 2. Blinds, Infirm, Destitutes and Old age Pensioners
 3. Workers of closed textile mills of Ahmedabad City
 4. Small and Marginal farmers
 5. Persons having annual income less than Rs.28,000/-
- 4.78 With a view to prevent diversion of essential commodities on way from godown to fair price shops, a door step delivery system is introduced in relevent districts covering 754 fair price shops. Under this system, Taluka Sales and Purchase Union, a Co-operative Agency or any private institution enters into contract with fair price shops owners and collect foodgrains on behalf of them from godown and delivers at fair price shops.
- 4.79 The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation runs 31 mobile shops to cover a large tribal area of the State and supplies essential items which include soap, salt, match boxes, notebooks, pulses etc. The Corporation also runs a departmental store called 'Kalpataru' at Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Himatnagar, Broach, Bhuj, Surat, and Surendrangar. All essential items are being supplied through these stores at a reasonable price.

Energy For the Village

Rural Electrification

- 4.80 Rural Electrification is a socio-economic activity. It aims at the upliftment of living standard of the rural population. Recognising its importance, State has given priority to Rural Electrification. All the villages have been electrified. Only PETAPARAS (hemlets) and Harijan Basties as informed by Local Bodies/ Local people are to be electrified. It is estimated that about 10,000 such BASTIES have remained to be electrified and out of this, nearly 4,000 Basties have been covered by 1991-92.

Rest of the Basties will be covered during the Eighth Plan period. For 1993-94, the target of 1300 petapasas' electrification has been targetted, for which Rs.1300 lakhs have been provided as an outlay for 1993-94.

Pumpsets Energised

- 4.81 The electrification of pumpsets is carried out under non-plan schemes financed through NABARD, LIC and other banks. Demand of Agri. wells has increased and nearly 2.27 lakh applications are pending with GEB. Looking to the present condition 1.58 lakh wells, during Eighth Plan (58000 under plan and 100000 under non plan) targets have been envisage depending on the availability of funds. During 1992-93 it was targetted to energise 6380 (Plan) pump set against which 11427 have been achieved by the end of Oct.1992 while for 1993-94 it is targettd to energise 11000 pump sets at an outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs.

Bio-gas Development

- 4.82 A greater awarness has now emerged to set up Bio-gas Plant on a large scale as expeditiously as possible. It is targated to set up 28000 Bio-gas plants during 1992-93. For the year 1993- 94, an outlay of Rs.330.00 lakhs with a target to instal 30,000 Biogas plants have been allocated.

Improved Chullahs

- 4.83 The National project on Improved Chullahs has been taken up by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources GOI with a view to reducing deforestation and meeting cooking energy crisis particularly in the rural areas. The project is designed as a programme for women for mitigating their drugery and health hazards, and also save fuel in the bargain. The project also provides local employment opportunities for the persons who will be involved in the construction and maintenance of the chullahas. The National Programme on Improved Chulahas has been taken up by the State Govt. and is one of the Twenty Point Programme Scheme.
- 4.84 Prior to 1st April, 1988, this programme was implemented by the forest and environment department as well as by the Industries, Mines and Energy Department (through GEDA) in the State. However in the year 1988 the improved chulahas activities of the Forest and Environment Department was transfer to the Panchayats and Rural Housing Department. While the role of IMED/GEDA remained unchanged.

Agency	Achievement upto Oct.92	Target for 1993-94
GEDA ..	12068	30,000
Panchayats ..	13430	40,000
Gujarat Agro. ..	1968	5,000
	27466	75,000

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

- 4.85 The IREP is one of the Centrally Sponsored Programme. Total 15 Blocks has been covered under the IREP in Gujarat. During the Eighth Plan period it is envisaged to cover 5 more blocks under the IREP.
- 4.86 For the year 1992-93 Rs.80.00 has been provided and 2 more blocks have been included under the IREP in Gujarat which makes total 17 blocks under the scheme. While for year 1993-94 it is targetted to cover 2 more blocks under the IREP and for the same Rs. 83.00 lakhs has been provided.

ANNUAL PLAN : 1993-94

TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
OUTLAY

(Rs.in lakh)

Point No.	ITEM	Outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3
1	ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY	
	(A) I.R.D.P.	1300.00
	(B) J.R.Y.	1780.00
	(C) Village and Small Industries	8597.50
2	STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE	
	(A) Dryland Farming	1623.00
	(B) Drought Prone Area Programme	373.00
3	BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER	
	(A) Major and Medium Irrigation	12908.00
	(B) Minor Irrigation	5302.00
	(C) Command Area Development	1130.00
	(D) Flood Control	160.00
4	BIGGER HARVESTS	
	(A) Special Rice Production Programme	50.00
	(B) National Oilseeds Development Programme	318.00
	(C) Development of Pulses	27.35
	(D) Horticulture	
	(i) Fruit Crops	99.75
	(ii) Vegetable crops	45.00
	(E) Storage, Warehousing And Marketing	55.00
	(F) Animal Husbandary	555.00
	(G) Dairy Development	55.00
	(H) Fisheries	242.00
	(I) Co-operation	342.70
5	ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS	
	Land Reforms	17.00
6	SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR	
	(A) Schemes for enforcement of Minimum wages for rural labour (Agricultural & Industry)	3.00

1	2	3
	(B) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1.00
	(C) Group Insurance for Agri. & Other Rural Labourers.	120.00
7	CLEAN DRINKING WATER	
	(A) Rural Water Supply Programme (State Sector)	15621.00
	(B) Rural Sanitation (State Sector)	300.00
8	HEALTH FOR ALL	
	(A) Rural Health	1715.00
	(B) Programme for control of communicable diseases	924.00
9	TWO CHILD NORMS	
	(A) Maternity and Child Health including ICDS	4913.15
	(B) Nutrition	1000.00
10	EXPANSION OF EDUCATION	
	(A) General Education	
	(i) Elementary Education	1450.61
	(ii) Adult Education	353.49
	(B) Technical Education	-
	(C) Art and Culture	72.00
11	JUSTICE TO SC AND ST	
	(A) Programme for Welfare of SCs	N.A.
	(B) Programme for Welfare STs	4500.00
12	EQUALITY FOR WOMEN	—
13	NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH Youth Welfare and Sports	55.00
14	HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE	
	(A) Rural Housing	3034.00
	(B) Urban Housing	1750.00
15	IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	300.00
16	NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY Forestry	5300.00
17	PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	—
18	CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER Civil Supplies	32.00

1	2	3
19	ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES	
	(A) Rural Electrification	1300.00
	(B) Pump-sets energised	110.00
	(C) National Programme for Bio-gas Development	330.00
	(D) Improved Chullahas	15.00
	(E) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	80.00
20	A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION	—

**ANNUAL PLAN : 1993-94
TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
(PHYSICAL TARGETS)**

Point No.	I T E M	Unit	Targett for 1993-94
1	2	3	4
1	ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY		
	(A) I.R.D.P.		
	(i) Old Beneficiaries assisted	Number	-
	(ii) New Beneficiaries assisted	Number	62,000
	TRYSEM:		
	(i) Youths trained	Number	16,000
	(ii) Youth self-employed	Number	8,000
	(B) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Lakh M.D.	-
	(C) (i) Handlooms-Metres of cloth to be produced	lakh Mtrs.	330.00
	(ii) Powerlooms-Metres of cloth to be produced	"	1.35
	(iii) Handicrafts-Value of production	Lakh	Rs. 715.00
	(iv) Khadi-Metres of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	1870.00
	(v) Village Industries-Value of production	Lakh	Rs. 6560.00
	(vi) Sericulture-production of Raw silk	M.T.	0.66
	(vii) Coir Industry-Value of production	Lakh	Rs. 0.40
	(viii) Small Scale Industries No.of additional units to be set up	Number	8,100
2	STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE		
	(A) No.of micro watersheds and area covered	No. hect.	.....
	(B) Area covered outside water-sheds by dry farming practice	'000 hct.	-
	(C) Production of H.Y.Y. seeds	lakh Qtls.	

1	2	3	4
	(D) Distribution of HYY seeds	"	-
	D.P.A.P.		
	(i) Area treated under soil and moisture conservation	000 Hects.	3.96
	(ii) Irrigation potential created	"	1.54
	(iii) Aforestation and pasture Development	"	3.50
3	BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION		
	(A) Irrigation		
	(i) Potential created	000 Ha.(cum)	12.77
	(ii) Utilised	"	10.36
	(B) Area to be covered with		
	(i) field channel	000 Hacts.	60.0
	(ii) land levelling	"	2.0
	(iii) warabandhi	"	60.0
	(iv) field drains	"	1.0
4	BIGGER HARVESTS		
	(A) Rice Production	000 Tonnes	50.00
	(B) Oilseeds production	000 Tonnes	31.25
	(C) Pulses production	"	7.00
	(D) Production of		
	(i) fruits	Lakh Tonnes	22.00
	(ii) vegetables	"	17.50
	(E) Creation of Addl.storage capacity	Tonnes (cum)	20000
	(F) Regulated markets	Number(cum)	370
	(G) Marketing of agricultural produce Value of produce.	Rs.in crores (cum)	1861

1	2	3	4
	(H) Milk, Eggs & Wool production		
	(I) Milk	000 Tonnes(cum)	3:546
	(ii) Eggs	Million No.(cum)	:360
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	18.65
	(I) Production of Inland and Marine fish		
	(i) Inland	000 Tonnes	75
	(ii) Marine fish	"	:550
	(J) Co-operatives:		
	(i) No.to be revitalised	Number	Nil
	(ii) New Co-operatives to be set up (LAMPS)	"	2
5	ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS		
	(A) Compilation of land Records Area for which land records will be updated.	No.of villages "	.....
	(B) Implement Agricultural land ceilings Area distributed	Acres	1:000
6	SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR		
	(A) Inspection carried out	Inspection	80:000
	(B) Group Insurance for Landless Agri. Labourers	Persons	10:000
7	CLEAN DRINKING WATER		
	(A) Problem villages not covered earlier	Number	500
	(B) Population covered		
	(i) Total	"	600:000
	(ii) SC	"	15:000
	(iii) ST	"	90:000
	(C) Rural Sanitation Construction of low cost latrines Beneficiaries	" (in lakh)	20:000 1.20

1	2	3	4
8	HEALTH FOR ALL		
	(A) Community Health Centres	Number	5
	(B) Primary Health Centres	"	25
	(C) Sub-Centres	"	
9	TWO CHILD NORM		
	(A) Sterilisations	No. Lakh	2.97
	(B) I.U.D. Insertions	"	4.08
	(C) O.P. Users		
	(D) C.C. Users	"	8.61
	(E) Maternity and child health facilities		
	IMMUNIZATION		
	(i) T.T. (Mother)	No. in Lakh	13.24
	(ii) D.P.T.	"	11.97
	(iii) B.C.G.	"	11.97
	(iv) D.T.	"	8.55
	(v) Polio	"	11.97
	(vi) I.F. tablets		
	(1) Mothers	"	13.24
	(2) Children	"	21.80
	(vii) Vitamin 'A'	"	17.62
	(viii) T.T. (1) 10 years	"	8.12
	(2) 16 years	"	7.70
10	EXPANSION OF EDUCATION		
	(A) Total enrolment under Elementary Education		
	(i) Male	000 No. (cum)	4409
	(ii) Female	"	3629
	(iii) SC	"	371
	(iv) ST	"	1074
	(B) Total enrolment under Adult Education		
	Total :	"	450

1	2	3	4
11	JUSTICE TO SCs AND STs		
	(A) SC families assisted	Number NOT FIXED	
	(B) ST families assisted	"	80000
12	EQUALITY FOR WOMEN DWCRA : No. of groups	Number	500
13	NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH		-
14	HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE		
	(A) House Sites allotted	Number	30000
	(B) Beneficiaries assisted with construction assistance	"	30000
	(C) Houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (RLEGP)		
	(i) SCs)		
	(ii) STs)	"	4470
	(iii) Bonded Labour)		
	(D) LIG Houses constructed		
	(i) Total)		
	(ii) SC)	"	1000
	(iii) ST)		
	(E) EWS Houses		
	(i) Total)	"	
	(ii) SC)	"	2400
	(iii) ST)	"	
15	IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS Persons benefited	Number	80000
16	NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY Afforestation:		
	(i) Seedlings distributed	No. in Lakh	1100
	(ii) Trees planted	"	1130.06
	(iii) Trees survived	Percent	-
	(iv) Waste Land Reclaimed	Hects.	62000

1	2	3	4
17	PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT		-
18	CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMERS		
	(A) Fair price shops opened		
	(i) Rural	Number)	N.F.
	(ii) Urban	")	
19	ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES		
	(A) Villages electrified	Number	1300
	(B) Pump-sets energised	"	11000
	(C) Biogas plants installed	"	30000
	(D) Improved Chullahas-No.to be installed	"	75000
	(E) Blocks covered under IREP Projects	"	2
20	A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION		-

CHAPTER -V

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER POSITION

Introduction

- 5.1 Gujarat population as per 1991 census stood at 4.13 crores. This represents a decadal growth of 20.8% compared to 23.5 % for the Country. Gujarat was consistently recording higher population growth than that of all India during each decade from 1901-1981 except for 1981-1991. The annual rate of increase in State population declined from 2.6% during 1971-81 to 2.04% during 1981 - 91, indicating impact of family planning programmes in arresting the expanding population.
- 5.2 The population of Gujarat which was 4.13 crores in 1991 is expected to be 4.16 crores in 1992 and grow to 4.44 crores by the end of the year 1997 and 4.65 crores by 2001 A.D. During the 8th Plan period, there will be a net increase of 28 lakhs population over 4.16 crore persons in 1992. The population in the 0-14 age group will decline from 138 lakhs to 134 lakhs during the Eighth Plan. Population above 60 years will show an increase from 27 lakhs to 31 lakhs during the Plan period. Population in the 15-59 years age group will show an increase from 251 lakhs to 279 lakhs i.e. net increase of 28 lakhs. The proportion of the population in the working age group of 15-59 years was about 57.2% in 1981. This grew to 59.7% in 1991, 60.3% in 1991-92. At the end of 8th Five Year Plan, this is expected to grow to 279 lakh i.e. 62.83% of the population. Total labour force in the State in 1991 was around 169.51 lakh which during the terminal year of the 8th Five Year Plan the labour force is estimated to be 194.30 lakh. Thus, the new entrants to the labour force during the 8th Five Year Plan will be 24.79 lakh. During 1993-94, the new entrants to the labour force will be 3.65 lakh. The State has around 6.69 lakh unemployed persons at the beginning of the year (1992-93).

The brief summary of the population and employment scenario of Gujarat is as follows.

TABLE - 1

Year	Population (in lakhs)					Work Parti- cipation rate E/A %	Working Population Compared to 15-59 Age E/Dx 100 %
	Total Popul- ation	Age 0-14 years group	Age 60 years above	Age 15-59 A-(B-C)	Working Popula- tion		
	A	B	C	D	E			F	G
1971	267	114	15	138	73.53	27.85	53.28
1981	341	134	19	188	127.02	37.26	67.55
1991	413	138	27	247	169.51	41.17	68.62
1992	416	138	27	251	174.12	41.30	69.30
1997	444	134	31	279	194.30	42.00	69.53
2001	465	129	36	300	214.00	43.00	69.66

W.P.R. Workers' participation rate. Number of persons in active work per 1000 population.

- 5.3 The number of persons unemployed at the beginning of 1992-93 is 6.69 lakhs which will be reduce to 3.02 lakhs at the end of 1996-97. (See Table-2)

TABLE-2**Overall situation of Manpower****(Figures in lakhs)**

Year.	Unemployed at the beginning	New entrants	Total	Employment Generation	Continuous Employment	Gap 4-5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90-91	4.99	3.42	8.41	6.07	3.40	5.99
91-92	5.99	3.50	9.49	6.10	3.29	6.20
92-93	6.20	3.57	9.77	7.12	3.08	6.69
93-94	6.69	3.65	10.34	7.82	3.68	6.66
94-95	6.66	3.75	10.41	8.58	4.27	6.14
95-96	6.14	3.87	10.01	10.78	5.61	4.34
96-97	4.34	4.02	8.36	9.10	5.34	3.02

- 5.4 During, the Eighth Plan, employment is projected to grow @ 2.8 % and for Ninth Plan around 2.4 % - 2.5 % which will take care of new entrants and also migrant workers. However, the number of marginal workers will be a serious concern as it has been going up since last two decades. It is expected to grow to 33.30 lakhs from existing 28.41 lakhs by 1997.

Assessment of Unemployment

- 5.5 The unemployment figure based on different methods as narrated below in the chapter gives an unemployment figure as follows. By the sample survey of Live Register the unemployment is around 5.5 lakhs, by N.S.S. sample survey it is around 7.10 lakhs, and by School Terminal completion and dropout figure, it is around 6.8 lakhs. To arrive at the new entrants to the labour market agewise classification of population is used. The number of unemployed can be put around 6.5 lakhs.

Assessment of the Unemployment by various methods Live register

- 5.6 Unemployment position as on 31st March, 1992, as many as 9.91 lakhs persons were registered as unemployed on the live registers of the employment exchanges, out of which 6.43 lakhs were educated youths. It is expected that, if present trends continues, total number of unemployed on live register will be 16.11 lakhs in 1997, out of which educated youths will be 10.16 lakhs. Of these persons on live register persons who are already employed are 32%, persons pursuing education i.e. students are 12 %.. As per the survey mentioned in para 5.1.12, the total number of unemployed persons can be put at 56 % of above i.e. 9.9 lakhs x 56% = 5.5 lakhs persons.

TABLE : 3

**Number of educated job seekers on Live Register as on the terminal years of
Five Year Plans- 1980,1985,1990,1992,1997**

(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Categories	1980	1985	1990	1992	1997*
1.	S.S.C. and under-Graduate	205	346	513	566	890
2.	Diploma holders	3	4	9	10	19
3.	Graduates, Post-Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce & law etc.	36	45	62	53	101
4.	Graduate and Post-Graduate in the technical and professional subjects.	10	6	4	14	6
5.	Total - Educated	254	394	588	643	1016
6.	Below S.S.C. and illiterates	201	247	366	348	595
7.	Grand Total	455	641	954	991	1611

*Projected figures

- 5.7 It would be observed from the above table that there has been a steep rise in the number of educated unemployed, This is more so among non-technical groups like S.S.C., H.S.C. and under-graduates. This calls for a radical shift towards vocationalisation of education system. The cost of producing such a large number of general stream graduates is already very high. The time has come to examine whether the State can afford such high subsidy on higher secondary and general stream education. The high cost state subsidized general stream higher secondary education without the capacity to fruitfully absorb them poses a grave challenge.

N.S.S. Sample Survey

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

TABLE : 4

(Figures in lakhs)

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

(N.S.S. 43rd round (1987-88))

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

	(lakhs) (1991-92)
(a) Chronic unemployed	3.58
(b) Under-employed	3.52
Total	7.10

The educated unemployed as on 31st March, 1992 in the State are under.

TABLE : 5**Educated Unemployed as on 31-3-92 (In thousand)**

Sr. No.	Category.	According to Live Register
1	S.S.C. and Under Graduates	566
2	Diploma Holders	10
3	Graduates and post-graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law etc.	53
4	Graduates and post-graduates in technical and professional subjects	14
Total		643

- 5.9 The Director General, Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi recently conducted a Sample Survey to ascertain the proportion of unemployed persons on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges. As per the survey, on an average, 56% of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in Gujarat are unemployed, 32% are employed and 12% are students. Out of a total live register of 9.91 lakhs, total educated unemployed persons having qualification of S.S.C. and Diploma, Graduates and Post-graduates, are 6.43 lakhs and 3.48 lakhs are uneducated as on 31-3-92. Based on the above survey criterion, about 5.55 lakhs can be considered as unemployed.

Drop-out Basis

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

- 5.11 One more fact of unemployment and low income is the number of people living below the poverty line. The Rural Development Department conducted house-to-house survey to estimate the number of families whose income was below Rs.6,400/- per annum. Their number in 1986-87 was 11.44 lakhs. 6.36 lakhs new family have been assisted during the 7th plan (1985-90). Overall picture of unemployment is not very clear, as many people directly go to the employment market without getting registered with the Employment Exchanges. Many students pursue studies while in jobs. There may be people who are without jobs but not contacting employment services. Out of the sizable number of people coming out from educational institutions, a significant proportion of women who have secured degrees or diplomas do not seek jobs specially after they are married. Some post-graduates in the field of engineering and medicine continue further higher studies.
- 5.12 With 34.4% of population living in urban areas, Gujarat is one of the highly urbanised State of the Country. Urban population of the State is concentrated in large sized towns. About 50% of the urban population is residing in 11 cities with a population of one lakh and above. Another 17% live in 27 towns having population between 50,000 to one lakh. The rest of the urban population is spread over 264 towns. This high concentration of population in large towns has led to stress on infrastructure, civic amenities, transportation and housing.
- 5.13 Due to the rapid industrialisation the demand pattern of employment has changed during the last two years. Demand for skilled /Semi-skilled manpower is expected to go up sharply. However, there is shift from vocational and also science oriented stream in State Education System which is a matter of concern. State is awfully short of Kothari Committee's recommendation for diverting 50 % students to vocational field. Number of S.S.S./ H.S.C. general stream graduates turnover during period is expected to be 21.89 lakhs which is not commensurate with job suitability. State has to provide for further availability of additional 5 lakhs semi-skilled / skilled workers during next 4 years to take care of the quantum jump of industrial development. Unless this is done the State may face large number migrant workers seeking jobs while the locals will be deprived of jobs. A recent survey of the industrial belt in Baroda - Vapi region has shown that more than 35 % of non-managerial jobs have gone to outside Gujarat people due to non-availability of trained manpower primarily.
- 5.14 The rural employment scenario does not foresee any change. However, a word of caution may be sounded. In the agriculture scenario, there will be no change in cropping intensity and in the agriculture technology until the end of the plan period when Narmada Water will reach South of Mahi river. There is a stagnation in the growth of rural assets and a decline in rural credit leading to adverse consequences on rural employment. During the last 3 years, a fall in rural credit and rural assets with its consequent impact on rural consumption, rural employment is a matter of concern.
- 5.15 Demand for employment is expected to go up due to large scale migration of workers from Rajasthan, U.P., M.P., Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, which showed higher rate of worker in 1991. The steps to regulate workers from other States with motivating and reequipping locals to take up jobs can bring out change in employment scenario.
- 5.16 The table below gives proportion of main and marginal workers during the last 3 decades. While there has been growth in employment mainly amongst main workers there has been a sharp decline in the number of marginal workers. Thus, a large number of workers are underemployed. The State planning process will endeavour to provide full employment to these marginal workers, especially amongst rural marginal workers which has gone up from 7.02 % to 9.59% .

TABLE : 6**Proportion of Main and Marginal workers**

(in % to population)

Area	Sex	Main workers				Marginal workers			
		1961	1971	1981	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991
RURAL	Persons	31.61	32.96	33.78	36.77	13.36	9.95	7.02	9.59
	Males	52.59	52.83	53.28	54.36	2.71	2.17	0.90	1.41
	Females	9.64	12.06	13.46	18.25	24.51	18.13	13.39	18.21
URBAN	Persons	26.52	27.57	28.78	29.50	3.35	6.15	0.66	1.76
	Males	45.61	47.30	49.85	50.62	2.75	2.07	0.32	1.08
	Females	5.21	5.48	5.49	6.25	4.02	20.72	1.03	2.52
STATE	Persons	30.29	31.45	32.23	34.27	10.78	8.88	5.04	6.90
	Males	50.75	51.25	52.19	53.06	2.72	2.14	0.72	1.29
	Females	8.53	10.26	11.03	14.19	19.36	16.10	9.63	12.89

Work Participation Rates (W.P.R.)

5.17 According to 1991 census, 1.66 crores persons were classified as workers inclusive of Main and Marginal workers. Constituting 40.19 percent of the total population of the State. Out of these, about 1.41 crores of workers were classified as Main Workers, which is 34.14 percent of the State's population and the remaining 25.25 lakhs (6.11%) were Marginal workers. The details of workers and non-workers for Gujarat are as under.

Table -7

(In lakhs)

Classification	1992	1991	1997
Total workers	127.02	166.21	194.30
Main workers	109.84	140.96	161.00
Marginal workers	17.19	25.25	33.30
Non-workers	213.26	246.89	250.30
Percentage of total workers to total population.	37.26 %	40.19 %	41.30 %

(1) The State's Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) has shown Average Annual Rate of growth of 4.2% . Manufacturing, Secondary, tertiary sector has shown + 7.5% annual growth throughout the decade.

- (2) State will have a high index of workers to population ratio. Unemployment figure will reduce to 3.02 lakhs by 1997.
- (3) Disturbing picture in State employment scenario is rise in marginal workers (underemployed). In 1991, the number of marginal workers in the rural area were estimated at 25.91 lakhs i.e. 9.59 % of rural population. In fact underemployment has grown more in rural area than in Urban area, where proportion of marginal workers is only 1.76% i.e. 2.49 lakh persons.
- (4) Underemployment is more among rural females which is as high as 24.02 lakh persons (18.21 % of the rural female population, compared to 1.95 lakh persons (1.41%) for rural males.
- (5) There is a fall in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for Agricultural Sector which has shown a negative growth of 4.4%.
- (6) The fall in rural credit coupled with stagnation in rural assets is a problem to overcome if State has to bring rural underemployment under control.
- (7) There is no definite figure of unemployment for weaker section i.e. Tribals.
- (8) The State will have a large number of jobs going abegging unless the education system is tuned to meet job requirements needed by the rapid industrialized envisaged. There will be a shortfall of nearly 5 lakhs Skilled and Semi-skilled workers at the end of 1997.
- (9) The State will have a net addition of 21.89 lakhs S.S.C / H.S.C. and graduates of which 9 lakhs may not find suitable jobs.

Poverty and Employment

- 5.18 It is aimed to achieve minimum unemployment by turn of the century. The first step is to provide gainful work to atleast one member of the family living below poverty line. As per the survey carried out in 1986-87 for the 7th Plan, there were 11.44 lakhs families below poverty line with an annual income upto Rs. 6400. Out of these families, 6.36 lakhs during 7th plan, 0.76 lakhs in 90-91 and 0.76 lakhs in 91-92 have been given gainful assets under IRDP. As per the survey carried out in 90-91, there are 26.19 lakhs families living below poverty line with an annual income upto Rs. 11000. It will, therefore, be necessary to fine-tune various poverty alleviation programmes.
- 5.19 Comparable estimates of incidence of poverty for the Country and the State are prepared by the Planning Commission on the basis of information on household consumer expenditure collected in the quinquennial surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO). According to the estimates of Planning Commission, the percentage of population below the poverty line in Gujarat State in 1987-88 was 18.4%. Incidence of poverty in urban areas was found relatively less (17.3%) as compared to that in rural areas (21.2%).

Organised sector employment Overall position

- 5.20 Total employment in organised sector of economy in Gujarat State was 16.70 lakhs in December, 1991 which has increased from 15.13 lakhs in 1985. (sectorwise details are given in Annexure-I.)

Table - 8

(Employment in lakhs)						
Mar, 1985	Mar 1986	Mar 1987	Mar 1988	Mar 1989	Mar 1990	Dec, 1991
15.13	15.30	15.44	15.58	16.15	16.22	16.70
(+3.9%)	(+1.12%)	(+0.9%)	(+0.9%)	(+3.6%)	(+0.43%)	(+1.40)*

* Increased during December, 1990 to December, 1991.

Population-Employment ratio of organised sector, March,1989

5.21 If we take 1981 census population figures as base, district-wise, per 1000 population employment position shows many imbalances. There are only two districts viz. Ahmedabad and Baroda which have formal sector employment of more than 100 persons per 1000 population. Gandhinagar has 75 to 100 persons employment per 1000 population while all other districts except Amreli, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha have employment between 25 to 50 persons per 1000 population. The lowest ratio of employment is found in Amreli district where it is 20 persons per 1000 population. The district-wise details are given in table No.5. There is a clear indication of concentration of formal sector employment in the districts having major urban centers such as Ahmedabad (391272), Baroda(205942), Surat (181842), Rajkot (95916), Bhavnagar(62689), and Jamnagar(50300). Even then, the districts which do not have comparatively bigger cities like Junagadh, Valsad, Kheda and Mehsana are such districts where formal sector employment is comparatively higher than districts like Bhavnagar and Jamnagar which have bigger urban centers. This is more so due to diversified industrial growth in these districts.

Regional Distribution

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

5.23 If we look into the growth of formal sector employment during the Seventh Five Year Plan, overall growth in 1986 was 1.1%, 1987 was 0.7% in 1988 was 1% and as ending March,1989, 3.6% 1990,0.43% and 1991 1.01%. Employment generation from 1985 to 1990 is 7.2% or 1.44% per annum only. This shows a very low figure in comparison to the 5.50% annual economic growth rate and 2.7% per annual growth rate of population in the State. Thus formal sector employment growth has to be placed in the perspective of a rapid growth of tertiary sector around 7 % annually in the eighties.

Employment policies under successive Five Year Plans

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

- (a) Reducing under employment for majority of labour force.
- (b) Preferential treatment to labour intensive - technologies/processes and employment generation schemes

5.25 The emphasis was placed on self employment schemes both in Agriculture, village and small industries and allied activities. The Seventh Five Year Plan was to have direct attack on the poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances. Gujarat has achieved considerable progress in this regard. 43rd N.S.S. shows a negative growth of -0.58%. This can be explained by the fact that the survey was conducted in 1987-88 when the State was passing through third successive year of drought.

5.26 During the decade 1971-1981 the State population grew at the rate of 2.6% while employment grew @ 3.1% per annum. During 1981-1991 the population grew @ 2.08% while employment grew @ 3.3% (Based on census survey 1991) While employment growth has outpaced the population growth, there are more entrants in the labour force (15-59 years) which has gone up from 57.2% in 1981 to around 62.1% in 1991 and will touch 67.3% in 2001 before the plateau is reached. Thus the workers' participation rate has increased from 37.26% in 1981 to 41.17% in 1991. It is expected to stabilize around 43% by 2001. Thus the State has to provide for atleast 2.8% employment growth during the Eighth Plan period and 2.4% to 2.5% in the Ninth Plan.

Approach and Strategy for the employment in the Annual Plan 1993-94)

5.27 The State has followed the strategies and priorities at the National level. The Approach paper on the Eighth Five Year Plan has recommended to reorient entire planning process to make it more employment generative and for removal of poverty, with emphasis on the scheme like Right to Work i.e. scheme for full employment in rural areas as well as change in industrial investment policies to encourage labour intensive village and cottage industries or service sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan with a view to generate more employment. The State has to find jobs for 3.65 lakhs new labour force as well as 6.69 lakhs unemployment from earlier year.

Focus on Employment Generation in the Annual Programme, 1993-94

5.28 The Annual Development Plan, 1993-94 has been prepared keeping employment generation in view which has been accorded high priority in allotment of funds. More outlays have been provided in the following programmes to generate more employment.

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

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

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

Table -9

Year	N.R.E.P. (Lakh mandays)	I.R.D.P. (No. of families covered) (in lakhs)
1983-84	133.14	1.74
1984-85	99.61	1.60
1985-86	69.71	1.55
1986-87	132.83	1.01
1987-88	68.00	1.48
1988-89	74.82	1.30
1989-90	191.00	1.02
1990-91	135.33	0.72
1991-92	267.00	0.66
1992-93	236.73	0.57

* Inclusive of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

** Family approach is adopted hence the overall number of beneficiaries has reflects low number.

Minimum Unemployment Approach

The Concept

- 5.30 Unemployment is not an absolute concept but a relative one. Whether a person considered unemployed would accept an offer of work depends upon several factors like his asset base, present income and resources, his social and education status, his aptitude, income and resources, his social income expected from the offered employment, nature of work offered, distance of the place of work etc. It can hardly be presumed that a person whom we call unemployed would accept just any offer of work wherever and whenever it is offered.
- 5.31 Obviously, we cannot come to the stage, 'Zero-unemployment' unless everyone can be offered work according to his aspirations and qualifications. This is possible only in a fully developed economy. At the present state of economic development, the best that can be done is to make an offer of employment assuring a certain minimum income to the needy.

Target Group

- 5.32 The target group considered to be the needy has to be defined on the basis of the need for minimum employment as mentioned above. Obviously, we cannot take the target group as the candidates waiting on live registers of the Employment Exchanges because these candidates have varying aspirations, educational qualifications and skill base. Many of them are employed (they might be having an employment which is far superior to the minimum employment which can be offered to the needy) and are looking for better prospects.
- 5.33 It follows, therefore, that in defining the target group we must adopt an income criterion rather than unemployment criterion which might be ambiguous and misleading. It is realistic to assume that families above the poverty line must be having some employment (explicit or implicit) or an asset base or some other resource generating a certain level of income. Accordingly, the target group may be taken as families below the poverty line and the proposed scheme may aim at providing at least one job in every such family by way of self-employment or wage employment ensuring atleast minimum wages.

Minimum Unemployment Programme

- 5.34 After gaining experience from the 'zero unemployment programme' in Gandhinagar and Dangs, the Government has launched a programme called 'Minimum Unemployment Programme' in two backward talukas of every district. The objective of the programme is to cover every family below the poverty line in the selected talukas either under self-employment assistance or assistance for skilled wage employment during the Eighth Five Year Plan. As long as these families are not covered under self-employment programmes meant for the target groups (families below the poverty line), it has been provided that schemes which are not specifically designed for the target groups should be operated in such a way that at least 50% of the funds allocated (on prorata basis) for the selected talukas are utilised only for the target groups. For district level coordination, monitoring and allocation of targets to different departments, a district level committee has been envisaged consisting of officials and non-officials under the Chairmanship of the Collector who is in overall charge of the implementation of the programme. There is a State level Monitoring Committee headed at ministerial level. A regular and elaborate reporting system from the District level to the State Government has been provided for.

Major Policy Statements

(a) New Employment Policy

5.35 New employment policy announced by Government in July, 1990 provides for priority to local persons. Accordingly, atleast 80% of the posts in industrial units and 50% supervisory and managerial posts are to be filled up by local persons in Central/State undertakings and industrial units.

(b) New Industrial Policy

5.36 A new industrial policy has been announced in July, 1990 aiming at re-orienting the entire investment policy towards employment. The aim of the policy inter - alia, is to develop cottage industries and small-scale industries and other export oriented industries as a means to solve the problem of unemployment.

(C) Major Areas for employment generation in the State

- 5.37
- (1) The IPCL has established one gas based petro-chemicals complex in Gujarat. A new Gas based petro-chemical complex in the private sector at Hajira is coming up with an investment of Rs.2500 crores. IPCL will invest Rs.3200 crores at Gandhar in Bharuch district. A 100% export oriented steel project is being established at Hajira at an estimated expenditure of Rs.2000 crores.
 - (2) GLIC is one of the institutions which has been selected under Venture Capital Finance Scheme of the World Bank. The Scheme provides for assistance to projects based on new technology or involving higher risk.
 - (3) The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.155 crores to 1841 units.
 - (4) A Gamma Radiation project is being established in Kerala Industrial Estate at a distance of 40 kms from Ahmedabad.
 - (5) According to a survey commissioned by the State Government, carried out through Gandhi Labour Institute, as many as 15,000 workers of the closed textile mills of Ahmedabad have come forward for alternative jobs. As per their preference, the Government has prepared a special package of alternative employment in the diamond industry, handicrafts, powerlooms handloom products, production of ready made garments and bankable scheme of cottage industries.
 - (6) Diamond Industry has played an important part in providing employment to unemployed workers. The foundation of a diamond park was laid at Makarpura in Baroda district. With a view to give employment to the unemployed mill workers, a diamond park has been started at Naroda in Ahmedabad. It envisages to provide employment to 25,000 workers. The first Diamond Trade Centre is being established at a cost of Rs.80 crores at Sachin near Surat. The centre will provide employment to 50,000 persons.
 - (7) The Government is planning to establish a Jewelry Park in the vicinity of Ahmedabad as a major thrust to augment employment opportunities.
 - (8) There are 596 industrial projects under implementation in Gujarat with an estimated total investment of Rs.32680 crores, having investment of Rs.5 crores and above in each of the projects. There are 109 projects under implementation in the petroleum, petrochemicals and organic chemical sector. Textile is another important group. There are 125 projects under

implementation. Engineering Industry also shows impressive development in the State. There are 83 projects under implementation.

As regards investment in different districts of the State, it is observed that large number of projects are likely to be set up in Bharuch district (182 projects), followed by Surat (99 projects) and Baroda (75 projects). These 3 districts together have about 74% of total investment under way in the State.

This investment is expected to give rise to 7.6 lakhs jobs out of which 6.4 lakhs jobs will be for skilled, semi-skilled jobs while 1.2 lakhs will be for unskilled, non-technical jobs. Beside this there will be 1.1 lakh workers including 55,000 workers from textile sector needing retraining and redeployment. Around 70,000 workers will be needed for replacement. In all 8.3 lakhs less 1.1 lakh i.e. 7.2. workers will be needed for industry.

(D) Sardar Sarovar Project

5.38 Sardar Sarovar Project is the life-line of Gujarat. An outlay of 308 crores is provided for the same year 1993-94, besides Rs. 2900 Crores for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The speedy implementation of the project will generate large scale employment due to transformation of the agrarian economy of Gujarat. The main elements of the general strategy for employment generation would be :

- 5.39
- (1) Intensive implementation of Special Rural Development Programmes viz. IRDP, DPAP, DDP, special employment programme through wage/self-employment.
 - (2) Identification of main thrust areas for development such as Narmada Project, Petro-Chemical Complexes near Hajira, Gandhar etc. and by removing the bottlenecks of the economy such as shortage of power, water and trained manpower etc.
 - (3) Emphasis on market competitiveness in the field of high technology areas such as computer technology/electronics, plastic processing etc.,
 - (4) Increasing jobs opportunities in agriculture by augmenting irrigation potential and optimising its utilisation, encouraging multiple cropping and switch over to more labour intensive crops, introducing measures for increased productivity through labour intensive methods.
 - (5) Exploring the possibilities of increased income and employment through dairying, poultry, marine and inland fisheries and forestry.
 - (6) Developing basic infrastructure facilities such as roads, electricity, transport which will subsequently provide for gainful economic activity in the growth centers in the backward areas.
 - (7) A massive shift in favour of small and cottage industries and adoption of a conscious policy of dispersal to ensure the increased flow of benefits to the more backward areas.
 - (8) Drawing up a scheme with optimum labour intensity with emphasis on labour intensive programmes such as forestry, soil and water conservation, minor irrigation etc.
 - (9) Organising "Bharti Melas" to bring together employers and jobseekers together. It also envisages to match the demand and supply of skilled manpower by suitably reorienting training courses.

Employment Potential of the Annual Plan(1993-94)

5.40 Labour intensive programmes including special programme for rural development have been accorded priority. Programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the Annual Development Programme 1993-94. Programmes covering both urban and rural areas have

been provided with Rs.1,86,318 lakhs towards employment intensive programmes, which will create employment potential of estimated @ 7.75 lakhs standard person years, during the year 1993-94. (A standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each day in a year). These estimates cover only the direct employment arising out of plan programmes excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government through Centrally sponsored schemes, programmes to be undertaken by local bodies as well as the private sector investment.

5.41 The broad estimates of employment potential by major head is given the table below:-

TABLE : 10

	Sector/Sub-Sector.	Outlays on employment schemes(Rs.in crores).	Total estimated employment potential (Person year in lakhs)
		1993-94	1993-94
1.	Agriculture and allied programme.	111.97	0.64*
2.	Rural Development Programme.	66.03	1.15
3.	Irrigation and Flood control.	503.00	2.58
4.	Power Development	471.60	0.12
5.	Industries and Mineral.	144.75	1.46
6.	Roads and P..W.D. Transport.	117.00	0.15
7.	Social and community Service.	448.83	1.65
Total		1863.18	7.75

* Projected figures

An Overview

5.42 The requirement of additional employment opportunities under Eighth Plan would be 24.79 lakhs for 1992- 97. Underemployment is 3.43 lakhs. There will be 3.65 lakhs new entrants 3.65 lakhs during the 1993-94. For the purpose of calculating the requirement of employment generation or full employment would be for each of the new entrant and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under-employed are in rural areas. Majority of the under-employment in the State have gainful work for less than seven or eight month in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under-employed. Thus, for 36.5 lakhs under-employed 1.65 lakhs persons- years of work will be needed. For

unemployed and new entrants i.e. 76% of 24.7 lakhs or 17.29 lakhs in rural areas for which cumulative work needed is for 48.8 lakhs person years. For the year 1993-94, 7.75 lakh persons job are estimated against the provision of Rs. 1,863.18 crores.

- 5.43 The Eighth Five Year Plan allocations for various sectors have clearly reflected the tremendous increase in allocation of funds for employment oriented schemes which are mostly covered under the sectors of Rural Development (60.1%).

The Skilled Manpower availability

- 5.44 As per the existing intake capacity in Technical Institutes/Training Institutes/Educational institutes in the State if the out-turn of the candidates from them is with full utilisation then the total out-turn will be of 1.18 lakhs for the technical group 15.07 lakhs candidates will be having S.S.C. and H.S.C. passed qualifications.

Engineering Personnel

- 5.45 There are 9 Engineering Degree Colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 1650 engineering graduates in 1991-92. There are 25 Polytechnics in the State with an estimated outturn of 4675 Diploma holders in 1991-92. There are 53,000 degree holders and 10,000 diploma holders registered on the Live Register as on 31st March, 1992. As per job demand pattern the demand for civil engineers will be very meagre while demand for chemical, instrumentation, plastic, petroleum, Computer engineers will be there.

Trained personnel for Industry

- 5.46 Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, there are 78 Industrial Training Institutes with 30,284 annual intake. There are also 07 Mini ITIs imparting technical training to tribal youths, with 624 intake capacity. 74 Grant-in-aid ITIs with intake capacity of 7233 and 6 AVTS Institutions with capacity of 400 seats are also functioning in the State. Demand of such trained persons in various units in Gujarat State is appreciable. They have also good prospects of self-employment. Shortages of trained manpower is acutely felt in many critical industries. The proposed investment of around Rs.40,000 crores in the industrial sector has completely upset the demand projection for technical personnel which is expected to be around 7.2 lakhs only in the industrial and service sector. The demand for trained manpower is already actually felt in the Baroda, Ankleshwar, Surat belt. Recent survey of non-managerial staff of different industries in this region shows around 38% of the jobs have gone to persons from outside the State.

Medical personnel

- 5.47 There are 7 medical colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 794 medical graduates in 1991-92. There were 160 medical graduates in Allopathy on the live register as on 31st March, 1992. As on 31st March, 1989 the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 19,550 indicating a doctor population ratio of 1:1965 as against the norm of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are shortage in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.
- 5.48 There were 9 Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated outturn of 102 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1991-92. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medical was 409 on 31st March, 1992. Private practitioners in small towns and rural areas seems one of the major outlet for the surpluses. There were 2 institutions in the State offering degree courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 205 in 1991-92. There were 4 institutions offering diploma courses in Pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 312 in 1990-91. There were 147 degree holders and 150 and 425 diploma holders on live register as on 31st December, 1989. As per the survey

conducted by the Indian Pharmacists Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State. This strong pharmacy base has produced large number of entrepreneurs in this area.

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

Agricultural personnel

- 5.50 There are 4 institutions in the State with an capacity of 419 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1990-91 was 380. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st March, 1992 was 1154. There are 14 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an estimated outturn of 430 in 1991-92. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 150 and 290 respectively. The Narmada Irrigation Project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying personnel

- 5.51 There are 2 veterinary colleges in the State. The outturn in 1991-92 was expected to be 223. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post-graduates together is estimated at 60 against the estimated supply of 120. The demand for livestock inspectors during 1991-92 was estimated at 106, the anticipated supply was 90. A degree course in Dairying is offered by Institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40 students. The anticipated outturn is 30. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 25.

Forestry Personnel

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

Teaching Personnel

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

Conclusion

- 5.54 The State has large surplus of trained manpower among B.Ed., P.T.C., Ayurvedic Doctors, Civil Engineers. Shortage category are Engineers in computer, Chemicals Plastic and Plastic Processing, Acquaculturists, Nurses and Midwives, Boiler operators, English stenographers, Structural fitters, Gas welders, ceramic moulder trained staff etc.
- 5.55 For the Eighth Five Year Plan, the manpower need for technical categories has been estimated at 51105 against 39385 capacity for degree holders and above, 84387 against the capacity of 41000 for post-graduates and degree holders in science, 109000 against the capacity of 212250, for degree holders in Arts Commerce and other streams 27478 against the capacity of 27095 diploma and other technical courses, 141811 against the capacity of 1,18,910 capacity of various certificate

courses. This demand is expected to rise steeply. The demand for general qualification of S.S.C. and equivalent is expected to be about 2.09 lakhs against the capacity of 15 lakhs. Thus, if we take into account the availability of manpower including the present live register figure of 957614 against 21.89 lakhs educated persons which will be available during the plan period. Against the demand of 9.57 lakhs the demand in the organised sector will be only 1.33 lakhs persons which is only about 14% of the demand and only about 6% of the total employment opportunities likely to be available. Thus there is likely to be more surplus manpower in general certificates holder, Arts, Commerce and other type of general degree holders as well as people having S.S.C. and general qualifications. Therefore it may not be possible to find suitable jobs for all the manpower according to their qualifications except in shortage category of occupations hence they have to enter into the field of self employment and service sector as well as private entrepreneurship in the opportunities generated through new industrial policy and investment attracted to the State. The remaining surplus force having qualifications below S.S.C. has option to join the wage employment schemes under IRDP etc.

ANNEXURE .

Statement showing Employment(Schemewise) in the Annual Plan 1993-94 with the corresponding figures of expenditure/outlay.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Continuing(Regular) Employment person numbers				Employment(in person days) in the construction phase in lakhs)			Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		In March 1990	In March 1991	In March 1992	In March 1993	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I Agriculture & allied Programme										
1	Research & Education	150.00	71.00	0.00	0.00	3.72	3.72	3.72	858.00	858.00
2	Crop Husbandry	1824.00	964.00	1620.00	0.00	25.11	32.49	32.49	2925.00	2925.00
3	Soil & water conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.65	28.25	28.25	962.00	962.00
4	Animal Husbandry	431.00	3160.00	1170.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	555.00	555.00
5	Fisheries	4200.00	472.00	2629.00	0.00	2.19	2.19	2.19	597.00	597.00
6	Forestry (including wild animal)	0.00	141.00	134.00	0.00	104.40	106.41	106.41	5300.00	5300.00
Total (I)		6605.00	4808.00	5553.00	0.00	164.82	173.81	173.81	11197.00	11197.00
II Rural Development										
1	Integrated Rural Development Prog.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	1300.00	1300.00
2	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana /N.R.E.P.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	267.00	267.10	267.10	1780.00	1780.00
3	Drought Prone Yojna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.92	14.92	14.92	373.00	373.00
4	Special Employment Programme-A.C.& R.D.	25000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	33.00	33.00	2750.00	2750.00
5	Land Reform	2312.00	121.00	134.00	0.00	3.48	4.41	4.41	400.00	400.00
Total (II)		27312.00	121.00	134.00	0.00	312.30	323.33	323.33	6603.00	6603.00
III Irrigation & Flood Control										
Control			28393.00	32288.00	0.00	579.56	674.40	759.27	47300.00	50300.00
Total (III)		0.00	28393.00	32288.00	0.00	579.56	674.40	759.27	47300.00	50300.00
IV Power Development										
Power Development		7890.00	12464.00	45940.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	47160.00	47190.00
Total (IV)		7890.00	12464.00	45940.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	47160.00	47190.00
V Industrial Minerals										
Industrial Minerals		32550.00	43513.00	507815.00	0.00	195.00	200.13	234.98	12320.00	12597.50
Total (V)		32550.00	43513.00	507815.00	0.00	195.00	200.13	234.98	12320.00	12597.50
VI Transport										
1	Port & Light Houses	10734.00	3794.00	21070.00	0.00	5.00	5.72	5.72	850.00	850.00
2	Road & Bridges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.56	19.79	19.79	7000.00	7000.00
3	Transport	1625.00	1788.00	1967.00	0.00	1.29	4.50	4.50	3850.00	3850.00
Total (VI)		12359.00	5582.00	23037.00	0.00	23.85	30.01	30.01	11700.00	11700.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Continuing(Regular) Employment person numbers				Employment(in person days) in the construction phase in lakhs)			Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		In March 1990	In March 1991	In March 1992	In March 1993	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII Social Service										
1	General Education	3500.00	27100.00	19561.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	3435.00
2	Technical Education	4915.00	7827.00	67522.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00	2500.00
3	Medical & Public Health	3558.00	4975.00	22261.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4093.00	4341.00
4	Housing	0.00	435.00	452.00	0.00	29.27	29.26	40.85	4000.00	5451.00
5	Sewerage & Water Supply	5320.00	6763.00	39368.00	0.00	78.36	78.35	175.88	8071.00	19356.00
6	Capital Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	5.85	5.85	877.00	877.00
7	Nutrition	6107.00	10227.00	37282.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00
8	Mid-day Meals	80000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3600.00	9700.00
Total (VII)		103400.00	57327.00	186446.00	0.00	113.48	113.46	222.58	27141.00	46660.00
Grand Total		190116.00	152208.00	801213.00	0.00	1389.01	1535.14	1763.98	163421.00	186247.50

ANNEXURE 11

Sr. No.	Head Of Development	Outlay Rs.(Lakhs) 1992-93	Employment (in person days) in construction phase (lakh mandays)	Outlay Rs.(Lakhs) 1993-94	Employment (in person days) in construction phase (lakh mandays) in Person Year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	11197.00	0.66	11197.00	0.64
2	Rural Development	6603.00	1.15	6603.00	1.15
3	Irrigation & Flood Control	47300.00	2.43	50300.00	2.58
4	Power Development	47160.00	0.12	47190.00	0.12
5	Industries & Minerals	12320.00	1.24	12597.50	1.46
6	Transport	11700.00	0.15	11700.00	0.15
7	Social Services	27141.00	1.00	46660.00	1.65
TOTAL ----->>>		163421.00	6.75	186247.50	7.75

PART II
SEGTORAL PROFILE

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

Introduction

1.1.1 Two third of population in Gujarat is engaged in agriculture and earn their portion livelihood directly from this occupation. Besides, this occupation provides indirect employment to large portion of population in agro-based secondary and tertiary occupations. Thus, prosperity and well being of people in Gujarat are closely linked with agriculture. Thus, planning for successful and rapid development of agriculture has got direct implication on the well- being of population of the state.

1.1.2 Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (1) drought prone areas with lowest annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 mm at the North-west end of the state, and assured and highest annual rainfall amounting about 2500 mm at the South- East end of the state, (2) well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow and undulating soils with poor fertility in hilly and rocky areas, (3) moisture starved denuded areas and low lying waterlogged and saline areas, (4) areas prone to frequent scarcity and areas prone to frequent cyclone or floods or locusts.

Review of progress

(A) Financial

1.1.3 An outlay of Rs. 2030.00 lakhs (excluding horticulture Scheme) is provided for the year 1992-93. In the current year the Civil works amounting to Rs. 320.52 lakhs are provided and most of expenditure on construction - works would be available at the close of the financial year 1992-93. Thus, it is expected that the amount provided for the current year will be utilised fully.

(B) Physical Targets and Achievements

1.1.4 The details of achievement of agriculture production in the last three years are depicted in the following table :-

Crop	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Foodgrain production (in lakh tonnes)			
1.	Rice	8.17	7.91	6.91
2.	Wheat	11.01	14.44	9.05
3.	Jowar	4.33	3.79	1.99
4.	Bajra	13.25	10.24	8.19
5.	Maize	4.80	5.30	3.51
6.	Other Cereals	0.63	0.48	0.35
7.	Pulses	5.68	6.26	3.94
	Total	47.87	48.42	33.94
2.	Oilseeds production (in lakh tonnes)			
1.	Groundnut	16.94	10.52	7.00
2.	Sesamum	0.68	0.68	0.45
3.	Rape & Mustard	3.56	4.20	4.58
4.	Castor	3.50	5.51	4.25
5.	Soyabean	0.02	0.02	0.19
6.	Sunflower/Safflower	0.20	0.12	0.11
	Total	24.90	21.05	16.58

Crop	Unit	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
3.	Cotton (in lakh bales)	16.56	13.23	11.81
4.	Sugarcane (in gur lakh tonnes)	9.16	10.60	10.24
5.	Tabacoo (in lakh tonnes)	1.83	1.13	1.54
6.	Coverage under HYV programmes			
1.	Pearl Millet (in lakh hect.) (Bajra)	12.05	10.87	9.00
2.	Wheat (in lakh hect.)	5.30	5.20	3.50
3.	Paddy (Rice) (in lakh hect.)	5.03	5.05	5.00
4.	Sorghum (Jowar) (in lakh hect.)	2.62	2.50	2.00
5.	Maize (in lakh hect.)	1.55	2.10	2.00
	Total	26.55	25.72	21.50
6.	Cotton (In lakh hect.)	5.40	3.89	5.50
7.	Castor (in lakh hect.)	2.17	2.50	2.50
	Total	7.51	6.39	8.00
7.	Consumption of fertilisers (Annual)			
1.	Nitrogen (N) (In lakh tonnes)	4.34	4.31	4.56
2.	Phosphorus (P) (in lakh tonnes)	2.14	2.17	2.17
3.	Potassic (K) (in lakh tonnes)	0.47	0.58	0.60
	Total	6.95	7.06	7.33
8.	Gross areas covered under pest control measures			
1.	Foodgrains crops (lakh hect.)	20.00	10.50	25.00
2.	Commercial crops (lakh hect.)	35.00	24.50	35.00
	Total	55.00	35.00	60.00
3.	Plant protection (pesticides) Technical Grade material used (In thousand tonnes)	5.50	4.10	5.40

Strategy for the Annual plan 1993-94

1.1.5 In accordance with the goal of providing increased income for better living to the farmers, the objectives of planned development in agriculture are to increase productivity and to ensure remunerative prices for the farm produce. Strategies proposed to be adopted for the success of these objectives are :-

- To ensure that applied technology is transferred to a large number of farmers within the shortest time.
- To arrange availability of all inputs including water, recommended seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, improved implements etc. in time at reasonable prices and of proper quality.
- To take up and implement speedily the programme of water and land development in dry farming areas, command areas and saline areas.
- To ensure adequate and timely credit repayment.
- To ensure remunerative prices to farmers, so as to ensure that they have adequate incentives to produce more and improve productivity keeping in view the overall needs of the economy and interest of the consumer.

— To provide protection against risk and uncertainty of climate.

1.1.6 In achieving the objectives through increased production of different crops and allied activities, the following approach has been proposed to be adopted.

— To increase the area under hybrid/HYC crops.

— To optimise use and availability of main inputs including irrigation and micro-nutrients in deficient soils.

— To encourage use of micro-nutrient alongwith the major nutrients in deficient soils with the support of soil testing facility.

— To enhance the use of fertiliser and also bio-fertilisers in low consumption area.

— In situ moisture conservation through effective adoption of any farming technology.

— Special emphasis on adoption of production technology of groundnut, pulses and include oilseeds crops like safflower and sunflower.

— Extending the T&V system beyond Crop Husbandry to include all land based activities for the benefit of farming community.

— Agro-climatic zonal approach in development of messages and propagating the technology in boosting up of production and

— Propagation of IPM approach in plant protection to minimise the cost of plant protection and also reduce the hazard/effects of pesticides in plant as well as animal kingdom.

— In view of frequent drought, measures for moisture conservation in soil, surface water storage and recharging of ground water stock need to be expanded on high priority.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

1.1.7 An outlay of Rs. 2935.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this sub- sector. The programme wise break up is given under :-

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay Proposed for 1993-94
— Direction and Administration	81.00
— Multiplication and distribution and distribution of seeds	245.50
— Manures and Fertilisers	177.59
— Plant protection	130.48
— Commercial crops	412.47
— Extension and Farmers' Training	521.08
— Agricultural Engineering	405.16
— Crop Insurance	5.11
— Agril. Economics & Statistics	23.61
— Other Expenditure	18.00

— Nucleus Budget		10.00
— Border Area Scheme (DAG)		10.00
	Sub Total	2040.00
— Horticulture		495.00
— Project for S.F./M.F.		350.00
— Special Foodgrains Programmes		50.00
	Total	2935.00

1.1.8 The programme wise details are outlined in subsequent paragraphs.

Direction and Administration

1.1.9 It is proposed to maintain the organisation for agricultural development including the administrative and technical machinery of Government for implementing effectively the ambitious programme in specialised fields and to make it result and farmers oriented. This programme comprise, the groups of activities viz. Planning, coordination, administration and personnel management, accounts and budgeting, servicing of building and technical direction to facilitate prompt and efficient service for minor repairs of vehicles. Under technical direction the work of soil survey has been accomplished in South Gujarat and it has made good progress in the main land in Gujarat. This unit has now been transferred to North Gujarat. One unit working in Bhavnagar district has made good progress during the seventh plan. In order to expedite this important activity in the peninsula, one additional unit is needed at Rajkot. An outlay of Rs. 81.00 lakhs is provided for various schemes under this head for 1993-94.

Multiplication and Distribution of seeds

1.1.10 This programme includes on-going activities of seed farms, seed Corporations, seed testing laboratories and input kits for weaker sections of the farming community. It is proposed to provide more infrastructure facilities on seed farms and to strengthen seeds testing laboratory with building at Junagadh.

1.1.11 It is planned to replace the hybrid seeds every year in cent percent area and the improved seeds of self pollinated crops every year in 20 percent of the total area under each crop. Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agricultural University and the certified/improved seeds will be produced on the farms of the registered seed growers and state seed farms. Seed production programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation, Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The national seeds Corporation and the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

1.1.12 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 State Marketing Federation. The plan coverage proposed is as under :

(in lakh hectares)

Crop	1992-93 (Anticipated achievement)	Planned targets 1993-94
1.	2.	3.
HYV Wheat (Irrigation)	4.50	6.36
HYV Paddy (Rice)	5.00	5.20
Hybrid Pearl Millet (Bajra)	9.50	13.35
Hybrid Sorghum (Jowar)	1.00	2.17
Hybrid Maize	1.60	2.04
Hybrid cotton	4.75	5.60
Hybrid Castor	3.40	1.95
Total	29.75	36.67

1.1.13 An outlay of Rs. 245.50 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 under various schemes of multiplication and distribution of seeds.

Manures & Fertilisers

1.1.14 Fertilisers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural production Per hectare use of N.P.K. fertilisers in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 60 Kg., which is planned to be raised substantially. N.P.K. fertilisers are utilised in the ratio of 5:1. Nitrogen fertiliser is required in large quantity as it is being depleted by most of the crops at the fastest rate. Other Nutrients are also necessary in appropriate proportion. Farmers have now started using these fertilisers to increase crop production and develop the quality of crop. Farmers will be encouraged for spraying of micro-nutrients such as zinc, iron, boron etc. to rectify their deficiency. A packet containing a nutrient required for an area of 20 gunthas will be supplied at subsidised cost to a farmer for a crop requiring it.

1.1.15 In view of high yielding programme, T&V system, farmers training centres, development of commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertiliser consumption is planned as under :

Nutrient/Fertilisers	(in lakh tonnes)	
	Likely achievement 1992-93	Target 1993-94
Nitrogen (N)	4.85	4.79
Phosphorus (P)	2.14	2.40
Potash (K)	0.46	0.66
Total	7.45	7.85

1.1.16 The programme under manures and fertilisers comprises activities pertaining to quality control promotion of micro nutrients use, organic manures, gypsum use, fertiliser use in dry farming and low consumption areas etc. It also covers tribal areas and scheduled castes cultivators.

1.1.17 Quality control is the prominent activity which is sought to be strengthened further, for which an outlay of Rs. 24.70 lakhs is provided for normal areas for 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 16.40 lakhs is provided during 1993-94 for fertilisers testing laboratory at Bardoli under; T.A.S.P..

1.1.18 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 for a long period. The results of soil testing carried out at the micronutrients testing laboratory for sample field in different talukas of all the districts of Gujarat reveal deficiency of zinc and iron in high proportion of fields. Under such conditions the crops do not respond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yields. A special scheme has been proposed for creating soil testing facility for micro-nutrients at regional levels and for an innovative programme for promoting use of micro nutrients. To start with this activity, an outlay of Rs. 7.10 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94. (Excluding TASP) For this scheme under TASP an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided. Similar scheme is also proposed for Gandhinagar expansion unit with an outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

1.1.19 For the development of fertilisers use in dry land the use of fertilises and organic manures would be promoted in low consumption areas. An outlay of Rs. 177.59 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for manures and fertilisers.

Plant Protection

1.1.20 Plant protection activity is implemented on the basis of the need felt by the level of infestation and it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for the crops of cotton, pigeon pea, sugarcane, groundnut, gram, mustard, pulses and major oilseeds etc. against the pests like heliothis, white fly, pod borer, aphids pyrillas, white grub, locusts etc. one scheme viz. establishment of biological control laboratories at regional level at Gandhinagar has been continued during 1993-94.

1.1.21 The cultivators are guided through T & V systems for spraying on threshold value. Subject matter specialists (Plant protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to continue this programme during the Annual plan 1993-94 as under.

Crop	Unit	Achievement	Target
		1993-93	1993-94
Foodgrains	Lakh Hec.	50.00	54.00
Non-foodgrain crop	Lakh Hec.	40.00	39.50
		Total	93.50
plant protection material (Tech.Grade)	'000 Tonnes	5.00	5.2

1.1.22 Most of the plant protection schemes were C.S.S, but some of them are dropped as C.S.S. by Govt. of India. In order to continue these schemes the Deptt has prepared a integrated scheme and the provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided under plan scheme, "protection measures in endemic area for locust and other pest. An outlay of Rs. 130.48 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 under this programme.

Commercial crops

1.1.23 This programme comprises mainly the schemes for increasing production of specific crops in specific areas viz. OPP. NPDP. ICDP and SFPP. A total of Rs. 412.47 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for various projects programmes of commercial crops.

Oilseeds production programme (OPP)

1.1.24 With a view to overcoming shortage of oilseeds by encouraging domestic production and effecting saving in foreign exchange through import substitution, the NPDP was being implemented in oilseeds growing states including Gujarat since the period of Sixth plan which is now replaced by the oilseeds production programme to be implemented on 25:75. (State/Centre) sharing basis from the year 1990-91. An amount of Rs. 245.72 lakhs (state share) has been provided for the year 1993-94. The project comprises one dozen components, pertaining to seed minikits, plant protection implements, irrigation devices, soil

ameliorant, micro-nutrients and bio-fertilisers, block demonstration etc. covering all districts except Dangs and the oilseed crops viz. Groundnut, sesamum, castor, mustard sunflower soyabean and safflower.

National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)

1.1.25 Pulses are in much short supply compared with the dietary requirement of our people. With an objective to increase production of pulses, National Pulses Development Project is implemented since Sixth plan. The project comprises of ten components pertaining to seed, plan protection, block demonstrations, training etc. covering all districts except Valsad, Dangs and Gandhinagar and the pulse crops viz. Pigeon gram, Green gram and black gram. The components of minikits of seed and training are to be financed fully by the Government of India and the rest are to be shared 25:75 by the State and Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 27.35 lakhs (State share) has been provided for 1993-94 for this project.

Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP)

1.1.26 Cotton is an important commercial crop among fibre crops in Gujarat and at India Level. With an objective to increase production of cotton through promotion of intensive method of cultivation, this centrally sponsored intensive cotton district programme is implemented in four cotton growing districts viz. Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Bharuch since fifth plan and has been recasted since 1985. An outlay of Rs. 33.15 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 for this programme.

Special Food production programme (SFPP)

1.1.27 After the continuous span of three years drought period with a view to boost up the production of foodgrain, a centrally sponsored special food production programme was implemented in seven districts for four crops viz. Rice, Wheat, Maize and pigeon pea. This has been now converted into sharing basis since 1989-90. The project comprises eight components viz. community nursery, seed distribution subsidy, micro-nutrients, soil amendments, seed treatment, pesticides, weedicides, field demonstration on seed fertiliser and pesticides, training farm implements etc. An outlay of Rs. 106.25 lakhs (State share) has been provided for 1993-94 for this programme.

Extension and Farmer's Training

1.1.28 This is most prominent programme under crop husbandry sub-sector, with an outlay of Rs. 521.08 lakhs for 1993-94.

Training & Visit system

1.1.29 The programme aims at improving the efficiency of the advisory services for the farmers by (i) Intensifying contacts between the extension workers and the farmers (ii) Up-grading the standard of extension workers, and (iii) Improving the quality of technical package through better adoptive research.

1.1.30 The major thrust would be on implementation of integrated approach to increase crop production of major crops like groundnut, cotton, paddy, wheat, pearl millet, sorghum, maize, pigeon pea etc. 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.

1.1.31 The village extension workers attend fortnightly training camps organised by the subject matter specialists where they provide latest technology to the farmers.

1.1.32 The extension technique is based on a systematic programme of training for all the full time agricultural workers at all levels combined with frequent visits by VEWs to farmer's fields. The system enables a VEW to visit each group of farmers once a fortnight after he has received an intensive training in agricultural practices and recommendations which relate directly, to farms operations during that fortnight.

The fixed schedule of visits of VEWs enable close supervision and follow-up to achieve a visible impact on production. VEW concentrates on selected contact farmers and important crops, focusing mainly on those practices which bring the best economic results and on making optimum use of available resources. Two pre- seasonal training camps are organised every year for two or three days each, wherein subject matter specialists and the specialists of Gujarat Agriculture University participate. The subject matter specialists are trained for two or three days per month at the University Campus to keep them up-to-date in their know how of the subject. They also receive two weeks training every year to refresh their knowledge at the University. An outlay of Rs. 380.97 lakhs is provided for T & V programme for 1993-94. There are two externally aided projects being operated by the deptt. of agriculture viz. (1) T & V (Benor) IDA World Bank aided and, (2) Training of Farm Women (Technology Transfer centres by Netherland Govt. Agency).

Farmers Training Centres (FTC)

1.1.33 At present all the districts except Dangs and Gandhinagar are provided with FTCs wherein the farmers and farm-women are trained in the latest techniques through institutional classes and training camps. Every year about 3500 farmers/farm women are being trained on each FTC.

Trial-cum-Demonstration Farms (TCD Farms)

1.1.34 TCD Farms are proposed for strengthening and expanding their programmes. It is proposed to provide godowns needed for efficient activity on the farms on uniform basis. An amount of Rs. 30.21 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

Agricultural Engineering

1.1.35 Equipments and hand tools, spraying and dusting appliances, water lifting and earth moving machinery, haulage and draught power, water application, fertiliser placement, seed drilling devices, threshers and winnowers etc. are the important capital goods used in crop production. The activities under the programme of Agriculture Engineering pertains to popularisation of efficient models of these capital goods among the farmers, facilitation of supply of genuine quality goods and subsidising purchase of such costly goods to the weaker sections of the farming community. Under this programme, subsidised supply of productive assets viz. implements, bullocks and carts to the weaker sections of the farming community, as an equity measure is provided. Assistance is also provided for subsidising the adoption of movable pipeline system and drip or sprinkler irrigation system as an innovation among various groups of farmers. An outlay of Rs. 405.16 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 under this programme.

Crop Insurance

1.1.36 Under this programme, a scheme with the component of staff cell at the Head Quarter with an outlay of Rs. 5.11 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

Agricultural Economics and Statistics

1.1.37 This programme comprises two centrally sponsored schemes viz. timely reporting of estimates of crop production and improvement of crop statistics. An outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakhs (State share) is proposed for the year 1993-94 for this programme. A total outlay of Rs. 23.61 lakhs for the programme under agricultural economics and statistics has been provided for 1993-94.

Other expenditure

1.1.38 Under this programme it is planned to support the agro-based corporations for developing their activities. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs (loan) is provided for contribution to the share capital of the Gujarat Agro Industries corporation and Rs. 13.00 lakhs (GIA) is provided for assistance to the Gujarat State Seed Certification Agency for 1993-94.

Production Targets

1.1.39 Thus, due to various schemes of Crop Husbandry, the prospects for agricultural production of important crops during 1992-93 and targets for 1993-94 are envisaged as under.

Crop	Unit	1992-93 Anticipated achievement	1993-94 Target
1 Food grains	Lakh tonnes	51.08	62.16
2 Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	32.20	31.25
3 Cotton	Lakh bales (170 Kgs)	14.78	20.73
4 Sugarcane	lakh tonnes (in terms of gur)	9.80	10.17
5 Tobacco	Lakh tonnes	1.84	2.57

Border Area Programme

1.1.40 Financial assistance for purchase of Moni-Tractor below 18 H.P. for farmers of Border Area of Kutch and Banaskantha.

1.1.41 Generally the cultivators residing on the border areas of Kachchh & Banaskantha are not farming their complete land due to erratic geographical condition, less rainfall and light soil, so most of the land remains uncultivable for a long period. If this type of soil is to be cultivated timely, than mini tractors of below 18 H.P. should be provided for timely. Cultivating the land, so that sowing can be done timely.

1.1.42 To encourage these cultivators of border areas talukas of Banaskantha and Kachchh it is proposed to give them a subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- or 40% of the mini tractors price, whichever is less for purchasing the mini tractors.

1.1.43 For the 25 mini tractors an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lacs is provided for the year 1993-94. The details of the scheme are as under :

			(Rs. in lakhs)
District	No. of Tractors to be allotted	Amount for subsidy	
1. Kachchh	12	4.8	
2. Banaskantha	13	5.2	
Total		<u>10.0</u>	

Horticulture

1.1.44 Gujarat is having about 1600 Km. long coastal area. The climate favours for development of Alphonso Mango in South Gujarat and Kesar in Junagadh area. Date-Palm in kachchh is monopoly crop in country. Besides, Banana, Lime, Chiku, Coconut & Ber have also occupied sizable area in the State. Total area of these horticultural crops (Fruit, Vegetable, Spices) comes to about 3.90 lakh per hactre. The average per hactare yield cost is about Rs.20,000/- per annum. This is quite remunerative as compared to the other crops. There is a vast scope for Development of irrigated as well as arid and semi arid Horticulture in the State. To encourage development of Horticulture crops an ambitious programme of Horticulture development has been envisaged for which an outlay of Rs.495.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Horticulture Development Project

1.1.45 Horticulture Development Programme comprises of Area Expansion of fruit crops, nurseries, canning-kitchen gardens, infrastructure promotion activities schemes with a total outlay of Rs.168.50 lakhs. Under the area expansion of fruit crops, the schemes for subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants to all cultivators is being implemented in the State. Under this programme, any fruit grower, who wish to undertake fruit crop plantation in his own field, is entitled for a subsidy of Rs.1500/- per ha. for Mango and Chiku crops and Rs.1000/- per ha. for other fruit crops. It is targetted to cover 4800 ha., new area under different fruit crops with a total estimated cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs, during, 1993-94.

1.1.46 Ber which is Semi arid & arid zone crop is receiving attention by the farmers. The Saurashtra, North & Kutch Region is most suited for this crop, keeping this in view to explore the potena of increasing the area under improved varieties. Scheme for Ber Development is also implemented under this Scheme, Ber grafts are supplied to the farmers for planning. During 1993-94, it is targetted to supply 20,000 Ber grafts to the needy cultivators with a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.

1.1.47 Development of Horticulture can not be economical and profitable unless fruit and vegetable preservation and canning programme does not keep pace with the development. Therefor, the scheme for establishment of five new Community Canning and Kitchen Gardening Centres viz. Amreli, Surendranagar, Bhuj and Himatnagar and Palanpur have been sanctioned during 1991-92. The aim of establishing these centres is to educate the ladies about the preservation of fruits and vegetables by conducting short term training classes. Similarly, to encourage vegetable cultivation in urban areas the scheme for kitchen gardening is also being implementated, wherein vegetable seed packets, seedlings, fertilisers etc. are provided on no profit no loss basis to the bungalow owner to take up the kitchen gardening activities. During 1993-94, it is targetted to train 1000 housewives in fruit and vegetable preservation technique and 5000 vegetable seed packets and 25000 vegetable seedlings are also provided to the bungalow owners with a cost of Rs.12.50 lakhs.

1.1.48 The demand of quality planting material in the State is increasing day by day. In view of this, the Scheme for establishment of new fruit Nurseries on Taluka Seed farms and strengthening of existing fruit Nurseries have been sanctioned during 1991-92. Under this programme seven new fruit nurseries viz. Deesa (Banaskantha), Vadrad (Sabarkantha), Dehgam (Ahmedabad), Bholav (Bharuch), Bhavanagar, Vankaner (Rajkot) and Dhrangadhra (Surendranagar) are established for which during 1993-94, an amount of Rs.22.00 lakhs is provided for its implementation.

1.1.49 Under the Scheme for organising various fruit shows, competitions and seminars during 1993-94, Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided with a view to educate the farmers on scientific cultivation of various fruit crops. Such seminars and shows provide an opportunity to the farmers to know the different activities and development programmes being implemented.

1.1.50 Under the Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for implementation of Horticulture Development Programmes at State, District and Block level, an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94. It is essential to construct office cum training building for community canning & Kitchen Gardening Centres at Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nadiad, Himatnagar, Mehsana, Amreli, Rs.11.00 lakhs is also provided during 1993-94 as capital expenditure.

Horticulture Development Project In Tribal Areas

1.1.51 This programme comprises Area Expansion of fruit crops, nurseries and infrastructure promotion activities schemes in tribal districts with a total outlay of Rs.44.50 lakhs.

1.1.52 It is targetted to cover an area of 200 hect. of horticultural crops with an assistance of Rs.11.00

lakhs. It is decided to establish three nurseries in the districts with a cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs. To develop horticulture in the Tribal areas, minimum infrastructure is badly needed hence, it is essential to sanction new 68 posts. In Tribal districts tribal farmers are required to be given new techniques of fruit vegetable farming, it is essential to promote canning and kitchen gardening, marketing etc. hence, the overall integrated horticultural development programme are needed and all are incorporated in schemes.

Conclusion

1.1.53 The development of horticulture is mainly based upon quality planting materials so that plant materials are required to develop mother plant, collection of quality seeds etc. It is decided to establish nurseries and to strengthen existing nurseries.

1.1.54 The area expansion is the major programme, it is decided to continue the development of horticulture crop on area basis according to the agro-climatic condition. Under this scheme, vegetable promotion activities are also included, but restricted to demonstrations and minikits etc.

1.1.55 Area expansion of crops diverts the attention for marketing, processing etc. hence, it is decided to strengthen the existing Canning and Kitchen Garden Scheme and to establish marketing system through cooperatives, Tissue culture is one of the new techniques developed through GAU, it is badly required to strengthen the existing Tissue Culture Laboratory at University level hence, it is decided to strengthen and to speed up technique development programme so that farmers can avail the benefit of this technique.

1.1.56 Horticulture crops require different types of package of practices. The technique of these practices also differs than the other normal crops especially in respect of Fertiliser, Water application and plant protection hence, a scheme is provided for plant protection equipment to the farmers with assistance.

1.1.57 The existing nurseries require measures of rejuvenation and protection facilities hence, these are also incorporated in the scheme with a meagre provision.

1.1.58 State initiated to introduce oil palm cultivation in Surat and Valsad district with a continuous effort, 50,000 sprouted seeds have been imported from Costa Rica and another 50,000 sprouted seeds will be imported to raise 1,00,000 seedlings in two nurseries at kholwad and Paria. After development of these seedlings, they will be distributed to the farmers in the next rainy season i.e. in 1993-94 for planting on area basis hence, nursery is a Primary requirement, import of sprouted seeds is the basic requirement hence scheme is provided under State Sector. This includes all contingency expenditures.

Special programme for Small and Marginal Farmers

1.1.59 Special programme for assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced during 1983-84 as Centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis by the State Government and Central Government. The programme component comprise subsidy for minor irrigation works, viz. new wells, oil engines repairs of wells, community irrigation works, etc. free distribution of minikits for oil seed, pulses and millets and land development. The programme was continued as a centrally sponsored scheme till the end of the Seventh Plan. The scheme has been transferred to the State as a state plan scheme from 1990-91, For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakhs is provided with a target to assist 74000 small and marginal farmers under various components 6000 under MI and 68000 under Minikits).

Shallow Tube Well/Dugwell for Special Foodgrains Production programme

1.1.60 This is a Centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis implemented from 1988-89. The scheme was being implemented in 7 districts till 1989-90. From 1990-91, three more districts viz. Vadodara, Bhavnagar and Mehsana have been covered under the scheme. At present the scheme is being implemented in all the districts except Gandhinagar, Dangs and Bharuch. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided as state share and is targetted to construct 2000 wells during the Annual plan 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
CROP HUSBANDRY
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
1	AGR.1	Strengthening of budget & Monitoring	01 001 00	25.00	3.15	3.40	0.00
2	AGR.2	Construction of Krishi Bhavan at Gandhinagar	01 002 00	438.00	1.09	27.25	27.25
3	AGR.3	Post-Graduate Training in India and Abroad	01 003 00	60.00	11.08	15.00	0.00
4	AGR.4	Establishment of seed cell	01 004 00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	AGR.5	Strengthening of Administration (Vigilance Cell)	01 005 00	11.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	AGR.6	Strengthening of Soil survey Organisation	01 006 00	24.00	23.06	35.35	0.00
7	AGR.7	Creation of maintenance cell for executing planning & monitoring for works	01 007 00	11.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total I				600.00	38.38	81.00	27.25
I. Multiplication & Distribution of Seeds							
8	AGR.8	Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing infrastructural facilities.	01 051 00	50.30	6.00	15.00	0.00
9	AGR.9	Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizers (Inputkits) at Subsidised rate in tribal areas.	01 052 72	195.00	70.00	91.74	0.00
10	AGR.10	Distribution of Seed and Fertilizer (Inputkits) to Adimjuth tribes farmers of Dharampur Taluka in TASP	01 053 83	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
11	AGR.11	Supply of seed and fertilisers (Inputkits) at subsidised rate to S.T. farmers residing outside tribal areas.	01 054 82	16.00	3.25	5.00	0.00
12	AGR.12	Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer (Inputkits at subsidised rate to S.C. cultivators.	01 055 81	95.00	30.00	35.00	0.00
13	AGR.13	Strengthenng of seed Testing Laboratory Ser- vices (with CSS) under NSP Phase-III	01 056 41	67.76	8.97	38.76	9.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	AGR.14	Cold Storage at Gandhinagar.	01 057 00	10.84	0.00	10.00	0.00
15	AGR.15	Equity contribution to G.S.S.C. for creating facility and processing plant and storage in Gujarat.	01 057 00	116.05	0.00	14.00	0.00
16	AGR.16	Equity contribution to GSSC. for creating facility of processing plant & storage in T/A S P	01 059 83	94.00	0.00	18.00	0.00
17	AGR.17	Creation of Irrigational facilities on Taluka Seed Multiplication Farms in TASP	01 060 83	50.00	15.00	17.00	0.00
Sub Total II				699.95	134.22	245.50	9.26
III. Manures and Fertilisers							
18	AGR.18	Promoting use of Organic Manures viz. oilcakes, green manuring, Urban compost etc.	01 101 00	100.00	1.00	10.00	0.00
19	AGR.19	Promoting use of organic Manures viz. oilcakes, green manuring, Urban compost etc. for S.C. cultivators	01 102 81	10.00	2.00	2.25	0.00
20	AGR.20	Promoting use of organic Manures viz. oilcakes, green manuring, Urban compost etc. for T.A.S.P.	01 103 83	22.00	5.00	4.80	0.00
21	AGR.21	Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation	01 104 00	40.00	11.09	24.70	0.00
22	AGR.22	Strengthening of Fertiliser control laboratory at Gandhinagar and Junagadh.	01 105 00	17.35	3.00	3.04	0.00
23	AGR.23	Construction of Fertiliser Testing Laboratory Buildg. at Kandla	01 106 00	25.00	18.85	18.40	10.90
24	AGR.24	Supply of Gypsum to Farmers at subsidised rate	01 107 72	25.00	1.00	20.00	0.00
25	AGR.25	Promoting use of Bio-Fertiliser.	01 108 00	150.00	1.00	15.00	0.00
26	AGR.26	Promoting use of Bio-fertilisers in Tribal Areas	01 109 00	100.00	2.00	4.00	0.00
27	AGR.27	Expansion programme of Micro Nutrient testing at regional levels and promotion of micronutrients through minikits.	01 110 00	70.00	3.00	7.10	0.00
28	AGR.28	Expansion of programme of Micro nutrient Testing at regional levels and promotion of Micro nutrients through minikits under TASP	01 111 83	140.45	5.00	7.00	0.00
29	AGR.29	Development of fertiliser use in low consumption rainfed talukas in TASP	01 112 83	50.00	3.00	10.00	0.00
30	AGR.30	Development of fertiliser use in low consumption rainfed talukas in TASP	01 113 83	65.00	20.60	20.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	AGR.31	Supply of Gypsum to SC cultivators at subsidised rate	01 114 72	20.00	7.50	7.50	0.00
32	AGR.32	Establishment of fertiliser Testing laboratory at Bardoli under TASP	01 115 83	120.00	10.07	16.40	10.90
33	AGR.33	Subsidised supply of Gypsum to tribal cultivators in T.A.S.P.	01 116 83	100.00	11.00	6.00	0.00
34	AGR.34	Strengthening of soil testing Laboratory for analysis of Micro nutrient in soil	01 117 00	6.20	0.00	1.10	0.00
Sub Total III				1061.00	105.11	177.59	21.80
IV.Plant Protection							
35	AGR.35	Assistance to Farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying (cotton & Pigeon Pea)	01 151 00	25.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
36	AGR.36	To help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases by aero-chemical operation (sugarcane)	01 152 41	20.00	5.50	0.00	0.00
37	AGR.37	Distribution of pesticides and Plant Protection Appliances in T.A.S.P.	01 153 83	25.00	10.25	10.25	0.00
38	AGR.38	Control of white grubs	01 154 41	20.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
39	AGR.39	Strengthening of infrastructural facilities for implementation of Insecticides Act 1968	01 155 00	50.00	23.40	14.14	1.64
40	AGR.40	Subsidy on pesticides & plant protection appliances to SC cultivators	01 156 81	25.00	5.00	6.25	0.00
41	AGR.41	Rodent control in the State	01 157 00	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
42	AGR.42	Control of Heliothis & White Fly by ground spraying	01 158 00	20.00	7.50	0.00	0.00
43	AGR.43	Control of Podborer in groundnut & gram by aerial spraying	01 159 41	20.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
44	AGR.44	Control of Aphids in groundnut & mustard crop by aegro chemical operations	01 160 41	20.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
45	AGR.45	Protection Measures in endemic area for locust and other pest	01 161 00	50.00	6.00	30.00	0.00
46	AGR.46	Establishment of biological control laboratory at Gandhinagar.	01 162 00	25.00	5.09	4.99	1.09
47	AGR.47	Establishment of bio-logical control laboratory at Vyara in TASP	01 163 83	30.00	17.50	12.45	5.45
48	AGR.48	Establishment of pesticides laboratory at Baroda in TASP	01 164 83	25.00	25.00	25.90	10.90
49	AGR.49	Integrated pest management centre at Baroda/Junagadh	01 165 41	225.00	43.00	14.00	0.00
50	AGR.50	Expansion of Entomology section (CSS)	01 166 41	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00
Sub Total IV				615.00	169.24	130.48	19.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Commercial Crops							
51	AGR.51	Intensive cotton Dist. programme including minikits in dry farming areas(CSS)	01 201 41	100.00	37.50	33.15	0.00
52	AGR.52	Development of Pulses(CSS) (National Pulses Develop. Project)	01 202 41	153.25	22.15	27.35	0.00
53	AGR.53	National Oilseeds Develop. Project(CSS)	01 203 41	1016.75	301.19	245.72	0.00
54	AGR.54	Special Food production programme for Rice and Wheat. (CSS)	01 204 41	230.00	50.00	106.25	0.00
55	AGR.55	Production of Breeder & Foundation Seed of cotton	01 205 00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	AGR.56	Subsidy to summer groundnut	01 206 00	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
57	AGR.57	Special food grain production programme sanction of establishment	01 207 00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total V.				1610.00	411.84	412.47	0.00
VI. Horticulture							
58	AGR.58	Horticulture development Project.	01 251 00	1036.30	178.66	168.50	11.00
59	AGR.59	Scheme for Strengthening of infrastructure facilities at State level	01 252 00	63.20	12.44	15.00	0.00
60	AGR.60	Strengthening of horticultural nurseries for production of planting materials	01 253 00	116.20	23.24	9.00	0.00
61	AGR.61	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities at District and Block level	01 254 00	279.00	55.40	56.50	0.00
62	AGR.62	Scheme for strengthening of Community Canning and kitchen Garden Centres for quashi commercial purpose	01 255 00	95.75	18.75	18.00	0.00
63	AGR.63	Scheme for establishment of Horticulture training centre at Gandhinagar	01 256 00	8.85	1.57	3.00	0.00
64	AGR.64	Establishment of Tissue culture Laboratory	01 257 00	62.90	12.18	2.00	0.00
65	AGR.65	Scheme for creation of Infrastructure for Market Intervention of horticultural crops	01 258 00	16.85	3.17	3.25	0.00
66	AGR.66	Scheme for creation of Infrastructure for implementation of Drip Irrigation system at State and District level	01 259 00	56.25	11.05	11.50	0.00
67	AGR.67	Scheme for establishment new fruit nurseries on Taluka Seed Farms & strengthening of old fruit nurseries	01 260 00	37.35	7.27	8.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
68	AGR.68	Scheme for creation of Infra-structure for Coconut Development Scheme at Mahuwa	01 261 00	13.50	2.70	2.50	0.00
	AGR.68 (a)	Scheme for creation of Planning and Monitoring Cell at State Level		0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00
69	AGR.69	Scheme for Subsidised supply of fruits grafts and plants to SC cultivators.	01 262 81	46.00	8.00	7.00	0.00
70	AGR.70	Scheme for Subsidised supply of vegetable & spices minikits to S.C. cultivators	01 263 81	139.00	27.00	24.00	0.00
	AGR.70 (a)	Scheme for distribution of P.P. equipments at subsidise rates under SCP		0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
71	AGR.71	Horticulture Development project in T.A.S.P.	01 264 83	270.75	44.55	44.50	0.00
72	AGR.72	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities at District & Block level under TASP	01 265 83	147.70	28.74	28.50	0.00
73	AGR.73	Scheme for establishment of new fruit nurseries under TASP.	01 266 83	18.25	3.45	5.50	0.00
	AGR.73 (a)	Scheme for distribution of P.P. equipments at subsidise rates under TASP		0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
74	AGR.74	Scheme for Package Programme on Mango, Banana & Chuku in Gujarat State	01 267 00	100.00	20.00	13.50	0.00
75	AGR.75	Scheme for development of fruit nurseries on Taluka seeds farms.	01 268 00	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
76	AGR.76	Scheme for promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas	01 269 00	33.00	5.00	4.50	0.00
77	AGR.77	Scheme to assist Kolgha and Kathodi adivasi cultivators for horticultural crops.	01 270 82	3.75	0.75	0.75	0.00
78	AGR.78	Scheme for procurment of Coconut seednuts for raising seedlings	01 271 00	25.00	5.00	4.00	0.00
79	AGR.79	Scheme for distribution of Saplings of fruit trees to Small and marginal farmars	01 272 00	25.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
80	AGR.80	Schene for supply of spices minikites and subsidy on plant protection measures and crop demonstration	01 273 72	40.00	8.00	7.00	0.00
81	AGR.81	Scheme for development of Vegetable crops and plant protection measures	01 274 00	25.00	5.00	4.50	0.00
82	AGR.82	Scheme for Package progamme on Mango (Control of fruit fly in Sapota and Mango crops 50% (CSS)	01 275 41	20.00	4.00	0.50	0.00

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGR.83		Scheme for strengthening infrastructure facilities at secretariat level	01 276 00	10.40	2.08	2.50	0.00
AGR.		Scheme for distribution of P.P. equipments at subsidise rates		0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00
AGR.		Scheme for strengthening of Horticulture statistic in Gujarat State		0.00	0.00	27.00	0.00
AGR.		Establishment of oil palm nurseries at Kholwad (Dist. Surat) and Paria (Dist. Valsad)		0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
		Sub Total VI		2700.00	495.00	495.00	11.00
VII. Extension and Farmers Training							
AGR.84		Re-organisation and strengthening of Extension services.	01 301 00	2324.70	384.37	288.94	48.18
85 AGR.85		Re-organisation and strengthening of extension services in TASP	01 302 83	483.50	111.42	92.03	18.53
86 AGR.86		Strengthening of farmers training centre including staff and buildings.	01 303 00	260.00	40.87	31.80	18.52
87 AGR.87		Strengthening of farmers training centres including staff and building under TASP.	01 304 83	75.00	5.18	19.52	16.35
88 AGR.88		Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory	01 305 00	150.40	56.73	55.98	53.96
89 AGR.89		Establishment of soil Testing Laboratory under TASP.	01 306 83	30.00	0.00	2.60	0.00
90 AGR.90		Strengthening and development of ICD Farms	01 307 00	289.00	17.50	30.21	30.21
91 AGR.91		Pilot project for adopting green house technology	01 308 00	12.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
92 AGR.92		Strengthening of unit for irrigated agriculture in Surat, Rajkot and Baroda Districts	01 309 00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub Total VII		3645.00	616.07	521.08	185.75
VIII. Agricultural Engineering							
93 AGR.93		Subsidised supply of Productive assets Viz. Agril Implementation, bullocks/male buffaloes and bullocks carts to SC cultivators	01 351 81	150.00	32.50	34.00	0.00
94 AGR.94		Subsidy on movable pipelines system for crop production to S.C. cultivators	01 352 81	100.00	5.00	6.50	0.00
95 AGR.95		Subsidised supply of productive assets etc. Agril Implements, bullocks male buffaloes and bullocks carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area	01 353 72	15.00	2.50	2.70	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
96	AGR.96	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz., Agril Implements, bullocks/ male buffaloes and bullocks carts to tribla cultivators under Tribal areas	01 354 82	125.00	43.47	37.00	0.00
97	AGR.97	Subsidy on adoption of movable pipeline system for crop production to ST cultivators in tribal area	01 355 82	70.00	8.00	5.00	0.00
98	AGR.98	Grant of subsidy for productive assets viz. Agril. Implements, Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to Koldha & Kathodi farmers in TASP.	01 356 83	20.00	0.50	1.50	0.00
99	AGR.99	Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (CSS).	01 357 41	100.00	16.34	15.23	0.00
100	AGR.100	Popularisation of Sprinkler/ Drip irrigation system among S.T.cultivator under T.A.S.P.	01 358 83	85.00	25.00	18.50	0.00
101	AGR.101	Popularisation of Sprinkler/ drip irrigation system among S.C.Cultivators	01 359 81	50.00	23.00	18.50	0.00
102	AGR.102	Standardisation of Aril. Implements and Machineries.	01 360 00	75.00	13.50	5.28	0.00
103	AGR.103	Popularisation of drip irrigation system to farmers other than small and marginal	01 361 00	291.50	291.09	240.95	0.00
104	AGR.104	Establishment of Departmental vehicles service station	01 362 00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105	AGR.105	Scheme of ractification cum-Demonstration of Diesel/Electric pumpsets	01 363 00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
106	AGR.106	Scheme of ractification cum-Demonstration of Diesel/ Electric pumpsets for T A S P	01 364 83	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	AGR.107	Financial Assistance for purchase of tractors to small and marginal farmers	01 365 00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
108	AGR.108	Supply of Agril. hand tools in form of kits to S.T. cultivators	01 366 82	40.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
109	AGR.109	Establishment of Training & Evaluation centre for farm machinery and equipment (CSS)	01 367 41	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
110	AGR.110	Popularisation of Agricultural implements and equipments	01 368 00	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
	AGR.	Supply of Agril. hand tools in form of kits to S.C. cultivators		0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Sub Total VIII				1501.50	500.90	405.16	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX. Crop Insurance							
111	AGR.111	Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State	01 401 00	50.00	4.60	5.10	0.00
112	AGR.112	Crop cutting experiments in Dang District (Agril.wages)	01 402 00	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00
Sub Total IX				50.05	4.61	5.11	0.00
X. Agricultural Economics & Statistics							
113	AGR.113	Information system for monitoring and Evaluation of development programme (EDP cell)	01 451 00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114	AGR.114	Timely reporting of estimate of area and production of principal crops	01 452 41	63.84	11.85	12.11	0.00
115	AGR.115	Improvement of crop Statistics (CSS).	01 453 41	35.00	9.80	10.50	0.00
116	AGR.116	Installation of rain gauges & collection of rainfall data	01 454 00	36.16	1.98	0.00	0.00
117	AGR.117	Investigation in artificial rain making	01 455 00	15.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Sub Total X				200.00	24.63	23.61	0.00
XI. Dry Farming							
118	AGR.118	Pilot Project on farming system approach for small & marginal farmers	01 501 00	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119	AGR.119	Pilot Project on farming system approach for S T farmers for T A S P	01 502 83	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120	AGR.120	Popularisation of Dry farming technology	01 503 00	92.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total XI				242.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
XII. Other Expenditure							
121	AGR.121	Loans to Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation	01 551 71	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
122	AGR.122	Grant in aid to Gujarat State Seed Certification agency for estimated deficit	01 552 00	50.00	10.00	13.00	0.00
123	AGR.123	Nucleus Budget	01 553 74	100.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Sub Total XII				175.00	25.00	28.00	0.00
Total I TO XII				13100.00	2525.00	2525.00	274.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
124	AGR.124	Project for S.F./M.F.	01 554 00	2950.00	350.00	350.00	0.00
125	AGR.125	Special Foodgrains Programme	01 555 00	250.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
TOTAL				16300.00	2925.00	2925.00	274.14
Border Area Development Programme				0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
				0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				16300.00	2925.00	2935.00	274.14

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Introduction

1.2.1 Agricultural production depends on the productivity of the land. It is an established fact that levelled and well managed lands have higher productivity. Due to the increase in population, intensive agriculture should be adopted to meet the food, fibre and fodder requirements. The growth of industries implies that a part of the land will be used for industry and urban growth and that the area under agriculture will go on reducing. Though this can partly be met by bringing more fallow lands under agriculture, the basic thrust will have to be more intensive cultivation and higher productivity. The limitations of geographical area have compelled scientists and policy makers to try to increase the productivity of irrigation as well as dry lands and reclamation of waste lands for cultivation.

1.2.2 Soil and water are the vital ingredients for higher productivity. With proper water and soil management, productivity of the soil can be improved by preventing soil erosion and washing away of valuable soil nutrients. Water which is lost in to the sea can also be properly utilised. With proper watershed management the ecology of various regions shall also improve. Our strategy has to adopt a coordinated approach in the field of soil and water conservation alongwith development of pasture, afforestation of land which is not under agriculture, and to promote ancillary development in the rural areas which will help to increase the income of the farmers.

Objectives and Policy

1.2.3 The total geographical area of the state, according to area classification, admeasures 196.00 lakh hectares out of which the area reported for land use is about 188.25 lakh hectares. The land use pattern of Gujarat State is given in table below.

Sr. No.	Item	Area in lakh hectares	Percentage of reporting area
A)	Geographical area	196.00	—
B)	Reporting area	188.25	—
	Break-up		
1.	Cultivated land of Private ownership	103.40	54.93
2.	Panchayat land	8.46	4.49
3.	Government land		
	a) Cultivable land	19.50	24.82
	b) Non-cultivable land	27.22	—
	Sub Total-3	<u>46.72</u>	
4.	Forest land	18.78	9.98
5.	Area under non-agriculture use, industries etc.	10.89	5.78
	Grand Total	<u>188.25</u>	<u>100.00</u>

(Source : Agriculture Information Technical Bulletin - III May 92)

If the area under permanent forests and the area under non-agricultural use is deleted an area of 158.58 lakh hectares requires some soil and moisture conservation measures. Such land can be classified into three major categories.

- (a) Dry land where agriculture is mostly rainfed, but with some irrigation from sources like wells, tubewells etc.
- (b) Command areas falling within the commands of major or medium irrigation schemes and the command of minor irrigation systems.
- (c) Lands which are affected by salinity or alkalinity.

1.2.4 The area covered by various command area developed schemes including Narmada will be about 38.34 lakh hectares. Area affected by salinity and alkalinity and requiring special treatment will be 12.16 lakh hectares. Deducting these two areas, an area of 108.08 lakh hectares requires treatment for soil and moisture conservation under the programme of watershed management. Out of this, an area of 19.34 lakh hectares has already been treated at the end of 1991-92 and an area of 88.74 lakh hectares remained to be treated. It was presumed that about 30% of this area (i.e. 26.62 lakh hectares) will be treated by farmers themselves. Thus an area of 62.12 lakh hectares remained to be treated at the end of the year 1991-92.

Progress during 1992-93

1.2.5 During the Annual Plan 1992-93 the physical target is fixed at 93373 hect. with the total outlay of Rs. 4622.54 lakhs. Out of it, State Plan is Rs. 962 lakhs, Special central Assistance is Rs. 330 lakhs and Rs. 3330.54 lakhs is under non plan schemes.

Inter-Development Co-ordination

1.2.6 There are various line departments, with their own programmes and sources of funds. Their priorities are decided on sectoral basis. Successful implementation of integrated watershed development programme requires inter departmental co-ordination at all levels so that their funds and efforts may be linked up for getting sound results. Gujarat State has already made a beginning in this direction by forming watershed committees at state and district level which include officers from various line departments as their members. In the district level committee, two selected members of the Taluka Panchayats are nominated so as to achieve peoples' participation in the programme.

1.2.7 On the basis of the experience gained so far it is felt that the pace of work should be accelerated to cover the maximum area in the shortest possible period. With limited financial resources available with the States, this can only be achieved by adopting suitable technology which may be cheaper and easily replicable on large scale. A new trend in this direction is the use of vegetative measures including Vetivera (Khus) grass and adoption of contour cultivation by farmers.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

1.2.8 The main thrust would be to have a broad base perspective land use planning on watershed basis with cheaper and replicable methods of soil and water management which would include engineering as well as vegetative measures. It would also include a long term crop management programme according to different agro-climatic zones of the state. Priority would be given to adopt specific dry farming technology for crop husbandry and its extension to the areas where soil and water conservation measures are completed. The prime objective would be to maintain the fertility level of soil for an optimum and sustained use and to protect dry land farming against vagaries of nature.

1.2.9 The total outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is Rs. 3406.80 lakhs, of which State Plan outlay would be Rs. 962.00 lakhs. The rest would come from the S.C.A., Central share, World Bank share, as well as through supporting programme undertaken by DRDAS. The physical target would be 62979 hectares during the Annual Plan 1993-94, keeping in view latest trend of adoption of cheaper technology for moisture conservation. The programme wise physical targets and financial outlays for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is as under.

Programme	Annual Plan (1993-94)	
	Physical target (in hectares)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
State Plan	21525	962.00
Special Central Assistance		330.00
World Bank Share		310.40
Central share for N.W.D.P.	29762	1371.10
D.P.A.P.	4950	246.20
D.D.P.	742	37.10
River Valley Project	6000	150.00
GRAND TOTAL	62979	3406.80

Continuation of On going schemes

1.2.10 Soil and water conservation programmes are now undertaken on watershed principle, under various State and centrally sponsored schemes. Works on most of these watersheds which were started during the Seventh Plan Period would be continued.

State Plan Schemes

Soil Conservation Work including Contour Bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing etc. in Non-Tribal Area.

1.2.11 Under this scheme, Soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land leveling, etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in non-tribal areas of the state. The works are to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered with interest in 8 equal instalments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period. Under this scheme, it is targetted to cover 3487 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Soil Conservation Work including Contour Bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing etc. in Tribal Area.

1.2.12 Under this scheme, Soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land leveling, etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in tribal areas of the state. The works are to be carried out on the basis of 75% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the works. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal instalments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period. An outlay of Rs.174.00 lakhs has been provided as State share in addition to Rs 195.00 lakhs will flow from GOI as special central assistance for the year 1993-94.

Kyari making for Paddy Cultivators in Tribal Areas of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals etc. districts.

1.2.13 Under this scheme, Kyaris are proposed for paddy cultivation outside the demarcated watersheds in the fields of the scheduled tribe farmers in the tribal districts of Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals etc. to enable the farmers to grow more remunerative crops. The limitation of covering the land into Kyari per Adivasi cultivator is one hect. at the rate of Rs. 12000/- per hect. in above districts. The rate of subsidy under this scheme is given at the rate of Rs. 9000/- or 75% of the actual cost of work whichever is less. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal installments from the cultivators after two year moratorium period. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs as State share and Rs. 20 lakhs as special central assistance is provided for the year 1993-94.

Kyari making for Paddy Cultivation in Dangs Dist.

1.2.14 This scheme is operated in the Dangs district only, at 100% Government cost in the individual fields of Dangi cultivators to enable the farmers to grow paddy crops. Under this scheme, the limitation of covering the land into kyari per Dangi cultivator is one hect. at the rate of Rs. 12000/- per hect. It is targeted to cover 142 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Integrated watershed management project in Gujarat with E.E.C. assistance in non-tribal and tribal area. (Externally aided project)

1.2.15 The scheme is meant for getting and utilising the funds under International Aid Programme (European Economic Community) Under this scheme works like contour bunding, Nala plugging, terracing grass, land and horticultural development etc. will be carried out on watershed basis in 14 districts of the State. Under this programme 50% work cost and 33.33% Estt. cost is borne by State Government and remaining 50% work cost is received as E.E.C. share through reimbursement claim. 100% subsidy is given to the private cultivators under this programme. The original scheme has completed on March 31, 1991. Efforts are made to review and get it extended for five years, further with effect from April 1, 1991.

1.2.16 Under this programme, tribal and non-tribal areawise proposed physical targets and financial outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 are as under :

Programme	Annual Plan (1993-94)	
	Physical target (in hect.)	Financial outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
Integrated watershed Management project in Gujarat with E.E.C. assistance in non-tribal areas	2500	200.00 (S)
Integrated water shed Management project in Gujarat with E.E.C. Assistance in tribal areas	1780	52.00 (S) 90.00 (SCA) <u>142.00</u>
SUB TOTAL	<u>4280</u>	252.00 (S)
	—	90.00 (SCA)
GRAND TOTAL	<u>4280</u>	<u>342.00</u>

Integrated Watershed Development (Plains) Project (World Bank aided) in Non-Tribal and Tribal Areas.

1.2.17 The Integrated Watershed Development Programme aided by the World Bank now in operation in the States of Karnatak, Andhra Pradesh etc. is being taken up in Gujarat state from 1990-91 onwards. This project is of the duration of seven years out of which the three years would be considered as the pilot phase. This programme incorporates development and promotion of sound, economically feasible and cheaper methods of soil and moisture conservation in rainfed farming areas and aims at optimum production of food, fodder and fuel unit area. The main stress is, however, laid upon the use of vegetative method of soil and moisture conservation which can be easily replicated. After the end of pilot phase of first three years, an evaluation study would be carried out to find out the efficiency of methods evolved and if found suitable would be applied to larger areas in the next four years of second phase with or without modification, so as to cover maximum area under soil and moisture conservation. The World Bank share would be to the extent of 66.3% of total outlay, the rest would be provided from the State plan.

1.2.18 Under this programme physical target and financial outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for non-tribal and tribal area is as under

Programme	Annual Plan(1993-94)		
	Physical target (in hect.)	Financial outlay (Rs.in lakh)	
Non-tribal	6795	117.00	State Share
		231.32	W.B.
SUB TOTAL	<u>6795</u>	<u>348.32</u>	
Tribal	2323	40.00	State Share
	—	79.08	W.B.
SUB TOTAL	<u>2323</u>	<u>119.08</u>	
	9118	157.00	State Share
	—	310.40	W.B.
GRAND TOTAL	<u>9118</u>	<u>467.40</u>	

Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corporation Ltd.

1.2.19 Since the activities of the Corporation are increasing and spreading through out the State it needs more amount of share capital to widen its equity base to get more institutional finance for purchase of scientific equipments, machinery and as working capital. Under this scheme, non-tribal and tribal wise financial outlay for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is as under :

(Rs.in lakhs)

Scheme	Outlay for 1993-94
Nor-Tribal	10.00
Tribal	20.00
TOTAL	<u>30.00</u>

Nucleus Budget

1.2.20 Under this scheme, funds are provided to the Project Administrators of different tribal projects for preparing and implementing Soil Conservation Scheme of Special nature for the project area. Under this scheme Rs. 2.00 lakhs under State Plan is provided and Rs. 25.00 lakhs under Sp.C.A. is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Non-Tribal and Tribal Areas (CSS)

1.2.21 The NWDPPRA has its following Primary objectives :

- To conserve, improve and utilize scientifically the natural endowments like land, water, plant, animal and human resources.
- To secure stability and growth of agricultural production for ensuring food security and for meeting the growing demands of human and livestock population for food, fodder, fuel, fibre and drinking water.
- To generate employment and income earning opportunities for providing livelihood security to the rural people in these under privileged areas, particularly the small, marginal and tribal farmers.

- To promote restoration of ecological balance through scientific land and water management.
- To reduce regional inequalities through a wide spread agricultural growth.

Selection of Watersheds

1.2.22 As it would not be possible to take up development works in all the rainfed areas at the same time it is necessary to choose the water sheds consistent with the available funds and organisational capabilities. The criteria for selection of watersheds are as under :

- Watersheds should be selected in blocks having less than 30% of the cultivated area under assured irrigation.
- Watersheds in all the rainfed areas without any upper and lower rainfall limit, should be considered eligible for selection coverage under NWDPRRA.
- Preference should be given to watershed areas where the arable land forms more than 50% of the gross area.
- Preference may be given to areas which have already been treated with Soil Conservation measures.
- The size of the watersheds may range from 500 to 5000 hectares for ensuring perceptible impact. In order to give benefit of development to as many districts as possible, the total area of the selected watersheds in each district may be limited to 20000 to 25000 hectares. This implies the coverage of five to eight watersheds either at one place or in different locations in a district.

1.2.23 The average cost per ha. should be limited to Rs. 4000 including Rs. 500 towards project management cost. However, the maximum permissible cost in hilly and undulating areas is Rs. 5000 per ha. and for less slopply/plain areas, the average cost should be limited to Rs. 3500 per ha.

1.2.24 The funding pattern of the revised NWDPRRA is proposed to be 75:25 between the Govt. of India and the State Govt., the State's share being given in the form of a long term loan i.e. the entire expenditure on the revised NWDPRRA would be funded by the Central Govt. initially. The State Governments are however free to recover from the beneficiaries, either fully or partly, the expenditure incurred on works executed in the private lands as cultivator's lands should be carried out through the beneficiaries and not through contractors importing labour from outside areas. Works on common lands should be taken up as employment programmes for local unemployed youth and women as a part of this scheme. Under this programme, physical targets and financial outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for tribal area is as under.

Programme	Physical target (Ha)	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
NWDPRRA Non-Tribal	27077.33	1247.43
NWDPRRA Tribal	2684.67	123.67
Total	29762.00	1371.10

Soil Conservation in the catchment of River Valley Project of Mahi, Ukai, Damanganga and Dantiwada.

1.2.25 The object of the scheme is to treat the catchment area effectively so as to reduce erosion and ultimately siltation in the reservoir and prolong the effective life of reservoir. It has been decided to concentrate soil conservation works on priority basis in such sub-watersheds which are highly eroded.

1.2.26 In Gujarat, four catchments are selected for soil conservation treatment under this scheme. For Mahi, Ukai and Damanganga catchment the nodal agency is GLDC and for Dantiwada catchment the nodal agency is the State Forest Department. Twelve sub-watersheds in Mahi, two in Ukai in Damanganga and six in Dantiwada river valley project are selected for soil conservation treatment with 100% assistance to State from Govt. of India. The details about the catchment area, priority area selected for treatment and area treated upto 1991-92 are as under:

(Figures in hectares)

Name of RVP	Catchment	Priority area		Total	Total Area selected for treatment	Area selected upto 1991-92
		Very high	High			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mahi	2,25026	12473	74801	87274	28434	7544
Ukai	2,46903	24874	10342	35216	6179	2631
D'ganga	32810	14110	8960	23070	7240	2536
Dantiwada	85000	24796	16074	40870	6558	2183
Total	5,89,739	76,253	1,10,177	1,86,430	48,411	14,894

1.2.27 It is proposed to cover an area of 6000 hectares under various soil water conservation measures with an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Other Programmes

Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)

1.2.28 The main objective of this programme is integrated area development of watershed basis for optimum utilization of land, water, live stock and human resources. The funding pattern is 50 : 50 Central/State share. The funds are received through DRDAs. Under this programme, subsidy is granted on soil conservation works up to 25 % and 33.33 % to small and marginal farmers respectively. Funds are also received for treating non-arable in watershed development programme. It is proposed to cover 4950 hectares of land with an estimated outlay of Rs. 246.20 lakhs under this programme during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Desert Development Programme (D.D.P.)

1.2.29 The objective of this programme is to control desertification, restoration of eco-balance and improvement of economic level of people. The funding pattern is 100 % Central assistance to the State. The funds are received through DRDAs. The natural conditions prevailing in the DDP areas of State warrant more attention for restoration of vegetative cover. It is proposed to cover 742 hectares of land with an estimated outlay of Rs. 37.10 lakhs under this programme during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR.SCHEME NO.NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94		
					OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	SLC-1 Soil Conservation including contour bunding nala plugging, terracing, land levelling etc., in non-tribal area	02 001 00	1670.00	325.00	325.00	0.00	
2	SLC-2 Soil conservation including contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling etc. in T.A.S.P	02 002 83	755.00	174.00	174.00	0.00	
3	SLC-3 Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panch-mahals etc. T.A.S.P. districts	02 003 83	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	
4	SLC-4 Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dangs district	02 004 00	75.00	15.00	17.00	0.00	
5	SLC-5 Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat with E.E.C. assistance in Non-Tribal Area	02 005 00	1124.00	214.00	200.00	0.00	
6	SLC-6 Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat with E.E.C. assistance in Tribal Area	02 006 00	332.00	52.00	52.00	0.00	
7	SLC-7 Integrated Watershed Development (Plains) Project in Gujarat State W.B. aided in Non-Tribal Areas	02 007 00	603.00	104.00	117.00	0.00	
8	SLC-8 Integrated Watershed Development (Plains) Project in Gujarat State W.B. aided in Tribal Areas	02 008 00	206.00	36.00	40.00	0.00	
SUB TOTAL			4790.00	925.00	930.00	0.00	
Other Programme							
9	SLC-9 Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corp. for Non-Tribal	02 051 00	100.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	
10	SLC-10 Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Corp. for Tribal	02 052 00	100.00	25.00	20.00	0.00	
11	SLC-11 Nucleus Budget	02 053 00	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	
SUB TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMME			210.00	37.00	32.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL			5000.00	962.00	962.00	0.00	

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Introduction

1.3.1 The Animal Husbandry sector plays an important and vital role in providing animal proteinous good food, rich in animal protein to the general public and good supplementary income to the economically weaker section of society like S.T., S.C., S.F., M.F. and A.L. In addition it offers a good employment generation potential, if adopted on a large commercial basis. Despite mechanisation in various agricultural operations, draught animal power still plays a very significant and vital role. Bullock power is the main source of draught power in agricultural operations and transport of agricultural products to the nearby markets and is likely to remain so for a long period to come. Besides cattle, camels and donkeys are other important effective draught, animals and it is estimated that the draught animal power from livestock caters to about 86 percent of the total mofussil motive power requirements of our state. A large number of rural women folk find good opportunity to work in several operations of livestock production. Moreover, the agricultural production programme gets valuable organic manure provided by the livestock. It is also useful for bio-gas production, which is a good source of non-conventional energy used for domestic cooking and lighting.

1.3.2 Contribution of livestock products towards the state income is really remarkable because the value of livestock products has been consistently increasing year after year. The output value of livestock products is considerably higher in arid and semi-arid areas.

Livestock Population

1.3.3 According to the livestock Census data there was a decrease of about 6 percent in total livestock population and an increase of about 54 percent in poultry population in 1988 compared to their population in 1982. Categorywise details of livestock population as per livestock census 1982 and 1988 are presented in the table below:

Category	Population in		Percentage increase (+) or decrease(-) In 1988 over 1982	
	1982 (lakh)	1988 (lakh)		
Cows above 3 years	19.58	18.11	(-)	7.51
Buffaloes above 3 years	25.58	26.01	(+)	1.68
Sheep	23.57	15.59	(-)	33.86
Goats	33.00	35.84	(+)	8.61
Total Livestock	184.40	173.43	(-)	5.95
Total Poultry	35.72	54.92	(+)	53.75

1.3.4 Gujarat is lucky to have good and high-yielding breeds of cattle and buffaloes. Gir and Kankrej breeds in cows and Mahesani, Jafrabadi and Surti breeds in buffaloes are well known for their high milk yield capacity. Kankrej bullocks are famous for their "Sawai-chal" and the cows are good milk producers. For wool production, there are Marwadi and Patanwadi breeds of sheep in Gujarat, and in goats, there are five breeds, viz. Kachchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mahesani and Surti which are good for mutton as well as milk production. The Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for famous "Kathiawadi" breed of horses, well known for its strength, swiftness, alertness, faithfulness, and "Rewal" gait which is a special feature allowing the rider to be comfortable while riding long distances.

Production of Livestock Products

1.3.5 For the year 1989-90, Gujarat stood 6th in milk and wool production and 13th in egg production among all the States and Union Territories. Taking the country as a whole, the contribution of Gujarat is 6.51 percent in milk production, 1.91 percent in egg production and 4.42 percent in wool production.

1.3.6 By the end of the year 1992-93, it is anticipated that the level of milk production will reach 3466 thousand tonnes, eggs 350 million and wool 18.45 lakh kgs.

Review of Progress

1.3.7 Physical achievements for the major activities for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in the table below:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Cumulative achievement at the end of 1991-92	1992-93	
				Target	Achievement (likely)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	I.C.D. Project	Nos. (cum)	5	5	5
2.	Frozen Semen (Bull) Stations	"	5	5	5
3.	Insemination Performed with exotic bull semen	in lakhs	11.51	13.11	13.11
4.	Cross-bred animals (females)	in lakhs	1.08	1.28	1.28
5.	Establishment of sheep breeding farms	No.	4	4	4
6.	Sheep & Wool Extension centres	No.	168	168	168
7.	Goat breeding farm	No.	1	1	1
8.	Intensive sheep Development projects.	"	3	3	3
9.	Intensive egg and poultry production-cum-marketing Centres.	"	17	17	17
10.	Establishment of fodder seed production farms	"	2	2	2
11.	Veterinary Dispensaries	"	374	399	399
12.	Polyclinics Hospitals.	"	13	13	13

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

1.3.8 An outlay of Rs. 610.00 lakhs for the Annual plan 1993-94 is provided for Animal Husbandry sub-sector. The minor headwise details are furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Minor head	Outlay for 1993-94
Direction and Administration	12.08
Extension and Training	3.60
Veterinary Services & Animal Health	184.56
Administrative Investigation and Statistics	21.00
Cattle and Buffalo Development	188.74
Poultry Development	49.74
Sheep and Goat Development	18.65
Other Livestock Development	21.13
Feed and Fodder Development	30.50
Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	25.00
Border Area Development Programme	55.00
Total	<u>610.00</u>

Direction and Administration

1.3.9 In view of the ever increasing workload at state, region and district level, strengthening of administrative machinery at these levels has become essential. The regional offices are being strengthened by providing additional staff from 1990-91. In the district office workload has increased considerably in view of the recommendation of the Technology Mission on Dairy Development Co-ordinating committee. More emphasis need to be given to panchayat administration and hence, additional staff is provided to the Deputy Directors in District Panchayats to cope-up with these responsibilities from 1990-91. An outlay of Rs. 12.08 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1993-94.

Extension and Training

1.3.10 In order to enhance knowledge and to improve efficiency and competency of the officers in various disciplines, it is necessary to provide more opportunities for specialisation through post graduate training. Keeping in view the essentialities in order to get well qualified and competent technical officers for implementation of various programmes in different fields and to utilise the latest technology, it is proposed to depute seven officers for post graduation in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1993-94.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.11 In pursuance of the recommendation of the National Council on Agriculture, it is envisaged to establish 16 new veterinary dispensaries during the year 1993-94. With a view to getting self-sufficiency in production of vaccines against various contagious diseases in animals, the Animal Vaccine Institute established at Gandhinagar, would be further strengthened and expanded. Production of rinderpest vaccine taken-up in this institute as a new programme from 1990-91 would be continued and expended further. An outlay of Rs. 184.56 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1993-94.

Administrative Investigation and Statistics

1.3.12 As per Government of India's programme it is proposed to establish a livestock census cell during 1993-94, since the 15th quinquennial livestock census has to be carried out as well as the collection of livestock population data is required permanently. As it is necessary to have realistic data regarding estimation of production of livestock products, Integrated Sample Surveys are implemented as a C.S.S. on

sharing basis (50 : 50 Central : State share). They would be continued during 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided.

Cattle and Buffalo Development

1.3.13 The programme of enhancement of milk production has a main base of milch animals. The demand of milk has been continuously increasing which require more emphasis on the cattle and buffalo development programme. The production target of milk can be achieved only if a small portion of indigenous low yielding herd is replaced by high yielding animals in cattle by cross-breeding with Holstein Friesian and Jersey breeds while in buffaloes through grading up of non-descript buffaloes with high yielding breeds like Jafrabadi Mahesani and Surti. It is proposed to perform 1.60 lakh artificial inseminations among non-descript cows with exotic bull semen during 1993-94. Moreover, the programme of providing LN2 and frozen semen to District Panchayats as well as purchase of LN2 containers is also proposed to be continued. Five semen production centers in existence would be upgraded and their capacity would be expanded to the level of production of 8.00 lakhs does of frozen semen annually. Additional good pedigreed bulls will be purchased for these centres. For implementation of this artificial insemination programme 125 artificial insemination centres operating in the State will be continued. Under the Intensive Cross Breeding Programme, 70 centres are in operation. These centres will be strengthened during 1993-94.

1.3.14 Approximately 85 to 90% of the State's Milch animals are bred naturally with inferior bulls specially in remote and hilly areas and hence, covering the total breedable population of cattle and buffaloes through artificial insemination is not feasible. It is, therefore, desirable to provide the natural service facility with good bulls in the villages where artificial insemination facilities are not available. Moreover, Gujarat has very good indigenous breeds of cows and buffaloes giving high milk yield. It is proposed to expand the existing cattle breeding farms and institutions to produce high pedigreed development bulls and to preserve indigenous elite breed at Ambasan in Mahesana District. For selection of high potential bulls of cattle and buffaloes programme of field progeny testing will also be carried out. Moreover, one Embryo Transfer Technology Unit will be continued.

1.3.15 The existing scheme of providing assistance under I.C.D.P. Scheme will be continued. It is proposed to continue the programme of providing assistance to gaushalas for development of high yielding cattle. To provide assistance for purchase of milch animals to the S.T. and S.C. beneficiaries to improve their economic position will be a part of the animal husbandry programme. It is envisaged to provide assistance to 400 tribais during 1993-94 whereas 1300 SC beneficiaries will be provided assistance during 1993-94. Under the scheme of supply of milch animals, in addition to the assistance for purchase of milch animals, assistance will also be provided for their health cover so that the beneficiaries can maintain the productivity of such milch animals and get supplementary income to cross the poverty line.

1.3.16 The SC beneficiaries as well as S.F., and A.L. are provided assistance for rearing of cross bred heifers with a view to uplift their economic position when such heifers come into milk production early and yield larger quantity compared to the non-descript cows. Under this programme 2800 beneficiaries of economically weaker section like S.F., M.F., A.L., and 200 S.C. beneficiaries are proposed to provided assistance during 1993-94.

1.3.17 By implementing all the above programmes of cattle and buffalo development it is envisaged to enhance the milk production to 3546 thousand tonnes at the end of 1993-94. Total outlay of Rs. 188.74 lakhs is provided under this programme for 1993-94.

Poultry Development

1.3.18 Poultry production in the State has undergone a considerable growth with the introduction of superior quality germ plasma, improved availability of balanced feed research and extension support as well as improved market back-up. There is good scope for poultry development and poultry production is poised to achieve a faster rate of growth. The target fixed for egg production during 1992-93 and 1993-94 is 350 millions and 360 millions respectively.

1.3.19 Gradually, the attraction of poultry breeders has switched over to the production of broilers from egg production which has partially affected the programme of enhancement of egg production. Under the co-ordinated poultry breeding programme. It is envisaged to expand the existing hatcheries at Dahod (Panchamahals) vadodara, Makarba (Ahmedabad) and Junagadh.

1.3.20 The poultry breeders are provided all the pre-requisites of poultry farming through well built net work of 12 Intensive Poultry development projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres at present. These institutions will be strengthened. A duck breeding farm has been established at Mandvi (Surat District). Quail production is also continued at I.P.D.P. Dahod (Panchamahals District).

1.3.21 The poultry feed is a necessary pre-requisite for poultry development. Quality poultry feed can be efficiently compounded on least cost basis only when complete analytical data of the raw materials and compounded feed, including detection of toxin, especially aflatoxin, are made available. To obtain such reliable data, poultry feed analytical laboratory is necessary. One small poultry feed analytical laboratory established at Anand will be continued and necessary alterations will be made during the next year.

1.3.22 Because of faster development of poultry units and assistance provided every year for establishment of poultry units the number of units and poultry breeders are increasing. A training programme in modern and scientific poultry breeding and in poultry husbandry has already been put up in operation. Two poultry farmers training centres, one each at Valia (Bharuch) and Vyara (Surat) have been established during 1990-91. It has been targetted to train 2000 trainees during 1993-94 at various training centres.

1.3.23 Poverty alleviation, being the main aim of animal husbandry programme, people of weaker section of society like S.T., S.C., S.F., M.F. and A.L. are provided assistance for establishment of poultry units of 25 RIR. birds as well as for bigger units of 100 to 200 birds. It is targetted to provide assistance to 655 beneficiaries for 25 RIR. bird units and 22 S.T. beneficiaries for 100 to 200 birds units to 555 S.C. beneficiaries for 25 RIR bird units, 89 beneficiaries of other economically weaker section for 100 to 200 bird units during 1993-94. For duck units 242 S.T. beneficiaries are proposed to be assisted and under the medication programme, 1.20 birds of S.T beneficiaries and 0.60 lakhs birds of S.C. beneficiaries will be covered during 1993-94.

1.3.24 With a view to helping the poultry breeders in getting remunerative prices of their production through the cooperative structure, poultry breeders co-operative societies have been formed in the State and for federating these societies, Gujarat State Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Federation Limited has been established. By implementation of the various poultry development programmes, it is envisaged to increase the production of eggs to 360 million by the end of the year 1993-94 from 350 million by the end of the year 1992-93. Total outlay of Rs. 49.74 lakhs is provided for the schemes under this programme for 1993-94.

Sheep and Goat Development

1.3.25 As per report of the Task Force to evaluate the impact of sheep and goat rearing sheep and goats need to be given due priority under Central as well State plans so as to raise per animal production. The existing marketing system for sheep and goat products entails considerable exploitation of the rural poor as a result of which economically weaker sections could do very little to improve production or generate employment in rural areas.

1.3.26 At present, there are three Intensive Sheep Development Blocks (Projects) four sheep breeding farms, 168 sheep and wool extension centres and one goat breeding farm operating in the State which would be continued and strengthened further as this programme provides a good network for the sheep and wool development. For providing health and medical facilities to the migratory flocks of sheep, service centres have already been established at Modasa and Viramagam which will be strengthened. The sheep breeding farm established at Patan is providing rams of high wool productivity to the sheep breeders to improve the wool yielding capacity of their sheep stock. It is proposed to expand it further.

1.3.27 For assisting the sheep breeders in marketing of their wool production, the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation has been established in the state. It is given assistance by the Government

in the form of share capital contribution which would be continued. It is targeted to produce 18.65 lakhs kgs. of wool during the year 1993-94. Total outlay of Rs. 18.65 lakhs is provided for the schemes under this programme for 1993-94.

Other Livestock Development

1.3.28 For horse development programme, horse breeding farm at Inaj(Junagadh) will be strengthened for intensification of various services and facilities like stallion services through stud centres, health care, management extension and propagation, training etc. It is also proposed to provide training to the horse breeders in equine management. The target in this regard is of 30 trainees during 1992- 93 and 1993-94 each year. It is also planned to arrange for a horse show awareness in the public.

1.3.29 For enabling producers to obtain remunerative prices of their products and also to help the consumers to get the products at rational prices, the State has implemented the scheme of financial assistance to Cattle Markets and establishment of Gujarat State Poultry Farmers Co- operative Federation and Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation. These programmes are proposed to be continued. Total outlay of Rs. 21.13 lakhs is provided for the schemes under this programme for the year 1993-94.

Feed and Fodder Development :

1.3.30 The milk production in the State is predominantly based on crop residues, natural herbage and feeds. It has also become necessary to introduce various schemes with a view to strengthen the fodder seed production farms which can provide quality seeds. Furthermore, two existing farms will be expanded during the year 1993-94.

1.3.31 The experience of the last three scarcity years during 1985-87 revealed that necessary facilities for fodder storage is an immediate need. Gujarat State being a drought prone State having 12 drought prone districts and 86 drought prone talukas and also having large arid and semi-arid areas, establishment of fodder banks for storage of fodder during good monsoon years is necessary. It is, therefore, contemplated to establish fodder banks. Under this programme, fodder will be dried, compressed/stacked and haled and thereafter stored in fodder banks. The scheme is initiated from 1990-91. Construction of godowns already taken up will be continued in 1993-94.

1.3.32 By urea treatment, the nutritive value of the feed stuffs can be increased. Palatability and voluntary feed is also increased. Considering the great need of improving the nutritive value of the cereal by-products and grass and scarce availability of feeds and fodder in the state. It is proposed to implement the scheme of urea treatment whereunder subsidy will be provided. An outlay of Rs. 30.50 lakhs is provided during 1993-94 for the feed and fodder development programme.

Border Area Development Programme

1.3.33 For the year 1993-94, the Government has provided a special outlay to the Animal Husbandry sub-sector for Border Area Development Programme. It is envisaged to utilise this outlay for the development programmes in Kachchh and Banaskantha districts.

1.3.34 It is targeted to establish two mobile veterinary units in Banaskantha district to provide door-step veterinary services to the owners for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

1.3.35 The district of Kachchh is having a good and large area for fodder production known as Banni area. Gujarat being prone for recurrent scarcity condition, it is necessary to collect, stack and preserve the grass grown/produced during the good monsoon season/year. It is, therefore, programme to construct pucca platforms for this purpose in Kachchh district which will make good and favourable effect on the maintenance of milch animals and their productivity by way of minimising their migration from the border area like Kachchh. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY (Rs. in Lakh)

SR. SCHEME NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
1	ANH-1	Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry	03 001 00	97.00	10.95	12.08	0.00
Sub total-I				97.00	10.95	12.08	0.00
II. Extension and Training							
2	ANH-2	Development of Departmental Personnel	03 051 00	30.00	4.00	3.60	0.00
Sub total II				30.00	4.00	3.60	0.00
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health							
3	ANH-3	Improvement of Veterinary Aid	03 101 00	1078.00	155.03	154.13	17.48
4	ANH-4	Disease Control Programme	03 102 41	180.00	30.50	30.43	5.00
Sub total III				1258.00	185.53	184.56	22.48
IV. Administration, Investigation and Statistics :							
5	ANH-5	Strengthening of Statistical wing	03 151 41	83.00	10.81	21.00	0.00
Sub total IV				83.00	10.81	21.00	0.00
V. Cattle and Buffalo Development							
6	ANH-6	Cross-Breeding Programme	03 201 00	304.00	50.00	55.78	2.20
7	ANH-7	Intensive Cattle Development Programme	03 202 00	167.00	37.44	29.15	6.00
8	ANH-8	Cattle Breeding Farms	03 203 41	96.50	2.20	0.71	0.71
9	ANH-9	Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions Gaushalas	03 204 72	50.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
10	ANH-10	Supply of milch animals in tribal areas	03 205 00	155.00	30.10	30.10	0.00
11	ANH-11	Assistance to small farmers for cross-bred heifers	03 206 41	181.50	59.25	68.00	0.00
Sub total V				954.00	183.99	188.74	8.91
VI. Poultry Development							
12	ANH-12	Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme	03 251 00	49.00	18.00	17.24	3.47
13	ANH-13	Intensive Poultry Development Project	03 252 00	75.00	12.75	20.50	8.36
14	ANH-14	Beneficiary Oriented Programme	03 253 00	75.00	11.08	12.00	0.00
Sub total VI				199.00	41.83	49.74	11.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Sheep and Wool Development							
15 ANH-15	Intensive Sheep Development Programme	03 301 00	50.00	9.60	10.18	0.54	
16 ANH-16	Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms	03 302 00	45.00	7.63	8.47	0.00	
Sub total VII			95.00	17.23	18.65	0.54	
VIII. Other Livestock Development							
17 ANH-17	Expansion of Existing Exhibition Unit	03 351 00	26.00	3.75	3.60	0.00	
18 ANH-18	Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm	03 352 41	20.00	10.30	6.44	3.14	
19 ANH-19	Estt. of camel breeding farm	03 353 00	13.00	4.60	1.09	1.09	
20 ANH-20	Marketing of livestock and Livestock product	03 354 41	35.00	25.85	10.00	7.00	
Sub total VIII			94.00	44.50	21.13	11.23	
IX Feed and Fodder Development							
21 ANH-21	Fodder Development Programme	03 401 00	150.00	31.16	30.50	6.36	
sub total IX			150.00	31.16	30.50	6.36	
22	Nucleus Budget	03 403 74	110.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	
TOTAL			3070.00	555.00	555.00	61.35	
Border Area Development Programme			0.00	0.00	55.00	45.00	
GRAND TOTAL			3070.00	555.00	610.00	106.35	

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

introduction

1.4.1 The State Government has continued to encourage dairy development through the Co-operative sector. The cooperative movement in this sector starting with AMUL Dairy in Kheda District has spread over to the districts of Mahesana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Vadodara, Surat and Gandhinagar. However, other districts have lagged behind in the matter of setting-up of facilities necessary for processing and marketing of milk and milk products. The gap between the developed and developing districts would have widened but for the State intervention through the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation, set up in 1973. Milk is collected through numerous village level Dairy Co-operative Societies and processed and marketed centrally at dairy plants 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 pasturised good quality milk at reasonable prices. Milch animals get treated through the Government veterinary doctors and also veterinary personnel employed by the District Co-operative Unions/Dairies. The feeding and breeding practices have improved with the implementation of scientific animal husbandry practices.

Review of Progress

1.4.2 At the end of 1991-92, there were 10145 milk producers cooperative societies with membership of 16.87 lakh milk producers of 18 dairy cooperative unions supplying milk to the dairies/chilling centres/cooling units. There were 5 milk product factories and 14 milk plants in 1991-92 with a total installed capacity of 38 lakh litres per day. Milk actually handled at the end of year was on an average of 27.71 lakhs litres per day. There were 10 cattle feed factories with a total installed capacity of 1550 MT per day.

Operation Flood Programme

1.4.3 The Government of India, with the assistance of World Food Programme of the United Nations launched "Milk Marketing and Dairy Development Scheme" known as "Operation Flood Programme (OFP)". The project report was prepared by the National Dairy Development Board, Anand and approved by the Government of India. Operation Flood Programme - I was started in July 1970 and six districts namely Kheda, Mahesana, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara and Ahmedabad were covered. Operation Flood Programme II was commenced from October 1979 in India. Operation Flood Programme-III is implemented from April 1985 through National Dairy Development Board, Anand, Gujarat cooperative Milk Marketing Federation, Anand and Gujarat Dairy Development corporation, Gandhinagar. The fund under this programme is distributed through Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation to district unions.

Programme for the year 1993-94

1.4.4 An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for Dairy Development for the year 1993-94. The activities under this subsector are undertaken through the institutional framework of Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation and district cooperative milk unions. The details of the programmes covered under dairy development are narrated below :

Preservation of Milch Animals

1.4.5 The aim of the scheme is to preserve the cattle wealth of the State for maintaining the supply of milch cattle. With a view to achieve the aim, the cattle export-import checkposts and flying squads have been established. This scheme has been controlling illegal export of milch animals as well as maintaining the supply of the same. This scheme also aims at purchase of liquid nitrogen containers and supply of semen doses to the artificial insemination centres in non-tribal areas. A programme of enhancement of dairy animals' productivity is proposed to be operated from 1993-94 whereunder 3600 beneficiaries would be covered. Measures will be taken to control the factors which cause reduction in milk production. An outlay of Rs. 9.40 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Banni Development

1.4.6 Banni area in Kachchh district with a grassland of 1311 kilometres is denuded of grassland over two third of its area and needs development with existing species of grasses. In selected area, there are prospects of increasing the production of grass by 5 to 6 times.

1.4.7 The area is well known for its pasture land. The scheme is taken-up for speedy collection, cutting and storing of grass and grassland development. It is envisaged to increase the area of 2500 hectares. In addition to above, 3500 MT of the grass will be collected and stored for use during scarcity and natural calamity period. An outlay of Rs. 10.35 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

State commitment to Operation Flood Programme

1.4.8 The Operation Flood Programme does not provide for electricity, water, land development etc. In order to supplement the main Programme, the State has committed to supplement the main programme. The State is committed to provide these facilities at an approved pattern of Operation Flood Programme. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Milk Enhancement Programme for Non-OFP Area

1.4.9 Three districts, namely, Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs not covered under Operation Flood Programme are lagging behind in all aspects compared with other districts. With a view to bring these three districts at par with the other districts, it is necessary to cover these districts in milk enhancement programme under State Plan on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Financial Assistance to District Cooperative Milk Producers' Unions

1.4.10 This is a continuous scheme and the aim of the scheme is formation of new cooperative societies, recontination of dormant societies, increasing the member of the cooperative societies and increase the production of milk in seven tribal districts, namely, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and Banaskantha. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Maintenance of Milch Animals

1.4.11 The aim of the scheme is to improve the economic condition of Adimjuth/Adivasi (Primitive Tribal or Tribal) people, milk producers of non-tribal area and to bring them above the poverty line by providing them subsidy for cattle feed for their milch animals. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Maintenance of milch animals under the scheme of purchase of milch animals

1.4.12 The scheme intends to supply liquid nitrogen to various A.I. centres under District Panchayats of the tribal districts. It is also envisaged to purchase liquid nitrogen containers for the use of above centres. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Physical Targets

1.4.13 As a result of implementation of all the above mentioned schemes, it is envisaged to raise the installed capacity of dairies to 39.00 lakhs litres per day whereas milk handling capacity to 32.00 lakhs litres per day by the end of 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAY (Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Direction and Administration							
1	DMS-1 Preservaion of milch animals	04 001 00	70.00	16.39	9.40	0.00	
Sub Total I			70.00	16.39	9.40	0.00	
2. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project							
2	DMS-2 Banni Development Scheme	04 051 00	45.00	9.00	10.35	0.00	
3	DMS-3 State commitement to OFP	04 052 00	20.00	4.46	10.00	0.00	
4	DMS-4 Milk Enhancement Programme in Non-OFP area	04 053 00	10.00	3.30	3.00	0.00	
5	DMS-5 Financial assistance to Dist. Coop. Milk Producers Union for spearhead team	04 054 00	5.56	5.25	5.25	0.00	
6	DMS-6 Maintenance of milch animals	04 055 00	20.00	5.69	6.00	0.00	
7	DMS-7 Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation scheme	04 056 00	34.44	5.91	6.00	0.00	
SUB TOTAL II			135.00	33.61	40.60	0.00	
3 Other Expenditure							
8	Nucleus Budget	04 101 74	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL			230.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	

1.5 FISHERIES

Introduction

1.5.1 Fisheries is a major economic enterprise in the State with a great level of rural orientation. The contribution of the fisheries sector to the State Domestic product (SDP) which was 0.84% in 1980-81 has since increased to 1.38% in the year 1990-91 having a total production value of Rs.410.39 crores. The sector is labour intensive and employ over 80,000 people. It is also a major foreign exchange earner in view of the substantial export of fishery products. The State exported 30,547 tonnes of fish and fishery products valued at Rs. 132.84 crores directly in the year 1991-92. Indirect export of the fish and fishery products of the State from Bombay also will be to the same level. The contribution of Gujarat to the national fisheries export is to the tune of 18.4% quantitywise and 8.67% valuewise.

1.5.2 The State has 771 fishing villages scattered all over the State inhabited by the fishermen population of 3.09 lakhs as per live stock census of 1988. The fishermen belong to different communities and some of them are falling under weaker section, tribals and other backward classes. The State has 78,033 active fishermen engaged in marine sector and about 37,162 engaged in inland fisheries.

Marine Fisheries

1.5.3 The coastline of Gujarat is about 1600 kms. long with two extensive gulfs namely the Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Khambhat. Gujarat's coastline account for 28.3% of the total coastline of India and about 59% of the West coast. The continental shelf is 1.64 lakh sq.kms wide and account for about 28% of the total shelf area available to the country.

1.5.4 There is one major port, 11 intermediate ports and 28 minor ports in the State. In addition, there are 3 full-fledged fishery harbours at Veraval, Mangrol and Porbandar. In addition, 216 marine fish landing centres are existing. The Gujarat coast has great fishery resources potential in the coastal and deeper waters. A rough estimation suggests that the total standing fishable stock of Gujarat (upto the E.E.Z) could be 7.73 lakh Metric tonnes. Since 1987-88, Gujarat has steadily maintained first place in marine fish production.

Inland Fisheries

1.5.5 The potential resources for inland fishery lies in the village ponds (20519 Ha.) reclaimable seasonal potential ponds (6000 Ha.) water logged areas which can be converted into fish pond (95,000Ha.) existing reservoirs (1,40,000 Ha.) minor irrigation tanks (44,025 Ha.) and rivers(1192 Kms). These have an estimated production potential of about 50,000 tonnes of fresh fish.

1.5.6 The present level of utilisation however, is confined to about 23160 Ha. of village ponds, about 1.4 lakh ha. of existing reservoirs about 20000 Ha. of minor irrigation tanks and the river stretches. The total fish production at the end of 1991-92 comes to 0.40 lakh M.Tonnes.

Estuarine Brackish Water

1.5.7 The area available in the State for brackish water fish culture is estimated to be 3.76 lakh ha. of which 90000 ha. area considered to be potential areas, which afford scope for the development of brackish water aquaculture. The State stands next only to West Bengal in its potential for brackish water fish culture. The brackish water Shrimp culture can provide necessary raw material for processing factories. These products enjoy a better position in the export market. In Fact, as far as Gujarat is concerned, the frozen fish occupies about 64% in the quantity exported in 1991-92.

Review of Progress

1.5.8 The fish production achieved at the end of the year 1991-92 was 5.70 lakh tonnes comprising 5.30 lakh tonnes under marine fisheries and 0.40 lakh tonnes under inland fisheries. There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products which stands at 30547 tonnes valued at Rs. 132.84 crores. The fish production will reach the level of 5.16 lakh tonnes at the end of 1992-93 comprising of 5.16 lakh tonnes of marine fisheries and 0.76 lakh tonnes of inland fisheries.

Programme Proposed For Annual Plan 1993-94

1.5.9 An outlay of Rs. 638.50 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993- 94. The major components of the programmes are as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

PROGRAMMES	Outlay 1993-94
Direction and Administration	1.50
Inland Fisheries	159.45
Estuarine Brackish Water Fisheries	53.57
Marine Fisheries	213.53
Processing, Preservation & Marketing	10.00
Extension & Training	4.00
Fisheries Cooperatives	39.38
Assistance to Public Sector and other undertaking	—
Other Expenditure	26.57
Research	—
Tribal area Sub Plan	89.00
Poverty Allieviation Programme	6.50
Border Area Development Programme	35.00
Total	638.50

Inland Fisheries

1.5.10 The programme envisages the development of inland culture fisheries by identification and adoption of culture practices in a pond area of 1700 ha. by utilising the rural population to widen the coverage. It is contemplated to achieve the production of 60 crore spawns during 1992-93. Special emphasis has been given to the technical inputs, intensive culture transfer of technology, commercialisation of fish seed production and intensive reservoir stocking. Self sufficiency in local seed production and interstate seed trade are also envisaged. The private entrepreneurs will also be encouraged for rearing of fish seed and fish. It is also contemplated to establish a hatchery for the giant Fresh Water Prawn (Scampi) in order to organise and ensure adequate supply of scampi seed as the same can be economically cultured alongwith fish. The State expects to improve survival ratio of spawn to fingerling to 16.20% from the present 9.10%.

1.5.11 In addition to the above about 50 ha. of water logged area are required to be taken up for its conversion into fish ponds. The Fish Farmers Development Agenices are being geared up in order to

strengthen the coverage and intensify the inland culture practice. There are 17 F.F.D.A.s functioning in the State. An outlay of Rs. 159.45 lakhs has been provided for Inland fisheries for 1993-94.

Estuarine/Brackish Water Fisheries

1.5.12 As a part of the coastal aquaculture programme three sites at Mundra (Kachchh) Sartanpur (Bhavnagar) and Dandi-Matwad (Valsad) have been selected for establishment of fish farms. B.F.D.As. at Bharuch and Valsad have already started the work. An outlay of Rs.53.57 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Marine Fisheries

1.5.13 Under this programme, following works are proposed to be undertaken during 1993-94.

- Development of Harbour facilities at Mangrol as phase II.
- Dredging at the fishing harbours at a rate of at least 3 lakh Cu.M.
- Enhancement of shore facilities in order to enable the operations of fishing boats to perform fish landing and vessel berthing efficiently.
- For deep Sea Fishery Harbour, Okha has been selected & Techno- economic study has been taken up by CICEF.

1.5.14 Over and above the above mentioned works the schemes pertaining to the development of fishery centres, fishery harbours, landing centres, mechanisation of fishing crafts and establishment of service stations would also be continued during 1993-94. With the help of all the activities it is proposed to achieve a fish production of 550 thousand tonnes during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 213.53 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for marine fisheries.

Processing Preservation and Marketing

1.5.15 This programme is introduced mainly with an objective of encouraging entrepreneurs in the fishing industry to come forward for establishment of ice and cold storages, freezing plants and other processing units. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for the scheme of improvement of marketing support.

Extension and Training

1.5.16 The programme aims at the proper technical backup to the departmental personnel by giving them extensive training to keep them abreast with the latest modern and improved technology in the fisheries section, imparting visual and practical training to fishermen in the process of technology transfer, providing propaganda material like audio visual aids, print out etc. Fisher youths in weaker section in non-tribal areas would be trained under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the Year 1993-94 for this programme.

Fisheries Co-operatives

1.5.17 The main component of this programme is the reservoir fisheries development with the financial support of the National Co-operative Development Corporation through the apex co-operative (Gujarat Fisheries Central co-operative Association.) For the trawler fishing boats, the State has to contribute 20% where as the N.C.D.C. contributes to aid by E.E.C. costing to Rs.235.00 lakhs and Rs. 435.00 lakhs for the project period of seven years and five years respectively. Strengthening of fishermen co-operatives and a scheme providing accident insurance coverage to about 40000 fishermen members of the cooperatives would also be continued. An outlay of Rs. 39.38 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this programme.

Other Programme

1.5.18 A scheme for construction of buildings and residential quarters for the staff will be continued with an outlay of Rs. 26.57 lakhs in 1993-94.

Schemes Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan

1.5.19 An outlay of Rs. 89.00 lakhs is provided for the Tribal Area Sub-Plan for the year 1993-94 under this sub-sector.

Poverty Alleviation Programme.

1.5.20 There is good scope for the culture of prawns by poor fishermen in the area of Jodia and in Zinjuda in Jamanagar district. At Jodia there is about 200 hactre of land belonging to fisheries department and at Zinjuda, 35 hactre of land have been allotted to the Society by the district Collector, Jamanagar.

1.5.21 A small investment on building, purchase of monofilament nets, bamboo/wooden poles, seed collection nets, harvesting nets diesel pumps and ice boxes etc. amounting to Rs. 40,000/- per unit of 2 hactre will be needed. In the initial stage, 16 beneficiaries at Jodia and 16 at Zinjuda will be considered under the scheme. For this new programme an outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Border Area Development Programme.

Communication System at Jakhau (District-Kachchh)

1.5.22 At present, traditional craft and medium fishing vessels operation in coastal waters off Jakhau are exposed to high risks and have no means of communications with the shore. This need has been realised to provide a warning for cyclonic storms and to help and guide to reach to lucrative fishing ground and to help each other in sea risks etc.

At Jakhau (Kachchh) 300 walkie Talkie sets and with a coastal stations installation is needed to enable fishermen to communicate to boat to boat and coastal stations. Under the Boarder Area Development Programme, this communication system will be managed and maintained by wireless Agency. Erection of base station also will be done through the wireless agency who will manage and operate the communication system. For this new programme an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
FISHERIES
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakh)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Non Tribal							
I. Direction and Administration							
1	FSH-1	Strengthening of administrative and supervisory Enforcement set up of staff	05 001 00	18.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
2	FSH-2	Introduction data base management by computerisation	05 002 00	10.00	0.00	1.50	0.00
Sub Total I				28.00	4.00	1.50	0.00
II INLAND FISHERIES							
3	FSH-3	Fish Seed Production in non-tribal area	05 051 00	228.00	31.55	29.43	14.35
4	FSH-4	Development of inland fisheries statistics	05 052 00	1.00	0.10	0.01	0.00
5	FSH-5	Establishment of two 10 hectares units at Kheda and Surat Districts	05 053 00	46.00	4.61	5.01	0.00
6	FSH-6	Pondculture schemes	05 054 00	110.00	19.70	14.00	0.00
7	FSH-7	Scheme sponsored by Fish Farmers Development Agencies C.S.S.	05 055 41	571.00	92.11	98.00	0.00
8	FSH-8	Assistance for sewage feed fish farming to GFCCA for estt. of fresh water prawn hatchery	05 056 00	15.00	3.00	1.00	0.00
9	FSH-9	Development of reservoir fisheries in EEC	05 057 00	10.00	2.00	12.00	0.00
10	FSH-10	Scheme for inland fish marketing (CSS)	05 058 41	20.00		0.00	0.00
Sub Total II				1001.00	153.07	159.45	14.35
III ESTUARINE BRACKISH WATER FISHERIES							
11	FSH-11	Development of brackish water coastal aquaculture fish farm	05 101 00	241.00	26.75	26.40	11.00
12	FSH-12	Establishment of costal aquaculture fish farm hatchery unit C.S.S.	05 102 41	174.00	20.89	27.17	0.00
Sub Total III				415.00	47.64	53.57	11.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV MARINE FISHERIES							
13	FSH-13	Development of fisheries harbour (CSS)	05 151 41	237.00	48.25	49.40	49.40
14	FSH-14	Providing water supply facilities at various landing centers	05 152 00	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.10
15	FSH-15	Providing navigational aids and other infrastructural facilities at various centers	05 153 00	24.00	10.50	10.50	5.00
16	FSH-16	Development of Deepsea fishing fisheries harbours	05 154 00	10.00	23.00	21.83	0.00
17	FSH-17	Mechanisation of Fishing craft	05 155 00	480.00	100.25	106.50	6.75
18	FSH-18	Introduction of fibres glass	05 156 00	70.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
19	FSH-19	Subsidy for non mechanised boats	05 157 00	13.00	2.20	2.20	0.00
20	FSH-20	Subsidy for improved fishing gears	05 158 72	55.00	8.80	0.00	0.00
21	FSH	Establishment of Service station		0.00	4.00	3.00	0.00
Sub Total IV				890.00	217.10	213.53	61.25
V PROCESSING, PRESERVATION & MARKETING							
22	FSH-21	Improving marketing support	05 201 00	255.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
Sub Total V				255.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
VI EXTENSION AND TRAINING							
23	FSH-22	Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour	05 251 00	4.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
24	FSH-23	Training of Departmental Personnel	05 252 00	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
25	FSH-24	Training of Fisher Youths weaker section in non-tribal areas	05 253 00	1.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
Sub Total VI				20.00	4.11	4.00	0.00
VII FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES							
26	FSH-25	Reservoir Fisheries development under Narmada Project (N.C.D.C. sponsored)	05 301 00	18.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
27	FSH-26	Strengthening of fisheries cooperative in non-tribal areas	05 302 00	4.00	2.30	2.21	0.60
28	FSH-27	Development of off-shore pelagic fishing & strengthening of fisheries co-op. under N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme	05 303 00	200.00	40.00	35.00	35.00
29	FSH-28	Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen member of cooperative societies (C.S.S.)	05 304 41	9.00	1.49	2.17	0.00
30	FSH-29	Sardar Sarovar Project	05 305 00	25.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
Sub Total VII				256.00	44.09	39.38	35.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC SECTOR AND OTHER UNDERTAKING							
31	FSH-30	Scheme to support fishermen cooperative	05 351 00	30.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total VIII				30.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
IX OTHER EXPENTITURE							
32	FSH-31	Scheme of subsidy for construction of houses for fishermen.	05 401 00	5.00	1.08	0.00	0.00
33	FSH-32	Saving cum incentive scheme for upliftment of fisheries	05 402 00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	FSH-33	Construction of building and staff quarters	05 403 00	50.00	8.00	7.82	7.82
35	FSH-34	National Welfare fund programme	05 404 41	78.00	6.41	18.75	0.00
Sub Total IX				158.00	15.49	26.57	7.82
Total - A				3053.00	501.50	508.00	130.02
(B) TRIBAL							
36	FSH-35	Fish seed production	05 405 83	270.00	50.28	49.47	3.27
37	FSH-36	Training of Adivasis	05 406 83	42.00	7.00	7.17	0.00
38	FSH-37	Reservoir fisheries development	05 407 83	85.00	14.00	12.00	0.00
39	FSH-38	Scheme for infrastructure facilities	05 408 83	12.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
40	FSH-39	Scheme for co-operative marketing for inland fisheries	05 409 83	48.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
41	FSH-40	Strengthening of co-operative societies	05 409 83	16.00	2.65	2.00	0.00
42	FSH-41	Fish pond preparation	05 410 83	15.00	2.50	2.50	0.00
43	FSH-42	Capture fisheries	05 411 83	91.00	1.80	1.80	0.30
44	FSH-43	Welfare scheme	05 412 83	1.00	0.10	1.50	0.00
45	FSH-44	Reservoir stocking	05 413 83	23.00	7.17	2.56	0.00
46	FSH-45	Nucleus budget	05 414 74	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - B				647.00	95.50	89.00	3.57
TOTAL A + B				3700.00	597.00	597.00	133.59
Poverty Alleviation Programme				0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00
Border Area Development				0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				3700.00	597.00	638.50	133.59

1.6 FORESTS

Introduction

1.6.1 Forests have provided the foundation for development of civilization through ages. Apart from meeting the day to day requirements of timber, fuelwood, fodder, fruits, fibre etc. The intangible benefits from forests are of much greater value. They include harmonious cycling of water resources, storage of soil and moisture, moderating influence of floods, control over air, water and noise pollution, moderation of temperature, better rainfall distribution, providing decentralised rural employment and food supply to disadvantaged section of population.

1.6.2 The ecological factors have a special relevance in Gujarat. Soil erosion and salinity are serious problems. The State is frequently affected by droughts and floods. It is necessary therefore to take measures for safeguarding the ecologically fragile production systems in the state. Forestry programmes are critical for increasing supplies of subsistence items for poverty alleviation and employment generation (specially for the poor and the vulnerable groups of population) and for moving towards restoration of ecological balance.

1.6.3 A massive Wasteland Development Programme can make an effective contribution towards poverty alleviation and employment generation. It is estimated that 39 lakh hectares of wasteland is available in the State. The programme will also contribute to environmental improvement. By increasing supplies of subsistence items like fuel and fodder, it will enhance the physical quality of life.

Objectives

1.6.4 The major objectives of the plan in forestry sector includes, to :

- assist rural communities living in and around forests;
- improve and increase productivity of forests;
- conserve and develop flora and fauna;
- provide employment to the rural poor in general;
- increase production of minor forest produce;
- associate rural poor with forest development through decentralised micro-planning.

Programme of Annual Plan 1993-94

1.6.5 The outlay provided for forestry and wildlife is Rs. 5405.00 lakhs. The minor headwise break-up of outlay is shown below.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
Direction and Administration	106.90
Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources	10.91
Statistics	6.18
Communication and Buildings	10.00
Assistance to public sector and other undertaking-Contribution to GSFDC	6.00
Forest Conservation and Development	753.52

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
Extension (Social and Farm Forestry)	3355.87
Plantation Schemes (Forest Produce)	650.99
Extension and Training	12.43
Managements of Zamindari (Acquisition)	32.40
Other Expenditure	138.09
Forests Research	25.79
Preservation of Wildlife	188.27
Secretariat Economic Services	2.65
Border Area Development Programme	105.00
Total	<u>5405.00</u>

Direction & Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.6 Forest protection has attained utmost importance in the present day context. Forests are also proposed to be protected from fires. The existing checking nakas are proposed to be strengthened. The number of mobile squads will be increased, and all rounds and ranges will be connected with wireless by creating divisional forest wireless controls. Forest protection committees will be formed to involve people's participation in forest protection and incentives will be provided for forest protection.

1.6.7 An outlay of Rs. 71.74 lakhs for 1993-94 is provided for this scheme.

Modern Forest Fire Control Measures

1.6.8 Forest fire causes considerable damage to forest ecology. A project covering modern forest fire control measures has, therefore, been prepared and posed for UNDP assistance. The project is estimated to cost Rs.335.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 35.16 lakhs for 1993-94 has been provided for this programme.

Survey & Utilisation of Forest Resources

Demarcation & Survey

1.6.9 There are forest areas which are yet to be surveyed and demarcated and are in the process of being declared reserve forests. It is necessary to survey and demarcate these areas for better protection and prevent encroachment. The scheme was introduced in the past to equip the forest divisions with a survey and demarcation cell being headed by a Survey Ranger and assisted by the Surveyors to check forest boundaries regularly. This scheme will be continued during the Eighth Plan Period also. During 1993-94 15,710 cairns are targetted to be erected. An outlay of Rs. 10.91 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Statistics

1.6.10 It is envisaged to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation cells at circle levels and introduce computer in important divisions, circles and head quarters. An outlay of Rs. 6.18 lakhs for 1993-94 is provided.

Communication and Buildings

Development of Communications

1.6.11 The scheme aims at converting some of the existing tracts into motorable roads and also lay out new alignments for construction of roads. Under this scheme, till the end of 90-91, improvement/metalling of 597 kms. of roads has been completed. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1993-94 is provided.

Construction of Buildings and Godowns

1.6.12 By 1991-92, 1693 buildings, quarters, rest houses, and office buildings have been constructed. An outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh for constructing 1 building has been provided for 1992-93.

Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakings

Contribution to G.S.F.D.C.

1.6.13 With scientific collection and marketing on commercial basis of the minor forest produce, GSFDC aims at socio-economic development of tribals. During the Eighth Plan period, the GSFDC proposes to enhance its ongoing programmes of collection and marketing of over 40 MFPs operation of Integrated Wood Working unit, Panam Plantation Project, Valsad Forest Development Project etc. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.14 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. A programme to treat 1900 ha. of forest areas is to be undertaken during 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 512.59 lakhs.

Afforestation in Degraded Forest Areas

1.6.15 A project has been formulated for massive development of degraded forest areas to augment fuelwood supply. It is targeted to afforest 3135 ha. under the project during 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 105.01 lakhs is provided.

People's participation in the regeneration of degraded Forest Areas through protecting of coppice growth

1.6.16 It has been decided to associate local people with regeneration of an area of 1210 ha. of degraded forests through coppice growth by involving people in a meaningful way during 1993-94.

Development of Silvi-Pasture

1.6.17 Fodder is an important produce needed by the rural communities. The State Forest Department has large tracts of grass lands in its charge which can contribute considerable services in this direction. Development of grass lands over an area of 1000 ha. during 1993-94 is targetted.

Afforestation of Desert Border

1.6.18 A scheme to arrest desert advance was initiated for creating shelter belts along the border of desert to act as a barrier against the salt laden desert winds. During 1993-94, 600 ha. will be planted with an outlay of Rs. 68.35 lakhs under this scheme.

Afforestation of Coastal Border

1.6.19 Gujarat has a coastal line of 1,663 kms. A strip of about 200 to 400 mt. in width along the coastal line consists of loose shifting sand. In order to stabilise this sand belt and protect inland farms from salty winds, this scheme was initiated. Alongwith it, mangrove plantation was also started. During 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 67.57 lakhs has been provided for planting 1365 ha. under this scheme.

Extension

Social / Community / National Forestry Project

1.6.20 Social Forestry Programme in the State was initiated in 1970. During the first phase of this programme, plantations were raised on roadside, canal banks, railway lines, village community lands, degraded forest areas and degraded farm lands, over 1,07,048 ha. at a cost of Rs. 70.63 crores and 700 million seedlings were distributed. The second phase of Community Forestry Project was initiated in 1985 with assistance from World Bank and USAID under the name National Forestry Project. The project provides for raising of plantations over an area of 1,13,400 ha alongwith other supported activities, at an estimated cost of Rs. 154 crores. The successive serious drought years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 have affected the financial resources made available for this project. By the end of 1991-92, 217286 ha. were afforested under the project at a cost of Rs. 167.40 crores. The third phase of the project shall be initiated from 1993- 94 onwards on completion of phase-II. The project is likely to earn a foreign exchange as a part of reimbursement to the tune of Rs. 25 crores during 1993-94. During the year 1993-94, it is targetted to cover an area of 30,700 ha. at an estimated cost of Rs. 3203.94 lakhs and distribute 0.50 lakh seedlings to the public of the state.

Plantation Schemes (Forest Produce)

Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation

1.6.21 It is imperative to meet the growing fuelwood and small timber needs for protection of trees or forest and village lands. This can be done by raising suitable fast growing fuelwood and timber species both under rainfed and irrigated conditions in areas adjoining habitations and in forest areas which are not suitable for raising valuable timber species. Existing irrigated plantation scheme is merged with the present scheme of fuelwood and small timber plantations. During 1993-94, 955 ha. will be planted under rainfed and 175 ha. under irrigated conditions with an outlay of Rs. 185.68 lakhs.

Fuelwood and Fodder Project

1.6.22 In rural areas at least one member of each household spends nearly half of working time in collecting fuel. So supply of firewood at reasonable price close to habitation has, therefore, assumed great importance since there are large stretches of wastelands available in Kachchh and some other districts. Like Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar and Vadodara which could be made available for raising fuelwood plantation. For the year 1993- 94, an outlay of Rs. 185.94 lakhs has been provided for covering 2000 hectares.

Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantations

1.6.23 This scheme has two components (1) Teak, Khair and Bamboo and (2) Pure Khair Plantations. This scheme will be continued after modification and adding two more components of densified bamboo plantations (5m x 5m) and plantation of shade bearing plantations (4m x 4m). An outlay of Rs. 216.55 lakhs has been provided for covering 3,985 ha. during 1993-94.

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)

1.6.24 Under this scheme, by 1991-92, 2352 ha. have been covered. During 1992-93, an area of 540 ha. is likely to be covered. It is targetted to raise 540 ha. of MFP farm with an outlay of Rs. 52.50 lakhs during 1993-94.

Plantation of Medicinal Plants

1.6.25 Ayurvedic medicines have gained considerable importance in the State. The GSFDC Ltd. has purchased a land at Por (Vadodara) for manufacturing of medicines in the brand name of 'Dhanwantary'. An outlay of Rs. 10.32 lakhs is provided for maintenance of plantation done earlier.

Extension & Training

Training of Staff

1.6.26 The three existing training institutes will be better equipped not only to train subordinate staff but also to arrange refresher courses periodically. It is envisaged to train 24 RFOs during 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 12.43 lakhs is provided.

Management of Zamindari

Acquisition of Private Forests

1.6.27 The State Government acquired nearly 1187 sq. kms. of privately owned forest areas in 1973 for bringing them under scientific management. Under the Private Forests Acquisition Act, 1973, the ex- owners of the private forests are eligible for compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Act. An outlay of Rs. 32.40 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Other Programmes

1.6.28 To create a sense of belonging among rural masses towards the forests, to earn the goodwill of forest dwellers and to stop the exploitation of tribals by money-lenders and middlemen, it is necessary to continue schemes introduced in the past for welfare of tribals and other weaker sections living in and around forest areas. An outlay of Rs. 138.09 lakhs has been provided for the various schemes.

Tribal Welfare Schemes

1.6.29 Tribals are an integral part of the forest eco-system. In order to create a sense of belonging towards forests and to reorient the forestry programmes for the wellbeing of the tribals following schemes are proposed.

a) Kotwalia Welfare

1.6.30 Kotwalias are primitive tribal community depending on sale of articles manufactured out of bamboos. The scheme aims at eliminating middlemen and ensuring better prices for their produce by marketing the articles made by Kotwalias. An outlay of Rs. 4.55 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

b) Wood Workshop

1.6.31 The scheme provides vocational training in carpentry to tribal youth. During 1993-94 about 40 tribals shall be trained. An outlay of Rs. 20.29 lakhs is proposed for tribal welfare schemes for 1993-94.

Development of Forest Settlement

1.6.32 The forest settlement villages do not get any benefits of developmental programme as these villages do not fall within operational jurisdiction of either Revenue or Panchayat Department. It is therefore proposed to provide minimum of basic needs to such villages. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Forest Publicity

1.6.33 The publicity unit will be strengthened further during Eighth Plan Period. During 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 8.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Nucleus Budget

1.6.34 Under Nucleus budget, for the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided.

Research

Forest Research

1.6.35 A Regional Forest Research Institute which was set up during the Sixth Plan would be strengthened. A botanical garden established at Waghai (Dangs) will be further developed to provide research facilities. Seed banks will be further strengthened so as to have one seed bank in each division to supply quality seeds for various plantation programmes. An outlay of Rs. 25.79 lakhs for 1993-94 is provided under this scheme.

Preservation of Wildlife

1.6.36 Conservation and management of wildlife in India has all along been the responsibility of the Forest Department of the State. The department has been carrying out this responsibility with active public support. The main activities comprise following schemes for which an outlay of Rs. 188.27 lakhs for 1993-94 have been provided.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme 1	Outlay for 1993-94 2
1. Management of Sanctuaries & National Park at Chinkara, Khadir, Rampura, Thol & Hingolghadh.	40.00
2. Development of Gir-Barda Lion Sanctuaries (CSS)	12.31
3. Development of Wild Ass Sanctuaries (CSS)	5.00
4. Development of Zoological & Wildlife parks at Sakkarbaug and Victoria Park	26.51
5. Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal and Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuaries (CSS)	3.72
6. Development of Vansada National Park and Purna Game Sanctuaries (CSS)	11.00
7. Wildlife Education, Interpretation and Training (CSS)	15.15

1	2
8. Establishment of Marine National Parks	36.79
9. Development of Black Buck National Park (CSS)	16.20
10. Development of Nalsarovar, Khijadia, Porbandar and Great Indian Bustard Birds Sanctuaries.	13.84
11. Establishment of special cell for implementation of Forest Conservation Act, 1980	7.75
Total	188.27

Border Area Development Programme

1.6.37 As the state is a forest poor, there is a big gap between the production and supply of wood products. Because of very refractory nature of the areas falling in Kachchh and Banaskantha districts, greening of these areas with vegetation and to ameliorate the economic condition of poor inhabitants by generating employment opportunities, it becomes essential to take up massive tree planting programme in these bordering deserts and coastal line and conserve water by creating water harvesting structures (Van Talavadis) in these areas.

1.6.38 During the year 1993-94, it is proposed to carry out, advance works in border areas of Banaskantha & Kachchh districts in an area of 2450 ha. and 4 water harvesting structures (Vantalavads). An outlay of Rs. 105 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this programme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
FORESTS
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
1	FST-1 Forest Protection	06 001 00	550.00	65.48	71.74	0.00	
2	FST-2 Modern Forest Fire Control	06 002 00	235.00	40.51	35.16	0.00	
Sub Total I			785.00	105.99	106.90	0.00	
II Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources							
3	FST-3 Demarcation and Survey	06 051 00	45.00	12.15	10.91	0.00	
Sub Total II			45.00	12.15	10.91	0.00	
III Statistics							
4	FST-4 Planning and Evaluation	06 101 00	40.00	5.30	6.18	0.00	
Sub Total III			40.00	5.30	6.18	0.00	
IV. Communication and Buildings							
5	FST-5 Development of Communication	06 151 00	77.00	0.30	10.00	10.00	
6	FST-6 Construction of Buildings	06 152 00	200.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	
Sub Total IV			277.00	1.10	10.00	10.00	
V. Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings							
7	FST-7 Asstt. to public sector and Other undertaking Contribution to GSFDC	06 201 00	63.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	
Sub Total V			63.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	
VI. Forest Conservation and Development							
8	FST-8 Soil and Moisture Conservation	06 251 00	1750.00	301.49	512.59	512.59	
9	FST-9 Afforestation in degraded areas	06 252 00	2200.00	58.69	105.01	105.01	
10	FST-10 People's participation in the regeneration of Degraded Forest Areas through Protection of Coppice Growth	06 253 00	205.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	FST-11 Development of Silviculture	06 254 00	250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	FST-12 Establishment of Grass Palletisation	06 255 00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
13	FST-13 Desert Border Plantation	06 256 00	300.00	45.78	68.35	68.35	
14	FST-14 Coastal Border Plantation	06 257 00	305.00	51.78	67.57	67.57	
Sub Total VI			5110.00	457.74	753.52	753.52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

VII Extension (Social Forestry)							
15	FST-15	Community Forestry Project	06 301 00	16050.00	3346.38	3203.94	3203.94
16	FST-16	Greening of Gujarat	06 302 00	200.00	17.77	10.82	0.00
17	FST-17	Firewood/Forest Produce Resources Plantation	06 303 00	1000.00	189.95	141.11	141.11
Sub Total VII				17250.00	3554.10	3355.87	3345.05

VIII. Forest produce							
18	FST-18	Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation	06 351 00	880.00	171.54	185.68	185.68
19	FST-19	Area oriented scheme for fuelwood & fodder project	06 352 61	1540.00	303.27	185.94	185.94
20	FST-20	Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation	06 353 00	1080.00	205.63	216.55	0.00
21	FST-21	Plantation of Minor Forest Produce	06 354 00	385.00	40.36	52.50	52.50
22	FST-22	Plantation of Medicinal Plants	06 355 00	135.00	16.92	10.32	0.00
Sub Total VIII				4020.00	737.72	650.99	424.12

IX. Extension and Training							
23	FST-23	Training of Staff	06 401 00	100.00	17.69	12.43	0.00
Sub Total IX				100.00	17.69	12.43	0.00

X. Management of Zamindari							
24	FST-24	Acquisition of Private Forests (Management of Zamindari)	06 451 00	85.00	73.48	32.40	0.00
Sub Total X				85.00	73.48	32.40	0.00

XI. Other Expenditure							
25	FST-25	Individual Beneficiary Scheme	06 501 00	50.00	2.40	4.55	0.00
26	FST-26	Tribal Welfare	06 502 00	90.00	12.48	20.29	0.00
27	FST-27	Development of Forest Settlement	06 503 00	450.00	90.00	90.00	0.00
28	FST-28	Assistance for Development of Inforest Cultivation	06 504 00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	FST-29	Forest Publicity	06 505 00	80.00	9.97	8.25	0.00
30	FST-30	Nucleus Budget	06 506 74	75.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
Sub Total XI				785.00	129.85	138.09	0.00

XII. Research							
31	FST-31	Forest Research	06 551 00	95.00	11.78	25.79	0.00
32	FST-32	Preparation of Micro Plans	06 552 00	25.00	5.08	0.00	0.00
33	FST-33	Mangrove Forest Research Center	06 553 00	5.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
Sub Total XII				125.00	18.36	25.79	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XIII. Preservation of Wild Life							
34	FST-34	Establishment of a Special Cell for Implementation of Forests Conservation Act, 1980.	06 601 00	40.00	6.17	7.75	0.00
35	FST-35	Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks	06 602 00	280.00	34.27	40.00	0.00
36	FST-36	Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries (CSS)	06 603 41	160.00	18.89	12.31	0.00
37	FST-37	Development of Wild Life Ass Sanctuary (CSS)	06 604 41	60.00	3.85	5.00	0.00
38	FST-38	Development of Ratanmahal & Dumkhal Sloth Beer Sanctuaries (CSS)	06 605 41	60.00	0.88	3.72	0.00
39	FST-39	Development of Vansda National Park and purna Game Sanctuary (CSS)	06 606 41	40.00	2.74	11.00	0.00
40	FST-40	Wildlife Education Interpretation and Training (CSS)	06 607 41	64.00	15.30	15.15	0.00
41	FST-41	Establishment of Marine National Park	06 608 00	80.00	28.77	36.79	0.00
42	FST-42	Preparation of Wildlife Management Plans for Sanctuaries and National Parks	06 609 00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43	FST-43	Development of Black Buck National Park (CSS)	06 610 41	64.00	3.70	16.20	0.00
44	FST-44	Establishment of Mal Sarovar, Khijadia Porbander Great Indian Bustard Bird Sanctuary	06 611 00	80.00	27.78	13.84	0.00
45	FST-45	Development of Habitate improvement around Sancturies	06 612 00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46	FST-46	Development of Wild Life outside of Forest areas	06 613 00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	FST-47	Development of Zoological Wild Life and Nature parks (Sakkarbaug, Victoria parks Kabirwad, conservation outside Sanctuaries and National Parks)	06 614 41	162.00	33.52	26.51	0.00
Sub Total XIII				1300.00	175.87	188.27	0.00
XIV. Secretariate Economic Services							
48	FST-48	Secretariate Economic Services	06 651 00	15.00	2.65	2.65	0.00
Sub Total XIV				15.00	2.65	2.65	0.00
TOTAL				30000.00	5300.00	5300.00	4538.69
Border Area Development Programme				0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				30000.00	5300.00	5405.00	4538.69

1.7 MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Introduction

1.7.1 A well developed marketing system implies in itself, an assurance of fair return of produces to farmers, curbing of irregular and unfair malpractices in trade, providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities.

1.7.2 There would be 365 market yards functioning in the State at the end of 1992-93. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation would be creating owned storage facility of 1.79 lakh M.tonnes by the end of 1992-93.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

1.7.3 An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for this subsector for the year 1993-94. The details of the programmes to be covered under this subsector are as under.

Development of Regulated Markets

1.7.4 It is proposed to raise the loan limit of Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs. 10.00 lakhs to agricultural producers marketing committees (APMCS) in tribal areas keeping in view the revision of prices of land, construction cost, architect fees, stamp duty, labour charges, raw material prices etc. It is also proposed to raise the limit of subsidy to tribal areas from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

1.7.5 An outlay of Rs. 44.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme with a target of establishing 5 new market yards/ sub yards bringing the total number of market yards to 370 by the end of 1993-94.

Assistance to the Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board (GSAMB)

1.7.6 The Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board has been set up in 1985. The Board is making progress. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for financial assistance to the GSAMB.

Financial assistance to State Agricultural Fund

1.7.7 The State Government has empowered the Gujrat State Agricultural Marketing Board (GSAMB) to collect $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the gross income of every APMC as market fund. The proposed estimates of the yearly income into market fund is about Rs. 5.00 lakhs. As per Statutory provisions, the Government has to contribute towards the agricultural marketing fund to GSAMB. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme for the year 1993-94.

Share Capital to Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation (GSWC)

1.7.8 Under the provision of the Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation Act, State Govt. contributes on matching basis under the share capital contribution provided by the Central Warehousing Corporation. The State Warehousing Corporation has raised the limit of its share capital from Rs.2/- crores to Rs. 3/- crores by an amendment in the Act hence substantial assistance will be forth coming from central warehousing corporation. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94, with a target of increasing owned storage capacity of G.S.W.C. to 1.99 lakh-M. tonnes.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) Marketing							
1	WRH-1	Development of Regulated Markets	07 001 00	334.50	49.00	44.00	38.00
2	WRH-2	Financial assistance to the Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board	07 002 00	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
3	WRH-3	Financial Assistance to State Agricultural Marketing Fund - Subsidy	07 003 72	22.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
Sub Total (A)				366.50	54.00	49.00	38.00
(B) Storage & Warehousing							
4	WRH-4	Share capital to State Warehousing Corporation.	07 051 73	13.50	1.00	6.00	6.00
5	WRH-5	Nucleus Budget	07 052 74	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total (B)				33.50	1.00	6.00	6.00
GRAND TOTAL				400.00	55.00	55.00	44.00

1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Introduction

1.8.1 The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in February, 1972, with the triple function of agricultural education, research and extension education. At present, the University has four colleges of Agriculture, two colleges each of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, a college each of Agricultural Engineering, Dairy Science, Home Science, Forestry & Horticulture and Fisheries Science.

1.8.2 This is a multi campus university, having four campuses, at Anand, Sardar Krushinagar, Junagadh and Navsari with 57 research stations spread out in different agro-climatic zones in the State. The principal campus of the university is located at Sardar Krushinagar in Banaskantha district. This university has a network of four multi disciplinary regional stations, thirteen main stations and forty sub-stations/testing centres. Research relevance is emphasised on Agro-climatic zonal basis.

1.8.3 The university trains technical and scientific personnel in various disciplines needed for the development of operational and allied activities in agriculture sector in the State. It generates technology for improving agriculture and animal production and also to establish requisite linkage between research and extension system, so as to ensure timely transfer of new developed technology.

Review of Progress

Education

1.8.4 During 1992-93, progress made under educational programmes is as under :

Name of the Programme & Faculties.	No. of centre	Admission capacity	No. of students admitted during 1991-92
UNDER GRADUATE			
1. Agriculture	4	350	215
2. Vety. Science & Animal Husbandry	2	90	90
3. Dairy Science	1	40	40
4. Home Science	1	50	32
5. Agricultural Engineering	1	50	33
6. Forestry & Horticulture	1	50	40
7. Fisheries	1	20	20
POST GRADUATE			
1. Master's Degree	At All G.A.U.'s	*	161 (41**)
2. Ph.D.	Campuses	*	64

* Admission for Post-graduate programme is granted as per availability of Post Graduate Teachers in all faculties.

** Admission in Agriculture faculty is awaited

Extension Education

1.8.5. In extension education, following diploma/certificate courses are offered.

Courses/Programmes	No. of centres	Admission capacity	No. of students/trainees admitted during in 1992-93
Diploma in Agriculture	14	420	420
Home Science	2	70	70
Livestock Inspector Training	3	90	90
Bakery	4	146	71
Farm Mechanic-cum-Artisans	1	20	20
Poultry	1	75	50

1.8.6 The programmes envisaged under extension education is to facilitate effective transfer of technology through providing the better training facilities. The university is also having a mobile ambulatory clinic at Junagadh and Navsari.

Research

1.8.7 The varietal improvement programme on different crops was taken up at different research stations of the university. During the year 1991-92, twelve improved/hybrid varieties of different crops were developed and recommended to release for cultivation by the farmers. For the improvement of crop productivity, several package of practices were formulated.

1.8.8 Research priorities have been shifted to new directions from the traditional system for getting advantages and benefits. Saline ingress is a serious problem of the State. Major emphasis was diverted to study the problem of salt affected soil and under ground water. Micro-nutrient status on agro climatic zonal basis were studied and evaluated. Top priority was given to the research programme on Cotton, Pulses, Oilseeds, Forage crops, Vegetable crops and Paddy. In addition to this, research programmes were taken on plant protection irrigation, bio-fertilizer, biological control, Remote sensing and production technology. In the field of Agril. engineering, agro-meteorological data, irrigation systems Vs crop root system studies were taken up.

1.8.9 Under research programme in Animal Science, seven new projects were initiated during 1991-92. The project on Marwari and Surti goats was sanctioned by PL - 480 (USDA) under ICAR collaboration at Anand for the period of five years. The research work carried out on goat reproduction has been rated the best. The Poultry centre is up-graded as full fledged. Embryo transfer technique has been initiated in exotic cattle and buffaloes.

Programme proposed for Annual Plan 1993-94

1.8.10 An outlay of Rs. 858.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for this subsector, details of which are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay provided for 1993-94
Education	250.86
Extension Education	57.81
Research	549.33
TOTAL	858.00

1.8.11 The details of the above programmes have been narrated in the following paragraphs.

Education

1.8.12 The educational programmes in the Gujarat Agricultural University are run in eight different faculties, viz., agriculture, home science, agricultural engineering, forestry and horticulture, veterinary and animal husbandry, dairy technology, fisheries science and post graduate faculty. During 1993-94 all the programmes will be continued. During 1993-94, it is proposed to continue the construction work of girls hostel, library building, shed for Instructional farm at S.K.Nagar and construction of college building of agril. engineering, library building at Junagadh and renovation of existing fisheries college building at Veraval. At Anand, expansion of seminar hall, and construction of health centre will be carried out. Construction work of college hostel building for forestry and horticulture college will be continued. The university also runs clinical complex and instructional farm for veterinary science college. In the initial stage, infrastructural facilities will be created. It is also proposed to provide man power requirement for Dairy Science College at Anand. An outlay of Rs. 250.86 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Extension Education

1.8.13 The extension education programme envisages to facilitate effective transfer of technology by providing better training facilities to the farmers. Communication cum training centre at Sardar Krushinagar will prepare different extension materials like; educational fields, slides, strips and other visual aids. At present, most of the agricultural schools do not have adequate facilities in the fields of dairy, poultry, horticulture, museum etc. which will be provided during the year 1993-94.

1.8.14 It is decided to provide educational facilities in terms of equipments for Bakery School, Home Science School and Livestock Inspector's Training Centres. The Mobile Ambulatory Clinics at Junagadh and Navsari are to be provided with full fledged mobile van for providing field training to the trainees and specialised medical attention to the needed persons. An outlay of Rs. 57.81 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Research

1.8.15 The Gujarat Agricultural University is undertaking research work on crop improvement of different crops like cereals, forage, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, tobacco, spices sugarcane, horticultural and vegetable crops etc. Research work in the discipline of dry farming, soil salinity, water management, remote sensing, micro nutrients, arid horticulture and agroforestry etc. is taken up to develop technologies. It is proposed to strengthen these programmes by providing requisite facilities in terms of scientific equipments, laboratory, strengthening the research base to improve the productivity of oilseeds, pulses and vegetable crops etc. With the available material, better production and quicker propagation is possible through bio-technological research. Tissue culture in date palm has been given special consideration under dry farming areas. Hence, a project on tissue culture research in date palm is initiated. The laboratory will be made equipped during 1993-94. Moreover tissue culture research, in horticultural crops has been also paid special consideration under arid and semi arid condition. The work on this aspect was initiated during 1991-92 at Paria (Valsad). This project will be continued during 1993-94.

1.8.16 Soil moisture deficit in dry land agriculture is a major constraint. To improve the situation of soil moisture conservation in soil profile, reducing run off, water harvesting recycling and land and water use management would be taken up. Under rainfed condition for sustainable agriculture alternate land uses would be worked out and developed further with the mixed farming, agro - horticulture, agro- forestry and silvi pastoral approaches. The research work on these aspects is envisaged to develop further during the year 1993-94. The research in animal science is proposed to undertake improvement of indigenous germplasm of cattle and buffalo breeds. Under the research in Animal Science and Dairy Science, several new research programmes which were initiated earlier will be continued and strengthened during 1993-94 under farm development programme (Crop Husbandry) Sub-Centres will be strengthened in terms of infrastructural facilities as well as repairing, addition and alteration of existing buildings.

1.8.17 Besides the indigenous breeds, work on an ideal cross bred cattle will be undertaken at Anand and Navsari which will suit both rural and urban cattle breeders utilising Kankrej, Jersey and Holstein breeds. In order to speed up the multiplication of superior germplasm research in embryo transfer in cattle and buffaloes will be intensified in order to supply the frozen semen doses of selected bulls of all breeds. The central sperm station will be continued at Anand. The research of improving the reproductive efficiency in Surti buffaloes and other breeds to improve overall productivities will also be strengthened during 1993-94. Continuous research programmes will be strengthened in respect of man power during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 549.33 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

ICAR assisted Projects/Programmes

1.8.18 The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) provides financial assistance for strengthening of education, extension education and research programmes of the Gujarat Agricultural University. An assistance of Rs. 519.17 lakhs is anticipated from ICAR during 1993-94 against the State share of Rs. 88.30 lakhs as detailed below :

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Programme	Pattern of sharing	State share	ICAR assistance
1.	2.	3.	4.
Education			
Development grant	100 %	—	113.80
Extension Education			
Extension Project	100 %	—	126.00
Research			
NARP Project Phase II	—	2.30	7.58
Grants from GOI & other agencies	100 %	—	13.79
ICAR Co-ordinated Projects			
Agricultural Research	25:75	79.00	237.00
Veterinary Research	25:75	7.00	21.00
TOTAL		<u>88.30</u>	<u>519.17</u>

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakh)

SR. SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6 7 8
I. Education					
1	AER-1 Improving the Standards of Admn. & Accounts in Guj. Agril. University	08 001 00	75.00	16.00	12.75 0.00
2	AER-2 Modernisation of higher education in faculties of Agricultural Science	08 002 00	1055.00	221.49	149.75 41.50
3	AER-3 Modernisation of higher education in Vety. Science and Animal Science	08 003 00	266.00	54.77	35.86 20.00
4	AER-4 Modernisation of higher Education in faculty of Dairy Science	08 004 00	50.00	12.00	13.50 0.00
5	AER-5 Students facilities & Youth affairs	08 005 00	115.00	11.00	11.00 5.00
6	AER-6 Establishment of the College of Fisheries Science	08 006 00	50.00	33.39	28.00 7.50
7	AER-7 Establishment of Vety. Science and Animal Husbandry University	08 007 00	20.00	2.00	0.00 0.00
Sub Total I			1631.00	350.65	250.86 74.00
II. Extension Education					
8	AER-8 Transfer of Technology and Vocational educational programme for farm youths and farmers in Agricultural Science	08 051 00	311.00	43.39	41.52 11.50
9	AER-9 Transfer of Technology and Vocational educational programme for farm youths and farmers in Veterinary Science and Animal Science	08 052 00	59.00	19.00	16.29 2.00
Sub Total II			370.00	62.39	57.81 13.50
III. Research					
10	AER-10 Research programme in Agricultural Science	08 101 00	1950.00	275.91	387.91 139.57
11	AER-11 Research Programme in Verty. Science and Animal Science	08 102 00	274.00	86.84	73.71 19.00
12	AER-12 Research Programme in Dairy Science	08 103 00	25.00	1.71	1.71 0.00
13	AER-13 State Share for ICAR Co-ordinated & NARP Agri. Research Project	08 104 00	225.00	71.00	79.00 0.00
14	AER-14 State share for ICAR Co-ordinated Research Project in Animal Science	08 105 00	25.00	9.50	7.00 0.00
Sub Total III			2499.00	444.96	549.33 158.57
GRAND TOTAL			4500.00	858.00	858.00 246.07

1.9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

1.9.1 Progressive institutionlisation has been the strategy in the field of agricultural credit. Long term finance is provided to the agriculturists by the Gujarat State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (GSCA & RDB Ltd.) for construction of wells, repairs or deepening of old wells, purchase and repair of pump sets, engine and electric motors etc. and also for diversified purposes viz. dairying, poultry, fisheries, rural electrification and cottage industries. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the State Government. The debentures are floated against the actual disbursement of loan made to the farmers.

1.9.2 The GSCA & RDB Ltd. mainly issues two types of debentures viz. ordinary and special debentures.

1.9.3 In special debentures NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following rates under NABARD's refinance scheme.

Name of the Scheme	Proportion of share		
	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%

1.9.4 The investment in ordinary debentures is made by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Commercial Banks, Provident Fund Commissionerate, Agriculture and Rural Development Banks of the other States, Central Govt. and State Govt. as advised by the NABARD.

1.9.5 An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under this sector. It is also proposed to provide funds for investment for issue of debentures for the scheme of scheduled caste agriculturists during the year 1993-94. The target of long term advances is fixed to the tune of Rs. 120 crores for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR NO	SCHEME NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		AGC-I. Investment in debentures of Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank	09 001 00	1800.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL		1800.00	300.00	300.00	0.00

1.10 CO-OPERATION

Introduction

1.10.1 With the enactment of the first Co-operative Societies Act in 1904 the Co-operative movement was given a statutory basis which enabled the growth of Rural Credit Co-operatives, Central and State Co-operative Banks, Urban Employees Credit Societies, Urban Co-operative Banks, Marketing Co-operatives, Sugar and Other Processing Co-operatives, Housing Co-operatives and Labour Co-operatives. The co-operative society provides a form of voluntary action and local initiative in the economic development of a nation. Functioning on the principles of democratic control and member participation in management, co-operative societies can become an important forum for involvement of the masses in social and economic activities and thus become an important tool of change particularly in the rural areas.

1.10.2 The Credit Co-operatives provide short/medium and long term credit. Marketing of inputs and agricultural produce is a significant contribution to agriculture. The role of milk producers co-operative district milk unions, State level milk marketing federation and sugar industry is significant since they have grown entirely in the co-operative sector.

Review of Progress

1.10.3 The following tables summarise the development that has taken place in respect of various types of Co-operatives in the State.

TABLE-I

Type of societies	Unit	1990-91	1991-92 (Provisional)
PACS (Including FSS & LAMPS)			
(a) No. of societies	Nos	6870	6953
(b) Membership	000	2247	2314
Sugar Factorles			
(a) No. of societies	Nos.	26	27
(b) Production	in lakh tonnes	8.30	7.50 *
Oil Industry			
(a) Gujarat State Co-op. Oil Industry Ltd.- Quantity processed	in tonnes	2009	1068 *
(b) Gujarat State Co-op. Groundnut Growers Federation-Sale of Products	Rs. in Crores	157.0	N.A.
Cotton Ginning & Processing			
(a) No. of Societies	Nos	112	126
(b) Raw Cotton Ginned	Lakh tonnes	3.55	N.A.
(c) Cotton Processed	Lakh bales	2.90	N.A.

1	2	3	4
Gujarat State Co-op. Marketing Federation			
(a) Sale of agricultural produces	Rs. in Crores	49.86	46.68
Gujarat State Co-op. Cotton Marketing Federation			
Sale of Cotton	-do-	87.80	99.00
Gujarat Co-op. Milk Marketing Federation			
Milk Purchased	-do-	584.83	615.66

* Due to scarcity in Saurashtra area the production is reduced reduces compared to 1990-91.

TABLE-II

Item	Unit	1990	1991	1992 (Provisional)
Societies	Nos.	45344	46778	48160
Membership	in lakhs	113	116	119
Share capital	(Rs. in crores)	483	495	510
Owned fund	(Rs. in crores)	1558	1596	1644

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

1.10.4 An outlay of Rs. 1039.00 lakhs has been provided for the Co- operation sector for 1993-94. The programme wise break up is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay provided for the year 1993-94
Direction & Administration	56.41
Credit Co-operatives	305.70
Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives	107.86
Processing Co-operatives	61.58
Consumers Co-operatives	31.45
Co-op. Training & Education	21.00
Sugar Co-operatives	385.00
Nucleus Budget	50.00
Border Area Development Programme	20.00
Grand Total	1039.00

Direction & Administration

1.10.5 The co-operative movement has witnessed diversification on several new fronts, such as co-operatives of milk producers, cotton growers, groundnut growers and sugarcane producers. The number of coop. societies which were 13959 in 1961 has increased to 48160(p) in 1992. It is proposed to strengthen the administrative offices including district offices by providing additional staff and facilities like vehicles, computer etc. to perform their duties effectively. An outlay of Rs. 56.41 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this programme.

Credit Co-operatives

Agricultural Credit Structure

1.10.6 The short term and medium term agricultural credit is provided through the 3 tier structure. This consists of 6953 primary agricultural credit co-operatives (PACS) at village level, 18 District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs) with their 934 branches (as on 30.6.'92) at district level and at the State level a Co-operative Bank named Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (GSCB). Long term credit is made available through the unitary structure of the Gujarat State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (GSCA & RDB) which has 181 branches in the State.

Re-organisation and Revitalisation of Credit Co-operatives

1.10.7 At present, financial assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, loan and share capital is provided to Large sized multipurpose societies (LAMPS) of the tribal areas to undertake desired activities. A target of organisation of 2 LAMPS in the tribal areas has been fixed for the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 under this scheme.

Financial assistance to PACS for Business Development Programme

1.10.8 This is a new scheme for implementing the core recommendations of the Khushro Committee-Agricultural Credit Review Committee appointed by Govt. of India in 1989. The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to selected PACS for the following purposes.

1. State Govt. share the premium of the deposit insurance fund which is to be paid to the fund for the deposits collected by the PACS from members/non-members.
2. Financial assistance for providing basic facilities like safe (cash box) and counter for deposit mobilisation.
3. State Govt. share the prizes to be given to selected PACS at district and State level competition for their business development programme.
4. Staff and vehicle for the implementation of the business development programme.
5. Financial assistance for organising self help group in the area of PACS.

1.10.9 In each district about 40 to 45 PACS have been selected for the business development plan totalling to about 700 PACS in the State.

Integrated Co-operative Development Project (ICDP) In Selected Districts

1.10.10 Under this scheme, Panchmahals and Surendranagar districts have been selected for ICDP. National Co-operative Development Corporation provides financial assistance for the implementation of these projects. The project reports of these two districts prepared by the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad and National Productivity Council have been approved by the NDC and the State Govt. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Financial assistance to FSS and LAMPS Federation

1.10.11 There are 233 LAMPS in the State as on 30th June 1992 meant for the revitalisation and reorganisation of credit structure in the tribal areas. The LAMPS are provided financial assistance and other facilities for the betterment of eligible farmers. With a view to strengthen the activities of LAMPS, the State Level Federation of LAMPS has been registered in the year 1989. A scheme of financial assistance to the LAMPS federation in the form of share capital contribution has been sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Full Coverage scheme for projects in tribal areas

1.10.12 Under this scheme, financial assistance to khatedars for linking of credit with marketing and subsidy for prompt repayment of loans are provided in selected talukas and PACS in the tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Agricultural Relief and Guarantee Fund-Contribution towards National Agricultural Credit Relief Fund (NACREF)

1.10.13 Due to frequent occurrence of natural calamities in the country, it is felt to provide timely and adequate relief to the farmers to cope up with the situation. It is found that under the existing scheme the facilities of reschedulement/conversion of loans are inadequate as relief measures. Besides, there is the mounting debt burden of credit institutions.

1.10.14 Government of India has already introduced a comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in 1985 with a view to grant relief in case of failure of crops due to natural calamities. However under the comprehensive crop insurance scheme when there is a failure of crops the indemnity payable under the scheme is limited. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme.

Credit Stabilisation Fund-Arrangement for flow of Short-term and Medium-term credit

1.10.15 Sometime, due to natural calamities farmers are not able to pay their short-term loans as the crop has failed. In such circumstances, a scheme for converting the short term loan into medium term loan of NABARD is in operation on a sharing basis. NABARD contributes 60 %, DCCB and State Cooperative Banks has to contribute 15% and 10 % respectively, whereas the State Government has to contribute 15% under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 18.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Rehabilitation of Short-term advances of Agricultural Credit Institutions and financial assistance to DCCBs-Relief/Writing off their dues of Agriculture Credit

1.10.16 Rehabilitation scheme for converting short term agricultural advances into 10-12 instalments was sanctioned in 1982. Under this scheme, Government is giving financial assistance by way of interest subsidy to the small and marginal farmers as well as other farmers at the rate of 7 % and 5.5 % respectively. In addition to interest subsidy, it provides for capital subsidy for 5th and 10th instalments in the case of small and marginal farmers. A proposal was submitted by the State Government to NABARD for conversion of short term credit for the year 1987 for 16 banks amounting to Rs. 56.28 crores. As a result, there are some banks which could not convert their short-term dues into long term instalments. Hence, the overall financial position of the farmers with the benefit of earlier conversion, replacement, reschedulement and rehabilitation scheme has increased liabilities of the farmers.

1.10.17 Under Gujarat State Agricultural Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990, debts upto Rs. 10,000/- incurred by agriculturists and outstanding as on 2.10.1987 is to be waived. Under this scheme debts to the tune of Rs. 347.96 crores have been waived the cost of which have been borne by the State Government and Govt. of India. 7.77 lakh beneficiaries are covered under this scheme and most of overdue amount has been waived. However, those who are not covered under this scheme can get the benefit of the rehabilitation scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

Credit Stabilisation Fund to the Gujarat State Coop. Agriculture and Rural Development Bank for Long-term advances

1.10.18 The Gujarat State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank provides finance for various purposes like minor irrigation, development of land, cottage industries and non-farm sector etc. The long-term advance is based on agricultural production. It has been proposed that the credit stabilisation fund created for the long-term advances should be strengthened with sufficient financial assistance from the Government. The recovery of the GSCA & RDB has also been adversely affected due to the severe drought in Gujarat from 1985 to 1987. As such the contribution towards the credit stabilisation fund for long-term advances is required to be made. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme.

Share Capital Contribution to Agricultural Credit Institutions

1.10.19 Government participation in the equity of agricultural credit institutions has been accepted as a principle at the national level as well as the State level. Reserve Bank of India has created a National Rural Credit Fund (Long Term Operation) - NRC (LTO) under which financial assistance to the State Government is made available for investment as share capital in the agricultural institutions. The Agricultural Credit Institutions in the State include PACS, LAMPS, FSS, DCCBs, SCB and GSCA & RDB etc.

1.10.20 As a part of the rehabilitation programme of GSCA & RDB, a scheme of financial assistance from NRC (LTO) fund has been agreed upon by NABARD. There are 66 branches covered under this programme where an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per branch is accepted to be made available from NRC (LTO) fund. In addition to this provision for agricultural and rural development bank, the District Cooperative Banks and PACS would also be eligible for share capital under the LTO fund scheme. An outlay of Rs. 199.79 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Financial assistance to Village Cooperatives for Credit Card facilities

1.10.21 Commercial banks have already started to give farmers credit cards for agricultural advances. The cooperative banks and PACS provide the credit cards to the farmers on payment of Rs. 50/-.

Financial assistance to Cooperative Institutions for Non-overdue coverage

1.10.22 This is a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis of 50 : 50%. The benefit of this scheme is available to the District Cooperative Banks of the tribal areas, drought prone areas or areas having more than 20% SC population in the district. This scope has now been expanded by the Government of India and the extended benefit will now be available to the districts covered under special foodgrain production programme. Out of 18 district cooperative banks, 8 district cooperative banks have been declared as weak by NABARD and there are some other banks which are not able to maintain their non-overdue cover. An outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme.

Share Capital subsidy to SC/ST members of Agricultural Credit Societies

1.10.23 In the present scheme the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe khatedars gets Rs. 200/- as share capital subsidy to become a member of credit cooperative. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 to cover more khatedars under this scheme.

Financial assistance to PACS for construction of Pacca Ghar (Credit Centre)

1.10.24 It has been observed that even today, there are fairly good number of PACS which do not have adequate credit facility for credit disbursement. As such it is proposed to provide financial assistance in the form of subsidy @ 50 % of the construction cost to the extent of Rs.40,000. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Marketing & Warehousing Cooperatives

1.10.25 This is one of the most innovative areas in expansion of cooperative activities in Gujarat. The Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation is an apex body at State level which is interlinked with 18 district purchase & sale unions and 157 taluka purchase & sale unions. There are 7 Single Commodity Marketing Federations, over and above, 6 area unions of oilseeds produce societies and 7 cotton unions which are functioning to cater the needs of the farmers. These societies are organised for distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some of marketing cooperatives are engaged in the processing of agricultural produce also.

Price Fluctuation Fund

1.10.26 The risk fund of price fluctuation is always attached to the purchases made at the cooperative marketing societies. To counter this fluctuation to some extent and also to enable the marketing societies to make direct purchases of small agricultural producers, the subsidy under the price fluctuation fund is provided. The subsidy is given to the societies, which are engaged in the direct purchase of the prescribed commodities from the area of operation in a limited quantum. An outlay of Rs. 12.46 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

National Grid of Rural Godowns

1.10.27 The absence of a network of rural godowns is causing substantial hardship to the agriculturists. Firstly, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after harvest at the prevailing price which are bound to be low. Secondly, the farmers are compelled to store foodgrains and other agricultural produce in sub-standard godowns leading to deterioration in quantity of these commodities and consequently lower return to them. Storage in the sub-standard godowns also leads to loss due to infestation by insects and pests etc.

1.10.28 Agricultural produce, worth of Rs. 50 crores is targetted to be handled by the cooperatives. Fertilizer, worth of Rs. 30 crores is targetted to be distributed through cooperatives during 1993-94. It is targetted to create additional storage capacity of 0.10 lakh tonnes in the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 94.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Rural Godowns

1.10.29 A scheme for construction of godowns (NCDC sponsored) is being implemented in Gujarat prior to the year 1985. The Govt. had discontinued the subsidy portion from the scheme. but there after the NCDC has revised its pattern of assistance in tribal areas. The State Government has reconsidered this and has decided to implement this scheme with a revised pattern/assistance in tribal areas as under :-

From NCDC to State Govt.

50% loan
25% subsidy

From State Govt. to societies

50 % loan
45% subsidy
5 % society's contribution.

1.10.30 Under this scheme, the godown, having a capacity of 100 tonnes only can be constructed and cost can be determined as per the S.O.R. The object of the scheme is to provide storage facility to farmer members of the primary credit societies. The scheme is required to be implemented as a plan scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Processing Cooperatives

Other Processing Cooperatives

1.10.31 Processing is an important activity through which the members of the society get maximum benefit by value added processed goods. Milk processing, cotton processing, oilseeds processing, rice

mills and pulse mills are the major processing activities developed under cooperative structure. The target of organising 1 new cooperative processing society is proposed for the year 1993-94. Under NCDRC/World Bank project -IV, a proposal of Rs. 20 crores for castor seeds processing project in Banaskantha district has been submitted to the State Government for sanction. An outlay of Rs. 61.58 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme.

Sugar Cooperatives

1.10.32 There are 27 registered sugar factories in the State. Six factories are located in Saurashtra region, out of which three sugar factories are under process of liquidation, where as in South Gujarat there are 21 sugar factories, out of which 10 factories are totally new. Out of this ten new factories, three sugar factories namely Kamrej, Valod and Reva are likely to start production of sugar during the year 1993-94.

Financial assistance to Sugar Co-operatives

Share Capital

1.10.33 The old pattern of giving share capital contribution is now revised. Consequent upon the increase in the project cost, the contribution of the State Government will be Rs. 640 lakhs in normal areas being 20% of the project cost of Rs. 32 crores, whereas for the tribal areas, Government share capital contribution will be to the tune of Rs. 800 lakhs being 25% of the project cost. An outlay of Rs. 373.00 lakhs is provided for giving share capital to the co-operative sugar factories during year 1993-94.

Share loan & Subsidy

1.10.34 Under this scheme, a person belonging to scheduled tribe/caste will be given an assistance to become a member of society where in 25 % of share value is given as an interest free loan. The remaining amount of share value is to be obtained as loan from the financial institutions like co-operatives bank, tribal development corporation, seva sahakari mandli etc. On such loans obtained, 5% of interest-subsidy is provided for two years to the member belonging to above categories. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for share loan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for subsidy is provided for the year 1993- 94.

Consumer Cooperatives

1.10.35 The consumer cooperative societies play a vital role in providing essential commodities to the public through consumer stores. The consumer stores deal in controlled as well as non-controlled items so as to facilitate the consumers to have a fair deal at reasonable price and an assurance of good quality consumer articles having no adulteration and in proper weights and measures. The consumer activities has spread over urban as well as rural areas of the State. The cooperative stores have played a very important role by providing the consumer goods directly to the weaker and poorer sections of the society eliminating the middle men. As on 30th June, 1992, there were one Consumers Cooperative Federation, 27 central cooperative consumer societies and 1676 primary consumers cooperative societies in the State.

Distribution of Consumer goods/articles In rural areas through Village and Marketing Cooperatives

1.10.36 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the primary agricultural societies and taluka cooperative purchase and sale unions which undertake the work of distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 5.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme.

Financial assistance to Urban Consumers Cooperative Stores

1.10.37 Financial assistance is given to the urban consumers cooperatives as per the revised pattern as under.

— Share capital of Rs. 20,000 is given to the consumers cooperative stores situated in urban areas having population more than 10,000.

— Rs. 9,000 as furniture fixture loans.

— Subsidy of Rs. 20,000 to the consumers federation for the price fluctuation fund.

1.10.38 An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme with a physical target of organising 70 new consumers cooperative stores.

1.10.39 Centrally sponsored scheme for development of consumers cooperative in tribal areas is now stands transferred along with funds to the State with effect from 1.4.92. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for the development of consumer cooperatives in urban areas.

Rehabilitation of Sick/Weak Cooperative Consumer Stores

1.10.40 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given by way of subsidy to weak/sick co-operative consumer stores in urban areas as under. Reserve fund subsidy at Rs. 5000 and managerial subsidy for the first three years from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 800 on a sliding scale. An outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme

Financial assistance to Consumer Cooperative Stores of scheduled caste members

1.10.41 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to cooperative stores of scheduled caste persons in the form of share capital contribution upto Rs. 20,000 as a loan and as a subsidy upto Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 2,500 respectively for purchase of furniture/fixtures. Subsidy for loss, bad debts arising out of credit sales subject to a maximum Rs. 5000, interest subsidy @ 8% on cash credit obtained by stores, managerial subsidy on a sliding scale of Rs. 1500 to 1200 per year for the first three years and share capital subsidy @ Rs. 40 to become member of the store is also given to SC member. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme.

Financial assistance of primary societies for distribution of consumer goods in rural areas

1.10.42 This scheme was implemented as NCDC scheme from 1976. However, the part of the scheme is transferred to the State Government during the year 1992-93 and accordingly link societies will be assisted by the State Government. The pattern of assistance is as under :-

- 1) Loan for furniture & fixtures : Rs. 3,750/-
- 2) Subsidy for furnitures and fixture : Rs. 1,250/-
- 3) Share capital as margin money is provided as per the standard given below.
 - (a) Rs. 5000/- for turnover upto Rs. 1.00 lakh.
 - (b) Rs. 10,000/- for turnover of Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.
 - (c) Rs. 20,000/- for turnover of Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Co-operative Training and Education

1.10.43 Cooperative movement in the State has made rapid progress and diversified its activities in various fields catering to the needs of the people. The members of the cooperative societies are generally from villages and are uneducated. The management of the cooperative societies is run by their elected members in a democratic way. Under the above circumstances, it is necessary to have training and education programme for members of the societies, committee members and employees of the co-operative societies. The resources for these activities are obtained by way of contribution by the cooperative institutions to the cooperative educational fund of the State cooperative union at the prescribed rates. The

State Government also provides grant in-aid to the State co-operative union for conducting various training activities. The task of co-operative training and education is being performed by Gujarat State Cooperative Union and 18 District Cooperative Unions with their cooperative training collage, schools and various types of teaching classes.

Financial assistance for Cooperative Training and Education

1.10.44 The expenditure for the activities of the State Cooperative Unions and District Cooperative Unions is met from Cooperative Education Fund. The State Government also provides grant in aid to the State Cooperative Union. The pattern of scheme for grant for first 3 years of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 15.00 lakhs per year. But due to deficit of income of the State Cooperative Union, the pattern has been revised in the fourth year of the Seventh Plan i.e. from 1988-89 and grant in aid amount has been raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs per year. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme for the financial assistance.

Research, Review and Study on Co-operation

1.10.45 There is an Institute of Co-operative Management at Gandhinagar known as Udaybhansinhji Institute of Co-operative Management. For research, review and study on co-operation special research staff is to be appointed to undertake the research and study activities in the college for preparation of case studies and also studies on the working of co-operatives. All the co-operative societies can avail of the research facilities. The apex societies can also benefit from the research studies. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94 under this scheme.

Border Area Development Programme

Financial assistance to co-operative societies in border areas for construction of godowns

1.10.46 The aim of the scheme is to create the storage capacity in co-operative societies for small and marginal farmers of border area. Mainly, the small and marginal farmers are compelled to sell their produce immediately after harvest at the prevailing prices which are found to be low. The farmers are compelled to store foodgrains and other agricultural produce in sub-standard godowns leading to deterioration in the quality of these commodities and consequently a lower return to them. Under the scheme subsidy at the rate of 50% of the cost of construction of the godowns is to be provided. The rest of 50% is to be borne by owned funds of the institution or as loan by the bank.

1.10.47 This scheme will be implemented only for border areas for the construction of the godowns having a storage capacity of 200 m. tonnes to 1000 m. tonnes 8 Godowns in Banaskantha District and 2 godowns in Kachchh District will be constructed with an outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively totalling to Rs. 20 lakhs for this scheme during the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
CO-OPERATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakh)

SR.SCHEME NO.NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 ----- OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(I) Direction and Administration							
1	COP-1 Strengthening of Dist. level Offices subsidy	10 001 72	320.00	55.06	56.41	0.00	
	Sub Total I		320.00	55.06	56.41	0.00	
(II) Credit Cooperatives							
2	COP-2 Financial assistance to Village Cooperative	10 051 00	140.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	
3	COP-3 Reorganisation and revitalisation of cooperative credit structure subsidy	10 052 72	35.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	
4	COP-4 Financial Assistance to PACS for business development plan	10 054 00	175.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	
5	COP-5 Integrated Co-operative Development Project scheme in selected district	10 055 72	21.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	
6	COP-6 F.A. for Federation of FSS/LAMPS for training their staff Share Capital subsidy	10 056 72	1.00	0.10	0.11	0.11	
7	COP-7 Full coverage scheme for protects in tribal Areas subsidy	10 057 72	238.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	
8	COP-8 Agricultural Relief and guarantee fund contribution towards agricultural fund subsidy	10 058 72	35.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	
9	COP-9 Credit Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of Cooprative Credit for short and Medium term	10 059 00	105.00	18.50	18.50	7.50	
10	COP-10 Rehabilitation of Short term advances of Agricultural and Financial Assistance to District Cooperative Banks for relief/ written off	10 060 72	3.00	1.10	1.10	0.00	
11	COP-11 Credit Stabilisation Fund to Cooperative L.D.Bank for long term advances	10 061 71	14.00	2.00	0.20	0.10	
12	COP-12 Share capital contribution to Agricultural credit Cooperatives	10 062 73	1209.00	213.72	199.79	199.79	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	COP-13	F.A. to Village Co-op. Credit card facilities	10 063 00	1.00	0.15	0.00	0.00
14	COP-14	Scheme for providing F.A. to Cooperative institutions in the Cooperatively under developed areas assistance to District Central Cooperative Bank for non overdues cover.	10 064 41	175.00	25.00	28.00	28.00
15	COP-15	F.A. to Dist. Co-op. Banks for opening new branches	10 065 72	2.00	0.33	0.00	0.00
16	COP-16	Scheme for F.A. to Dist. Central Co-op. Bank	10 066 72	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	COP-17	Share Capital subsidy to SC/ST members of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives	10 067 72	84.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
18	COP-18	Financial Assistance to Co-operative for construction of Pacca Ghar	10 68 00	14.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Sub Total II				2253.00	329.90	305.70	235.50
(III) Labour Cooperatives							
19	COP-19	Labour Cooperatives	10 101 00	5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total III				5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
IV. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives							
20	COP-20	Price Fluctuation Fund subsidy	10 151 72	65.00	12.36	12.46	0.00
21	COP-21	National Grid Godowns	10 152 41	455.00	83.40	94.00	0.00
22	COP-22	Rural Godown	10 153 00	7.00	1.60	1.40	0.00
Sub Total IV				527.00	97.36	107.86	0.00
V. Processing Cooperative							
23	COP-23	Other Processing Co-operatives	10 201 00	660.00	61.58	61.58	61.58
Sub Total V				660.00	61.58	61.58	61.58
VI. Co-operative Sugar Factories							
24	COP-24	Coop. Sugar Factories	10 251 71	3955.00	385.00	385.00	383.00
			10 251 72				
			10 251 73				
25	COP-25	Estt. of Directorate of Sugar	10 252 00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total VI				4000.00	385.00	385.00	383.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
VII. Consumer's Cooperatives								
26	COP-26	Distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas through village and marketing societies	10 301 71 10 301 72 10 301 73		30.00	4.90	5.60	4.00
27	COP-27	Urban Consumers Cooperatives	10 302 71 10 302 72		18.00	3.00	3.00	2.80
28	COP-27A	Development of Consumers Co-op. Societies in Tribal Areas	10 302 73		0.00	0.00	7.50	6.50
29	COP-28	Rehabilitation of Sick/ weak Consumers Coop. Stores	10 303 72		18.00	3.10	3.10	0.00
30	COP-29	Financial assistance to Consumers Coop. of Scheduled Castes members	10 304 71 10 304 72 10 304 73		14.00	2.00	2.25	1.90
31	COP-29A	F.A. for distribution of consumer through village and marketing society			0.00	0.00	10.00	9.00
Sub Total VII					80.00	13.00	31.45	24.20
VIII. Coop. Training and Education								
32	COP-30	Financial assistance to Coop. training and education	10 351 72		100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
33	COP-31	Scheme for research review and study on cooperation subsidy	10 352 72		5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Sub Total VIII					105.00	21.00	21.00	0.00
Total I to VIII					7950.00	968.90	969.00	704.28
34	COP-32	Nucleus Budget	10 353 74		250.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
TOTAL					8200.00	1018.90	1019.00	704.28
Border Area Development Programme					0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL					8200.00	1018.90	1039.00	704.28

2.1 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

2.1.1 Removal of poverty and unemployment has underscored the philosophy behind all five Year Plans in India. A variety of programmes and schemes were designed to ameliorate the condition of the poor who account for the majority of the population in India, more so in the case of rural areas. The approach of the frontal attack on poverty by designing specific programmes for creation of employment and transfer of asset is a later day development in the planning philosophy in the country.

Review of Progress

2.1.2 Poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the areas. With a view to accelerating economic activities and stepping up employment opportunities in rural areas to alleviate poverty, it is necessary to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation. Major elements of rural development programmes comprise :

- Works programmes for creating supplementary employment opportunities through National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the fully funded central sector's scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme (RLEGP).
- Resource and income development for the rural poor through Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP).
- Special Area Development programme through Drought prone Area programme (DPAP) and Desert Development programme (DDP).
- Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) A scheme of Indira Awas Yojana for construction of free of cost houses for SC/ST was introduced during 1985-86 as part of the RLEGP. During 1988-89, Million Wells Scheme (Known as Jeevendhara) to provide open irrigation well free of cost to small and marginal farmers belonging to SC/ST who are below poverty line was introduced. During the last year 1989-90 of Seventh plan, the scheme of NREP and RLEGP were merged and a new scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was introduced covering all the village panchayats and nagar panchayats.

2.1.3 During the seventh plan these programmes were continued with better planning, closer monitoring and tighter organisation for effective implementation. These programmes were implemented during the Seventh Plan with their focus sharpened for taking the benefits to the target groups and house holds. A system of evaluation for IRDP and NREP was introduced during the Seventh Plan streamline and improve the implementation of these programmes.

Physical Targets and Achievements

2.1.4 During 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, the details of physical achievements and targets set under main components of this sub sector is narrated here under :

Sr. No.	Programme/Item	Unit	Achievement		Target for 1992-93
			1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IRDP				
	(i) Beneficiary (New)	Nos.	70998	72326	66000
	(Old)	"	1467	0	0
	Total		72465	72326	66000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	TRYSEM				
	(i) Youth trained	"	—	24192	15000
3	DWCRA				
	(i) Group Organised	Nos.	263	552	500
4	JRY				
	(i) Employment Generation	Lakhs mandays	188.82	254.13	267.10
	(ii) Indira Awas Yojana	Nos.	—	4939	4600
5	DPAP				
	(i) Total area covered	Hects.	11597	9805	8180
6	DDP				
	(i) Total area covered (Fully CSS)	Hects.	4094	3720	2280
7	SEP				
	(i) Beneficiary Families	Nos.	28111	24172	35000
	(ii) Employment Generated	lakhs mandays	16.62	38.08	33.00
8	CONSTRUCTION OF WELL				
	(i) Addi. subsidy to SF/MF	Nos.	2597	3874	2200
9	TRAINING PROGRAMME				
	(i) Persons trained	Nos.	680	650	750

Programmes for Annual Plan 1993-94

2.1.5 Keeping in view the objectives and approach of the Eighth Plan under Rural Development sector a three pronged strategy comprising (1) Self-employment (2) Wage-employment and (3) Vocational Training has been proposed for rural poor below the poverty line. These objectives are targetted to be achieved through transfer of income generating assets as well as skill formation and increased employment opportunities in rural areas through programmes like IRDP, SEP, JRY etc.

2.1.6 For employment, poverty alleviation and rural development programmes, in the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 16253.00 lakhs has been provided comprising Rs. 6665.00 lakhs in the State Plan and Rs. 9588.00 lakhs as the expected central share for credit linked programme of IRDP, it is estimated that institutional finance of the order of Rs. 3120.00 lakhs during 1993-94 will be required. Desert Development programme (DDP) has been proposed as 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme with expected central outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

2.1.7 Schemewise outlay provided for the Annual plan 1993-94 are presented below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme/Scheme	Annual plan 1993-94		
		Outlay in State Plan 3	Expected Central 4	Total 5
1	2			
(A)	A.C. & R.D.D.'s Programmes			
1	Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP)	1170.00	1170.00	2340.00
2	Training for Rural youth for self Empl (TRYSEM)	130.00	130.00	260.00
3	Development of Women And Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	24.00	24.00	48.00
4	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	1780.00	7120.00	8900.00
5	Special Employment Programme	2200.00	—	2200.00
6	Draught Prone Area Programme	373.00	373.00	746.00
7	Strengthening and Supporting of special Programme Organisation	662.00	546.00	1208.00
8	Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development	11.00	0.00	11.00
9	Construction of irrigation wells for small & marginal farmers	305.00	—	305.00
10	Assistance to GSRDC for Rural Development Activities	10.00	—	10.00
	Sub-Total 1 to 10	<u>6665.00</u>	<u>9363.00</u>	<u>16028.00</u>
11	Desert Development Programme	—	225.00	225.00
	Total (A) 1 to 11	<u>6665.00</u>	<u>9588.00</u>	<u>16253.00</u>
	(B) I & MDS Programme			
12	Special Employment Programme	550.00	—	550.00
	(C) E & PCDS Programme			
13	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	83.00	—	83.00
	(D) F.D.S. Programme			
14	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	—	20.00
	(E) Poverty Alleviation Programme	123.50	—	123.50
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	<u>7441.00</u>	<u>9588.00</u>	<u>16906.00</u>

2.1.8 The programmes under rural development sector are continued with accelerated pace during the Annual Plan 1993-94. Schemewise approach, strategy etc. is discussed in the paragraphs to follow.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

2.1.9 The objectives of IRDP in the Annual Plan, 1993-94 would be to continue providing productive assets, technology and skills to identified families of the target groups of the rural poor to enable them to attain higher level of incomes with higher dose of investment. The scope of the programme is proposed to be enlarged in terms of coverage of families below the poverty line and in terms of higher investment per family. To sharpen the focus of IRDP to core poverty group, a detailed survey has been initiated to have a more accurate assessment of the number of families living below the poverty line. As per survey, on average about 1 lakh families shall have to be assisted for generating assets (acquisition for self employment) every year during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) to cover the balance families below poverty line. It is targetted to assist 66000 families with average per family investment of Rs. 7500 comprising subsidy and credit of these families atleast 50% will be SC/ST families. For IRDP, an outlay of Rs. 1170.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 towards 50% State share.

TRYSEM

2.1.10 A comprehensive training programme know as "National Scheme for Rural Youth for Self-employment" was launched as a part of IRDP programme from August 1979. The scheme intends to impart training to rural youth in order to ensure that they could start their own venture and earn their livelihood. Apart from equipping rural youth with technical skills, the scheme also extends the facility of finance for tools equipments, raw materials etc. During 1993-94, Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided in the state plan and equal outlay is expected from GOI as matching share. The physical target is 15000 rural youths to be trained during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Development of Women & Children in Rural areas (DWCRA)

2.1.11 During the fourth year of the Sixth Plan, an additional component of DWCRA was introduced as an integral part of the IRDP. DWCRA is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with UNICEF participation. This programme is in operation in 13 district. It is targetted to extend the programme to all remaining districts and to organise additional women's groups in the existing programme during the Annual Plan 1993-94. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is provided for DWCRA and it is targetted to organise 500 women's groups.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

2.1.12 Landless agricultural labourers experience a great problem of unemployment and underemployment during the lean agricultural season. The NREP was mainly conceived to cater to the needs of such landless agricultural labourers. It aimed at providing them gainful employment opportunities during the slack season. Later on, RLEGP too was introduced in August 1983. Now both these programmes have been merged into one single wage employment programme and a new modified programme to be known as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has already been launched with effect from 1-4-89 covering all the Village/Nagar Panchayats. The programme is taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme on 20:80 sharing basis by the State Govt. and the Govt. of India respectively.

2.1.13 People below the poverty line are the target group. Preference is to be given to SCs/STs for employment under the programme. 40 per cent of the employment opportunities under the programme are to be reserved for women. The central assistance is allocated to State/UTs on the basis of incidence of rural poverty alone. Not less than 80 per cent of the funds allocated to each district after earmarking funds for Indira Awas Yojana and for Million wells scheme (Jeevandhara) are to be distributed to the Village/Nagar panchayats in the district. The balance 20 per cent funds could be utilise at the district level for inter block/village works. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 1780.00 lakhs has been provided as state share and it is targetted to generate employment for 267.10 lakh mandays.

Special Employment Programme (SEP)

2.1.14 The SEP will have three pronged strategy comprising (a) Self Employment (b) Wage Employment and (c) Vocational Training. Under self employment emphasis will be given to cover all the left out IRDP target-group families on IRDP pattern in the two Zero Unemployed district (ZUD) and bringing additional such families under its coverage in the remaining districts. Under wage employment programme, emphasis will be given primarily in the areas of social forestry and land based work such as soil conservation and water harvesting etc. Under vocational training, emphasis will be given in those areas where there is a demand for particular scheme or trade.

2.1.15 Gandhinagar and Dang districts have been selected under Zero Unemployment District (ZUD) component of SEP for bringing unemployment to a zero level in a phased manner during the year 1990-91. During the year 1991-92, two talukas of each District has been selected under SEP. In these districts it is aimed to provide Self- employment to all the identified below poverty line families besides providing opportunities for wage employment to those who seek work.

2.1.16 For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 2200.00 lakhs is provided under Rural Development Sector for the SEP implemented by the Agriculture co- operation and Rural Development department and it is targetted to provide self-employment to 35000 families below poverty line on IRDP pattern and generate employment for 33.00 lakh mandays.

2.1.17 In addition to above with an outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs around 11460 employment opportunities are targetted to be created through the schemes viz, Bankable, Handloom Development Corporation, Handicraft Corporation, Khadi and Gramodyog Board and Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation.

Generation of Special Employment programme to be Implemented through Commissioner of cottage and Rural Industries.

General Administration Department (Planning) has under the head. "Rural Development" Communicated and allotted outlay to industries Department of Rs. 2500 lakhs for the Eighth Five Year Plan of which Rs. 550 lakhs have been proposed for 1993-94 for creating 11,460 employment opportunities through the schemes viz. Bankable, Handicraft corporation, Khadi & Gramodhyog Board, Handloom Development Corporation and Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing corporation as under :

Sr.	Name of the Scheme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment opportunities to be created
1	2	3	4
1	Bankable	386	6,600
2	Handloom Corporation	30	1,200
3	Handicraft Corporation	49	1,500
4	Khadi Gramodyog Board	60	1,500
5	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation	75	660
TOTAL		550	11,460

Rs. 550 lakhs have been proposed to creat 11,460 employment opportunities during the year 1993-94.

Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

2.1.18 DPAP is proposed to be continued in the existing Drought Prone Areas during the Eighth Plan. Since 1987-88, mid-way in the Seventh Plan, Govt. of India has focused the attention of the DPAP/DDP only to core activities of (1) land development, land shaping and moisture conservation (2) Water Resource development, (3) afforestation and pasture development. It has been made compulsory to take up all the activities in identified micro watersheds only. The new guidelines has earmarked 75% of the available funds for these core activities and has made further sectoral weightage as follows :

Sr. No.	Sector	Percentage allocation
1.	Land shaping moisture Conservation	30
2.	Water Resources Development	20
3.	Afforestation & Pasture Development	25
4.	Other activites including Fodder development for Animal Husbandry	15
5.	Administrative Expenditure	10
	Total	100

2.1.19 An outlay of Rs. 373.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 as the State's matching share. The sectoral allocation is provided as under

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
1.	Land shaping, Moisture conservation	112.00
2.	Water Resouerces Development	75.00
3.	Afforestation & Pasture Development	93.00
4.	Other activites including Fodder development for Animal Husbandry	56.00
5.	Administrative Expenditure	37.00
	Total	373.00

2.1.20 The physical targets for important items under the programme are given below :

Sr. No.	Item.	Unit	Target for 1993-94
1.	Irrigation Potential to be created	Hect	1400
2.	Soil & Water Conservation works	Hect.	3600
3.	Afforestation & Pasture Development	Hect.	3180

Desert Development Programme (DDP)

2.1.21 This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been provided as 100% expected central share.

2.1.22 The physical targets for important items under the programme are given below.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for Plan 1993-94
1.	Irrigation Potential to be created	Hect.	380
2.	Soil & Water Conservation	Hect.	460
3.	Afforestation & Pasture development	Hect.	1440

Strengthening and Supporting Special Programmes Organisation

2.1.23 The commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the State level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA8) in implementing rural development programmes. Moreover, the block level administration was strengthened for more effective implementation of the anti poverty programmes. There is a need for an Internal Audit Cell at State Headquarters to make periodic visit for checking of irregularities. After careful consideration, an Internal Audit Cell (IAC) as suggested by Govt. of India has been proposed to be set up. For maintenance of the posts at Block level and State level, for the proposed Planning and Evaluation Cell and the proposed Internal Audit Cell for implementation of rural development programmes an outlay of Rs. 662.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is provided in the State plan. This is expected to attract a matching contribution of Rs. 546.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94 from Government of India.

Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development

2.1.24 With the launching IRDP, JRY, SEP and other special programmes for rural development the need for training of development personnel at various levels such as Project Directors and Assistant Project Officers of DRDAs, BDOs, EOs and VLWs has become imperative. The training strategy would include not only recasting the contents of the existing training programmes for induction job courses for the new incumbants but also organising special induction courses, seminars and workshop on the new development programmes for the personnel who are already on the job. Sardar Patel Institution of Public Administration (SPIPA), Ahmedabad has been recognised as the State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) by Govt. of India. Training is proposed to be imparted at SPIPA in three Extension Training Centres. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is provided.

Construction of Irrigation Wells for small provided Marginal Farmers

2.1.25 During 1988-89, Govt. of India, had introduced as a component of NREP and RLEGP, a new scheme known as Million Wells Scheme-MWS (popularly known as Jeevan Dhara) for providing irrigation wells free of cost to SC/ST small and marginal farmers who are below poverty line and registered as IRDP target group. With a view to provide benefit of irrigation wells to the SF/MF from socially and economically backward classes and other weaker sections also, a new scheme viz. construction of wells for small/marginal farmers has been introduced as a state plan scheme from 1990-91. Subsidy assistance at the rate of 25%, 33 1/3 % and 50% is given to small/marginal and tribal SF/MF respectively under the ongoing centrally sponsored programme of SF/MF whereas under MWS 100% subsidy is given. It is proposed to enhance the prevailing rates of subsidy for dugwells by providing supplementary subsidy assistance. An outlay of Rs. 305.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. Supplementary subsidy assistance will be given to small and marginal farmers for 2200 wells during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Assistance to GSRDC for Rural Development Activities

2.1.26 Gujarat Rural Development Corporation undertakes various rural development activities mainly through funds provided by DRDAs. To enable GSRDC to undertake rural development activities on larger scale. To provide assistance to GSRDC, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

2.1.27 During the year 1993-94, four more blocks shall be taken up for implementation besides continuing the work in the existing 15 blocks bringing the total number of IREP blocks in the State to 19. Broadly the IREP programme shall focus on achieving the following objectives :

- To dovetail with ongoing developmental programmes of the State Government in order to enhance effectiveness of the programme.
- To ensure that the schemes reach the weaker and poorer sections of the society.
- Increase in energy conservation measures by introduction of new energy efficient schemes.
- Greening of desert areas like Abdasa in Katchchh through undertaking energy plantation.

2.1.28 The table given below shows the outlay provided from the State Government, the DNES and the contribution of the end users.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	DNES (Central Govt.)	GEDA	USER (State Govt.)	Total
1.	Bio Energy	16.00	14.11	2.60	32.71
2.	Wind Energy	1.50	0.90	0.35	2.75
3.	Solar Energy	3.02	16.16	3.83	23.01
4.	Energy Conservation	—	35.83	5.00	40.83
5.	Rural Energy Survey	—	4.00	—	4.00
6.	Information Centre	—	6.00	—	6.00
7.	Administration	—	6.00	—	6.00
	Total	<u>20.52</u>	<u>83.00</u>	<u>11.78</u>	<u>115.30</u>

NOTE : Rs. 33.00 lakhs has been provided by the Government of India under the IREP programme as non-plan expenditure to the State government to be utilised for rural energy surveys and preparation of integrated rural energy plans as well as for salaries of the staff for the state and block level cells.

The salient features of the projects to be taken up in the Annual Plan 1993-94 under IREP programme are presented below

Bio-Energy

2.1.29 Total provision for different schemes under the sub head is Rs. 32.71 lakhs of which Rs. 14.11 lakhs from the State allocation as matching grant. The various schemes proposed are gasifier engine pumpsets (15 x 10 RP and 20 x 5 hp) a community biogas plant (1 x 45 m), energy plantation (60 ha.) and improved chullas (1000 Nos.) These devices will be installed at potential sites in IREP Blocks.

Wind Energy

2.1.30 Under this scheme Rs. 0.90 lakhs is provided for Irrigation wind mills has been kept for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Solar Energy

2.1.31 Total outlay for different schemes under this sub head is Rs. 23.01 lakhs of which Rs.16.16 lakhs is from the State allocation as matching grant. The various schemes proposed are solar water heating system (10,000 Lpd.), solar stills (25 lpd.), solar cookers (100 Domestic nos.), and 3 KW worth of SPV devices.

Energy Conservation

2.1.32 Total outlay of the different schemes under this sub head is Rs. 40.83 lakhs of which Rs. 35.83 lakhs is from the State allocation. The various schemes proposed are rectification of agricultural pumpsets (1500 nos.), 200 improved potter's kilns; 40 nos. motorised potter's wheels, improved crematoria (2 nos.), 50 FRP bullock larts, Jumbo pressure looker (40 nos.) and efficient kerosene stove (500 nos.).

2.1.33 Over and above these, other energy efficient devices shall also be promoted in all the 19 blocks.

Rural Energy

2.1.34 An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided as matching grant from the state for conducting rural energy surveys and preparing integrated rural energy plans for new blocks to be taken up under the IREP.

Information Centre

2.1.35 As part of its activities, the information centre shall undertake mobile van demonstrations, set up and maintain permanent exhibition centres. Prepare audio-visuals for effective communication & enhance the documentation base of the agency. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs from the State share has been provided for the purpose.

Administration

2.1.36 An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is the State allocation towards administrative expenditure under the IREP programme. A token outlay amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been kept for the IREP training centre in Kheda district.

Regional Rural Bank (RRBs)

2.1.37 Regional Rural Banks are established under the Regional Rural Banks Act-1976. The RRBS have been set up for developing the rural economy by providing credit for the development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas.

2.1.38 At present 9 Regional Rural Banks, having a network of 430 branches, are functioning in the State which cover 17 districts as their area of operation.

Sr. No.	Name of Regional Rural Bank	No. of branches	Area of operation District
1.	Katchchh Gramin Bank	43	1. Katchchh
2.	Jamnagar, Rajkot Gramin Bank	53	1. Jamnagar 2. Rajkot
3.	Banaskantha, Mehsana Gramin Bank	75	1. Banaskantha 2. Mehsana
4.	Panchmahal, Vadodara Gramin Bank	63	1. Panchmahal 2. Vadodara
5.	Surendranagar, Bhavnagar Gramin Bank	42	1. Surendranagar 2. Bhavnagar
6.	Valsad-Dangs Gramin Banks	40	1. Valsad 2. Dangs
7.	Surat Bharuch Graims Bank	40	1. Surat 2. Bharuch
8.	Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank	33	1. Sabrankantha 2. Gandhinagar
9.	Junagadh Amreli Gramin Bank	41	1. Junagadh 2. Amreli
	Total	430	17 Districts

2.1.39 As provided in section 6 of the Regional Rural Banks Act-1976, Central Government, State Government and Sponsor's Bank contribution the share capital of the Regional Rural Banks in the ratio of 50 : 15 : 35 respectively.

Progress

2.1.40 The performance of Regional Rural Banks functioning in the State is indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As on 31/3/91	As on 31/3/92
1.	No. of branches	430	430
2.	Deposits	8534	10638
3.	Advances	6142	7703
4.	C.D.R.	71.97%	72.41%
5.	Working Result (loss)	361.96	730.04
6.	Cumulative loss	1533.93	2263.77

2.1.41 The RRBs have been set up to provide banking facilities to the rural poor at their door step. Except a few RRBs, almost all RRBs in the country are making losses. They however perform an important social service, since the target group comprises rural poor and farmers. The Government of India is stated to be looking into aspect of viability of RRBs by adopting new area of operation in which they get higher returns.

2.1.42 On implementation of National Industries Tribunal's award, which entitles RRBs employees to receive pay and other benefits as par with their counter parts in the concerned Sponsor Banks, the wage bills of RRBs have gone up which has added to the losses of RRBs to a great extent. In 1990-91 and 1991-92 the losses of RRBs functioning in the State are to the tune of Rs. 361.96 lakhs and Rs. 730.03 lakhs respectively. The total loss as on 31.3.92 comes to Rs. 2263.96 lakhs.

2.1.43 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for this programme in the Annual Plan 1993-94.

2.1.44 It has been decided to implement following three schemes during the Annual Plan 1993-94 by the Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar for development and welfare of salt workers. The estimated expenditure of the schemes is Rs. 123.50 lakhs.

Additional assistance to DWACRA women Groups :

2.1.45 It has been proposed to provided additional fund of Rs. 52.50 lakhs to 150 DWACRA women groups under the scheme to raise the productivity and income. Under the scheme, 150 groups of salt worker women will be provided additional fund of Rs. 35,000/- busides Rs. 15,000/- available per group under DWACRA scheme. THE fund will be used for diff rent income generation activities for salt workers.

Technology Upgradation and support to small salt farmers :

2.1.46 Under the scheme it has been targetted to assist small salt farmers possessing less than 4 ha. of land. The small salt farmers will be provided training for technology upgradation by imparting training to them and by distributing improved tools & equipments. This will enable them to raise their productivity and income and reduce farming. Under the scheme priority will be given to the salt workers living below poverty line, salt workers belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe, and women organisation and women groups. Under the scheme it is targetted to provides improved tools and equipments costing up to Rs. 5,000/- to each salt worker family. 10% of the cost of improved tools and equipments will be recovered from the beneficiaries. It is targetted to cover 1,000 salt worker families in the scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for the scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Welfare Schemes for salt workers not covered by any Departments/Agencies :

2.1.47 Number of schemes implemented by various Government Departments for salt workers, however, it is necessary to provide assistance for missing links for welfare and development of salt workers. It is, therefore decided to implement innovative scheme of activities not implemented by Govt. Departments or any agency. It is decided to make provision of Rs. 15.50 lakhs under the scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

2.1.48 An outlay of Rs. 123.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 has been provided which includes Rs. 5.50 lakhs for administrative expenses. Hence Rs. 123.50 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94, under the Poverty Allevation Programme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER EIGHTH CODE NO. PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94			
				OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	RDD-1 Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) and Allied Programmes	21 001 41	9540.00	1170.00	1170.00	0.00	
2	RDD-2 Training to rural youth for self employment	21 002 41	1060.00	130.00	130.00	0.00	
3	RDD-3 Scheme for Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	21 003 41	3500.00	662.00	662.00	0.00	
4	RDD-4 Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	21 004 41	150.00	24.00	24.00	0.00	
5	RDD-5 Drought Prone Areas Programme	21 005 41	1865.00	373.00	373.00	0.00	
6	RDD-6 Jawahar Rojagar Yojana	21 006 41	10260.00	1780.00	1780.00	0.00	
7	RDD-7 Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	21 007 00	50.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	
8	RDD-8 Integrated Rural Energy Programme(E & PD)	21 008 00	350.00	80.00	83.00	0.00	
9	RDD-9 Regional Rural Banks(F.D.)	21 009 00	100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	
10	RDD-10 Constructions of Wells for Small and Marginal Farmers	21 010 00	1555.00	305.00	305.00	0.00	
11	RDD-11 Assistance to Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation	21 011 00	40.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	
12	RDD-12 Special Employment Programme (Agriculture Department)	21 012 00	7500.00	2200.00	2200.00	0.00	
13	RDD-13 Special Employment Programme (Industry Department)	21 013 00	2500.00	550.00	550.00	0.00	
	Poverty Alleviation Programme				123.50		
GRAND TOTAL			38470.00	7315.00	7441.50	0.00	

2.2 LAND REFORMS

Introduction

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

Review of Progress

2.2.2 The work of implementation of the Pre-revised Land Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation. The revised Land Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came into force from April, 1976.

2.2.3 Three Agricultural Land Tribunals are functioning in the State to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government had issued orders for finalising all pending cases under the Land Ceiling Act. The progress achieved up to the end of March, 1992, in implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below

Item	Unit	Achievement upto 31-3-1992			
		Pre-Revised Ceiling Act.	Revised Ceiling Act	Total	
— Area declared surplus,	Hect.	18598	83246	101844	
— of which possession taken.	"	18090	44739	62829	
(a) Allotment on permanent basis.		17930	34145	52075	
(b) Beneficiaries of grant of land.					
	S.T.	No.			
	S.C.	"			
	Others..	"			
	Total				
			14784	15397	30181

Programme for Annual Plan - 1993-94

2.2.4 An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94, the broad break-up of which is as under :

Item	(Rs. in lakhs.)
Item	Outlay for 1993-94
Consolidation of Holdings.	95.00
Financial assistance to Allottees of land.	19.80
Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of land records.	221.70
Others	63.50
Total	<u>400.00</u>

Consolidation of Holdings

2.2.5 In view of the resistance by holders, scheme of consolidation of holdings, have for over two decades, been introduced only in those villages where holders express their willingness to co-operate with the changes in possession that any such scheme normally require. Now there is no demand from the holders and hence the implementation of the consolidation of holdings has been stopped. But the follow-up work is being done. It is targetted to undertake follow-up work in 22 villages covering 6000 hectare areas in Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kheda and Vadodara districts of the State. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Resurvey/Revision Survey in Tribal Villages

2.2.6 Resurvey at the statutory interval of 30 years has not been possible owing to the major increase in establishment that would be required. However, of 5877 villages falling within the area covered by the T.A.S.P, resurvey has been completed in 1513 villages upto 31-3-1992. This operation will help in making the land records up-to-date. Implementation of the scheme of resurvey and revision survey or villages in tribal areas will be continued during 1993-94. To complete the work of 70 villages, an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Purchase of Jeeps for Land Records Department

2.2.7 Since the provision of vehicles would render supervision by Superintendent of Land Records, more active, a phased programme for the provision of jeeps to the 17 Superintendents of Land Records in the State is being implemented. Under the programme, 13 officers will be provided with jeeps by the end of 31-3-1993. The remaining four officers of the districts of Panchmahals, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Kachch - Bhuj will be provided jeeps during the year 1993- 94. There fore an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Construction of Survey Training Institute at Gandhinagar

2.2.8 The officers and sub-ordinate staff of the Land Record Office carries out the work of original and revision survey and classification operation, measurement of lands, fixation of agricultural assessment and the work of up-to-date maintenance of land records. To carry out this work, trained and experienced personnel are required. In view of this, construction of a survey training institute at Gandhinagar has been started. In first phase, the construction of administrative building and training building and the construction of the auditorium is in progress. In the second phase, the construction of hostels, rest house and ladies hostel are to be undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Computerisation of Land Records

2.2.9 The need for computerisation of land records was keenly felt. The pilot project for computerisation of land records in Gandhinagar District taken up with the central assistance is under progress. The State Government has extended this project to five more districts, viz, Kheda, Mehsana, Rajkot, Kachchh and Vadodara in the first instance. During the year 1993-94, it is proposed to take up the project of computerisation of land records in nine talukas of Kachchh District at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Financial assistance to the Allottees of Surplus Land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1960

2.2.10 Agricultural lands declared surplus are distributed mainly to the members of weaker sections of society. They need some initial assistance to work upon the allotted land for making improvement on the land, purchasing seeds, fertiliser inputs or agrarian instruments etc. Financial assistance in the form of subsidy at Rs. 2500/- per hectare is being given.

2.2.11 Under the revised Agricultural Lands Ceiling Act, possession of 44739 hectares of land has been taken by the end of March, 1992. Out of this, 34145 hectares of land has been disposed off on permanent basis up to the end of March, 1992. 20376 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other beneficiaries were paid assistance of Rs. 315.69 lakhs. It should also be pointed out that out of the 58118 cases instituted against the surplus holders, 57695 cases have come to a final end upto March, 1992. The scheme is to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Construction of Revenue office buildings

2.2.12 For the modernisation of revenue offices, especially those offices which run their working in the building hired by Government, it is utmost necessary to provide them new buildings. About three (Bharuch, Modasa and Amreli) Prant Offices and six (Bharuch, Jambusar, Ankaleshwar, Idar, Prantij, Vav/Tharad) Mamlatdar Offices are running in hired buildings. About five Mamlatdar office buildings are so old and worn out that none of them can be run longer even after expensive repairs. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided during the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this scheme.

Micro Computers for Collectorates

2.2.13 The District Collector is the Head of Department. Surendranagar and Kheda collectorates are already provided facilities of Micro Computers. The rest of 17 districts are to be facilitated yet. This would help for speedy and efficient functioning of Land Reform machinery. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for purchase of Micro Computers.

Other Schemes

2.2.14 For the purchase of vehicles, modernisation of revenue offices, construction of office buildings, etc., an outlay of Rs. 161.70 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Training of Establishment engaged In Revenue Administration

2.2.15 Insufficient familiarity with law, procedures and systems applicable on the part of employees engaged in revenue function (both under Collectors and under District/Taluka Panchayat) appears to be a major reason for delay in the disposal of revenue records. Refresher training courses for employees serving under Collectors and for officers and employees under District/Taluka Panchayats who are engaged in land revenue administration would seem essential. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1993-94 for organising such training courses.

Strengthening of Establishment for Valuation of Properties

2.2.16 The disposal of documents awaiting registration since the valuation of the relative properties has to be confirmed would increase significantly, if the field officers responsible have to move here and there. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 with a target to provide jeeps to three Deputy Collectors (Valuation) in the first instance.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
LAND REFORMS
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO.	SCHEME	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	LND-1	Consolidation of Holdings	23 001 00	75.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
2	LND-2	Resurvey/Revision survey in Tribal Area Villages (TASP)	23 002 83	400.00	70.00	80.00	0.00
3	LND-3	Purchase of Jeeps for Land Records Department	23 003 00	60.00	9.00	10.00	0.00
4	LND-4	Construction of Survey Training Institute at Gandhinagar	23 004 00	350.00	56.95	60.00	60.00
5	LND-5	Computerisation of Land Records	23 005 00	200.00	31.75	35.00	0.00
6	LND-6	Grant of subsidy in interest payable by Scheduled Tribal tenant (TASP)	23 006 72	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.00
7	LND-7	Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1960	23 007 41	60.00	15.00	17.00	0.00
8	LND-8	Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T.&A.L Act, 1948	23 008 71	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
9	LND-9	Financial assistance to Tribal tenant for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T & A.L. Act, 1948 (TASP)	23 009 83	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
10	LND-10	Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T & A.L. Act, 1948	23 010 81	1.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
11	LND-11	Construction of Revenue Office buildings	23 011 00	200.00	21.00	30.00	30.00
12	LND-12	Providing Micro Computers to District Collectors	23 012 00	7.00	7.00	5.00	0.00
13	LND-13	Providing vehicles to Field Officers	23 013 00	71.00	10.00	20.00	0.00
14	LND-14	Modernisation of Revenue Offices	23 014 00	50.00	20.00	10.00	0.00
15	LND-15	Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records	23 015 41	215.00	115.00	40.00	0.00
16	LND-16	Construction of office building for the Land Record Department	23 016 00	110.00	0.00	33.00	33.00
17	LND-17	Preservation & Storage of Survey records.	23 017 00	25.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
18	LND-18	Strengthening of establishment under the Revenue Inspection Commissioner.	23 018 00	27.00	8.00	7.70	0.00
19	LND-19	Training of establishment engaged in Revenue Administration	23 019 00	3.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
20	LND-20	Storage facility of stamps	23 020 00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	LND-21	Strengthening of establishment for valuation of properties.	23 021 00	33.00	5.50	7.00	0.00
22	LND-22	Construction of Building for Registration Offices.	23 022 00	50.00	10.00	26.50	26.50
GRAND TOTAL				2000.00	400.00	400.00	149.50

2.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.3.1. Panchayati Raj has emerged as a theme to strengthen grass-root democracy in our country. In Gujarat, Panchayati Raj has been in operation since 1963. The Panchayati Raj system, therefore, has been not only widely accepted in Gujarat, but has also contributed to overall development of the State. At the same time, since the Panchayati Raj concept is essentially a dynamic concept, it is necessary to further strengthen the system in a way that it can reflect the current efforts aimed at revitalising and strengthening the Panchayati Raj institutions.

Review of Progress

2.3.2 An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1992-93 which is likely to be fully utilised.

2.3.3. The basic objectives for strengthening Community Development and Panchayati Raj as envisaged in the Annual Plan, 1993-94 are as follow :

- i To improve the physical quality of life in rural areas.
- ii To enable both non-official and officials to contribute more effectively in the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions.
- iii To strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions for more effective mass involvement in grass-root level and decentralised planning.
- iv Strengthening of taluka level agency, particularly taking into account multifarious increase in work-load at the taluka level.
- v Strengthening of Nagar Panchayats on respect of development activities undertaken by them.
- vi To create people's awareness on environment and hygiene education.
- vii Formation of non-violent society.
- viii Encouragement to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, social services, social justice etc.
- ix Removal of untouchability.
- x Less expensive economical planning.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

2.3.4. An outlay of Rs.430.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94 is provided, the broad break up of which is as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
Improvement in the physical quality of life	379.50
Human resources development	6.50
Expansion of Establishment	14.00
Border Area Development Programme	30.00
Total	430.00

Improvement in the physical quality of life

Assistance for the development of infrastructure in areas under Nagar Panchayats

2.3.5 The areas within the jurisdiction of Nagar Panchayats are characteristically settlements which have a population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000 and exemplify urbanising trends. Improvement in the standard of services within such areas would serve (among other things) to reduce migration to large towns and cities. Under the scheme, assistance is provided not only for service expansion and upgradation (subject to a maximum of 75% of the project cost or Rs. 5.00 lakhs (whichever is lower) but also for the creation of assets that are calculated to augment the financial resources of Nagar Panchayats (subject to maximum of 50% of the project cost). An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme

2.3.6 The scheme introduced during 1985-86 envisages to cover community oriented activities such as safai shibirs, stone paving of streets, public sanitation etc. and house hold activities for targeted families in selected villages, such as soak pits, chokadi, paniara, provision of open bathroom etc. Further it is envisaged to provide financial assistance to selected Gram/Village Panchayats having population less than 5000 under the scheme for the purpose of providing full time safai shibir kamdar on the basis of 50:50 sharing. An outlay of Rs.98.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme for Annual Plan 1993-94.

Sarvodaya Yojana

2.3.8 Initially Sarvodaya scheme was started in the composite Bombay State in the year 1948-49. At the time of bifurcation of a Gujarat State (on 1st May, 1960), 16, Sarvodaya Centres were working in the state which became 101 during 1980. During 1980, a review was taken up for the scheme. These works/schemes were also simultaneously implemented by Panchayats, Boards/Corporations like Sarvodaya centres etc. As it was merely duplication of existing schemes/works, Sarvodaya Yojana was discontinued w.e.f. 18-7-1980. The main objectives of the sarvodaya Yojana were as under :

- (i) Formation of non-violent society
- (ii) Encouragement for agriculture, animal husbandry
- (iii) Sound but less expensive planning.
- (iv) Removal of untouchability.
- (v) Encouragement for Social Services, Education, Social justice.
- (vi) Encouragement for Khadi Gramodhyog and simplicity.

2.3.8. All these objectives, which are essential for the upliftment of society did not materialise inspite of serious efforts by Panchayati Raj institutions, Boards and Govt. deptts. Accordingly, Govt. felt that these objectives would be fulfilled only by the efforts of sincere, faithful Sarvodaya workers. Hence Govt. of Gujarat has decided to reintroduce the Sarvodaya Yojana scheme from 1991-92. It is decided to open 90 Sarvodaya centres in the State during Eighth Five Year Plan. In the initial stage 18 centres have been opened.

2.3.9 Govt. will provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum to each centre continuously for three years. G the Centre will have funds for following activities.

i	Primary and Adult Education	10%
ii	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	25%
iii	Khadi and Cottage Industries	25%
iv	Health, Safai Shibir, Running of Anganwadi etc.	15%
v	Social activities, Co-operative activities, Prohibition etc.	15%
vi	Administrative Expenditure	10%
		<hr/> 100%

2.3.10 An outlay of Rs.166.00 lakhs is provided for financial assistance to the existing 18 sarvodaya centres and H.O. for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Conversion of Dry latrines Into Water Sealed latrines

2.3.11 In the rural areas of the State, large number of dry latrines are required to be converted into water sealed latrines. It is necessary to provide some assistance to the beneficiaries to convert these dry latrines into water sealed ones. Accordingly, a new scheme has been proposed to provide assistance to beneficiaries for the conversion of such dry latrines into water sealed ones. Under the scheme, financial assistance upto Rs. 800/- is provided to the beneficiary, subject to 50% of the cost of conversion. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for construction of Panchayat Ghar and quarter for Talati-Cum-Mantry

2.3.12 At present there are about 13029 Gram Panchayats and 139 Nagar Panchayats in the State. Gram Panchayats are the basic foundation of Panchayati Raj system. The list of functions entrusted to the panchayats cover a wide range of activities relating to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Education, Sanitation, Public works, Social Welfare etc. The function of land revenue collections alongwith minor coerecive powers are also entrusted to Gram Panchayats. The Panchayat functionaries such as Sarpanchs, members of Gram Panchayats, Gram Sevaks, Talatis etc. have to sit and work in the Panchayat's building called Panchayat Ghar. Further at village level, Talati is the only direct representative of the Government. He should stay at his seja and therefore in his seja proper facilities should be available for his accommandation. At present no assistances is provided for the construction of Talati's quarter. As per data available, about 3800 Gram Panchayats are without Panchayat Ghar.

2.3.13 At present District Planning Board provides financial assistance @50% on sharing basis for construction of Panchayat Ghar. For Tribal Panchayats, DPB provides 90% assistance but the DPB has its own priorities, therefore its contribution to the scheme is nominal. Further, out of the Gram Panchayats which do not have own panchayat Ghar, the majority of them are not in a position to generate necessary public contribution, for construction of such Panchayat Ghars. Hence a seperate scheme was introduced from 1992-93 for providing financial assistance to the Gram Panchayats for construction of Panchayat Ghar. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Human Resources Development

Surveys and Studies

2.3.14 For suggesting improvements to the working of various Panchayati Raj institutions, information available needs to be continually updated. The developmental schemes implemented through the office of the Development Commissioner also need to be constantly evaluated with reference to their social impact and continued utility. Accordingly, the scheme for the evaluation studies conducted by experts/independent professional agencies is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Training, Eduction and Research

2.3.15 Orientation training courses/workshops for non officials holding office under Panchayati Raj institutions are conducted at the Padadhikari Training Centres, Gandhinagar, which functions under the Gujarat panchayat Raj Parishad. The State Institute of Rural Development, Junagadh is the apex Institution. In the training structure comprising three regional centres at junagadh, Waghodia and Gandhinagar and five training Centres. (four run by grant-in-aid institutions) for the secretaries of Gram Panchayats. Under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Expansion of Establishment**Strengthening of establishment under Development Commissionerate**

2.3.16 Control by the State Government over Panchayats is exercised largely through the office of the Development Commissioner. To cope more effectively with the multifarious functions and increase in work load, the office of the Development Commissioner is sought to be strengthened by providing more staff, modern office equipments, vehicles etc. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Strengthening of the Administrative structure of Taluka Panchayats

2.3.17 A large number of development activities are implemented through Taluka Panchayats. In order to assist Taluka Development Officer (who is the Secretary of the Taluka Panchayat) to discharge his functions more effectively, the creation of more posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers in selected talukas is proposed during 1993-94, for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided.

BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN**SARVODAYA KENDRAS**

2.3.18 For the development of Border area it is necessary to strengthen development activities through the opening of additional Sarvodaya centres in border areas. Accordingly, during 1993-94, 3 additional Sarvodaya Centres, one in Banaskantha District with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and two in Kachchha District with an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs are decided to be opened.

2.3.19 The Government has reintroduced the Sarvodaya Yojana from 1991-92, Government will provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum to each centre continuously for three years.

2.3.20 An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for opening of 3 New Sarvodaya Centres in the border area during the Annual Plan 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakh)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	CDP-1	Strengthening of Establishment under Development Commissioner	22 001 00	30.00	5.00	4.00	0.00
2	CDP-2	Surveys and Studies	22 002 00	5.00	1.00	0.50	0.00
3	CDP-3	Training, Education and Research	22 003 00	45.00	9.00	6.00	0.00
4	CDP-4	Strengthening of the Administrative Structure of Taluka Panchayats	22 004 00	55.00	12.00	10.00	0.00
5	CDP-5	Assistance for the development of infrastructure in areas under Nagar Panchayats	22 005 00	375.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
6	CDP-6	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme	22 006 00	500.00	98.00	98.00	0.00
7	CDP-7	Sarvodaya Yojana	22 007 00	800.00	160.00	166.00	0.00
8	CDP-8	Conversion of dry latrines into water sealed	22 008 00	40.00	10.00	0.50	0.00
9	CDP-9	Grant in aid to Gram/Nagar Panchayats for construction of Panchayat Ghars and quarters for Talati-cum-Mantry	22 009 00	150.00	30.00	40.00	0.00
TOTAL				2000.00	400.00	400.00	0.00
10		Border Area Development Programme		0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				2000.00	400.00	430.00	0.00

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

Introduction

3.1.1 Though, Gujarat is making remarkable progress in every field of development still agriculture is the backbone of State's economy. Nearly; two third of the population depends upon agriculture, which essentially rained and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon, with hardly 27% of the cultivable land being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Govt. and Private) at present.

3.1.2 The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Similarly in respect of ground water resources it is estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by it. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential is estimated to 64.88 lakh hectares. The details and the status of development at the end of June 1992 are given in the table below :-

Item	(Lakh Hectares)		
	Ultimate potential	Harnessed potential (June 1992)	Maximum utilisation (June 1992)
(A) Surface Water			
(1) Major & Medium Schemes (with out Narmada)	18.00	12.44	9.76
(2) Narmada (including conjunctive use)	17.92	—	—
(3) Minor irrigation	3.48	1.91	1.00
Total (A)	39.40	14.35	10.76
(B) Ground Water	25.48	19.16	16.46
Total (A) + (B)	64.88	33.51	27.22

3.1.3 It will be seen from the table given above that total resources harnessed and utilisation availed is to the extent of about 52% and 42% respectively.

Review of Progress

3.1.4 The total irrigation potential created through the multipurpose major and medium irrigation projects at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) was 11.96 lakh hectares. The targets for creation of additional irrigation potential of 1.55 lakh hacters in the Eighth Five Year Plan is fixed for raising the cumulative total to 14.11 lakh hacters. During the year 1993-94 it is planned to create additional irrigation potential about 33,000 hectares and utilisation to the extent of 60,000 hectares.

3.1.5 The financial achievement of the 89 on-going schemes which are likely to be spilled over at the end of March, 1993 is given below.

Range of % of exp. to be incurred up to March 1993	No. of schemes Spill over from April, 1993
Above 75%	45
Below 75%	44
Total	89

Strategy and Approach for Annual Plan 1993-94

3.1.6 Keeping In view the strategy and approach adopted for the Eighth Five Year Plan, it has been decided to :

- (1) allot maximum possible outlay to the externally aided project.
- (2) give priority for completing the ongoing scheme
- (3) make provision for vital and essential items like dam safety, rehabilitation and modernisation of the canal system.
- (4) make provision for prevention of salinity ingress and drainage system.

Programme for Annual Plan 1993-94

3.1.7 After considering all the aspects i.e. financial as well as physical targets to be achieved for Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 43868.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. The broad break-up is as under:

Sr. Item No.	(Rs. in lakhs) Provided Outlay for 1993-94
On going Irrigation Projects	
I. World Bank Aided Projects	
(a) Major Composite	4100.00
U.T.	293.00
(b) Medium Line of Credit	2099.00
(c) Other Programme	2484.00
	<u>Total- I</u> 8683.00
U.T.	293.00
II. Non World Bank aided Irrigation Programme	
(a) Major Irrigation Scheme	975.00
(b) Medium Irrigation Schemes	1883.00
(c) Other Programme	1367.00
	<u>Total-II</u> 4225.00
	<u>Total I+II</u> 12908.00
U.T.	293.00.
III Sardar Sarovar Project	30800
IV Flood Control	160.00
Water Development Sector	<u>Total (I to IV)</u> 43868.00
U.T.	293.00

3.1.8 The important aspects like environment, prevention of salinity ingress drainage system of command areas etc. required immediate attention. This has also been taken into consideration while providing outlay for the Annual Plan for 1993-94. Appreciable efforts are being made for maintaining the environment status and for improving it to the extent possible. Proper care is also being taken to drain out the monsoon as well as applied irrigation water from the command areas in accordance with the Master Drainage Plan

Science & Technology

3.1.9 Due importance is being given to research and development aspect of the modern technology in irrigation sector through Central Design Organisation, Gujarat Engineering Research Institute and Water and Land Management Institute. An adequate provision has also been made to take care the activities of this institutions.

Flood Control

3.1.10 Gujarat is a coastal State having topography from flat to hilly area. It has inter State rivers and many non-perennial small rivers, riverlets. Due to uneven rain all and large inter State rivers, Gujarat also suffers from floods Similarly as it is a Maritime state having about 1600 k.m. long coastrlne, the problem of coastal erosion due to sea is also experienced. In order to arrest the above problems and to save the life of public and to protect the fertile agricultural land from erosion, construction of flood protective schemes and anti sea-erosion works are necessary.

Review of Progress

3.1.11 During the year 1992-93 an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for the structural as well as non-structural works. It is expected that 6 K.m. long embankment including sea-wall and about 20 small flood protective works will be completed during 1992-93.

Programme for 1993-94

3.1.12 For the year 1993-94 it is envisaged to complete 7.50 km long embankment including sea walls and about 25 nos. of small flood protective works for which an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Sardar Sarovar Project

Introduction

3.1.13 The Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi-state, multi-purpose, prestigious project being implemented by the State with a sharing of benefits and costs among the participating States viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in accordance with decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.

Benefits

3.1.14 The project will provide irrigation facilities to 17.92 lakh hectares of lands spread over 62 talukas and 3393 villages of 12 districts viz. (1) Bharuch (2) Vadodara (3) Panchmahal (4) Kheda (5) Ahmedabad (6) Gandhinagar (7) Mehsana (8) Banaskantha (9) Surendranagar (10) Bhavnagar (11) Rajkot and (12) Kachchh. About 75% area of the command is drought prone area. Moreover this project will provide about 10 lakh acre feet of water for the drinking, municipal and industrial uses to cater the drinking problems of about 135 urban centres and 8215 villages located in its command and outside the command. The State will also receive 16% share of the electricity produced by its two power houses with a total installed capacity of 1450 MW.

Investment Clearance by the Planning Commission and Implementation Programme

3.1.15 The Planning Commission has cleared this project at an estimated costs of Rs. 6406.04 crores (1986-87 Price level) for the investment purposes with certain conditions on 5th October, 1988. Among these conditions an important conditions for giving sufficient priority in the VIIIth Five Year Plan is reproduced here as under :

"Looking to the size and importance of this project, the State Government will give sufficient priority to this project in the Eighth Plan by ensuring adequate funding to match with the construction schedule as indicated in the concurrence of State Planning and Finance Departments vide Government of Gujarat in Narmada Development Department's letter dated 3.10.1988. The State will also complete other on-going projects at advance stage in time to ensure that there is no difficulty in funding the peak requirements of Sardar Sarovar Project."

3.1.16 Break-up of estimates as cleared by the Planning Commission on 5th October, 1988 is as under.

UNIT-I	(A) Dam & App. Works	Rs. 936.18	Crores
	(B) Share of Narmada Sagar Project in M.P.	Rs. 83.27	Crores
	Sub Total (I)	Rs. 1019.45	Crores
UNIT-II	(A) Main Canal	Rs. 1588.54	Crores
	(B) Branches & Dist. System	Rs. 2541.10	Crores
	(C) Conjunctive Use and Drainage	Rs. 277.00	Crores
	Sub-Total (II)	Rs. 4406.64	Crores
UNIT-III	(A) Hydro Power Civil Works	Rs. 236.42	Crores
	(B) Hydro Power Electrical Works	Rs. 743.53	Crores
	Sub-Total (III)	Rs. 979.95	Crores
	Grand Total	Rs. 6406.04	Crores

3.1.17 As per the implementation programme committed to the Planning Commission by the State, the main components were planned to be completed by 17 years commencing from year 1987-88. However, the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited, a wholly owned Govt. Company has launched a massive implementation programme so as to complete the entire project by the year 2000 A.D. Accordingly, the time frame for the completion of the main components is as under :-

1.	Main Dam	By Year 1998
2.	Hydro Power	By Year 1997
3.	Main Power	By Year 1997
4.	Branches and Distribution	By Year 1999
5.	Conjunctive Use and Drainage Works	By Year 2000

3.1.18 The outlays provided under each sector of the project during the Annual Plan, 1992-93 as well as outlay proposed for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 are tabulated below :-

			(Rs. in Crores)	
Sr. No.	Sector	Source of funding	Outlay Annual Plan 1992-93 (proposed)	Outlay Annual Plan 1993-94
1.	Water Development Sector	(a) State Plan	278.00	308.00
		(b) SSNNL's own Resources	266.08	223.12
		Sub-Total	544.08	531.12

2.	Power Sector	(a) State Plan	25.00	25.00
		(b) SSNNL's own Resources	10.43	77.71
		Sub-Total	<u>35.43</u>	<u>102.71</u>
3.	Beneficiaries Share	Respective State budgetary Support	220.49	566.17
		Grand Total	<u>800.00</u>	<u>1200.00</u>

The above all the outlay cover the annual price escalation after the 1986-87.

Aids from Foreign Agencies

3.1.19 The Sardar Sarovar Project receives the credit/loan assistance from the IDA/IBRD as well as from OECF/Japan. Each credit/loan projects are described below :-

(1) Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project (Credit No. 1552-IN/Loan No. 2497-IN)

Under this credit/Loan Project, a credit of SDR 99.70 million and a loan of US\$ 200 million are to flow towards the recognised expenditure on dam works and civil works of the river bed power house including their allied works and electromechanical facilities till June 1995. The cumulative credit amount of SDR 91.734M has been utilised by March'92. During the year 1992-93, IDA credit account (credit No.1552-IN) of SDR 99.70M has been exhausted and world bank loan account (Ln. No. 2497-IN) is commenced. Total claim of about Rs. 104 Crores (at an enhanced a rate of 90 %) are expected to be preferred during 1992-93.

(2) Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Water Delivery and Drainage Project (Credit No.1553-IN)

An IDA credit of SDR 149.50 Million was availed towards the recognised expenditures on the part of main canal in km 9 to 144 and some selected branches, distributors and distribution network of phase I command area upto Mahi River till the extended date of 1st July, 1992. Before closing date, an amount of SDR 4.80 has been surrendered by Govt. of India on account of re-adjustment and/or deobligation of assistance as informed by Govt. of India and World Bank. Balance credit amount of SDR 144.70M has been exhausted till 1st upto July 1992.

Both the above Cr/Ln project agreements have been signed on 10th May, 1985 and become effective on 6th January, 1986. As agreed to by the World Bank, the disbursement rates for the civil works are enhanced to 90% from 45/15 % in case of Sr.No (1) and from 60% in case of (2) These enhanced rates of disbursement are applicable for a limited period of 1st September, 1990 to 1st February, 1993. If world bank do not consider further continuation to the enhanced rates beyond 15-2-1993, mearge Cr./Ln. assistance at the agreement rate of 15% would be available in case of Sr.No. (1) above i.e. NRD (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project (Cr.No. 1552-IN/Ln.no. 2497-IN).

Moreover, Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan was to provide a total loan of 28.500 Million Japanese Yen for the procurement of 6 sets of 200 MW each reversible type tubrogenerators for the river bed power house of this project as a co-financing agency. The agreement for first loan of 2850 Million Japanese Yen was signed on 25.11.1985 between the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund, Japan and the Govt. of India and become effective on 13th January, 1986. The loan period of five years had already ended on 25th November, 1990 and loan of 2847 Million Yen is also utilised. Further request for 17.2 Billion Yen loan has been made by Govt. of India which is yet to agree by the Japanese Govt./O.E.C.F. High Level efforts are on a way to persue the matter at various levels.

3.1.20 Further works of the canal system upto Saurashtra Branch Canal off- take are posed to the World Bank for credit assistance by IDA under the proposed Second Canal Project, so that steady flow of external assistance is available to the project for its completion by year 2000 A.D. These works include the spillover works as well as remaining works of phase I Command area, Narmada Main Canal and its Canal Systems works between river Mahi and Saurashtra Branch Canal off-take, power generation and lift stations along Saurashtra Branch Canal, control and communication system and Training and Consultancy. The estimated cost of these works is about Rs. 1568 crores for which, a brief identification Report has been submitted to the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India and New Delhi world Bank Office on 25-10-1990 by the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. Government of Gujarat has also formally requested the Government of India in the matter vide Narmada & Water Resources Department's letter dated 10.1.1991. Detailed project report is under preparation. The World Bank Credit/Loan, if it materialises, could be of the order of 450 Million US\$. The W.B. is expected to appraise in 1993 and the credit/loan might start flowing in by Jan, 1994.

Physical Progress envisaged during the year 1993-94.

3.1.21 As far as both the components of this project are concerned, the following main works under each units/groups of the project will be either on hand or taken up during the year 1993-94.

UNIT-I : Main Dam and App. Works (Irrigation & Powers Sectors) Inclusive of Share of Narmada Sagar Project in MP)

- (1) Construction of main dam costing to Rs. 320 crores. It is expected to attain minimum R.L. 85 M in the gorge portion and minimum upto R.L.105 M. on both the banks by the end of this year.
- (2) Installation of Dam instruments
- (3) Fabrication of crest radial gates
- (4) Construction of Vadgam Saddle Dam will be completed.
- (5) Works of Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh (17.63 % dam expenditure is debitable to this unit of the project).
- (6) Rehabilitation works for all the 14 villages of Gujarat will be completed. Rehabilitation works for some villages of Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra will be on hand by these States.

UNIT-II MAIN CANAL (IRRIGATION SECTOR ONLY)

- 3.1.22
- (1) All the works of earth work, lining and structures, including head regulator, major structures on river Orsang, Heran, Men, Ashwin & Mahi along Narmada Main Canal km 0 to 144 i.e. upto Mahi River Crossing will be in progress.
 - (2) Irrigation bye-pass tunnel work will likely be taken on hand.
 - (3) Land acquisition proceedings for various proposals.
 - (4) Survey and investigation, preparation of plans and estimates for the works of main canal including design of structures beyond km 144 will be in progress.

3.1.23 Unit-III Hydro Works (power Sector Only)

PART-I : CIVIL WORKS

- (1) Fabrication of penstocks for both the power houses is completed. Erection of penstocks for both the power house will be in progress.

- (2) Supply and erection of draft tube gates, penstocks gates stoplogs, trash racks etc. for both the power houses.
- (3) Excavation of tail race channel.
- (4) Civil works for both the power houses.
- (5) Works of Garudeshwar weir will be on hand.
- (6) Switched Yard excavation and concreting for both the power houses.
- (7) Approach channel to river bed power house work and intake structures.

Part- II : Electrical Works

- (1) E.O.T. cranes for river bed power house.
- (2) Manufacture of turbo-generating sets for both the power houses.
- (3) Power Transformers for RBPH.
- (4) Control Relay Panels for both the power house.
- (5) 400 KV switch-gear and switch yard equipments for the river bed power house.
- (6) 220 KV Switch gear and switch yard equipments for the canal head power house.
- (7) Transmission Lines for which erection will be started by GEB.

3.1.24 Group-IV : Branches and Distribution System.

Stage-I : Command upto Mahi river crossing and about (Districts : Bharuch, Vadodara, Panchmahal & Kheda partly)

- (1) All the branch canal works in this command area will be in progress.
- (2) All the works of network blocks including their distributories will be on hand.

Stage-II : Command between Mahi river crossing and upto offtake of Kharaghoda Branch (Districts : Kheda, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana partly)

- (1) Shedhi branch canal works and its distribution net works will be on hand.
- (2) Works initial reach of Saurashtra Branch Canal offtaking in this regions will be on hand.
- (3) Land acquisition proceedings for remaining works will be on hand.
- (4) Detailed network planning will be on hand.

Stage-III & IV

Remaining Command area Including Command in Saurashtra & Kachchh.

(Districts:- Mehsana partly, Banaskantha, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Kachchh)

- (1) Plans & estimates of branches will be finalised and processing for the draft tender papers will be on hand.
- (2) Survey & investigation for remaining branches and networks blocks, preparation of their plans & estimates design of structure etc. will be on hand.
- (3) Land acquisition proceedings will be on hand.

Environment Protection Programme for Sardar Sarovar Project

Compensatory Afforestation

3.1.25 In lieu of 4523 ha. forest lands going under submergence, compensatory plantation is being raised over an area of 4650 ha. of non-forest lands. So far 2612 ha. have been planted till the end of July in the current season. In addition, plantation over 9300 ha. non-forest lands has been planned under "Project Area Plantation Programme" and 4369 ha. have been planted.

Catchment Area Treatment

3.1.26 The entire forest area of 27204 ha. in the catchment area in Gujarat State has been planned for treatment with soil conservation and plantation measures. Of the area 19366 ha. have been taken up for treatment on priority basis. So far 11963 ha. have been covered till July end of the current working season. Classification of land through stock mapping and photo interpretation of satellite imageries has been completed. In the nonforest areas an area of 3025 ha. needing soil conservation and other measures has been taken up for treatment. So far, 1173 ha. have been covered under treatment measures.

3.1.27 Existing Dhumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuary having an area of 150 sq. km has been extended to 607 sq. km of area. Several development plans have been taken up in the entire sanctuary area. Proposals will be worked out to provide engineering infrastructure facilities to the following sanctuaries in the command area, after the completion necessary studies which have just been commenced.

- a) Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary.
- b) Black Buck Sanctuary at Velavadar.
- c) Wild Ass Sanctuary in little rann of Kachchh.

A new habitat for the Great Indian Bustard has been planned near Jakhau in one of the compensatory plantation locations.

Fisheries Development

3.1.28 Fisheries development is one of the primary environment conservation measures. The Development activities envisage:

- a) Establishment of 10 ha.
- b) Stocking of major carps and other commercial fish in the reservoir.
- c) Providing infrastructural needs for exploration of fish including fishermen's co-operatives.

Land measuring about 16 ha. has been transferred to the Fisheries Department for the creation of a hatchery.

Health Aspects

3.1.29 The following measures have been planned for monitoring and controlling the spread of diseases.

- a) Surveillance and control of water related and communicable diseases.
- b) Malaria.

Additional Resources to be raised to Bridge Up the Gap between Expenditure planned and Budgetary Support

3.1.30 As per present estimates, the project cost on completion is likely to be about Rs. 9400 crores. There would be a shortfall of Rs. 2350 crores during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and various sources of financing are under consideration to bridge this gap. Among the alternative are :

- a) A Public Deposit Scheme
- b) Rupee Bonds
- c) Bank Finance (With NABARD Refinance Facility) through a consortium of commercial banks.
- d) Non-convertible Redeemable Debentures
- e) N.R.I. Bonds.

Public Deposit Scheme has been in operation since 1988. This source has now dried up due to non-attractive interest rate as compared to other schemes in the capital market. On 28.5.1992 CCI has approved a proposal of cumulative and non-cumulative bonds aggregating Rs. 300 crores submitted by Nigam on 13.2.1992. The Nigam is in the process of its implementation. Proposal for permission of N.R.I. Bonds is yet pending with Govt. of India.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 92-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I Multipurpose Project							
1	IRG-1	Sardar Sarovar Project	35 001 00	290000.00	27800.00	30800.00	30800.00
		SSNNL's own resources		235479.00	27651.00	30083.00	30083.00
		Beneficiary Share		145703.00	22049.00	56617.00	56617.00
		Power		23818.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
		Total		695000.00	80000.00	120000.00	120000.00
2	IRG-2	Damanganga	35 002 00	2810.00	585.00	850.00	850.00
3	IRG-3	Panam	35 003 00	1050.00	350.00	500.00	500.00
4	IRG-4	Sabarmati	35 004 00	500.00	450.00	100.00	100.00
5	IRG-5	Bajajsagar	35 005 00	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
		Total Multipurpose		294385.00	29190.00	32255.00	32255.00
		SSNNL's own resources		235479.00	27651.00	30083.00	30083.00
		Beneficiary		145703.00	22049.00	56617.00	56617.00
		Power		23818.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
		U.T.		600.00	130.00	293.00	293.00
(II) Major Irrigation Projects							
6	IRG-6	Karjan	35 051 00	3540.00	1200.00	1600.00	1600.00
7	IRG-7	Watrak	35 052 00	768.00	568.00	500.00	500.00
8	IRG-8	Sipu	35 053 00	2500.00	1000.00	1240.00	1240.00
9	IRG-9	Sukhi	35 054 00	585.00	485.00	260.00	260.00
10	IRG-10	Zankhari	35 055 00	260.00	60.00	15.00	15.00
11	IRG-11	Sidumber	35 056 00	525.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
		Total: Major Irrigation Projects		8178.00	3318.00	3620.00	3620.00
III Medium Irrigation Projects							
12	IRG-12	Sukhbhadar	35 101 00	170.00	170.00	48.00	48.00
13	IRG-13	Machhundri	35 102 00	373.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
14	IRG-14	Kalubhar	35 103 00	141.00	100.00	78.00	78.00
15	IRG-15	Machhannala (T)	35 104 00	65.00	65.00	67.00	67.00
16	IRG-16	Ver-II (T)	35 105 00	463.00	253.00	240.00	240.00
17	IRG-17	Deo	35 106 00	250.00	250.00	160.00	160.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	IRG-18	Venu-II	35 107 00	338.00	260.00	110.00	110.00
19	IRG-19	Aji-II	35 108 00	71.00	71.00	0.00	0.00
20	IRG-20	Und (Jivapur)	35 109 00	1800.00	320.00	180.00	180.00
21	IRG-21	Bhadar (PMS)	35 110 00	325.00	325.00	200.00	200.00
22	IRG-22	Aji-III	35 111 00	101.00	101.00	28.00	28.00
23	IRG-23	Mazam	35 112 00	126.00	126.00	55.00	55.00
24	IRG-24	Demi-II	35 113 00	134.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
25	IRG-25	Hadaf	35 114 00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
26	IRG-26	Guhai	35 115 00	473.00	350.00	400.00	400.00
27	IRG-27	Kelia	35 116 00	262.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
28	IRG-28	Jhuj (T)	35 117 83	302.00	170.00	180.00	180.00
29	IRG-29	Uben	35 118 00	20.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
30	IRG-30	Harnav-II	35 119 00	98.00	44.00	20.00	20.00
31	IRG_31	Sani	35 120 00	405.00	49.00	50.00	50.00
32	IRG-32	Amipur	35 121 00	90.00	40.00	45.00	45.00
33	IRG-33	Goda Dharoi	35 122 00	35.00	15.00	10.00	10.00
34	IRG-34	Hiran (S)	35 123 00	443.00	50.00	15.00	15.00
35	IRG-35	Resto-Mitti (Kachchh)	35 124 00	141.00	31.00	100.00	100.00
36	IRG-36	Kabutari (T)	35 125 83	60.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
37	IRG-37	Motisar (Patiyali)	35 126 00	50.00	50.00	25.00	25.00
38	IRG-38	Dholi (T)	35 127 83	160.00	40.00	100.00	100.00
39	IRG-39	Umariya (T)	35 128 83	75.00	25.00	30.00	30.00
40	IRG-40	Lift Irrigation Scheme	35 129 00	1675.00	100.00	110.00	110.00
41	IRG-41	Chopadvav (T)	35 130 83	88.00	40.00	15.00	15.00
42	IRG-42	Khambhada	35 131 00	36.00	36.00	0.00	0.00
43	IRG-43	Bangawadi	35 132 00	108.00	14.00	10.00	10.00
44	IRG-44	Dai (Minsar)	35 133 00	87.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
45	IRG-45	Mukteshwar	35 134 00	522.00	120.00	130.00	130.00
46	IRG-46	Falla (Kankavati)	35 135 00	124.00	56.00	75.00	75.00
47	IRG-47	Kakadiamba (T)	35 136 83	126.00	38.00	15.00	15.00
48	IRG-48	Nyari-II	35 137 00	122.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
49	IRG-49	Und-II	35 138 00	2138.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
50	IRG-50	Ozat (Dhrafad)	35 139 00	595.00	159.00	140.00	140.00
51	IRG-51	Machhu-I & II	35 140 00	399.00	270.00	103.00	103.00
52	IRG-52	Men (T)	35 141 83	100.10	0.10	0.50	0.50
53	IRG-53	Ani (T)	35 142 83	100.10	0.10	0.50	0.50
54	IRG-54	Goma	35 143 00	740.00	30.00	50.00	50.00
55	IRG-55	Valan (T)	35 144 83	535.00	5.00	25.00	25.00
56	IRG-56	Bakrol	35 145 00	40.10	0.10	1.00	1.00
57	IRG-57	Dared (Milana)	35 146 00	20.10	0.10	1.00	1.00
58	IRG-58	Limbali	35 147 00	192.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
59	IRG-59	Vadia	35 148 00	51.00	31.00	40.00	40.00
60	IRG-60	Aji-II	35 149 00	120.10	0.10	5.00	5.00
61	IRG-61	Gunda	35 150 00	170.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
62	IRG-62	Fallku	35 151 00	433.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
63	IRG-63	Machhu-III	35 152 00	115.50	0.50	5.00	5.00
64	IRG-64	Ozat-II	35 153 00	315.50	0.50	50.00	50.00
65	IRG-65	Kalindri	35 154 00	96.00	30.00	35.00	35.00
66	IRG-66	Galkund	35 155 00	157.00	2.00	10.00	10.00
67	IRG-67	Vartu-II	35 156 00	2850.00	156.00	160.00	160.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
68	IRG-68	Chaukya(T)	35 157 83	45.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
69	IRG-69	Wartha(T)	35 158 83	90.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
70	IRG-70	Ugta(T)	35 159 83	125.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
71	IRG-71	Nani-Barsan(T)	35 160 83	130.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
72	IRG-72	Mohan(T)	35 161 00	130.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
73	IRG-73	Jaloda(T)	35 162 83	640.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
74	IRG-74	Singor(T)	35 163 83	186.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
75	IRG-75	Koliyari	35 164 00	503.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
76	IRG-76	Varansi	35 165 00	210.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
77	IRG-77	Bhadar(II)	35 166 00	460.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
78	IRG-78	Fulzar- Kotda	35 167 00	460.00	10.00	60.00	60.00
79	IRG-79	Demi-III	35 168 00	367.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
80	IRG-80	Santali	35 169 00	477.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
81	IRG-81	Limbdi Bhogavo(II)(Vadod)	35 170 00	45.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
Total :Medium Irrigation Projects				22945.00	4976.00	3982.00	3982.00
IV OTHER PROGRAMMES							
82	IRG-82	Drainage	35 201 00	1500.00	250.00	250.00	100.00
83	IRG-83	Modernisation of Canals					
		1. Ukai Kakrapar	35 202 51	895.00	250.00	200.00	200.00
		2. Other than World Bank	35 202 52	280.00	35.00	50.00	50.00
		3. Modernisation of Canals(W.B.)					
		(i) Kharicut	35 202 53	39.00	39.00	34.00	34.00
		(ii) Fathevadi	35 202 54	240.00	240.00	250.00	250.00
		(iii) Dantivada	35 202 55	142.00	142.00	300.00	300.00
		(iv) Bhadar (s)	35 202 56	150.00	120.00	150.00	150.00
		(v) Shetrunji	35 202 57	800.00	400.00	600.00	600.00
		(vi) Machhu I	35 202 58	86.00	40.00	150.00	150.00
Total : Modernisation of Canals				2632.00	1266.00	1734.00	1734.00
84	IRG-84	Flood Control and antierosion work	35 203 00	1000.00	160.00	160.00	60.00
85	IRG-85	Extension of channels from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. chaek.	35 204 00	1000.00	90.00	100.00	100.00
86	IRG-86	Extension and improvement	35 205 00	630.00	80.00	100.00	100.00
87	IRG-87	Water Development Service	35 206 00	1143.00	185.00	150.00	0.00
88	IRG-88	Prevention of salinity ingress. (W.B.)	35 207 00	6147.00	958.00	1000.00	1000.00
89	IRG-89	Special requirement for completed major and medium scheme.	35 208 00	950.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
90	IRG-90	Rehabilitation of old canal system	35 209 00	1460.00	60.00	157.00	157.00
91	IRG-91	Modernisation of irrigation schemes for old canal system	35 210 00	870.00	125.00	50.00	50.00
92	IRG-92	Dam safety	35 211 00	310.00	60.00	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
93	IRG-93	Improvement of Irrigation Management through farmers participation (on similar lines as adopted for ANKLAV sub minor of Mahi projects)	35 212 00	250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
94	IFG-94	Kadana Right Bank Canal System	35 213 00	200.00	50.00	60.00	60.00
Total Other Programme				18092.00	3384.00	4011.00	3611.00
GRAND TOTAL				343600.00	40868.00	43868.00	43468.00
SSNNL's own resources				235479.00	27651.00	30038.00	30083.00
Beneficiary share				145703.00	22049.00	56617.00	56617.00
Power				23818.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
U.T.				600.00	130.00	293.00	293.00

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

Introduction

3.2.1 Minor Irrigation plays an important role in the irrigation system. The short gestation period of these projects, low cost per scheme and location in remote areas favour minor irrigation schemes vis-a-vis major and medium schemes. From the point of view of employment, minor irrigation schemes yield significant results.

3.2.2 The minor irrigation works are simple in nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quicker and they have greater adaptability even in difficult locations, Where bigger schemes are not possible. Minor irrigation works comprise of the following.

Tanks and Bandharas

3.2.3 Minor irrigation tanks are usually constructed across small rivers and streams and reservoirs formed by construction of earthen dams and waste weir which is provided for disposal of excess floods. Irrigation is done through a network of canals and distributories.

Check dams and Percolation tanks

3.2.4 Check dams are small works constructed for storing post monsoon flow across small streams. These works have no direct irrigation potential but they maintain the groundwater table at reasonable level. Percolation tanks are small earthen bunds constructed to conserve the rain water during monsoon from its catchment areas which helps in raising water levels in the surrounding dugwells. No canals are taken out from such tanks. However some irrigation can be done on the periphery of such tanks.

Tubewells

3.2.5 Tubewells are the most assured source of water for irrigation. Tubewells tap the deep aquifers of ground water through slotted pipes lowered into drilling holes. The water is lifted out by pumps and distributed through pipelines or open channels. The State Government has set up Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited for the development of ground water through tubewells.

Lift Irrigation

3.2.6 Lift irrigation schemes are taken up from either reservoirs or canals or streams or rivers where sufficient water is available.

Programme for 1993-94

3.2.7 An outlay of Rs. 5215.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94 as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
Tanks, Bandharas, Check-dams, Percolation tanks, Lift Irrigation, etc.	4115.00
Tubewells	1100.00
TOTAL	5215.00

3.2.8 Surface Irrigation

For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 4115 lakhs is provided to create an additional Irrigation potential of 7,000 ha. Break-up of irrigation works is as under.

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Potential (in Ha.)
1. Tanks and bandharas including lift irrigation	2335	7,000
2. Check-dams and percolation tanks	600	(1000)
3. Renovation to CD. PT. LI. etc.	180	
4. Safe staging works	1000	(1500)
Total	4115	7000 (2500)

The figures in brackets indicate indirect benefits and re-assured irrigation potential.

Tubewells

3.2.9 An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for tubewells programme with a target to create an additional potential of 4000 ha. The outlay includes component of repayment of loan, capitalised interest etc.

3.2.10 Thus, against the outlay of Rs. 5215.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94, an additional potential of 11000 ha. will be created through surface and ground water.

Programmes under A.C. & R.D. Deptt.

3.2.11 The Agriculture, Co-operation and Rural Development Department deals with the schemes related to creation of assets like wells, pumpsets, pipelines and deepening of wells by boring or blasting. Creation of these assets ultimately lead to increase in groundwater, irrigation potential and its utilisation for better yield. Open wells are constructed by the farmers from their resources or by taking loans from banks. The boring and blasting in the wells and installation of pumpsets has assisted remarkably the development of irrigation facility from groundwater resources during the recent period. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this sub-sector.

3.2.12 In view of the increase in cost of materials and labour, the cultivators have to invest large amounts in digging and construction of wells and installation of oil engines or electric motors. Since the rates of subsidy during past years were low, the cultivators were not inclined to avail of the benefit. With a view to encourage and give benefit to more cultivators Govt. has revised the rates of subsidy. The details of rates of subsidy prior to and after 20-9-1988 are as under :

Item	Rate prior to 20-9-1988	Rate after 20-9-1988
New Wells	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 4000/-	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 13000/-
Electric Motor	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 2000/-	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 5000/-
Oil Engines	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 3500/-	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 4500/-
Pipe line (For Tribal farmers within tribal area only)	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 1500/-	50% of cost ltd. to Rs. 3000/-

3.2.13 Besides, there are special rates of 90% subsidy for farmers belonging to primitive tribes in Valsad district under the scheme for grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to Kolgha/Kathodi adivasi farmers. The rates under this scheme are as under :

1.	New Wells	90% of cost limited to Rs. 18000/-	
2.	Pumpsets	90% of cost limited to Rs. 7200/-	
		Physical Targets	(in '000 Ha.)
	Item	Level of achievement at the end of 1992-93	Target for 1993-94
	Potential	1542 (1)	1543 (1)
	Utilisation	1387 (1)	1388 (1)

Co-operative Lift Irrigation (RCS)

3.2.14 Under this sub-sector, co-operative lift irrigation societies have also rendered significant contribution towards development of the areas where major and medium irrigation is not feasible. Co-operative lift irrigation is useful in tribal and backward areas of the State. Under co-operative lift irrigation scheme subsidy as percentage of the approved estimates, managerial cost subsidy, technical advice and supervision and subsidy for repairs and revival of existing facilities of defunct co-op. lift irrigation societies is provided. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993- 94 with a physical target of organising 45 co-op. lift irrigation societies.

Financial assistance to Co-op. Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.15 Under this scheme, subsidy at the rate of 75% & 45% is provided to the co-op. lift irrigation societies of Tribal/Special Component Plan area and normal area respectively. A managerial cost subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3000/- for the first year and Rs. 2000/- for the subsequent two years after completion of the scheme is also given to the scheduled tribe & scheduled cast. L.I. societies. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992- 93. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 with a target of organising 45 co-op. lift irrigation societies.

Creation of Technical Cell for Coop. Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.16 For the purpose of guidance and effective supervision and for timely completion of L.I. scheme, technical cell with head quarters at Vadodara and Surat are working at present under the scheme. A provision of Rs. 2.80 lakhs for the year 1992-93 has been made. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 under the scheme.

Assistance to Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.17 On review of the implementation of co-operative lift irrigation scheme, it was found that many of the old schemes were not working efficiently due to lack of water, insufficient power supply, faulty, defective and broken pipelines etc. To overcome this difficulty, a scheme was formulated, under which defunct and dormant co-operative lift irrigation societies of tribals and scheduled castes persons were to be given 90% and those of normal area to be given 60% subsidy of the estimated cost which should not exceed 20% of the original estimates of the scheme, for deepening of wells/tube wells, installation of standby D.G. Sets

or re-connection of electrical power and repairs to or changing of old pipelines. But this facility was not availed of by such societies. Therefore, a revision in the pattern of financial assistance is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 2.20 lakhs was provided for the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

3.2.18 As a result of the above programme, a targets for Minor Irrigation sub-sector are as under :

(in '000 hectares)

Item	Level of achievement at the end of 1992-93 (likely)	Target for 1993-94
1	2	3
Potential		
(A) Ground Water		
(1) Tubewells (N&WRD)	284	288
(2) Dugwells (DAG)	1542	1543
(3) Lift Irrigation (RCS)	109	113
Total (A)	1935	1944
(B) Surface Water		
Tanks and Bundharas (N&WRD)	201	208
Total-Potential (A+B)	2138	2152
Utilisation		
(A) Ground Water		
(1) Tubewells (N & WRD)	173	175
(2) Dugwells (DAG)	1387	1388
(3) Lift Irrigation (RCS)	—	—
Total (A)	1560	1563
(B) Surface Water		
Tanks & Bandharas (N & WRD)	110	114
Total Utilisation (A+B)	1670	1677

3.2.20 The number of registered lift irrigation societies will be increased from 1093 in the year 1992-93 to 1138 in the year 1993- 94 with a net increase of 45 co-operative lift irrigation societies.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
MINOR IRRIGATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SRScheme NONO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER EIGHTH CODE NO. PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94			
				OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Narnada & Water Resources Deptt.							
1	MNR-1 Tanks and Bandharas.	36 001 00	17200.00	4115.00	4115.00	0.00	
2	MNR-2 Tubewells and Ground Water -Survey and Investigation	36 002 00	6000.00	1100.00	1100.00	0.00	
Total N & WRD			23200.00	5215.00	5215.00	0.00	
A C and R D Department							
3	MNR-3 Grant of subsidy for Harijan, SC cultivators for irrigation facilities	36 003 72	300.00	40.00	36.00	0.00	
	MNR-3 Grant of subsidy for small and (A) marginal Farmers for irrigation facilities Excluding SC/ST farmers		0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
4	MNR-4 Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities, including wells, pumpsets and pipelines	36 004 72	115.00	13.50	14.00	0.00	
5	MNR-5 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to Kolgha Kathodi adivasi farmers in valsad district under TASP	36 005 80	5.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	
6	MNR-6 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribe areas	36 006 82	40.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	
7	MNR-7 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for SC cultivators	36 007 81	55.00	2.00	4.00	0.00	
8	MNR-8 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for ST cultivators	36 008 82	65.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	
9	MNR-9 Cooperative lift irrigation	36 009 00	45.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	
10	MNR-10 Nucleus Budget	36 010 00	15.00				
11	MNR-11 Improvement of irrigation wells by boring for ST cultivators	36 011 72	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	MNR-12 Improvement of irrigation wells by boring for SC cultivators	36 012 71	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	MNR-13	Nucleus Budget (A C & R D D)	36 013 74	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	MNR-14	Creation of Technical Cell for Co-op. Lift irrigation Societies	36 014 00	10.00	2.80	3.00	0.00
15	MNR-15	Assistance to Existing Irrigation Schemes for Dev./Revival/Repairing of existing facilities to Lift Irri.Societies	36 015 00	15.00	2.20	2.00	0.00
Total AC & RDD				800.00	87.00	87.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				24000.00	5302.00	5302.00	0.00

3.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction

3.3.1 Area Development programme for an integrated development of command Area of major irrigation projects was initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan. For implementing this programme in the command areas of major and medium irrigation projects, four area development authorities were created in the State. One ADC office has been closed in June 1990. The main activities covered under this programme are construction of field channels and field drains, land levelling and shapping, Kyari making strengthening of water co-operative net work, Co-ordinating and advising on education and training of farmers warabandhi works etc. Total State outlay provided for the year 1993-94 is Rs.1130.00 lakhs. The central assistance will be available to the tune of Rs. 839.50 lakhs.

Review of Progress

3.3.2 The important activities under the programme are;

- Field Channels.
- Land levelling
- Field drains and
- Warabandhi.

3.3.3 At present Land levelling works are to be done in problematic areas and in the fields of small, marginal, harijans and adivasi farmers. These farmers are being given subsidy varying from 25% to 50% of cost of L.L. The central assistance will be available for 50% of cost for giving subsidy. Hence plan provision is made for carrying out L.L. works accordingly. For other farmers the same can be done from institutional fund. Similarly plan provision for field drains is made on the line of land levelling works. The physical targets and achievements are as; under:-

(in '000 ha)

Item	1991-92 base year	Cummulative achievement at the end of 1992-93 (Anticipated)	1993-94 Targets
1	2	3	4
1. (A) Field Channels (Upto 5-8 ha.) block	45	63	30
(b) Field Channels (within 5-8 ha.) block	758	790	30
2. Land Levelling	90	91	2
3. Field Drains	11	11	1
4. Warabandhi	570	602	60

3.3.4 Under C.A.D. programme Field drains are taken up in the farmers fields to link up with the main drainage system. wherever these activities are taken up, subsidy is given to the small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern as centrally sponsored scheme. With the implementation of the C.A.D. Programme about 15 lakhs mandays will be generated during the year 1993-94.

Programmes for 1993-94

Command Area Development Organisation

3.3.5 In order to cope up with the accelerated programme, it is proposed to strengthen the organisation at State and field level. It is expected that Government of India will share the expenditure on a matching basis. An outlay of Rs.365.50 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1993-94.

On Farm Development Works

3.3.6 The important activities under this programme are

- i) Field channels.
- ii) Land levelling
- iii) Field drains and
- iv) Warabandhi/Rotational irrigation system.

3.3.7 For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 321 lakhs is provided as the state share. In addition to it, central, assistance of equal amount would be available. In case of L.L. & F.D. work cost of Rs. 84.00 lakhs would be borne by cultivators which will be raised through institutional finance.

(Rs. in lakhs)

sr No.	Activity	Outlay under State plan	Central share	Instit- utional Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Field channels upto 8 ha. block (30,000 ha)	75.00	75.00	—	150.00
2.	Field channels within 5-8 ha. block (30,000 ha)	120.00	120.00	—	240.00
3.	Land levelling (2000 ha)	20.00	20.00	80.00	20.00
4.	Field Drains (1000 ha)	1.00	1.00	4.00	6.00
5.	Warabandhi (60,000 ha)	105.00	105.00	—	210.00
	Total	321.00	321.00	84.00	726.00

Science and Technology (Research & Development)

3.3.8 Various studies, experiments and research activities and adaptive trials would be taken up to make optimum utilisation of the available water resources with a view to getting maximum agricultural production per unit of land and per unit of water. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this activity. An equal amount will be available as central assistance.

Education and Training

3.3.9 The objective of the programme is to demonstrate water use and management practices and also the proper use of irrigation water and to impart training to the farmers in improved methods of cultivation by use of fertilizers and improved seeds, agricultural implements and farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs as state share is proposed for this scheme for the year 1993-94. An equal amount will be available as central assistance. The following activities would be taken up under this programme.

- Setting up of soil and water management centre.
- Education through agricultural extension.
- Demonstration of various agricultural practices.
- Setting up farmers training centres.

Strengthening Up of Water-Co operative Societies

3.3.10 It is proposed to organise 12 water co-operative societies. Each water co-operative society may cover about 500 hectares of area. Each society may be given central assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakhs Hence, an outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs is provided for this activity for the year 1993-94.

Conjunctive Use of Ground and Surface Water

3.3.11 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the command areas of the irrigation projects so as to

- Lower ground water level.
- Augment canal water with ground water
- Supply water to lands having higher level in the command areas.

3.3.12 It is proposed to drill 20 tubewells in the command areas. For this activity an outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993- 94. Central assistance is available at 50% for this activity. The cost of one tubewell is taken at Rs. 6.8 lakhs as per GWRDC estimate.

Introduction of Sprinklers/Drip System of Irrigations as Adaptive Trial

3.3.13 With a view to encouraging cultivators to adopt sprinklers and drip system of irrigation and to educate them in raising with this system, it is proposed to demonstrate use of sprinklers/drip irrigation system on farmer's fields as adaptive trial. 50% central assistance is available for this activity. Hence an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this activity for the year 1993-94.

Reclamation of Saline Land In Command Areas of the Irrigation Project-Pilot Project.

3.3.14 With the introduction of irrigation and faulty management of irrigation system good agricultural land gets turned into saline. Such land is increasing day by day. With a view to making studies to reclaim such land economecally, it would become necessary to set up pilot projects and carry out experiments. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for this activity for the year 1993-94.

Soil Survey of the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects

3.3.15 Soil survey of the Command areas of the completed projects become necessary some time after introduction of irrigation, with a view to suggesting cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is

expected that about 1.50 lakhs hectares of land may need post irrigation soil survey. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for this activity for the year 1993-94.

Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI)

3.3.16 In order to build up a professional cadre of water and land management a training centre "Water and Land Management Institute" (WALMI) has been set up at vadod near Anand. An outlay of Rs. 118 lakhs is provided under State Plan during the Year 1993-94.

Integrated Telecommunication System in Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects

3.3.17 The head works and command areas of all the major and medium projects of the state are proposed to be linked up with integrated wireless system so as to have effective control during operation and maintenance of the projects and to have control during floods to avoid flood disasters. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this activity for the year 1993-94. Central share of equal amount will be available as grant.

A.d.c. Building Complex at Rajkot

3.3.18 At present the office of the A.D.C. Rajkot is accommodated in private premises. It is proposed to construct building complex for A.D.C. office. The Central assistance at the rate of 50% is available for building. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for this activity for the year 1993-94.

Drainage

3.3.19 Drainage Master Plans for command areas of Ukai Kakrapar Project and Mahi-kadana Project have been prepared. An outlay of Rs. 123.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Improving Irrigation Performance and Management through Farmer's Participation and by Remodelling of Old Canal System

3.3.20 For improvement in irrigation management and productivity of command area of the different projects necessary activities such as rectification and extension of water courses field/ channels/providing measuring devices, control structures for adequate and timely water distribution have been carried out in a pilot project of one of the schemes completed much earlier. These works were taken up at relatively modest cost.

3.3.21 These activities also comprised of increasing the carrying capacities, resectioning of the Canal system, clubbing of the outlets, formation of the farmers Co-operative societies to involve the farmers in management and distribution of water. The results have been very much encouraging.

3.3.22 There are about 67 such major and medium schemes constructed more than two decades ago having command area of about 7 lakhs ha. The Government is keen to introduce these activities in atleast one scheme in each of the zones of the State. Viz. North Gujarat, South Gujarat, Central Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual plan 1993-94. This will cover about 1000 ha. of land.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakh)

SR.SCHEME NO.NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	CAD-1 Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation	37 001 41	2279.00	310.00	365.50	0.00	
2	CAD-2 O.F.D. Works	37 002 41	2092.00	270.00	321.00	0.00	
3	CAD-3 Science and Technology	37 003 41	25.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	
4	CAD-4 Education & Training	37 004 41	122.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	
5	CAD-5 Setting up of Water Co-op Societies	37 005 41	101.00	14.00	9.00	0.00	
6	CAD-6 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water	37 006 41	25.00	3.00	68.00	0.00	
7	CAD-7 Introduction of sprinklers and drip system of Irrigation	37 007 41	20.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	
8	CAD-8 Reclamation of Saline land in command area of irrigation Project	37 008 00	50.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	
9	CAD-9 Soil survey of the command areas of Completed projects	37 009 41	25.00	2.50	1.00	0.00	
10	CAD-10 Establishment of Water & Land Management Institute	37 010 00	575.00	137.00	118.00	0.00	
11	CAD-11 Radio Telephone/wireless system in the command areas	37 011 41	900.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	
12	CAD-12 Construction of ADC Office and quarters	37 012 41	83.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	
13	CAD-13 Drainage	37 013 00	1703.00	216.00	123.00	0.00	
14	CAD-14 Improvement of Irrigation management through farmers participations			0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL			8000.00	1130.00	1130.00	0.50	

4. ENERGY

Introduction

4.1.1 Right from the inception of our State in 1960, substantial resources have been diverted towards the development of the power sector, which has resulted in rise in the capacity from 315 MW in 1960 to 5593.0 MW, (derated capacity is 5517.0 MW) at the end of the year 1991-92. Sufficient investments have been made in Transmission and Distribution system to supply adequate power to the far flung areas of the State. As a result, the per capita consumption of power in our State to-day is an impressive 679 units (inclusive of energy consumed by industries having their own captive power Plant) which is well above the national average.

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

4.1.2 An outlay of Rs. 47360 lakhs for Annual Plan 1992-93 is provided for the Energy sector, breakup of which is given hereunder

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Description	Outlay for 1992-93
1.	Generation Schemes	21295
2.	Transmission & Dist. Schemes	22394
3.	R & M Schemes	293
4.	Rural Electrification schemes	2800
5.	Survey & Investigation schemes	10
6.	Others	48
7.	Non Conventional sources of energy	520
	Total	<u>47360</u>

Out of the above Rs. 47360 lakhs Rs. 41825 lakhs are for schemes being implemented by GEB. During the year 1992-93, through which 439.5 MW capacity is expected to be added which is as follows:

(Figures in MW)

1.	Sikka TPS unit II	120.0
2.	Utran GTPS Stg.I	135.0
3.	Kawas NTPS Share	122.0
4.	Kakarapara APS Share	62.5
	Total	<u>439.5</u>

4.1.3 Considering anticipated retirement of 119 MW and anticipated deration of 144 MW, net capacity expected to be available (derated) in the year 1992-93 is 5693.6 MW (5517 +439.5-119-144=5693.5 MW). During 1992-93 it is expected that 500 CKM transmission lines (220 Kv & above) shall be added. Against the target of 25000 wells (8000 in Plan + 17000 in non Plan) it is anticipated that 36000 wells shall be electrified (6380 in Plan and 29620 in non Plan).

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

4.1.4 An outlay of Rs.47190 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for the Energy sector, breakup of which, is given hereunder

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Description	Outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3
1.	Generation Schemes	17625.00
2.	T & D schemes	25496.00
3.	R. E. Scheme	3370.00
4.	Others	149.00
5.	Non conventional sources of Energy	550.00
Total		47190.00

4.1.5 During the year 1993-94 addition of 208.5 MW in the installed capacity is expected comprising of 2 MW of Panam M.H Scheme, 62.5 MW Share from Kakrapar APS, 32 MW from Kawas gas based CCPP NTPC, 112 MW share from NTPC Gandhar raising the installed capacity to 5902 MW leaving a deficit of 1136 MW.

(I) Generation schemes

(A) Completed schemes

Wanakbori TPS Stage-II (3 x 120 MW)

4.1.6 All the three units have been synchronised in Seventh Plan Period Work of extension of Coal Plant and disposal piping are under progress. The latest revised cost is Rs. 41523 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 39374 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.92. An outlay of Rs. 395 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for the coal Plant & ash Plant works.

Sikka TPS stage-I (1 x 120 MW)

4.1.7 120 MW unit was synchronised in the seventh Plan. The work of R.O Plant is to be taken up. An outlay of Rs 500.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94

Gandhinagar TPS Uni-III (1x210 MW):

4.1.8 210 MW unit is synchronised on 20.3.90. The latest cost of the projects is Rs. 31694 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 31294 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.92. The work of the project are almost completed and

provision for final bills and final 2% payment of M/S BHEL is envisaged for which an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is provided for 1993- 94.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (2x60 MW)

4.1.9 The first & second 60 MW units have been synchronised on 31/3/90 and 27/8/90 respectively. The latest estimated cost of first stage is Rs. 12926 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 9676 lakhs is incurred upto March 1992. The works of Dolatpura Wair & the balance works & colony etc proposed for the Eighth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Lignite Based Tps In to stg I.(2(70) MW)

4.1.10 First and second, unit of 70 MW each of lignite based TPS in Kachchh is synchronised on 29/3/90 and 25/3/91. Latest project cost is Rs. 25,300 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-IV (1x210 MW)

4.1.11 The Unit no. IV is synchronised by 20.7.91 and unit put on commercial operation also. The latest revised cost of the project is Rs. 21100 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 17651 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.92. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided.

Sikka TPS Extn. Unit II (1x120 MW)

4.1.12 The Unit was approved by Planning Commission in February 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs.10270 lakhs. The latest revised cost is Rs. 21162 lakhs. This 120 MW Unit is scheduled for commissioning in March 1993. An expenditure of Rs. 12170 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1992. For the remaining works and post commissioning activities, an outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Utran Gas Based TPS (135 MW) Stage-I

4.1.13 This combined cycle power Plant at an Utran has been sanctioned by Planning Commission in March, 1990 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15288 lakhs. The latest revised cost of the project is Rs. 22704 lakhs. All the civil works, Electrical and mechanical orders have been finalised. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Kadana HEP Stage II (2x60 MW)

4.1.14 Unit No. III & IV of Kadana HEP Stage II were sanctioned by Planning Commission alongwith Units I &II of Stage I at an estimated cost of Rs. 2458 lakhs in July, 1972. The latest estimated cost for Stage II is Rs. 11300 lakhs. The major civil works for Unit No.III &IV have been completed along with Stage I. An expenditure of Rs. 1666 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.92. During the year 1993-94 the works on this project will reach in advance stage for which an outlay of Rs. 3450 lakhs is provided.

K.L.T.P.S. Stage II Unit III (1 x 70 MW)

4.1.15 The Planning Commission approved installation of 3rd Unit of 70 MW at Panandhro in Dec. 88 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6925 lakhs. The latest anticipated cost of the project is expected to be Rs. 30000 lakhs. For the year 93-94 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for this project.

Micro Hydel schemes

4.1.16 Out of the Micro Hydel schemes, work for Panam H,P scheme is already taken up. The Plant machinery is already received at site. Civil works are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 273 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.3.92. For all Micro hydel schemes an amount of Rs.100 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Gandhar gas based ccpp stage I (615 MW).

4.1.17 Project report for installation of gas based combined cycle power plant at Gandhar was submitted to CEA. Planning Commission in February 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 51800 lakhs. Execution of this project is to be done by M/S GPCL. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 2500 lakhs is provided.

Narmada Hydro Project

Benefits

4.1.18 The State will receive 16% share of the electricity produced by Narmada Hydro Project which has a total installed capacity of 1450 MW While other two participating states viz. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will receive 57% and 27% share of the electricity respectively.

Technical Features

4.1.19 The project envisages construction of the following main engineering works:

- (i) A river bed power house comprising 6 units (Reversible type) of 200 MW each.
- (ii) Canal head power house on the right bank comprising 5 units of 50 MW each.
- (iii) Four rockfill dykes and interlinking channels to create four ponds for re-circulations of the canal power house releases.

Aid from Foreign Agencies for Narmada Hydro Project

4.1.20 The project has been posed for the World Bank credit/loan assistance in July, 1980. Agreements for the following two credit/loan projects have been entered into between the World Bank and International Development Association on one part and Govt. of India, Govt. of Gujarat, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and Govt. of Maharashtra on other part on 10th May, 1985.

Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and power Project (Credit No. 1552/IN) Loan No. 2497 IN).

4.1.21 Under this credit/loan project, a credit of SDR 99.70 million and a loan of US \$ 200 million is agreed, towards the recognised expenditure on dam works and civil works of the river bed power house till June, 1995. The agreement has become effective on 6th January, 1986.

4.1.22 Moreover, Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund of Japan is to provide a loan of 28,500 million Japanese Yen for the procurement of 6 sets of 200 MW each reversible type turbogenerators for the river bed power house project. The agreement for the first instalment of 2850 million Japanese Yen has been signed on 25.11.1985 between the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) Japan and the Government of India and has become effective from 13th January, 1986. It is understood that further payments to be made in subsequent years for the supplies will be covered in respective yearly agreements between the OECF and Govt. of India.

Hydro Power Works

Part-I-Civil Works

4.1.23 The following works are completed during the Seventh Plan period

- (1) Supply of steel plates for both the power houses.
- (2) Excavation of access tunnel.

- (3) Transformer yard excavation.
- (4) Procurement of instrumentation and laboratory equipment.
- (5) Hollow core rock bolts.
- (6) Foundation excavation for canal head power house.

4.1.24 The following works will remain in progress during the Eighth Plan.

- (1) Fabrication and erection of penstock gates for both the power houses.
- (2) Civil works of canal head power house.
- (3) Civil works of river bed power house which is started in 1987-88 after environmental clearance.
- (4) Switchyard excavation for both the power houses.
- (5) Supply and erection of T.R. gates, stoplog etc. for both power house.
- (6) Excavation of tail race channel.

Part II : Electrical Works :

4.1.25 The following works will be in progress during the Eighth Plan.

- (1) Manufacturing and supply of turbo-generating sets for both the power houses.
- (2) Supply of E.O.T. cranes for both the power houses.
- (3) Supply of steel for transmission lines.

4.1.26 An outlay of Rs. 23818 lakhs has been provided in the Eighth Five Year Plan for Sardar sarovar scheme (Power portion). An outlay of Rs. 2500 has been provided for the year 1993-94.

NEW SCHEMES

4.1.27 The following new schemes are submitted to central authorities for approval:

(Figures in MW)

Utran GTPS Stage II	135
Wanakbori GTPS	600
Gandhinagar GTPS	200
Coal based Coastal TPS	1000
Sinor gas based TPS	1230
Sikka TPS Stg.II	420
Pipavav GTPS Stg. I	615
Pipavav GTPS Stg. II	615

4.1.28 An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for taking up new schemes during the year 1992-93. The GPCL proposes to take up three lignite based TPS as under:

1. 250 MW lignite fired Power Station near Mangrol, Dist. Surat.
2. 250 MW lignite fired Power Station in Bhavnagar Dist.
3. 250 MW lignite fired Power Station at Akrimota in Kutch Dist.

For the above schemes a provision of Rs. 500 lakhs is made for the year 93-94.

Renovation & Modernisation Schemes

4.1.29 The ongoing R & M schemes are expected to be completed by end of current year. The new R&M schemes are to be taken up for following power stations:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	Name of TPS	Total cost	outlay for 1993-94.
1.	Dhuvaran TPS	4894	1468
2.	Gandhinagar TPS	118	24
3.	Ukai TPS	266	80
4.	Wanakbori TPS	393	79
	Total	5671	1651

4.1.30 It is expected that about 70% of the total value of the R & M schemes will be financed by M/s Power Finance corporation Ltd. New Delhi and the balance 30% will be met from State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 460 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94. for R & M schemes.

Transmission, Distribution & System Improvement Schemes

4.1.31 There is considerable scope of improvement in the transmission and distribution net work in the State. The reduced voltage results in substantial reduction of the capacity of the line. This often results in increase of artificial shortage of power in the grid, even though generation capacity may be available in the system. This situation in the power system is generally due to lower power factor of the major load, inadequate shunt-compensation and long distance of transmission.

4.1.32 Similarly for achieving the target energisation of pumpsets and rural electrification, distribution lines have been laid in the far flung areas without strengthening the back-up sub-transmission system. It is therefore necessary to augment and strengthen the sub-transmission and distribution systems to reduce the losses. There has also been unbalanced growth of transmission and distribution systems in various metropolitan cities and towns resulting in excessive transmission and distribution losses. All these systems require revamping and improvement.

4.1.33 During the seventh Plan period Gujarat State had to face severe drought condition for three consecutive years. As a result, the demand for electricity shot-up considerably. The pumping loads in rural areas went up because of the going down of soil water level. This created a heavy load on the transmission and distribution network. For these schemes, outlay provided for 1993-94 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item 1	Outlay for 1993-94 2
Transmission	20646
Distribution	2800
System Improvement scheme	2050
Total	25496

The physical targets for 1993-94 are as under

Tr. lines CKM (220 KV & above)	600
Capacitor installation in MVAR	300

Reduction of Transmission & Distribution Losses

4.1.34 High transmission and distribution loss is another major area of concern. The average T & D losses for Gujarat State are 21% to 22%. These figures comprise of T & D losses as well as pilferages. The first step in this direction should be towards the correct analysis of line losses and the identification of high loss areas and also segregation of losses in the transmission and distribution subsystems. It is also necessary to curb pilferages by taking stringent action against the culprits.

Rural Electrification Schemes

4.1.35 Having electrified all the villages in the State except a few unfeasible village, It is envisaged to electrify petaparas (hamlets) and Harijan Basties. There are about 10,000 petaparas of which 3000 petaparas have been electrified at the end of seventh Plan. It is envisaged to electrify 6000 petaparas during the Eighth Five year Plan 1992-97.

4.1.36 The physical target and the outlay for rural electrification schemes for the year 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below.

Physical Target (In Nos.)

Sr.No	Description	1992-93			1992-93 (Anticipated)		
		PLAN	NON PLAN	TOTAL	PLAN	NON PLAN	TOTAL
	Elect of Wells	8000	17000	25000	6380	29620	36000
	Elect of Petaparas	600	—	600	500	1100	1600
	Elect of H. Basties	400	—	400	400	511	911

Financial

Description	Annual Plan (1992-93)		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total
A. Plan			
State Plan	540	—	540
Rec (Nor)	2260	—	2260
Total A	2800	—	2800
B. Non Plan			
1/3 Rec	—	—	—
2/3 Institutional Finances Like Nabard Comm. Bank etc.			
Total B	—	—	—
Grand Total A+ B	2800	—	2800

The following physical targets have been proposed for the year 1993-94.

Description	Plan	Non Plan	Total
Wells	7670	22330	30000
Petaparas	1300	300	1600
Harijan Basties	400	—	400
Con. of solar villages	20	—	20

(Rs. in lakhs)

Description		Outlay for 1993-94	
A	Plan		
	State Plan	1340	—
	Rec	3030	—
	Total State Plan	4370	—
B	Non Plan	—	6939
	Total A+B	4370	6939
			11309

Survey & Investigation

4.1.37 For Survey & Investigation to be taken up during Eighth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 20/- lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Acquisition of Licences

4.1.38 An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for payment to B M C for 93-94.

Training Research & Development schemes

4.1.39 For training research & development schemes to be taken up an outlay of Rs. 33 lakhs is approved during 92-93 and an outlay of Rs. 39 lakhs provided for 1993-94.

Scheme for implementation of quality control orders on electrical appliances :

4.1.40 The main objectives of the schemes is to control the quality and to prevent the manufacture and sale of inferior types of household electrical appliances, as per the quality control orders issued by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Chief Electrical Inspector of the State has been appointed as an Appropriate Authority for enforcement of the orders. It is proposed to continue the scheme as the implementation of the scheme has contributed in protecting the interests users of appliances against their inferior and sub-standard quality. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Expansion of scheme for providing electrical safety in rural areas of the State.

4.1.41 The Main functions under this scheme are (1) inquiry of accidents, (2) initial and periodical inspection of installations (3) inquiry of public complaints and (4) settlement of disputes and grievances of the users of electricity. The inquiry of accidents conducted under the scheme assists the victims of the accidents or their heirs in early settlement of their claims for compensation. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Non Conventional Energy Sources

4.1.42 Sun, wind, water and biogas are renewable perennial, dependable and widely available sources of energy. Gujarat is blessed with good winds all along the longest coastline area where for most of the year the wind blows highly/suitably for the wind power generation. Gujarat has ideal sites for setting up of SOLAR - PONDS gujarat has vast waste-land which can be exploited for fuel wood Plantations. The tidal power potential of Gulf of Kutch and Khambhat are enormous.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

4.1.43 An outlay of Rs. 217.00 lakhs is provided for 1993- 94 towards implementation of GEDA's projects.

4.1.44 The Annual Plan, 1993-94 for GEDA comprising of a total outlay of Rs. 1086.60 lakhs has been provided. Share Plus User Share anticipated to be at Rs. 869.60 lakhs while State's share is Rs. 217.00 lakhs.

Major projects to be taken up during 1993-94 are as under

Bio-energy

4.1.45 During the year 1993-94, it is proposed to undertake energy Plantation in 60 hac. land Community/Institutional/Night soil Biogas Plants of about 750 m3/day capacity. 20.000 improved Cookstoves and 1200 Kw capacity Gasifier systems for thermal power generation projects will also be continued in 1993-94.

Wind Energy

2 MW Windfram at Dhank (Dist.Rajkot)

4.1.46 A 2 MW windfarm project will be started at Dhank in Rajkot district. The total estimated cost of the project works out to be Rs. 822 lakhs for which the funding shall be as under :

DNES :	75% of the total cost of WEGs	Rs. 532 lakhs
GEDA (State	25% of the total cost of WEGs and cost of local civil and electrical works	RS. 290 lakhs

Wind Energy Generator's

4.1.47 An outlay of Rs. 101.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1993-94 for wind energy programme. A major increase is envisaged in promoting windmills during 1993-94. As a result, it is expected that 50 Nos. of water pumping windmills shall be during 1993-94.

Solar Energy

4.1.48 An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided towards the matching grant for various devices like Solar Water Heating System - Industrial and Domestic, Solar Still, Solar Cookers, Solar Dryers, Solar Air Heating System, Solar Ponds etc. under Solar Thermal Extension Programme of Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, New Delhi.

Energy Conservation

4.1.49 Various Energy Conservation Schemes and Energy Efficient Devices will be implemented in the State with a total State share of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1993-94. The schemes are Agricultural Pump Set Rectification, Energy Audit Study, Motorised Potter's Wheels, Potter's Kiln, FRP Bullock Carts etc.

Rural Energy

4.1.50 The concept of an Urjagram is based on meeting the energy needs of the village from locally available renewable energy resources. During the year 1993-94, rural energy survey will be carried out in 4 villages whereas 3 villages would be covered under Urjagram projects. Operation and maintenance of existing 34 Urjagram projects will also be continued during 1993-94.

Information Centre

4.1.51 The Centre will undertake various projects and consolidate, communicate and disseminate information that will promote the use of renewable sources and devices and boost energy conservation for

which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided. Upgradation of the library documentation centre is also envisaged.

Administration

4.1.52 An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is provided for administration machinery. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed as an assistance to Saradar Patel Renewable Institute, V.V.Nagar and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs towards the contingency expenditure for Block level cells of Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

Outlay provided for Non-Conventional Sources of Energy, 1993-94. (Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No	Major Head	State	Centre User	Total
1)	Bio-Energy	20.00	145.00	165.00
2)	Wind Energy	101.00	590.00	691.00
3)	Solar Energy	18.00	128.00	146.00
4)	Energy Conversion	10.00	5.60	15.60
5)	Rural Energy	1.00	1.00	2.00
6)	Information Diffusion	10.00	0.00	10.00
7)	Administration	52.00	0.00	52.00
8)	Irep Block Cells	3.00	0.00	3.00
9)	Assistance to Spreri	2.00	0.00	2.00
Total		217.00	869.60	1086.60

National Project on Biogas Development

4.1.53 The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November, 1981. The programme has assumed much importance Particularly in view of present energy crisis, throughout the Country. A greater awareness has now emerged to set up biogas Plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible, which become multipurpose decentralised disbursed units of:

- (i) Renewable Source of Energy for fuel
- (ii) Biogas Fertilizer
- (iii) Recycling of Wastes
- (iv) Environment Sanitation etc.

Though this is a fully centrally sponsored scheme, the State Government is also providing liberal State Subsidy (without any pattern basis) under the Plan sector to the beneficiaries (i.e. GAIC) besides the financial assistance from the Government of India. For implementation of the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 with a target of 28,000 Biogas Plants.

State share for National Programme on Improved Chulha

4.1.54 The National Programme on Improved Chulha has been in operation in this State since 1983 as 100% centrally sponsored programme, Till march '88, the programme was implemented through the Forest Department and Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) From April 1983 onwards, this programme is being implemented by the various district panchayats, institutions and the GEDA from 1992-93 the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation (GAIC) has also been inducted for the implementation of this programme.

4.1.55 Under the programme, research and development work is entrusted to the Home management Faculty of the M.S. University, Vadodra as the Technical Back Up Support Unit (TBSU). The TBSU is

working on developing various new and improved models of the improved chulha. It organises various training programmes for user agencies, Self Employed Workers (SEWs) associated with construction of various types of mud and ceramic lined chulhas and implementing agencies. Another important work of TBSU is conducting field evaluation studies and development of activities for the promotion of this programmes.

4.1.56 The improved chulha programme is in operation as a centrally sponsored scheme so far. From the year 1993-94, the Central Government has decided to apportion the cost of implementation of the programme between the Central and State Governments. For the tentative target of 75,000 chulhas for the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for the following programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3
1.	Assistance for installation of chulhas including handling and Transport. (Flat rate basis, linked with total target/Achievement of implementing agency).	18.75
2.	Contract amount of SEW	—
3.	Organisational support	3.75
4.	Ushers Education, Publicity and Awareness.	2.25
5.	Training support.	1.20
	i) Main Training (Including Potters Trg. Programme)	1.20
	ii) Refresher Traing	0.43
	iii) State level Trg. course	0.04
	iv) Dist. level Trg. course	0.17
6.	Support to Technical Backup Unit located in the state for NPIC (for R & D, plus other functions entrusted by State/U.T.)	6.41
Total		<u>33.00</u>

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
ENERGY
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) POWER DEVELOPMENT							
I Hydel Generation							
1	PWR-1	Kadana HEP stage-I (2X60 MW)	41 001 00	2857.00	1100.00	1000.00	1000.00
2	PWR-2	Kadana HEP Stage-II (2X60 MW)	41 002 00	8400.00	2100.00	3450.00	3450.00
3	PWR-3	Narmada Hydro Project	41 003 00	23818.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
4	PWR-4	Micro Hydle Scheme (7.6 MW)	41 004 00	2300.00	300.00	100.00	100.00
				37375.00	6000.00	7050.00	7050.00
Thermal/Gas Power Generation							
5	PWR-5	Wanakbori TPS Stage - II (3X210MW)	41 051 00	395.00	395.00	500.00	500.00
5	PWR-6	Kutch Lignite TPS Stage-I(2X70MW)	41 052 00	263.00	200.00	215.00	215.00
7	PWR-7	Gandhinagar TPS Unit-3 (1X210 MW)	41 053 00	400.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
3	PWR-8	Gandhinagar TPS Unit-IV(1X210 MW)	41 054 00	2080.00	700.00	1000.00	1000.00
7	PWR-9	Sikka TPS (Stage-I) (1X120 MW)	41 055 00	2500.00	0.00	500.00	500.00
10	PWR-10	Sikka TPS Extn.Stage-II(1x120 MW)	41 056 00	8000.00	5000.00	2000.00	2000.00
11	PWR-11	Kutch Lignite TPS Stage - II (1x70 MW)	41 057 00	12500.00	1500.00	500.00	500.00
12	PWR-12	Utran Gas based CCPP (135 MW)	41 058 00	3800.00	4500.00	1000.00	1000.00
13	PWR-13	Gandhar Gas Based CCPP Stage-II	41 059 00	11500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00
New Scheme Under Submission of Govt. of India							
14	PWR-14	Pipavav gas based station by GPCL	> 41 060 00				
12	PWR-15	Utran Gas based CCPP Stage-II	> 41 061 00				
15	PWR-16	Vanakbori GTPS	> 41 062 00				
17	PWR-17	Kutch Lignite TPS Stage-III	> 41 063 00				
				50000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
18	PWR-18	Coal based Costal power station	> 41 064 00				
19	PWR-19	Sinor GTPS	> 41 065 00				
20	PWR-20	Sikka TPS Stage-III	> 41 066 00				
21	PWR-21	Renovation & Modern Scheme	41 067 00	1651.00	293.00	460.00	460.00
				93089.00	15588.00	9575.00	9575.00
Transmission & Distribution Scheme							
22	PWR-22	Transmission & Distribution Scheme	41 101 00	113419.00	22394.00	25496.00	25496.00
				113419.00	22394.00	25496.00	25496.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural Electrification							
23	PWR-23	Rural Electrification	41 151 00	18000.00	2800.00	4370.00	4370.00
				18000.00	2800.00	4370.00	4370.00
General							
24	PWR-24	Survey & Investigation	41 201 00	100.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
25	PWR-25	Acquisition of Licencees	41 202 00	200.00	0.00	75.00	75.00
26	PWR-26	Training Research and Development	41 203 00	227.00	33.00	39.00	39.00
27	PWR-27	Expansion of scheme for enforcement) of H.M. Equipment by C.E.(Ele)	41 204 00		3.00	4.00	0.00
				90.00			
28	PWR-28	Expansion of scheme for providing) Rural Safety by C.E.(E)	41 205 00		12.00	11.00	0.00
				617.00	58.00	149.00	134.00
				262500.00	46840.00	46640.00	46625.00
(B) Non-Conventional Source of Energy							
29	PWR-29	Asstt. to GEDA	41 206 00	3975.00	215.00	212.00	160.00
30	PWR-30	Financial assistance to SPRERI from GEDA	41 207 00	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
31	PWR-31	Setting up of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Cell	41 208 00	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
32	PWR-32	Bio-gas plant	41 209 00	1000.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
33		Improved Chullas (P & R H Deptt.)				33.00	0.00
				5000.00	520.00	550.00	163.00
GRAND TOTAL				267500.00	47360.00	47190.00	46788.00

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Introduction

5.1 The industrial activity in Gujarat was dominated by textile and its auxiliary industries till 1960. The discovery of oil and natural gas, setting up of oil refinery, fertilizer industries and the petro-chemical complex during sixties ushered the possibilities of diversifying the industrial base. Exploration of mineral resources and setting up of agro based industries and dairy plants also aided impetus to the industrial growth. Gujarat has become a major producer of petroleum products, petrochemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates, common salt, milk and milk products, vanaspati and several other products besides textiles in the country. The pace of industrialisation has remained impressive and the State has maintained its second position in terms of value of production with 10.6% share and value added with 10.1% share in the factory sector in the country.

5.2 The industrial development in the State has, however, been concentrated mainly around major cities like Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and in the corridor of Mehsana belt. This is because of the availability of well developed industrial and social infrastructure facilities and natural resources especially oil and gas. Setting up of industrial estates at various locations throughout the State coupled with infrastructure facilities and State's package of incentives helped to achieve overall balanced growth in all regions.

Review of Industrial Progress

5.3 Gujarat has witnessed an impressive and accelerated pace of industrial development especially after introducing New Industrial Policy of the State in August, 1990.

5.4 According to the result of Annual Survey of industries in 1987-88, there were 10,655 factories employing 6.85 lakh persons. The fixed capital employed by the factory sector in Gujarat was Rs. 7,727 crores, the value of output was Rs. 16,395 crores and the value added was Rs. 2,859 crores. The number of working factories has further increased to 13,757, employing 7.35 lakh persons as on 31st December, 1990.

5.5 The State has witnessed an impressive development in the small sector. The number of registered SSI units are 1.31 lakhs as on 31st March, 1992. The State registered 10,037 SSI units providing employment to 51,140 people in 1990-91 and 11,802 SSI units providing employment to 65,278 persons in 1991-92. During the current year, the State has registered 3,614 SSI units providing employment to 20,113 persons till August, 1992.

5.6 As regards medium and large scale industries, the State has registered impressive progress towards obtaining letters of intent and Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEM). Gujarat's share in the number of letters of intent issued in the Country during 1989, 1990 and 1991 was 11.3%, 8.2% and 14.5% respectively. Similarly, Gujarat's share in industrial licences during 1989, 1990 and 1991 was 12.2%, 9.5% and 13.5% respectively. During the current year, the State has received 11 industrial licences and 77 letters of intent till August, 92. The State has received 832 Memorandas under New Industrial Policy till August, 1992.

5.7 As regards Cottage industry sector, emphasis has been laid on various development programmes in order to generate new employment opportunities for 5.10 lakh persons under the New Industrial Policy of the State. Against this target, the employment opportunities for 78,314 person have been generated during the first year, 1991-92 and for 97,066 persons during 1992-93. The various schemes under which impressive progress has been achieved include bankable schemes, self-employment schemes, schemes for educated un-employed, handloom industry, handicraft industry, industrial cooperatives, khadi and village industry etc.

5.8 On the infrastructure front, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (G.I.D.C.) has sanctioned 194 industrial estates as on 31.3.1992. It has allotted 733.74 lakh sq. metres of land as plots and 11552 sheds to industrial units in the estates. GIDC has also allotted 10487 housing plots in industrial estates. GIDC has incurred development expenditure of Rs. 359.26 crores till July, 1992.

5.9 Gujarat State Financial Corporation (G S F C) and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) have assisted a large number of units. GSFC has sanctioned term loans of Rs. 1532 crores among 37522 units as on 31st March 1992. Assistance from GSFC has further increased to Rs. 74.36 crores among 783 units during 1992-93 upto July, 1992. Similarly, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has provided assistance of Rs. 1008 crores among 3309 units as on 31st March 1992. The same has increased to Rs. 1062 crores among 3364 units as on 31st July, 1992.

5.10 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (GIIC) has also registered an impressive progress towards promotion of joint sector projects. GIIC has so far promoted 98 projects which will have an investment of Rs. 8833 crores. Of these, 44 projects involving an investment of Rs. 1683 crores, have gone into commercial production. Further, three projects, with an investment of Rs. 77 crores are under active implementation.

5.11 Industries promotional activities both for Resident as well as Non-Resident Indians have been actively continued. The State efforts for promotion of large projects through industrial seminars & campaigns within and outside State, have been introduced and so far 13 'open house' seminars have been organised.

5.12 The State Government is making efforts to revive closed Textile Mills and also to provide alternate employment to workers of such closed Textile Mills. The State Government has already re-opened 4 closed Mills and a special incentive scheme for re-opening of such Mills has been announced. Efforts have also been made to promote powerloom clusters, garment zones and diamond parks with a view to provide alternate employment to workers of the closed textile Mills. A scheme for revival of sick industrial units in other sectors has also been introduced with impressive results.

5.13 In the mineral sector, the mineral exploration work has been given priority during the Eighth Five Year plan. The exploration for lignite has been on top priority as new lignite bearing areas in Bhavnagar, Surat and Kachchh districts were located. Priority has also been given to diamonds stone like granite, sand stone, etc. and a detailed geological mapping has been taken on hand. Priority has also been given to bentonic exploration.

Approach and strategy for the Eighth Five Year Plan

5.14 The approach for the Eighth Five Year Plan has been to reduce disparities, ensure more balanced growth and use of industry as a major tool for rural area development and employment generation. The Eighth plan seeks to consolidate the gains of past investment and to launch on the path of full employment. In this context, the State Government reviewed the industrial progress and introduced New Industrial Policy for 5 years from 1990-95 to accelerate the growth of industries in industrially less developed areas, encourage modernisation among existing industrial units, up-gradation of technology, setting up hightech industries, revive sick industrial units and generate employment opportunities. The broad strategy for industrial development in the Eighth Five Year Plan of the State is as under.

- To accelerate process of industrial development in the State
- To achieve better industrial dispersal through promoting industries in industrially less developed areas with more incentives.
- To make the new industrial policy more employment oriented in order to provide employment to un-employed youths.

- The village and cottage industries are instrumental in providing better employment. The new policy therefore, aims at providing better incentives for the schemes of cottage and small scale industries.
- Taking adequate measures for maintaining the ecological balance through stringent measures towards pollution control in industry. Effluent treatment is considered as one of the infrastructure.
- Providing adequate infrastructure facilities in the new industrial estates and identified growth centres.
- Identification of thrust areas and promotion of specific sector of industries such as electronic industry, diamond cutting and polishing industry, hightech ceramic industry, plastic processing industry, agro-based and food processing industry, salt and marine based industry, 100% export oriented industries etc.
- Promoting modernisation and rehabilitation in the existing industries through introduction of advanced technology, alternate use of fuel and effective measures for energy saving.
- Promoting industrial projects of large investment in order to promote acceleration and concentrated development of backward areas.
- Strengthening the Institutional network for industrial development and making administration more responsive for promotion of industries.

New Industrial Policy

5.15 The State Government has announced New Industrial Policy in July, 1990 which is more broad based covering various incentive schemes for cottage, small scale and other industries and offering incentives in large part of the State. Under the policy, the State Government offers incentives to as many as 140 talukas, out of 184 talukas of the State. These talukas are grouped into two categories, namely, category-I covering 84 talukas and 8 special backward regions, and category II covering remaining 56 talukas. Later the State Government also included 15 GIDC Industrial Estates under category II areas. The various incentive schemes include capital investment subsidy scheme, sales tax incentive schemes covering sales-tax exemption or sales tax deferment benefit, additional sales-tax incentives to employment oriented industries, pioneer unit incentive scheme, prestigious unit incentive scheme, incentive to 100% Export Oriented units, special incentive for electronic industry, scheme for testing of products of small scale industries and a scheme for modernisation of industries. The State Government also announced a new scheme for rehabilitation of sick industrial units and a modified prestigious units incentive scheme. In addition, incentive scheme for setting up garment manufacturing units in Garment zones has also been announced. All these incentive schemes are for 5 year period starting from 16th August 1990 to 15th August 1995.

5.16 The State Government has announced specific incentives for promotion of rural and cottage industries. The financial limit under cottage industry under Bankable scheme has been raised to Rs. 60,000/- from Rs. 35,000/-. The number of activities covered under cottage sector industries has been enhanced to 314 including activities for service and self-employment scheme. Infrastructure assistance for setting up of small industrial estates through co-operatives for cottage sector units, raw materials, technological assistance and equipment, marketing assistance through GRIMCO as well as assistance for industrial fairs etc. for development of cottage sector industries will be provided. Thus, the new industrial Policy aims to accelerate the pace of industrial development by generating employment opportunities for 10 lakh persons.

Programme for 1993-94

5.17 An outlay of Rs. 12597.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94. The sub-sectorwise breakup is as under;

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of sub Sector	Outlay for 1993-94
1.	Large & Medium industries	3800.00
2.	Village and Small industries	
	(a) Small industries	4965.00
	(b) Cottage industries	3515.00
	(c) Nucleus Budget	40.00
3.	Mines & Metallurgical Industry.	200.00
4.	Poverty alleviation Programme	77.50
	Total	<u>12597.50</u>

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Industrial Education Research and Training

5.18 Various Research and Training organisations set up in the State are being given financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for industrial research. The list of organisations receiving grant-in-aid are as under :

- Electrical Research and Development Agency
- Central Leather Research Institute
- Man-made Textile Research Agency
- National Productivity Council
- Central Glass and Ceramic Institute
- Poly-technological Clinic
- Bureau of Indian Standards Laboratory

For carrying out various research activities for various industrial units to enable them to increase their productivity, to reduce the cost of production, to maintain the standards in the output etc. the State Govt. helps such organisations by way of grant-in-aid. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided for for the year, 1993-94.

Electrical Research & Development Agency (ERDA)

5.19 The association of electrical industries in India in collaboration with the Government of Gujarat and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has established an Electrical Research and Development Association at Vadodara. The laboratories of the Association provides technical consultancy in testing project study facilities etc. to the electrical industry. The estimated cost of the project is approximately Rs. 443/- lakhs to be equally shared by the 3 organisations mentioned above. The office and the laboratories of the Association have been located on 24 acres plot in GIDC Makarpura near Vadodara.

Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI)

5.20 The State of Gujarat has been producing significant quantity of hides and skins. The scope for the development of industries based on this raw materials is quite high. The State Government has agreed to provide land and building for the office of the Central Leather Research institute, at Ahmedabad.

Man-made Textile Research Agency (MANTRA)

5.21 This is a joint venture financed by the State Government Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the textile industry. The facilities have been established at Surat which is the Centre of manmade textile fibre. The Association has already created the technical facilities for providing assistance and guidance to the art silk industry. MANTRA has following Plan for development.

- Powerloom service centre in backward areas
- Demonstration Centre for Textile Manufacturing Technology
- Various short term projects and other activities

Maintenance Service Centre—National Productivity Council (N.P.C.)

5.22 The Government has agreed in principle to establish maintenance service centre with the help of National productivity Council at GIDC Estate, Gandhinagar. The Government of Gujarat will provide land and building at the estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. The land has been already acquired at GIDC, Gandhinagar at an cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs and the project will be executed shortly. The Centre will provide the following services to the industries

- Conditioning maintenance service
- Consultancy on preventive maintenance service
- Operating Training Programme for maintenance
- To disseminate technical information

Miscellaneous Technical Services (CGCRI)

Central Glass and Ceramic Institute

5.23 The Central Glass and Ceramic Institute, Calcutta has established its extension centres at GIDC Estate, Vadodara and Ahmedabad with a view to provide developmental and technical services to the ceramic industry in Gujarat. The Government has already provided land and building free of cost for establishing the Extension Centres. The State Government is also sharing the recurring cost on the Centre.

Poly-technological Clinic—CSIR.

5.24 This Clinic, established in 1977, is providing technical achievements of CSIR to the industries in Gujarat.

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Laboratory

5.25 Bureau of Indian Standards is establishing office-cum-laboratory at GIDC estate Gandhinagar. The State Government will provide land and building facility at an estimated cost of Rs. 106.00 lakhs. The project is under implementation. For the above programmes, an outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Tool Room Project

5.26 The Tool Room project aims at providing manufacturing facility for dies, jigs, and fixtures and also consultancy services to small tool room units and other engineering industries for manufacturing of tools. The project being set up in Gujarat will be called Indo-German Tool Room Project, Ahmedabad. The total

cost of project is estimated at Rs.2512 lakhs. The cost towards land and building, which is Rs. 525.00 lakhs, is to be borne by the State Government, while the cost for indigenous machinery will be borne by the Central Government and the cost of imported equipment will be borne by the Government of Germany. It has been decided to acquire 56,000 sq. mts. of land in GIDC Vatva. An outlay of Rs. 75,00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Global Technology & Marketing

5.27 A scheme for development of global technology and marketing units for small scale and artisan industries in Gujarat is proposed. The following broad-based areas have been identified.

- Cotton textile including Hosiery
- Leather articles
- Gems and jewellery including gold
- Mineral based industries including ceramics
- Handicrafts
- Carpet weaving

5.28 Accordingly areas for these industries have been identified. The Govt. will provide active co-operation to the local industries associations in availing of latest technology. The provided outlay for 1993-94 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs for this scheme.

5.29 The work of assessing flood proneness and flood protection measures for Hazira has been entrusted to Central Water and Power Research Institute Khadak-Vasala, Poona. For preparing model study and also for assessing flood proneness etc. of this area, basic data and topographical details will be collected and contour survey of this area, alignment of bunding, cross sections required and details of levels of areas to be protected etc. will also be collected. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Subsidy to Jetpur Effluent Treatment Plant and Pollution Control subsidy Scheme.

5.30 Disposal of effluent from the saree industry at Jetpur has created pollution in the area. The river Bhadar passes by the side of Dhoraji town and therefore existing water source of Jetpur and Dhoraji towns has been affected by effluent of the industry at Jetpur.

5.31 There is a scheme for Jetpur effluent treatment plant for which an amount of Rs. 107 lakhs has already been spent. Out of which, Government have contributed Rs. 37 lakhs (Rs. 15 lakhs by Industries, Mines & Energy Department and Rs. 22 lakhs by Water Supply sewerage and Board). The total scheme is in four phase amounting to Rs. 390.14 lakhs.

5.32 The Government of India is considering to provide financial assistance on proposal for combined effluent treatment plants for industries on a matching share of grant. For the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided.

Common Effluent Treatment Plants in estates of GIDC for Pollution Control

5.33 The Central Government formulated a scheme in June, 1990 for promotion of the construction of the "Common Effluent Treatment Plants" (CETP), accordingly to which the Central Government and State Government are to share 25% of the capital cost of construction. In view of this scheme, it has been proposed to take up the works of CETP in the six estates of G.I.D.C. The approximate estimated cost of CETP is Rs. 5756 lakhs and an amount of State Government share at 25% would be Rs. 1439 lakhs. As against this Rs. 83.90 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Construction of Building for Forms stores at Mehsana.

5.34 Standard Forms required by various Government Offices of Gujarat Government are being printed at present at Government Press, Rajkot, and are supplied from the Forms Stores at Rajkot to the various offices against their indents. Due to heavy workload at Forms Stores, Rajkot, inordinate delay takes place in complying with the requirements of Standard Forms of Government offices. With a view to avoid this bottleneck, it is proposed to open one more Forms Stores at Mehsana to cater to the needs of Government offices of North Gujarat. For this purpose a building for storing the Standard Forms is proposed to be constructed at Mehsana. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the same for 1993-94.

Modernisation of existing Government Presses

5.35 The capacity of the five Government presses is limited compared to their workload. The State Government is in need of a large printing capacity to spread the literacy, to give due publicity to the progress and activities of Government and also to cope up with the workload of the Government departments. The existing machinery being old, requires to be replaced by the new, modern, high speed, electronic for this scheme printing machines. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Large & Medium Industries

Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.

5.36 "In the wake of New Economic Policy, opportunities have opened up in the area of exploration and exploitation of OIL/GAS. Further, Two new Grass-Root Petrochemical complexes are being established in Gujarat. This has given rise to opportunities for putting-up down-stream petro-chemicals projects.

Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited shall be undertaking identification and implementation of such projects. Rs. 206 lakhs provided as Share-Capital for GSPCL shall be used for operation and capital expenses to be incurred by GSPCL for implementation of these projects."

Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.

5.37 The Company was established with a view to manufacture highly sophisticated professional grade precision electronic equipment which were hitherto imported. Doordarshan, P&T, Air Force, Navy, Civil Aviation, ONGC, IOC etc. indispensably require these equipment for their smooth running. The Company's Unit at Gandhinagar manufactures of Electronic Push Button Telephones and critical components required for the manufacture of Push Button Telephones. The Company proposes to approach DCE for permission to commercially exploit the facility of Hybrid Micro Circuits Lab. established with their financial assistance. In view of the above: an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme.

Loan to Gujarat State Textile Corporation for modernisation

5.38 At present the Corporation is running 5 sick textile mills. Looking to the condition of the machinery of all the sick textile mills, as well as the availability of funds, it is proposed to undertake modernisation programme for which an amount of Rs. 1,830.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills (Payment of Bank dues)

5.39 The Government has nationalised 16 mills during 1985-86. It was committed that the Government will discharge pre-nationalised dues of banks and financial institutions over a period of 10 years from 1985-86. Towards the payment of bank dues for nationalised Textile Mills, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993- 94.

Compensation to the owners of the four Textile mills

5.40 The State Government nationalised four Textile mills namely Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, Shri Subhlaxmi Mills, Khambhat, New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar and Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar by an ordinance dated the 30th June 1986. In this respect, an Act namely "The Gujarat Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1986 (Gujarat Act N0.25 of 1986)" is also passed by the Legislative Assembly. An outlay of Rs.240.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94.

Creation of Office of the Director (Tex) in the Office of the Industries Commissioner.

5.41 The State Govt. has introduced a scheme to give employment to jobless workers, due to the closure of Textile mills in designated areas of the State. A separate office of the Director (Textile) in the office of the Industries Commissioner will look after this work. The Director (Textile) is supposed to monitor the various schemes announced by the State Government for betterment of the workers or their dependents. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94.

Diamond Development Board

5.42 With a view to develop diamond processing industry and to create employment opportunities in the State, the Government has decided to setup a Diamond Development Board. The Board will study technical aspects, modernisation and new technology for diamond industry and shall propagate the same. It will also help GIDC to develop and establish diamond estate, diamond parks and mini diamond parks and in planning for providing necessary infrastructure. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Subsidy to Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.

5.43 Gujarat Scooter Ltd. was transferred to Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co.LTd. in 1985 with total liability of Rs.12.15 crores. Later on, the Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited, restructured it into the Gujarat Narmada Auto Limited. The Govt. provides guarantee for the loans received by the company from the IDBI/Financial Institutions/Banks etc./and give subsidy against interest payable by GNAL to such financial institutions, relief in sales tax and exemption from electricity duty. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is provided for the 1993-94.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.

5.44 Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. (GIIC) established under the Companies's Act is a wholly owned Government company. The main role of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance to the medium/large industrial units in the State for various objectives of the corporation which are achieved through various schemes as well as through the promotion of projects from time to time.

Market Borrowing

5.45 Under the scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance to the units whose financial requirement exceeds Rs.150.00 lakhs. The loans under this scheme are generally for a period of 8 years with a moratorium of 2 years. The Corporation also provides financial assistance to the industries coming up in the notified areas and tribal area declared by the Central/State Government. The sanctions and disbursements during last two years are as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements
1990	122.52	81.55
1991-92	196.57	108.15

During the year 1991-92, the Corporation achieved a growth rate of 62% in sanctions and 33% in Disbursements term loans. To maintain the growth of sanctions and disbursements, alike past years, targets for the year 1993-94 are fixed as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements
1993-94	220.00	160.00

An outlay of Rs.255.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for this scheme.

Venture Capital Financing Scheme

5.46 The G.I.I.C has formulated the Gujarat Venture Finance Limited. The funds so far received from the Government works reached to Rs. 124.00 lakhs in 1990-91 and Rs.136.00 lakhs has been provided for year 1991-92.

5.47 Under this scheme, assistance would be provided to the following types of projects :

- Commercialisation of new or varied technologies resulting into lower cost of production compared to the existing process
- Technology innovation leading to improvement in profitability, cost reduction, improvement in quality and energy conservation
- Skill intensive industry which will utilise local skills to get edge in product quality to maximise profit
- Launching of a new product/process based on indigenous/imported knowhow/technology
- Implementation of project or scheme which results in developed of export market or import substitution
- To adopt and modify innovative technology which has been imported
- Setting up of commercial plants by scaling up of the processes developed at pilot plants. For this Scheme an outlay of Rs.95.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1993-94

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.

Project Loan

5.48 The Corporation acts as an industrial catalyst in the State and has played a pivotal role in promotion of projects in the State. At present, 38 projects are already in production, another 6 companies are likely to commence production in the current year and about 30 projects are under implementation—contemplation. An outlay of Rs.475.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Creation of Commissionerate of NRI's at New Delhi.

5.49 It has been the endeavour of the State Govt. to attract NRI Investment, principally in the industrial Sector. Gujarat has considerable scope for NRI Investment. Consequent upon the recent announcement

of the New Industrial Policy by the Govt. of India and the desire of NRIs belonging to Gujarat to maintain their link with the State, a climate for NRI Investment has been created not only in the Industrial field but also in some other sectors of development such as housing etc.

5.50 In this context, it is felt that co-ordinated and sustained efforts are made by the State Govt. to attract NRIS to solve their problems and difficulties and work out solutions in consultation with the State and Central Government, It is decided to have Commissionerate of NRI at New Delhi. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Industrial Information Centre

5.51 Industry requires information of various kind starting from project selection, location, formalities regarding setting up of industry etc. This information is becoming more and more vital and complex for Project Managers, while taking a decision on selection of a project and its location. With the increasing use of computers in the country and its linkage with the tele-communication facilities, the storage and analysis of information has become extremely important. This information can be provided to the entrepreneurs in the requisite form. Industrial Information Centre would generate various information in the field pertaining to industrial development to codify the information in the requisite form, feed to the computer, analyse and store. INDEXT-B being an industry's promotion organisation involved in data collection and analysis relating to industry has already developed an expertise for such activity. Setting up of Industrial Information Centre at INDEXT-B will therefore strengthen the activities of the Bureau to a large extent. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Industrial Growth Centres

5.52 Government of India have decided to set up 100 Growth Centres throughout the Country over the next 5 years. As per financial pattern a Growth Centre shall require Rs.30 crores including State Government contribution as equity at the rate of Rs.5.00 crores per Growth Centres. In the first phase Government of India has allocated three growth centres to Gujarat. In the Annual Plan 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.

Village and Small Industries

Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat State Financial Corporation

5.53 Gujarat State Financial Corporation promotes and accelerates industrial development by providing term finance to small and medium scale industries in the backward areas/regions and rural areas with a view to promote balanced regional growth. An outlay of Rs.760.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this scheme.

Special Capital for new Scheme to GSFC

5.54 With a view to encourage new entrants to set up ventures who lack financial resources but have technically viable projects, it is proposed to support them by way of soft loans. The Corporation is already having a scheme under which assistance is extended to technocrats to the extent of 20% of the project cost or Rs.4 lakhs whichever is less. Technocrats requiring equity support in excess of Rs.4 lakhs are provided assistance by way of seed money by Small Industrial Development Bank of India. It is stipulated by small Industries Development Bank of India that to an eligible technocrat first Rs.4 lakhs has to be provided if the technocrats equity is more than Rs.4 lakhs but upto Rs.15 lakhs the balance amount will be given by Small Industrial development Bank of India. It encourages young technocrats to set up modern small scale industries and to commercially exploit the research carried out by research laboratories of repute and utilise the assistance extended by IDBI for the industrial development of the State. It may be mentioned that in addition to the assistance which will be available by way of soft loan from Small Industrial Development Bank of India, the contribution by the State Government to GSFC will enable the Industrial

Development Bank of India to provide matching contribution by way of special capital. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

Introduction

5.55 Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation was set up in the year 1962 with a view to promote industrialisation in the State. The main objective of the Corporation is to set up Industrial estates in backward and non-backward areas.

Annual Plan 1993-94

5.56 GIDC Plans to acquire 3300 hectares of land at various locations set up 21 estates. The Corporation intends to develop 1650 hectares of land. The shed construction numbering 567 and housing quarters numbering 514 are expected to be constructed in the year, 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.128.00 lakhs and Rs.140.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan, 1993-94 as Market Borrowing and Margin Money respectively.

Grant-in-aid to Centre for Entrepreneurship Development

5.57 CED is managed by a governing body headed by State Industries Commissioner. In order to strike a deep and long lasting impact on the State economy, CED has constantly been on an innovation spree, consistently coming out with imaginative programmes aimed at specified target groups. The State Government has already declared 140 talukas as industrially backward and announced various incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries expanding existing industries in these backward talukas. CED is playing an important role in creating entrepreneurship in various parts of the State. CED has planned approximately 50 training programmes every year. The estimated expenditure for each year will be approximately Rs.61 lakhs. Under general EDP Scheme, CED will run approximately 250 EDPs throughout the State and will imparting training to 6250 trainees at an estimated cost of Rs.303.00 lakhs it is anticipated that as a result of these training programmes, around 2500 industrial unit will come up and 10,000 employment opportunities will be generated. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

State Cash Subsidy to Industries in Backward Areas

5.58 The State Government has a general scheme of incentive for backward areas in the State. The eligible areas for schemes are 135 talukas out of total 184 talukas of the State. The subsidy is available at different specified rates based on location of concerned unit. Recently, the State Government have announced a New Industrial Policy 1990-95. In the new scheme main emphasis has been laid on achieving a balanced industrial growth in the industrially backward areas and to create more employment opportunities in the State. In order to achieve this objective, the scope of the new scheme has been widened. An outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Social Package Incentives to Electronic Industries

5.59 Gujarat is lagging behind in the electronic field. This industry has tremendous scope of development. This industry is pollution free and effluent free. Therefore, the State Government has recognised the need to accelerate the tempo of development of Electronic Industry in Gujarat. An outlay of Rs.286.80 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94.

Rehabilitation of un-employed labourers for setting up industrial Park

5.60 With a view to provide employment to the un-employed textile workers of closed textile mills, the Government of Gujarat has introduced a scheme offering various incentives for setting up Industries in the designated industrial areas viz-GIDC Estate, Odhav, Naroda and Vatva of Ahmedabad. It is extended to other places like Kadi, Kalol, Vadodara and Porbander.

Training Subsidy

5.61 For the textile workers/their dependents, suitable training in the trade of diamond cutting and polishing is necessary. For this, State Government is to provide Rs. 400/- per trainer per month for a period of six months. Of this, amount of Rs. 200/- will be given to the training institution, while Rs. 100/- will be paid to the workers. An outlay of Rs. 168.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

District Industries Centres (DIC)

5.62 This is a centrally sponsored Scheme on sharing on sharing basis. A total number of 18 DICs have been working in the State. Now only Dangs District is without DIC which is being looked after by DIC Valsad. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Distt. Collector is appointed to advice and supervise the working of the DIC. Through the DIC, various industrial activities like the Central State cash subsidy on investment, Power subsidy on investment, power subsidy, testing subsidy, Sales Tax exemption and sales tax deferment, Small Scale industries registration numbers, Bankable scheme for cottage Industries Central/State self employment scheme and vocatioani training assistance to industrial Co-operatives are undertaken. Cenrtal assistance is to the tune of 50% subject to maximum of Rs. 72 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Apprentice Training Scheme in Government Printing Presses

5.63 Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Government Printing Presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 and 1:5 for some trades. The Apprentice training scheme has been introduced in Government Printing Presses with effect from 1st September, 1967. The duration of the training is 3 years and at present the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 290/- p.m. and Rs. 380/- p.m. at the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsmen in the printing trade. Out of the total trainees, ratio for the scheduled castes is 1:14 as laid in the Apprentice Act. 1961. The numbers of apprentice required to be trained is 263 every year. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94.

Package Assistance to S.S.I. Units

5.64 The details of this scheme are subsidy on charges for testing of products and purchase of testing equipment in order to make an industrialist quality conscious, a scheme of subsidy for purchase of testing equipment as well as subsidy towards the cost of testing charges has been in operation since 1971 under State Aid to Industries (Purchase of testing equipment, establishment of testing house or private laboaratories) Rules, 1971 and Gujarat State Aid to Industries (Testing of products of small scale Rules 1971. Outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Quality Marking Scheme

5.65 Absence of quality consciousness has adversely affected the scale of SSI units. A scheme of quality marking of selected commercial products of SSI units has been introduced which is implemented through the Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Association, Baroda and in case of Diesel Engines by the Proto-Type Training Centre, Rajkot.

Financial Assistance For Exhibitions Trade Fairs and Seminars

5.66 The Trade Fair Authority of India organises India International Trade Fairs at New Delhi every year. Similarly, other important exhibitions and seminars are also held from time to time various agencies and State Government is asked to participate in such exhibitions etc. The Gujarat State Export Corporation Ltd., has been nominated as nodal agency for taking effective part in such exhibitions fairs, seminars, etc on behalf the State Government. For the Annual Plan, 1993-94, an outlay Rs. 20.00, lakhs is provided

Financial Assistance For Exhibitions/Seminars/Workshops at District/Taluka level

5.67 With a view to accelerate the industrial promotion at District and Taluka levels, efforts are being made through DIC, industries Commissionerate and other agencies among other things by organising

seminars/workshop etc. at suitable centres. The experience of last two years proves that this medium is highly result oriented. For the Annual Plan, 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

State Award to SSI For Qualitative Goods

5.68 The small scale sector has made significant contribution towards industrial production in the Country. In order to consolidate their gains and to make the small scale sector more dynamic efforts are now being made to encourage quality production in SSI sector. To achieve this above objective, government has started a scheme to give State Awards to small scale products in selected industries. Every year, three awards are given to small scale units engaged in the manufacture of selected products groups. The awards consist of a cash prize, a trophy, and a citation. For the year 1993-94 an amount of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Margin Money for Working Capital to Sick Units Under Sick Units Revival Programme

5.69 With a view to rehabilitate potentially viable sick units and to ensure utilisation of installed capacity of such unit and also to supplement the efforts of various Government and quasi-Government agencies as well as financial institutions/banks engaged in rehabilitation of units, the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry has evolved a margin money scheme for revival of sick small scale industries. Maximum assistance under the scheme shall be restricted to Rs. 50,000/- per unit. Assistance is to be equally shared by the Central and State Government. For the Annual Plan 1993-94 an outlay has been proposed as this scheme is being discontinued from the year 1993-94.

Registration and Development of Power loom units in Gujarat

5.70 Government of India issued Textile Control Order in April 1986 under which work of registration and development of powerlooms in de-centralised sector is entrusted to State Governments. As per this order, units which are having un-authorized powerlooms should get their powerlooms authorised by paying a fee of Rs. 250/- per powerloom. The units which are authorised powerlooms should get new registration by surrendering old permit. The State Government is also authorised to issue registration for new powerlooms. There is a provision for renewal of registration for every 5 years. The regulatory part of the work includes checking the growth of un-authorized looms and registration renewal of the authorised looms.

5.71 The State Government has constituted a State Powerloom Advisory Board which advise Industries Commissioner to undertake various developmental activities for this industry. Training courses are conducted for weavers at powerlooms service centres located at Surat and Ahmedabad.

Modernisation of Powerlooms industries

5.72 Majority of the powerlooms are conventional old type powerlooms. Steps are being taken to modernize these powerlooms, ATIRA, Ahmedabad will be entrusted the work of preparing a report on this issue. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94, for this scheme.

Cottage Industries

5.73 Village, Cottage and Rural industries play an important role in providing larger employment opportunities in rural areas with a special attention to weaker sections and emphasis on local resources and skills. An outlay of Rs. 3515 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. The programme-wise breakup is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3
1	Administration and Supervision	16.00
2	Handloom industry	540.00
3	Handicraft Industry	208.50
4	Powerloom Industry	10.00
5	Cooperative Industrial Societies	101.50
6	Khadi and Village Industries	1405.00
7	Other Programmes	1174.00
8	Sericulture Industry	60.00
	Total	3515.00

Administration & Supervision

5.74 It is proposed to strengthen the Commissionerate of Cottage Industries by creating an Examination Cell for Training Centres, Monitoring Cell and adequate staff, for implementation of the Tribal area sub-plan. The Accounts Branch at the head office would also be upgraded, Provision for financial assistance to Index-C for staff and Administrative expenditure is also made. An outlay Rs. 16 lakh has been provided for Annual plan of 1993-94, for this scheme.

Handloom Industry

5.75 Handloom ranks second in providing employment amongst the industries in rural areas after the agricultural sector. This also happens to be an occupation of weaker sections and minority community. The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation is working for individual weavers while the State Industries cooperative Association covers handloom cooperative societies. There are 37015 handlooms including 7508 handlooms in khadi sector, 7686 handlooms registered with Handloom Corporation and remaining 21821 are in Coop sector 11232 Handlooms in Coop. sector and 6372 Handlooms of Cooperation are active in production. They produce Janta as well as Non-Janta cloth. There are various schemes for helping the handloom sector such as share loan, share capital contribution, management subsidy, assistance for infrastructure loan, Interest subsidy for loan recommended for working capital, programme and publicity for price fluctuation, market development assistance interest subsidy, rebate/ discount, capital/margin money for show rooms, godwns etc. There is also a scheme of providing workshed-cum-residence for Handloom weavers at the cost of Rs. 30,000, with 50% subsidy and 50% loan. While the State Government provides subsidy, loan is obtained by the Gujarat Rural Housing Board through HUDCO. In addition to this there is also a Thrift fund scheme and group insurance scheme in operation. Handloom Technology Institute is set up at Gandhinagar as a State level training institute while five district level training centres are running at Palanpur, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh & Bhuj. An outlay of Rs. 540.00 lakh has been provided to cover 3600 beneficiaries for the year, 1993-94.

Intensive Handloom Development Scheme

5.76 The weavers who are not covered under the cooperative sector are given technical and financial assistance by the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation under the scheme. The components

of the scheme are to give financial assistance to Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation for installation of new handlooms, modernisation of handlooms, raw material depot to cover the needs of the raw materials of the weavers, opening sales depots & empires for marketing and organising training programmes for handloom weavers. An outlay of Rs. 68.00 lakh has been provided to cover 2320 beneficiaries during the year, 1993-94.

Share capital contribution to Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation

5.77 This scheme is for raising the share capital of the State Handloom Development Corporation for increasing in turnover and to meet investment in fixed assets, particularly, commercial infrastructure. Gujarat State Handloom Dev. Copn. is covering 5000 handlooms under the Janta cloth production and 2326 handloom under the Non-Janta cloth production. Considering the production of cloth worth Rs. 10000/- per annum size per handloom, the total turnover of the Corporation would rise to Rs. 11.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided to be give as share capital contribution to Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. against its authorised share capital of Rs. 300/- lakhs of which Rs. 208.75 lakh is paid up.

Cooperative Spining Mills

5.78 There are five Cooperative Spining Mills in the State Two of them are in weavers sector and there are in growers sector. These Spining Mills supply yarn to handloom sector The Government extends assistance in terms of share capital contribution in the ratio of 1:2 with a maximum limit of Rs. 47.00 lakhs, to this sector token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Handicraft Industry

5.79 Handicraft Cooperatives and Associations are given financial assistance under the package scheme of industrial cooperatives in the form of share capital contribution, share loan, managerial subsidy, transport and infrastructure subsidy etc. An outlay of Rs. 18.50 lakhs has been provided to cover 900 beneficiaries during the 1993-94.

Gujarat State Handicraft Development Corporation

5.80 The Gujarat State Handicraft and Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1973. The main objectives of the Corporation is identifying and reviewing important dyeing crafts of Gujarat and their adoption for contemporary utility items and interior decoration and generation of employment and income for the rural and urban craftsmen in Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 2340 beneficiaries during the year 1993-94.

Carpet Weaving Centre

5.81 The Government has decided to establish training-cum-production centres through institutions registered as public trusts and co-op. societies. The first phase of the scheme is to impart training to young persons to make them skilled artisans. In the second phase, production centres are started by organising co-op. societies of the trained artisans. Rs. 1.85 lakh being given as subsidy for training for the first year. While for the second year Rs. 1.47 lakh subsidy is granted for the second batch of 50 trainees. The rates of subsidy are revised where financial limit is increased to Rs. 3.20 lakhs per term in case of wooden looms and Rs. 3.45 lakh in case of iron structure looms while training period is reduced from 1 year to 6 months and second phase of production is also kept for 6 months. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 57 centres benefiting 2850 artisans during the year 1993-94.

Powerloom Industry

5.82 The scheme is for powerloom cooperative societies and the assistance is in terms of loan and subsidy for new powerlooms, construction of work-sheds and common facilities like print-winding machine per 10 powerlooms and electric installation for cooperative societies of powerloom.

The provision for the scheme is divided into several components mentioned below.

- Coverage of new powerlooms in the rural areas.
- Share loan.
- Managerial subsidy.
- Modernisation of powerlooms.
- Margin money for working capital.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 66 beneficiaries during the year 1993-94.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies

5.83 This is a Package Scheme providing share capital contribution to co- op. societies, share capital loan to members of the Co-op.societies, managerial subsidy, loan and interest subsidy for infrastructure requirements and working capital, reserve fund subsidy, grant for demonstration, propaganda, training and celebration of special weeks and rebate on sales of products. An outlay of Rs. 101.50 lakhs has been provided to cover 2500 beneficiaries of 60 societies during the year 1993-94.

Khadi and Village Industries

5.84 With the adoption of improved technology in khadi & village industries, there has been an increase in production and simultaneously it has resulted in better quality of products and lessening of manual labour. There are 429 institutions, 296 societies and 9425 individuals who are given benefits of Khadi and Village products Industries. The sale of khadi & village products is done through 392 Khadi Bhandars and 404 Village industries sales depots and 10 mobile vans. Provision for new charkhas, modernisation and repairing of existing charkhas, rebate on Khadi, training of artisans, spinning and weaving charges etc. is proposed. An outlay Rs.1405.00 lakhs has been proposed to cover 14600 beneficiaries during the year 1993-94.

Rural Artisans Programme & Rural Industries Programme (RAP/RIP)

5.85 The Government of India has directed to implement the Rural Industries Programme and the Rural Artisans Programme from 1978 through the District Industries Centres in the entire State. The scheme is not applicable to the towns and villages having population of more than 25000 according to the census of 1981. Ratio of expenditure is 50:50 by Central and State Government limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh per District Industries Centre. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage the youth in rural areas. This scheme covers training programme, demonstrations, study tour, power connection subsidy, tools-kits publicity and propaganda. etc. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 3500 beneficiaries during 1993-94.

Training To Industrial Artisans

5.86 Looking to the vital role of industries sector, training to hereditary artisans, unskilled workers and the youth is an essential requirement. With a view to impart training in different trades such as turning, fitting, smithy, welding, repairing motor rewinding. Radio/T.V preparing, air-conditioning and refrigeration, printing, composing, auto repairing etc. Regional Training Centres as well as Training-cum production centers have been set up in the State. There are 36 training-cum-production centers, 11 Regional Training Centers, one state level centre and one D.J.C.I. at Baroda has been set up for courses of various duration in 39 various trades with an intake capacity of 5058. It is also proposed to expand Diamond Cutting Training facilities existing at present in the State as well as to open new training centres taking into consideration the local skill requirement and thereby to increase employment. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 13110 beneficiaries.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans

5.87 This scheme, popularly known as the bankable scheme, was introduced in 1978-79 and modified from time to time. The scheme envisaged loan through commercial Cooperative Banks for various bankable projects of rural and village industries with component of subsidy varying from 25% to 30% depending upon the category of loan. 315 activities in 17 broad groups of economic activities have been prepared at present in context of increase in financial limit of Rs. 60000/-. An outlay of Rs 290.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 to cover 8280 beneficiaries.

Common Workshed Facility and Centres for Cottage Industries

5.88 A scheme to provide common workshed facility to village artisans working at home for is implemented. Common worksheds will be established by Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation or any other organisation as may be decided by the Govt. The scheme will be implemented through Commissioner, Cottage and Rural Industries. It is decided to establish two centres in each district with necessary infrastructure facilities. Artisans engaged in cottage industries can utilize these centres for self-employment. It is proposed to establish 2 centres at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in each district. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for 10 centres benefitting approximately 240 persons for the year, 1993-94.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation (GRIMCO)

5.89 The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been set up with the following objectives:

- To promote the marketing of the products of rural industries of Gujarat and to provide technical and managerial assistance to rural artisans.
- to generate employment for rural artisans.
- to uplift economic standard of living of rural poor.
- to impart practical to artisans to make quality products.
- to make available technical, financial and other assistance.
- to check inflow of rural population to urban areas.
- to organise production through individual artisans and production centres.

An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided to cover 307 beneficiaries for the year 1993-94.

Village Tannery and Flaying Centres

5.90 Leather & its products are the most important rural industry after weaving. Gujarat State has large cattle population, annually about 1.9 million of cows, buffalows and bullocks, skins & hides is available, while 5.1 million of sheep & goat skins are available. There is vital scope for developing leather industry. 85% of the hides & skin go out of State for processing. The State Government has introduced an integrated programme of promoting leather Co-operatives under which Govt. gives assistance for setting up Village Tannery and Flaying centre. There are 327 Leather Co-operatives in the State, out of which 132 Leather Co-operatives are benefited under the assistance of Village Tannery and Flaying centre. This industry includes footwear training upgradation and also helping apex cooperative society at the State level. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 600 beneficiaries for the 1993-94.

Gujarat State Leather Development Corporation

5.91 Govt. of Gujarat has made various efforts for the development of the leather industry and social and economic upliftment of Chamar Community in the State. Under the scheme, village flaying centre and

tannery society is given Rs. 2.50 lakhs for construction of one tannery, one flaying centre and the pay of leather supervisor for 12 months at the rate of Rs. 1000 p.m. The Govt. has established "Gujarat State Leather Development Corporation" with an authorised capital of Rs.5 crores and paid up share capital of Rs. 80 lakhs for development of leather industry and upliftment of the artisans engaged in the leather industry. The main objects of the Corporation are as under :-

- to provide economic, technical and administrative assistance to leather workers for leather industry,
- to undertake the production of leather and leather articles through its production centres or through leather workers by applying modern methods,
- to provide assistance for sale of goods,
- to make arrangements for training in leather industry,
- to undertake research in tanning, flyng survey and market research. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 1270 beneficiaries during year 1993-94.

Rural Technology Institute

5.92 Rural Technology Institute is a state level agency carrying out various activities of improving skills and technology for rural development. It has gathered good experience in mobilising voluntary organisations and grassroots agencies. The institute has proposed its perspective plan to meet the this challenge of employment opportunities. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 4520 beneficiaries for the year, 1993-94.

Financial Assistance to Poor for Self-Employment

5.93 Financial assistance for self-employment scheme aims at poor self-employed persons who cannot be covered under bankable programme. The scheme provides assistance upto Rs.500/- in kind. The scheme of Rs. 501/- to 5000/- is amalgamated with the bankable scheme. Under the scheme, they are given equipments and tools etc. upto Rs.5000/- so as to improve their wage earning capabilities. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided to cover a number of 3960 beneficiaries be the year, 1993-94.

Sericulture Industry

5.94 The sericulture activities have further spread over in the districts like Valsad, Bharuch, Dangs, Kheda, Panchmahals, Ahmedabad and Mehsana. Gujarat has made some pioneering efforts for development of sericulture since 1983. Central Silk Board encouraged by the efforts of the State Govt. has selected Gujarat for implementation of a World Bank Project. To supplement the efforts of the Central Silk Board and to cover area outside the World Bank Project, State Govt. has evolved a project for mulberry cultivation, rearing silkwarm, production of Cocoons and related activities. Infrastructure facilities like technical service chowki rearing centre, cocoon drying chambers, supply of mulberry cutting etc. is being provided for coverage of Sericulture Plantation. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been provided to cover 1000 beneficiaries in State Plan for the year 1993-94.

Mines and Metallurgical Industries

Mineral Exploration and Development

5.95 Mineral Exploration and mineral administration are two function of Directorate of Geology and Minning. Various minerals like lignite, bauxite, limestone, granite, marble bentonite fireclay chinaclay industrial clay, siderite, nepheline syenite, chalk, silicas etc. are being explored by the department, The exploration of various minerals has boosted developement of mineral based industries like cement, soda ash, float glass, granite and marble cutting and polishing units, etc. in Gujarat. Mineral administration includes granting of mineral concessions under State and Central Act and Rules, collection of royalty curbing of evasion of royalty, collection, number of leases, etc.

5.96 To cater to the needs of developing mineral based industries and to cope up with the increased work-load mineral administration it is proposed to strengthen mineral administration and mineral exploration wing during Eighth Five Year Plan. Accordingly, it is proposed to strengthen mineral exploration by creating more exploration parties during the Annual plan-1993-94.

5.97 The department provides chemical analysis to the private and corporate sector on "no profit no loss" basis. For this, there is only one laboratory situated Gandhinagar. To cater to the needs of Saurashtra and Kachchh region, it is proposed to have regional laboratory at Rajkot. The department has a building for well equipped laboratory at Gandhinagar. Now Government has decided to construct the office building of the Directorate beside the laboratory building. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

5.98 GMDC is operating in the field of mining and processing of industrial minerals in the State of Gujarat. Most of the GMDC's activities are in tribal or backward areas of the State. 3800 GMDC employees of which 80% relate to tribal and local population of backward areas. Various projects carried out by GMDC are as under

1. Lignite Project, Panandhro (kachchh):
2. Lignite Project, Rajpardi (bharuch):
3. Fluorspar Mine/benefication Plant:
4. Lignite Mines, Bhavnagar/surat
5. Bauxite Mines And Bauxite Based Project
6. Multi-metal Project, Ambaji (district Banaskantha)

5.99 By taking various projects involving large capital investments and which are of strategic importance, GMDC is contributing substantially to the developement of basic fuel like lignite and natural raw-material like Fluorspar, Bauxite, etc. to the industries-both in and outside the State. Project financing is done mainly from the internally generated funds coupled with financial assistance form financial institutions and Banks.

Poverty Alleviation Programme :

Training Programme for Tanners of Gujarat State at Madras (C. L. R. I.)

5.100 Availability of raw hides per year is appoximately 20 lakhs hides/skins in Gujarat. The artisans of Gujarat State who are engaged in flaying and tanning activity lag behind in the trade. They are tanning in their traditional pits without updated tools and equipment. They are not well aware of the chemicals for tanning. Therefore to upgrade their socio-economis status, joint efforts are essential to overcome their problems. Therefore a decision has been taken to train these leather artisans of Gujarat at Madras or Kanpur. The salient features of the programme are as under :

1. Twenty artisans will be selected for 2 months Training course in a year at the Central Leather Research Institute.
2. The artisan should know the practical work in tanning and also trade in it.
3. The artisan should be a graduate so that he may understand the theory and practical in English.
4. The artisan have attained the age of 18 years and below 35 years of age.
5. At least 2 years practical exprience is required to join this training.
6. After completion of this training he will have to work in any leather co-operative society for 5 years. A bond is to be given by him.
7. If he fails to complete the course in any circumtances, he must return the amount which he recieved from the Govt..

8. He will have to follow the rules and regulations of the institute and instructions given by this corpn. from time to time.
9. Trainees will be given to and fro 2nd class fare & a stipend of Rs. 500/- P. M.. In addition, training fees will be paid by the Govt.

An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

WELFARE SCHEME FOR SMALL SALT WORKERS

(C) Cottage & Village Industries Financial assistance to salt workers

5.101 As a part of poverty alleviation programme, the State Govt. has decided to implement the welfare scheme for Small Salt Workers.

5.102 The Salt Workers will be trained in the field of handicraft and the saleable handicraft articles which will provided employment to them. This activity will be undertaken by the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation will provided work to these workers who desire to have employment on permanent basis. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94, for this purpose and to cover 400 salt workers.

5.103 Rural Industries Complexes will be established at Kharaghoda, Kuda and Zinzuwada of Surendranagar district where the activities are being undertaken at present by Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation wherein the salt workers are also capable to participate near the place of salt production, would be undertaken and thus, employment would be provided to them by diverting them in the activity of their interest. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to cover about 150 salt workers through 3 centres. It is envisaged to provide employment to the workers of Dasada and Patdi, through the Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. in the first phase after imparting them training and starting production centre. They will be paid Rs. 35 daily. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 with a view to covering about 34 salt workers.

5.104 Rural Technology Institute, Gandhinagar will make efforts to provide employment after training at the centre which will be started either in Rajkot or Kheda district. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 and to cover about 35 salt workers.

5.105 It is proposed to revive 8 salt Industry Co-operative Societies each in the district of Surendranagar, Bharuch, Valsad, Rajkot, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Kachchh which have been either closed or stagnated, so that the salt worker can avail the employment opportunity with the facilities to be provided by the Co-operatives of which they are members. An outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 as financial assistance to each cooperative of the aforesaid 8 districts will be provided Rs. 2 lakhs per co-operative towards share capital contribution, members share loan, machinery, assistance, administrative assistance and will cover about 200 salt workers.

5.106 It is proposed to give Financial assistance to the salt workers for starting individual industry through the bankable schemes. Financial assistance is provided through Nationalised Banks for as many as 320 projects of the Cottage Industries within the limit of Rs. 60,000/- for industry, 40,000/- for service and 25,000 for business. The Financial assistance to the salt workers will be provided as per the classification ranging from 25% to 50% as against the loans. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 to cover 300 salt workers.

5.107 Thus, it is proposed to cover as many as 1120 salt workers with the provision of Rs. 75 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1993-94 under Poverty Alleviation Programme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER EIGHTH CODE NO. PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	(A) GENERAL INDUSTRY (45)						
	(a) Direction and Administration						
1	IND-1	Computerisation of S S I Registration Data	45 001 00	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
2	IND-2	Creation of additional staff in the Office of the Ind. Comm. for maintaining Loan Accounts	45 002 00	5.00	0.90	0.90	0.00
	Sub Total - (a)			20.00	3.90	3.90	0.00
	(b) Industrial Education, Research and Training						
3	IND-3	Research and Development scheme	45 051 00	375.00	51.00	51.00	0.00
4	IND-4	Tool Room Project	45 052 00	525.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
5	IND-5	Development of Global Technology and Marketing link for SSI & Artisans Industries	45 053 00	100.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
6	IND-6	Study and Survey of Flood Protection measures in the Hazira	45 054 00	15.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
	Sub Total (b)			1015.00	148.00	148.00	0.00
	(c) Other Expenditure						
7	IND-7	Export Award	45 101 00	6.00	1.20	1.20	0.00
8	IND-8	Pollution Control Scheme and Subsidy to Jetpur Effluent Treatment Plant	45 102 00	75.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
9	IND-9	Common Effluent Treatment and disposal system	45 103 00	350.00	83.90	83.90	0.00
10	IND-10	Construction of Residential quarters for employee of Govt. Presses at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and other const. of Printing and Stationary Buildings	45 104 00	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
11	IND-11	Modernisation of existing Govt. Printing Presses.	45 105 00	500.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Sub Total (c)			956.00	205.10	205.10	105.00
	Total A (Gen. Industry)			1991.00	357.00	357.00	105.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(B) LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.(46)							
(a)Petrochemical & Fertilisers Industries							
12	IND-12	Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	46 001 00	30.00	6.00	206.00	206.00
Sub Total (a)				30.00	6.00	206.00	206.00
(b)Telecommunication and Electronics Inds.							
13	IND-13	Share capital contribution to Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd.	46 051 00	500.00	55.00	15.00	15.00
Sub Total (b)				500.00	55.00	15.00	15.00
(c)Consumer Industries							
14	IND-14	Loan to Gujarat State Textile Corpn. for modernisation	46 101 00	3800.00	1830.00	1830.00	1830.00
15	IND-15	Nationalisation of 12 Textile mills(payment of Bank dues)	46 102 00	1600.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
16	IND-16	Compensation amount to be paid to the owners of the four textile mills nationalised in 1986.	46 103 00	800.00	400.00	240.00	240.00
17	IND-17	Creation of office of the Director(Textile) in the Office Of the Inds. Commissioner	46 104 00	75.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
18	IND-18	Diamond Development Board	46 105 00	50.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
19	IND-19	Subsidy to Gujarat Narmada Auto Ltd.	46 106 00	200.00	60.00	60.00	0.00
Sub Total (c)				6525.00	2415.00	2255.00	2170.00
(d)Industrial Financial Institutions							
20	IND-20	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B)	46 151 00	875.00	274.00	255.00	255.00
21	IND-21	Venture Capital Scheme	46 152 00	365.00	92.00	101.00	95.00
22	IND 22	Gujarat Ind. Investment Corporation(Project)	46 153 00	7269.00	459.00	475.00	475.00
23	IND-23	Creation of post of Commissioner of NRI and its staff at New Delhi	46 154 00	50.00	10.00	4.00	0.00
24	IND-24	Loans to Gujarat Ind. Investment Corpn.for interest free loans for engineering and Electronics Projects(LEEP)	46 155 00	100.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sub Total (d)				8659.00	840.00	840.00	830.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Other Expenditure							
25	IND-25	Infrastructure loan in lieu of Sales tax defferent benefit	46 201 00	45.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
26	IND-26	Setting up of Special Groups for promotion of High Teck. Industries	46 202 00	200.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
27	IND-27	Industrial Information Centres	46 203 00	50.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
28	IND-28	Industrial Growth Centres	46 204 00	1500.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Sub Total (e)				1795.00	127.00	127.00	0.00
Sub Total B				17509.00	3443.00	3443.00	3221.00
Total (A)+(B) Large & Medium Inds.				19500.00	3800.00	3800.00	3326.00
(C)VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES (47)							
(a)Small Industries							
29	IND-29	Share Capital Contribution loans to Gujarat State Financial Corporation		2500.00	760.00	760.00	760.00
30	IND-30	Subvention to Gujarat State Financial Corpn.	47 002 00	18.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
31	IND-31	Capital to G.S.F.C.	47 003 00	500.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32	IND-32	Gujarat Industrial Development Corpn.(M.B.)	47 004 00	550.00	128.00	128.00	128.00
33	IND-33	Gujarat Industrial Development Corpn.(M.M.)	47 005 00	1425.00	240.00	140.00	140.00
34	IND-34	Grant-in-aid to CED for industrial Self Employment in backward areas	47 006 00	450.00	90.00	90.00	5.00
35	IND-35	Capital investment subsidy for industrially backward areas	47 007 00	12752.00	2700.00	3000.00	0.00
36	IND-36	Special Package incentives to Electronics Inds.	47 008 00	1925.00	286.80	286.80	0.00
37	IND-37	Rehabilitation of unemployed textile labourers for settinf up of industrial parks	47 009 00	840.00	168.00	168.00	0.00
38	IND-38	District Industries Centres	47 010 41	750.00	175.00	185.00	0.00
39	IND-39	Apprentice Training for Govt. Printing Presses	47 011 00	50.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
40	IND-40	Package assistance to SSI Units	47 012 00	200.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
41	IND-41	Financial assistance for organisation of exhibition trade fairs & Seminars at Delhi	47 013 00	100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
42	IND-42	Financial assistance for organisation of exhibition trade fares & Seminars at District/ Taluka level	47 014 00	25.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
43	IND-43	State Award for production of quality goods	47 015 00	7.00	1.20	1.20	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
44	IND-44	Margin money loan for working capital to sick units under sick units revival programme	47 016 41	50.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
45	IND-45	Registration of power looms	47 017 00	100.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
Sub Total (a)			22242.00	4765.00	4965.00	1137.00	
(b)Village & Cottage Inds.							
(1)Administration and Supervisory Staff							
46	IND-46	Administration and Supervisory Staff	47 051 00	100.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
Sub Total 1			100.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	
(2) Handloom industries							
47	IND-47	Handloom Industry	47 052 00	2146.00	445.00	445.00	28.00
48	IND-48	Intensive Development of Handloom Industry	47 053 00	455.00	68.00	68.00	27.00
49	IND-49	Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation	47 054 00	130.00	22.00	25.00	25.00
50	IND-50	Co-op. Spinning Mills	47 055 00	25.00	5.00	2.00	2.00
Sub Total 2			2756.00	540.00	540.00	82.00	
(3)Handicraft Industry							
51	IND-51	Handicraft Industry	47 056 00	200.00	18.50	18.50	0.00
52	IND-52	Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation	47 057 00	530.00	80.00	80.00	28.50
53	IND-53	Carpet Weaving Centre	47 058 00	650.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
Sub Total 3			1380.00	208.50	208.50	28.50	
(4)Power looms							
54	IND-54	Powerlooms Co-operatives	47 059 00	400.00	40.00	10.00	5.00
Sub Total 4			400.00	40.00	10.00	5.00	
(5)Co-operative Industries							
55	IND-55	Financial assistance to industrial co-operatives	47 060 00	700.00	101.50	101.50	33.00
Sub Total 5			700.00	101.50	101.50	33.00	
(6)Khadi Industries							
56	IND-56	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board	47 061 00	7025.00	1405.00	1405.00	55.00
Sub Total 6			7025.00	1405.00	1405.00	55.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(7)Other Expenditure							
57	IND-57	Rural Industries Project/ Rural artisan Project	47 062 41	70.00	14.00	14.00	0.00
58	IND-58	Training to industrial artisans	47 063 00	2450.00	500.00	450.00	88.00
59	IND-59	Financial assistance to individual artisans	47 064 00	2800.00	260.00	290.00	0.00
60	IND-60	Shed Facility Centre	47 065 00	290.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
61	IND-61	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for village and cottage industries(GRIMCO)	47 066 00	550.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
62	IND-62	Estt. of Village Flaying Centres and village tanneries	47 067 00	400.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
63	IND-63	Gujarat Leather Development Corporation	47 068 00	550.00	90.00	90.00	40.00
64	IND-64	Rural Technology Institute	47 069 00	400.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
65	IND-65	Financial assistance for self employment	47 070 00	550.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
66	IND-66	Subsidy for approved women institutions	47 071 00	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
Sub Total 7			8085.00	1144.00	1174.00	203.00	
(8)Sericulture Industry							
67	IND-67	Sericulture Industry	47 072 00	612.00	60.00	60.00	7.00
Sub Total 8			612.00	60.00	60.00	7.00	
Total (B) Village & Cottage Ind.			21058.00	3515.00	3515.00	413.50	
Total Village & Small Ind.			43300.00	8280.00	8480.00	1550.50	
68	IND-68	Nucleus Budget	47 073 74	200.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
Total Village & Small Ind.			43500.00	8320.00	8520.00	1550.50	
(b) Poverty alleviation Programme			0.00	0.00	77.50*	0.00	
MINING & METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES (48)							
69	IND-69	Expansion & Re-organisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining	48 001 00	2000.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
70	IND-70	Loan to GMDC	48 002 71	1700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Mining & Metallurgical Ind.			3700.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	
GRAND TOTAL			66700.00	12320.00	12597.50	4876.50	

6.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

Introduction

6.1.1 Gujarat is a principal maritime state, out of the 9 maritime states of the country. Gujarat possesses about 1600 kms. long coastline making it 29% of the country's total coast line. The State also accounts for 39 minor and intermediate ports out of 162 such ports of the Country. The State ports are very favourably located and are having hinterland stretching over central and northern India.

6.1.2 The state has 11 intermediate land 28 minor ports. Another significant achievement of the State's ports is their major contribution in handling around 9 million tonnes of traffic per annum, which accounts for nearly 75 to 80% of the total handling at the minor ports of the Country. For the purpose of classification, the State ports are categorised as Intermediate ports and Minor ports.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.3 The Gujarat ports are reasonably equipped with adequate on shore and port facilities for handling different types of cargo. These ports importantly handle cargo traffic comprising of Fertilizer Coal, Rock Phosphate, Sulphur, Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid, ships for breaking etc., as imports and principal items like Bauxite, Oil extractions as exports.

6.1.4 These ports, which at one time were handling 4 million tonnes of traffic per annum, are now, on account of rapid industrialization and with establishment of port based industries on large scale; called upon to handle traffic at an incremental rate. The year 1991-92 registered an all time record in traffic handling when these ports handled almost 9 million tonnes. Keeping in view the pace of industrialisation of the State and the persistent demand which is received from various users, it is estimated that the State ports will require to handle more than 15 million tonnes of traffic per annum by the end of the current plan. It would, therefore be important and expedient to develop new ports and also upgrading/expanding the existing ports to gear up for traffic handling of this order and magnitude.

The figures of traffic handled during last ten years are as under.

YEAR	(in lakh tonnes)		
	IMPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL
1982-83	14.51	17.31	31.82
1983-84	26.95	15.21	42.16
1984-85	30.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86	34.17	17.12	51.29
1986-87	29.37	19.00	48.37
1987-88	21.59	17.35	38.94
1988-89	34.00	22.12	56.12
1989-90	39.54	31.32	70.86
1990-91	41.53	34.00	75.53
1991-92	48.50	40.52	89.02

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

6.1.5 In the programme proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94, priority is given to the spill over schemes as well as to the new-schemes of providing additional landing & port facilities at various important and selected ports, which are either taken up in the year 1992-93 or are to be taken up in 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
A) Minor Ports	
PRT-1 Development of Intermediate and Minor ports	
a) Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties	
i) Steel Sheet piled wharf at Navlakhi ports	35
ii) Deep water berth at port Sikka for handling dry cargo	5
iii) Extension of existing berth by 150 mts. at Porbandar	150
iv) Landing Facilities at shipbreaking Yard at Along.	60
	<u>250</u>
b) Port equipment & machineries modernising the existing handling facilities at various ports	45
c) Transport facilities	30
d) Floating Crafts	40
e) Warehousing facilities	15
	<u>130</u>
f) Other expenditure including projects	
i) Development of port Bedi (Rozi Bunder)	75
ii) Development of port Pipavav	20
iii) Construction of GMB Complex at Gandhinagar	100
iv) Other expenditure including quarters etc.	20
v) Extension of landing facilities at Okha, Veraval and other ports.	100
g) Creating new posts for a management like mechanical circle, divisions etc.	—
PRT-2 Construction & Repairs	315
	Sub Total (1)
	<u>695</u>
i) Development of port Umergaon	5
ii) Development of port Dahej	10
	Sub Total (2)
	<u>15</u>
PRT-3 Survey & Investigation	10
PRT-4 Dredgers & Dredging at various Ports	110
PRT-5 Ferry Service and Inland Water Transport	
i) Development of port Hazira landing facilities, break water & Bank protection	5
ii) Dahej-Ghogha & Other ferry services	—
iii) Landing facilities at the mouth of River Narmada including infrastructure under IWT, (CS Scheme)	5
iv) Purchase of dredger under IWT Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	—
PRT-6 Lighthouses & Shipping Development & Construction of other Navigational aids at Intermediate and minor ports.	10
	Total
	<u>850</u>

6.1.6 The details of the programmes are given in the following paragraphs.

Development of Intermediate and Minor Ports

Steel sheet piled wharf at Navlakhi Port

6.1.7 Navlakhi is an important minor port in the gulf of Katchchh. In good years, the port handles around 3 to 4 lakh tonnes of traffic per annum mainly of fertilizers for cargo handling, one on the Sui side creek and another in the Versamedi creek. On Versamedi side there exists one steel sheet piled wharf which is in damaged condition partially and is to be restored. However, considering the movement of traffic at the port, this steel sheet piled wharf is being extended further by 90 meters east ward at a cost of Rs. 1.1 lakh. The wharf is founded on R.C.C. walls. The work is in advance stage and likely to be completed during the year 1993-94. The outlay provided for this scheme is Rs. 35 lakhs.

Deep water berth at port Sikka for handling dry cargo

6.1.8 Currently cargo of liquid Ammonia and Phosphoric Acid is being handled for the GSFC's DAP plant situated at Sikka. The GSFC has a plan to manufacture phosphoric Acid at Sikka instead of importing. For this purpose, rock phosphate and sulphur will have to be imported at this port. In this eventuality separate jetty for this dry cargo shall be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Extension of existing berth by 150 mts. at Porbandar

6.1.9 Porbandar is one of the all weather direct berth ports, handling sizable traffic. The port has witnessed a steady growth in traffic particularly during last two years and is now handling nearly 6 lakh tonnes of traffic per annum showing a quantum jump from 2 to 3 lakh tonnes. The port is provided with one 235 m. long steamer berth on the sea side of the breakwater. This length of the existing berth is quite insufficient to handle two ships at a time, particularly with the change in shipping trend since ships of much length are visiting the port. In view of this, it is considered to extend this berth by 150m to make total length of 385m. An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Landing facilities at Alang Ship-breaking yard

6.1.10 The ship breaking facilities at the Alang ship breaking yard is increasing at a rapid rate and during the year 1992-93, it is likely to touch one million tonnes. It is proposed to provide basic infrastructure facilities at the yard. The Gujarat Maritime Board has drawn up a programme for modernisation of the yard to provide, in stages, basic facilities like water supply, widening the existing service road, electrification, housing and such other facilities. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Port equipment & machinery modernising the existing handling facilities at various ports

6.1.11 With the increasing traffic at various ports, it has become imperative to simultaneously improve handling facilities to reduce the turn round time of ships calling at the ports. Further, old age machinery and equipment are required to be replaced in phases to maintain the expected level of operation at the ports. For this purpose, a programme to purchase mobile cranes and other equipment for the ports of Bhavnagar and Porbandar is prepared for which an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Transport facilities

6.1.12 It is necessary to provide matching storage and stacking facilities for the cargo, particularly at selected ports like Bhavnagar, Bedi, Magdalla, Veraval etc. Further, for appropriate communication links, internal and approach roads at the respective ports have to be constructed. It is proposed to provide kutcha and paved stacking platforms at Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Veraval, Bedi, Magdalla, Mundra, Mandvi and to provide new roads and widen existing roads at Bedi, Mundra. An outlay of Rs.30 lakhs is provided during the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Floating Crafts

1.13 It is proposed to procure tugs, launches, self-propelled and dumb barges for the ports of Gandhinagar, Bedi, Okha, Navlakhi etc.. Since, majority of the traffic at Gujarat State ports is handled by lighterage operations, due emphasis has been laid for procurement of this flotilla units. One 1000 BHP Bollard pull tug is being procured. The work of construction of this tug is in progress and is likely to be completed during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this work.

Warehousing Facilities

1.14 It is proposed to take up work of construction of godowns and transit sheds at various ports. Extraction traffic at Bedi port has tremendously increased during the last couple of years. To meet this increase in traffic demand, it is envisaged to provide additional warehousing facilities at Bedi group of ports. It is also envisaged to provide additional storage facilities at port Porbandar, Mundra, Veraval etc. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Other expenditure Including Projects

Development of port Bedi (Rozi Bunder)

1.15 Bedi is the busiest port handling more than two million tonnes of traffic per annum. This port is a lighterage port and movement of the cargo between the ship and shore is done through lighters. There is tremendous scope for traffic handling at this port, if proper matching port facilities are provided in such a way that maximum lighterage operation becomes possible during the day. A 400m long lighterage wharf near Rozi pier of the port is proposed with an estimated cost of Rs. 16 crores inclusive of wharf and other infrastructural facilities like reclamation, godowns, roads etc. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided.

Development of Port Pipavav

1.16 For the development and operation of the Pipavav port a joint sector company has been incorporated by the State Government Gujarat Maritime Board. Though development now vests within this company, a provision is made towards procurement of two tugs at an estimated cost of Rs. 13 crores for which an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Construction of Gujarat Maritime Board Complex at Gandhinagar

1.17 The Gujarat Maritime Board has a programme to construct administrative building & residential quarters at Gandhinagar. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1993-94.

Other expenditure including quarters etc.

1.18 The board has decided to provide staff quarters, community halls etc. at various ports, for the staff and officers of the Board. It is proposed to purchase ready-built houses at Surat and Ahmedabad and to construct quarters at Jamnagar and Porbandar. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Extension of landing facilities at Okha, Veraval and other ports

1.19 Okha is an all weather direct berthing port handling 3 to 4 lakh tonnes throughout the year. One of the two jetties of the port viz. "Sayaji Pier" has been damaged and the work of restoration of this jetty is being taken up at a cost of Rs. 8 crores. Similarly, at Veraval one more landing place in the commercial harbour is proposed to be created by constructing wharf at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Construction and Repairs

Development of port Umergaon

6.1.20 There is no port of significance except Magdalla in South Gujarat and because of rich industrialisation in the Ahmedabad - Vapi belt, there is a potential for development of a new port, preferably within the proximity of Bombay. Umergaon has been selected for this purpose at an estimated cost for the Rs. 50 crores. For preparation of feasibility report etc., an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Development of Port Dahej

6.1.21 Considering the very favourable parameters for the development of Dahej port, particularly for the liquid cargo, a joint sector company is incorporated by GMB, GSFC, GNFC, GIIC, GACL & IPCL mainly to create a Chemical port Terminal at Dahej. Preliminary work of survey and investigation are in progress. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 310 crores and considering debt equity ratio of 1:2 and six joint-sector partners, the GMB might have to contribute substantially. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Ports

6.1.22 For the periodical hydrographic surveys at ports and for carrying out sub-soil investigations, for dredging and/or for other projects, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Dredgers and dredging at various ports

6.1.23 For maintenance of requisite depths in the entrance channels, near the berth, in the basin etc. recurring maintenance dredging is required to be done at important ports like Bhavnagar, Porbander, Veraval, Bedi, Okha, Magdalla, Dahej etc. Similarly, to create initially the desired depths, a capital dredging is also envisaged Mainly at Magdalla and Bhavnagar. An agency for construction & supply of Trailing Section Dredgers at a cost of Rs. 8 crores, is fixed, and an outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

Development of Port Hazira

6.1.24 Hazira is emerging as a largest industrial conglomerate since industries with an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores and more are either established or in pipeline along the right bank of river Tapi. Most of these industries are port-based and but for the major industrial units like M/s. ESSAR, MTS, RPL, M/s L&T etc. who have created their own captive port facilities will need port inlet/outlet for importing raw materials/machineries and exporting their finished goods. The port facilities in public sector is therefore essential. Cost of providing port facilities at Hazira is estimated at Rs. 30 crores. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Landing facilities at the mouth of river Narmada

6.1.25 The Govt. of India has sanctioned the scheme costing Rs. 493 lakhs in October 1989 for providing landing facilities at the mouth of river Narmada near village Jageshwar. This scheme is mainly to improve inland water transport facilities in the river Narmada. 50% cost of the scheme will be borne by the Govt. of India and the balance 50% amount will be borne by the State Govt. The implementation of the scheme has been initiated and preliminary works have been taken up. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993- 94.

Development and construction of other Navigational Aids at Intermediate and Minor ports

6.1.26 Local navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights etc. at various ports are required to be provided where lighterage fleet have to work in creeks during nights. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Minor Ports :						
		I. Development of Minor Ports				
1	PRT-1	Development of Intermediate & Minor Ports:				
	(a)	Construction of docks, Berths & Jetties	51 001 51	925.00	148.00	250.00
	(b)	Port Equipment and Machineries	51 001 52	350.00	40.00	45.00
	(c)	Transport facilities	51 001 53	250.00	35.00	30.00
	(d)	Floating crafts	51 001 54	250.00	40.00	40.00
	(e)	Warehousing facilities	51 001 55	100.00	17.00	15.00
	(f)	Other expenditure including project	51 001 56	3075.00	415.00	315.00
	(g)	Creation of new posts for Management like mechanical Circle, Divisions, etc. for Ports	51 001 57	10.00	5.00	0.00
		Sub Total I		4960.00	700.00	695.00
II. Construction & Repairs :						
2	PRT-2	Construction and repairs including development of new ports .	51 051 00	40.00	15.00	15.00
		Sub Total II		40.00	15.00	15.00
III. Dredging, Surveying and Investigation :						
3	PRT-3	Survey and Investigation Gujarat Coast	51 101 00	300.00	10.00	10.00
4	PRT-4	Dredgers and dredging at various ports	51 102 00	400.00	110.00	110.00
		Sub Total III		700.00	120.00	120.00
IV. Ferry Service & Inland Transport						
5	PRT-5	Ferry Service between various ports of Guj. and I.W.T. Works	51 151 41	700.00	10.00	10.00
		Sub Total IV		700.00	10.00	10.00
(B) Light Houses & Shipping						
6	PRT-6	Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids at Intermediate & Minor Ports	51 152 00	100.00	5.00	10.00
		Sub Total V		100.00	5.00	10.00
		GRAND TOTAL		6500.00	850.00	850.00

6.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

Introduction

6.2.1 The roads play an important role in the development of industries and agriculture, and various developmental sectors. The diversification of industries and general economic development depend upon adequate road system. Rural roads play a vital role to stimulate industries in backward areas, providing productive employment, creating a link between industries and agriculture and forging closer ties between producers and consumers in rural and urban areas. The rural roads help to modernise outlook of rural population by exposing them to modern way of life.

6.2.2 The 1993-94 year will open with spillover liabilities amounting to Rs. 57292 lakhs. The details are given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details of works	Spillover as on 1-4-93
1	2	3
	NORMAL :	
	(A) STATE WORKS :	
1.	State Roads and CRF works	18999
2.	Rural Road Project (World Bank Aided)	17282
	(B) PANCHAYAT WORKS :	
	Panchayat Roads	11659
	TOTAL	<u>47940</u>
	TRIBAL :	
	(A) STATE WORKS :	
1.	State Roads and CRF works	3285
2.	Rural Road Project (World Bank Aided)	3435
	(B) PANCHAYAT WORKS :	
	Panchayat Roads	2632
	TOTAL	<u>9352</u>
	GRAND TOTAL	<u>57292</u>

6.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 7000 lakhs is provided for the year 1992-93 with the target to construct new road length of about 700 kms. and to improve about 800 kms. of existing roads. It is aimed to connect also 600 villages by pucca roads during the year 1992-93

6.2.4 The World Bank aided project (Rural Road Project) is to be completed before the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 3000 lakhs out of Rs. 7000 lakhs has been provided for this projects during 1992-93.

Program for the Annual Plan 1993-94 :

6.2.5 The basic consideration in framing the proposal of Annual plan for 1993-94 are as under :

- (i) Spillover works, Seventh Five Year Plan and annual plans 1990-91 & 1991-92, are to be given top priority, for earliest completion in the beginning years of Eighth Five Year Plan.
- (ii) Improvement of village approach roads and roads connecting villages with taluka places and major highways.
- (iii) Works relating to the removal of deficiencies in the existing system of State highways and major district roads and limited expansion to meet the industrial and tourist needs.
- (iv) Four laning roads around metro-politan cities and widening heavy traffic corridors to meet with the traffic needs.
- (v) Provision for research development of modern equipment and technology.
- (vi) Improvement of roads in Border Area.

Programme proposed for 93-94

6.2.6 An outlay of Rs. 7157 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 with the target to construct new road length of about 700 kms., and to improve about 800 kms. of existing roads. It is aimed to connect also 400 villages by pucca roads during the year 1993-94. Detailed break-up for 1993-94 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay Proposed for 1993-94
(1) ON-GOING WORKS OF SEVENTH PLAN		
(a) STATE WORKS		
	State Highways	
	(i) Normal	1420
	(ii) Tribal	<u>610</u>
		2030
(b) PANCHAYAT WORKS		
	District & Other works	
	(i) Normal	790
	(ii) tribal	400
	(iii) Special component plan	50
		<u>1240</u>
(c) RURAL ROAD PROJECT (W.B.AIDED)		
	(i) Normal	2750
	(ii) Tribal	150
	(iii) Machineries & Equipment and buildings	100
		<u>3000</u>
	SUB-TOTAL-1	<u>6270</u>

1	2	3
(2) NEW WORKS OF EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN		
(a) STATE WORKS		
	(i) Normal	50
	(ii) Tribal	20
	(iii) Border Area (Road) Development Programme	57
		<u>127</u>
(b) PANCHAYAT WORKS (MDRs only)		
District & Other works		
	(i) Normal	40
	(ii) Tribal	20
	(iii) For village connectivity	600
	(iv) Border Area (Road) Development Programme	100
		<u>760</u>
	SUB TOTAL-2	887
	GRAND TOTAL..(1)+ (2) =	Rs. <u>7,157</u>

Villages to be connected

6.2.7 Additional villages to be connected during the year 1993-94 will be as under

Population (1981 Census)	No. of villages to be connected	No of villages remaining to be connected
1500 and above	10	—
1000 to 1500	92	—
500 to 1000	200	247
Below 500	98	1422
TOTAL	400	1669

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.8 The revised minimum needs programme came into existence from the Sixth Five Year Plan. Good number of road works were taken up under this programme which are to be completed in the Eighth Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 700 lakhs has been provided for the Minimum Needs Programme. In addition to this, the minimum Needs Programme requirement is met partially by the Gujarat Rural Road project.

Border Area (Roads) Development Programme

6.2.9 To the Gujarat Rural Roads Project is approved by the World Bank under I.D.A. loan credit 1757-1 for total cost of Rs. 222.05 crores. (U.S. Dollars 170.80 Millions) for advancing I.D.A. credit to the extent of 70% of Rs. 155.40 crores. 101 Million S.D.R. (i.e. U.S. Dollars 119.6 Million) on standard terms of Government of India. The agreement has been signed in May, 1987 and I.D.A. credit has been made effective from August, 1987. As per agreed implementation schedule, the project is to be completed by July, 1994 and I.D.A. credit would be closed by December, 1994.

6.2.10 The sanctioned project for 1025 roads will cover total length of 4,042 Kms. On account of change in exchange rates and reduction in number of roads, it was envisaged that loan to the extent of 50 Million S.D.R. only is likely to be utilised leaving saving of 51 Million S.D.R.

6.2.11 The Government has decided to restructure the project in order to utilise the loan component to the full extent (101 Million S.D.R. as sanctioned). The reformulated project which was prepared keeping in view the guidelines of World Bank, which was discussed with World Bank Mission in March, 1991. The revised scope of work as per discussion with World Bank Mission during its visit in June, 1992 amounts to Rs. 350.00 crores and the total length to be covered is 6300 Kms. in 13 Districts.

6.2.12 The physical details of sanctioned project and reformulated rescheduled project (now modified) is summarised as below

(Length in Kms.)				
Category	As per SAR	As per reduced project	Additional proposals as per reformulated projects	Total project content 3+4
1	2	3	4	5
New construction	1031	821	359	1180
Reconstruction	988	1029	419	1448
Improvement	2023	1844	1828	3672
Total	4042	3694	2606	6300
No. of roads	1025	909	615	1560
	Nos	Nos	Nos	Nos

Financial details of sanctioned projects and reformulated rescheduled projects are summarised as below :-

(Rs. in Crores)				
Sr. No. Component	As per SAR	As per reduced Project	Additional Project	Total cost as per discussion with World Bank in 6/92 (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Civil Works (Roads)	172.39	156.20	141.85	298.05
2. Equipment & machinaries	22.43	7.19	7.37	14.56
3. Buildings & Housing	3.12	3.05	0.96	4.01
4. Engineering Supervision & training	21.42	19.46	11.10	30.56
5. Studies	2.70	2.00	0.40	2.40
TOTAL	222.06	187.90	161.68	349.58

Say 350.00 Crores

Area of The Project

6.2.13 In the sanctioned project in seven districts viz. (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Sabarkantha, (3) Mehsana, (4) Banaskantha, (5) Junagadh, (6) Bhavanagar, (Partial) (7) Rajkot, (Partial), were included. In the rescheduled project additional six districts viz. (1) Kachchh, (2) Vadodara, (3) Surendranagar, (4) Bharuch, (5) Panchmahal and (6) Kheda (Partial) and seven districts of sanctioned project are covered. The reformulated project are to be completed by July, 1995 and the credit to be closed by December, 1995.

6.2.14 By the end of March, 1992 2095 Kms. length of asphalt surface and 2629 Kms. length of W.B.M. surface are completed out of 3694 Kms. total length i.e. 533 roads are completed out of 909 roads. An outlay of Rs. 3000 lakhs has been provided for this project during the year 1992-93.

6.2.15 This project is anticipated to be completed by 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 3000 lakhs has been provided from plan provision for this project during the year 1993-94.

Border Area (Roads) Development Programme :

6.2.16 Gujarat has a long international border line. It is necessary to improve the roads in border area. It is proposed to improve 52 kms. road length in border area of Kachchh and Banaskantha district during the year.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
ROADS AND BRIDGES
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	Roads and Bridges:	52 001 00	35000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00
		Border Area Development Programme		0.00	0.00	157.00	157.00
		GRAND TOTAL		35000.00	7000.00	7157.00	7157.00

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

Introduction

6.3.1 Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation has a network of services covering 94.62 % of the towns and villages encompassing 99% of the population of the State. The G.S.R.T. Corporation has been taking number of steps to give more facilities to the travelling public by way of operating Inter-City services, Super-Express bus services, Mini buses for short distances.

Annual Plan for 1992-93

6.3.2 The capital contribution of the State Govt. is placed at Rs. 3850.00 lakhs excludes loan from L.I.C. of Rs. 673 lakhs. The capital contribution of the Central Govt. is placed at Rs. 1925.00 lakhs. The loan from I.D.B.I. is placed at Rs. 1000 lakhs. Thus the total outlay is placed at Rs. 7448.00 lakhs.

6.3.3 It has been decided to purchase 1133 new chassis and to build bodies on them. Out of these chassis 327 vehicles will be used for expansion and 806 vehicles will be used for replacement against 1288 vehicles due for replacement. Thus 482 over-aged vehicles will have to be used for operation. Thus, as on 31-3-93, 988 overaged vehicles will be in operation.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

6.3.4 For the year 1993-94, the capital contribution of the State Govt. is proposed at Rs. 3850.00 lakhs excluding a loan from LIC of Rs. 740 lakhs. Loan from Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I) is placed at Rs. 2000 lakhs. Thus total outlay is placed at Rs. 6590.00 lakhs.

6.3.5 It is decided to purchase 109 new chassis and build bodies on them. 340 vehicles will be utilised for expansion. Thus out of 1091 vehicles available, 751 vehicles will be used for replacement against 1058 vehicles due for retirement. Thus operation of 307 overaged vehicles will be continued. Thus as on 31-3-94, 1295 (988 as on 31-3-93 + 307 overaged vehicles) will be in operation.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
ROAD TRANSPORT
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94	
					1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
RTS-1		Road Transport		22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	3850.00
		GRAND TOTAL		22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	3850.00

7.1 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENTS (WIRELESS NETWORK)

Introduction

7.1.1 Communication requirement has increased enormously due to rapid industrial growth, manifold increase in population and the fast changing advances in communication technology. In view of the fast changing communication technologies, it is proposed to set up a communication network integrated with UHF/VHF MART linking at all the fifteen hill top repeaters with Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar for trunk dialing, telephonic, facsimile and computer data communication from one corner of the State to other simply by dialing the telephones.

7.1.2 The Eighth Plan target will be completed in five phases. The second Phase of the year 1993-94 is as following :

Programme for Annual Plan, 1993-94.

7.1.3 An outlay of Rs. 365.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993- 94 for this sub-sector for the following Programme :

- (1) The existing VHF Sets like GH 650/LVP 213/215, RMx, TMN etc. which are very old and not reliable for communication will be replaced with modern VHF sets. For their replacement, total 2253 (20 watt) VHF Sets are required. Hence, 610 VHF sets of 20 watts are proposed to be purchased in the year 1993-94.
- (2) At present T.P. Circuits are operated by Electro-mechanical T.P. Machines. These machines are supplied by D.O.T. on rent. These Machines are very old and outdated and not functioning regularly. To make T.P. Communication more efficient it is envisaged to purchase 70 Electronic T.P. Machines for 35 T.P. Circuits (Two Machines per Circuit).
- (3) Radio Modem & Computerised Communication System and Automex (AMSS) with electronic T.P. Machine at all District Units is proposed. It will reduce the number of Wireless Operators. These Operators will be utilised for VHF Sets at District headquarters and new posts. Supervisory and maintenance staff will be created.

Border Area Development Plan

7.14 Gujarat has a lengthy land border of over 500 kms in Kachchh and Banaskantha districts. To curb the infiltration of foreigners and smuggling of arms from the border areas, it is necessary to strengthen Border security. Out of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs General Administration Department has allotted. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for activities related to security aspect under Border Area Development Plan (BADP) Out of this an amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is provided for Housing and remaining Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for communication, transport and intelligence set up.

7.15 An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for Border Area development Plan, broad break up is hereunder.

Sr. no	Items	Rs. in lakhs
I	Residential Buildings	
(A)	Kachchh	
	Construction at Raper Khavada, Bhug, Bhachau.	55.00
(B)	Banaskantha	

Construction of quarters and camel sheds wireless areial most. 55.00

Total-I 110.00

II Non-Reccurent

(A) Communication 7.50

(B) Transport 52.50

(C) Intelligence Equipment 30.00

Total-II 90.00

around Total-II 200.00

7.1.6 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 365/- lakhs is provided for this sub-sector of modernisation of equipments for 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT (WIRELESS NETWORK)
 SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94 ----- OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	MEP-1	Modernisation of Equipment (Wireless Network)	96 001 00	900.00	165.00	165.00	165.00
GRAND TOTAL				900.00	165.00	165.00	165.00

8.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduction

8.1.1 The importance of 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 important and integral part of planning. Keeping this in view, Gujarat Council on S&T has planned and launched various programmes.

Programme provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94

Establishment and Strengthening of Council on Science and Technology

8.1.2 Council on Science and Technology is being considered for registration under Societies Registration Act, 1960 for strengthening 'activities of Department of Technology.' An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the annual Plan 1993-94 for this purpose.

Development of Science and Technology Library

8.1.3 For the development of Science and Technology it is proposed to develop a central library having books and publications on various topics on science and technology at GUJCOST and to distribute science books to the Primary & Secondary Schools of rural areas in the State. An outlay of Rs. 2/- lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this purpose.

Research and Support to Individuals in Institutes and Laboratories

8.1.4 The Council has proposed this scheme to encourage young scientists to take up research studies in emerging and frontier areas of Science and Technology. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Establishment of Entrepreneurship Park

8.1.5 Under this scheme, it is decided to support entrepreneurship awareness and training programme for final year engineering students of degree and diploma colleges. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for this purpose for the year 1993-94. It is also proposed to establish an Entrepreneurship Park based on science & Technology under this scheme.

Setting up of Pilot Plant

8.1.6 This scheme is meant for bringing useful results of laboratory research to the state of viable production and also for enhancement of rural development activities in collaboration with Gujarat Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation (GITCO) and Rural Technology Institute (RTI). An outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

Support to Research and Development on Medicine and Health Care

8.1.7 Professors and researchers in Medical and Pharmacy Colleges will be financially supported to carry out research work in medicine and health care. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Establishment of Institute of Electronics and Emerging Technology at Gandhinagar

8.1.8 In order to establish the Institute of Electronics and Emerging Technology at Gandhinagar, the construction work is proposed to be carried out in a phased manner. During the year 1993-94, the

construction of first floor of main building and hostel block is expected to be completed in the second phase. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided and a sum Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided to meet administrative expenditures during the year 1993-94.

Popularisation of Science and Dissemination of Scientific Information

8.1.9 In order to popularise science and disseminate information on Science and Technology the following steps are proposed to be taken during the year 1993-94.

- a) Establishment and Strengthening of various categories of community science centres, such as one regional centre, two district centres, one rural centre and ten school centres in the State.
- b) It is proposed to extend financial support to the various voluntary organisations/Institutes/schools/ Colleges etc. to celebrate the seventh National Science Day.
- c) It is also proposed to assist various institutes/organisations financially to conduct seminars/workshops/symposia etc. on Science and Technology.
- d) It is decided to screen scientific films and to demonstrate Scientific experiments in Primary and Secondary Schools of rural area of the State with the help of Video Van. During 1993-94 Vadodara and Rajkot districts will be covered under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

National Natural Resource Management System

8.1.10 It is proposed to carry out integrated studies of two districts through space application for sustainable development of the State in collaboration with ISRO. For this purpose, the Remote Sensing Application Centre at GERI Baroda is proposed to be equipped with latest instruments and equipments. An outlay of Rs. 15/- lakhs is provided for this purpose during the year 1993-94.

Student's Scetch Projects

8.1.11 The main objective and purpose of this programme is to encourage the students and faculty of Engineering Colleges to use their talent in various branches of Engineering and to make use of such projects for the promotion of product development, where it is technically feasible and economically viable. Under this scheme, it is proposed to extend financial support to the final year engineering students in diploma and degree colleges for preparation and fabrication of experimental set up, working models etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Science and Technology Input Monitoring and Appraisal

8.1.12 One of the main objectives of State Council on S&T is to see that S&T inputs are adequately put in the planned development of the sectors like agriculture, water resources, forest and environment industries, energy, health, rural development, etc. For this purpose, it is necessary to prepare comprehensive status report for S&T input in the said sectors with the help of experts in the respective sectors. It is also proposed to promote research and development activities in the developmental sector for S&T inputs. For this purpose, it is decided to support R&D projects in the above developmental sectors. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Forensic Science Laboratory

8.1.13 The main aim of forensic science laboratory is to help the crime investigating authorities in collecting the scientific evidences and analysis of exhibits forwarded by investigating authorities. To meet

the present and future challenges of such crimes, it is planned to strengthen the technical infrastructure in forensic science laboratory by introducing scientific inputs for modernisation and creating specialised expertise in various fields of Forensic Science. It is also proposed to start a Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this purpose.

8.1.14 Thus, for this sub-sector of Science and Technology, an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-9 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	STP-1	Establishment of Council of Science and Technology in the State	61 001 00	10.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
2	STP-2	Development of Science and Technology Library	61 002 00	5.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
3	STP-3	Research and support to individuals in institutions and Laboratories	61 003 00	18.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
4	STP-4	Establishment of entrepreneurship parks & Development of Entereprenurship based on Science & Technology	61 004 00	5.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
5	STP-5	Setting up of Pilot plant including product Development	61 005 00	6.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
6	STP-6	Support for research and Development on Medical research and Health	61 006 00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
7	STP-7	Establishment of Institute of Electronics and Emerging Technology	61 007 00	225.00	42.00	42.00	40.00
8	STP-8	Popularisation of Science and Dissemination of Scientific information	61 008 00	50.00	20.00	22.00	0.00
9	STP-9	Support to activities to National Natural Research Management	61 009 00	10.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
10	STP-10	Students Scitech Projects	61 010 00	8.00	4.00	2.00	0.00
11	STP-11	Science Technology Impact Monitoring & Appraisal	61 011 00	8.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
Sub total				350.00	95.00	95.00	40.00
12	STP-12	Support to Forensic Science Laboratories	61 012 00	200.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
GRAND TOTAL				550.00	120.00	120.00	65.00

8.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

(A) Environment

Introduction

8.2.1 It is possible only through environmental protection, to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use, the air we breath and the land that sustains us. Many environmental problems arise from our attempts to "develop" - to meet the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. "Development" efforts lead to industrialisation, urbanization, over use and depletion of natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural eco- systems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction. The last few years have witnessed an increasing awareness and concern for environment in Gujarat. Rigorous and sustained efforts will be required in coming years to rectify man-made mistakes. 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.

Programme for the Annual Plan, 1993-94

8.2.2 For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for this programme. The Scheme-wise write-up is as under.

Environment Education

8.2.3 The problems of pollution, soil erosion, desertification etc., which are of environmental origin, cannot be solved effectively without the participation of people from all walks of life. A mass educational drive for environmental awareness is necessary not only for improving the quality of life but for mankind's very survival. The activities proposed to be undertaken under this scheme are (1) organisation of environmental awareness camps at various levels and locations (2) Preparation of literature, material, exhibition, films, audio-visuals etc., for environmental education. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme.

Grant-in-aid to the GEER Foundation

8.2.4 The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in 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 it's various projects, an outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is provided for giving grant-in-aid to the Foundation for 1993-94.

Training of Officers and Staff in the field of Environmental Planning, Conservation, Education, Extension and Monitoring

8.2.5 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 technical and specialised training to the officers and staff of various Government Departments. So that, they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. Training facilities available within and outside the country will be identified for this purpose. Until own training capabilities are built up in the various areas of environmental science, such training as proposed under the scheme is of crucial importance. It is proposed to cover officers and staff members of various Government Departments under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for this scheme.

8.2.6 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for the Environment sub-sector for the year 1993-94.

(B) Pollution Control

Introduction

8.2.7 Gujarat is one of the fastest developing states in India, especially in the field of Chemicals and Petro-Chemical Industries. In the past few years, Gujarat has seen tremendous growth in Industrial Sector. This growth is continuing rapidly. The recent liberalised industrial policy will further enhance the industrial growth. All these activities will have tremendous impact on the environment. The Chemical & Petro-chemical industrial Projects have traditional reputation of causing pollution, if proper care is not taken.

8.2.8 Due to rapid industrial growth in the State, Industrial Projects are likely to give rise to new urban centres. At the same time the existing cities and urban areas continue to grow. Thus, the pollution associated with generation and disposal of sewerage is likely to increase.

8.2.9 In view of the above facts, it is necessary for the pollution control authority to be extra vigilant and be fully equipped with all the necessary infrastructure required to control environmental pollution.

8.2.10 The Gujarat pollution control Board carried out preliminary preparations for implementation of its programmes. These include the following.

- Construction of buildings at Surat office and laboratory at Rajkot office.
- Procurement of pilot plant and bench scale facilities.
- Data collection for preparation of environment status in respect of Ankleshwar area and organising environmental awareness programmes.

Programme for the Annual Plan, 1993-94

8.2.11 For the Annual Plan 1993-94, it is proposed to continue all the four schemes of the Board. An outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakh is provided for these schemes.

Strengthening of existing Regional & Sub-Regional offices

8.2.12 An outlay of Rs. 73.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening the Sub-Regional Offices and laboratories of the Board at Vapi and Bharuch by providing additional space and laboratory facilities like instruments, equipments etc.

Research and Development Projects

8.2.13 An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided for starting R & D activities like carrying out study for evaluation of physico-chemical processes for treatment of industrial effluents, development of methods for analysis of hazardous wastes etc.

Environmental Assessment and Awareness Programme

8.2.14 An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided for carrying out monitoring of area around Vapi industrial estate and compile data regarding quality of water, air and other environmental parameters. It is also proposed to continue environmental awareness programme. Activities of District Environment Committee will also be carried out under this Scheme.

World Bank Aided Projects

8.2.15 An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for creating additional analytical facilities etc. In addition to this, infrastructure and other amenities for setting up of water and air quality network as well as its maintenance are proposed under this scheme.

8.2.16 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is provided for the Sub-Sector "Environment & Pollution control" for 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
ENVIRONMENT & POLLUTION CONTROL
SCHEMewise OUTLAY (Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN	ANNUAL PLAN	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			OUTLAY	OUTLAY	1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL	
I Environment :							
1	EPC-1 Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation	62 001 00	120.00	35.00	32.00	0.00	
2	EPC-2 Environment Education	62 002 00	15.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	
3	EPC-3 Training of officers and staff in the field of Environmental Planning and Conservation	62 003 00	15.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Sub-total :I			150.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	
II Water Pollution Control							
4	EPC-4 Strengthening of existing and opening of new Regional Offices	62 051 00	377.00	48.00	73.00	0.00	
5	EPC-5 R & D Projects	62 052 00	100.00	35.00	16.00	0.00	
6	EPC-6 Environmental Awareness Programmes	62 053 00	83.00	25.00	11.00	0.00	
7	EPC-7 World bank aided project	62 054 00	240.00	37.00	45.00	0.00	
Sub-Total :II			800.00	145.00	145.00	79.00	
GRAND TOTAL			950.00	180.00	180.00	79.00	

9.1 PLANNING MACHINERY

Strengthening of Cartographic Unit

9.1.1 For some time past, more and more emphasis has been laid on Planning Atlas and District Planning Atlases. It is easier to grasp information through the maps than through statistical statements. Further, it is difficult to understand the relationship between the variables in Spatial background without maps. District planning atlas presents various statistical data on present and past socio-economic parameters on spatial score on thematic maps. Moreover, many maps depict location specific details which can not be shown in published statistical statements.

9.1.2 The Tribal Atlas of Gujarat State which was prepared in the year 1974 is envisaged to be produced with the latest and up-to-date data. It is proposed to prepare and publish District Planning Atlases of all the districts of the State. Maps will also be proposed for (i) Minimum Needs Programme (2) 20 Points Programme and (3) Annual Development Plan every year. It is also envisaged to prepare charts, maps and scalograms of all the talukas of the State depicting the amenities available at village level. An outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for strengthening the cartographic unit.

Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level

9.1.3 With the emergence of a large number of new programmes in the field of Rural Development Employment Generation and other Social Services, the workload of evaluation machinery has increased considerably. Evaluation studies of nearly 10 schemes/programmes are taken-up during every year. In order to strengthen the administrative machinery at the Directorate level to cope-up with the increased workload, an outlay of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Creation of Cell for Plan Studies

9.1.4 The work of collection, compilation and analysis of data pertaining to some of the important sectors of economy is done on continuous basis. These data are primarily meant for indicating trends taking place in the development of various sectors and sub-sectors of the economy. Socio-economic surveys and studies pertaining to sectors of economy are also conducted. There is a plan studies cell which undertake following activities :

- Collection, compilation and analysis of data regarding developments taking place in core sectors of the economy
- Provide financial assistance to research Institutions/Organisations for undertaking plan studies
- Organising conferences on issue relating to economics, statistics, demography, planning and related spheres
- Create a data base so as to monitor and measure the progress of plan studies.

9.1.5 It is also proposed to establish Plan Studies Cell with minimum staff of one director. An outlay Rs. 7.15 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for strengthening this cell.

Creation of Perspective Plan Cell

9.1.6 Planning for development is a continuous process. Though, Five Year Plan approach has been adopted at the National as well as State level, without a vision of a foreseeable future of say 10-15 year it is not possible to plan for the present in a national and integrated manner. The need for perspective Planning for atleast 10-15 years assumes great importance. The State Government has prepared

perspective plan in 1972 for the period of 1974 to 1984 covering two plan periods i.e. Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan.

9.1.7 With the formation of "the State Planning Commission" in the State during 1992-93, it has become imperative to establish a "Perspective Planning Unit" in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to assist the State Planning Commission for providing necessary material to enable the Commission for Unit formulation of the State Five Year Plans and Annual Plans in a meaningful manner. It is proposed to create a "Perspective Planning Unit in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics during the year 1993-94 with adequate staff to prepare a perspective plan of the State. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
PLANNING MACHINERY

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94	
					1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PLM-1	Strengthening of Cartography unit	65 001 00	7.00	1.41	1.45	0.00
2	PLM-2	Strengthening of evaluation Machinery at State level	65 002 00	10.00	1.95	1.90	0.00
3	PLM-3	Creation of a Cell Plan study	65 003 00	3.00	0.64	7.15	5.95
4	PLM-4	Creation of cell for Perspective Plan	65 004 00	0.00	0.00	7.00	2.20
GRAND TOTAL				20.00	4.00	17.50	8.15

9.2 TOURISM

Introduction

9.2.1 Endowed with 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 colorful folk life and history that is filled with traditions and legends, Gujarat provides necessary potential for a tourist destination. The aim is to promote Gujarat both in the domestic and international tourism.

Approach and outline of Tourism Development

9.2.2 Tourism has been recognised as an important area of development on account of its potential for generating income and employment. It is described as the fastest growing industry in the world today. Besides tourism is also an important sector for earning foreign exchange which could be utilised for development in other sectors. Gujarat has a rich heritage in terms of archaeological monuments, handicrafts, arts, and an unique way of life based on values cherished over centuries. Accepting the importance of tourism, the State Government has recognised tourism as an industry and has decided to develop infrastructural facilities at beaches, places of pilgrimage, commercial centers on hills through private sector participation. The State Govt. has extended concessions and incentives to the investors to promote tourist facilities in the State.

9.2.3 More than 70 lakh domestic tourists visit the State annually. Amenities for these tourists at various Centers would be improved. The private sector would be encouraged to put up more hotels/motels in the State. For more than 30,000 international tourists who visit the State every year, more facilities would be provided at various tourists spots centres and selected beaches.

Programme for 1993-94

9.2.5 The Programme for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 is as under :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay provided for 1993-94
1.	2.	3.
(A) Grant for construction, improvement, modification of infrastructure		
1.	Grant for construction	20.00
2.	Grant for improvement	10.00
3.	Grant for modification of accommodation	10.00
4.	Area Development plan	5.00
Total (A)		45.00

1.	2.	3.
(B) Extension, publicity, information and survey of tourist spots		
1.	Information and publicity	25.00
2.	Tourist Information Centres	10.00
3.	Exhibitions	15.00
4.	District level Tourist Centres	5.00
5.	Promotion of Fairs & Festivals	50.00
		Total (B) <u>105.00</u>
(C)		
1.	Share capital to T.C.G.L.	50.00
		Total (C) <u>50.00</u>
Grand Total		200.00

Grant to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited

9.2.6 The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited was handed over old properties set up by the Directorate of Tourism years ago. These properties require considerable improvement and major modifications. It is also necessary to open new tourist spots at selected tourist centres. It is necessary to provide accommodation facilities and other primary facilities at such tourist centres. For construction of new accommodations as well as improvement and modification of existing facilities, it is envisaged to provide grant to the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Integrated Development of Saputara

9.2.7 Area development plan for Saputara has a tremendous scope for tourism development. Tourists from Bombay and near by areas of Gujarat can be attracted to this place. For the development of Saputara an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Extension, Publicity and Survey of Tourist Spots

9.2.8 The broad objective of the publicity scheme is to cover large section of the population with necessary information of tourist spots and other facilities through advertisements, information centres, and exhibitions. Following schemes are proposed under this programme.

Information and Publicity

9.2.9 Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and famous pilgrim places, beaches, sanctuaries and mountains having a lot of tourist potential. For the development of these places publicity and promotion of tourism has therefore become an important development activity. These places and centres need publicity within as well as outside India through various media, such as production of brochures, pamphlets, films, audio tapes and video films. Major portion of publicity consists of printed material and advertisements in local as well as national and international magazines, news papers etc. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this purpose.

Tourist Information Centres

9.2.10 Tourist information centres at Ahmedabad, Surat, Delhi, Madras, Baroda, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bombay are functioning to facilitate the tourists from other states. It is necessary to open more tourist information centres in metropolitan cities and capitals of other states. For this purpose, it is proposed to

open new Tourist Information Centres and Tourism Information Bureaus at various places. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this purpose.

Exhibitions

9.2.11 As an effective mass communication medium, exhibitions are very popular among people of all walks of life and areas. Irrespective of literacy of the people and socio-economic condition of the area, information on tourism development and facilities available for tourists can be delivered to them through photographs, charts, illustrations and other visuals. It has been decided to cover all parts of the State by exhibitions which will be organised by local authorities as well as national and international institutions. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Development of District Level Tourist Centres

9.2.12 There are many places of sight seeing which are of only local interest. According to the draft tourist master plan, such places number over 50. Proposals from local authorities will be called and Directorate of Tourism will make matching contribution. Full help will be provided by the Directorate and Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited in setting up the units and making them operational and managed by concerned local authority. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Fairs and Festivals

9.2.13 In Gujarat, many fairs and festivals are held at various places round the year. Fairs like Tametar, Chitravichitra, Madhapur, Vautha etc. have become very popular, Festivals like Navaratri, Diwali, Rakshabandhan, Gokulashtami and Kite Flying are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed that these fairs are promoted by Directorate of Tourism and organised by Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. In order to make the T.C.G.L.S. participation more meaningful, it is decided to set up semi- permanent structures at the site of such fairs and festivals. This in turn will be helpful in reducing the recurring expenditure. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Share Capital Contribution to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited

9.2.14 The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited was established in 1975 and the old properties of the Directorate of Tourism were transferred to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. in 1978. The paid-up capital of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. is 5.00 crores. It is proposed to contribute in the equity capital of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd. to enable it to carry out its programmes and projects. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this purpose.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
TOURISM
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TRS-1	Grant to Tourisms Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.					
		(i) Grant for construction	66 001 51	100.00	25.00	20.00	0.00
		(ii) Grant for improvement	66 001 52	50.00	25.00	10.00	0.00
		(iii) Grant for modifications of accomodation	66 001 53	50.00	35.00	10.00	0.00
		(iv) Area Development programme	66 001 54				
		(a) Ahmedabad		75.00	15.00	5.00	0.00
		(b) Saputara		25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total :-1		300.00	100.00	45.00	0.00
2	TRS-2	Extension and Publicity and information, survey of Tourist spots.					
		(i) Information and Publicity	66 002 51	125.00	24.00	25.00	0.00
		(ii) Tourist information centres	66 002 52	100.00	20.00	10.00	0.00
		(iii) Exhibition	66 002 53	25.00	3.00	15.00	0.00
		(iv) District level tourist	66 002 54	25.00	6.00	5.00	0.00
		(v) Promotion of fairs and festivals	66 002 55	25.00	6.00	50.00	0.00
		Sub-Total :-2		300.00	59.00	105.00	0.00
3	TRS-3	Share Capital Loan to TCGL					
		(i) Share Capital	66 003 73		200.00	41.00	50.00
		(ii) TIB Establishment	66 004 73				50.00
		Sub-Total :-3		200.00	41.00	50.00	50.00
		GRAND TOTAL		800.00	200.00	200.00	50.00

9.3 STATISTICS

9.3.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the task of planning and coordination of economic activities has become more and more complex. Correspondingly, the demand of statistical information to provide appropriate data base for planning and policy making has considerably increased. The detailed information on various socio economic variables and various programmes undertaken by the Government at regional, district and block level.

Review of the Progress

9.3.2 Efforts have been made to improve the coverage and timeliness 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 statistical machinery at district and lower levels for collection and compilation of statistics.

9.3.3 Keeping this in view, it has been proposed to provide outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1993-94. Schemewise write up proposed for the year 1993-94 and outlay is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Strengthening of Publication Section

9.3.4 The publication section is bringing out various publication of which some are annual and some are quarterly or monthly. Some publications are budget publication and therefore such publications are required to be prepared and published in a stipulated time limit. This unit also works as link between Central Statistical Organisation and Directorate of Economic and Statistics of other State as well as other State Government Departments.

9.3.5 With a view to cope-up with the increased workload of this unit, it is proposed to strengthen the publication unit. An outlay of Rs. 1.66 lakh is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Strengthening of NSS Tabulation Unit

9.3.6 National Sample Survey is a large scale, countrywide survey conducted in the form of rounds every year by the Government of India to collect information on socio-economic aspects of the population for plan formulation and policy making. Different topics of current interest are covered in different rounds.

9.3.7 Over the years, there has been considerable expansion not only in the size of the sample for the survey but also the items covered on the various subjects. The summary results are required to be brought out within very short period but the detailed tabulation, which involves about 150 different bivariate tables in every round takes considerable time. Looking to the workload it is necessary to strengthen this unit. An outlay of Rs. 1.53 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94.

Strengthening of Regional Accounts Section

9.3.8 The regional accounts section provides information on various micro- economic aggregates like consumption, capital formation, savings, production, indirect taxes etc. for the State economy. In view of greater emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the government, the Regional Accounts Committee set up by the Government of India has recommended in its report to prepare various accounts at the State level with a view to obtain a comprehensive picture of all the economic activities of the region with regard to production, capital formation consumption etc.

9.3.9 The work relating to compilation and preparation of estimates of gross fixed capital formation is not only voluminous and strenuous but also continuous in nature. The estimates are to be prepared for the

years from 1980-81 to 1989-90 and every year thereafter. The work involves study and analysis and classification of State Government budget publications and annual reports/accounts of all State Government's Public Sector undertakings. The present strength of staff is not adequate to cope up with the work. In view of this it is proposed to strengthen this unit. An outlay of Rs. 1.12 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Strengthening of the administrative machinery in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

9.3.10 The administrative strength and structure of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has undergone a significant change in recent years in view of the expansion of the statistical activities in various departments, Corporations, Boards and the Directorates and introduction and acceleration of the computerisation programmes in various Government departments and Govt. offices at district level. With the increase in the workforce of the employees on the Statistical cadre of the Directorate, the work load of the administrative machinery of the Directorate has increased considerably with the increase in the size of statistical cadre employees, there has been Director spurt in the increase of Court/Tribunal cases, pension cases, pay fixation cases and other routine administrative and financial matters. Since the Director is the Head of Department, he has been vested with the regulatory administrative and financial powers. To reduce the burden of the administrative and financial functions of the Director it is proposed to create one post of Joint Director and one post of peon during the year 1993-94. It is proposed to replace old Ambassador car purchased in 1973 by new one. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94.

Strengthening of Computer Centre at State Level

9.3.11 A micro-78 computer was purchased from electronics corporation of India Ltd. and installed at the Gujarat Computer Centre in the year 1980-81 with a small configuration mainly with a view to off load voluminous input/output from the then ICL 1901-A computer, with introduction of personal computers with large data storage, users of softwares and competency of data files with other mainframe computers. The above residual hardware of micro 78 computer system and 8 key to floppy units has become absolute and therefore has to be replaced. It is there for propose to replace micro-78 computer and other hardware by a mini computer.

9.3.12 An outlay of Rs. 55 lakh was provided during the year 1992-93 for the purchase of a computer with large disk storage, magnetic tapedrives, fast printer and terminals alongwith necessary software and ancillary items like PC/XT/AT etc. With a view to prepare district level thematic maps depicting various socio - economic characteristics of the district and other maps, it is proposed to purchase a digitiser and plotter along with ancillary equipments and necessary software.

9.3.13 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94 which includes Rs. 2.50 lakh for purchase of digitiser and plotter.

Establishment of E.D.P. Cells In Districts (Including NRDMS CELL).

9.3.14 With a view to process large volume of data originating at Village Taluka/District levels as a by product of administrative and developmental functions at various levels and collected under various censuses and sample surveys, EDP Cells with micro-computers were set up in two districts viz. Kheda and Surendranagar during the year 1986-87 on a experimental basis. The micro computer hardware for Surendranagara district was supplied by the CMC Ltd. under the joint project of Government of Gujarat Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad and the C.M.S. Ltd. The project having been completed the installation of district computer under the NICENT project. For Kheda District, the micro computer hardware was supplied by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India under their NRDMS Project. This hardware is likely to continue with the State Government.

9.3.15 It is proposed to create a EDP Cell in each district in a phased manner, These EDP Cells will carry out the following activities.

- To analyse the data processing requirements of various district level offices and to devise various input/output formats and data storage structure.
- To associate and coordinate with the NIC Staff for the purpose of systems design computer programming implementation and modification of the developed system etc.
- To keep liaison with the district level offices and handle inputs/outputs.
- Collection, compilation, Data entry, validation of data pertaining to various sectors of economy for the centralised data bank.
- Data collection compilation data entry and validation for distinct level computer applications implemented on district computry.
- To arrange the exchange/providing data of at State level. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the District level EDP cells and NRDMS cells at Kheda, Vadodara, Godhra and Bhavnagar with the additional new staff during the year 1993-94, in addition to the post already created during the year 1991-92 and 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 7.45 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94.

Strengthening of Statistical machinery at district level In District Panchayats

9.3.16 The Statistical branch of the District Panchayats are primarily concerned with collection, scrutinizing, compilation etc. of the data from different district level offices for bringing out District Statistical Abstracts and for preparing analytical notes relating to development of district. It also organises fieldwork and provides training for various surveys, studies and censuses such as village amenity survey, Livestock Census, Population Census, Agriculture Census and Economic Census etc.

9.3.17 District Statistical Officers are also supposed to review the progress of works and to monitor the progress of works at various stages of implementation. This has increased the work load of District Statistical Offices. They are also supervising and providing technical guidance to the Statistical Assistants working in Taluka Panchayats. They have to travel to the interior villages of district to inspect the district planning works and to carry out earlier mentioned activities more efficiently. In order to enable District Statistical Officers to carry out all these multiple activities in time and efficiently it is necessary to strengthen the District Statistical Office and also provide a Jeep in four District Statistical Offices along with the four posts of Diver each at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat.

9.3.18 It is also proposed to create four more posts of Research Officers in selected four districts and two posts of Research Assistants in the districts of Dangs and Gandhinagar during the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 4.82 lakh under the scheme is provided for the year 1993-94

Creation of a cell for District Income Estimates

9.3.19 At present the estimates of State domestic product are compiled at State level, but for Planning at regional and district level it is necessary to compile region/district income estimates. The committee of "Regional Accounts" the technical group appointed by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Ninth conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisation have emphasised the need for preparing estimates of income at district level. With a view to carry out the work of preparing district income estimates for the commodity producing sectors, it is proposed to strengthen the existing State income unit, for which an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94.

Extension of the existing building of the office of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

9.3.20 The area available in the existing building is 23200 sq. ft. As per the norms, for the present staff and equipment, total area of 36780 sq. ft. is necessary. In view of the additional Staff and equipments, under various Schemes an additional area of 26040 sq. ft. will be required. In addition for computer annex and cartography laboratory an additional area of 11033 sq. ft. will be required. Thus, the total additional area of 50653 sq. ft. will be required. An outlay of Rs. 36.72 lakhs is provided for the scheme for the years 1993-94

Strengthening of Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

9.3.21 The main functions of the Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy established in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are as under.

- To monitor the current economic development of Gujarat Economy.
- To undertake economic analysis of available data relating to economic activities.
- To prepare special reports on various subjects of interest of the State Government.

9.3.22 The centre is at present bringing out publications such as (i) Quarterly Review of Gujarat Economy (ii) Gujarat Economy in figures (iii) Gujarat and India comparative Statistics and (iv) Ad-hoc publications on important topics of current interest. It is proposed to expand the activities of this centre on the lines similar to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay and to undertake following additional activities.

- To undertake study of related micro level Socio Economic aggregates like production, income, prices, employment, consumption, demographic characteristics, inflation etc.
- To compile taluka level indicators regarding the spread of infrastructure facilities.
- To bring out monthly bulletin containing qualitative information on related indicators of the State economy.
- To undertake detailed studies pertaining to important sectors such as irrigation, power supply to essential commodities, public distribution system etc.

9.3.23 To undertake the above mentioned additional activities an outlay have been proposed to strengthen this Centre by creating one post of Research officer and one post of Research Assistant during the year 1992-93. These posts will continue during the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94.

Strengthening of Training Facilities in the field of computer applications

9.3.24 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been conducting training course for the middle and lower level statistical personnel since 1967. With the installation of a computer in the Directorate in 1972, training courses in COBOL and FORTRAN languages used on mainframe computer were being conducted since 1975. With the advent of personal computers in the recent years, the Directorate made a modest beginning in 1988 by starting personal computer training courses for the statistical personnel. During the last two years, about 400 personnel of various Government Departments have been trained in the use of software LOTUS-1-2-3, Dbase-III Plus etc. There has been a continuous demand with Gujarat Computer Centre from various department/offices to impart training to their staff members.

9.3.25 In modern times sophisticated training programmes are sprinkled with more and more audio visual equipments, Three gun projects, Liquid Crystal Display System (LCD system) etc. It is therefore proposed to install these equipments to modernise the training facilities in the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 7.65 lakh is provided for the year 1993-94 for the purchase of equipments and machinery.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
STATISTICS
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	STT-1	Strengthening of Publication section	67 001 00	16.35	7.25	1.66	0.00
2	STT-2	Strengthening N.S.S field level office	67 002 00	14.92	1.78	0.00	0.00
3	STT-3	Strengthening N.S.S Headquarter unit	67 003 00	14.09	2.15	1.53	0.00
4	STT-4	Strengthening of Regional Account Section	67 004 00	12.00	0.83	1.12	0.00
5	STT-5	Strengthening of Administration Machinery in the D.E.S.	67 005 00	6.94	0.00	2.50	1.75
6	STT-6	Strengthening of Computer Centre at state level	67 006 00	80.00	55.55	5.00	2.50
7	STT-7	Estt. of EDP Cell in District including N.R.D.M.S.Cell)	67 007 00	50.00	3.75	7.45	0.00
8	STT-8	Strengthening of statistical machinery at District Panchayat	67 008 00	48.64	2.94	4.82	0.00
9	STT-9	Strengthening of statistical machinery at taluka Level	67 009 00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	STT-10	Creation of a cell for District Income Estimates	67 010 00	8.51	0.00	0.80	0.00
11	STT-11	Extension of existing building of D.E.S.	67 011 00	50.00	0.00	36.72	36.72
12	STT-12	Creation of social statistics Division	67 012 00	5.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	STT-13	Strengthening of Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy	67 013 00	18.98	0.75	0.75	0.00
14	STT-14	Strengthening of training facilities in the field of computer applications	67 014 00	14.74	0.00	7.65	7.65
15	STT-15	Creation of Environmental Statistics Division	67 015 00	4.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				370.00	75.00	70.00	48.62

9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Introduction

Consumer Protection

9.4.1 Under District Consumer Disputes Redressal Act, 1986, the State Commission, District Forums, State Consumer Protection Council are functioning and grants are given to Consumer Protection Agencies.

9.4.2 In pursuance of the said Act, the State Govt. has framed the Gujarat Consumer Protection Rules, 1988 which inter alia provide for -

- (i) Setting up of the State level Consumer Protection Council
- (ii) State level Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission)
- (iii) District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forums (District Forums)

The State Govt. have already constituted the State Commission and District Forums for all Districts.

Management Information System

9.4.3 The objective is to undertake scientific studies of specific important commodities i.e. wheat, pulses, rice and edible oil etc. This will enable the State Govt. to be in a state of preparedness to meet any contingency arising out of fluctuating price condition. It also gives training to the staff with an objective to expose the staff and officers to the Management Information System.

9.4.4 Govt. of India has enacted and put in operation in all the States the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 for better protection of the interests of consumers, by making provision for the establishment of Consumer Councils and the authorities for the settlement of consumer disputes. In pursuance of this Act, the State Govt., in exercise of the powers vested in it, has framed and published the Gujarat Consumer Protection Rules, 1988. These Rules, inter-alia, provide for setting up of State Level Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission) and District Consumer Dispute Redressal Forums (District Forums). The State Govt. has recently constituted the State Commission with the retired High Court Judge as its president and three District Forums with the retired District Judges as their presidents. Three District Forums have been set up at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot. Now, the State Govt. has covered all the Districts of the State. Under the Act, and the Rules, the State Commission and District Forums have been vested with powers as are vested in appropriate courts of law and they have, thus, the force of judicial powers. The State Govt. have already set up District Forums in all the 19 districts of the State. However, the workload in Surat, Baroda and Rajkot districts is more, hence, Govt. is considering separate forums for Surat, Baroda and Rajkot districts as directed in the Supreme Court Petition No. 1141/88.

Consumer Protection Councils

9.4.5 The Consumer Protection Act also provides for constitution of State Consumer Protection Council with the object to promote and protect within the State the rights of the consumers specified in the Act. The State Govt. in exercise of the powers vested in it, has constituted the Consumer Protection Council comprising of 32 members.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

9.4.6 In the wake of cabinet decision to initiate the welfare measures for the upliftment of the saltworkers under poverty alleviation programme, 6 mobile vans have been provided to distribute essential commodities to the saltworkers living in the Surendranagar and Kachchh districts. For operating one mobile van the services of the staff of one driver, one bill-clerk and one totat are required. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this programme.

9.4.7 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for 'Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection.'

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONSUMERS PROTECTION
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY (Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PDS-1	Consumer's Protection	68 001 61	140.00	30.50	30.50	0.00
2	PDS-2	Management Information System	68 002 61	10.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
3		Poverty Alleviation Programme		0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				150.00	32.00	45.00	0.00

9.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Introduction

9.5.1 The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 protects the interest of the consumers. The Central Government has passed the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enf) Act, 1985 and Rules thereunder.

9.5.2 The new Act has a wide coverage over and above the routine type of activity of Verification and Stamping of Weights and Measures used by trading community. It envisages stamping of instruments, clinical thermometers, taxi and autorickshaws meters, electricity meters, water meters etc. There is also provision for regulating the Packaged Commodities Act. The State Government is also anxious to protect the consumers' interests and have framed and published new Rules.

9.5.3 The Government of India has passed the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enf) Act, 1985 which are being implemented as they have been notified by the State Government. The State Government has adopted the same rules with effect from 1st April, 1990

Programme for Annual Plan, 1993-94

Implementation of the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1985 and Rules thereunder

9.5.4 The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985 provides for annual verification and stamping of weights and measuring instruments used by traders, industrial establishments and bullions. Considering the period of two years for verification, the weights and measures instruments do not show the correct position due to improper handling. The annual verification in phased programme at all levels under the Act is to be introduced.

9.5.5 The Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977 provide for indication of manufacture's name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on sealed packages. These Rules regulate inter-state transactions of packaged commodities to establish fair trade practices. The work of construction of office buildings at Surat and Ahmedabad and a precision laboratory is under progress. The total estimated cost of these buildings is Rs. 57.00 lakhs.

9.5.6 There is staff working in the tribal area for effective implementation of the provisions of the Standard of Weights and Measures Act. The Tribal area is spread out widely in the State. There are no regular markets. Adivasis purchase their goods from weekly markets known as Hatwadas. Adivasis are exploited by the traders in weights and measures. Therefore, it is necessary to implement Weights and Measures Act strictly in these areas to minimise exploitation. An outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme.

9.5.7 Thus an outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for Weights and Measures sub-sectors.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
WEIGHTS & MEASURES (69)
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		WAM-1 Regulation of Weights & Measures Act	69 001 00	150.00	34.00	34.00	11.60
GRAND TOTAL :				150.00	34.00	34.00	11.60

10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

Introduction

10.1.1 The Government of India have approved the new Programme of Action for 1992-97 in the Central Advisory Board of Education meeting held in the first week of August, 1992. The new Programme of Action broadly endorses the national Policy on Education formulated in 1986. It, however, identifies certain new thrust areas.

10.1.2 Of importance in this context are the introduction of minimum level of learning approach in primary education and total literacy approach in Adult Education. The Annual Development programme for 1993-94 has been formulated in the light of the new Programme of Action to achieve the Key objectives of the policies for General Education in the State.

Programme for the Annual plan 1993-94

10.1.3 An outlay of Rs. 3435.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for General Education.

Primary education

Introduction

10.1.4 The State Government has always accorded a very high priority to primary education. There are more than 31,000 primary schools in the State run through Jilla panchayats and urban local bodies. Besides, there are over 900 grant-in-aid private primary schools and over 2,000 non-grant in aid private primary schools.

Strategy for the programme

10.1.5 During Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, elementary education is one of the most salient goal. Besides, a serious problem with high rate of drop-outs in primary education, particularly among girls and in students of sheduled castes, sheduled tribes and weaker section of the society, Gujarat remarkably achieved a noteworthy success in primary education enrolment.

10.1.6 Another area of weakness has been the shortage of primary teachers in primary schools in backward areas. We have a short-fall of 8,000 primary teachers at the beginning of Eighth plan. This will increase further with more enrolment. The next priority is, therefore, to conceive additional posts of primary teachers which are mostly in backward areas can be served well.

10.1.7 The third area of priority is improvement in the excellence of primary education because this has a direct relevance to the increase in the retention in primary schools. For this purpose, emphasis is proposed to be laid in training. It is proposed to improve the attribute of training colleges as well as providing in-service training through Gujarat Council of Educational Research & Training and the DIETs.

10.1.8 The position of enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 at the end of the year 1990-91 was 57.86 lakhs and 19.16 lakhs respectively. The details are as under:-

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
6-11	3143	2643	5786
11-14	1103	813	1916
6-14	4246	3456	7702

10.1.9 An outlay of Rs. 229.61 lakhs is provided both for continuation of 1837 teachers sanctioned in the year 1992-93 and 300 New Teachers, to be appointed during the year 1993-94.

Construction of Class rooms

10.1.10 Physical facilities is must for unification of elementary education. The State envisages to wipe out the shortage of class room through various scheme. An outlay of Rs. 390.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for 2500 class rooms.

Opening of new primary schools

10.1.11 Out of 24,390 habitation in the rural areas 23,600 habitations have primary school either in their own habitation or within easily walkable distance. It is targetted that all primary schools will be upgraed simultanesouly in a Phased manner it will be seen that every village in the State has adequate physical facilities and manpower for primary education.

10.1.12 As new capital of Gujarat is expanding day by day. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is provided for two new schools for the Year 1993-94.

Physical Facilities

10.1.13 Many schools lack in physical facilities viz. compound wall, electrification, sanitary facilities, drinking water facilities etc. to bridge the gap between a good school and an average school, the Government of India is implementing a scheme of Operation Blackboard under which many educational equipment are supplied to the primary schools. To supplement the above scheme, the State is implementing the scheme for furnishing various facilities mentioned above. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Student Safety Fund

10.1.14 It sometime happens that a primary school child is injured in an accident in the primary school such as when the school building collapses or some accident takes place during the school time. During the last six months, there were 5 deaths of primary in bharuch and one in school building collapse in Panchmahal. In such cases, it proposed to pay compensation to the parents for up a Student Safety Fund which will be utilised for payment of compensation to the parents in case of death or permanent incapacitation to a primary school child due to accident during school hours. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this purpose. There will be a Committee nominated by Government to operate this Fund and its uses will be defined by rules made in that behalf.

Free supply of school text books

10.1.15 To achieve the goal of 100% unification of elementary education, it is free textbooks are proposed to the pupils from backward communities to attract them to schools. It is estimated that every year 39.00 lakhs pupils will be benefitted under the programme, for which an amount of Rs. 750.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Financial assistance to talented SC/ST and OBC girl pupil

10.1.16 Due to socio-economic condition, people belonging to backward classes do not send their daughters to schools after they Complete primary education. To attract talented girl pupils to continue the further studies after Std. IV and also to minimise the rate of drop outs among girls at upper primary level a financial assistance of Rs. Rs. 100/- per annum to each first girl from SC/ST and OBC in Std. V, VI and VII will be given on merit. An outlay of Rs. 57.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for 57,60 beneficiaries.

Teachers Training

10.1.17 The Gujarat Council of Educational Research and Training has been set up as the nodal bod for training of primary teachers in the state. 13 DIETs have been set up in districts for imparting in- service training to the primary teachers. In 1993-94, the training of primary teachers is provided to be accelerated

10.1.18 The main direction of the training activities will be to operate one week or one month in-service training programme for primary teachers in language as well as Science and Mathematics. It is proposed to organise 100 in-service training programmes per DIET during the year 1993-94. With 13 DIETs in operation, this will work out to 1300 in-service training programmes covering approximately 50,000 primary teachers.

Training of secondary Teachers

10.1.19 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, with the assistance of Government of India, 6 B.ED. Colleges were upgraded into Colleges of Teachers Education for the purpose of providing in-service training programmes will be devised for the secondary teachers and it will be implemented through the upgraded Colleges of Teacher's Education. For organising the in-service training programmes. it is proposed to give financial assistance to the colleges of teachers education. The main thrust area here will be to improve the quality of Science and Maths education as well as in teaching of languages in secondary and higher secondary schools. The colleges of Teacher's Education will also be assisted to develop Audio-Video Tape Libraries for presenting the in-service training programmes effective. An outlay of Rs. 120.40 lakhs is provided for the GCERT for in-service training to primary teachers and related activities and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Colleges of Teacher's Education for in-service training of secondary teacher.

Adult Education

10.1.20 Before the start of the Eighth Plan period, Bhavnager and Gandhinagar had already achieved total literacy in the State. During 1992-93, Kheda, Dangs, Ahmedabad (Rural), Kutchchh and Sabarkantha are provided to be brought under the total literacy programme. The work is provided to be continued during 1993-94. Bhavnagar and Gandhinager are covered under the post-literacy programme during 1992-93 will be continued during 1993-94.

10.1.21 Besides, during 1993-94 three additional districts are provided to be taken up under the total literacy programme. thus the adult education programme during 1993-94 is as follows:

— Total Literacy Programme in three districts.

— Post-Literacy programme in Ahmedabad (Rural), Kutchchh, Sabarkeath, Dangs and Kheda.

10.1.22 It is provided to cover 5 lakhs illiterate adults under the total literacy programme during 1993-94 besides covering new-literates in the post-literacy programme. An outlay of Rs. 251.49 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

Jan Shikshan Nilayam

10.1.23 With the extension of the total literacy programme in the new areas, it becomes necessary to establish Jan Shikshan Nilayam for continuing education of the new literates. It is proposed to set up 250 Jan Shikshan Nilayam in addition to those already established during 1992-93 and in earlier years. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided.

Incentive Grant to Voluntary Agencies

10.1.24 Looking to the role of voluntary agencies in mobilising and promoting literacy, an incentive assistance will be provided by Government at the rate of 15% as grant to voluntary agencies in the field of adult education programme for which an outlay of Rs. 3.00 Lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Publicity for Adult Education

10.1.25 For mobilising literacy programme, in the State, wide publicity through radio, TV, newspapers etc. is essential. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Incentive grant to Cent percent Literacy Villages

10.1.26 In order to eradicate illiteracy completely from the State, the State Government has decided a prize scheme as incentive to grant the villages and schools and institutions, who achieve 100% literacy in their villages. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Non-formal Education (age-group 9-14)

10.1.27 Non-formal education provides opportunity to the children of age group 9-14, who drop, who drop out and leave primary education. For these children (age group 9-14), an outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for running 24 projects under this programme.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

Regulated growth of non-Government secondary schools

10.1.28 The State has more than 5,000 non-Government secondary schools and higher secondary schools. Many of them, which were registered in earlier years will become grantable during the current year. Besides on the basis of requirement backward areas and under-school areas have to be provided with new secondary schools. It is provided to sanction 60 new non-Government secondary and 100 new non-Government higher secondary schools during the year 1993-94. a provision of Rs. 157.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

Regulated growth of Govt. Secondary and higher secondary schools

10.1.29 The State has over 100 Government secondary and higher secondary schools. Based on need, some more schools will have to be established in remote or backward areas. Some secondary schools may have to be expanded for additional classes by constructing more buildings. An outlay provision of Rs. 95.00 lakhs for staff and other facility and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for construction of buildings for Government secondary schools has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Remedial teaching for weak students In secondary and higher secondary schools

10.1.30 Students belonging to the weaker sections of society, who are weak in studies, are given special coaching so that they can keep pace with rest of the students. Coaching classes are provided to be organised for them in secondary and higher secondary schools. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been provided. Besides in urban areas special coaching classes are also proposed to be set up for weak students belonging to SC and ST for which an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed.

Setting up of Book Bank

10.1.31 Under this scheme, students of weaker sections are provided free sets of text books in secondary and higher secondary schools. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

State scholarships to SC/ST students

10.1.32 It is proposed to give scholarships to the students standing first, second and third at talukas level in Std. VII, VIII and IX and who continue their studies in standard VIII, IX and X. It is also proposed that students standing first, second and third at municipal corporation schools should be separately given scholarships. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Grant-in-aid to secondary schools for Vocational Guidance Centres

10.1.33 The institute of Vocational Guidance is disseminating information on career opportunities and educational facilities through distribution of literature, organisations of students, and teachers' training camp, etc. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for various activities during 1993-94.

Assistance to Non-secondary schools for Games & Sports

10.1.34 The subject of physical education is voluntary at the SSC stage and it is being taught at higher secondary stage in Std. XI and XII. It is proposed to pay grant-in-aid to schools for purchasing equipment for physical education. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

Orientation Courses for Principals and Science Teachers of Higher Secondary Schools

10.1.35 It is proposed to organise orientation courses for Principals and Science Teachers of higher secondary schools. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Improvement of Vocational Education

10.1.36 The vocational stream has been operating a large number of higher secondary schools in the State. It is necessary to improve the quality of vocational education with a view to making it more purposeful and enabling the students to develop specific skills through which they can acquire income generating abilities after completing the higher secondary education. As an alternative to pursuing the higher education in colleges, it is proposed to set up a State Council of Vocational Education as recommended by the Programme of Action and under its aegis launching programmes for building linkages between vocational education and the industry. It is also proposed to impart training for the teachers in the Vocational Stream so that they are well aware of the specific objectives of the Vocational Education and are able to do justice to the curriculum and objectives of the programme. An outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose for 1993-94.

Higher Education

Development of Government Colleges

10.1.37 Increasing demand of enrolment in colleges necessitates developing of existing colleges and establishing new colleges. New Government Colleges are proposed in the Tribal area during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94. This includes the outlay of construction of Government Colleges also.

Assistance to non-Government Colleges

10.1.38 Due to the increases in admission in Arts, Commerce, Science and Law Colleges, the existing educational facilities are proposed to be increased by opening new colleges and additional division in existing Colleges. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Special Coaching Classes for Weak students in Colleges

10.1.39 Under this scheme, college students of weaker sections of the society who are weak in studies are given special coaching in selected subjects. During the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Matching share against UGC Development Grant to Universities and Colleges

10.1.40 An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs as State share is provided against the UGC grants sanctioned to Universities and Colleges respectively for the year 1993-94.

Development of Universities In the State

10.1.41 An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for the development of universities in the State.

Loan Scholarships for Higher Education

10.1.42 This is a supplementary scheme of the similar scheme of the Government of India being implemented in the State. The students who do not get loan scholarships under the scheme of Government of India are given loans under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

Free Education to Girls

10.1.43 Government has adopted the policy of free education to girls at all levels. Tuition fee is not charged from the girls studying in Government as well as grant-in-aid collages. Tuition fee is reimbursed to non-Government grant-in-aid colleges by reduction in income. Tuition fee is given in cash to institutions not taking grant from Government. For the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 30.95 lakhs is proposed for 1993-94.

Development of Languages

10.1.44 There are various schemes implemented by the Gujarat Sahitya Academy for development of languages. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this purpose. This provision includes the development of Government Sanskrit Pathshalas also.

10.1.45 In order to provide a basic reference material for scholars and the general public, the need for an Encyclopedia in Gujarati has been felt since long. This is particularly important as Gujarati has become the medium of instruction in Colleges and most of scholars do their research in regional languages. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for grant-in-aid for the publication of Gujarati Vishwakosh.

National Cadet Corps

10.1.46 The State has over 52,000 students enrolled as cadets in the NCC. In view of the considerable increase in the activities of the NCC and its expansion, it has become necessary to strengthened the NCC set up by providing adequate number of additional staff. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been provided.

Sports and Youth Services

Sports

10.1.47 A number of activities and programmes have been provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 under the Sports Sector. For the development of Sports Sector in the State an outlay of Rs. 150.44 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94. Many new schemes have been proposed which include construction of Sports Complexes at Amreli, Bhuj, Palanpur and Gandhidham. It also includes establishment of Sports Hostel at Nadiad and Bhavanagar and Sub-Coaching Centre at Banaskantha.

Youth Service

10.1.48 Under this minor head many development schemes have been provided during the Annual Plan Period 1993-94, for the overall expansion of youth activities in the State. An outlay of Rs. 27.56 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. During this period it has been proposed to construct staff quarters of the Youth Hostel, to establish Mountaineering Centre at Idar. The on-going schemes will also be continued namely, State Level Youth Worker Seminar, Regional Youth Worker Seminars, District Level Yog Shibirs and Youth Leader Training Programme, expedition on Sea, River and forest Area etc.

Art and Culture

10.1.49 In the State, Government is much interested in the development and encouragement of the various arts. Many new schemes have been proposed which include, Shri Narayan Mistry Natya Museum at Art Gallery at Ahmedabad, Children Theatre, establishment of Children Toys Library at Ahmedabad at Children Park etc. Outlay is also proposed for the ongoing schemes like Training Centre in Folk Art, Children Academy, Construction of Closed Theatre and Sanskrit Bhavan etc.

10.1.50 Under the activities of Lalit Kala Akademi following schemes have been proposed. Expansion and strengthening of State Art Gallery, Construction of Art Centre, Organising Youth Artists Shibir and facility for air- conditioning in the State Art Gallery at Ahmedabad. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for the activities of both the academies.

Archeology

10.1.51 The main work of the department of Archeology is to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of the State of Gujarat. The major activities under the Archeology are exploration, excavation, conservation and protection of the historical monuments and sites. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Development of Museums

10.1.52 The Department of Museum is mainly concerned with the preservation of cultural heritage and enrichment of Museum by addition of new collections, reorganisation of old galleries of museum on modern lines and research and creation of new museums of educational benefits. Alongwith some new schemes, ongoing schemes will be continued during 1993-94. During 1993-94 construction of Gandhinagar Museum is also proposed. An outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakhs has been provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for Development of Museums.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

I. A. S. Training Centres at Bhavnagar, Rajkot & Patan

10.1.53 There are three Centres of Training for all India Administrative Service Examination in the State. To provide opportunity to the students of the State for this Examination, the State Govt. has decided to start three more I. A. S. Training Centres attached with Saurashtra, Uttar Gujarat and Bhavnagar University. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

Special Coaching Classes for Education to SC/ST Students In urban areas

10.1.54 Under this Scheme the State Govt. has decided to open a night coaching centres in the Municipal Corporation areas of the State viz. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar with a view to extend the facilities to the Backward and Poor students. At the first instance, 52 centres have been started in the aforesaid six cities.

City	No. of centres.
Ahmedabad	21
Vadodara	10
Surat	10
Rajkot	5
Bhavnagar	3
Jamnagar	3
Total	52

An outlay of 13 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94 for 52 night coaching centres for the backward and poor students.

Construction of New Classes & Teaching Quarters in Salt Areas

10.1.55 The scheme envisage to provide educational facilities for salt workers under salt workers welfare scheme. There are lack of 493 classrooms in this area. Similarly construction of teachers quarter is also proposed as teachers have no residencial facilities in salt areas. They have to reside in near by village. Construction of additinal 250 class-rooms and 16 teachers quarters at the cost of Rs.200.00 and Rs.19.60 lakhs respectively is provided under this scheme for the year, 1993-94.

Educational Facilities in Primary Schools in Salt Areas

10.1.56 The scheme envisage to provide educational facilities for salt workers under salt workers welfare scheme. It provides for electrification, drinking water facilities, compound wall, black board, teacher table, teacher chair, asan patta for children teaching aid, science kit, matchs-kit, game equipment etc. to existing primary school under the salt area. During the year 1993-94 additinal 400 class room of existing schools have been selected for this scheme for which an outlay of Rs. 60.40 lakhs has been provided.

Improved Educational facilities in Secondary Schools in Salt Areas

10.1.57 With a view to providing educational facilities to the students of secondary schools in Salt Area. 30 Talukas of 13 Districts are to be covered under this scheme. Initially, this scheme is restricted for the Government Secondary Schools only. 20 Government Secondary School in salt areas to be covered under this scheme in the year 1993-94. Each school will be provided with an amount of one lakh (1,00,000) for the provision for improved educational facilities such as furniture, minor repairing of the school building adequate water facility, construction of urinals and lavatories, educational aids, T.V., equipment for sports scientific apparatus, books, etc. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94

GENERAL EDUCATION

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakh)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary Education:							
I. Elementary Education :							
1	EDN-1	Additional teachers for additional enrolment in primary schools	75 001 61	6155.00	215.96	229.61	0.00
2	EDN-2	Construction of class rooms	75 002 61	3600.00	382.00	390.00	390.00
3	EDN-3	Opening of New primary schools at Capital Town	75 003 61	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.00
4	EDN-4	G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities	75 004 61	460.00	12.00	12.00	0.00
5	EDN-5	Supply of free schools text books	75 005 61	3500.00	700.00	750.00	0.00
6	EDN-6	Financial assistance to talented girls from SC/ST/OBC community	75 006 61	288.00	57.60	57.60	0.00
7	EDN-7	Strengthening existing machinery at State and District level	75 007 61	35.00	6.00	6.00	0.00
8	EDN-7A	Students safety fund		0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
TOTAL I				14040.00	1373.96	1450.61	390.00
II. Teachers' Training :							
9	EDN-8	Gujarat teachers training Council of Education Research and Training Programme	75 051 61	1260.00	164.00	120.40	0.00
10	EDN-8A	In service Training of Secondary Teachers through Colleges of Teacher Education				10.00	0.00
TOTAL II				1260.00	164.00	130.40	0.00
III. Adult Education :							
A. Adult Education(Age group 15-35)							
11	EDN-9	State Adult Education programme SAEP	75 101 61	1125.00	200.00	251.49	0.00
12	EDN-10	Jan Shikshan Niliyam Centre	75 102 61	245.00	42.00	28.00	0.00
13	EDN-11	Incentive grants to Voluntary organisations	75 103 61	25.00	2.00	3.00	0.00
14	EDN-12	Publicity	75 104 61	25.00	4.00	5.00	0.00
15	EDN-13	Administrative set up and the purchase of jeep	75 105 61	25.00	0.54	6.00	0.00
16	EDN-14	Prize scheme for cent percent literacy village	75 106 61	502.00	51.00	60.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	EDN-15	New school to be opened in 25 Taluka which have below 25 % literacy rate	75 107 61	73.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL : A				2020.00	313.54	353.49	0.00
B Non-formal Education							
18	EDN-16	Non-formal Education age group & Training and learning material for NFE	75 108 61	230.00	46.00	42.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: B				230.00	46.00	42.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL III (A+B)				2250.00	359.54	395.49	0.00
IV. Direction and Inspection							
19	EDN-17	Strengthening of District Education office and Commissionerate of Higher Education	75 151 00	210.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: IV.				210.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
V. Secondary Education							
20	EDN-18	Regulated growth of Secondary schools	75 201 00	1080.00	167.00	157.00	0.00
21	EDN-19	Regulated growth of Government Secondary School	75 202 00	170.00	86.00	95.00	0.00
22	EDN-20	Coaching classes for weak students of Secondary schools.	75 203 00	80.00	16.00	17.00	0.00
23	EDN-21	Setting up of Book Banks	75 204 00	300.00	60.00	55.00	0.00
24	EDN-22	Construction of Government Secondary Schools.	75 205 00	290.00	80.00	100.00	100.00
25	EDN-23	GIA to secondary schools for Vocational Guidance Centre	75 206 00	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
26	EDN-24	State scholarships to SC/ST Talented students.	75 207 81/82	40.00	8.00	6.00	0.00
27	EDN-25	Prize to meritorious SC/ST students of SSC/HSSC Exam.	75 208 81/82	10.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
28	EDN-26	Performance awards to Secondary Schools.	75 209 00	7.50	1.50	0.00	0.00
29	EDN-27	Assistance to Non-Government schools for Games and Sports	75 210 00	20.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: V.				2007.50	426.50	436.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI. Higher Education							
30	EDN-28	Development of Non Govt. Higher Secondary Schools	75 251 00	200.00	66.00	100.00	0.00
31	EDN-29	Assistance to Local Bodies Non Govt. Higher Secondary School	75 252 00	20.50	4.40	0.00	0.00
32	EDN-30	Development of Government Higher Secondary Schools	75 253 00	120.00	23.00	11.25	0.00
33	EDN-31	Free Education for girls	75 254 00	40.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
34	EDN-32	Remedial coaching classes for weak students	75 255 00	3.00	0.60	0.60	0.00
35	EDN-32A	Scheme for Teaching Through Computer		0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00
36	EDN-33	Orintation courses for principal and secondary teachers of higher secondary schools	75 256 00	10.00	2.00	14.00	0.00
37	EDN-33A	Improving the quality of Vocational Education		0.00	0.00	38.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: VI.				393.50	104.00	172.65	0.00
VII. HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION :							
38	EDN-34	Performance Award to college teachers	75 301 00	2.50	0.50	0.00	0.00
39	EDN-35	Development of Government colleges with construction	75 302 00	600.00	98.50	100.00	49.00
40	EDN-36	Special Coaching classes for weak students of colleges	75 303 00	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
41	EDN-37	Assistance to Non-Govt. colleges	75 304 00	540.00	86.00	18.00	0.00
42	EDN-38	Provision of matching share against U.G.C. grant to colleges.	75 305 00	50.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
43	EDN-39	Loan Scholarships for Higher Education.	75 306 00	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
44	EDN-40	Free Education for Girls.	75 307 00	120.00	16.00	30.95	0.00
45	EDN-41	Matching Grants to Universities against U.G.C. share	75 308 00	200.00	40.00	30.00	0.00
46	EDN-42	Development of Universities of State	75 309 00	189.00	131.00	30.00	0.00
47	EDN-42A	New Scheme for eligibility list of higher education teachers	75 310 00	0.00	0.00	7.40	0.00
48	EDN-42B	Financial assistance to Gujarati Samaj		0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: VII.				1741.50	390.00	244.35	49.00
VIII. Development of Languages							
Books Production :							
49	EDN-43	Development of Government Sanskrit Languages	75 351 00	12.50	1.50	2.00	0.00
50	EDN-44	Development of Gujarati language and its literature	75 352 00	20.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
51	EDN-45	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and Other languages	75 353 00	15.00	4.00	4.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52	EDN-45A	GIA for Gujarati Vishvakosh		0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
53	EDN-45B	Reorganisation of Gujarati Sahitya Academies		0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: VIII.				47.50	9.50	27.00	0.00
IX. Development of N.C.C. :							
54	EDN-46	Strengthening of N.C.C. set-up in the State	75 401 00	50.00	5.00	5.50	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: IX.				50.00	5.00	5.50	0.00
X. Swaraj Bhavan and Shahid Smarak							
55	EDN-47	Swaraj Bhavan and Shahid Smarak	75 451 00	400.00	30.00	30.00	15.00
56	EDN-48	Nucleus Budget	75 452 00	300.00	38.00	38.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: X.				700.00	68.00	68.00	15.00
SUB-TOTAL: I to X				22700.00	2970.50	3000.00	554.00
XI. Sports and Youth Services :							
57	EDN-49	State Youth Board	75 501 00	100.00	35.00	27.56	9.00
58	EDN-50	State Sports Council	75 502 00	500.00	143.00	150.44	78.00
		Border Area Dev. Programme		0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
SUB-TOTAL: XI.				600.00	178.00	198.00	107.00
XII. Arts and Culture :							
1 Cultural Activities :(Youth Service & Cultural Activities Deptt.)							
59	EDN-51	Sangeet Nritya Natya Academi	75 551 00	412.00	73.00	50.00	28.30
60	EDN-52	Lalit Kala Acadami	75 552 00	88.00	17.00	10.00	8.00
61	EDN-53	Development of Archaeology	75 553 00	60.00	7.00	4.50	0.00
62	EDN-54	Development of museums	75 554 00	400.00	75.00	48.00	33.00
SUB-TOTAL: XII.(1)				960.00	172.00	112.50	69.30
Boarder Area Programme				0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: XII.(1)				960.00	172.00	132.50	69.30
2 Cultural Activities :(Education Department)							
63	EDN-55	Library Development	75 555 00	75.00	11.65	19.50	3.00
64	EDN-56	Mobile library	75 556 00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
65	EDN-57	State Repository Centre	75 557 00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66	EDN-58	Ahmedabad District Library	75 558 00	20.00	2.80	2.00	0.00
67	EDN-59	Construction of building	75 559 00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	EDN-60	Furniture for Government Libraries	75 560 00	18.00	2.00	5.90	0.00
69	EDN-61	Reading materials	75 561 00	25.00	2.50	6.00	0.00
70	EDN-62	Contribution towards RRRLF	75 562 00	30.00	3.00	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	EDN-63	Opening of New Village Library	75 563 00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72	EDN-64	Refresher Courses	75 564 00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	EDN-65	Strengthening of Directorate of Libraries and Offices of Asstt. Curator of Libraries	75 565 00	33.00	2.05	11.60	4.00
74	EDN-66	Strengthening of Government Libraries	75 566 00	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	EDN-67	Development of Archives	75 567 00	180.00	5.50	9.50	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: XII.(2)				540.00	29.50	59.50	7.00
SUB-TOTAL: XII.(1)+(2)				1500.00	201.50	172.00	76.30
Poverty Alleviation Programme				0.00	0.00	319.00	20.00
Boarder Area Programme				0.00	0.00	116.00	116.00
GRAND TOTAL :				24800.00	3350.00	3805.00	873.30

10.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Intruduction :

10.2.1 Today Gujarat ranks second in the country in the sphere of industrialisation. Major industries like Oil, Fertilizer, Refinery, Petrochemicals and Textile industries (natural as well as man-made fibers) chemicals, pharmaceuticals have multiplied in the last several years. Taking into account the concern for planned qualitative consolidation, need for diverfication and rapid expansion in the State in the field of Technical Education, it is necessary to provide sufficient funds to meet with the growing demands of human resource development in the technical fields. This is mainly for strengthening the infrastructure and improvement in quality, besides marginal expansion in new areas.

Objectives of Annual Plan, 1993-94

10.2.2 Taking into account the present and futuristic needs, the situation in the year 1993-94 and the policy perspectives for development of Technical Education, the objectives of the Annual Plan 1993-94 are

- (1) To undertake programmes for improvement of quality at all levels
- (2) To provide for upgradation of the infrastructure facilities.
- (3) To enlarge continuing education and retraining programmes.
- (4) To prompte women education, by creating facilities and providing enabling provision.
- (5) To itroduce special programmes in the emerging areas of Technology.
- (6) To provide accessibility to opportunities through Distance Learning.
- (7) To increase about 10 percent seats in Degree and Diploma during the plan period. This will necessitate one new Engineering College in the State. Location of establishment of new polytechnic at chhotaudepur, Dist : Baroda is decided by the Govt. and it will be started from the year 1993-94, after obtaining the approval of All India Council for Technical Education.

Programme for 1993-94

10.2.3 An outlay of Rs. 2500.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 which includes the outlay to be provided under the World Bank Project. The break-up is as under :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Item	Outlay provided for 1993-94
1.	Direction and Admlnistration	146.00
2.	Tech. High Schools	99.00
3.	Polytechnics	1470.75
4.	Grant-in-aid to Private Poly	8.00
5.	Engineering colleges	242.75

1	2	3
6.	Grant-in-aid to Pvt. Engg. Colleges	27.60
7.	Scholarship	0.00
8.	Training	0.00
9.	Student amenities	0.00
10.	Staff structure	-
11.	Continuing Education	-
12.	Staff quarters	191.00
13.	Hostel	254.00
14.	Dev. of Govt. Pharmacy Institutions	18.30
15.	Grant-in-aid Pvt. Pharmacy Institutions	42.60
Total		2500.00

Direction and Administration :

10.2.4 Under the World Bank Assistance Programme for development of polytechnics, it is proposed to strengthen Directorate of Technical Education with adequate staff during 1993-94, It is also provided to have a full-fledged State Project Implementation Unit under the Project.

10.2.5 The activities of the Technical Examination Board have been increased. The flexibility in course structure is introduced in the conventional diploma courses in the State. Gujarat is the first State to introduce the system, under the World Bank Assistance Scheme. A curriculum development cell and a Computer Centre for maintenance of permanent records of students and processing the examination results are proposed. The Learning, Resource, Development Center and the Continuing Education Center with the major component of Distance Learning are the main features of the new programme. An outlay of Rs. 146.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for direction and administration scheme.

Technical High Schools

10.2.6 It is proposed to complete construction of buildings for Technical High Schools and staff quarters for newly established technical institutions at Vyara, Chhotaudepur, Veraval, Bhavnagar and Patan (NG). Additional Staff and equipment is also proposed on ITI Pattern and for Vocational Courses already started in technical High Schools. National policy on education has highlighted the need for vocational education. It is proposed to introduce vocationalisation of secondary education through Modular Course Offerings. It is also proposed to provide equipment and Staff for vocational teachers training institute at Ahmedabad. A few additional courses will also be introduced at Navsari. An outlay of Rs.99.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Government Polytechnics :

10.2.7 Five New Polytechnics were started during the Seventh plan. The main buildings, workshops and hostel blocks were to be provided in the institutions. The main buildings are nearly completed in these polytechnics. While the workshop buildings are yet not completed. It is proposed to complete the workshop buildings. Similarly the additional buildings are to be provided for newly started courses.

10.2.8 Under World Bank Assistance Project it is proposed to strengthen the existing polytechnics by way of providing additional staff, training to staff, introduction of additional courses, introduction of industrial training, starting computer centres and LRC Centres etc., shifting the present location of the R.C. Technical institute, Ahmedabad to Sola Road location, starting Girls wings at the existing four Polytechnics. It is also provided to provide staff and equipment for the new polytechnic at Gandhinagar to meet these requirements.

10.2.9 The major thrust in Quality Improvement is in terms of teachers' training, retraining, training in specific need areas and upgradation of formal qualifications. Centres of Excellence with the State of the art facilities and offering advanced diploma courses are some of the new programmes to be continued during 1993-9 for which an outlay of Rs.1470.75 lakhs is provided.

10.2.10 Under the centrally sponsored scheme of "Border Area Development Plan " the Government Polytechnic at Bhuj has been started functioning during the year 1988-89. Border area wing attached to Palanpur Polytechnic is to be established.

Private Polytechnics

10.2.11 Diploma courses in Electronics & Radio Engineering and Computer Technology have been started at B & B Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Diploma courses in Building Technology have been started at Centre for Environmental Planning & Technology, Ahmedabad. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided for these courses and for providing grant-in-aid for staff and equipment for 1993-94.

Engineering colleges

10.2.12 The construction works in progress at Engineering colleges of Bhavnagar and Modasa for the library blocks, workshops and hostels for students are proposed. Degree course in Mechanical Engineering and increase in seats in Electrical Engineering colleges, Modasa as well as new degree course in Production Engineering at Shantilal Shah Engineering college, Bhavnagar have been taken up since 1989-90 Elective groups in CAD/CAM and diversified degree course in Mechatronics is being proposed. Electronics degree course at Engineering college, Modasa is started from June 1992. It is also proposed to start one New Engineering college in the State during the year 1993-94. 185 additional seats have been added in the existing degree engineering course in the State for which augmentation of facilities and related staff is proposed. The degree course in Electronics, Telecommunication, Computer Science, Instrumentation, Environmental Engineering, Telematics, Fibre Optics etc. are to be started. It is proposed to provide staff and equipment for Electronics Degree course at Engineering College Modasa. It is also proposed to train the teachers in specialised areas. An outlay of Rs. 242.75 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

10.2.13 Master Degree course in Cryogenic Engineering is started from 1990-91 at L.d. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad with Central Assistance Strengthening of existing Post Graduate Courses and starting of new programmes under Centrally Sponsored Scheme are also provided.

10.2.13 Master Degree course in Cryogenic Engineering is started from 1990-91 L.d. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad with Central Assistance Strengthening of existing Post Graduate Courses and starting of new programmes under Centrally Sponsored Scheme are also provided.

Private Engineering College

10.2.14 It is proposed to give grant-in-aid for newly started courses of computer Engineering & Production Engineering at S.V. Regional college of Engineering & Technology, Surat and for Computer Engineering and Instrumentation and Control Engineering Courses at D.D. Institute of Technology, Nadiad. The Grant-in-aid for Computer Engineering course at Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya Vallabh Vidyanagar is also proposed. Interior Designing course has already started at CEPT. An outlay of Rs. 27.60 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Staff Quarters.

10.2.15 Sufficient number of staff quarters required for essential staff at the campuses. This will help in attracting good teachers and retaining them. Staff quarters are proposed in Tribal Areas like Dahod, Chhotaudepur, Vyara and specific places like Porbander, Surat, Bhavnagar where it is difficult to get residential accommodation on reasonable rent. Similarly, it is also proposed to provide staff quarters at new Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. An outlay of Rs. 191.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Hostels

10.2.16 The admissions are done in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics at the State level. There are a large number of Non-local students in such institutes. Hence, it is necessary to provide hostel facilities. This has become more urgent as enrolment of girls has been increasing very fast.

10.2.17 Hostel facilities at newly started Engineering Colleges & Polytechnics are proposed in the State. Additional boys' hostel blocks each at Government Engineering College, Modasa, Shantilal Shah Engineering College, Bhavnagar, Dr. Gandhi College of Engineering & Technology, Surat have been proposed. It is also proposed to continue works of hostels in Technical High Schools, Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges for which an outlay of Rs 254.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Pharmacy

10.2.18 Earlier Pharmacy Education was under Health Department (Commissioner of Drugs). Now it has been transferred to Directorate of Technical Education, w.e.f. 1-4-1991.

10.2.19 There are 3 degree level Pharmacy Colleges and nine diploma level institutions. Some of these institutions have been recently started and need buildings, equipment. To provide all facilities as per stipulation of Pharmacy council of India in these institutions, an outlay of Rs. 18.30 lakhs for Govt. Institutions and an outlay of Rs. 42.60 lakhs for grant-in-aid institutions, including PERD, is provided for 1993-94.

10.2.20 It is also proposed to augment facilities at Shri B.V.Patel Pharmaceutical Education and Research Development Centre, Ahmedabad and private pharmacy institutions (Diploma) following the recommendation of PCI for revision of curriculum. An outlay of Rs.60.90 lakhs is provided for development of Govt. pharmacy institutions as well as grant-in-aid to private pharmacy institutions for 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TED-1	Stengthening Administrative Machinery of Technical Education Department and Technical Examination Board	76 001 00	315.00	123.21	146.00	32.35
2	TED-2	Technical High Schools / Vocationalisation	76 002 00	100.00	74.45	99.00	44.60
3	TED-3	Development of Government Polytechnics	76 003 00	5901.00	1625.16	1470.75	523.71
4	TED-4	Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics	76 004 00	40.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
5	TED-5	Development of Government Engineering Colleges	76 005 00	1000.00	198.88	242.75	97.70
6	TED-6	Grant-in-aid to Private Engineering Colleges	76 006 00	70.00	29.03	27.60	0.00
7	TED-7	Increase in number of Scholarship in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	76 007 00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	TED-8	Training of Teachers and Instructors	76 008 00	30.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
9	TED-9	Provision of Students Amenities	76 009 00	10.00	3.50	0.00	0.00
10	TED-10	Continuing Education Programme	76 010 00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	TED-11	Construction of staff quarters	76 011 00	553.00	160.50	191.00	191.00
12	TED-12	Construction of Students Hostel	76 012 00	751.00	250.72	254.00	254.00
13	TED-13	Development of Government Pharmacy Institution	76 013 00	50.00	13.55	18.30	2.00
14	TED-14	Grant-in-aid to Pharmacy Institution	76 014 00	150.00	12.00	42.60	0.00
GRAAND TOTAL :				9000.00	2500.00	2500.00	1145.36

10.3 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Introduction

10.3.1 The importance being attached to the various services rendered by the 'Medical and Public Health' Sector programmes can be appreciated from the fact that besides population control and safe drinking water, primary health care facilities also find a place in the objectives spelt out in the "dimensional paper" as presented by the Planning Commission to the National Development Council for its consideration.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

10.3.2 Programmes and schemes to be taken up during the year 1993-94 under 'Medical and Public Health' Sector are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay for Annual Plan 1993-94.
1.	Direction and Administration	2.00
2.	Medical Relief	328.00
3.	Training	10.00
4.	Medical Education & Research	729.00
5.	Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy	115.00
6.	Minimum Needs Programme (ISMSH)	65.00
7.	Employees, State Insurance Scheme	14.00
8.	Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases	924.00
9.	Minimum Needs Programme (Health)	1653.00
10.	Food & Drugs Control	75.00
11.	Family Welfare (State)	140.00
12.	Other Programme (incl.School Health)	33.00
13.	Central Medical Stores Organisation	5.00
14.	Poverty Alleviation Programme	121.00
15.	Border Area Development Programme	127.00
	Total	4341.00

Public Health

10.3.3 India is a signatory to the ALMA ATA Declaration of "Health For All By 2000 AD" through comprehensive primary health care services. Over the years, the State Govt. has built up a fairly extensive network of community health centres, primary health centres and sub-centres in the rural areas of the State.

10.3.4 The health infrastructure in Gujarat has developed very fast over the previous years especially in the Seventh five year plan. A system with sub-centres and primary health centres was established as a 'Base' to improve preventive, promotive and curative health needs in the rural areas. This has been further expanded by linking up the referral services with community health centres and establishing a community health centre as per norm of one per 1.00 lakh population. It was intended to provide a package of services which includes treatment of ailments, containment of different communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, immunization, environmental sanitation, health education, nutritional education, family welfare services, births and deaths registration and collection of epidemiological and other programme data pertaining to health.

10.3.5 The criteria now adopted for establishing primary health centres and subcentres is as under:-

1. One primary health centre for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal and 20,000 population in tribal area.
2. One sub-centre for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal and a population of 3,000 in tribal area.

Direction And Administration

10.3.6 The workload of health activities is increasing day by day and new programmes/schemes are added to the existing programmes/schemes. It has, therefore, becomes necessary to strengthen administration at regional level. Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 outlay for these schemes.

Prevention And Control Of Communicable Diseases

10.3.7 The prevalence of Malaria and tuberculosis has continued to be high in the State while leprosy has been controlled and tackled quite effectively. Under the National Eradication Programmes, for various communicable disease, the infrastructure has already been builtup in earlier plan periods. The Annual Plan of 1993-94 seeks to optimise the utilisation of the infrastructure already created.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

10.3.8 There are about six lakh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The prevalence rate was about 1.6 per cent out of which 0.4% are Sputum positive. The morbidity rate is equal in rural and urban areas. The mortality rate is 50 to 60 per lakh of population at present. There are 21 district TB centres and three gov. TB hospitals/sanatoria. Most of the District TB Centres are attached with Isolation wards. There are 3563 TB beds available for indoor facilities of which two-third are run by voluntary TB Institutions organisations. An outlay of Rs. 121.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme.

National Filaria Control Programme

10.3.9 There are 9 Filaria Control Units and 8 night clinics working in the State. Approximately Rs. 62 to 65 lakhs are incurred every year under non-plan budget.

10.3.10 One control unit at Vyara and four night clinics at Bardoli, Valsad, Bilimora and Veraval have been established during the previous year for which an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for continued liabilities. It is proposed to continue supply of larvicides according to the norms laid down by the Govt. of India to curb mosquito breeding in selected areas. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed as State share for the scheme with total expenditure of Rs. 20/- lakh under 50% sharing basis. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for the above activities from the State plan.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

10.3.11 National Malaria Eradication Programme has passed through different stages since April, 1974. The main objectives under modified plan of operation are :

To prevent death due to Malaria

To reduce morbidity due to Malaria

To sustain achievements under the programme so far gained.

State government is incurring approximately Rs. 820/ lakhs under the State Non-plan budget every year. Moreover under the 50% Central assistance following items are proposed :-

Operational cost for the rural spray	Rs. 192/- lakhs
	(Rs. 384/- lakhs)
Operational cost for the urban malaria programme	Rs. 100/- lakhs
	(Rs. 200/- lakhs)
Materials and supply towards insecticides, Antimalarials, Anti-larvals, Health Education	Rs. 446/- lakhs
Material, etc. will be about	(Rs. 892/ lakhs)

10.3.12 Thus the total expenditure to be incurred under NMEP would be Rs. 1476.00 lakhs of which 50% (738/- lakhs) is provided under State Plan.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

10.3.13 National Leprosy Control Programme has been redesignated as National Leprosy Eradication programme in 1982, with the ultimate aim of eradicating the disease by the year 2000 A.D.

10.3.14 Due to the efficacy of Multi-drug treatment (MDT), the prevalence rate has decline from 2.27 per thousand population in the year 1984 to 0.58 per thousand population in the year 1992. Adequate infrastructure has already been developed under National Leprosy Eradication programme. Now, the objective is to find out all the hidden cases of leprosy and to bring recorded cases under multi-drug treatment. The entire State is now covered under M.D.T. Project from July, 1991. For the 1993-94 a total outlay provided under this programme is Rs. 16 lakhs under National Leprosy Control Programme.

National AIDS Control Programme

10.3.15 AIDS is threatening the whole world. Even in Gujarat SERO positive rate has been estimated as 1 per cent at present. 4 AIDS positive cases have also been reported in the State of Gujarat and hence it is causing great concern at all levels. An AIDS cell is created in the Commissionerate. At national level National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) has been established and the programme is going to be a centrally sponsored World Bank Assisted programme.

The following main activities are carried out under the programme.

1. Strengthening of SERO surveillance activity
2. Information Education and communication.
3. Health care and counselling
4. Training
5. Enforcement of compulsory testing of blood samples allotted for transfusion in the State.
6. Monitoring, Evaluation and Management support.

There are 4 blood testing centres working in the State.

1. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.
2. Govt. Medical College, Baroda.
3. Govt. Medical College, Surat.
4. Voluntary Blood Bank, Rajkot.

Out of these centres, the centres at B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad and Voluntary Blood Bank at Rajkot are also AIDS surveillance centres. Three more centres have been sanctioned under modernisation of blood bank scheme.

1. M.P. Shah Medical College and Irwin Group of Hospitals, Jamnagar.
2. Civil Hospital, Junagadh
3. Civil Hospital, Amreli.

10 more Blood Testing Centres have been proposed to the Government of India with a view to ensure availability of one testing centre in each district.

Minimum Needs Programme

10.3.16 The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) aims to provide health care services as near as possible to the doorsteps of the beneficiaries in general and weaker sections in rural and remote areas in particular. The rapid expansion of the health infrastructure created during the Seventh Five Year Plan has created many gaps in health care delivery system.

10.3.17 A brief summary of the existing building facilities for the health infrastructure development so far in the form of CHC, PHC and sub- centres is presented as below :

ITEM	No. sanctioned upto 31/3/92	Const. completed	Under const.	Backlog
CHC Buliding	180 (161 functioned)	106	5	59 (5 from donors)
CHC Staff quarters	5588 (requierd)	1720	680	3188
PHC bldgs.	993 (911 functioned)	441	154	398
PHC staff quarters	5908 (required)	2252	590	1662
Sub-centre building	7284 (required)	2007	400	4877

The emphasis during the Annual Development Plan 1993-94 would be on consolidation of the primary health care facilities in terms of physical amenities equipments and manpower.

10.3.18 During the year 1993-94, the following activities are proposed in this regard. Continued revenue liabilities of CHCs started during the year 1989-90 to 1992-93 and maintenance of Eye-ward at Channi and Dental Units at (1) Liliya (2) Radhanpur (3) Valod (4) Meghraj (5) Vyara. A provision of Rs. 480 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Establishment of New CHCs and Spillover Works

10.3.19 It is proposed to start only 5 new CHCs during the year 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is provided under Annual Development Plan, 1993-94. For the spillover construction work of 5 CHCs, 680 staff quarters in different CHCs, 50 post-mortem rooms at CHCs, 5 orthopaedic wards at CHCs and 50 garages at CHCs, an outlay of Rs. 292 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Construction work of Sub-Centres

10.3.20 Out of 7284 sub-centres commissioned by the end of March 1992, only 2007 sub-centres have their own buildings. At present 398 sub-centres are under different stages of construction. An outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs is provided during 1993-94 towards completion of these spillover works.

Strengthening of Sub-Centres

10.3.21 A sub-centre is usually manned by a team of health workers (male and female). There is a disparity in number of female health workers (7284) and number of male health workers (4880). An outlay of Rs. 22/- lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for narrowing the gap of manpower.

Strengthening of Primary Health Centres

10.3.22 As per the data available on rural population of 1991 census, the State needs 1012 PHCs out of which as discussed earlier 921 PHCS will be functioning at the end of 1992-93. It is proposed to operationalise 5 PHCs in the year 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 563 lakhs is provided.

Construction work of PHC building and Staff quarters

10.3.23 Out of 917 PHCs functioning only 441 PHCs have their own building and 150 PHCs building are under construction. 640 PHCs do not have Post-Mortem rooms. Similarly, against the requirement of 5466 staff quarters for essential staff, there are only 2150 staff quarters available and 532 staff quarters are under construction.

10.3.24 For construction work of 150 PHC buildings and 532 staff quarters sanctioned during the year 1988-89 to 1992-93 which are under progress and an amount of Rs. 155 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.3.25 In short, an outlay of Rs. 1653.00 lakhs is provided for above activities under Minimum Needs Programme for 1993-94.

Other Programmes (Health)

Vaccine Institute, Baroda

10.3.26 At present every year 40 to 50 lakhs Mi. BPL ARV vaccine is being manufactured at Vaccine Institute, Baroda. In addition 5 lakhs doses of Cholera Vaccine is prepared every year and almost similar stock is being kept ready for emergency. TISSUE CULTURE ARV is proposed for the year 1993-94 which would replace BPL ARV. An outlay of Rs. 21.45 lakhs is provided for purchase of equipments for manufacture of Tissue Culture ARV for Vaccine Institute, Baroda.

Health Education Bureau

10.3.27 This scheme includes creation of health management information system cell in 3 districts of the State and strengthening of civil registration scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.55 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for the staff for the bureau.

Health Education

10.3.28 In order to increase awareness amongst the community and thus increase acceptance of different health services delivery schemes under different national health programmes, there is a State Health Education Bureau in the Commissionerate. The Bureau is responsible for preparing different types of health education materials namely pamphlets, charts, flip books, albums, slides, transparencies etc. related to different national programmes for wide dissemination through existing net work of primary health care system, right upto the village level. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

School Health Programme

10.3.29 School Health programme is a part and parcel of State Health Education Bureau. The main objective to be achieved under this programme is to inculcate good health habits among the school going children right from the beginning of their school going age in relation to awareness about personal hygiene, preventable communicable diseases, nutrition education, safe drinking water, factors responsible for some communicable diseases and their prevention etc.

10.3.30 In order to strengthen the existing educative and training activities in the primary and secondary schools, it is proposed to provide slides, films and other Audio-Visual aid and printed materials etc. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Family Welfare Programme (State)

10.3.31 Family welfare programme is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored Programme. Under this programme, awareness about contraceptives and different methods available for contraception is being created through mass education, and communication/mass training of health workers, supervisors and medical personnel, involved in non- government organisations and local bodies as well as help on different incentives and some of the dis-incentives. During the last couple of years, family welfare programme is being re-vitalised by intensifying maternal and child health services, improving anti-natal care, delivery services, child care services, immunisation etc. coupled with health education, nutrition education and education about spacing methods.

10.3.32 Gujarat State has made effective head way in successful implementation of the family welfare programme in the State. The population growth rate has declined by 6.87 percent during the last decade 1981-1991, which is supposed to be the highest reduction amongst all major States as well as reduction achieved at national level which is only 1.66 percent. The birth rate of Gujarat has declined from, 45 during 1959-60 to 29.5 in 1990. The reduction in birth rate is also much more than the reduction at all India level. Infant mortality rate has also been subsequently reduced from 154.4 per 1000 live birth in the 19 to 72.00 in 1990.

10.3.33 About 57.9 percent couples have been effectively protected by various methods of contraception as a result of which 1.09 crores births have been averted upto March, 1992.

10.3.34 The programme continues to be cent percent Centrally Sponsored Programme and hence the amount has been provided for 1993-94 for usual Family Welfare Programme.

Boosting of Family Planning acceptance through maternity benefit scheme for landless women labourers

10.3.35 There is a separate scheme for landless women labourers under the Ministry of Social Welfare to provide remuneration for loss of daily wages in general for some period. Since it was a scheme related to maternity benefits, it was transferred to Ministry of Health and F.W. The scheme has been re-vitalised

by proper linkages with prevention of early marriage, early child birth and also to encourage spacing between first and second deliveries. The benefit is available only upto two deliveries and that too with certain conditions that the age at the first delivery should not be less than 19 years and there should be a gap of atleast 3 years before the next delivery. No benefit can be accrued for third and subsequent deliveries. The Ministry of Health and F.W. is implementing this scheme for un-organised landless women labourers since 1986-87. The assistance provided to such female beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 15/- per day for a period of six weeks in the case of first delivery and for a period of four weeks in the case of second delivery. Implementation of the scheme is through the Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife,/Female Health worker working in P.H.C. area and hence it is linked up with the maternity and family planning services rendered by P.H.C. staff. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 to cover about 20,000 beneficiaries.

World Bank assisted Project (IPP VII)

10.3.36 The World Bank assisted Project I.P.P. VII is being implemented in the State of Gujarat from 2-11-1990. The main goal of the project is to strengthen and develop manpower engaged in Health and Family Welfare Programme with a view to improve their efficiency in the field of family welfare services. An amount of Rs.4300.00 lakhs has been worked out as total outlay of the Project. The project is for a period of 5 years i.e. November, 1990 to October, 1995. The outlay of the project is to be shared as under :

- 75% World Bank assistance.
- 15% Govt. of India assistance.
- 10% Govt. of Gujarat's share.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs as State share is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Medical Relief

10.3.37 Medical relief is the major programme of medical section. Govt. has decided to create atleast 200 beds and provided atleast 3 ambulances and 3 X-Ray machines in each district hospital by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.

10.3.38 There are 24 district level hospitals, 25 Class-I hospitals, 4- Specialised hospitals, 4-hospitals for Mental Health, and 67- Class-II hospitals, and dispensaries-at the end of 1992-93. There are 7736 beds (including F.P. beds) available in these hospitals. It is planned to offer wider curative services at the district hospitals and taluka hospitals under medical relief. The Services that would be provided interalia include general O.P.D. round the clock casualty services with post mortam facilities and specialities like Radiology, Pathology, (including Blood Transfusion) Ambulance, X-Ray Physician, General Surgeon, Obst. & Gynecologist, Paediatrician, Eye Surgeon, Dentist, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Psychiatrist, Skin and V.D. Specialist, Urologist, Plastic Surgeon, Gastroentriologist etc. An outlay of Rs.334.45 lakhs is provided under Medical Relief.

Training Programme (Medical)

10.3.39 There are 14 General Nursing School for which an outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Medical Education And Research

10.3.40 There are four Government Medical Colleges, two Dental Colleges, one Nursing College and Four teaching hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jamnagar and Surat, four General Nursing Schools. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.729.00 lakhs is provided for medical Education and Research.

Indian System of Medicine And Homeopathy

10.3.41 Indian systems of Medicine & Homeopathy play an important role in the delivery of Health Care Programme. It also deals with Ayurved Education, Rural Health Services, Research and Botanical Survey, pharmacy, Panchkarma Section, Homeopathy, Naturopathy and Unani systems.

Ayurved Education

10.3.42 In the State, there are 9 Ayurved Teaching Institutions imparting Ayurvedic Education. All these institutions are affiliated with Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar. Central Council has recommended new Syllabus. The Gujarat Ayurved University has adopted the same. This new syllabus has been introduced in all the institutions since 1978, To meet with the requirement of the staff, equipment, instruments, college and hostel facilities, an outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is provided for Ayurvedic Education for the year, 1993-94.

10.3.43 At present, there are 34 Ayurvedic Hospitals in the State with bed capacity of 1055. During 1993-94, it has been envisaged to open two 20 bedded Ayurvedic Hospitals, Two Homeopathic dispensaries in the rural areas. For implementing the above programme, an outlay of Rs. 77.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Minimum Needs Programme

10.3.44 The Minimum Needs programme, includes opening of new Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural/Tribal areas and construction of dispensaries buildings with staff quarters. At present, there are 573 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the State. During 1993-94, it is envisaged to open 20 new Ayurvedic Dispensaries under the M.N.P.. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is provided for the same.

Employees State Insurance Scheme

10.3.45 The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being implemented in 26 centres in Gujarat State. There are total 115 E.S.I.S. dispensaries and 9 E.S.I.S. hospitals where full medical care with indoor and outdoor facilities are being provided to the 6,50,000 insured persons and their families.

10.3.46 The objective under the Annual Plan is to provide more modern facilities in the existing and new E.S.I.S. hospitals and dispensaries and also to cover more workers under the E.S.I. Scheme. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Drugs Control And Prevention Of Food Adulteration

10.3.47 The State Drugs Control Administration is required to enforce the Acts relating to drugs and Food as Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987. The Administration consequently will have to keep a watch on the production and quality of drugs manufactured existing and new units. Looking to the galloping growth of pharmaceutical manufacturing and sales unit in State. Necessary Provision is also made to increase the testing capacity and Drugs Laboratory, Baroda and Public Health Laboratory, Bhuj. Further, the Indian System of Medicine i.e. Ayurvedic drugs are gaining popularity with the people. The number of Ayurvedic manufacturing units are half of the Allopathic units i.e. about 625 Ayurvedic manufacturing units in the State. Till now, analytical work on 19 Ayurvedic Formulation have been carried at and standards and specification for these have been established for testing and reporting. To develop more testing capacity, necessary provision has been made to create more testing staff. The laboratory is facing acute shortfall of the testing equipment. For that purpose, necessary provision has been made during this year. Further, it is also decided to start one more regional testing food laboratory at Bhavnagar.

10.3.48 For the effective implementation of above Acts, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Central Medical Stores Organisation

10.3.49 The Central Medical Stores Organisation (C.M.S.O.) procures, stocks and distributes medicines and commonly used medical equipment and hi-tech consumable like x-ray plates/films etc. at the reasonable rates to the Government hospitals and dispensaries run by the State so that the same is available to the public as a welfare measures of the State.

10.3.50 With the growth of work, the C.M.S.O.'s office and godown facilities have become inadequate. In order to ensure timely supply, the organisation requires to maintain a depot. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for construction of godown building and administrative office building at Gandhinagar.

Family Welfare Programme (Central Sector Programme)

10.3.51 The importance of Family Welfare Programme in our Socio Economic Development Plans is well recognised and needs no emphasis. The most crucial problem faced by the nation today is the increasing population at the alarming rate. The population of the country which was 318 million in 1941 grew to 361 million mark in 1951, 439 million in 1961, 548 million in 1971 and 685 million in 1981. The country has reached to 844 million in 1991. Similarly, population of Gujarat State which was 13.7 million in 1941 increased to 16.3 million in 1951, 20.6 million in 1961, 26.7 million in 1971 and 34.1 million 1981. The State has reached to 41.2 million mark in 1991. The population has grown rapidly, particularly during the period of 40 years i.e. from 1951-91. During these 40 years, population has increased by more than 2.5 times. The population has grown by about 2.08% per year during the decade 1981-91 as against 2.77% per year during the previous decade 1971-81.

As a result of the efforts in the area of Family Planning, the birth rate has declined as under :

Sr. No.	Year	Live Birth Rate in Gujarat	Live Birth Rate At All India Level
1.	1980	35.0	33.5
2.	1985	33.0	32.9
3.	1986	32.2	32.6
4.	1987	30.8	32.2
5.	1988	29.3	31.3
6.	1989	28.7	30.9
7.	1990	29.5	29.9

10.3.52 Family Welfare Programme is being promoted on voluntary basis as a people's movement in consonance with democratic tradition. The programme seeks to promote norm of small family with two children. For covering the message of a small family to the masses, motivational, educational and persuasive efforts are made without resorting to any form of coercion.

10.3.53 Family Planning Services are offered through the health care delivery system. At village level, village health guides, trained birth attendants and Anganwadi workers in ICDS blocks provide Family Planning Services. At the sub centre level, multipurpose Health workers (Male and Female) provide Family Planning Services in the Sub-Centre areas. At the PHC level Family Planning Services are rendered

through the staff of PHCs. In Urban area Family Welfare Centres, Post Partum Centres and through a scheme of reservation of beds in Govt, local bodies and voluntary Institutions. People's participation is sought through the voluntary agencies, opinion leaders, peoples representatives and Govt. functionaries.

10.3.54 The Family Planning Programme is a fully Centrally Sponsored Programme and expenditure is fully met by the Central Govt. Besides, full Central financial assistance, the State Govt. also spends an amount of Rs. 4.00 crores every year for incentives and awards to boost up the performance under Family Planning Programme. The impact of the services is visible and is reflected in the declining growth rate of the population in eighties compares to seventies.

10.3.55 The long term goal of the programme is to achieve the Net Reproduction Rate 1 by 2000 AD with a birth rate of 21 per thousand and population, death rate of 9, infant mortality rate below 60 per thousand live births and couple protection rate of 6-% by 2000 AD.

10.3.56 The performance of the Family Welfare programme at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate which was 60.50 as on 31.3.92.

Following additional facilities were available by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1.	Urban Family Welfare Centres	119
2.	Post Partum Unit	89

10.3.57 The number of couple protected by the various methods of the programme in Gujarat is given in the table.

Year	Estimated couple in Protective age group (1000)	Sterilisation		IUD		Contrace ptives		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1988-89	6730	2787	41.4	647	9.6	450	6.70	3884
1989-90	6854	2845	41.5	706	10.3	503	7.34	4054
1990-91	6929	2897	41.8	820	11.8	519	7.5	4236
1991-92	7060	2949	41.8	818	11.6	504	7.1	4211

The Progress achieved under the programme is given in the table below :

Year	Sterilisation	IUP	Oral Pills
1989-90	237255	356547	118368
1990-91	240520	451694	114566
1991-92	257335	348780	114063

Expenditure on immunisation programme is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr.	Methods	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
1.	Tetanus Toxoid (TT) (Mothers)	8.7	9.0	10.4	10.8	10.9
2.	Diphtheria procity and Titanus (DPT)	9.00	8.6	9.8	10.5	10.5
3.	-d- (BT)	8.5	8.3	8.6	7.1	8.06

10.3.58 An outlay of Rs. 4745.60 lakhs is proposed for the year 1993-94 for this fully centrally programme. The details of which are as under

No.	Sub-Head	(Rs. in lakhs)
A.	1. State Family welfare Bureau	45.75
	2. City Family Welfare Bureau	10.00
	3. Dist. Family Welfare Bureau	205.00
	Total	<u>260.75</u>
B.	1. Rural Family Welfare Services	618.00
	2. Rural F.W. Sub-Centres	1508.00
	3. Village Health Guide Scheme	22.00
	Total	<u>2148.00</u>
C.	1. Urban F.W. Centres	213.60
	Total	<u>213.60</u>
D.	1. Child survival and Safe motherhood Project	<u>120.15</u>
	Total	120.15
E.	1. Manitenance and supply of vehicle for Rural F.W. Centres	110.00
	2. State Health Transport	<u>15.70</u>
	Total	<u>125.70</u>
F.	1. Vasectomy	39.00
	2. Tubectomy	405.00
	3. Ex-gratia payments	3.00
	Total	<u>447.00</u>
G.	1. Maintenance of bed	11.50

	2. Post Partum Units	313.50
	3. Awards	<u>3.00</u>
	Total	<u>328.00</u>
H.	1. Mass Education Media	<u>63.85</u>
	Total	<u>63.85</u>
I.	1. Regional F.W. Trg. Contres	22.15
	2. Trg. of ANM, LHV and Dais	153.70
	3. National Trg. Project IPP VII	<u>862.70</u>
	Total	<u>1038.55</u>
	Grand Total	4745.60

10.3.59 The State has achieved a couple protection of 60.50 percentage by 31.3.92. Since inception of this programme 10.9 million births have been averted upto March 1992. 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 targets are fixed for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 as under.

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral Pills and conventional contraceptives
1993-94	297000	408000	861000

10.3.60 For achieving the targets the following measures will be taken in the year, 1993-94.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Programme

10.3.61 The State Family Welfare programme administration undertakes this programme to ensure that the targets are achieved in the given time and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. The State Govt. has also introduced "DIKARI YOJANA" in the state since April 1987. 'DIKARI YOJANA' offers monetary incentive to parents who do not have male child and accept permanent family planning methods. The couples having no son and having one daughter get Rs. 6000/- and two daughters get Rs. 5000/-

Urban Family Welfare Centres

10.3.62 There are 113 Urban Family welfare Centres in the State it is proposed to revamp the scheme in the Urban area during the 1993-94.

10.3.63 The main objective of Post Partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services primarily to the obstetrious and abortion cases admit to Hospitals as well as to other patients in the Hospital. The Post Partun Units classified as A Type. i.e. Medical College or Medical Institutions have more than 3000 obst. cases annually B type institution having 1500 to 3000 obst. and abortion cases annually.

Reserve Bed Scheme

10.3.64 At present there are in all 1127 beds reserved for Family Planning purpose at the Hospital/Dispensaries/Govt. running PHCs/ Voluntary Organisation and Local Bodies. Their breakup is as under :

Govt Hosp.	649(PPU)
Vol. Local Bodies.	478
Total	<u>1127</u>

World Bank Project

10.3.65 Govt. of India has selected five states for the implementation of World Bank Assisted National Training Project IPP VII of which Gujarat State is one of them. The National Training Project will aim at improving the quality of basic and in service training of Health personnel. To achieve this objective, the Project design consists of Five Major Components viz :

- i. Training Infrastructure Development,
- ii. Strengthening of existing Training facilities
- iii. Inservice training
- iv. Strengthening of Health Services Delivery system
- v. Project Monitoring and evaluation

10.3.66 This programme is being implemented in the State with joint fixed financial pattern by the World Bank, Central Govt. and State Govt. The funding pattern decided by the Govt.

World Bank	75%
Central Govt.	15%
State	10%

The outlay provided under the Non-Plan head is Rs. 862.70 lakhs for the year 1993-94.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

10.3.67 The terrain in Gujarat differs from district to district as well as from taluka to taluka and also within a taluka. There are hilly areas in eastern Gujarat from Danta to Dangs and coastal areas right from Umargam to Okhamandal and also coastal areas of Kachchh. There are several talukas classified as drought prone areas. In the hilly and tribal areas as well as in the coastal areas, a health worker has to travel by foot 2 to 3 kms, from hamlet to hamlet in a particular village and also at times the health worker has to cover 10 - 12 kms radius in Kachchh and coastal areas of Saurashtra.

10.3.68 Though it was assumed that the setting up of the health net work based on sub-centre, PHC and CHC will make health care service accessible and available to all in reality, it has been our experience that for several deprived section of the population it is not so. This is due to geographical and other difficulties some sections do not get the benefit of the services, as a result they become more and vulnerable to morbidity and mortality. The solution lies in the extending comprehensive health care services their to door steps. Therefore it is felt absolutely necessary to establish Mobile comprehensive Health care units to provide integrated rural health services in these remote, difficult and hilly areas. This approach was adopted wrete training plan for 1992-93. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was earmarked.

It will be a supporting mobile unit for selected pockets for about 16 to 20 villages on an average covering a population of 15000 to 20000, Along with curative services, these units will provide preventive services like immunisation, health education, maternal and child health services, family planning etc. This unit will also provide necessary support and guidance to the existing male and female multipurpose health workers as well as dais.

1. These units will visit the selected villages hamlets on a fixed day and time, twice in a month.
2. All the team members will move together with the mobile van covering 2-3 villages in a day.
3. The Male and Female Multi-purpose health workers of the respective villages of the existing P.H.C. will remain present at the time of visit of Mobile Unit alongwith other male or female health supervisor of the existing PHC. These health workers will support activities of mobile unit on the day of its visit to a particular Village.

10.3.69 An amount of Rs. 121 lakhs is provided for establishing comprehensive health care unit under Poverty Alleviation Programme for 1993-94.

The funds made available will be utilised for the following programmes.

- (i) Rs. 60.00 lakhs for setting up of Mobile Comprehensive Health Care units in Rural Areas of State.
- (ii) Rs. 36.00 lakhs for Mobile Comprehensive Health Care Units in Salt Industry District for health care programme aimed to treat specific occupation diseases of salt workers.
- (iii) Rs. 25.00 lakhs for providing Medicines for T.B., Malaria, Communicable diseases.

Border Area Development Programme

10.3.70 This programme is being taken up as a supplemental/support programme for strengthening of Border policing activities in the district of Kachchh and Banaskantha. Under the 'Medical and Public Health' sector an outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs has been provided for the year, 1993-94.

Details of the programme to be undertaken and outlays provided for them are as under :

(a)	Setting up of mobile comprehensive health care units and other connected health support items	Rs. 72.00 lakhs
(b)	T. B. Control Programme in Banaskantha and Kutch districts.	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
(c)	National Malaria Control Programme.	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
TOTAL		<u>Rs. 127.00 lakhs</u>

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakh)

SR. SCHEME NO. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
					OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration :							
1	HLT-1	Strengthening of Directorate (Health and Medical Education)	77 001 00	22.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
				22.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
II. Medical Relief (Medical) :							
2	HLT-2	Strengthening of District Hospitals and increase of beds in District Hospitals & providing matching grants for instruments	77 051 00	857.00	242.10	266.60	17.50
3	HLT-3	Strengthening of Taluka Hospital and increase of beds in Taluka hospitals	77 052 00	325.00	41.90	55.35	6.00
4	HLT-4	Construction of Staff quarters in District & Taluka Hospitals	77 053 00	191.00	1.00	12.50	12.50
5	HLT-5	Construction of Staff quarters at Taluka Hospitals		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	HLT-6	World Bank assistance for expansion of ophthalmic service in hospital	77 054 00	115.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
7	HLT-7	Providing medical aids to Tribal people	77 055 83	160.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
				1648.00	299.00	334.45	36.00
III. Training Programme :							
Medical :							
8	HLT-8	Expansion of General Nursing School ANM	77 101 00	56.50	7.80	8.00	0.00
9	HLT-9	Training Programme	77 102 00	16.50	1.65	2.00	0.00
				73.00	9.45	10.00	0.00
IV. Medical Education & Research :							
10	HLT-10	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad	77 151 00	600.00	141.57	163.40	28.25
11	HLT-11	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara	77 152 00	500.00	66.28	152.50	45.00
12	HLT-12	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar	77 153 00	500.00	152.97	134.33	16.50
13	HLT-13	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Surat	77 154 00	505.00	89.87	80.38	6.81
14	HLT-14	Expansion of Medical Education Facilities	77 155 00	60.00	75.08	60.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	HLT-15	Expansion of Dental College and Hospital, Jamnagar	77 156 00	400.00	124.23	100.45	1.00
16	HLT-16	Medical Records Organisation	77 157 00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	HLT-17	Strengthening Libraries	77 158 00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	HLT-18	Specialised Units	77 159 00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	HLT-19	Expansion of Dental College & Hospital Ahmedabad	77 160 00	50.00	0.00	37.94	0.00
				2700.00	650.00	729.00	97.56
V. Indigenous System of Medicines							
Ayurved and Homeopathy :							
20	HLT-20	Expansion of existing Ayurved College	77 201 00	320.00	33.65	21.00	1.00
21	HLT-21	Development of Ayurved University Jamnagar	77 202 00	100.00	11.00	8.00	0.00
22	HLT-22	Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensaries, College and G.I.A.	77 203 00	30.00	15.90	9.00	0.00
23	HLT-23	Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospital attached with teaching institutions	77 204 00	70.00	5.00	6.75	4.00
24	HLT-24	New Finan. Assistance to Ayurved Teaching Institutions Naturopathy & Unani	77 205 00	80.00	0.55	0.00	0.00
25	HLT-25	Research Botanical Survey & Harbs garden	77 206 00	50.00	10.01	13.55	4.00
26	HLT-26	Construction of Hostel building	77 207 00	50.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
27	HLT-27	Strengthening of the Directorate & starting of D.A.Os.	77 208 00	50.00	11.10	9.00	0.00
28	HLT-28	Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospital Expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospital	77 209 00	100.00	38.96	46.70	0.00
				850.00	131.17	115.00	10.00
VI. Minimum Needs Programme							
29	HLT-29	Opening of Ayurvedic/ Dispensaries in Rural/ Tribal Area	77 251 61	350.00	58.83	65.00	0.00
30	HLT-30	Construction of Dispensaries building / Staff quarters	77 252 61	200.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
				550.00	68.83	65.00	0.00
VII. Employees State Insurance Scheme :							
31	HLT-31	Employees State Insurance Scheme	77 301 00	56.00	14.00	7.55	0.00
				56.00	14.00	7.55	0.00
Public Health :							
VIII. Prevention and control :							
32	HLT-32	National T.B. Control Programme	77 351 41	667.00	115.00	121.00	24.75
33	HLT-33	National Filariasis Control Programme	77 352 41	120.00	14.00	14.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	HLT-34	National Malaria Eradication Programme	77 353 41	3906.00	796.00	738.00	0.00
35	HLT-35	Nucleus budget for tribal area sub-plan	77 354 83	200.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
36	HLT-36	National Leprosy Control Programme	77 355 00	37.00	15.00	11.00	10.00
37	HLT-37	Guneworm Control Programme	77 356 00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	HLT-38	Epidemic Control Programme	77 357 00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				4940.00	980.00	924.00	34.75
IX Minimum Needs Programme :							
39	HLT-39	Upgrading of P.H.C. into 30 beded Hospital Community Health Centre	77 401 61	3361.00	764.60	783.00	292.00
40	HLT-40	Construction work of Sub-centres (back log)	77 402 61	2240.00	95.18	130.00	130.00
41	HLT-41	Strengthening of existing Sub-centres	77 403 61	440.00	25.12	22.00	0.00
42	HLT-42	Upgrading of Dispensaries in to PHCs/SHCs and new PHCs	77 404 61	2121.00	563.50	563.00	0.00
43	HLT-43	Construction work of PHC building with staff quarters (back log)	77 405 61	3624.50	213.60	155.00	155.00
X. Other Programme :							
44	HLT-44	Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara	77 451 00	80.00	19.50	21.45	0.00
		Strengthening of Health Education Bureau	77 452 00	50.00	8.05	5.00	0.00
45	HLT-45	Health Statistics.	77 453 00	45.00	2.00	1.55	0.00
46	HLT-46	School health.	77 453 00	36.00	7.00	5.00	0.00
				211.00	36.55	33.00	0.00
XI. Family Welfare (State Plan) :							
47	HLT-47	Maternity benefits scheme for unorganised female workers	77 501 00	400.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
48	HLT-48	State Share for the World Bank Project	77 502 00	247.25	40.00	40.00	0.00
				647.25	140.00	140.00	0.00
XII. Drugs Control :							
49	HLT-49	Grant in aid to non Govt. institute for conduction diploma & degree courses in drugs.		0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
		Expansion of Foods & Drugs Control Administration	77 551 00	249.00	27.25	13.30	0.00
50	HLT-50	Expansion of Intelligence Branch	77 552 00	30.00	4.25	2.00	0.00
51	HLT-51	Expansion of Food Laboratory at Vadodara & Bhuj	77 553 00	210.00	56.50	51.20	0.00
52	HLT-52	Strengthening of Regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot	77 554 00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	HLT-53	Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory at Mehsana	77 555 00	30.00	0.00	8.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54	HLT-54	Providing vehicle to each Circle Office	77 556 00	30.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
55	HLT-55	Computerisation of statistical data	77 557 00	7.00	2.65	0.00	0.00
56	HLT-56	Establishment of zonal offices at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot	77 558 00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				625.00	95.65	75.00	0.00
XII. Central Medical Stores Org. :							
57	HLT-57	Construction of office building and godown	77 601 00	91.25	4.35	5.00	5.00
				91.25	4.35	5.00	5.00
Poverty Alleviation Programme				0.00	0.00	127.00	0.00
Border Area Programme				0.00	0.00	121.00	0.00
GAND TOTAL				24200.00	4093.00	4341.00	760.31

10.4 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Introduction

10.4.1 The programme under Water Supply and Sanitation envisages provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantity and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 census which cover about 66% of the total population of the State. Remaining 34% of the population in urban area is covered in 264 towns. The number of "No Source" villages identified upto 31-3-1990 was 14273. Out of these 14087 villages have been provided with water supply amenity upto 31-3-1992, leaving a balance of 186 villages. and 230 more villages were later on identified as 'No Source' villages, bringing the total to 416 villages. Thus, 416 villages, out of above, remained to be covered at the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan. (1992-97). It is proposed to upgrade the level of water supply in 2500 villages identified as having inadequate level of water supply from 10 litres per day per capita to 40 LPCD, during Eighth Plan.

Programme for the year 1993-94

10.4.2 An outlay of Rs. 19356.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 as detailed below :

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Scheme		Outlay for 1993-94	
	Non-IDA		IDA	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)			
A]	Grant-in-aid schemes	1841.00	185.00	2026.00
B]	Grant-in-aid for quality testing and monitoring	30.00	—	30.00
C]	Grant-in-aid for special repairs to schemes	800.00	—	800.00
D]	LIC loans for Rural Water Supply projects	1400.00	—	1400.00
E]	Grant-in-aid for monitoring of maintenance of IVWS	20.00	—	20.00
F]	Grant-in-aid for relief measures during summer/scarcity	50.00	—	50.00
G]	Market borrowing for Rural WSS	800.00	495.00	1295.00
I]	Laying of piepline for Water Supply to Saurashtra and Kachchh region	10000.00	—	10000.00
	Total-Rural Water Supply (MNP)	14941.00	680.00	15621.00
2.	Rural Sanitation			
A]	Grant-in-aid for rural latrines	300.00	-	300.00
	Total-Rural Sanitation	300.00		300.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Urban Water Supply			
A]	Govt. Water Supply schemes	50.00	-	50.00
B]	Grant-in-aid	280.00	5.00	285.00
C]	LIC Loan	210.00	-	210.00
	IDA Project Godhra	-	5.00	5.00
	Total-Urban Water Supply	540.00	10.00	550.00
4.	Urban Sanitation			
A]	Grant-in-aid Sewerage Project	650.00	185.00	835.00
	Sub-Total-A	650.00	185.00	835.00
B]	Govt. Loan			
a)	Sewerage Projects			
1.	Nadiad	-	90.00	90.00
2.	Rajkot	-	200.00	200.00
	Sub Total (B-A)	-	290.00	290.00
b)	Low Cost Sanitation	-	-	-
c)	LIC Loan	275.00	-	275.00
	Total-Urban Sanitation	925.00	475.00	1400.00
5.	Others			
A)	Survey & Investigation	40.00	-	40.00
B)	Research & Development	-	60.00	60.00
C)	Construction of Office Building & Staff Quarters	100.00	-	100.00
6.	Border Area Development Programme	125.00	-	125.00
7.	Poverty Alleviation Programme	1160.00	-	1160.00
	Total (Others)	140.00	60.00	200.00
	Grand Total	18131.00	1225.00	19365.00

Rural Water Supply (MNP)

10.4.3 As per the present policy of the State Government, the State Government has accepted the responsibility for creating drinking water sources for "No Source" villages in rural areas for the benefit of rural population. Rural Water supply programme is implemented under the "Minimum Needs Programme" (MNP). Government of India also provides financial assistance to the State Government under the

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). There are 18569 villages in the State as per 1991 census. These cover 66% of the total population of the State. Remaining 34% of the population is covered in 264 towns. Earlier 14273 villages were declared "No Source" villages upto March 1990, of which 14087 villages have been covered under the water supply programme under Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme upto March 1992. Thus 186 village (remaining of the earlier list) and 230 more village recently identified as "No Source" villages bringing the total to 416 villages, remain to be covered during the Eighth Five Year Plan. During 1992-93, in all, 250 villages are expected to be covered, bringing the total to 14337 villages. It is envisaged to cover 500 villages. i.e. 'No source' villages and 334 villages under upgradation programme. ('P' category)

14.4.4 Most of the villages in Saurashtra and Kutch, though provided with sources previously, face severe scarcity of drinking water due to either depletion of source or deterioration of water quality due to ingress of salinity and fluoride content. There is no perennial rivers in these areas. Reservoirs in these areas do not get adequate replenishment due to scanty rainfall. These areas, therefore, need augmentation of water supply from reliable outside source. It is, therefore, planned to provide drinking water to these areas from outside dependable sources.

10.4.5 During 1993-94, the target is to accord priority to complete ongoing schemes and tackle the problems of quality of drinking water e.g. excessive fluoride, nitrate, salinity etc. Besides, it is proposed to upgrade 500 villages during the year against the target of 2500 villages under MNP for the Eighth Plan period. Major stress will be given to maintenance of assets created and rejuvenation of sources wherever necessary. The maintenance and rejuvenation activity would be organised on the basis of preventive system of maintenance and it is planned to utilise the present infrastructure of institution and staff available with the State for carrying out the preventive maintenance work. At the same time, it is planned to introduce regular tests and monitoring of quality of water being supplied.

10.4.6 The regional water supply schemes numbering 58, covering 1238 villages which are under implementation, will be continued during 1993-9. During 1993-94, the work on pipeline for water supply to Saurashtra and Kutch from dependable outside sources will also be taken up for implementation.

10.4.7 The following IDA aided Rural Water Projects are on hand.

IDA Aided Rural Water Supply Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

External Agency and Project	No. of Schemes	Revised Cost	Exp. upto 03/92	Outlay 1992-93	Outlay 1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
a) IDA Cr. 1280 IN					
i) I.V.W.S.S.	111	624.17	623.82	Completed	Nil
ii) R.R.W.S.S.	255	5128.33	4734.40	168.00	50.00
Sub-Total	366	5752.50	5358.22	168.00	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
b) IDA Cr. 1643-IN					
i) I.V.W.S.S.	850	3400.00	3161.46	941.00	Nil
ii) R.R.W.S.S. (including rain water harvesting structure)	139	3981.97	2480.12	452.00	580.00
Sub-Total (b)	989	7381.97	5641.58	1393.00	580.00
Proposed consultancy Under IDA Cr. 1643	-	-	-	-	50.00
Total (A+B)	1355	13134.47	10999.80	1561.00	680.00

Indo-Dutch Bilateral assistance projects

New Projects

10.4.8 A proposal for 5 projects viz. Und-II, Lathi-Liliya, Ghogha, Ambaji-Danta and Kadi with an estimate cost of Rs. 211.00 crores is submitted to the Dutch Government for appraisal. It is likely that any three projects out of above with an estimated of Rs. 100.00 crores will be approved by the Dutch Government. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided during 1993-94 for these projects.

New World Bank Credit Gujarat-II

10.4.9 Schemes for taking the problems of excessive fluoride, chloride, nitrates making the water unpotable and conveying water from distant potable sources in the districts of Mehsana, Banaskantha, Kachchh, etc. have been envisaged during the Plan Period. The entire project envisages to cover about 2000 villages and 8 towns of 12 districts of the State. For this purpose the State Government has proposed to initiate the New World Bank Credit-II with the total cost of Rs. 400 crores, of which Rs. 20 crores have been proposed during Eighth Plan to cover about 100 villages.

Technology Mission Programme

10.4.10 Under Technology Mission Programme, Government of India have approved project for 3 districts and one taluka. The outlay provided for 1993-94 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No	District	Outlay 1993-94
1.	Dangs	270.00
2.	Dharampur Taluka (Valsad)	272.00
		<u>542.00</u>

10.4.11 The outlay thus provided for entire Rural Water Supply Programme for 1993-94 is summarised as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Spill-over hard-core villages to be taken up during 1993-94, completing the spill-over schemes and pipeline to Saurashtra-Kachchh region.	16721.00
2.	Monitoring quantity and quality and for relief measures during summer	100.00
3.	Special repairs and rejuvenation programme including water supply to Saurashtra and kachchh from outside	800.00
	Total	<u>17621.00</u>
	Less : Amount expected under ARWS Programme from Govt. of India	(-) 2000.00
		<u>15621.00</u>

10.4.12 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 15621.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for the Rural Water Supply Programme.

Rural Sanitation

10.4.13 An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 as under

10.4.14 An intensive programme of construction of low cost latrines in rural areas will be implemented during 1993-94. Central Government has also announced a Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) from Seventh Plan Period. During 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for this programme.

10.4.15 Under Rural Sanitation programme it is targetted to construct 15,000 low cost latrines with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

Urban Water Supply

10.4.16 An outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is provided for Urban Water Supply programme.

IDA aided Programme

10.4.17 Five projects were taken up during the Seventh Plan period under World Bank aid. For meeting the balance cost of completing the remaining Godhra project, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 by way of GIA of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and by way of Govt. of Gujarat loan of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Thus an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1993-94.

Ongoing "As and When" Programme (Non-IDA)

10.4.18 Under "As and When" programme, 37 projects were on hand as on 1-4-92. 10 projects are expected to be completed during 1992-93. It is targetted to complete 10 more projects during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 490.00 lakhs is provided as under for this scheme.

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
GIA	280.00
LiC loan	<u>210.00</u>
Total	<u>490.00</u>

Government Water Supply Schemes

10.4.19 Government water supply schemes at Kandia, Porbandar, Dwarka and Godhra are operated by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for upgradation and maintenance of these water supply schemes during the year 1993-94.

Urban Sanitation

10.4.20 An outlay of Rs. 1400 lakhs is provided for Urban Sanitation programme as under.

IDA aided Programme

10.4.21 Urban Sewerage Project of Anand, Nadiad, Savarkundia and Rajkot were taken up under IDA credit 1280-IN at an estimated cost of Rs. 3994.70 lakhs (Revised Rs. 5300.00 lakhs). For these sewerage projects an outlay of Rs. 475 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 by way of GIA of Rs. 185.00 lakhs and by way of loan of Rs. 290.00 lakhs.

As and When Programmes

10.4.22 Under "As and When" Programme, for completing the ongoing 28 schemes during Eighth Plan, Period an outlay of Rs. 650.00 lakhs by way of GIA and Rs. 275.00 lakhs by way of LIC loan have been provided for the year 1993-94. It is targetted to complete 4 urban sewerage schemes during the year 1993-94. 4 Schemes are likely to be completed by 1992-93.

Survey and Investigation

10.4.23 For Survey and Investigation activities mainly for the water supply, survey of remaining hard core villages, mainly the upgradation requirements and Narmada Irrigation based Water Supply Scheme, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Research and Development and Training Institute

10.4.24 The State Government has set up a Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute for technical training for water supply and sanitation at Gandhinagar. For equipping the training institute with latest research and development in the sphere of radiation and technology of desalination, defloridation, bio-gas plants and strengthening of PHE laboratories and applied training equipment, an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Construction of Office Building/Staff Quarters

10.4.25 land for construction of office building for the head office of the GWSSB at Gandhinagar has been obtained from Government. Similarly, for construction of office buildings and staff quarters for the circle/division offices, Government lands have been obtained at Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. For taking up construction work at the above places, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Border Area Development Programme

10.4.26 For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been provided for water supply arrangements in the border areas of Kachchh and Banaskantha districts.

10.4.27 It is proposed to allocate funds in the ratio of 65 percent for Banaskantha and 35 percent for kutch district against the annual outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs for 1993-94, is as above :-

i) Banaskanth	Rs. 81.25 lakhs
ii) Kachchh	Rs. 43.75 lakhs
Total	<u>Rs. 125.00 lakhs</u>

Poverty Alleviation Programme

10.4.28 Salt industry has developed on the sea-coast of the state alongwith other industries. It is necessary to look after the hyjiene of the labourers working on salt-pans normally potabile water is not available there causing hygienic problems amongst the salt-pan labourers.

10.4.29 Govt. provides drinking water facility in the 'No source' villages, but salt-pan units are scattered on the sea-coast not forming a village as such. They are thus not covered under the programme of providing drinking water facility.

10.4.30 Uptill now water was provided in such units by tankers which is costlier. It has therefore been decided to provide drinking water facility to salt-pan units.

10.4.31 An outlay of Rs. 1160.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94, for the purpose. The works to be undertaken in this respect will be classified as under :

- a) Schemes for salt-pan units owned by one/more than one licences under implementation.
- b) Salt-pan units covered under co-operative societieis/Ten acre salt-pan units-group schemes.

10.4.32 It is proposed to cover 66 individual salt works. It is also proposed to take up Regional Schemes for the salt-pans owined by co-operative societies and Ten acres holders.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	WSS-1	Survey & Investigation	78 001 00	100.00	15.00	40.00	0.00
2	WSS-2	Research & Development	78 002 00	200.00	45.00	60.00	60.00
3	WSS-3	Urban Sanitation					
	(a)	GIA					
		1.Underground Drainage Schemes	78 003 00	850.00	480.00	835.00	0.00
		2.Low Cost Sanitation	78 004 00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
	(b)	Government Loan to					
		1.IDA Project	78 005 71	930.00	860.00	290.00	290.00
		2.Low Cost Sanitation	78 006 71	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
	(c)	L.I.C. Loan	78 007 71	2310.00	250.00	275.00	275.00
		Sub-Total :-WSS-3		4200.00	1700.00	1400.00	565.00
		Rural Sanitation :					
4	WSS-4	Rural latrines (C.R.S.P.)	78 051 00	1500.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
5	WSS-5	Urban Water Supply :					
	(a)	Govt.Schemes	78 052 00	400.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
	(b)	GIA	78 053 00	1395.00	245.00	285.00	0.00
	(c)	LIC Loan	78 054 71	2200.00	200.00	210.00	210.00
		IDA Project	78 055 00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
		Sub-Total :-WSS-5		4000.00	500.00	550.00	265.00
		Rural Water Supply :					
6	WSS-6	Rural Water Supply (MNP)					
	(a)	GIA	78 101 61	10021.00	2161.00	2026.00	2026.00
	(b)	LIC Loan	78 102 61	7229.00	1300.00	1400.00	1400.00
	(c)	GIA for Quality testing	78 103 61	350.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
	(d)	G.I.A. for special repairs to Water Supply Schemes	78 104 61	4800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
	(e)	M.B.by GWSSB	78 105 61	5800.00	1050.00	1295.00	1295.00
	(f)	GIA for relief Measures	78 106 61	200.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
	(g)	Grant in-aid for Monitoring & Maintainance of Individual W.S.Scheme	78 107 61	100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
	(h)	Operation & Maintainance of Reg. RRWS Scheme	78 108 61	3000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total : (a to h)		31500.00	5411.00	5621.00	5521.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i)	Laying of pipeline for water supply to Saurashtra and Kachchh Region (Non MNP)			0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00
	Sub-Total : i			0.00	0.00	10000.00	10000.00
7	WSS-7 Construction of Office building	78 109 00	600.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Border Area Development Programme		0.00	0.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
	Poverty Alleviation Programme		0.00	0.00	1160.00	1160.00	1160.00
	GRAND TOTAL		42100.00	8071.00	19356.00	17796.00	

10.5 HOUSING

Introduction

10.5.1 Housing is one of the basic necessities of the life next only to food and clothing. Housing has become a problem due to the rapid growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. The shortage of housing is on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in house building activities. The problems of housing have both a quantitative and qualitative dimension.

10.5.2 Urban households population is living in slums by virtue of slum houses being Kaccha houses. In 1981 there were 5669 lakhs households, of which 19 lakhs were in urban areas out of which 52.3% live in one room; and 29.4% in two rooms. Also, it was observed that 58% of the urban population was living in rented houses.

10.5.3 The provision of shelter, particularly to the Economically Weaker Section and the Slum Upgradation and Environmental Improvement Scheme for the Slum people, has led to the general improvement in the quality of life of the people due to the improvement in hygienic conditions of living. The housing activities, residential as well as public by virtue of being massive one, have created secondary employment to a large extent of sporadic in nature.

Approach and Strategy

10.5.4 The objective of housing is to provide better opportunities in securing housing facilities to the people of Economically Weaker Sections to improve the living conditions of huts and there by to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers and to prevent spreading of slum areas.

Programme proposed for the Annual Plan 1993-94

10.5.5 An outlay of Rs. 5584.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94; the broad break-up is as under

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3
(1)	Urban Housing	700.00
(2)	Urban Housing (Poverty Alleviation)	1050.00
(3)	Rural Housing	2467.00
(4)	Rural Housing (Poverty Alleviation)	434.00
(5)	Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings	800.00
Total		5451.00

Urban Housing

10.5.6 An outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 is provided under the following programmes of Urban Housing.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1993-94.
1	2	3
1.	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	430.00

1	2	3
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme Loan to G.H.B.	200.00
3.	Site & Service Development by Public Agencies	20.00
4.	Construction Assistance to Urban Poor	20.00
5.	Macro Land Servicing	20.00
6.	Structural Upgradation	10.00
Total		700.00

The broad details of the schemes are as Under :

Economically Weaker Section Housing Schemes

10.5.7 The persons having the monthly income upto Rs., 1050.00 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under this scheme. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 22000 HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the unit Therefore, the Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital".

10.5.8 The provision under this scheme is made against the L.I.C. loan. The dwelling units built are kept reserved as shown below for various categories of people.

- (i) 7 % for S.C.
- (ii) 14% for S.T.
- (iii) 10 % For SEBC
- (iv) 1-% for Defence personnel
- (v) 3% for Blind & Physically Handicapped persons

An outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 with a target of construction of 2400 units.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

10.5.9 The persons having a monthly income upto Rs. 2200 can avail the benefit of houses constructed under this scheme. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs 50,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the unit. Therefore, the Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The provision under this scheme is made against the LIC loan. the dwelling units built are kept reserved as a pattern shown in the EWS Scheme. An outlay of Rs.200 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94, with a target of construction of 1000 units.

Site & Service Development by Public Agencies.

10.5.10 So far as Site & Service development by Public agencies is concerned, the development of 30,000 sites would provide infrastructural support, and given a good stimulation to the urban housing initiatives in the State. National Housing Policy has also advocated such a new role of facilitator and promoter for the public agencies as distinct from the one engaged in construction activities. These serviced plots would be made available by the public housing agencies like Housing Board, Urban Development Agencies etc., to the members of the public on the eligibility criteria and they would be free to construct their own dwelling units either with their own funds or with the assistance of funds to be made available by the Gujarat Housing Board. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Construction assistance to Urban Poor

10.5.11 The scheme envisaged here proposes to play a complementary role to the site and service plots. The urban poor, will be at liberty to construct their "Sweet Home" of their own choice and design. The Gujarat Housing Board renders assistance to the beneficiaries in procuring the necessary funds for this purpose. For this purpose, outlay proposed includes Seed Capital @ Rs.2000 per household which is ultimately to be linked with the loan amount that would be available to the beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Macro Land Servicing

10.5.12 The State Government assists the local bodies to undertake macro land servicing on the periphery of their jurisdiction. It is estimated that the unit cost of such infrastructural development would work to Rs. 1 lakh per hac. and the Govt. will provide 25% thereof by providing the seed Capital. The local authorities will raise the matching contribution for the purpose from their own resources and seek the residual finance from HUDCO, LIC and other financial institutions. The State Government will provide necessary land to the local bodies either through the Town Planning Schemes or otherwise. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this scheme, for 1993-94.

Structural Upgradation in Urban Metros

10.5.13 The scheme envisages collection of data about the dilapidated structures in the metro areas and then carrying out repairs and alterations to them. A target of covering 50 buildings in a year having an area of about 1000 sq.mts area is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Rural Housing

10.5.14 Shelter is one of the basic necessities of mankind. Provision of shelter for the depressed section of population is therefore the prime concern of both the State and the Central Government. Out of the population of 412 lakhs (1991 Census), Gujarat has approximately 65.6% of its population living in the rural areas. The majority of the population living in rural areas comprises of people belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other socially and economically backward castes and sub-castes. The State Govt. has accordingly launched an ambitious rural housing programme for the rural segment of the society subject to the certain criteria.

Aims and Objectives

10.5.15 Major objectives for the rural housing programme for the Eighth Five Year plan, 1992-97 and for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 are as under :

- (a) Increasing the housing activities in the rural areas through distribution of free house-sites to landless labourers and rural artisans provision of assistance for construction of houses on the free plots.
- (b) Upgradation and extension of houses under certain conditions

- (c) Promotion of development and dissemination of lowcost building technology using locally available building materials

Programme for Annual Plan, 1993-94

10.5.16 An outlay of Rs. 2467.00 lakhs is provided for Rural Housing for 1993-94. The Rural Housing programme comprises of the following schemes.

10.5.17 The details of the above mentioned schemes are as under :

House-sites to the landless labours

10.5.18 The scheme for provision of house-sites to the landless labourers was introduced in 1972. The scheme provides for distribution of a plot measuring 100 sq. yards to landless labourers, rural artisans and craftsmen. Priority is given to landless labourers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

10.5.19 The land for housesite plots are proposed to be provided to the beneficiaries from the surplus land of wasteland. However, in case of non availability of surplus wasteland, the scheme envisages acquiring land from various sources including private land. The scheme also provides for subsidy worth Rs. 150 for the development. An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers

10.5.20 The scheme of providing assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers was introduced in the State in 1976. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses on plots allotted to the beneficiaries who are not in a position to construct houses on their own. The current pattern of assistance for constructing a pucca house is as under

1	State Government subsidy	Rs. 4500
2	HUDCO/ Bank loan	Rs. 5500
3	Beneficiary's contribution	Rs. 1300
4	District Panchayat's Contribution	Rs. 400
Total		Rs. 11700

10.5.21 Over and above this, the scheme provides for subsidy of Rs. 1000/- for the development of infrastructure facilities for each house. As per the new revised pattern, sanitation facility for each house is compulsory. The Govt. has also permitted the beneficiaries to construct houses on their own without availing HUDCO/Bank loan as per their requirements, under certain guidelines.

10.5.22 An outlay of Rs. 1650.00 lakhs is provided for providing construction assistance to construct 30000 house during the Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme

10.5.23 The scheme covers the beneficiaries whose monthly income is between Rs. 1251 to Rs. 2650. Under the scheme houses are to be constructed with the unit cost of Rs. 50000/- in the following financial pattern.

		(in Rs.)
(1)	Loan from State Govt. HUDCO	42000
(2)	Contribution of beneficiary	8000
Total :		50000

Under the scheme the State Government provides loan to Gujarat Rural Housing Board by obtaining equal amount as loan from L.I.C. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided to construct 715 houses during the year 1993-94.

Provision for Serviced/Developed Plots

10.5.24 It has been decided that developed plots with minimum infrastructure facilities should be provided to the beneficiaries under this scheme. A provision for 1000 serviced plots with an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

10.5.25 The scheme for grant of financial assistance for construction of house on free house site plots was introduced in 1976. In the initial years, the quantum of assistance was also available only for the construction of Kucha houses. The life of such houses is very low in comparison to the pacca houses. Moreover, most of these beneficiaries, being mostly from weaker section of the society, need constant assistance for repairs, renovation, addition and alteration of such houses.

10.5.26 The scheme for providing financial assistance to the weaker sections of the society from December, 1990 has been introduced for the upgradation of such houses.

10.5.27 At present, under the scheme, assistance is provided to the beneficiaries as per the following pattern.

State Govt. subsidy	Rs. 1500.00
Institutional Finance (HUDUC/Bank Loan)	Rs. 900.00
Beneficiary contribution	Rs. 600.00
Total	Rs. 3000.00

Priority is, however, given to the beneficiaries belonging to the Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Economically and Socially Weaker Sections of the society. An outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993.94 for this scheme.

Extension of Rural Houses

10.5.28 It has been estimated that in about 25% of the dwelling units in rural areas in the State, the number of persons staying per room exceeds 4. This results in overcrowding. The overcrowding can be mitigated by extension of such houses thereby increasing the total number of rooms in dwelling units constructed earlier. It has been noticed that beneficiaries from economically weaker sections of the society are not able to do this work on their own.

10.5.29 A scheme for providing financial assistance to the weaker sections of the society has been introduced for the extension of houses from December 1990. Under the Scheme, assistance is provided to the eligible beneficiaries as per the following pattern :

State Govt. Subsidy	Rs.	2500.00
Institutional Finance (HUDCO/Bank Loan)	Rs.	1500.00
Beneficiary's contribution	Rs.	1000.00
Total	Rs.	5000.00

Priority is, however, given to the beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Economically and Socially Weaker Sections of the society. An outlay of Rs. 96.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Assistance to Building Centres

10.5.30 In the National Housing Policy, Govt. of India has recommended that locally produced low cost standardised and low energy consuming building material and components should be encouraged. As it is an institutional development approach for extension of improved low cost building technologies through skill upgradation of local artisans and rural youths it is proposed to promote building material manufacturers and distribution centres in the state. During the Eighth Plan it is proposed that atleast one building centre should be set up in each district. It is envisaged that HUDCO will provide financial assistance for setting up building centres in the State. However, this will have to be supplemented at the initial stage through state assistance. It is proposed to provide assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each building centre in addition to HUDCO and central assistance. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94, for the establishment of 3 building centres in the State.

Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings

(A) Residential Buildings

10.5.31 The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government servants had been taken up right from the year 1970-71. The requirement of about 29,000 quarters at District Headquarters and 12,000 quarters at Taluka Headquarters was assessed. Initially from 1971-72 to 1974-75, a good number of quarters could be taken up for construction, but thereafter the pace of construction slowed down. 84,345 units have been completed upto 31-3-1991.

10.5.32 According to the data collected as on 1-4-1991 regarding requirement of residential quarters, about 22,346 employees are on waiting list at various District and Taluka Headquarters.

10.5.33 1247 quarters will be completed during 1991-92 and 1992-93. As such the net requirement of quarters as on 31-3-1993 would be about 21,099 at District and Taluka headquarters.

10.5.34 Many of the administrative offices are accommodated in private premises for which Government pays very heavy rents. The Government has taken up a programme for construction of multistoreyed buildings for administrative offices to provide adequate space so that the offices working in the hired premises can be brought in one campus.

10.5.35 So far central office buildings have been constructed at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Palanpur, Valsad, Mehsana and Nadiad. Works of office buildings at Amreli, Bharuch, Godhra, and Bhuj are in progress. Action for taking up the work of Junagadh is also initiated.

10.5.36 Central/Multistoreyed Office Buildings are to be provided at District Headquarters. Accordingly construction of Central Office Buildings at remaining headquarters of Surendranagar, Himatnagar and Ahwa will be taken up.

10.5.37 Works of hostel type accommodations for Government officers on transfer are also taken up in major cities of the State viz. Ahmedabad, Vadodra and Surat. For Gandhinagar and Rajkot proposal have been included in Eight Plan. Construction of office buildings of various department viz. R & B, G.A.D., Revenue, F.D., Legal Dept., Home Deptt. is covered.

(C) Development of Air Strips/Helipads

10.5.38 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for development of Air strips/Helipads in Gujarat during year 1993-94 under Government Housing.

10.5.39 Spillover liabilities and proposed programme for year 1993-94.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Details	Spillover liabilities as on 1.4.93	Outlay 1993-94
1	2	3	4
I.	NORMAL		
(A)	Residential	3292.00	255.00
(B)	Non-Residential	7990.00	382.00
	Total (A) + (B)	<u>11282.00</u>	<u>637.00</u>
II.	TRIBAL :		
(A)	Residential	759.00	45.00
(B)	Non-Residential	1344.00	68.00
	Total (A) + (B)	<u>2103.00</u>	<u>113.00</u>
	Grand Total (A) + (B)	13385.00	750.00
II.	For Air Strip and Helipads:		50.00
	Grand Total (I + II + III)		<u>800.00</u>

Programme for 1993-94

(A) Residential Buildings

10.5.40 There will be a heavy spillover liability of Rs. 4051.00 lakhs as on 1-4-1993. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is provided for this programme during the year, 1993-94, and it is envisaged to complete 230 units which will be in advance stage of progress.

(B) Administrative Buildings

10.5.41 The works of Multistoreyed buildings at Amreli, Nadiad, Bharuch, Godhra and Bhuj will be continued during the year 1993-94 and the work at Junagadh will also be taken up. As on 1-4-1993 the spillover liability of the works under this programme would be about Rs. 9334 lakh. An amount of Rs. 450 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

(C) Air Strips/Helipads

10.5.42 For the year 1993-94, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided as under:

		(RS. in lakhs)
1.	Amreli	9.00
2.	Bharuch	12.00
3.	Mehsana	9.00
4.	Helipads at various places	20.00
Total		50.00

Poverty Alleviation Programme**URBAN HOUSING**

10.5.43 The Urban Basic Service Programme is meant for improving and upgrading the quality of life of the urban poor. The scheme is already introduced much earlier and it is already covered as a plan scheme. However, the scheme for environmental improvement in slum areas is also covered in the plan scheme. One of the major factors of rapid growth of urban areas has been migration of population from rural to urban areas. The average annual growth rate is estimated at 3.36% with the result the migrated population could not find sufficient space for residence. It is because of haphazard and unorganised development as focussed in the metropolitan cities as well as in the medium towns.

10.5.44 The uneven growth of population in cities has created a problem for the local bodies to cope with the increased workload of providing essential facilities to these urban poor who are residing in hutments and those who are footpath dwellers. The State Government has, therefore, decided to utilise the surplus land made available to it under ULC, and in the first instance, it is decided to allot 1 lakh plots in six cities i.e. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar. The beneficiaries would get a plot of 25 Sq. mts. at a cost of Rs. 10/- per Sq. M. and if they require more land to build houses thereon, they are eligible to get more land 15 Sq. M. The beneficiaries whose income is Rs. 1500 P.M. are covered under the scheme.

10.5.45 The Government has also decided to extend facilities to construct the houses through Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board with the help of loan and subsidy as under :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(a)	Loan from HUDCO	46,000/-
(b)	Government Subsidy	4,000/-
(c)	Contribution from beneficiary	2,000/-
Total		22,000/-

As such, beneficiary under this scheme can construct his house at the cost of Rs. 22,000 as specified in the above pattern.

10.5.46 The Government has also decided to extend the scheme to the urban poor who are residing in the municipal areas in the same manner as detailed above. It is decided to cover 20,000 beneficiaries in the corporation areas per year in the Eighth Five Year Plan. While in the municipal areas 6200 beneficiaries would be covered in each year of the plan.

10.5.47 During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 52 crores would be required to achieve the goal. An amount of Rs. 10.50 crores is provided during the year 1993-94.

RURAL HOUSING**Assistance for the construction of houses on plots allotted to the landless labourers**

10.5.48 The scheme of providing assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to the landless labourers was introduced in the state in 1976. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses on plots allotted to the beneficiaries who are not in a position to construct houses on their own. The current pattern of assistance for constructing a pucca house is as under :

1.State Government	Rs. 4500/-
2.HUDCO/Bank loan.	Rs. 5500/-
3.Beneficiary"s contribution	Rs. 1300/-
4.District Panchayat's Contribution	Rs. 400/-
Total	Rs.11700/-

Over and above this, the scheme provides for subsidy of Rs.1000/- for the development of infrastructure facilities for each house. As per revised pattern, sanitation facility for each house is compulsory. Government has also permitted the beneficiary to construct house at his own without availing HUDCO/Bank loan with certain guidelines. This scheme was again reviewed and Government has decided to increase the rate of subsidy from Rs.1000 to Rs.2000 in such cases. In 1993-94 about 18000 beneficiaries will be covered under the revised scheme. Additional provision of Rs.164 lakhs is provided under Poverty Alleviation Programme for this scheme.

UPGRADATION OF RURAL HOUSES

10.5.49 A new scheme for providing financial assistance to the weaker sections of the society from December,1990 has been introduced for the upgradation of rural houses under certain conditions.

10.5.50 Under this scheme, assistance is provided to the beneficiaries as per following pattern. w.e.f 1-4-92.

State Government subsidy	Rs. 1200/-
Institutional Finance (HUDCO/Bank Loan)	Rs. 1200/-
Beneficiary's contribution	Rs. 600/-
Total	Rs. 3000/-

This scheme is also reviewed and rate of Government subsidy has been increased for Rs.1200 to Rs.2500 w.e.f. 1-10-92. The pattern is now as under.

Government Subsidy	Rs. 1500/-
Institutional Finance	Rs. 900/-
Beneficiary's contributions	Rs. 600/-
Total	Rs. 3000/-

Due to revision in the pattern of assistance in the scheme,an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Extension of Rural Houses

10.5.51 A new scheme for providing financial assistance to the weaker sections of the society has been introduced for the extension of rural houses under certain conditions from December, 1990.

10.5.52 Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the eligible beneficiaries as per following pattern :

State Government Subsidy	Rs. 2000/-
Institutional Finance (HUDCO/Bank Loan)	Rs. 2000/-
Beneficiary's contribution	Rs. 1000/-
Total	Rs. 5000/-

Government has reviewed this scheme and decided to increase the rate of Government subsidy from Rs.2000 to Rs.2500 w.e.f.

10.5.53 The revised pattern of financial assistance is now as under.

Government subsidy	Rs. 2500/-
Institutional Finance	Rs. 1500/-
Beneficiary's contribution	Rs. 1000/-
Total	Rs. 5000/-

Due to revision in the financial pattern of the scheme an additional outlay of would be Ra.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94. Thus total outlay of Rs.434.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
HOUSING
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Urban Housing :							
1	HSG-1	EWS Housing Scheme	79 001 00	2000.00	400.00	430.00	430.00
2	HSG-2	LIG Housing Scheme	79 002 00	1400.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
3	HSG-3	Site & Service Development of Public Agencies, Municipal Corporation	79 003 00	600.00	40.00	20.00	20.00
4	HSG-4	Construction assistance to Urban Poor	79 004 00	400.00	30.00	20.00	20.00
5	HSG-5	Metro Land Services	79 005 00	300.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
6	HSG-6	Structural upgradation in urban Metro	79 006 00	300.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
7	HSG-6	Poverty Alleviation Programme	79 00 700	0.00	0.00	1050.00	1050.00
(A)							
Sub-Total : I				5000.00	700.00	1750.00	1750.00
II. Rural Housing :							
8	HSG-7	Housesites for landless labourers (MNP)	79 101 61	300.00	60.00	130.00	130.00
9	HSG-8	Assistance for construction of houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	79 102 61	8724.00	1565.00	1650.00	1650.00
10	HSG-9	Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme	79 103 00	1825.00	227.00	300.00	300.00
11	HSG-10	Economically Weaker Section Housing scheme with HUDCO participation	79 104 00	125.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
12	HSG-11	Provision of serviced/ developed plots	79 105 00	20.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
13	HSG-12	Upgradation of rural houses	79 106 00	4476.00	462.00	275.00	275.00
14	HSG-13	Extension of rural houses	79 107 00	1500.00	160.00	96.00	96.00
15	HSG-14	Assistance to building centres	79 108 00	30.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
16	HSG-15	Poverty Alleviation Programme	79 110 00	0.00	0.00	434.00	0.00
(A)							
Sub-Total : II				17000.00	2500.00	2901.00	2467.00
III. Government Residential and Administrative Buildings :							
17	HSG-16	Government Residential Quarters and Government Administrative Buildings	79 151 00	5000.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Sub-Total : III.				5000.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
GRAND TOTAL :				27000.00	4000.00	5451.00	5017.00

10.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

10.6.1 The 1991 census indicates that Gujarat with its 34.4% urban population is the second most urbanised State in the country. The urban population of the State has risen from 20.3 lakhs in 1901 to 141.64 lakhs in 1991. Since 1961, it has almost increase threefold from 53.20 lakhs to 141.64 lakhs in 1991. The number of class I and II towns has risen from 13 to 23 in 1981 to 20 and 27 accordingly in 1991. Thus, with the rise in the number of agglomeration areas around these towns, there is a big pressure on urban land resources and existing civic amenities.

10.6.2 One of the major factors of rapid growth of urban areas has been migration of population from rural to urban areas as well as from other parts of the country. The urban population increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.36% during 1981 to 1991 and the rural population at the rate of 1.5% per year. The number of people living in the towns and cities will continue to rise in the foreseeable future. At the present rate it will be 20 million people living in over 350 towns by the end of this century.

10.6.3 The rapid urbanisation combined with changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilized in time, will bring about haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the quality of life of urban dwellers. The urban amenities are lagging behind due to growth of population in urban concentrations. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure facilities of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation and other problems closely related to the quality of life.

10.6.4 According to one projection, the urban population in Gujarat will grow at an annual rate of 3.5% over the period of 1981-2001, to account for 36% of the total population. In absolute term, the urban population would double by 2001.

Approach and strategy

10.6.5 Urban Development authorities have been set up for preparing regional plans. Programmes for community development projects in urban areas, integrated development of small and medium towns, environmental improvement of slums, socio-economic development of urban poor etc., need special consideration at least to check further deterioration in the urban service.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1993-94

10.6.6 An outlay of Rs. 5057.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1993-94 for the various Urban Development Programme. The Broad break-up of the outlay is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Scheme	outlay
Town and Regional Planning	160.00
Urban Development Programme	930.00
Finance assistance to Local Bodies	1600.00
Minimum Needs Programme	300.00
Other Schemes	1100.00
New Schemes	985.00
City Survey	42.00
	5057.00

Preparation of Regional Plans, Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes

10.6.7 This scheme involves formulation of urban development policies in consonance with National Housing Policy and National Urbanisation Commission Report, monitoring the urban growth through satellite imageries and photogrammetry, growth center planning to develop National Priority centres, state priority centers, growth centers as suggested by NCU. Under this scheme, preparation of departmental manual project reports for integrated development of small and medium towns, and World Bank assisted projects etc. are proposed to be continued during the year 1993-94.

10.6.8 The draft report of South Gujarat Regional Plan has been prepared and final report is expected to be completed by the end of Eighth Plan. It is proposed to take up the regional plans for some of the remaining regions of Gujarat viz. Central Gujarat, North Gujarat, Kutch, Saurashtra etc. It is proposed to have detailed surveys of the regions for which elaborate arrangements including adequate strengthening of the existing unit is proposed.

10.6.9 Urban and regional information system unit shall also undertake the works of newly proposed schemes during 1993-94 with the help of existing units.

10.6.10 The urban population of Gujarat is expected to grow double by 2001 giving rise to the abnormal growth of number of towns and also the size of the existing towns. It is required to improve the quality of life in the cities for which proper planning is required through the preparation of development plans and town planning schemes. The urban development authorities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar have prepared the development plans.

10.6.11 Uptil now, 63 development plans and town planning schemes are prepared so far, and 24 new projects are likely to be completed. It is proposed to take up additional development plans and town planning schemes. As part of the development plan proposal, the project study reports to be prepared for different components like traffics and transportation planning and management including system, environmental improvement of core areas, urban renewal conservation, preservation and beautification of selected areas also. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1993-94 for the above schemes of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of P.P.M. Cell for World Bank aided project.

Grant-in-aid for the implementation of Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes

10.6.12 As per prevailing norms, the grant-in-aid is made available for implementation of works proposed in final T.P. Schemes. This does not take into consideration the cost and cost escalation. Further, the implementation of the development needs to be accommodated in the norms. Thus, it is proposed to provide grant-in-aid for above components on 50% cost sharing basis with extended scope for all Urban Development Authorities and Area Development Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town planning schemes for the year 1993-94.

City Survey and Village Site Surveys

10.6.13 In Ahmedabad Urban Agglomeration, surveys of properties have been completed in the areas covered by 33 Town Planning Schemes. Rights in respect of these properties have to be determined on the basis of inquiries under Law. Although a scheme has been in operation since 1981 for the conduct of such inquiries. An amount of Rs. 28.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

10.6.14 In the areas of Municipal Corporations and other developing areas, the number of properties in relation to which a maintenance surveyor is required to maintain/update records, exceeds the norm of 3500-5000 properties. Maintenance of the records of rights is, thus, affected adversely. As a remedial measure, number of surveyors is proposed to be increased in such areas. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose for the year 1993-94.

Computerisation of City Survey Records

10.6.15 Computerisation of the City survey records in some City Surveyed areas is proposed by way of an experiment is expected to yield insight into the use of computers for the maintenance of City Survey Records. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the computerisation of five cities during the year 1993-94.

10.6.16 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme of City survey and village-site survey for the year 1993-94.

Financial assistance to Local Bodies

Development Assistance to Urban/Area Development Authorities

10.6.17 The urban development authorities and area development authorities require assistance in the form of the loan. These authorities are expected to study the problems of areas under their jurisdiction and prepare and implement the development plan and town planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contributions from the local bodies under their jurisdiction and can levy development charges as per provisions of the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976. They can also utilise the loan which can be availed by HUDCO, LIC and Banks etc. For the initial period, the scheme to give financial assistance in the form of seed Capital is continued. The Seed Capital is in the form of loan from revolving fund for undertaking various projects.

10.6.18 On the basis of the recommendations made in the report of Shri I.G.. Patel's committee on Backward Areas, the State government have declared certain incentives for industrially backward talukas of the state. Because of such incentives, a phenomenon of urban diffusal through industrialisation in backward areas has picked up. It is observed that such backward areas on the fringes of major urban centres have shown remarkable trend of industrialisation. In this context, it is felt that basic infrastructure like housing services and amenities need to be provided before haphazard sprawl takes place. In order to cover such areas especially on the fringe of urban development areas of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, it is proposed to formulate schemes of infrastructure development of industrial growth centres. This will cover detailed study and providing of financial resources to the adjoining Urban Development Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Urban Community Development Projects (U.C.D.)

10.6.19 Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self-help on the part of the local communities to enable the relatively disadvantaged sections of the community maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and Municipal Programmes. The activities to be undertaken under this project cover physical improvement, civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreation and cultural activities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment, referral services, income generation programmes, credit services, production centres, small savings etc.

10.6.20 An urban Community Development Project has an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs per annum out of which 40% cost is given as grant for municipal corporation and 60% cost is given as grant for municipalities. Because of the rapid urbanisation due to industrial development, the migrant population in cities is fast increasing resulting in fast growth of slum population. These cities are facing acute problems resulting from slums. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

10.6.21 Small and medium towns play crucial role in the process of urbanisation. To check the growth of metropolitan cities and to bring about integrated development of small and medium towns, the Government

of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan, initiated the loan scheme and at the first instance 17 towns were covered in Gujarat. Centrally sponsored scheme of integrated development of small and medium towns was continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan and 8 more towns were covered in the State. In all, 25 towns of Gujarat are covered so far and in addition to above 25 towns, detailed reports of two more towns are submitted to the Government of India for their approval which are expected to get clearance soon. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Market Borrowing to Municipal Corporation for Miscellaneous Development Activities

10.6.22 Open Market borrowings are sanctioned to the Municipal Corporations for various development activities. The amount that can be raised is subject to regulations of the Reserve Bank of India. An outlay of Rs..1600.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Minimum Needs Programme

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas

10.6.23 The Government of India has introduced the schemes of Environmental Improvement in slum areas under Central sector from 1974-75 the scheme was transferred to state sector and taken up under Minimum Needs Programme. The scheme is implemented by Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Urban/Area Development Authorities. The scheme envisages to give financial assistance of Rs.150.00 per capita upto March 1984. The ceiling was raised upto Rs.300.00 per capita from 1st April, 197 and Rs.525/- per capita from 1/4/91, to give local bodies for providing certain basic facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community latrines, public bath, street light 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 the or inhabited by scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, particularly scavengers. The Government has amended the Land Acquisition Act and Municipal Act. This will facilitate the agency concerned to undertake improvement works on private land. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

Other Schemes

World Bank Aided Urban Project

10.6.24 The World Bank Aided Gujarat Urban Development Project (IDA Credit - 1643 IN) is under implementation. The expenditure of this project is financed by the World Bank.

10.6.25 As per the financial pattern of the Government of Gujarat, 2/3 expenditure is to be provided by the State Government by way of loan and remaining 1/3 by implementing agency as matching contribution.

10.6.26 The expenditure incurred for this project is financed by the World Bank. The Central Government is in receipt of this fund. And the Central Government provides this amount as Central Assistance to the State Government. The World Bank gives the reimbursement at various rates for the various works. But considering these rates we can take 80% as an average rate of reimbursement. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Urban Basic Services

10.6.27 The principal aim of this programme is to improve and upgrade the quality of life of the urban poor, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population of the women and children who tend to get neglected in urban setting. There are two processes, which are absolutely fundamental to the successful operationalisation of the Urban Basic Service Programme. One of this is the process on which the community that is the user sector is enabled to participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The other is one by which basic services are integrated by the provided sector so that effective delivery of

services is made possible. The Urban Basic Service Programme is implemented through the concerned Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in accordance with the financial pattern of the scheme. It is expected to cover five districts i.e. Bharuch, Surat, Junagadh, Surendranagar and Banaskantha having 18 Urban centres. The cost of the Urban Basis Service project is met on sharing basis i.e. 40% by UNICEF, 40% by state Govt. and remaining 20% by Central Government. An outlay of 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

10.6.28 The issue of employment programme designed to increase of the Urban Poor Families has been engaging attention of the Government for quite some time. The Government of India was actively considering the increased participation of the Municipalities, Municipal Corporations in the implementation of Urban poverty alleviation and employment programmes and also the question of broad basing the existing employment programme to cover different categories of Urban poor. Government of India have introduced the new scheme in the Urban areas as "NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA" (NRY) as centrally sponsored scheme. This scheme is targetted towards persons having below the poverty line in Urban areas i.e. those with household income below Rs.9950.00 peryear at 1984-85 prices. The 'NRY' covers three schemes, they are :

- i) support for setting up of Urban Micro Enterprise in all urban settlements.
- ii) provisions of Urban Wage Employment for (a) settlement below 20,000 and (b) settlement between 20,000 and one lakh in the first phase.
- iii) provision of employment through housing and shelter upgradation for urban settlements between one lakh and 20 lakhs.

10.6.29 The State Government, has been implementing the "Nehru Rozgar Yojana" in the Urban areas i.e. Municipalities and Municipal Corporations areas of the State from the year 1989-90 as per the guidelines of Government of India as follows.

Primary Objective

10.6.30 Generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the urban areas.

Secondary Objective

10.6.31 Creation of productive community assets for direct and continued benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening economic and social infrastructure and steady rise in the income levels of the Urban Poor and improvement in the overall quality of life in the urban areas. The expenditure for implementation of the programme are shared by the Central and State Government as per the following pattern:

Sr. No.	Scheme	GOI's share	State Govt's share-subsidy	Institutional finance-loan	Total
1	2		3	4	5
1)	Urban micro Enterprises				
	i) loan & subsidy	12.5%	12.5%	75%	100%
	ii) Training support	100%			100%
2)	Urban Wage Employment				
	i) settlement below 20,000	80%	20%		100%
	ii) between 20,000 and one lakh	80%	20%		100%

	1	2	3	4	5
3) employment through housing shelter upgradation.					
i) loan & subsidy		20%	5%	75%	100%
ii) training support		100%			100%

Eligibility

10.6.32 Persons whose family income is below Rs.9950/- at the price rate of the year 1984-85 are eligible under the scheme. Preference is given to the people of the Scheduled castes, schedule tribes and women.

Urban Micro Enterprise

10.6.33 Under NRY is schemes, the State Govt. is also expected to contribute its share as per the pattern laid down under sub-scheme of "URBAN MICRO ENTERPRISE" Weaker enterprenuers are to be given loan and subsidy. Loan to the extent of 75% is made available by the banks whereas the subsidy is shared by Centre and State equally.

Urban Wage Employment

10.6.34 Under NRY scheme the State is also expected to contribute its share as per the pattern laid down under sub-scheme of "Urban Wage Employment". The local bodies having population of 20,000 to one lakh are given subsidy to create useful assets like roads, pukka roads, drainage, environmental improvement etc. having large labour component. The Centre and the State will share the cost of the project in the ratio of 60:40.

Employment through Housing and Shelter Upgradation Scheme

10.6.35 Under this scheme the State is expected to contribute alongwith Centre as per the pattern under sub-scheme of "Housing and Shelter Upgradation". Loan and subsidy is to be given to the local bodies, Housing Boards etc., in the cities having population of one to twenty lakhs. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) will provide 75% of loan while the remaining 25% of the cost will be given as subsidy to be shared by Centre and the State in the ratio 6:40 respectively. The Central share of subsidy has been passed on to the HUDCO.

Administrative and Operational expenses for Implementing the "NRY"

10.6.36 The Government of India have Implemented "Nehru Rozgar Yojana" during the year 1989-90. This scheme is to be implemented through local bodies and monitoring is to be done by the State. To meet with Administrative and operational expenditure at all levels i.e.State, District and at the localbody level, the Centre releases its share. An outlay of Rs.180.00lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1993-94 for this scheme.

Contribution towards Urban Developemnt Funds

10.6.37 At present, there is no provision is made for grant-in-aid or any assistance or loan to the Municipal Corporations in the State with the result that the Corporations are unable to seek any loan or works assistance from Government to take up development works in the city areas. They are handicapped for major works to be carried out by them. Similarly, the Urban Development Authorities are also facing the same problems for development of areas which are outside the periphery of Corporations. Certain Municipalities are also handicapped to take development works in their municipal areas. These authorities are not given any subsidy or grant-in-aid. With a view, therefore, to provide subsidy, loan assistance etc., to these authorities, it is proposed to constitute a Urban Development The Fund will be operated by High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister.

State Government will provide Seed Capital as basic requirement of money and thereafter from State Government's special sources of income every year some percentage of income will be credited in the Fund. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Urban Development Authorities for Identified Infrastructure scheme

10.6.38 There are Seven Urban/Area Development Authorities in the Gujarat State. These authorities main function is to control irregular construction in the areas under them. In addition to this, in the area under them where there are no local body jurisdiction, they have to execute land development and town planning schemes. Thus, in the areas of town planning schemes, water supply and drainage facilities will have to be provided by Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 685.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for the seven Urban/Area Development Authorities for this scheme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL P1993-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH	CAPITA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING							
1	UDP-1	Preparation of Regional Plan, Development Plan & Town Planning Scheme	80 001 00	500.00	85.00	70.00	0.00
2	UDP-2	PPM CELL	80 002 00	50.00	12.00	10.00	0.00
3	UDP-3	Grant in aid for implementation of Development Plan & Town Planning Schemes	80 003 00	425.00	60.00	80.00	0.00
Sub-Total : A :				975.00	157.00	160.00	0.00
B City Survey							
4	UDP-4	Introduction of Survey in the big cities of the State	80 004 00	500.00	25.00	28.00	0.00
5	UDP-4A	City Survey and Village site survey in the State	80 005 00	0.00	72.00	4.00	0.00
6	UDP-4B	Computerisation of city survey records	80 006 00	0.00	3.00	10.00	0.00
Sub-Total : B :				500.00	100.00	42.00	0.00
C URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME							
7	UDP-5	Seed Capital to Urban Area Development Authorities	80 051 00	1000.00	150.00	750.00	0.00
8	UDP-6	Urban Community Development Programme	80 052 00	200.00	20.00	30.00	0.00
9	UDP-7	Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns	80 053 00	425.00	100.00	150.00	0.00
Sub-Total : C :				1625.00	270.00	930.00	0.00
D FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL BODIES							
10	UDP-8	Market Borrowings to Municipal Corporation for Misc. Development Activities	80 101 71	8000.00	358.00	1600.00	0.00
Sub-Total : D :				8000.00	358.00	1600.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME							
11	UDP-9	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum Schemes	80 151 61	2100.00	220.00	300.00	300.00
Sub-Total : E :				2100.00	220.00	300.00	300.00
F OTHER SCHEMES							
12	UDP-10	World Bank Aided Project	80 201 00	4150.00	900.00	1000.00	0.00
13	UDP-11	Urban Basic Service	80 202 00	300.00	60.00	100.00	0.00
Sub-Total : F :				4450.00	960.00	1100.00	0.00
G NEW SCHEMES							
14	UDP-12	Nehru Rojgar Yojana	80 251 00	1200.00	320.00	180.00	0.00
15	UDP-13	Contribution towards Urban Development Funds	80 252 00	250.00	50.00	60.00	0.00
16	UDP-14	Financial Assistance to Urban Development Authorities for Identified Infrastructure scheme	80 253 00	500.00	100.00	685.00	0.00
17	UDP-15	Integrated Development of Cities	80 254 00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
18	UDP-16	Financial Assistance to Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	80 255 00	0.00	2530.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total : G :				1950.00	3050.00	925.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL :				19600.00	5115.00	5057.00	300.00

10.7 CAPITAL PROJECT

1. Introduction

10.7.1 Gandhinagar, the new capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati occupying an area of about 5738 hectares. The city proper is planned to the western bank of Sabarmati river.

10.7.2 Gandhinagar is predominantly the administrative centre of the State and consequently may acquire many important cultural, civic and allied functions. Initially, the principal employer in the city would be the State Government.

The main work areas in the city are :

1. Capital complex and Government offices
2. Light Industries Areas
3. City Centre
4. Public Institutions Area
5. Shopping Commercial and Warehousing Area.

10.7.3 The regular pattern of main roads divide the city into rectangular "Sectors" measuring one kilometer by three fourth kilometer with an area of 75 hectares.

10.7.4 Light industries which will not basically alter the character of the city are now being established . It is estimated that about 25,000 workers will be engaged in such industries. An area of about 120 hectares has been earmarked for this purpose to the north of the city, and about 160 hectares of North-West of the city. It includes the provision of industrial training school and technical institution requiring close proximity with the workshop.

10.7.5 The city civic centre occupies an area of 75 hectares, which accommodate the major civic, cultural and business facilities for the city and the main bus terminus for internal and regional traffic routes. Besides an area of about 50 hectares has been earmarked for the public institutions of state important accommodating public school and colleges with residential facilities. It has also a main shopping centre and Warehousing area.

Development of City

10.7.6 The development of the city depends on the service such as water supply, drainage, electricity, roads, etc. and the source of raw water is Sabarmati river. Activities of the Capital Project involves overall development of land, development of plots to be disposed of in auction for private builders, construction of various buildings for residential and administrative and social economic functions of the public.

Review of Progress

10.7.7 16,246 residential units of various categories are completed by March, 1992. 26 bungalows for Ministers and Secretaries bungalows have also been constructed. A small complex for Raj Bhavan has been provided near the Minister's Enclave. Major public and civic building completed by March, 1992 are as under

10.7.8 Main Sachivalaya Complex, including Legislative Assembly Building, Heads of Office Buildings (Originally constructed as interim secretaries office) Town Hall, Hospitals, Colleges, Secondary and Primary school building, Circuit House, Pathikashram, Commercial Complexes, Library, Gymkhana, Sports Complex and Parks, Gardens Etc.

10.7.9 Initially water supply with intake well Jack well, Radial collecting well, filtration plant, Overhead tanks, pipe lines for 4.5m.g.d were provided and there after augmentation of the existing supply by drilling 8 tube wells having total additional capacity of 3.5 m.g.d. has been completed. Main pipe line with two pumping station and sewage treatment plant, effluent channel etc. for 4.5 m.g.d. have been provided.

Sale of Land

10.7.10 Land utilisation planning of the city is as under :

Land Utilisation in Gandhinagar

(Figures in hectares)

	Total	Already utilized	Balance to be utilized
Residential Govt. Bldg.	369.07	252.33	115.74
Private Plots	614.31	410.80	203.51
Business (Town Centre)	74.87	14.16	60.71
Commercial Town Level	116.14	24.32	91.82
Sector level	21.04	12.74	8.30
public Insstitutions	195.46	169.78	25.68
State/Central Govt. offices	163.09	118.89	44.20
(Under programme of utilisation)			
Industrial area North & West	404.26	386.88	17.38

10.7.11 In addition to the above, Government have given 157.65 hectares of land free of cost for laying the railway line from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar for Railway Station yard and staff quarters. The GHB has been allotted land for construction of Residential Houses for public inclusive residential units for economically weaker section, low income group, middle income group. Government servants, M.Ps., M.L.As, and affected persons were also allotted about 14,000 plots.

Total expenditure on the project upto March, 1992 is Rs. 153 Crores.

Spillover of Seventh Plan and Programme for Seventh Plan

10.7.12 The spillover liability at the beginning of the Eighth five year plan (1992-97) is of the order of Rs.63.61crores. The details are as under :

Sr.No	Name of Work	Estimated Cost	Spillover liability as on 1-4-92
A.	Residential Building	3313.00	708.00
B.	Non-Resi. Building	5173.00	2035.00
C.	Roads and Bridges	1362.00	953.00
D.	Other Expenditure	4404.00	2665.00
	Total	14252.00	6361.00

10.7.13 In addition to the above spillover works, some new works amounting to Rs. 2500 lakhs are provided to be taken up during Eighth Five Year Plan.

Programme for 1993-94 for the following activities.

10.7.14 An outlay 877.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for the following activities.

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
On going works	660.00
New Works	100.00
Police Bharan	77.00
Direction & Administration	<u>40.00</u>
Total	<u>877.00</u>

10.7.15 For the year 1993-94 an outlay of Rs.800 lakhs is provided with a target to complete 1300 residential units.

10.7.16 It has been decided to construct police headquarters to be known as 'Police Bhavan' at Gandhinagar for the office of the Director General & Inspector General of Police and other state level offices of the police department viz., office of the Spl. I.G. of Police, CID (Crime & Railways), Spl. I.G. of Police (Indt.), SPI. I.G. of police (Armed Units), Inspector General of police (Tele Communication), Director I Finger Print Bureau, Chief Examiner of Questionned Documents, State Traffic Branch, State Prohibition Squad, Vigilance Branch, State Control Room etc., which are at present located at Ahmedabad. An outlay of Rs 77.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for Police Bhavan

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
CAPITAL PROJECT
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCP-1	Capital Project	81 001 00	4500.00	650.00	840.00	840.00
2.	SCP-2	Construction of Police Bhavan	81 002 00	500.00	77.00	84.70	84.70
3.	SCP-3	Direction and Administration	81 003 00	1000.00	150.00	40.00	40.00
GRAND TOTAL :				6000.00	877.00	964.70	964.70

10.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Introduction

10.8.1 Communication is a powerful and effective medium for dissemination of various facts about development programmes, plans and policies of the State Government. It helps in bridging the gap between the Government and the people and helps to motivate the people to participate in the development process. The use of different media of communication with their enormous potentials for positive publicity not only helps the people to have an easy access to the development schemes meant for their welfare as well as for their active involvement and reactions to such programmes, schemes and policies of the Government, but also go a long way in safeguarding the interests of the vulnerable sections of the society. Communication of various development programmes and anti-poverty programmes, around progress made by the State in different spheres and involvement of common man in the same is of vital importance to creating a healthy public opinion. The need for expanding the role and network of the mass media is of vital importance to enable the media to reach the farthest corners of the State, more specifically in remote and backward areas. Various media play a vital role in the process of social development and viewed in this perspective, the provision of minimum facilities to the backward and vulnerable areas need special care.

10.8.2 The prime objectives of the dissemination of information regarding various development schemes are to ensure the benefits of such schemes to percolate right upto the last man in the lower strata of society. In view of this, it is proposed (1) to select most suitable programmes for the areas different regions (ii) formulate schemes for the preparation of comprehensive publicity material in simple and local language for people in general on various development activities going on in the State.

Review of Progress During the Year 1992-93.

Utilisation of Publicity Media

10.8.3 To make the rural people well aware of various Government schemes, plans, programmes and achievements, traditional publicity programmes viz. Lok-Diaras, Katha-Kirtan, Puppet Shows, Lok-Geets, Bhavai etc are arranged in rural and urban areas. National level programmes like 'Gujarat Utsav' were also organised at Bangalore and Secunderabad which were warmly welcomed. The mass media play a very significant role in educating and informing people by such existing infrastructure for utilising effectively media like Doordarshan, Akashwani, Cinema, TV Documentaries etc. As a result of adult education programmes, readership has increased and, therefore, print media has its importance. As such different publications are being published to attract younger generation and women, Programmes with Schools, Colleges, Mahila Mandals, Youth Forums etc. are being undertaken.

Exhibition

10.8.4 Gandhinagar, being the capital city of Gujarat, a permanent exhibition centre is being developed to attract and educate people about the Gujarat's Cultural affairs.

Setting up Field Publicity Units

10.8.5 Field Publicity units stationed at headquarters of backward and tribal talukas have better responsibility of disseminating information to the people of the taluka about the development plans and programmes of the State and to provide feedback service reflecting the trends in public opinion to the State Govt. which serve like a barometer of the changes taking place in public opinion.

Construction of the Office Buildings

10.8.6 To conduct activities smoothly, effectively and purposefully, district level offices need airy and spacious buildings. New buildings at Godhra, Bhavnagar and Bhuj have become available now.

Programme for 1993-94

10.8.7 Outlays for the programme proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan, 1993-94 are as under:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Item	Outlay Provided for 1993-94
Direction & Administration		
1.	Utilisation of Publicity media	330.00
2.	Rural Broadcasting & Community T.V.Centers	250.00
I. Field Publicity		
1.	Exhibitions	6.00
1.	Setting up of field publicity unit	124.00
II. Others		
1.	Construction of office building.	10.00
	Capital contribution to the Gujarat Film Development Corporation Ltd.	30.00
Total		<u>750.00</u>

10.8.8 The broad outline of the schemes to be taken up during the Annual Plan, 1993-94 are given in the following paragraphs.

Direction and Administration

Utilisation of Publicity Media

10.8.9 It is proposed to prepare informative VHS Cassettes for screening them through community T.V. CP Sets, by installing in Gram Panchayats, Schools and Colleges and other Public Organisations. T.V. documentaries on various development subjects, entertainment programmes etc. will be encapsulated in a manner that these Cassete programmes become more presentable as well as entertaining to attract a large number of viewers. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 for this purpose.

10.8.10 Government has already sanctioned two Video units, one at Rajkot and one at Baroda, equipped with T.V. Cameras and VCRs with a view to record development activities and major news events taking place in these regions. The TV cameras and VCRs are highly sophisticated electronic equipments costing about 10 lakhs each and arrangements for transportation of equipment cameraman and other crew members, and news reporters, it is proposed to provide two video vans at an estimated cost of Rs. 6 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

10.8.11 Speed and efficiency in dissemination of news is the need of the day. It is necessary to modernise communication system. As a part of modernisation programme, it is proposed to equip District Information Offices at Surendranagar, Himatnagar, Bharuch, Bhuj and Gandhinagar with copier machines. Under the programme of modernisation, the Information Offices situated at Bhuj, Rajkot, Baroda and Surat besides Gandhinagar have been already equipped with FAX machines. In view of the proved utility of FAX machines

it is proposed to instal FAX machines in the District Information Offices situated at Palanpur, Junagad and at the Office of the Joint Director of Information, New Delhi and additional FAX machine in the new section of the Directorate for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the year, 1993-94.

10.8.12 Linking of Ahmedabad Doordarshan Kendra with 32 other VLPTs, LPTs and HPTs functioning from different parts of the State is likely to taken place. Therefore, it is essential to modernise and expand the existing video equipment system set up at Ahmedabad as more TV programmes and TV documentaries shall have to be produced for telecasting for the TV viewers so far uncovered. It is, therefore proposed to procure two latest models of CAMCORDER cameras with inbuilt VCRs alongwith appropriate editing equipment and accessories for which an outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.8.13 Traditional media like Bhavai, Katha Kirtan, Plays, Diaro, Street Dramas etc. have proved to be very effective means of communication, particularly in rural areas, city slums, tribal areas and other places. As large number of people of such besides being illiterate are deprived of TV and Radio, the traditional media has very special role in carrying certain messages to such people. Different formats of traditional media are being utilised to convey to the people the important themes like Prohibition, Family Planning, Child Care, Literacy drive and stories of development activities. It is proposed to strengthen this media for the year 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs.

10.8.14 The Gujarat Utsav is being organised every year in 2-3 important Gujarati inhabitant cities outside the State. The Gujarat Utsav has proved to be an effective link between the State and the people of Gujarati origin living outside the State. It is proposed to organise the Gujarat Utsavs in 3 major cities of the country during the year 1993-94.

10.8.15 Dissemination of information and communicating with the large number of people at a time is one of the effective methods of information system and outdoor publicity through hoardings and kiosks put up at public places, roadsides and other strategic points frequently visited by the people, is essential for publicity programme. Jingles containing short messages broadcasted from AIR and cinema houses play a significant role in conveying desired messages to a large number of people. In order to strengthen the outdoor publicity system, an outlay of Rs. 82 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

10.8.16 It is also proposed to publish about 40 publications on various subjects of development activities containing useful information for the people and some English publications for the people living outside the State. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this programme.

10.8.17 Documentary films in 35 mm for exhibition through cinema circuits and their 16 mm versions are produced for exhibition through mobile publicity units. These documentaries are based upon various development subjects, life and culture of the people and lives of some of the eminent persons of the State.

10.8.18 T.V. documentaries are produced for telecasting from Doordarshan Kendra, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. They are on various development subjects, success stories, life and culture of the people and based upon the lives of some of the eminent persons. It is proposed to continue the production of documentaries of high quality. The State Government, encourages production of quality feature films in Gujarati language and has a scheme of awards for the best Gujarati feature films, producers, directors, actors, singers and others. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for these activities for the year 1993-94.

10.8.19 For involving actively school and college students, younger generation, women and youth force in the development programmes and to enlighten them with various plans and programmes being implemented by the State Government, it is proposed to organise essay competitions, seminars, workshops, tours of development projects etc. An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is provided for these activities for the year, 1993-94.

10.8.20 2 Video units, one each at Rajkot and Baroda have been approved. It is also proposed to have Information Centres attached with District Information Offices at Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Amli Godhra and Junagadh. It is also proposed to impart training to the officers and employees in journalism.

electronic media, and field publicity. An outlay of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 330 lakhs is provided for the programmes under "Utilisation of Publicity Media".

Field Publicity

Exhibitions

10.8.21 The State Government has set up exhibition centres at important pilgrim centres of the State such as Somnath, Palitana, Ambaji, Virpur and Dakor. These exhibition centres are visited by a very large number of people daily and particularly on religious occasions. Literature on development schemes and policies are distributed at these centres. It is proposed to set up two more pilgrim exhibition centres at Dwarka and Pavagadh during the year 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided.

Setting up Field Publicity Units

10.8.22 It is necessary to expand the information infrastructure of the State Government right upto the grassroot level to ensure that people living in remote rural areas, backward areas and in tribal areas are also exposed to various development programmes implemented by the State Government for their welfare. The State Government has so far set up taluka level field publicity units in 76 talukas. These units carry out their activities through films, printed literature, exhibitions, reading rooms and person to person contact. It is proposed to set up four taluka field publicity units in backward and tribal talukas of the State during the year 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is provided.

10.8.23 At present District Information Offices and Taluka Publicity Units are equipped with 16 mm cine projectors and other accessories. It is proposed to replace 16 mm cine projectors with TV projectors in a phased manner. It is proposed to replace outdated 16 mm projectors with TV projectors for which an outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs is provided during 1993-94.

10.8.24 There are 38 taluka Field Publicity Units. For carrying out their activities an amount of Rs. 92 lakhs is provided for the year 1993- 94.

10.8.25 The Information Centres at Rajkot and Vadodara are proposed to be strengthened for which an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for 1993-94. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 124 lakhs is provided for schemes under this programme of "Setting up field publicity Units".

Others

Construction of Office Buildings

10.8.26 The District Information Offices should have adequate facilities such as exhibition hall, information centre, reading room, press room and office.

10.8.27 Construction of office buildings at Nadiad and Bharuch has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided during the year 1993-94.

Capital Contribution to the Film Development Corporation of Gujarat Limited

10.8.28 An amount of Rs. 30/- lakhs is provided as Share capital contribution to the Film Development Corporation of Gujarat for establishment of Video Films Nirman Sankul at Gandhinagar.

Rural Broadcasting & Establishment of TV Centres

10.8.29 Government of India has installed three High Power TV Transmitters at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Dwarka. Bhuj Low Power TV Transmitters is also likely to be converted in to HPT during the current year. 29 Low Power TV Transmitters (LPT) are transmitting the TV Programmes at present.

10.8.30 There are about 18114 inhabited villages in the State, of which 11790 villages are covered under Community Listening Scheme (Community Radio), and about 6600 villages are covered under Community TV Scheme and about 1500 more villages will be covered during the year, 1992-93.

Programme for 1993-94

10.8.31 During the year, 1993-94, it is proposed to instal and maintain 550 Colour TV Sets, 250 Black & White TV Sets, 200 Video Cassette Players, and 50 Direct Reception Sets in the State for which an outlay of Rs. 161.25 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

- It is proposed to set up and maintain units and two monitoring units
- To carry out the field work, it is proposed to purchase vehicles
- It is also proposed to construct Office Buildings to meet the requirements of the district level.
- To carry out the all above activities, an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh is provided for the year, 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY (Rs. in Lakh)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction & Administration :							
1	PUB-1	Utilisation of Publicity Media	82 001 00	960.00	278.80	330.00	0.00
Sub-Total : I				960.00	278.80	330.00	0.00
II. Field Publicity :							
2	PUB-2	Rural Broadcasting & Community T.V. Centre	82 051 00	1400.00	250.00	250.00	34.00
3	PUB-3	Exhibitions	82 052 00	15.00	5.00	6.00	0.00
4	PUB-4	Field Publicity Units	82 053 00	900.00	171.20	124.00	0.00
Sub-Total : II.				2315.00	426.20	380.00	34.00
III. Others :							
5	PUB-5	Construction of office buildings	82 101 00	100.00	15.00	10.00	10.00
6	PUB-6	Share Capital to Gujarat Film Development Corpo.	82 102 00	125.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Sub-Total : III.				225.00	45.00	40.00	40.00
GRAND TOTAL :				3500.00	750.00	750.00	74.00

10.9 WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Introduction

1.9.1 The Constitution of India (Article 46) specifically directs that the State shall promote and take special care for the educational and economic interest 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 order to fulfill this mandate, special efforts are being made by the Government to bring about rapid socio-economic development of the backward classes in the State. The backward classes in the State comprise of Scheduled Tribes (STs) the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes and Denotified Tribes (NT & DNT), the socially and the economically backward classes (EBCs) and the minorities.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Population (Scheduled Castes)

1.9.2 The population of the Scheduled Castes in the State, as per 1981 Census, is 24.38 lakhs i.e. 7.15% of the total population of 340.86 lakhs. The population of Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in the North Gujarat and districts of Saurashtra. The specific provisions made for the Scheduled Castes in all sectors of development are aggregated into the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes.

Programme for 1993-94 for Scheduled Castes and NTS/DNTS

10.9.3 The focus will be on human resources development of the weaker sections of the society. An outlay of Rs.2227.00 lakhs is provided for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Nomadic Tribes/Denotified Tribes as under

(Rs. in lakhs)

Caste	Education	Economic upliftment	Health Housing	Dir & Admn.	Total
Scheduled Castes	1171.58	418.25	495.17	55.00	2140.00
NT/DNT	64.80	9.70	12.50	----	87.00
Total:	1236.38	427.95	507.67	55.00	2227.00
Poverty Alleviation Programme	185.00	125.00	45.00	----	355.00

Education

10.9.4 The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat was 27.74% as against general literacy rate of 35.79% as per 1971 census. The literacy rate has risen to 39.78% for Scheduled Castes in comparison to the general literacy rate of 43.70% as per 1981 census.

PRE S.S.C. Scholarship

10.9.5 The Schemes under this group aim at raising the level of literacy. Pre-S.S.C. aim at Scholarships are given to SC/NT-DNT students from 5th to 10th standards in private as well as Government Schools at the following rates.

Govt. Schools	Rate
Std. V to VII	Rs. 75/- p.a.
Std. VIII to X	Rs. 125/- p.a.

In Private Schools	Rate
Std. V to VII	Rs. 175/- p.a.

10.9.6 For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.129.75 lakhs has been provided to cover 2,12,000 students under this scheme.

Scholarships to Pre-S.S.C. student whose parents are engaged in unclean occupations

10.9.7 With a view to providing good environment and residential facilities to those who are engaged in unclean occupations like scavenging, tanning and flaying and who are unable to send their children to schools, pre SSC scholarships are given to them as per Govt. of India's revised scheme. Under the scheme an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakhs has been provided and 7000 students will be benefitted during 1993-94

Scholarships for students In Technical and Professional courses

10.9.8 Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.100 per month as scholarship is given to ITI students for professional course. An amount of the State and an amount of Rs. 165/- P.M. outside state is granted. For the year 1993-94 1580 students will be covered under the scheme and for this purpose an outlay of Rs.15.80 lakhs is provided.

Free text books & clothes to needy children of SC studying in Std. I to VII

10.9.9 Under the scheme a sum of Rs. 80 is given for two pairs of clothes and a sum of Rs. 20/- for slate and note books etc. amounting to Rs. 100/- per student. The rates have been revised now. Previously it was Rs. 70/- per student. For 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 215.00 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and an amount of Rs.21.75 lakhs for Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been provided and 215000 students of SC and 21750 students of NT/DNT will be covered under this scheme.

Opportunity cost and special scholarships to most Backward Students

10.9.10 With a view to providing more incentives to vulnerable groups of Scheduled Castes i.e. Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia, Senva, Turi, Garo, Harijanbawa, Vanker-Sadhu and more backward communities of NT/DNT are given special scholarships including opportunity cost. For primary students in Standard I to VII, an amount of Rs.350/-per annum for Boys and an amount of Rs. 500/-p.a.to girls students, for boys in Std VIII to X an amount Rs. 200/- p.a. and Rs.240/-p.a. for girl students is granted. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 and 55000 students will be covered.

Grant-in-aid Hostels

10.9.11 The grant-in-aid hostels are run through the voluntary agencies for SCs and NT/DNTs. In each hostel, a sum of Rs. 48000/- is spent for various types of grants. At present there are 351 Grant-in-aid hostels for Scheduled Castes and 11 hostel for NT/DNT are run in State. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.67.33 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for existing hostels. 15 new grant-in-aid hostels and 50 seats will be increased existing hostels.

Establishment and Development of new Government Hostels

10.9.12 Government hostels are run for college going students. All the facilities are given free of cost. For the year 1993-94, existing hostels will be maintained. An outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided for construction of Government hostels for boys and girls. One new hostel will be started.

Additional Coaching Centres in GIA and Govt. Hostels

10.9.13 Under the scheme, the students studying in standard VIII to X and residing in Grant-in-aid hostels as well as Govt. Hostels are given free coaching on the subjects like English, Maths and Science.

Ashram Schools

10.9.14 Ashram Schools are run on the grant-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies. For maintenance of the Ashram Schools for Scheduled Castes an outlay of Rs.78.20 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Residential Schools for talented students

10.9.15 It is proposed to provide opportunity to the economically backward but talented students of Scheduled Castes to enable them to study in the Adarsh Residential Schools equipped with all modern amenities and to provide free lodging and boarding. At present there are 15 residential schools. An outlay of Rs. 279.25 lakhs is provided. One residential school will be opened.

Economic Upliftment

Employment Programme

Financial Assistance for cottage industries, self-employment, including bamboo work and traditional occupations

10.9.16 The Scheduled Castes and NT/DNT persons who desire to start cottage industries are given 50% subsidy of the unit cost or Rs. 5000 whichever is less the rate of subsidy for self employment and inherited professions is Rs.1000 and for bamboo works is Rs. 1000 for purchase of 200 bamboo is granted. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 192.75 is provided for the year 1993-94.

F.A. for purchase of Amber charkhas:

10.9.17 Under this scheme, the SC & NT/DNT persons living below poverty line will be given financial assistance of Rs. 1700 (50%) for one Amber charkha. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

F.A. to Law and Medical Graduates

10.9.18 Under this scheme, financial assistance in the form of 50% subsidy and 50% loan is given to SC and NT/DNT students. An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

F.A. to Small Entrepreneurs in Urban Areas

10.9.19 Under this scheme, Rs.50,000 is granted in the form of 80% loan and 20% subsidy to SC persons. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year, 1993-94.

F.A. for petrol pumps, Kerosene and gas agencies

10.9.20 Under the scheme of financial assistance for petrol pumps, kerosene and gas agencies, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

Training Programme

10.9.21 Under this programme, various schemes such as Mahila Tailoring Centres, Mahila Training-cum-production Centres, Training to B.C. artisans at approved workshops etc. are implemented. An outlay of Rs.64.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94, for this programme.

Health & Housing Schemes**Free Medical Aid**

10.9.22 The SC and NT/DNT persons having annual income of less than Rs. 12000/- are given assistance @Rs. 125/- p.m. for treatment of T.B, For cancer it is Rs. 300/- p.m. till recovery, disease and for leprosy Rs. 250/- p.m. till recovery disease. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 44.87 lakhs has been earmarked and 4500 patients will be assisted during 1993-94.

Balwadis

10.9.23 To inculcate good habits in S.C. children through balwadis, pre primary education is given. At present 605 balwadis for S.C. and 66 for NT/DNT are run through voluntary agencies in the State. Each balwadi is given grant of Rs.22000/- per annum. An outlay of Rs. 46.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this programme.

Housing Programme**F.A. for Housing on Individual Basis**

10.9.24 Under the scheme, the SC/NT/DNT persons having income limited to Rs. 12000 p.a. are granted subsidy of Rs. 9000/- and those having income less than Rs. 6400/- p.a. are granted subsidy of Rs.12700 as per Indira Avas Scheme. An outlay of Rs.172.00 lakhs is provided for 2300 houses, for vulnerable group communities. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided for 1000 houses.

10.9.25 Under the cooperative housing societies scheme, housing societies are given 70% loan and 20% subsidy within the ceiling of Rs.30,000 in urban areas and Rs. 20,000/- in rural areas. Income limit has been fixed at Rs.12000/- p.a. for new societies. An outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakhs is provided for 20 Cooperative Housing Societies for 1993-94.

Rehabilitation of Scavengers

10.9.26 State Government has decided to remove the system of carrying night soil on head in the State and to rehabilitate scavengers who are engaged in this occupation, Govt. of India has sanctioned Rs. 317.00 lakhs for this purpose during the year 1992-93. This grant is placed at the disposal of the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided under State plan for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

Programme for 1993-94

10.9.27 The main programmes are as under :

- (1) 55000 students will be given special scholarships.
- (2) 2,31,750 students will be given two pairs of uniforms, slates, notebooks etc.
- (3) 2,12,000 students will be awarded Pre.S.S.C. scholarships.
- (4) 4500 patients will be given free medical aid.
- (5) 2200 houses in individual basis and 1000 houses for sweepers and scavengers will be constructed.
- (6) 34500 persons will be given subsidy for self employment, cottage industries etc.
- (7) A new scheme, Rehabilitation of scavengers has been will be introduced in the State, 100% expenditure will be borne by the central Govt.
- (8) 50% subsidy will be given for the purchase of Amber Charklhas. 1235 persons will be benefited.
- (9) 15 Mahila tailoring centre will be developed.
- (10) 5 pre examination training centres will be developed.
- (11) 15 New grant-in-aid hostels will be started.
- (12) 25 new Balwadis will be started.
- (13) 1 new Government hostel & 1 Residential School will be started.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme 1993-94

10.9.30 Under Centrally Sponsored Programme, an outlay of Rs. 1034.00 lakhs is provided under B.C. Sector. The Govt. of India has given Central Assistance for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes on 100% and also 50:50% matching basis. The following schemes are under C.S.P.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No & Name of the Scheme	3.	Outlay 1993-94
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	Post-S.S.C. Scholarship	100%	700.00
2	State scholarship for Pre-SSC student.	50:50	70.00
3.	Book Bank for students in Medical and Engineering colleges	50:50	4.00

1	2	3	4
4	Construction of Govt. hostels for Boys	50:50	50.00
5	Construction of Govt. hostels for Girls	50:50	20.00
6	Pre-Examination Training centres	50:50	18.00
7	Training Center & Complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	3.00
8	Scheduled Cast Economic Development Corporation	51:49	49.00
9	Staff for PCR Act	50:50	40.00
10	Nagrik Cell	50:50	80.00
	Total		1034.00

Welfare of SEBCS, EBC and Minorities

Programme for 1993-94

10.9.29 The focus is on human resources development and around development of Socially and Educationally Backward communities. The plan schemes in this sector are basically for providing social services and are divided into the following minor heads.

Minor Head	Proposed outlay for 1993-94				Total
	Education	Economic upliftment	Health housing & other schemes	Direction & Admn.	
	2	3	4	5	
SEBC	1299.70	414.35	341.45	82.50	2138.00
EBC	91.00	18.40	21.60		131.00
MINO	44.40	45.00	1.60	3.00	94.00
Total	1435.10	477.75	364.65	85.50	2363.00
Poverty Alleviation Programme					
EBC, EBC	325.00	130.00	65.00	....	520.00
Programme for Mino	20.00	71.00	....	....	91.00
	345.00	201.00	65.00	....	611.00

Pre-S.S.C. Scholarship

10.9.30 Pre-S.S.C. scholarships are given to Socially and Educationally Backward students from Std. V to X in private and Government Schools. The students are given scholarships at different rates. During the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.232.00 lakhs is provided to give scholarships to 2,85,00 students.

Free Books & Clothes

10.9.31 Under this scheme an amount of Rs.80/- is given for two pairs of uniform and an amount of Rs.20/- for slate, pen & note books. Thus, a sum of Rs. 100/- is given per student to all Socially and Educationally Backward Class students. An outlay of Rs.297 lakhs is provided to cover 2,97,000 students.

Opportunity cost and special Scholarship to Socially and Educationally Backward Class Students (12 most backward communities)

10.9.32 With a view to provide more incentives to Socially and Educationally Backward Class students, they are given special scholarships including opportunity cost for Std. I to VII @ Rs.350/- for boys and @Rs.500/- for girls. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is provided to give benefit to 21,176 students.

Scholarships for post-S.S.C. students

10.9.33 The post S.S.C. scholarships are given to girls and 12 most Socially and Educationally Backward Class communities at par with SC/ST which are prescribed by the Govt. of India for various faculties who are classified in 5 Groups. The scholarship rates and rules regulations are revised during the year 1990-91. For the year 1993-94, 4500 Socially and Educationally Backward Class students will be covered under this scheme and an amount of 45.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Establishment and Development of Government Hostels

10.9.34 Govt. hostels are run for college going students. Facilities like lodging and boarding are provided free of cost. During the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.72.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Ashram Schools

10.9.35 Ashram Schools are run on Grant-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies. During 1993-94, for starting a new Ashram School and maintenance of the Ashram Schools, an amount of Rs. 74.00 lakhs is provided.

Residential Schools for talented students

10.9.36 With a view to providing opportunities for better education to talented students belonging SEBC to enable them for studying in the Adarsh Residential Schools equipped with all modern amenities and to provide free lodging and boarding, residential schools are run from the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs.165.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is provided construction of buildings for residential schools at a cost of Rs. 1.50 crores each.

Economic Upliftment

F.A. for cottage industries, self-employment including bamboo work and traditional occupation

10.9.37 The socially and Educationally Backward Class persons who desire to start cottage industries and professions are given subsidy @ 33 1/3% of the unit cost or Rs.5000/- whichever is less, under the bankable schemes. Also a sum of Rs.1000/- is given as subsidy to start a profession. During the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.245.40 lakhs is provided under the scheme. Under the scheme, 9500 persons will be given subsidy.

for self-employment and bamboo work and 24000 persons will be benefitted through the Gujarat Backward Class Development Corporation.

Employment and Training Programme

10.9.38 The central thrust of the Eighth Plan is to maximise employment alongside the objective of ensuring greater access for women and other disadvantaged groups. Weightage is given to training schemes run by the government for which an amount of Rs.45.35 lakhs is provided for various training programmes.

- There are 27 Mahila tailoring centres for women, which will be maintained.
- There are 4 pre-examination Training Centres for Socially and Educationally Backward Class unemployed educated youths. This activity will be continued during 1993-94.
- Training-cum-Production centres are run by the Director, Cottage Industries for giving training in turning, fitting, welding, wireman electrician, motor mechanic etc.
- The Socially and Educationally Backward Class educated youths are given stipends for taking up training of I.A.S./I.P.S. competitive examinations.

Health Housing & Other Schemes

Free Medical aid

10.9.39 Under free medical aid scheme an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided to cover 7500 patients by giving assistance for medicines and food.

Balwadis

10.9.40 Balwadis are run on grant-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies for the children of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Each balwadi is given grant of Rs.22265/- per annum. During the year 1993-94 Rs.56.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Housing Programme

10.9.41 Under the scheme of financial assistance for construction of houses on individual basis, an amount Rs.154.40 lakhs is provided for Socially and Educationally Backward Class Communities for construction of 1155 houses and an outlay Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided under rural housing scheme for 233 houses.

Under the Co.op Housing Society for Socially and Educationally Backward Class, an amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

10.9.42 The population of Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat is 48.49 lakhs i.e. 14.23% of the total population of the State i.e. 340.86 lakhs, as per 1981 census. All the departments make special provisions for weaker sections from sectoral programmes under Tribal Area Sub plan. Special efforts for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes to bring them at par with other sections of the society are made by the State.

10.9.43 Among the Scheduled Tribes, Kolgha, Kolcha, Padhar, Sidi, Halpati, Kotwalia etc. are Primitive Tribes. Special schemes have been formulated for these tribes.

10.9.44 It is estimated that 80.4% population of Scheduled Tribes is concentrated in 32 Talukas, 20 MADA pockets and 4 clusters of 8 districts out of 19 districts of the State. Tribal Area Sub-Plan covers all these areas.

10.9.45 The Scheduled Tribes Welfare Programme is mainly grouped under 4 heads : (1) Education (2) Economic Upliftment (3) Health, Housing and other schemes and (4) Direction and Administration.

Programme For 1993-94

10.9.46 The focus will be on human resource development and around development of Scheduled Tribes. The plan schemes in this sector are basically for providing social service and are divided into the following sub-sectors.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Outlay for 1993-94					Total
	Education	Economic upliftment	Health housing	Dir & Admn.	Adm. Machi for TASP	
ST	253.06	43.00	94.94	30.00		421.00
TASP	1480.11	266.60	376.29	56.00	60.00	2239.00
Total	1733.17	309.60	471.23	86.00	60.00	2660.00
Poverty Allevation Programme	245.00	25.00	140.00	....	....	410.00

The main activities proposed to be undertaken under this programme for 1993-94 are shown below :

1. Education

10.9.47 In respect of the schemes like scholarships, grant-in-aid hostels, Govt. hostels, Ashram Schools Residential Schools, etc., outlay has been increased.

10.9.48 The literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes as per the 1971 census was 14.12% which has increased to 21.14% as per 1981 census against the general literacy rate of 43.70%.

Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships

10.9.49 This scheme is meant to raise the level of literacy among STs. Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships are given to ST students from Vth to Xth standards in private as well as government schools at the following rates:

GOVT. SCHOOLS	RATES
Std V to VII	Rs. 75/- p.a.
Std VIII to X	Rs. 125/- p.a.
PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
Std V, VI & VII	Rs. 175/- p.a.

10.9.50 For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs.121.55 lakhs has been provided to cover 1,56,000 students

Scholarships for Students in Technical and Professional Courses

10.9.51 Under this scheme, an amount of Rs.100/- per month is granted as scholarship to the students for professional courses, an amount of Rs. 65/- p.m. in the state and Rs. 165/- p.m. outside the State. For the year 1993-94, 200 students will be given scholarship for which an outlay of 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

Scholarships for Pilot Training and other Professional Courses

10.9.52 The Scheduled Tribes students who desire to take up pilot training or other professional courses are paid Rs. 2.00 lakhs as loan by instalments. For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 1 student.

Free Books and Clothes to needy children of STs studying in Std I to VII

10.9.53 Under the scheme, an amount of Rs. 80/- is given for two pairs of clothes and an amount of Rs. 20/- for slate and notebooks etc. per student. The rates have been revised. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 2,00,000 ST students.

Opportunity cost and Special Scholarship to most Backward Students

10.9.54 With a view to providing more incentives to primitive groups and backward groups of Scheduled Tribes, namely Kolcha, Kolgha, Kathodi, Padhar, Sidi, Kotwaliya, Dubla, Halpatis etc. special scholarships are given including opportunity cost to primary students studying in standard I to VII, a Rs. 350/- p.a. to boys and Rs. 500/- to girl students. For Std VIII to X the rates are Rs. 200 p.a. for boys and Rs.240 p.a. for girls. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 260/- lakhs is provided to cover 1,05,000 students.

Grant-In-Aid Hostels

10.9.55 The grant-in-aid hostels are run through the voluntary agencies. For each hostel, an amount of Rs.48,000/- is granted. At present 694 grant-in-aid hostels are run in State of which 447 are for boys and 247 for girls. In these hostels, 21019 boys and 10946 girl students are accomodated.

10.9.56 An amount of Rs.160.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme and 25 new grant-in-aid hostels will be started. 600 seats will be increased in existing hostels.

Additional Coaching Centre in GIA Hostels and Govt. Hostels

10.9.57 Under the scheme, the students studying in standard VIII to X and residing in Grant-in-aid hostels and Govt. hostels are given free coaching in English, Maths and Science.

Establishment and Development of new government hostels

10.9.58 Government hostels are run for college going students. All the facilities are given free of cost. At present, there are 34 Govt. hostels of which 20 are for boys and 14 for girls. 1300 boys and 900 girls students are accommodated in these hostels. An outlay of Rs.80.55 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for construction of Government hostels for boys and girls and 2 new government hostels will be started during the year 93-94.

Ashram Schools

10.9.59 Ashram schools are run on the grant-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies. At present, 382 Ashram Schools are run in the State. For maintenance of the Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes, an outlay of Rs. 358.07lakhs is provided for 1993-94. 20 new Ashram Schools, 5 Post basic Ashram Schools will be started.

Residential Schools for Talented students

10.9.60 Adarsh Residential Schools are run in the State to provide an opportunity to the economically backward but talented students of Scheduled Tribes for studying in the schools equipped with modern amenities and free lodging and boarding. At present, there are 25 schools accommodating 2151 students. In the year 1993-94, existing residential schools will be developed. An outlay of Rs.393.00 lakhs has been provided and Rs. 78.00lakhs for construction of buildings. 2 new residential schools will be opened.

2. Economic Upliftment

The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation

10.9.61 The Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation provides loans to tribals through the co-operative societies under family oriented programmes as well as for sale of consumer goods and for purchase of agricultural produce. The share capital of the Corporation has been raised to Rs. 15.00 crores. For the year 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for administration and an amount of Rs. 165.00 lakhs towards contribution to share capital. 12000 persons are envisaged to be benefitted under the Economic Development Programme through the Corporation.

F.A. to ST Farmers for Purchasing Agricultural Land

10.9.62 Under the scheme, the S.T. agriculturists are given an amount of Rs.1000 per acre limited to Rs.5000 for five acres of land as financial assistance. For the year 1992-93, the rates of assistance has been enhanced from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per acre limited to Rs. 10,000. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for 40 persons during 1993-94.

F.A. to ST Farmers for Repairing of Oil Pumps and Electric Motors

10.9.63 At present, the assistance is given to ST persons @ Rs. 500/- for repairing of oil pumps, electric motors. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to cover 125 persons for the year 1993-94.

Free Medical Aid

10.9.64 The ST persons having annual income of less than Rs. 12,000 are given an assistance @ Rs. 125 p.m. for treatment of T.B., upto 12 months, for cancer @ Rs. 300/- p.m. till recovery, and for leprosy @ Rs. 250/- p.m. till recovery. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.25.50 lakhs has been provided to cover 2550 patients for the year 1993-94.

Balwadis

10.9.65 To inculcate good habits in ST children through balwadis, pre-primary education is given. At present there are 611 balwadis for Tribal children run by the voluntary agencies in the State. Each balwadi is given a grant of Rs. 22,000 p.m. An amount of rs. 34.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 and 30 new balwadis will be started.

Housing Programme

Housing on individual basis

10.9.66 Under the scheme, the Scheduled Tribe persons having income limit of Rs. 12,000 p.a. are granted subsidy of Rs. 9,000 for construction of houses on individual basis. An outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is proposed for 2000 houses. For Halpati communities, an outlay of Rs. 99.44 lakhs is provided for 1150 houses. Under the Indira Awas Scheme, the ST persons having income limited to Rs.6400/- p.a. are granted subsidy of Rs.12,700/-.

10.9.67 Under co-op. housing societies scheme, societies are given 70% loan and 20% subsidy limited to the ceiling of Rs. 30,000 in urban areas and Rs. 20,000 for rural areas. Income limit has been fixed at Rs. 12,000/- p.a. for new societies. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for giving assistance to 10 co-op. societies of Scheduled Tribes for the year, 1993-94.

Main targets for 1993-94

- (1) 1,56,000 students will be awarded pre.S.S.C. scholarships
- (2) 200 students will be given scholarships in IIT courses
- (3) 2,00,000 students will be given two pairs of clothes, notebooks etc.
- (4) 1,05,000 students will be given opportunity cost & special scholarships.
- (5) 2 new Govt. hostels will be started.
- (6) 2 new Residential schools will be started.
- (7) Free medical aid to 2550 patients .
- (8) Construction of 2000 houses on individual basis and 1150 for Halpatis
- (9) 20,000 families will be given subsidy for self employment, cottage industries, bamboo works etc.
- (10) 20 new Ashram schools and 5 post-basic Ashram Schools will be started.
- (11) 30 new Balwadis will be started.

Centrally Sponsored Programme, 1993-94

10.9.70 Under Centrally Sponsored Programme, an outlay of Rs. 873.55 lakhs is envisaged.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. & Name of the Scheme	3	Proposed Outlay 1993-94
2	3	4
Post-S.S.C. Scholarship	100%	700.00
Book Bank for students in Medical & Eng. Colleges	50:50	1.75
Construction of Govt. hostels for Boys	50:50	50.00
Construction of Govt. hostels for Girls	50:50	50.00
Ashram Schools	50:50	25.00
Pre-Examination Training Centre.	50:50	16.00

1	2	3	4
10.	Training Centre & Complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	2.00
11.	T.R.T.I	50:50	9.30
		Total	854.05

Administrative Machinery For Tribal Area Sub-Plan

Introduction

10.9.69 Administrative machinery is the backbone for carrying out development programmes to fulfill the aspirations of the people. Responsive and effective administrative set-up for Tribal Area Sub Plan is a must for implementing the programmes formulated for tribal development. Thus, the need for appropriate and responsive administrative set-up to efficiently implement the Tribal Area Sub-Plan is obvious.

State Level Set up for TASP

10.9.70 With a view to oversee the working of the project and monitoring and evaluation of the schemes, there is Tribal Development Commissioner at the State level who is Secretary-Cum-Tribal Development Commissioner. For inter-department coordination for formulation of Tribal Area Sub - Plan and its effective implementation, supporting officers from departments of Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Social Welfare have been included in the administrative machinery for TASP.

Programme for 1993-94

10.9.71 For the year 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening the administrative machinery at different levels. Construction of staff quarters etc. at Ahwa, Dangs and Mandvi is also proposed. It is also envisaged to provide one computer to every ITDP office for computerised data compilation and processing in a phased manner during the year, 1993-94.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME

10.9.72 The Govt. of Gujarat is keen to take concrete steps for the poor amongst the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Nomedic & Denotified Tribed i.e. the weaker sections of the society. Following schemes are proposed for the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

(A) Programme for Scheduled Castes

Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships

10.9.73 To raise the level of literacy it is proposed to revise the rates of Pre S.S.C. Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students of Std. V to X in private as well as Govt. Schools as following.

Govt.Schools	Existing rates
Std. V to VII	Rs. 75/- p.a.
Std. VIII to X	Rs. 125/- p.a.
Private Schools.	
Std. V to VII	Rs. 175/- p.a.

An amount of Rs. 175 is provided for 1993-94 of cover 2,12,000 SC students.

New Grant-in-aid Hostels for Std. XI & XII

10.9.74 At present, grant-in-aid hostels are run through voluntary agencies for secondary education i.e. for Std. VIII to Std. X and in these hostels, 20% of the Students of Std. XI & XII are accommodated. But this ratio does not fulfill the requirement of higher education students. It is therefore decided to start 10 new hostels for Scheduled Caste Students of std. XI & XII. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

Free Medical Aid :

10.9.75 The rates of medical aid to patients of leprosy, T.B., Cancer and other chronic diseases are as under :

	Revised rates
Leprosy	Rs. 250/ p.m. upto recovery
Anaemia	Rs. 75/- for each case
T.B.	Rs. 125/- p.m. for 12 months
Cancer	Rs. 300/- p.m. upto recovery
Serious diseases of maternity	Rs. 200/- for each case

An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 to cover 4500 patients of SC under this programme.

F.A. to SC Persons for Small Entrepreneurs

10.9.76 Under this scheme, the SC persons are given loan & subsidy within the limit of Rs. 50,000 for self-employment at Taluka/District level. The scheme has been extended upto Nagar Panchayat areas. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 to cover 70 SC persons.

F.A. for Cottage Industries under Bankable Schemes

10.9.77 The bankable schemes of self-employment granting loan limited to of Rs. 30,000 with a subsidy of Rs. 5000 has been extended upto Rs. 60,000/- loan and Rs. 18,000/- subsidy. For this purpose has been proposed. an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 to cover 22000 persons.

(B) Programme for SEBC and Minorities

10.9.78 It is proposed to revise some of the existing schemes for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes, Economically Backward Classes & Minorities. Moreover, some new schemes for minorities are also proposed to be taken up under the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships

10.7.79 The rates of scholarships for SEBCs and Minorities are proposed to be revised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 55 p.a. to Rs. 75 in Std. V to VII in Government schools from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, to Rs. 175 p.a. in private schools. For 100 p.a. to Rs. 125 p.a. in both private and government schools. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94 to cover 2,40,000 students.

Free Medical Aid

10.7.80 It is proposed to increase the rates of medical aid for leprosy patients of Socially and Educationally Backward Class and Economically Backward Class from Rs. 200/- p.m. to Rs. 250/- p.m. from Rs. 100 to Rs.125 p.m. for T.B. Patients of socially and Educationally Backward Class, and Rs. 25 to Rs. 75/- to the women suffering from post-natal to Anemia. An outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

F.A. to Small Entrepreneurs In Urban Areas

10.9.81 It is proposed to extend the scope of existing scheme to rural areas and give Rs. 40000 as loan and Rs. 10000 as subsidy to the Socially and Educationally Backward class beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided to cover 80 beneficiaries.

F.A. for Self-Employment In Cottage Industries and for Traditional Occupations

10.9.82 It is proposed to give a loan of Rs. 60,000/- under bankable schemes and Rs. 18000 as a subsidy to the members of Socially and Educationally Backward classes for which outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Residential Schools

For the educational development of Agariya communities 5 new residential schools will be opened. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Programme for Minorities

Training to Artisans at Approved Workshops

10.9.83 It is proposed to give training in Woolen carpet, Diamond cutting, Handicrafts, Embroidary and Motor Driving to 4000 unemployed youths of minorities for which an outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Free books and Clothes to Minority Students Studying In Std. I to VII

10.9.84 It is proposed to give an amount of Rs. 80 for the purchase of two pairs of uniform and Rs. 20 for books and Slate-pen etc. to the students of Std. I to VII within the income limit of Rs. 12000 p.a. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year, 1993-94 to cover 20,000 students.

10.9.85 It is proposed to give loan and subsidy to the members of Minority for the purchase of Milch cattle, sheeps, goats and poultry at par with SC/ST. An outlay of Rs.250 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

(C) Programme of Scheduled Tribes

10.9.86 The Govt. of Gujarat is keen to take concrete steps for the poor amongst the scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Non-medical & Denotified Tribes i.e. the weaker sections of the Society. Following schemes are proposed under the poverty alleviation programme.

Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships

10.9.87 To raise the level of literacy the rates of Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships has been revised for Scheduled Tribe students of St. V to X in private as well as Govt. schools at following rates.

Govt. Schools	Revised rates
Std. V to VII	Rs. 75/- p.a.
Std. VIII to X	Rs. 125/- p.a.
Private Schools	
Std. V to VII	Rs. 175/- p.a.

An amount of Rs. 225 lakhs is provided to cover 4,30,000 students belonging to ST.

New Grant-in-aid Hostels for Std. XI & XII

10.9.88 At present, grant-in-aid hostels are run through voluntary agencies for secondary education i.e. for Std. VIII to Std. X and in these hostels, 20% of the students of Std. XI & XII are accommodated. But this ratio does not fulfil the requirement of higher education students it is, proposed to start 20 new hostels for scheduled tribe students of Std. XI & XII for the 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for development of 20 hostels.

Free Medical Aid

10.9.89 The rates of medical aid to patients suffering form leprosy, T.B., Cancer & other chronic diseases has been revised from the year 1992-93 as under :

	Revised rates
Leprosy	Rs. 250/- p.m. upto recovery
Anaemia	Rs. 75/- for each case
T.B.	Rs. 125/- p.m. for 12 months
Cancer	Rs. 300/- p.m. upto recovery
Serious diseases of maternity	Rs. 200/- for each case

An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 to cover 4500 patients belonging to STs.

F.A. to ST Persons for small entrepreneurs

10.9.90 Under this Scheme, the ST persons are given loan & subsidy Rs. 50,000/- for self-employment at Taluka/District level. The scheme has been proposed to be extended upto Nagar Panchayat areas. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 to cover 50 persons.

Halpatl Housing Scheme

10.9.91 Under this scheme Halpatils will be given subsidy of Rs.12,700 on the lines of "Indira Awas Yojna" for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs.100 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
WELFARE OF SC/ST AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakh)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	CASTE	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
							OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I - WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE & NT/DNT								
(1)		EDUCATION:-						
1	BCK-1	Examination fees	SC	83 001 81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 001 84/85				
2	BCK-2	Tution fees	SC	83 002 81				
			NT-DNT	83 002 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	BCK-3	Scholarship to Pre.SSC students.	SC	83 003 81	900.00	155.00	115.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 003 84/85	70.00	14.75	14.75	0.00
4	BCK-4	State Scholarship for pre. SSC students.	SC	83 004 81	350.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 004 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	BCK-5	State Scholarship for post SSC girls students not eligible because of income criteria, servise & family size.	SC	83 005 81	50.00	9.00	10.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 005 84/85	10.00	2.00	1.50	0.00
6	BCK-6	Increase in food bill of Eng.& Medical students.	SC	83 006 81	35.00	6.00	8.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 006 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	BCK-7	Scholarship for post S.S.C.NT/DNT students	SC	83 007 81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 007 84/85	80.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
8	BCK-8	Scholarship for students of Technical & professional courses	SC	83 008 81	75.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 008 84/85	4.00	0.80	0.80	0.00
9	BCK-9	Scholarship to BC students for Pilot training	SC	83 009 81	15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
			NT-DNT	83 009 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	BCK-10	Free Books & clothes to children of SC/NT DNT whose annual income is up to Rs.15,000/-	SC	83 010 81	950.00	203.00	215.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 010 84/85	100.00	21.10	21.75	0.00
11	BCK-11	Opportunity cost to Boys & Girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC/NT/DNT in std.I to X.	SC	83 011 81	700.00	145.00	165.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 011 84/85	16.50	3.25	5.00	0.00
12	BCK-12	Book Bank for students in Medical & Eng. colleges.	SC	83 012 81	20.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 012 84/85	1.50	0.30	0.30	0.00
13	BCK-13	GIA to Backward class hostels including Genral(Cosmopolition) hostels & electrification.	SC	83 013 81	300.00	50.00	65.33	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 013 84/85	15.00	2.52	2.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	BCK-14	GIA for building construction of Boys Hostels.	SC NT-DNT	83 014 81 83 014 84/85	30.00 2.50	6.00 0.50	6.00 0.50	0.00 0.00
15	BCK-15	GIA for building construction of Girl's Hostels.	SC NT-DNT	83 015 81 83 015 84/85	20.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
16	BCK-16	Additional coaching centre in GIA & Govt. hostels.	SC NT-DNT	83 016 81 83 016 84/85	7.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	0.00 0.00
17	BCK-17	Establishment & development of Govt. Hostels for Boys & Girls.	SC NT-DNT	83 017 81 83 017 84/85	308.00 0.00	55.00 0.00	65.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
18	BCK-18	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys.	SC NT-DNT	83 018 81 83 018 84/85	300.00 0.00	70.00 0.00	50.00 0.00	50.00 0.00
19	BCK-19	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls.	SC NT-DNT	83 019 81 83 019 84/85	100.00 0.00	30.00 0.00	20.00 0.00	20.00 0.00
20	BCK-20	Purchase of private land for construction of Hostel for Boys & Girls.	SC NT-DNT	83 020 81 83 020 84/85	5.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
21	BCK-21	Ashram Schools.	SC NT-DNT	83 021 81 83 021 84/85	200.00 10.00	72.32 3.18	75.00 3.20	0.00 0.00
22	BCK-22	Residential school for talented students.	SC NT-DNT	83 022 81 83 022 84/85	1200.00 0.00	250.00 0.00	279.25 0.00	120.00 0.00
23	BCK-23	Award of prizes student securing higher rank in public examination of std.X & XII.	SC NT-DNT	83 023 81 83 023 84/85	3.00 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.00 0.00
TOTAL : EDUCATION			SC NT-DNT TOTAL		5568.50 309.50 5878.00	1149.32 63.40 1212.72	1171.58 64.80 1236.38	193.00 0.00 193.00
ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT								
24	BCK-24	F.A. for self employment in cottage Ind. traditional occupation like Vadi, Bhavaiya etc	SC NT-DNT	83 051 81 83 051 84/85	1200.00 20.00	225.00 4.00	188.75 4.00	0.00 0.00
25	BCK-25	F.A. to purchase of Amber charkhas.	SC NT-DNT	83 052 81 83 052 84/85	100.00 6.00	20.00 1.00	20.00 1.00	0.00 0.00
26	BCK-26	F.A. to law & Medical graduates.	SC NT-DNT	83 053 81 83 053 84/85	70.00 10.00	10.40 2.00	11.00 2.00	5.50 1.00
27	BCK-27	Tailoring centres for women.	SC NT-DNT	83 054 81 83 054 84/85	35.00 5.00	10.80 1.00	11.00 1.00	0.00 0.00
28	BCK-28	Mahila Training cum production centre.	SC NT-DNT	83 055 81 83 055 84/85	5.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
29	BCK-29	Training to backward class artisans at approved work shops.	SC NT-DNT	83 056 81 83 056 84/85	30.00 2.50	5.00 0.50	5.00 0.50	0.00 0.00
30	BCK-30	Setting up & running of Training cum production centre.	SC NT-DNT	83 057 81 83 057 84/85	50.00 0.00	10.88 0.00	12.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	BCK-32	Pre.examination Train- ing centre & short- hand, typing classes.	SC NT-DNT	83 058 81 83 058 84/85	90.00 2.00	18.00 0.40	18.00 0.50	0.00 0.00
32	BCK-32	Training centre & comp lex at Gandhinagar.	SC NT-DNT	83 059 81 83 059 84/85	20.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
33	BCK-33	Stipend to Backward class students for IAS IPS & allied services.	SC NT-DNT	83 060 81 83 060 84/85	60.00 0.00	12.00 0.00	12.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
34	BCK-34	Dry hostel for techni- cal courses trainees under apprenticeship ITI & other profess- ions.	SC NT-DNT	83 061 81 83 061 84/85	7.50 0.00	1.50 0.00	2.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
35	BCK-35	Scheduled Caste Eco. Development Corpora- -tion Gandhinagar.	SC NT-DNT	83 062 81 83 062 84/85	600.00 0.00	95.00 0.00	100.00 0.00	51.00 0.00
36	BCK-36	F.A. to Agri. Laboure- rs for Purchase of equipments.	SC NT-DNT	83 063 81 83 063 84/85	10.00 2.00	1.00 0.20	1.00 0.20	0.00 0.00
37	BCK-37	F.A. to small enterpr- enures urban areas.	SC NT-DNT	83 064 81 83 064 84/85	30.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	4.00 0.00
38	bck-38	F.A. to B.C. Farmars for purchasing agri. land.	SC NT-DNT	83 065 81 83 065 84/85	20.00 3.00	3.00 0.50	3.00 0.50	0.00 0.00
39	BCK-39	F.A. to B.C. Farmars for repairing of oil pumps & electric moter	SC NT-DNT	83 066 81 83 066 84/85	10.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
40	BCK-40	F.A. for electrificat- ion of Jivandhara Well	SC NT-DNT	83 067 81 83 067 84/85	60.00 0.00	10.00 0.00	11.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
41	BCK-41	F.A. for petrol pump, kerosene & gas agency.	SC NT-DNT	83 068 81 83 068 84/85	30.00 0.00	6.00 0.00	3.00 0.00	3.00 0.00
42	BCK-42	F.A. for shifting of charmakunds.	SC NT-DNT	83 069 81 83 069 84/85	5.00 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.00 0.00
43	BCK-43	Rehabilitation of Scavangers in SC.	SC NT-DNT	83 070 81 83 070 84/85	250.00 0.00	10.40 0.00	10.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
TOTAL : ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT				SC	2682.50	449.48	418.25	64.50
				NT-DNT	50.50	9.60	9.70	1.00
				TOTAL	2733.00	459.08	427.95	65.50

III. HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER

44	BCK-44	Free Medical aid.	SC NT-DNT	83 101 81 83 101 84/85	225.00 25.00	35.48 4.00	39.87 5.00	0.00 0.00
45	BCK-45	Balwadis.	SC NT-DNT	83 102 81 83 102 84/85	150.00 20.00	35.50 3.50	44.80 2.00	0.00 0.00
46	BCK-46	Secial facilities to children for Balmandir run by valuntary Organisation.	SC NT-DNT	83 103 81 83 103 84/85	6.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	1.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
47	BCK-47	F.A. to youth & mahila mandal for activities	SC NT-DNT	83 104 81 83 104 84/85	3.00 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.00 0.00
48	BCK-48	Community centre.	SC NT-DNT	83 105 81 83 105 84/85	30.00 5.00	6.00 0.50	3.00 0.50	3.00 0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
49	BCK-49	F.A.to housing on individual basis.	SC	83 106 81	800.00	165.00	168.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 106 84/85	25.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	
50	BCK-50	F.A. for housing in urban Areas.	SC	83 107 81	30.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 107 84/85	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
51	BCK-51	F.A. for housing to sweeper & scevengers like Bhangi,Hadi, Nadiya and Senva.	SC	83 108 81	350.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 108 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
52	BCK-52	F.A. to P.W.R.-219 Co. Op.Housing Society.	SC	83 109 81	350.00	70.00	47.00	35.00	
			NT-DNT	83 109 84/85	10.00	2.00	1.00	0.30	
53	BCK-53	F.A. to encourage of intercaste marriages.	SC	83 110 81	30.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 110 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
54	BCK-54	G.I.A. to District Panchayats.	SC	83 111 81	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 111 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
55	BCK-55	Social Education camps.	SC	83 112 81	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 112 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
56	BCK-56	Group Insurance Scheme for Sweepers & scavengers.	SC	83 113 81	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 113 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
57	BCK-57	Nagrik Cell.	SC	83 114 81	350.00	67.00	80.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 114 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
58	BCK-58	Research Unit for S.C.	SC	83 115 81	10.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 115 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
59	BCK-59	Nucleus Budget.	SC	83 116 81	35.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 116 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL : HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER					SC	2399.00	485.48	495.17	38.00
					NT-DNT	90.00	14.00	12.50	0.80
					TOTAL	2489.00	499.48	507.67	38.80

IV. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRETION

60	BCK-60	Staff for Scheme of Protection of Civil Right Act.	SC	83 151 81	75.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 151 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	BCK-61	Special pracharak for Bhangi welfare.	SC	83 152 81	20.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 152 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	BCK-62	Strengthening of administrative machinery at all level & post Matric Scholarship.	SC	83 153 81	25.00	4.22	3.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 153 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	BCK-63	Strengthening of staff for special component plan.	SC	83 154 81	150.00	25.00	28.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 154 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	BCK-64	Purchase & maintenance of vehicles.	SC	83 155 81	20.00	3.50	4.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 155 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
49	BCK-49	F.A.to housing on individual basis.	SC	83 106 81	800.00	165.00	168.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 106 84/85	25.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	
50	BCK-50	F.A. for housing in urban Areas.	SC	83 107 81	30.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 107 84/85	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
51	BCK-51	F.A. for housing to sweeper & scavenagers like Bhangi, Hadi, Nadiya and Senva.	SC	83 108 81	350.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 108 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
52	BCK-52	F.A. to P.W.R.-219 Co. Op.Housing Society.	SC	83 109 81	350.00	70.00	47.00	35.00	
			NT-DNT	83 109 84/85	10.00	2.00	1.00	0.30	
53	BCK-53	F.A. to encourage of intercaste marriages.	SC	83 110 81	30.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 110 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
54	BCK-54	G.I.A. to District Panchayats.	SC	83 111 81	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 111 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
55	BCK-55	Social Education camps.	SC	83 112 81	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 112 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
56	BCK-56	Group Insurance Scheme for Sweepers & scavengers.	SC	83 113 81	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 113 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
57	BCK-57	Nagrik Cell.	SC	83 114 81	350.00	67.00	80.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 114 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
58	BCK-58	Research Unit for S.C.	SC	83 115 81	10.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 115 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
59	BCK-59	Nucleus Budget.	SC	83 116 81	35.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	
			NT-DNT	83 116 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
TOTAL : HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER					SC	2399.00	485.48	495.17	38.00
					NT-DNT	90.00	14.00	12.50	0.80
					TOTAL	2489.00	499.48	507.67	38.80

IV. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

60	BCK-60	Staff for Scheme of Protection of Civil Right Act.	SC	83 151 81	75.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 151 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61	BCK-61	Special pracharak for Bhangi welfare.	SC	83 152 81	20.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 152 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	BCK-62	Strengthening of administrative machinery at all level & post Matric Scholarship.	SC	83 153 81	25.00	4.22	3.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 153 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63	BCK-63	Strengthening of staff for special component plan.	SC	83 154 81	150.00	25.00	28.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 154 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	BCK-64	Purchase & maintenance of vehicles.	SC	83 155 81	20.00	3.50	4.00	0.00
			NT-DNT	83 155 84/85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
65 BCK-65	Evaluation, Planning & Monitoring cell.	SC	83 156 81		50.00	10.00	7.00	0.00
		NT-DNT	83 156 84/85		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL : DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION				SC	340.00	55.72	55.00	0.00
				NT-DNT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				TOTAL	340.00	55.72	55.00	0.00
Poverty Alleviation Programme		SC			0.00	0.00	325.00	28.00
		NT-DNT			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		TOTAL			0.00	0.00	325.00	28.00
GRAND TOTAL				SC	10990.00	2140.00	2465.00	323.50
				NT-DNT	450.00	87.00	87.00	1.80
				TOTAL	11440.00	2227.00	2552.00	325.30

II - WELFARE OF SEBC/EBC/MINO

I. EDUCATION:-

66 BCK-66	Merit Scholarship to Pre.SSC student	SEBC	83 001 86		900.00	195.00	170.00	0.00
		EBC	83 001 87		180.00	38.00	38.00	0.00
		MINO	83 001 88		140.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
67 BCK-67	State Scholarship for post SSC girls students not eligible because of income criteria, servise & family size.	SEBC	83 002 86		200.00	41.00	45.00	0.00
		EBC	83 002 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 002 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68 BCK-68	Increasing food bill of Medical & Engineering	SEBC	83 003 86		10.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
		EBC	83 003 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 003 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69 BCK-69	Scholarship for post S.S.C. students (other than Sc/ST) like NT/DNT & SEBC students	SEBC	83 004 86		225.00	45.00	42.00	0.00
		EBC	83 004 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 004 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70 BCK-70	Scholarship for Studants Studying in Higher Secondary i.e. Std.XI.XII	SEBC	83 005 86		350.00	90.00	75.00	0.00
		EBC	83 005 87		125.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
		MINO	83 005 88		75.00	14.00	14.00	0.00
71 BCK-71	Scholarship for students of Technical & professional courses	SEBC	83 006 86		160.00	36.50	26.00	0.00
		EBC	83 006 87		145.00	28.00	28.00	0.00
		MINO	83 006 88		21.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
72 BCK-72	Scholarship to BC students for Pilot training	SEBC	83 007 86		30.00	8.00	2.00	2.00
		EBC	83 007 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 007 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73 BCK-73	Free Books & clothes to children of SC/NT DNT landless labourers whose parents annual income is & SEBC students	SEBC	83 008 86		400.00	85.00	297.00	0.00
		EBC	83 008 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 008 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
74	BCK-74	Opportunity cost to Boys & Girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC/NT/DNT/24 communities of SEBC & ST in std.I to X.	SEBC	83 009 86	325.00	93.00	90.00	0.00
			EBC	83 009 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 009 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	BCK-75	Book Bank for students in Medical & Eng. colleges.	SEBC	83 010 86	30.00	6.00	4.00	0.00
			EBC	83 010 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 010 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	BCK-76	GIA to Beckward class hostels including Genral(Cosmopolition) hostels & electrification.	SEBC	83 011 86	650.00	155.00	170.00	0.00
			EBC	83 011 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 011 88	3.00	1.40	1.40	0.00
77	BCK-77	GIA for building construction of BC Boys Hostels	SEBC	83 012 86	75.00	18.00	12.00	0.00
			EBC	83 012 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 012 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78	BCK-78	GIA for building construction of BC Girl's Hostels	SEBC	83 013 86	25.00	6.00	3.00	0.00
			EBC	83 013 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 013 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
79	BCK-79	Additional coaching centre in GIA & Govt. hostels	SEBC	83 014 86	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
			EBC	83 014 87	2.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 014 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80	BCK-80	Establishment & develop-ment of Govt. Hostels for Boys & Girls	SEBC	83 015 86	350.00	80.00	72.00	0.00
			EBC	83 015 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 015 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
81	BCK-81	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys	SEBC	83 016 86	100.00	45.00	40.00	40.00
			EBC	83 016 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 016 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82	BCK-82	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	SEBC	83 017 86	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
			EBC	83 017 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 017 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83	BCK-83	Purchase of private land for construction of Hostel for Boys & Girls.	SEBC	83 018 86	5.00	1.00	0.50	0.00
			EBC	83 018 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 018 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
84	BCK-84	Ashram Schools	SEBC	83 019 86	400.00	74.00	74.00	0.00
			EBC	83 019 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 019 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85	BCK-85	Residential school for talented students	SEBC	83 020 86	1000.00	186.00	165.00	75.00
			EBC	83 020 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 020 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
86	BCK-86	Award of prizes student securing higher rank in public examination of std.X & XII	SEBC	83 021 86	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
			EBC	83 021 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 021 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EDUCATION			SEBC		5266.00	1177.70	1299.70	127.00
			EBC		452.00	91.20	91.00	0.00
			MINO		239.00	44.40	44.40	0.00
			TOTAL		5957.00	1313.30	1435.10	127.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT								
87 BCK-87	F.A. for self empolym-ent in cottege Ind.	SEBC	83 051 86		1000.00	212.00	205.00	0.00
	traditional occupation like Vadi, Bhavaiya etc	EBC	83 051 87		80.00	15.00	17.40	0.00
		MINO	83 051 88		95.00	23.00	23.00	0.00
88 BCK-88	F.A. for purchase of camels for Rabari Bharwad	SEBC	83 052 86		10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		EBC	83 052 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 052 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89 BCK-89	F.A. to purchase of Ambar Charkha	SEBC	83 053 86		9.00	2.00	0.50	0.00
		EBC	83 053 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 053 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
90 BCK-90	F.A. to writers their publications.	SEBC	83 054 86		3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		EBC	83 054 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 054 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91 BCK-91	F.A. to law & Medical greduates.	SEBC	83 055 86		50.00	12.00	8.00	4.00
		EBC	83 055 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 055 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92 BCK-92	Tailoring centres for women	SEBC	83 056 86		70.00	30.00	18.00	0.00
		EBC	83 056 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 056 88		5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
93 BCK-93	Mahila Training cum production centre. (Radio/TV)	SEBC	83 057 86		5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		EBC	83 057 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 057 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
94 BCK-94	Training to backward class artisans at approved work shops.	SEBC	83 058 86		15.00	3.00	0.85	0.00
		EBC	83 058 87		10.00	3.00	1.00	0.00
		MINO	83 058 88		4.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
95 BCK-95	Setting up & running of training cum produ-ction centre.	SEBC	83 059 86		35.00	8.00	7.00	0.00
		EBC	83 059 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 059 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
96 BCK-96	Construction of Build-ing for Training cum-production centre.	SEBC	83 060 86		25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		EBC	83 060 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 060 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
97 BCK-97	Pre.examination Train-ing centre & shorthand typing classes.	SEBC	83 061 86		70.00	20.00	15.00	0.00
		EBC	83 061 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 061 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98 BCK-98	Stipend to Backward class students for IAS IPS & allied services.	SEBC	83 062 86		25.00	5.00	1.50	0.00
		EBC	83 062 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 062 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99 BCK-99	SEBC Corporation and other Boards.	SEBC	83 063 86		1000.00	167.00	150.00	113.50
		EBC	83 063 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 063 88		95.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
100 BCK-100	F.A. to Agri. Laboure-rs for Purchase of equipments	SEBC	83 064 86		5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
		EBC	83 064 87		2.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 064 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101 BCK-101	F.A. to small enterpr-enures urban areas.	SEBC	83 065 86		25.00	6.00	1.00	0.80
		EBC	83 065 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 065 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102 BCK-102	F.A. to B.C. Farmers for purchasing agri. land.	SEBC	83 066 86		5.00	2.00	0.50	0.00
		EBC	83 066 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 066 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
103 BCK-103	F.A. to B.C. Farmers for repairing of oil pumps & electric moter	SEBC	83 067 86		5.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
		EBC	83 067 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 067 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
104	BCK-104	F.A. for purchase of oil engines or electric moters.	SEBC	83 068 86	10.00	2.50	5.00	2.50
			EBC	83 068 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 068 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105	BCK-105	F.A. for dealership for petrol pump, kerosene & gas agency.	SEBC	83 069 86	5.00	1.00	0.50	0.50
			EBC	83 069 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 069 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT			SEBC		2372.00	472.00	414.35	121.30
			EBC		92.00	18.20	18.40	0.00
			MINO		199.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
			TOTAL		2663.00	535.20	477.75	121.30

III. HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER

106	BCK-106	Free Medical aid.	SEBC	83 101 86	225.00	60.00	30.00	0.00
			EBC	83 101 87	70.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
			MINO	83 101 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107	BCK-107	Balwadis.	SEBC	83 102 86	200.00	45.00	55.00	0.00
			EBC	83 102 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 102 88	10.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
108	BCK-108	F.A. to youth & mahila mandal for activities	SEBC	83 103 86	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.00
			EBC	83 103 87	1.00	0.20	0.20	0.00
			MINO	83 103 88	2.00	0.10	0.10	0.00
109	BCK-109	Community centre	SEBC	83 104 86	10.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
			EBC	83 104 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 104 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110	BCK-110	F.A. to housing on individual basis.	SEBC	83 105 86	800.00	160.00	150.00	0.00
			EBC	83 105 87	20.00	4.40	4.40	0.00
			MINO	83 105 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111	BCK-111	F.A. for housing in urban Areas.	SEBC	83 106 86	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			EBC	83 106 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 106 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112	BCK-112	F.A. to Co-op. Housing Society for SEBC.	SEBC	83 107 86	185.00	25.00	25.00	18.00
			EBC	83 107 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 107 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113	BCK-113	F.A. to Co.O.Housing Society through Rural Housing Board.	SEBC	83 108 86	10.00	1.00	0.50	0.00
			EBC	83 108 87	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
			MINO	83 108 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114	BCK-114	G.I.A. to District Panchayats	SEBC	83 109 86	5.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
			EBC	83 109 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 109 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115	BCK-115	Social Education camps.	SEBC	83 110 86	30.00	5.70	5.70	0.00
			EBC	83 110 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 110 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116	BCK-116	Special Plan for the identified by SEBC in identify taluka	SEBC	83 111 86	300.00	71.00	69.00	0.00
			EBC	83 111 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 111 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
117	BCK-117	Nucleus Budget	SEBC	83 112 86	40.00	6.00	3.00	0.00
			EBC	83 112 87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			MINO	83 112 88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER			SEBC		1822.00	377.95	341.45	21.00
			EBC		101.00	21.60	21.60	0.00
			MINO		12.00	1.60	1.60	0.00
			TOTAL		1935.00	401.15	364.65	21.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION								
118 BCK-118	F.A. to voluntary agencies for propoganda field work and village level administration	SEBC	83 151 86		30.00	4.00	2.50	0.00
		EBC	83 151 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 151 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119 BCK-119	Strengthening of administrative machinery at all level	SEBC	83 152 86		300.00	102.00	80.00	0.00
		EBC	83 152 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 152 88		10.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
120 BCK-120	Purchase and maintenance of vehicles.	SEBC	83 153 86		5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		EBC	83 153 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 153 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
121 BCK-120A	Evaluation Planning and monitoring	SEBC	83 154 86		0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00
		EBC	83 154 87		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO	83 154 88		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Poverty alleviation Programme	SEBC			0.00	0.00	465.00	32.00
		EBC			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION								
TOTAL		SEBC			335.00	110.35	82.50	0.00
		EBC			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO			10.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
		TOTAL			345.00	113.35	85.50	0.00

Poverty Alleviation Programme

		SEBC			0.00	0.00	465.00	32.00
		EBC			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		MINO			0.00	0.00	116.00	0.00
		TOTAL			0.00	0.00	581.00	32.00

GRAND TOTAL

		SEBC			9795.00	2138.00	2603.00	301.30
		EBC			645.00	131.00	131.00	0.00
		MINO			460.00	94.00	210.00	0.00
		TOTAL			10900.00	2363.00	2944.00	301.30

III WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND TRIBAL AREA SUB PLAN

I. EDUCATION:-

121 BCK-121	Merit Scholarship to Pre.SSC student	ST	83 001 82		200.00	30.00	26.55	0.00
		TASP	83 001 83		800.00	95.00	95.00	0.00
122 BCK-122	State Scholarship for post SSC girls students not eligible because of income criteria, servise & family size.	ST	83 002 82		22.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
		TASP	83 002 83		13.00	2.25	2.25	0.00
123 BCK-123	Increase in food bill of Eng.& Medical students	ST	83 003 82		50.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
		TASP	83 003 83		100.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
124 BCK-124	Scholarship for students of Technical & professional courses	ST	83 004 82		10.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
		TASP	83 004 83		10.00	2.00	1.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
125	BCK-125	Scholarship to BC students for Pilot training & other - profession.	ST TASP	83 005 82 83 005 83	15.00 30.00	4.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00
126	BCK-126	Free Books & clothes to children of ST/TASP annual income is upto Rs.15,000/-	ST TASP	83 006 82 83 006 83	200.00 1000.00	43.20 150.00	44.00 156.00	0.00 0.00
127	BCK-127	Opportunity cost to ST Boys & Girls study -ing std.I to X. *	ST TASP	83 007 82 83 007 83	250.00 1050.00	30.00 220.00	30.00 230.00	0.00 0.00
128	BCK-128	Book Bank for students in Medical & Eng. colleges.	ST TASP	83 008 82 83 008 83	5.00 5.00	0.75 1.00	0.75 1.00	0.00 0.00
129	BCK-129	GIA to Backward class hostels including General(Cosmopolition) hostels & electrifi-cation.	ST TASP	83 009 82 83 009 83	250.00 800.00	33.20 118.18	40.00 120.00	0.00 0.00
130	BCK-130	GIA for building construction of Boys Hostels	ST TASP	83 010 82 83 010 83	15.00 50.00	2.50 8.00	2.50 8.00	0.00 0.00
131	BCK-131	GIA for building construction of Girl's Hostels	ST TASP	83 011 82 83 011 83	15.00 60.00	3.00 6.00	3.00 6.00	0.00 0.00
132	BCK-132	Additional coaching centre in GIA & Govt. hostels	ST TASP	83 012 82 83 012 83	5.00 15.00	0.50 3.25	0.50 3.25	0.00 0.00
133	BCK-133	Establishment & develop ment of Govt. Hostels for Boys & Girls	ST TASP	83 013 82 83 013 83	100.00 250.00	23.41 50.48	26.44 54.11	0.00 0.00
134	BCK-134	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys	ST TASP	83 014 82 83 014 83	100.00 200.00	35.00 50.00	20.00 30.00	20.00 30.00
135	BCK-135	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	ST TASP	83 015 82 83 015 83	25.00 150.00	0.00 30.00	0.00 50.00	0.00 50.00
136	BCK-136	Purchase of private land for construction of Hostel for Boys & Girls.	ST TASP	83 016 82 83 016 83	5.00 95.00	1.00 25.00	1.00 3.00	0.00 0.00
137	BCK-137	Ashram Schools	ST TASP	83 017 82 83 017 83	75.00 1200.00	12.62 330.00	16.07 342.00	0.00 0.00
138	BCK-138	Residential school for talented students	ST TASP	83 018 82 83 018 83	150.00 1500.00	23.00 434.00	25.00 368.00	10.00 68.00
139	BCK-139	Award of prizes student securing higher rank in public examination of std.X & XII	ST TASP	83 019 82 83 019 83	2.00 3.00	0.25 0.50	0.25 0.50	0.00 0.00
TOTAL EDUCATION			ST TASP TOTAL		1494.00 7331.00 8825.00	258.43 1535.66 1794.09	253.06 1480.11 1733.17	32.00 148.00 180.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT								
140	BCK-140	F.A. for self employment in cottage Ind. traditional occupation like Vadi, Bhavaiya etc.	ST TASP	83 051 82 83 051 83	90.00 180.00	15.00 30.85	15.00 30.85	0.00 0.00
141	BCK-141	F.A. to law & Medical graduates.	ST TASP	83 052 82 83 052 83	25.00 40.00	4.00 6.00	4.00 6.00	2.00 3.00
142	BCK-142	Tailoring centres for women	ST TASP	83 053 82 83 053 83	15.00 40.00	4.00 6.00	4.00 6.00	0.00 0.00
143	BCK-143	Mahila Training cum production centre.	ST TASP	83 054 82 83 054 83	1.50 0.00	0.25 0.00	0.25 0.00	0.00 0.00
144	BCK-144	Training to backward artisans at approved workshops.	ST TASP	83 055 82 83 055 83	6.00 18.00	1.00 3.00	1.00 3.00	0.00 0.00
145	BCK-145	Setting up & running of training cum production centre.	ST TASP	83 056 82 83 056 83	6.00 15.00	1.00 4.00	1.00 4.00	0.00 0.00
146	BCK-146	Construction of Building for Training cum production centre.	ST TASP	83 057 82 83 057 83	0.00 5.00	0.00 1.00	0.00 1.00	0.00 0.00
147	BCK-147	Pre.examination Training centre & shorthand typing classes.	ST TASP	83 058 82 83 058 83	25.00 60.00	4.00 11.50	4.00 12.00	0.00 0.00
148	BCK-148	Training complex & centre at Gandhinagar.	ST TASP	83 059 82 83 059 83	10.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	2.00 0.00	1.00 0.00
149	BCK-149	Stipend to Backward class students for IAS IPS & allied services.	ST TASP	83 060 82 83 060 83	100.00 0.00	10.00 0.00	5.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
150	BCK-150	Dry hostel for technical courses trainees under apprenticeship ITI & other professions.	ST TASP	83 061 82 83 061 83	2.00 2.00	0.50 0.50	0.50 0.50	0.00 0.00
151	BCK-151	ST Corporation and other Boards.	ST TASP	83 062 82 83 062 83	0.00 1000.00	0.00 180.00	0.00 200.00	0.00 165.00
152	BCK-152	F.A. to Agri. Labourers for Purchase of equipments.	ST TASP	83 063 82 83 063 83	2.00 2.00	0.25 0.25	0.25 0.25	0.00 0.00
153	BCK-153	F.A. to small entrepreneurs urban areas.	ST TASP	83 064 82 83 064 83	15.00 25.00	2.50 0.00	2.50 0.00	2.00 0.00
154	BCK-154	F.A. to B.C. Farmers for purchasing agri. land.	ST TASP	83 065 82 83 065 83	15.00 20.00	2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00	0.00 0.00
155	BCK-155	F.A. to B.C. Farmers for repairing of oil pumps & electric moter	ST TASP	83 066 82 83 066 83	3.00 12.00	0.50 0.00	0.50 0.00	0.00 0.00
156	BCK-156	F.A. for Dealership for petrol pump, kerosene & gas Agency.	ST TASP	83 067 82 83 067 83	10.00 10.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00
TOTAL ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT			ST TASP TOTAL		325.50 1429.00 1754.50	48.00 246.10 294.10	43.00 266.60 309.60	6.00 169.00 175.00

III. HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHER

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHER								
157	BCK-157	Free Medical aid.	ST	83 101 82	44.50	4.50	4.50	0.00
			TASP	83 101 83	130.50	21.00	21.00	0.00
158	BCK-158	Balwadis.	ST	83 102 82	25.00	4.10	5.50	0.00
			TASP	83 102 83	150.00	25.65	29.00	0.00
159	BCK-159	Special facilities to children for Balmandir run by voluntary Organisation.	ST	83 103 82	1.00	0.22	0.25	0.00
			TASP	83 103 83	1.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
160	BCK-160	F.A. to youth & mahila mandal for activities	ST	83 104 82	0.50	0.10	0.10	0.00
			TASP	83 104 83	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.00
161	BCK-161	Community centre	ST	83 105 82	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			TASP	83 105 83	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
162	BCK-162	F.A. to housing on individual basis.	ST	83 106 82	50.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
			TASP	83 106 83	950.00	150.00	165.00	0.00
163	BCK-163	F.A. for Housing in Urban areas.	ST	83 107 82	20.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
			TASP	83 107 83	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
164	BCK-164	F.A. to Halpati housing Scheme.	ST	83 108 82	100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
			TASP	83 108 83	400.00	79.44	79.44	0.00
165	BCK-165	F.A. to P.W.R.-219 Co-op.Housing Society.	ST	83 109 82	50.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
			TASP	83 109 83	73.25	10.00	10.00	7.00
166	BCK-166	Free legal assistance for civil & criminal proceedings.	ST	83 110 82	2.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
			TASP	83 110 83	10.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
167	BCK-167	G.I.A. to District Panchayats	ST	83 111 82	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.00
			TASP	83 11 83	14.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
168	BCK-168	Social Education camps.	ST	83 112 82	1.50	0.25	0.50	0.00
			TASP	83 112 83	10.00	1.00	1.50	0.00
169	BCK-169	Nagrik Cell	ST	83 113 82	40.00	7.00	10.00	0.00
			TASP	83 113 83	60.00	10.00	20.00	0.00
170	BCK-170	Tribal Research & Training Institute.	ST	83 114 82	40.00	6.60	7.10	0.00
			TASP	83 114 83	10.00	2.00	2.20	0.00
171	BCK-171	Nucleus Budget	ST	83 115 82	120.00	20.00	21.19	0.00
			TASP	83 115 83	200.00	40.00	45.00	0.00

TOTAL HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER			ST		500.50	88.57	94.94	7.00
			TASP		2030.00	342.24	376.29	7.00
			TOTAL		2530.50	430.81	471.23	14.00

DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION								
172	BCK-172	Strengthening of administrative machinery at all level & post Matric Scholarship.	ST	83 151 82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			TASP	83 151 83	40.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
173	BCK-173	Purchase & Maintenance of vehicles.	ST	83 152 82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			TASP	83 152 83	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
174	BCK-174	Development of primitive tribes.	ST	83 153 82	180.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
			TASP	83 153 83	260.00	50.00	55.00	0.00

TOTAL DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION			ST		180.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
			TASP		310.00	51.00	56.00	0.00
			TOTAL		490.00	81.00	86.00	0.00

GRAND TOTAL:				ST	2500.00	425.00	421.00	45.00
				TASP	11100.00	2175.00	2179.00	324.00
				TOTAL	13600.00	2600.00	2600.00	369.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

175 BCK-175	Administrative		TASP	83 154 83	400.00	60.00	60.00	10.00
	machinery for							

	GRAND TOTAL		ST		2500.00	425.00	421.00	45.00
			TASP		11500.00	2235.00	2239.00	334.00
	ADMN.MACHINERY FOR TASP				400.00	60.00	60.00	10.00
			TOTAL		14400.00	2720.00	2720.00	389.00

	Poverty Alleviation Programme		ST		0.00	0.00	140.00	20.00
			TASP		0.00	0.00	330.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL		SC		10990.00	2140.00	2465.00	323.50
			NT-DNT		450.00	87.00	87.00	1.80
			SEBC		9795.00	2138.00	2603.00	301.30
			EBC		645.00	131.00	131.00	0.00
			MINO		460.00	94.00	210.00	0.00
	TOTAL:(S. W. D)				22340.00	4590.00	5496.00	626.60

			ST		2500.00	425.00	561.00	65.00
			TASP		11100.00	2175.00	2509.00	324.00
	ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR TASP				400.00	60.00	60.00	10.00

	TOTAL: (T.D.D)				14000.00	2660.00	3130.00	399.00

	GRAND TOTAL				36340.00	7250.00	8626.00	1025.60

10.10 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

10.10 1 Under the Labour and Employment sub sector, aspects pertaining to labour service and labour welfare, enforcement of various labour laws and implementation of various measures are taken up. It also deals with the employment service, training and other related factors. Accordingly, the following steps are taken up :-

- (i) Schemes ensuring the effective enforcement of labour laws aiming at better living conditions for workers, timely intervention in labour unrest situation so as to bring about speedy settlement of disputes without resort to strikes, lockouts, and work stoppage when they take place
- (ii) Educating workers and managerial personnel for projecting management harmony and labour welfare and adoption of safety measures in factories, especially those using hazardous chemicals.
- (iii) Effective enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture has been included as one of the items under the 20 points programme and accordingly, the State Government has been providing suitable machinery for different measures and their effective implementation for upliftment and welfare of labourers in rural areas.
- (iv) This sector also deals with the important aspect of converting the available manpower into employable resource by augmenting the needed training facilities at the artisan level including other training schemes of short duration through an appropriate mechanism.
- (v) The other aspects of employment service are - (i) to help job-seekers and employers to analysed manpower position in the State, and (ii) to frame policy in respect of unemployment.

Review of Progress

10.10.2 The schemes under this sub-sector mainly aim at providing suitable machinery for proper and smooth implementation of various labour laws which ultimately help the labour and management in evolving cordial relations leading to higher productivity and improvement in the working as well as living conditions of workers and maintenance of peaceful industrial relations.

10.10.3 In order to see that the agricultural labourers get the minimum wages, a separate machinery has been set up by the State Government in the form of Rural Labour Commissionerate. Consequently, the number of inspections and prosecutions has gone up and payment of wages are also made through persuasion by officers.

Programme for Annual Plan, 1993-94

10.10.4 Emphasis is given for re-orientation of development programmes in such a way that employment generation is streamlined. Emphasis is also given to labour intensive development programmes. Investment in Cottage and Village Industries and other small trades and services in the rural sectors hold a good promise for employment generation.

10.10.5 Self-employment is an important part of State's effort to augment employment opportunities. Employment programmes of rural development including forestry, soil and moisture conservation, land development, fisheries. etc. and development of small scale industries are the major sources for stimulating employment. Some of the occupations like carpet weaving, garment-making, diamond-cutting and polishing and amber charkha hold a good promise for augmenting employment opportunities. Another innovative step contemplated in Gujarat is the work of reducing an unemployment to zero level in selected districts viz. Gandhinagar and Dangs in the first instance. The decentralised democratic bodies viz. District and Taluka Panchayats will be actively associated in this programme.

10.10.6 Labour intensive programmes, including the special programmes for Rural Development have been accorded high priority. Programmes of skill development and skill upgradation have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1993-94. Moreover, vocationalisation of education is one of the main thrusts to improve the employability of the uneducated youth.

10.10.7 An outlay of Rs. 2701.00 lakhs is provided for Labour and Employment sub-sector for 1993-94. The broad break-up is as under

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Outlay proposed for 1993-94
(A) Labour Service and Labour Welfare		
1.	Industrial Relations	68.15
2.	Working Condition and Safety	20.50
3.	General Labour Welfare	4.50
4.	Social Security for Labour	118.50
5.	Research and Statistics	0.75
6.	Other Promotional Activities	25.90
7.	Centrally Sponsored Programmes	1.00
	TOTAL : (A)	<u>239.30</u>
(B) Employment Service and Training		
8.	Training Service	945.70
9.	Employment Service	65.00
	TOTAL : (B)	<u>1010.70</u>
	TOTAL : (A) + (B)	<u>1250.00</u>
(C) Poverty Alleviation Programme		1451.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	<u>2701.00</u>

(a) Labour Service and Labour Welfare Programmes

Industrial Relations

10.10.8 The office of the Commissioner of Labour is implementing about 30 labour laws and rules. There is rapid industrialisation in the last two decades in the State. The volume of work in this regard has increased considerably. For conciliation and adjudication, giving special recognition and providing the requisite facilities to women and child labour, a special cell has been created to monitor the implementation of various labour laws. An outlay of Rs. 68.15 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.10.9 With a view to help the trade union leaders in their role in the activities under the Industrial Relations Act, various training programmes are arranged, Constitution of Joint Management Councils is statutory for certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946. Accordingly, the institutions which are proposed to undertake quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme of workers' participation in their undertakings are proposed to be assisted through grant-in-aid. Majority of industrial disputes are relating to the issue of minimum wages. It is proposed to strengthen the enforcement machinery for which an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.10.10 Keeping in view the increase in number of industrial disputes, additional Industrial Courts/Tribunals and Judges and Labour Courts are proposed in a phased manner. Construction of buildings is also envisaged for the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs for 1993-94 is provided for construction of various courts and other schemes in the year 1993-94.

10.10.11 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 68.15 lakhs is provided for various activities under the minor head "Industrial Relations" for 1993-94.

Working Conditions and Safety

10.10.12 There are 1500 hazardous factories in the State. Under U.N.D.P., I.L.O. Project, an industrial hygiene laboratory has been functioning in the State since July, 1986. 11 imported instruments have been provided to this laboratory under the centrally sponsored scheme. For optimum utilisation of these instruments, it is proposed to strengthen industrial hygiene laboratory with analytical and medical staff. It is also proposed to impart training to the personnel of different hazardous factories through this laboratory. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.10.13 In order to prevent occurrence of major hazards in chemical factories and also to guide similar factories in the State, a specialised cell is necessary. In the case of major gas leakage, fire or explosion in factory, it is essential to provide a jeep and a self-breathing apparatus to inspectors as prescribed in the disaster plan. As per the provision of the Factories Act, full safety in factories having hazardous processes is a must. It is, therefore, necessary that arrangements for industrial safety are made full through better vigilance, proper identification of hazardous industries and development of expertise for inspection and enforcement. In view of the increase in the number of factories and their workers, the Chief Inspectorate of Factories require to be strengthened, for which an outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94. For the effective implementation of Industrial Dispute Act, a computer cell is provided for 1993-94 with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is provided for grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies for safety propagation and training in industrial sphere. The office of the Senior Inspector of Factories is proposed to be strengthened to carry out inspection work of various factories for which an outlay of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided. A Regional office in one of the four cities, i.e. Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara or Surat is proposed for 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for this new office.

10.10.14 At present, there are 3079 boilers, 275 economisers & 1070 chimneys in the State. Many industries are likely to come up in the near future. It is expected that in future 60 new boilers would be registered every year. The existing strength of the administrative machinery of the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers is below the prescribed norms. The existing machinery needs to be strengthened. As per the Indian Boilers Regulation, an Inspector has to carry out stagewise inspection during the construction of boiler components. It is necessary to carry out several tests like (1) physical test (2) chemical test, (3) metallographic test, (4) radiographic test, (5) welder's test, etc. right from the beginning of manufacturing and here after at different stages as and when required. As per the provision of Indian Boilers Regulation, the facilities required for such tests are not available with the Inspectorate at present. It is, therefore, proposed to have a modern testing laboratory and a workshop for the Boiler Inspectorate for the up-keep of quality of such production. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 20.50 lakhs is provided under "Working Conditions and Safety" for 1993-94.

General Labour Welfare

10.10.15 Migrant workers are mainly employed in construction work like dams, roads, bridges, sugar-cane-cutting, khandsari factories, fishing, ship-breaking and textiles mills. Exploitation of such workers by contractors often takes place. It is, therefore necessary to continue the existing staff for implementation of the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

10.10.16 Agricultural labourers are one of the poorest sections in rural areas. The State Government has taken all possible measures to ensure that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are not violated in the employment of agriculture and other rural employment. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the taluka level machinery. Increase in the number of field offices and Rural Labour Welfare Centres are also envisaged. The administrative machinery for the Commissionerate would also be suitably strengthened. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.10.17 Children are often engaged in employment like agriculture, construction, diamond-cutting and polishing, and as waiters in hotels and restaurants. It is, therefore, proposed to identify such children and provide them informal education. The scheme would be implemented through the Gujarat Rural Welfare Board and such other agencies for which they would be given grant-in-aid. In rural areas, children in the age group of 8-17 are engaged in cottage industries and they are deprived of formal education. It is, therefore, proposed to provide them informal education through the Rural Labour Welfare Centres and other voluntary agencies in the State. Thus, for various activities under the Minor Head "General Labour Welfare", an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Social Security for Labour

10.10.18 Project assistance for the unorganised labour through social institutions is a scheme which is implemented for the welfare of workers and labourers of the unorganised sectors in urban as well as rural areas. The scheme also envisages to give aid to social institutions undertaking the family welfare programme for workers of the unorganised sector. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.10.19 The Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, provides for certain facilities to be provided to inter-state migrant workers. In South Gujarat, a number of workers come from Maharashtra for sugar-cane cutting and they require to be provided necessary amenities. It is difficult to enforce the provisions of the Act at present, as the entire labour force is scattered over large areas of Valsad and Surat districts. In order to ensure effective enforcement of the Act, it is essential to have a District Supervisory Organisation. It is, therefore, proposed to create a separate cell for this purpose. Migration of labourers from one district to another within the State in search of work has increased considerably. This phenomenon has been found mainly among tribal workers of the eastern tracks of the State who migrate to areas where facilities of the permanent irrigation and construction work exists. The economic condition of the Inter State factory and migrant workers is found to be far from satisfactory and their children are the worst sufferers since they are not only deprived of their education but they also don't get basic facilities such as medical care, nutrition etc. It is, therefore, proposed that the inter-state migrant workers estimated to be about one lakh may be provided with basic facility for a period of six months in a year when they migrate. The scheme envisages an honorary organiser each in a centre on a payment of Rs. 500 as an honorarium and an expenditure of Rs. 600 per month, towards other facilities such as refreshment to children, informal education etc. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the various welfare programmes for inter-state and intra-State migrant workers for the year 1993-94.

10.10.20 The agricultural labourers and other rural labourers are unprotected. They do not get employment during the whole year. Their employers are also uncertain. Therefore, neither the agricultural and the rural labours nor the employers can spare any money for providing social security in case of death of an earning member in the family. As the income of these labourers is very low, it is not possible for them to contribute to any insurance and social security scheme. Therefore, it is fundamental responsibility of the State to provide funds for Group Insurance Scheme and other Security measures for agriculturer and rural labourers. Different categories of rural workers such as brick workers, fisheries workers, forest workers, bidi workers, pottery workers, etc. are proposed to be covered under this Group Insurance Scheme during the Eighth Plan period. 10 lakhs workers will be benefitted during the year 1993-94. An amount of Rs. 2,000

will be given as an assistance in case of natural death and Rs. 4,000 in case of accidental death of an earning member of the family of such worker. The Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board will act as a nodal agency for this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 111.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Thus, for various activities under 'Social Security for Labour' an outlay of Rs. 118.50 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Research and Statistics

10.10.21 Management Information System is the backbone of administration. Hence, for collection of labour statistics, the administrative machinery has to be equipped with modern instruments to compile information for the purpose of taking decisions. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing section by providing a personal computer. An outlay of Rs 0.75 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94 for this purpose.

Other Promotional Activities

10.10.22 The first Board for the unorganised workers engaged in the cloth market was constituted at Ahmedabad. Similarly, it is proposed to constitute the following Boards for three different industries :-

- (1) Railway Yard Workmen Board
- (2) Public Transport Workmen Board and
- (3) Unorganised Workers Welfare Fund Board

These Boards envisage to protect the rights of workers engaged in loading and unloading of goods of public transport vehicles, railway yards and sheds, salt industry and workers engaged in other unorganised sectors. The condition of salt workers requires attention, as they have to work in open field, their basic amenities are inadequate and they work with their families and their children are left at the work place, where inhaling of dust is tremendous. They need a keen attention for their basic amenities. The Boards would be constituted in statutory form and would entertain and deal with complaints of workers. They would also look after the welfare and other recreational activities of workers under their respective spheres. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

10.10.23 The objectives of the Gandhi Labour Institute are to provide education, training and carry out studies, research and consultancy assignments in labour and related subjects and also to promote social justice and industrial peace. For strengthening of its activities and expansion an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

10.10.24 The scheme of the State Shram Awards is intended for giving awards to workers of the public sector in recognition of their excellence in their work. The award is also given to those workers who contribute towards efficiency and productivity of their units as well as those who risk their lives while saving lives and property of other people. For this an outlay of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is provided for 1993- 94.

10.10.25 The establishment of the Rural Workers Welfare Board has brought new hopes for the weaker sections, particularly the agricultural labourers. There are 163 Rural Welfare Centres spread over the State. They function as a window for the rural poor and assist them in securing labour welfare measures and economic benefits from on- going Government schemes. As per the policy of the Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board, a new welfare centre is required to be opened in a taluka having a population of 10,000 or more agricultural labourers. The centre will have an organiser, a female teacher and a women to bring children to the centre. Considering the rate of growth of population growth, it is proposed to open 44 new centres in all the remaining talukas during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 8.12 lakhs is provided for 1993-94. This outlay is inclusive of provision for the strengthening of the existing centres.

10.10.26 Majority of the agricultural labourers are uneducated and population of these labourers will be more than 35 lakhs by the end of 1993-94. An innovative scheme of giving financial assistance to the labourer of the unorganised sector in the case of serious diseases like leprosy, cancer, T.B. etc. is implemented since 1991-92. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94 is provided for this scheme.

10.10.27 Moreover, under the scheme of organising Awareness Generation Shibirs, it is envisaged to organise shibirs for creation of awareness for labour laws and welfare health and sanitation programme and other Government programmes. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for 1993-94.

10.10.28 The number of agricultural labourers is increasing rapidly. 94% of the female workers are in the unorganised sector. Their occupational health problems need adequate attention. Because of the lack of basic amenities, they suffer from chronic disease. Hence, an outlay Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1993-94 is for evaluation and survey of health and other problems of the agricultural workers.

Thus, for various promotional activities, an outlay of Rs. 25.90 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

10.10.29 In Gujarat, 64 bonded labourers have been freed. Out of these, 59 have been rehabilitated up to the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, one died and four persons were found to be erroneously reported. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1993-94 for the rehabilitation and survey of bonded labour.

(B) Employment And Training

Training

10.10.30 The Eight Five Year Plan envisages large-scale industrialisation in Gujarat. In the next five years, private sectors are expected to invest nearly Rs. 40,000 crores in industrial sector. This should give rise to nearly 10 lakh jobs, both direct and indirect, in the manufacturing and industrial sector. It has been estimated that this would require 7.4 lakh skilled and semi-skilled workers. The Eighth Plan will see a quantum jump in the number of S.S.C. passed candidates. Their availability is expected to touch a high figure of 23.00 lakhs. Being unskilled, their job opportunities will be limited. Recent surveys conducted in Vadodara and Surat Regions indicate that 38% of the non managerial industrial workers are from outside the State. The State is already facing an acute shortage of skilled manpower. With the liberalisation of economy and resultant modernisation, the State industrial scenario will have to modernise requiring higher skills amongst these workers. They would require not only higher skill for the new entrants but also retraining for the already existing workers. During the year 1993- 94, around 8,000 industrial workers are to be retrained in short term modules. The State also has to train existing industrial workers in high-tech trades.

10.10.31 One of the major component of National Renewal Fund is retraining and redeployment of workers who are to be retrenched. In the first phase, around 12,000 to 15,000 workers are to be retrenched who will be needing retraining in other skills.

10.10.32 The State in the year 1991-92, received 2.86 lakh applications for admission in the Industrial Training Institutes. In the year 1992-93, 2.78 lakh applications were received for admission in vocational training.

10.10.33 Looking to the industrial development and to meet the further requirement of skills manpower of industries, it is proposed to create more training facilities under various schemes. Unless this is done, State will face a paradox situation of thousands of people who will be unemployed due to lack of vocational training whereas industry will have thousands of vacancies which will not be filled.

Craftsmen Training Scheme

Starting of New Industrial Training Institutes

10.10.34 In order to meet the of increasing demand of skilled manpower in various industries and to reduce the unemployment of the educated youths by providing vocational training, as well as looking to the heavy rush for admission in I.T. Is, it is proposed to start 6 New Industrial Training Institutes with an intake capacity of 720 Seats for which an outlay of Rs. 115.31 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94.

Introduction of Additional Seats In the Existing ITIs

10.10.35 It is proposed to introduce additional 900 seats in existing I.T.Is. or to replace seats by more popular job-oriented trades, with an estimated cost of Rs. 80.92 lakhs. This would reduce per trainee cost and also mean greater utilisation of existing machinery.

Purchase of Deficit Machinery/Equipment

10.10.36 The fast changing Industrial training calls for modern machinery/equipment which are required as per standard list. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided during 1993-94.

Creation of New Additional/Deficit Staff/Posts

10.10.37 It is necessary to provide adequate technical/administrative staff in industrial training institutes, as per the norms of the Training Manual of the D.G.E. & T., New Delhi. To partly meet with the requirement of deficit staff for imparting effective and better quality of training in industrial training institutes. An amount of Rs. 7.21 lakhs is provided for the year 1993- 94.

Capital Works

10.10.38 At present, there are 78 Industrial Training Institutes exist in the State, out of which 21 I.T.I's do not have their own buildings. It is necessary to have adequate space accommodation for imparting training as per D.G.E. & T. norms and to fulfill the requirement of the Affiliation Committee. An outlay of Rs. 238.01 lakhs is provided for this purpose for 1993-94. No new Building for capital work is proposed.

To depute I.T.I Trainees for CTI/ATI Training

10.10.39 The State has 2,600 untrained (not CTI/ATI trained) ITI Craft Instructors. The State proposes to depute 150 trainees to CTI/ATI centres for training at a cost of Rs. 9.10 lakhs during 1993-94.

World Bank Assistance Schemes

10.10.40 The State is implementing a Rs. 21.00 crores World Bank assisted project for modernising of and restructuring training modules. The project cost is shared by the State and Central Government on 50 : 50 basis. The major components are as follows :

Expansion of Existing ITIs by Introduction of New Trades (392 SEATS)

SHARE OF G.O.I	SHARE OF G.O.G	TOTAL
7.28 lakhs	Rs. 7.28 lakhs	Rs. 14.56 lakhs

Starting New Women Wings In ITIs (352 Seats)

SHARE OF G.O.I	SHARE OF G.O.G	TOTAL
17.00 lakhs	Rs. 17.00 lakhs	Rs. 34.00 lakhs

Introduction of New Trades in Existing Women Wings (128 Seats)

SHARE OF G.O.I	SHARE OF G.O.G	TOTAL
Rs. 2.50 lakhs	Rs. 2.50 lakhs	Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Modernisation of ITIs by Providing Machinery/equipment (18 ITIs)

SHARE OF G.O.I	SHARE OF G.O.G	TOTAL
Rs. 50.00 lakhs	Rs. 50.00 lakhs	Rs. 100.00 lakhs

Equipment Maintenance Workshop/cells

SHARE OF G.O.I	SHARE OF G.O.G	TOTAL
Rs. 7.70 lakhs	Rs. 7.70 lakhs	Rs. 15.40 lakhs

Introduction of Courses for Self Employment

SHARE OF G.O.I	SHARE OF G.O.G	TOTAL
Rs. 2.15 lakhs	Rs. 2.15 lakhs	Rs. 4.30 lakhs

An outlay of Rs. 129.95 lakhs is provided for World Bank Project including ongoing programmes. Thus, in all, an outlay of Rs. 765.04 lakhs is provided for Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Industrial Training Centres (Grant in Aid ITIs)

10.10.41 It is proposed to continue the existing scheme of Grant in Aid to private ITIs at a cost of Rs. 65.00 lakhs. The Grant-in-Aid ITIs have a total number of 7232 seats.

Advanced Vocational Training System

10.10.42 It is proposed to give special training to industrial workers for up-grading their skill by strengthening the Advanced Vocational Training facilities at A.T.V.S Ahmedabad, Surat Rajkot and Ankleshwar under World Bank project at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.84 lakhs out of which State Plan share is Rs. 23.92 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Mini Industrial Training Institutes (Mini ITIs)

10.10.43 In order to provide vocational and technical training, Mini Industrial Training Institutes are functioning in the State since 1979. At present existing Mini Industrial Training Institutes do not have buildings. It is necessary to have adequate building for imparting better training as per the norms. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

10.10.44 The scheme is envisaged as an important instrument of employment formation as it offers suitable upgradation of skill to the educated unemployed people by utilising the available training facilities in different types of industries/units. It is helping persons to get job in various industrial establishments. It is the most cost-effective scheme for industrial training.

10.10.45 The State has around 20,000 apprentice seats allotted to different industries. The capacity utilisation is already as high as 85% against the national average of 60% to 70%.

Strengthening of Basic Training Centre under World Bank Project

10.10.46 It is proposed to strengthen Basic Training Centre for imparting practical training to fresh apprentices at Ankleshwar under World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Out of this, State Plan share of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Establishment of Related Instruction Centres

10.10.47 It is proposed to establish Related Instruction Centres for imparting theoretical instructions to the apprentices under World Bank assistance project at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 1993-94.

Thus, in all an outlay of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is provided for the schemes for 1993-94.

Strengthening of Training Wing at Head Quarters

10.10.48 There has been enormous increase in the multifarious responsibilities of the Directorate. For effective implementation, control and monitoring of all the training schemes, it is proposed to strengthen administrative machinery at the Directorate as well as Regional Offices as per D.G.E.&T. norms. An outlay of Rs. 12.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this purpose.

Strengthening of State Project Implementation Unit (W.B.A.)

10.10.49 Under World Bank assistance, a State Project Implementation Unit functions for effective control and monitoring of all training schemes under the project. This would cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs out of which State share of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 15.90 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

Special Employment Oriented Short-term Courses

10.10.50 A large number of matriculates are jobless in the society. In order to increase employment/self-employment opportunities for these un-employed youths, it is proposed to start local need based job-oriented short-term courses which are not covered under the Crafts men Training Scheme and the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 1993-94.

Employment

10.10.51 In order to give a new direction and thrust to employment services, the state has successfully experimented with schemes like "ROZGAR BHARTI MELA " extended doorstep facilities, reply to private advertisement Tachukadi reply greater thrust in private sector replacement their potential survey and demand or reduction in cost of servicing of every placement or jobs, modernisation of employment exchanges have been thrust of the Annul Plan with regard to employment services. The employment exchanges are expected to play a key role to provide a dynamic leadership to the employment services in the Country.

Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training (Emp. wing)

10.10.52 For effective implementation of all employment scheme of well as their control and, monitoring, an amount of Rs. 5.10 lakhs is provided.

Expansion of Employment Services

10.10.53 This is the centrally sponsored scheme for computerisation of employment exchanges. The necessary hardware is provided by the Government of India. The State also proposed to computerise all University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau and Town Employment Exchanges in tribal areas at the cost of Rs. 30.50 lakhs. With this, all employment exchanges of Gujarat will be computerised.

10.10.54 Computerisation has already resulted in huge cost saving in terms of stationary, forms, office space and furniture and also by making available manpower for employment market information, surveys and placement to private sector. In fact, with this, Gujarat State will not only expect to take the top position in the country in number of persons per thousand population getting jobs in private sector but also in the total number of persons finding jobs both in private and Government undertakings.

An outlay of Rs. 40.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme including ongoing programme for 1993-94.

Youth Employment Service

10.10.55 In order to provide vocational guidance to job seekers and unemployed youths, in rural and urban areas, it is proposed to strengthen existing career corners of an estimated cost of Rs. 4.26 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

Pre-service Training for Recruitment in Defence Services

10.10.56 Gujarat has been failing to meet the manpower requirements of defence and para-military forces. However, during the year 1992-93 Gujarat has been meeting 100 % requirements of manpower for services. This has been achieved due to sustained efforts in pre-defence training centre, effective monitoring and training. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Nucleus Budget

10.10.57 The programmes under this scheme are implemented by the Commissionerate of Tribal Development through the concerned Project Administrators. This budget is placed the disposal of concerned Project Administrators. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided under the Nucleus Budget.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

(a) Rural Labour :

10.10.58 The State Govt. has announced Poverty Alleviation Programme. Under this programme Rs. 695.00 lakhs are allotted for the upliftment workers of the State.

10.10.59 The Govt. has decided to give social security coverage to all the Rural and Agriculture workers under the Group Insurance Scheme. Nearly 23 lakhs agriculture and other rural workers will be benefitted by this scheme, instead of only 8 lakh landless agriculture workers covered under existing scheme. The amount of insurance cover is also enhanced from Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 6000/-, in the case of natural and accidental death respectively. An amount of Rs. 245/- lakhs is provided for this scheme.

10.10.60 The Govt. has also decided and provided to create a "Social Security Fund" of Rs. 255.00 lakhs and the benefit of Family Pension Scheme, Medical Assistance Scheme, Maternity Benefit Scheme etc. will be given to an estimated 23 lakh agriculture and rural workers. In addition to Rs. 255.00 lakhs, more contributions will be needed from other sources, viz. Govt. of India, Voluntary Agencies etc. for this Fund.

10.10.61 The Gujarat Rural Workers' Welfare Board is established for the upliftment of Agriculture and Rural workers. This Board has established 163 Welfare Centres to implement different welfare schemes for agricultural and rural workers. Under the Poverty Alleviation Programme the Govt. has decided to establish 44 New Welfare Centers in each talukas, which have remained uncovered so far and to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Board. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose under this programme.

10.10.54 Computerisation has already resulted in huge cost saving in terms of stationary, forms, office space and furniture and also by making available manpower for employment market information, surveys and placement to private sector. In fact, with this, Gujarat State will not only expect to take the top position in the country in number of persons per thousand population getting jobs in private sector but also in the total number of persons finding jobs both in private and Government undertakings.

An outlay of Rs. 40.50 lakhs is provided for this scheme including ongoing programme for 1993-94.

Youth Employment Service

10.10.55 In order to provide vocational guidance to job seekers and unemployed youths, in rural and urban areas, it is proposed to strengthen existing career corners of an estimated cost of Rs. 4.26 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

Pre-service Training for Recruitment in Defence Services

10.10.56 Gujarat has been failing to meet the manpower requirements of defence and para-military forces. However, during the year 1992-93 Gujarat has been meeting 100 % requirements of manpower for services. This has been achieved due to sustained efforts in pre-defence training centre, effective monitoring and training. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Nucleus Budget

10.10.57 The programmes under this scheme are implemented by the Commissionerate of Tribal Development through the concerned Project Administrators. This budget is placed the disposal of concerned Project Administrators. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided under the Nucleus Budget.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

(a) Rural Labour :

10.10.58 The State Govt. has announced Poverty Alleviation Programme. Under this programme Rs. 695.00 lakhs are allotted for the upliftment workers of the State.

10.10.59 The Govt. has decided to give social security coverage to all the Rural and Agriculture workers under the Group Insurance Scheme. Nearly 23 lakhs agriculture and other rural workers will be benefitted by this scheme, instead of only 8 lakh landless agriculture workers covered under existing scheme. The amount of insurance cover is also enhanced from Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- and Rs. 6000/-, in the case of natural and accidental death respectively. An amount of Rs. 245/- lakhs is provided for this scheme.

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10.10.62 Various welfare schemes for the Salt workers of the State are proposed under this programme. The amount for this purpose will be available from the Poverty Alleviation Programme under the head/subhead of development for Industry & Minerals Village & Small Industries. Different schemes of Rs. 170.00 lakhs is provided for the welfare of unorganised Salt workers of the State, under this programme.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

(B) Employment and Training

10.10.63 In all Rs. 756.00 lakhs allocated for Poverty Alleviation Programme to provide additional training facility to 3500 boys. Out of this Tribal Area Sub Plan component will be Rs. 256.94 lakhs covering 1080 persons. It includes Craftsmen Training Scheme and Short-term courses for skill development of weaker section. This will partly meet the large gap of 5.00 lakhs trained manpower deficit forecasted during the Eighth Plan period.

10.10.64 The demand for jobs is more in Baroda-Vapi belt which is near to tribal belt and which will draw attention of tribal boys, both wage employment and self-employment will be in better demand in these areas.

10.10.65 Out of these 3500 persons more than 7% of seats i.e 320 seats are kept for Special Component Plan. However, separate allocation of Rs. 33.38 lakhs has been made.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) LABOUR :							
I. Industrial Relations :							
1	LBR-1	Expansion of Labour Establishment	84 001 00	55.50	14.25	8.85	0.00
2	LBR-2	Implementation of Labour Laws for Women & Children	84 002 00	22.00	8.00	4.00	0.00
3	LBR-3	Additional staff for women cell at District offices	84 003 00	22.00	0.00	11.25	0.00
4	LBR-4	To provide clerical assist to D.L.O. at region & Junagadh	84 004 00	8.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	LBR-5	Modernising library of head quarter offices	84 005 00	4.00	0.50	0.55	0.00
6	LBR-6	Grant-in-aids to trade union workers and others	84 006 00	5.00	0.50	1.00	0.00
7	LBR-7	Workers participation in joint management council	84 007 00	6.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
8	LBR-8	Machinery for implimentation of Minimum Wages Act	84 008 00	25.00	4.00	6.00	0.00
9	LBR-9	Opening of New Industrial Court.	84 009 00	7.50	16.40	36.00	5.00
10	LBR-10	Opening of New Labour Courts.	84 010 00	66.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	LBR-11	Construction of Bldg. for Labour Court.	84 011 00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub - Total : I				239.75	44.15	68.15	5.00
II. Working Conditions & Safety :							
12	LBR-12	Survey, research and Training activities by Industrial Laboratory	84 051 00	20.00	4.00	5.00	0.00
13	LBR-13	Special cell for to meet the requirement under amend factories Act.	84 052 00	10.00	1.00	0.25	0.00
15	LBR-14	To provide vehicle and staff breathing appartus to Inspectors.	84 053 00	10.00	2.50	0.00	0.00
16	LBR-15	Strengthening of Establishment under Chief Inspectorate of Factories & to create regional offices	84 054 00	70.00	10.00	14.00	0.00
17	LBR-16	Expansion of Estt. under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers	84 055 00	23.00	3.60	1.25	0.00
Sub - Total : II.				133.00	21.10	20.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. General Labour Welfare :							
18	LBR-17	Enforcement Machinery for Inter-State Workmen Act, 1979	84 056 00	10.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
19	LBR-18	Protection and welfare of organised rural labourers	84 057 00	20.30	5.00	2.00	0.00
20	LBR-19	Non-formal education for child labour	84 058 00	5.00	1.05	0.50	0.00
Sub - Total : III.				35.30	6.05	4.50	0.00
IV. Social Security of Labour:							
21	LBR-20	GIA to Trade Unions and social institutions for socially desirable objectives	84 151 00	40.00	8.00	5.00	0.00
22	LBR-21	Group insurance for landless Agricultural labourers	84 152 00	560.00	122.20	111.00	0.00
23	LBR-22	Inter-state Migrant Workers Act (Agricultural)	84 153 00	4.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
24	LBR-23	Welfare Programme for Inter State Migrant workers (Agriculture)	84 154 00	8.00	3.00	1.50	0.00
Sub - Total : IV.				612.00	134.20	118.50	0.00
V. Research and Statistics :							
25	LBR-24	Unit for collection of statistics	84 201 00	14.25	2.75	0.75	0.00
Sub - Total : V.				14.25	2.75	0.75	0.00
VI Other Promotional Activities like development of institutions:							
26	LBR-25	Implimentation of Gujarat Un-Protected Manual Workers Regulation Act, 1979, To constitute a statutory Board	84 251 00	20.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
27	LBR-26	G.I.A. to Gandhi Labour Institute for research, training and dev. programme	84 252 00	30.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
28	LBR-27	Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board	84 253 00	58.20	8.00	8.10	0.00
29	LBR-28	A Scheme of Shram Awards	84 254 00	4.00	0.80	0.80	0.00
30	LBR-29	Innovative Scheme for unorganised sector	84 255 00	15.00	6.00	3.00	0.00
31	LBR-30	New Organisation of Awareness Generation Shibirs	84 256 00	20.00	5.00	3.00	0.00
32	LBR-31	New Occupational Health Survey and general evaluation	84 257 00	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Sub - Total : VI.				152.20	30.80	25.90	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme :							
33	LBR-32	Abolition of Bonded Labour	84 301 41	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.00
Sub - Total : VII.				0.50	0.25	1.00	0.00
VIII Poverty Alleviation Programme				0.00	0.00	695.00	0.00
TOTAL : A :				1187.00	239.30	934.30	7.00
(B) EMPLOYMENT SERVICE & TRAINING :							
TRAINING :							
VIII. Craftsmen & allied training :							
34	EMP-1	Craftsman Training Scheme	84 351 00	3513.50	755.45	765.04	238.01
35	EMP-2	Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITI based courses	84 352 00	80.00	10.00	65.00	0.00
36	EMP-3	Advance Vocational Training Scheme	84 353 00	80.00	15.00	35.00	28.08
37	EMP-4	Mini-I.T.Is.	84 354 00	950.00	75.00	35.00	30.00
Sub - Total : VIII.				4623.50	855.45	900.04	296.09
IX. Apprenticeship Training :							
38	EMP-5	National Apprenticeship Training Scheme	84 401 00	61.00	19.00	28.00	19.91
Sub - Total : IX.				61.00	19.00	28.00	19.91
X. Other Programmes :							
39	EMP-6	Strengthening of Training wing at the Headquarters	84 451 00	75.50	16.00	15.90	0.00
40	EMP-7	Career Development Courses	84 452 00	220.00	60.00	0.50	0.00
Sub - Total : X.				295.50	76.00	16.40	0.00
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE :							
XI. Employment Service :							
41	EMP-8	Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Training	84 501 00	16.00	6.00	5.10	0.00
42	EMP-9	Expansion of Employment Services	84 502 00	52.00	22.25	40.50	0.00
43	EMP-10	Youth Employment Services Occupational Information	84 503 00	20.00	3.00	4.26	0.00
44	EMP-11	Pre-service Training for Defence Service	84 504 00	55.00	11.00	6.40	0.00
45	EMP-12	Nucleus Budget	84 505 74	40.00	8.00	10.00	0.00
46	EMP-13	Grant-in-aid to Manpower Development Corporation.	84 506 00	50.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Sub - Total : XI.				233.00	60.25	66.26	0.00
Poverty Alleviation Programme				0.00	0.00	756.00	0.00
Sub - Total :- Employment & Training				5213.00	1010.70	1766.70	316.00
GRAND TOTAL				6400.00	1250.00	2701.00	323.00

10.11 Social Welfare

Introduction

10.11.1 This Sub-Sector of the Social Welfare pertains to the development of women and children, which is viewed from two aspects.

- (a) Social defence and protective measures;and
- (b) Development of children and empowerment of women.

10.11.2 The traditional concept of social defence is now undergoing conceptual changes with women and children being viewed more as human resources and not as essentially weak or only in need of care and protection. Hence, the Govt. of Gujarat has established the Commissionerate of Women and Child Development with a view to promote a positive image of women which will facilitate their empowerment and the integrated healthy development of children.

10.11.3 Under the programme of Social Defence, the following priorities and schemes are proposed for the year 1993-94

Programme for 1993-94

An outlay of Rs.193.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1993-94 is indicated as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1993-94
1	2	3
I	Direction and administration	9.50
II	Child Welfare	11.25
III	Women Welfare	33.75
IV	Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped	78.50
V	Correctional Services	18.00
VI	Welfare of poor and Destitutes	5.00
VII	Grants to Voluntary Organisations	3.00
VIII	Other Schemes of Social Defence	34.00
IX	Women & Child Welfare Development	150.00
X	Prohibition	20.00
Total		Rs. 363.00

The details are indicated as under :

I. Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Administrative Machinery

10.11.4 This is an on-going scheme, under which the State Level and District Level machinery is covered. It is proposed to strengthen administrative machinery both at the State level and district level. In view of the responsibilities entrusted to the district offices and particularly regarding the work of plan schemes, it is proposed to strengthen district offices.

Training Research and Seminar

10.11.5 Intensive in-service training is envisaged during 1992-93 and it is proposed to cover the functionaries of all categories including judicial officers, police officers, superintendent of the institutions, care-taking staff including house masters, house mothers, case workers, probationary officers and also security staff etc. under this training programme during 1993-94. Besides, functionaries under the Prevention of Bagging Act, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Probation of offenders Act, etc. are also proposed to be covered. It is also proposed to cover the functionaries of nearly 100 voluntary organisations working in the field of physically handicapped. They include teachers, therapists, attendants etc. The number of functionaries are expected around 1000. A proposal for setting up a training institute in voluntary sector is under consideration of the Government. A programme of training workshops, seminars and conference for voluntary Organisations is proposed. An outlay of Rs.5.80 lakhs is provided for 1993-94

II Child Welfare

Development Programmes for children

10.11.6 Following activities are proposed under this programme .

Balkendras

It is proposed to start 40 new Balkendras during 1993-94

Day care Centres

It is proposed to start Day Care Centres in government complexes in 2 more places during 1993-94; one at Ahmedabad and another at Vadodara.

School Social Services : (Counselling Centres for Students)

It is proposed to continue School Social Services Programme for drop-outs and problematic children during 1993-94. A pilot project in this regard is started in the year 1991-92 which will be continued and developed during 1993-94.

For accommodating all these programmes, an outlay of Rs.11.25 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

III Women Welfare

Expansion and Development of Institutions under Moral and Social Hygiene.

10.11.7 For the year 1993-94, following activities are proposed

In the State Homes and Reception Centres, there is no uniformity in the staff pattern; and there is a gap of vocational training inputs. It is proposed to equip the State Homes and Reception centres with adequate staff and necessary inputs so that the functioning of these institutions become effective.

Direction and Administrative programme for the year 1993-94.

Construction programme of the remaining Homes is also proposed to be taken up. It is proposed to provide useful craft equipments and furniture to these institutions to strengthen the institutional programme.

Family Counselling Centres

10.11.8 There are 30 Family Counselling Centres in the State at present. More women organisations come forward to start Family Counselling Centres. The need for Family Counselling Centres is much felt in the days of stress and strain. This non-institutional programme is proposed to be developed by starting 4 new Family Counselling Centres. It is proposed to provide one more worker to each Family Counselling Centre as provided for in the new Grant-in-aid code. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the year 1993-94 is provided for this purpose.

Financial assistance to Destitute widows for rehabilitation.

10.11.9 The scope of the scheme is widened by raising the income bracket (From Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,200/- in cases of personal income and from Rs.1,200/- to Rs. 3,600/- in case of family income) and the age bracket (from 45 years to 60 years). Thus, the number of beneficiaries have increased to a great extent. Considering the 3100 of beneficiaries of the scheme; an outlay of Rs.29.75 lakhs for the year 1993-94 is provided.

IV Education and Welfare of physically Handicapped

Scholarships for Physically Handicapped Students

10.11.10 The Scheme is in operation at present and the number of beneficiaries is increasing every year. The rate of Scholarship is raised to Rs. 500/- p.a. An outlay of Rs.44.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Prosthetic Aids and Appliances to Physically Handicapped

10.11.11 For providing prosthetic Aids and Appliances to physically handicapped an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1993-94 is provided.

Development of Services for Physically Handicapped

10.11.12 Under this scheme following items are covered at present.

- _____ Development of existing institutions of physically handicapped (Government)
- _____ Development of existing institutions for physically handicapped (Voluntary)
- _____ Building for Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for females Vadodara
- _____ Mental Hygiene Clinics

10.11.13 The new grant-in-aid code effecting from 1-4-1992 provides for revised pattern of grants for contingency @90% against 75% at present, and more staff in all categories of institutions. Besides, the new scheme for providing free travel to physically handicapped persons in S.T. Buses is in operation since 15-8-91 for which the expenditure is reimbursed to S.T. Corporation. Considering all these vital components under the scheme, an outlay of Rs.24.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

V Correctional Services

Establishment of Institutions under Juvenile Justice Act.

10.11.14 The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 is now applies to all the States with effect from 2.10.87. The existing institutions under Juvenile Justice Act as per Government of India norms are required to be upgraded and developed. Besides, one Juvenile Home for girls has come up by the end of Eighth Plan. Instead of adding new institutions, it is proposed to equip the present Juvenile Homes, Special Homes, Observation Homes, Aftercare Homes etc. with new services, training facilities and necessary equipments. Besides, it is also proposed to carry out the phasewise training programme for all categories of functionaries at administrative, planning and implementation level. An outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Programmes for Correction and Rehabilitation of Delinquents and Vargarants

10.11.15 During VIIth Plan period, 4 centres of eradication of Juvenile Delinquency and Vargency have been started which will continue. Besides, grant for Special Inputs are provided to the institutions for children. An outlay of Rs.9.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for this scheme.

VI Welfare of Poor and Destitutes.

10.11.16 Aftercare and Rehabilitation Programme covers following :
(Figures in Rs.)

Aid to Released Prisoners upto	1,000/-
Rehabilitation Assistance to dischargees from Correctional Institutions	3,000/-
Rehabilitation Assistance for girls for their marriage	10,000/-
Scholarships to the orphans (under graduates)	1,500/-
(Post Graduates)	2,000/-

The schme covers various categories of beneficiaries for rehabilitation. It is proposed to raise the rate of scholarships to the orphans to Rs. 3,000/- up to graduate level studies and Rs.4,00/- for post-graduate studies. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

VII Grant to Voluntary Organisations

10.11.17 It will be necessary to implement the recommendations of the Review Committee for Grant-in-aid code under the Scheme. For development of the existing servide and encouraging new services, an outlay of Rs.10.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Construction Programme for the institutions

10.11.18 The physical set up plays very important role in the institutional programme. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the construction programme was taken up for the buildings for institutions for women, children and handicapped. Following works are proposed to be continued or to be taken up during 1993-94.

- _____ Juvenile Home for Girls
- _____ Over Head Tank at Receiving Centre for Beggars, Vadodara
- _____ Staff quarters at Receiving Centre for Beggars Rajkot
- _____ Reception centres, Surendranagar
- _____ Observation Home, Himatnagar
- _____ Extension of building at Female Beggars Home, Dabhoda
- _____ Home for Mentally Deficient Children, Baroda
- _____ Staff Quarters at Receiving Centre for Beggars, Odhav
- _____ Observation Home, Navsari
- _____ Observation Home, Palanpur
- _____ Observation Home, Chhotaudepur
- _____ Observation Home, Bhavnagar
- _____ Reception Centre, Palitana
- _____ Reception Centre, Khambhat
- _____ Extension of Workshop and construction of school building and renovation of old dormitory at Special Home for Boys, Rajkot

An outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for the construction programme.

Women & Child Development

Introduction

10.11.19 The Commissionerate for Women and Child Development has been established in October-1988. The Commissionerate is to function as an organisation which will formulate policies, plan programmes and monitor schemes for the development of women and child. It is proposed to bring about integration and convergence of all the services relating to women and child development from the village to the State level during the Eight Plan. The commissionerate will also take up advocacy and training work including enforcement of women's rights, media and publicity regarding these aspects. It will also co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate all schemes of women and child development taken up by other departments. Most of the schemes will be taken up through voluntary organizations and with public participation.

10.11.20 The commissionerate has taken up the economic schemes through Gujarat Economic Development Corporation. It has also taken specific interest in starting non-economic social supports systems such as Legal aid centres, creches, Non-vocational training programmes, women awareness programmes, publication of 'Kishorini Sangathe' booklet for adolescent girls and a Directory of organisations working for women and children and gender sensitization workshops for police personnel.

10.11.21 Most of these schemes have been expanded and improved upon during the year 1992-93. Three more legal aid centres have been established in three districts of the State. Organisations have demanded

many more awareness programmes and non-vocational training programmes since the response of the women in the rural areas has been very good. A booklet called 'Kishorini Sangathe' has been widely welcomed by most of the institutions associated with the development work of women and child.

Development Programme for Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation

10.11.22 Several schemes are taken up by the Corporation for the economic upliftment of women. these include.

- _____ Facilitating the availability of credit through Banks under the Bankable Scheme for self-employment and providing subsidy thereon;
- _____ Job-oriented Training Scheme;
- _____ Margin money scheme for manufacturing or processing units of women's Co-operatives and DW CRA Groups'
- _____ Fruit Preservation/Cottage Industries Demonstration (with the help of KVIC);
- _____ Mahila-Sammelans for awareness generation;
- _____ Waste-land Development Programm;
- _____ Mahila Nursery (Under Social Forestry);
- _____ 'No tender' scheme for women's groups which supply goods;
- _____ Scheme for marketing of products of DW CRA Groups.

10.11.23. In addition proposals to start Retail Outlets scheme and Employment Bureau for women, are under consideration. A scheme is proposed to set up a marketing net-work for women's product linking the women's produce centres at village/town level to the district level and to an apex marketing body at the state level.

10.11.24 Tie-up arrangements with State level marketing organisations, especially Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation, Women's voluntary organizations, etc. will also be established. Other services include supply of quality of raw materials at lower rates improvements of designs of products.

10.11.25 It is proposed to cover 80,000 more women during the Eighth Plan Period. The Corporation has now geared up its activities and efforts are being made to reach out to the women even in remote areas and to help them to find avenues for economic upliftment. An outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94.

Strengthening of the Commissionerate of Women & Child Development

10.11.26 Many schemes for women's development have been transferred to the Commissionerate. These include the central schemes of working Women's Hostel and Awareness Building Programme. It is proposed to bring about integration and convergence of all the services for Women and Child Development from the village level upwards. To plan, co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate all such schemes throughout the state, it is proposed to strengthen the Commissionerate.

10.11.27 It is proposed to set up a Legal issues Co-ordination Cell to process cases of atrocities on women and to liaise with voluntary bodies and police offices regarding complaints of harassment of women. It is also proposed to have "Cell for Data Collection, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research." Considering the important role of the Commissionerate in implementing the development programme for women and children, an outlay

21.00 lakh is provided for the period 1993-94

Establishment of District level office of the Commissionerate

10.11.28 The proposed integration of services for women and child development will result in bringing together the field offices of ICDS, MDM - Scheme, S.W. Advisory Board etc. The proposed expansion of women's development activities will warrant the strengthening of the administrative machinery at the district level. The Director, Women and Child Development is to be appointed in each district. The Director will work under the Commissioner, W & C D but will coordinate the activities of ICDS, MDM Directorate, the Board, GWEDC Ltd., etc. at the district level. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Seminars and Camps for Creating awareness building in women on evils of dowry, child marriage, etc.

It is proposed to intensify the efforts of awareness regarding women's issue rights and opportunities through following programme :

- _____ Mahila Shibirs
- _____ Seminars, Symposia, Discussions, forums, essay and elocution competitions;
- _____ Publicity through written and spoken media (including audio-visuals)
- _____ Publication of a House Journals for staff and all related voluntary organizations.
- _____ Celebrations of Special days and events.

An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this programme for 1993-94

Establishment of Legal Aid Centres

10.11.30 There are four Legal Aid Centres in the State . it is proposed to strengthen the legal Aid Centres in major cities to be attached with voluntary organizations by adequate staff and other facilities during the year 1993-94, for which an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided.

Establishment of Creches through Voluntary Organisations In Districts

10.11.31 In promoting women's development, the important role of supportive service like creches has been universally accepted. Creches provide congenial environment when the mother is away. A creche is a double blessing, to the working mother as well as the child, It is difficult to establish creches in the Govt. sector. If some assistance is provided to voluntary bodies, many organisations will come forward to set up creches in urban and semi-urban areas. An outlay of Rs.4 lakhs is provided for establishment of creches during 1993-94.

Special Incentives to Women Entrepreneurs and Professionals

10.11.32 Economic emancipation of women is the master-key to many of the present problems of women. One of the ways to attain economic independence is through entrepreneurship. Women who attain economic independence by setting up their own recognition will encourage and motivate other women to follow their path. Moreover, women who have achieved excellence in any of the professions may also be honoured through some gesture in the form of awards and/or public appreciation etc. In order to take up such innovative activities through the commissionerate, of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for 1993.94.

Non-vocational training programme for Development of Women

10.11.33 In addition to the Vocational Training Programmes organised by Gujarat Women Economic Development Corporation, certain other special type of training programmes have been proposed as following

- _____ Training in energy conservation (fuel, gas, electricity, paper, food, etc.)
- _____ Training for women in Social Service Activities.
- _____ Training in Home Management.
- _____ Training for working-women for better efficiency at Home and at the working place.
- _____ Training for self-defence (including Judo, Karatte etc)
- _____ Training in consumer education.
- _____ Training in Family Counselling.

These training programmes are proposed to be implemented through voluntary organisations. The Training Body will be given financial support of the lines of the existing Training Schemes of the GWEDS and DRDAS. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for 1993-94. For Primary requirements of setting up the state commission for women, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan, 1993-94.

Training centre for Rehabilitation of women in distress

10.11.34 This is centrally sponsored scheme. It is by the share of 45% by Central Govt. 45% by the State Government and 10% by the Vol. Organisations. The widows, unmarried mothers, divorcees whose husbands are sent to jail on long term, whose husbands are suffering from long term illness, are to be considered as women in distress. A batch of 40 women are trained for six months in a vocational trade and are rehabilitated ultimately. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94

Documentation and Publication

10.11.35 It is proposed to prepare literature on schemes of women and child welfare and to disseminate the same to organisations, schools and institutions and the general public. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Kishorini Sangathe

10.11.36 A scheme for adolescent girls called "Kishorini Sangathe" has been proposed during the SAARC decade of the girl child. It will include providing various social and economic inputs for the development of adolescent girls. For 1993-94 an outlay Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this schemes.

Directory of Women's Organisations

10.11.37 For preparing a directory of the women's organisation, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided.

Vocational Training-cum-production units for girls and women

10.11.38 It is proposed to start vocational training-cum-production centres for girls and women of particularly vulnerable section of society. Through implementation of this scheme, the disabled girls will earn a living through a co-operative set-up. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

10.11.39 Monitoring and Evaluation are important activities of the Commissionerate. Many schemes implemented by various departments such as Rural development, Family Welfare, Industries, Social Welfare, Education etc. are meant for the development of women and children. Hence a monitoring unit is proposed in the commissionerate. It will monitor specific issues such as (a) survival of the girl child (b) Economic development programmes for women and children (c) Crimes against women and children and conviction and rehabilitation activities. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for 1993-94 for this scheme.

Self-Development Centres for adolescent girls - Yuvati Kendras

10.11.40 There is a specific need for interacting with adolescent girls and counselling them in basic issues of self development and coping in life. It is intended to start more centres which will look into their problems and provide counselling to them. For 1993-94, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for this scheme.

Training Programme

10.11.41 This is three dimensional activity which will be undertaken with the following components :

1. Gender Sensitization programmes for all policy enforcement machinery and other development functionaries.
2. Specific training centres for Mahila Surksha Samiti members at the State and the district level.
3. Preparing training lectures and material.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1993-94.

Prohibition

Sanskar Kendras :

10.11.42 In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to masses, it is necessary to continue Sanskar Kendras. The activities of these Sanskar Kendras comprise outdoor and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes, such as listening of radio programmes film show, bhajan programme and T.V. programme etc. The Sanskar Kendras are equipped with library, magazines etc. Sanskar Kendras are given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.05 lakh, per year with the provision that they have to incur additional expenditure of 25% in non-tribal area and 10% in tribal areas from their own funds. In addition to existing 78 Sanskar Kendras it is proposed to open 3 new Sanskar Kendras in the year 1993-94 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 1993-94.

Prohibition activities and intensive prohibition drive in the tribal area the State :

10.11.43 The aim of the scheme is to eradicate the evil of drinking by prohibition propaganda. There are two prohibition propaganda units in Baroda and Buslar districts. Prohibition propaganda activities are being carried out through film show, dramas, folk songs, sports, advertisement on S.T. buses, railway stations, television and All India Radio etc. Likewise to provide recreations and counter attraction to the masses, it is proposed to purchase prohibition propaganda van at Vasad at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to purchase two vehicles, one at Bharuch and one at Godhra, at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.55 lakhs during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme of prohibition activities and intensive prohibition drive in the State.

10.11.44 Prohibition propaganda activities by different media as film shows, dramas, folksongs, musical concerts, sports, exhibitions, literature on prohibition like posters, pamphlets, book, highway hordings. It is also proposed to purchase two vehicles one at Mehsana and one at Kutch-Bhuj at an estimated cost of

Rs.5.55 lakhs. An Out lay of Rs. 7.80 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1993-94 is provided for this scheme.

Preparing and purchasing of full length documentary and video films for prohibition propaganda.

10.11.45 Intensive prohibition propaganda and education activities are undertaken through films, television, video films etc. It is proposed to prepare and purchase films on evil effects of drinking and drugs. Films will be shown through voluntary agencies, counseling centres among the farmers, factory labourers and backward classes. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations in the State for shibirs, sammelans, seminars, training camps for students, youth, women etc.

10.11.46 For intensive prohibition propaganda in rural as well as in urban areas of the State, the services of voluntary organisations for continuous and effective education programme among various sections to wean them away from drinking be sought. Special shibirs, sammelans, training camps etc. will be arranged for which an outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakhs is provided for 1993-94.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for various activities under prohibition sub-sector for 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
SOCIAL WELFARE
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94	
						OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration :							
1	SCW-1	Strengthening of administrative Machinery at State level and District level	85 001 00	30.00	8.50	8.50	0.00
2	SCW-2	Training, Research and Seminar in the field of social Welfare	85 002 00	13.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Sub-Total - I.				43.00	9.50	9.50	0.00
II. Child Welfare :							
3	SCW-3	Services for children in need of care and protection	85 051 41	60.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
4	SCW-4	Development programme for children	85 052 00	35.00	11.25	11.25	0.00
5	SCW-5	Rehabilitation grant to exinmates	85 053 00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total - II.				115.00	19.25	11.25	0.00
III. Women Welfare :							
6	SCW-6	Expansion and Development of Institution under moral and social hygiene	85 101 00	20.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
7	SCW-7	Financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation	85 102 00	81.00	21.75	29.75	0.00
Sub-Total - III.				101.00	25.75	33.75	0.00
IV. Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped:							
8	SCW-8	Scholarship for P.H. Students	85 151 00	100.00	44.50	44.50	0.00
9	SCW-9	Prosthetic aids/appliances and other relief to P.H. persons	85 152 00	100.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
10	SCW-10	Grant-aid to P.H. schools & institutions	85 153 00	120.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
Sub-Total - IV.				320.00	78.50	78.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

V. Correctional Services :							
11 SCW-11	Establishment of Institution under Children Act and expansion and development of the Institutions	85 201 00	40.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	
12 SCW-12	Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and Beghars	85 202 00	20.00	9.50	9.50	0.00	
13 SCW-13	Expansion of Probation service	85 203 00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Sub-Total - V.			65.00	18.00	18.00	0.00	

VI. Welfare of poor and destitutes :							
14 SCW-14	Aftercare and Rehabilitation Programme	85 251 00	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	
Sub-Total - VI.			25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	

VII. Grant to Voluntary Organisations :							
15 SCW-15	Grants to voluntary orgns. for expansions of existing services and for starting new services	85 301 00	50.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	
Sub-Total - VII.			50.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	

VIII. Other schemes of Social defence:							
16 SCW-16	Provision of buildings for new and existing institutions	85 351 00	194.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	
Sub-Total - VIII.			194.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	
Sub-Total -I to VIII.			913.00	193.00	193.00	34.00	

IX. Prohibition :							
17 SCW-17	Starting of new Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras	85 401 00	9.25	1.65	1.00	0.00	
18 SCW-18	Prohibition activities and intensive prohibition drive in tribal area of the State	85 402 00	38.00	8.00	9.00	0.00	
19 SCW-19	Prohibition activities and intensive prohibition drive in the State	85 403 00	33.75	7.35	7.80	0.00	
20 SCW-20	Preparing and purchasing of full length documentary video films for prohibition Propaganda	85 404 00	7.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	SCW-21	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation in the State for shibirsammalans seminar training camp for student youth women etc.	85 405 00	7.00	1.50	0.70	0.00
Sub-Total - IX.				95.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
X. Women & Child Development :							
22	WCD-1	Development Programme of G.W.E.D.C.Ltd.	85 451 00	172.00	94.00	90.00	0.00
23	WCD-2	Strengthening the Commissionerate of women and child Development	85 452 00	70.00	17.80	21.00	0.00
24	WCD-3	Establishment of district level offices of Commissionerate of women and child Development	85 453 00	24.00	6.00	8.00	0.00
25	WCD-4	Organising Seminar Camps or Creating awareness in women towards the evils like Dowary child marriage etc.	85 454 00	21.00	5.10	3.00	0.00
26	WCD-5	Establishment of Legal Aid Centres	85 455 00	3.00	2.00	3.00	0.00
27	WCD-6	Establishment of creches through Vol. Organisation in the District	85 456 00	16.00	3.00	4.00	0.00
28	WCD-7	Special incentives for women entrepreneurs professionals	85 457 00	8.00	2.00	1.50	0.00
29	WCD-8	To conduct non-vocational training programmes for development of women	85 458 00	16.00	4.00	3.00	0.00
30	WCD-9	Setting up of State Commission for women	85 459 00	12.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
31	WCD-10	Documentation and publication	85 460 00	8.00	2.00	3.00	0.00
32	WCD-11	Kishorini Sangathe'	85 461 00	8.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
33	WCD-12	To publish directory of voluntary organisation of women and child welfare	85 462 00	8.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
34	WCD-13	Vocational Training cum production unit for girls and women	85 463 00	2.00	3.60	3.00	0.00
35	WCD-14	Monitoring Evaluation and Research activities	85 464 00	12.00	1.00	1.50	0.00
36	WCD-15	Counselling Career and Self development centres for adolescent girl	85 465 00	4.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
37	WCD-16	Training programmes	85 466 00	4.00	1.00	2.00	0.00
38	WCD-17	Training centres for rehabilitation of women in Distress	85 467 00	4.00	3.00	1.50	0.00
39	WCD-18	Investment in public Sector and other undertaking	85 468 00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	WCD-19	(ADDL) Training centres for rehabilitation of women in Distress	85 469 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total - X				592.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				1600.00	363.00	363.00	34.00

10.12 NUTRITION

Introduction

10.12.1 Nutrition programme is a part of National Health Policy. It is stated that "National and Regional Strategies should be developed and implemented on a time bound basis to ensure adequate nutrition for all segments of the population through a well developed distribution system specially in the tribal rural areas and urban slums." The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Programme provides a package of service to the child comprising (1) Periodic Health Check up (2) Referral Medical Service (3) Immunization (4) Supplementary Nutrition (5) Non-formal pre-school education and (6) Nutrition and Health Education for mothers through Anganwadies. An anganwadi center usually covers a population of 1000 in the rural urban slums area and 700 in the tribal area.

Aims and Objectives

10.12.2 Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) blocks are intended to reach out to expectant and nursing mothers and children in the age group 0-6 years and offer the following health care services :

- * improving the nutrition and health status of the children in the age group 0-6 years
- * provide good environmental conditions needed for physical, social and psychological development of the children
- * reduction of incidence of birth of low birth weight babies and removing malnutrition among children and thereby reducing mortality among the children
- * enhancing effective co-ordination at the policy implementation level among Government Departments to promote child development
- * educating women between 15 to 45 years in better child care practices and responsible motherhood

Review of progress

10.12.3 As on 31-3-92 124 blocks were sanctioned by Govt. of India of which 113 blocks were operationalised at the end of August, 1992.

Programme for Annual Plan, 1993-94

10.12.4 Various nutrition surveys have estimated that calory and protein deficiency among children below 6 years of age is 300 calories and 10-12 grams of protein. Similarly, among pregnant women and nursing mothers, calories and protein deficiency has been observed at 600 calories and 18-20 grams of protein. Supplementary nutrition is provided for overcoming this deficiency to the beneficiaries under this programme.

10.12.5 It is proposed to establish 7 New ICDS Project to cover additional 0.55 lakhs additional beneficiaries during the year 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided to cover the cumulative target of 13.94 lakh beneficiaries, during 1993-94

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
NUTRITION

SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94		
					ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	NTR-1	Nutrition including ICDS	86 001 61	5000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL				5000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00

10.13 MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

Introduction

10.13.1 The scheme for the provision of a cooked mid-day meal (comprising wheat/rice, pulses and vegetables) on each working day to children in primary schools run by the State Government and local bodies was first introduced in 68 talukas of the State in November, 1984. During 1984-85, implementation of the scheme was extended to the remaining areas of the State (including urban areas). The scheme was implemented throughout the State during the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. Implementation of the scheme was discontinued after the academic year, 1989-90 concluded in April 1990.

10.13.2 In 1990-91, the Mid-Day Meal Programme was replaced by a scheme named, 'Food for Education'. This scheme envisaged the provision of 10 kg. of foodgrains(wheat) to the family of any child who :

- (a) belonged to a Scheduled Caste, a Scheduled Tribe, or a class identified as socially, educationally, or economically backward; and
- (b) attended a primary school run by the State Government or a local body, on not less than 70 percent of the total number of working days in the month.

During 1991-92, attendance at school upto 30-9-1991 only qualified a child's family to receive foodgrains (wheat) under the scheme. Implementation of the scheme ceased during 1991-92.

10.13.3 The Mid-Day Meal Programme was re-introduced (without modification in its basic structure) in January, 1992, and is being implemented throughout the State during 1992-93.

Approach and Strategy

10.13.4 The Mid-Day Meal Programme is calculated primarily to raise levels of enrolment and attendance, and to reduce the proportion of children dropping out of primary schools. Studies available show :

- (a) that intestinal parasites (protozoa and helminths) affect adversely the nutritional status of children in rural and urban areas both by impairing digestion and the absorption of nutrients, and by competing for the nutrients available parasites correlates with absenteeism ;
- (b) that diets of school age children reveal a deficiency of Vitamin A, and that is linked positively to morbidity ;
- (c) that iron deficiency anaemia is widely prevalent amongst school age children, and affects adversely not only physical work capacity but also cognitive behaviour and performance at school ;
- (d) that iodine deficiency, even in its milder forms, affects visual perception and the speed of information processing in a child.

10.13.5 The Mid-Day Meal Programme addresses the problems of short-term hunger and nutritional deficiency in school age children in order to achieve the objective of increasing the efficiency of the primary school system (increase in attendance, increase in the proportion of children completing their primary education, and reduction in the number of years spent by a child to complete primary schooling). In order to achieve this objective, the meal provided under the Mid-Day Meal programme has to be complemented by a therapeutic package (comprising a suitable combination of an anti-parasitic drug, Vitamin A, iron, and iodine). From the year 1993-94, the delivery to school age children of such a therapeutic supplement is proposed.

Programme for 1993-94

10.13.6 The average number of primary school children attending at mid-day meal centres each day during 1992-93 is estimated to be 27.00 lakhs. During 1993-94, the average number of such children is expected to rise to 28.35 lakhs per day.

10.13.7 The therapeutic supplement proposed to be delivered at MDM centres would vary (for instance, iodine would be includible only in specified areas; the dose of iron would be higher for female children over 10 years of age etc). An expenditure of Rs.20 per child a year is provided for providing therapeutic supplement during 1993-94. An outlay of Rs. 9700.00 lakhs is provided for the implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Programme during 1993-94.

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
MID DAY MEALS

SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakh)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	MDM-1	MID DAY MEALS	87 001 00	20000.00	3600.00	9700.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL		20000.00	3600.00	9700.00	0.00

11.1 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

Introduction

11.1.1 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA) imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff.

11.1.2 It is proposed to improve and increase class rooms, residential accommodation and hostel amenities for the trainees. It is also proposed to strengthen the library, computer cell and to add modern training equipment and teaching aids at SPIPA and its regional centres. For this purpose, the following programmes are proposed in 1993-94 with an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Programme for the year 1993-94

Campus Building and Regional Centres

11.1.3 The object of this scheme is to strengthen the facilities by addition/alteration works in the existing structure of SPIPA, hostel building and staff quarters besides construction of new buildings for regional centres at Vadodara and Rajkot. An outlay of Rs. 43.80 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Development of SPIPA

11.1.4 This scheme includes stating of new training classes, strengthening of existing library, computer cell and purchase of modern training equipment and furniture for SPIPA and regional centres. An outlay of Rs. 16.20 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Development of Official Languages

11.1.5 Under the scheme of development of the official languages an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1993-94. It is envisaged to organise following programmes for the development of official languages during the year 1993-94.

11.1.6 It is proposed to prepare and publish departmental glossary and subjectwise glossary of various departments as well as reference material for use in training classes conducted by the Directorate. It is also envisaged to purchase computer with laser printer/other materials. It is also proposed to undertake programmes of exhibitions, seminars workshops and publication of folders for promotion & dissemination of official languages in the administration. It is also proposed to purchase furniture, audiovisual aids etc. for the training classes.

11.1.7 Thus, an outlay of Rs.68 lakhs is provided for the year 1993-94 for Training and Development of Personnel.

LIBRARY & DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
 National Institute of Educational
 Planning and Administration,
 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg,
 New Delhi-110016
 DOC, No. D-7689
 Date 28-07-93

ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	SCHEME NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	COMPUTER CODE NO.	EIGHTH PLAN OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 93-94 ----- OUTLAY OF WHICH CAPITAL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TDP-1	Building Campus and Staff Quarters	95 001 00	685.00	32.00	43.80	43.80
2	TDP-2	Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration	95 002 00	155.00	10.00	16.20	0.00
3	TDP-3	Development of Official Languages	95 003 00	50.00	8.00	8.00	0.00
4	TDP-4	Training classes for officers/employees of Class I,II,III and IV of Government and Panchayats	95 004 00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	TDP-5	Decentralise District Planning	95 005 00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL :-				1000.00	50.00	68.00	43.80

PART III
STATEMENTS

S-1

STATEMENT I
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94.
MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES					
1	Crop Husbandry	16300.00	2925.00	2935.00	279.14
2	Soil & Water Conservation	5000.00	962.00	962.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	3070.00	555.00	610.00	106.35
4	Dairy Development	230.00	55.00	55.00	0.00
5	Fisheries	3700.00	597.00	638.50	133.59
6	Forestry & Wild Life	30000.00	5300.00	5405.00	4638.69
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	400.00	55.00	55.00	44.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	4500.00	858.00	858.00	246.07
9	Agricultural Financial Institutions	1800.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
10	Co-operation	8200.00	1019.00	1037.00	704.28
TOTAL (I)		73200.00	12626.00	12857.50	6452.12
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	9540.00	1170.00	1170.00	0.00
2	Training of Rural Youth for self employment	1060.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1865.00	373.00	373.00	0.00
4	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	350.00	80.00	83.00	0.00
5	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	3500.00	662.00	662.00	0.00
6	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	50.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
7	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	150.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
8	Regional Rural Banks	100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
9	Construction of wells for SF/MF	1555.00	305.00	305.00	0.00
10	Assistance to GSRDC	40.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
11	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	10260.00	1780.00	1780.00	0.00
12	Special Employment Generation Programme	10000.00	2750.00	2750.00	0.00
13	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	123.50	0.00
Sub-Total:1 to 12:		38470.00	7315.00	7441.50	0.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Land Reforms	2000.00	400.00	400.00	149.50
15	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	2000.00	400.00	430.00	0.00
	Sub Total	4000.00	800.00	830.00	149.50
	Total (II)	42470.00	8115.00	8271.50	149.50
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL					
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	290000.00	27800.00	30800.00	30800.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	52600.00	12908.00	12223.00	12608.00
3	Minor Irrigation	24000.00	5302.00	5987.00	5215.00
4	Command Area Development	8000.00	1130.00	1130.00	0.50
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	1000.00	160.00	160.00	60.00
	Total (III)	375600.00	47300.00	50300.00	48683.50
IV ENERGY					
1	Power	262500.00	46840.00	46640.00	46625.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	5000.00	520.00	550.00	163.00
	Total (IV)	267500.00	47360.00	47190.00	46788.00
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS					
1	Village and small Industries	43500.00	8320.00	8597.50	1560.50
2	Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries)	19500.00	3800.00	3800.00	3326.00
3	Mining	3700.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
	Total (V)	66700.00	12320.00	12597.50	4886.50
VI TRANSPORT					
1	Ports and Light Houses & Shipping	6500.00	850.00	850.00	850.00
2	Roads & Bridges	35000.00	7000.00	7157.00	7157.00
3	Road Transport	22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	3850.00
	Total (VI)	64000.00	11700.00	11857.00	11857.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
VII COMMUNICATIONS					
1 Modernisation of Wireless Network	900.00	165.00	365.00	365.00	
Total (VII)	900.00	165.00	365.00	365.00	
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
1 Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	550.00	120.00	120.00	59.86	
2 Ecology and Environment	950.00	180.00	180.00	79.00	
Total (VIII)	1500.00	300.00	300.00	138.86	
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
1 Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	20.00	4.00	17.50	8.15	
2 Tourism	800.00	200.00	200.00	50.00	
3 Surveys & Statistics	370.00	75.00	70.00	48.62	
4 Civil Supplies	150.00	32.00	45.00	0.00	
5 Other General Economic Services					
(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	30100.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	
(ii) Weights & Measures	150.00	34.00	34.00	0.00	
Total (IX)	31590.00	5345.00	5366.50	5106.77	
X SOCIAL SERVICES					
Education					
1 General Education	22700.00	2970.50	3435.00	989.60	
2 Technical Education	9000.00	2500.00	2500.00	1145.36	
3 Sports & Youth Services	600.00	178.00	198.00	107.00	
4 Arts & Culture	1500.00	201.50	172.00	76.30	
Sub-Total(1 to 4)	33800.00	5850.00	6305.00	2318.26	
5 Medical & Public Health	24200.00	4093.00	4341.00	760.31	
6 Water Supply & Sanitation	42100.00	8071.00	19356.00	17796.00	
7 Housing	27000.00	4000.00	5451.00	5017.00	
8 Urban Development	19600.00	5115.00	5057.00	300.00	
9 Capital Project	6000.00	877.00	877.00	877.00	
10 Information & Publicity	3500.00	750.00	750.00	74.00	
11 Welfare of SC/ST & Other Backward Classes	35940.00	7190.00	8566.00	1015.60	

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
12 Administrative Machinery for TASP	400.00	60.00	60.00	8.00	
13 Labour & Employment	6400.00	1250.00	2701.00	323.00	
14 Social Welfare	1600.00	363.00	363.00	34.00	
15 Nutrition	5000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	
16 Mid-day Meals Programme	20000.00	3600.00	9700.00	0.00	
Sub-Total (5 to 16)	191740.00	36369.00	58222.00	26204.91	
Total (X)	225540.00	42219.00	64527.00	28523.17	
XI GENERAL SERVICES					
1 Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)	1000.00	50.00	68.00	43.80	
Total (XI)	1000.00	50.00	68.00	43.80	
GRAND TOTAL	1150000.00	187500.00	213700.00	152994.22	

STATEMENT II
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94.
MINOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS (Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES					
1 CROP HUSBANDRY					
1	Direction and Administration	600.00	38.38	81.00	27.25
2	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	699.95	134.22	245.50	9.26
3	Manures and Fertilisers	1061.00	105.11	177.59	21.80
4	Plant Protection	615.00	169.24	130.48	19.08
5	Commercial Crops	1610.00	411.84	412.47	0.00
6	Horticulture	2700.00	495.00	495.00	11.00
7	Extension and Farmer's Training	3645.00	616.07	521.08	185.75
8	Agricultural Engineering	1501.50	500.90	405.16	5.00
9	Crop Insurance	50.05	4.61	5.11	0.00
10	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	200.00	24.63	23.61	0.00
11	Dry Farming	242.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Others	75.00	15.00	18.00	0.00
13	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
SUB - TOTAL 1 TO 12		13000.00	2515.00	2525.00	279.14
14	Nucleus Budget	100.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
15	Project for Small and Marginal Farmers	2950.00	350.00	350.00	0.00
16	Special Foodgrains Programme.	250.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
SUB - TOTAL : CROP HUSBANDRY		16300.00	2925.00	2935.00	279.14
2 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION					
1	Soil Conservation	4790.00	925.00	930.00	0.00
2	Other Programmes	210.00	37.00	32.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION		5000.00	962.00	962.00	0.00
3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
1	Direction and Administration	97.00	10.95	12.08	0.00
2	Extension and Training	30.00	4.00	3.60	0.00
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	1274.00	184.11	184.56	22.48
4	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	83.00	10.81	21.00	0.00
5	Cattle and Buffaloe Development	957.00	183.56	188.74	8.91
6	Poultry Development	169.00	41.83	49.74	11.83

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Sheep and Wool Development	95.00	17.23	18.65	0.54
8	Other Livestock Development	94.00	47.35	21.13	11.23
9	Fodder & Feed Development	161.00	30.16	30.50	6.36
10	Other Expenditure(Nucleus Budget)	110.00	25.00	25.00	0.00
11	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	55.00	45.00
SUB - TOTAL : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		3070.00	555.00	610.00	106.35
4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT					
1	Direction and Administration	70.00	16.39	9.40	0.00
2	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project	135.00	33.61	40.60	0.00
3	Nucleus Budget	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
SUB - TOTAL : DAIRY DEVELOPMENT		230.00	55.00	55.00	0.00
5 FISHERIES					
1	Direction and Administration	28.00	4.00	1.50	0.00
1	Inland Fisheries	1001.00	153.07	159.45	14.35
2	Brackish Water Fisheries (Fish Farms)	415.00	47.64	53.57	11.00
3	Marine Fisheries	890.00	217.10	213.53	61.25
4	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	255.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
5	Extension, Research Education and Training	20.00	4.11	4.00	0.00
6	Fisheries Co-operatives	256.00	44.09	39.38	35.60
7	Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings	30.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
8	Research				
9	Other Expenditure	158.00	15.49	26.57	7.82
10	Tribal Welfare Schemes	647.00	95.50	89.00	3.57
11	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00
12	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00
SUB - TOTAL : FISHERIES		3700.00	597.00	638.50	133.59
6 FORESTRY & WILDLIFE					
1	Direction and Administration	785.00	105.99	106.90	0.00
2	Forest Research	125.00	18.36	25.79	0.00
3	Extension & Training (Education)	100.00	17.69	12.43	0.00
4	Forest Conservation & Development	5110.00	457.74	753.52	753.52
5	Forest Produce (Plantation Schemes)	4020.00	737.72	650.99	424.12
6	Communication & Buildings	277.00	1.10	10.00	10.00
7	Wildlife Preservation	1300.00	175.87	188.27	0.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Social and Farm Forestry (Extension)	17250.00	3536.33	3355.87	3345.05
9	Management of Zamindari	85.00	73.48	32.40	0.00
10	Other Expenditure	785.00	150.27	138.09	100.00
11	Survey and Utilisation of Forest Resources	45.00	12.15	10.91	0.00
12	Statistics	40.00	5.30	6.18	0.00
13	Assistance to Public sector and other undertaking-Contribution to G.S.F.D.C.	63.00	8.00	6.00	6.00
14	Secretariate Economic Service	15.00	0.00	2.65	0.00
15	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	105.00	0.00
SUB - TOTAL : FORESTRY & WILDLIFE		30000.00	5300.00	5405.00	4638.69
7	STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING				
	1.Marketing	366.50	54.00	49.00	38.00
	2.Storage & Warehousing	13.50	1.00	6.00	6.00
	3.Nucleus Budget	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL: STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING		400.00	55.00	55.00	44.00
8	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION				
	1.Research	2499.00	444.96	549.33	158.57
	2.Education	1631.00	350.65	250.86	74.00
	3.Extension Education	370.00	62.39	57.81	13.50
SUB TOTAL:AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION		4500.00	858.00	858.00	246.07
9	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS				
	1.Investment in-Agricultural Financial Institutions	1800.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
SUB TOTAL:INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		1800.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
10	CO-OPERATION				
	1 Direction & Administration	320.00	55.06	56.41	0.00
	2 Credit Co-Operatives	2253.00	330.00	305.70	235.50
	3 Labour Co-Operatives	5.00	6.00	0.00	0.00
	4 Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives	527.00	97.36	107.86	0.00
	5 Processing Co-operatives	660.00	61.58	61.58	61.58
	6 Co-Operative Sugar Factories	4000.00	385.00	385.00	383.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
				OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Consumer's Co-Operatives	80.00	13.00	31.45	24.20
8	Co-operative Training & Education	105.00	21.00	21.00	0.00
9	Nucleus Budget	250.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
10	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: CO-OPERATION		8200.00	1019.00	1039.00	704.28
TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES		73200.00	12626.00	12857.50	6452.12
II 11 RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT					
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	9540.00	1170.00	1170.00	0.00
2	Training of Rural Youth for self employment	1060.00	130.00	130.00	0.00
3	Drought Prone Areas Programme	1865.00	373.00	373.00	0.00
4	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	350.00	80.00	83.00	0.00
5	Scheme for Strengthening Special Programme Organisation	3500.00	662.00	662.00	0.00
6	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	50.00	11.00	11.00	0.00
7	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	150.00	24.00	24.00	0.00
8	Regional Rural Banks	100.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
9	Construction of wells for SF/Mf	1555.00	305.00	305.00	0.00
10	Assistance to GSRDC	40.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
11	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	10260.00	1780.00	1780.00	0.00
12	Special Employment Generation Programme	10000.00	2750.00	2750.00	0.00
13	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	123.50	0.00
SUB TOTAL: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		38470.00	7315.00	7441.50	0.00
12 LAND REFORMS					
1	Consolidation of Holdings	75.00	15.00	95.00	0.00
2	Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under G.U.L.C. Act, 1972	60.00	15.00	19.80	0.00
3	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land records	772.00	249.45	221.70	149.50
4	Others	1093.00	120.55	63.50	0.00
SUB-TOTAL:LAND REFORMS		2000.00	400.00	400.00	149.50

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS					
1	Direction & Administration	85.00	17.00	14.00	0.00
2	Training, Research, Surveys etc.	50.00	10.00	6.50	0.00
3	Strengthening of Infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats	375.00	75.00	75.00	0.00
4	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	500.00	98.00	98.00	0.00
5	Sarvodaya Yojana	800.00	160.00	166.00	0.00
6	Conversion of dry latrins in to water sealed	40.00	10.00	0.50	0.00
7	Grant in aid to Gram/Nagar Panchayat for construction of Panchayat Ghar and Quarter for Talati cum Mantri.	150.00	30.00	40.00	0.00
8	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00
SUB-TOTAL: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS		2000.00	400.00	430.00	0.00
TOTAL: II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT		42470.00	8115.00	8271.50	149.50
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL					
14 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)					
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	290000.00	27800.00	30800.00	30800.00
2	Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects	4385.00	1390.00	1655.00	1455.00
3	Major Irrigation Projects	8178.00	3318.00	3620.00	3620.00
4	Medium Irrigation Projects	22945.00	4976.00	3097.00	3982.00
5	Drainage	1500.00	250.00	250.00	100.00
6	Modernisation of Canals	4092.00	1391.00	1734.00	1734.00
7	Flood Control & Anti-sea Erosion Works	1000.00	160.00	160.00	60.00
8	Other Programme	11500.00	1583.00	1867.00	1717.00
SUB-TOTAL: WATER DEVELOPMENT		343600.00	40868.00	43183.00	43468.00
15	MINOR IRRIGATION	24000.00	5302.00	5987.00	5215.00
16	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	8000.00	1130.00	1130.00	0.50
TOTAL: III: IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		375600.00	47300.00	50300.00	48683.50

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV ENERGY					
17 POWER DEVELOPMENT					
1	Hydel Generation	37375.00	6000.00	7050.00	7050.00
2	Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	93089.00	15588.00	9575.00	9575.00
3	Transmission & Distribution	113419.00	22394.00	25496.00	25496.00
4	Rural Electrification	18000.00	2800.00	4370.00	4370.00
5	Others	617.00	58.00	149.00	134.00
SUB:TOTAL-POWER DEVELOPMENT		262500.00	46840.00	46640.00	46625.00
6	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas	5000.00	520.00	550.00	163.00
TOTAL : IV : ENERGY		267500.00	47360.00	47190.00	46788.00
18 INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS					
(1)General Industries					
1	Direction & Administration	20.00	3.90	3.90	0.00
2	Industrial Education, Research and Training	1015.00	148.00	148.00	0.00
3	Other Expenditure	956.00	205.10	205.10	105.00
SUB TOTAL (1)		1991.00	357.00	357.00	105.00
(2)Large & Medium Industries					
1	Petrochemical and Fertilizers Industries	30.00	6.00	206.00	206.00
2	Tele Communications and Electronics Industries	500.00	55.00	15.00	15.00
3	Consumers Industries	6525.00	2415.00	2255.00	2170.00
4	Industrial Financial Institutions	8659.00	840.00	840.00	830.00
5	Other Expenditure	1795.00	127.00	127.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL (2)		17509.00	3443.00	3443.00	3221.00
Sub-Total Large & Medium Industries		19500.00	3800.00	3800.00	3326.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
(3)Village & Small Industries					
1	Small Industries	22242.00	4765.00	4965.00	1147.00
2	Village & Cottage Industries				
	(a) Direction & Administration	100.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
	(b) Handloom Industries	2756.00	540.00	540.00	82.00
	(c) Handicraft Industries	1380.00	208.50	208.50	28.50
	(d) Powerlooms	400.00	40.00	10.00	5.00
	(e) Cooperative Industries	700.00	101.50	101.50	33.00
	(f) Khadi Industries	7025.00	1405.00	1405.00	55.00
	(g) Other Expenditure	8085.00	1144.00	1174.00	203.00
	(h) Sericulture	612.00	60.00	60.00	7.00
3	Nucleus budget	200.00	40.00	40.00	0.00
4	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	77.50	0.00
Sub-Total Village & Cottage Industries		21258.00	3555.00	3632.50	413.50
Sub-Total(3)Village & Small Industries		43500.00	8320.00	8597.50	1560.50
(4)Mining & Metallurgical Industries					
1	Mineral Exploration & Development	2000.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
2	Loans to Mining & Mineral Industries	1700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (4)		3700.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
TOTAL : V : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS		66700.00	12320.00	12597.50	4886.50

VI TRANSPORT

19 PORTS & LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING

Minor Ports

1	Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	4960.00	700.00	695.00	695.00
2	Construction & Repairs	40.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
3	Dredging Surveying & Investigation	700.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
4	Ferry Services	700.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Sub-Total		6400.00	845.00	840.00	840.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	
				6	

Light Houses & Light Ships					
5	Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	100.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total	100.00	5.00	10.00	10.00

SUB-TOTAL- PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING		6500.00	850.00	850.00	850.00

20	ROADS & BRIDGES	35000.00	7000.00	7000.00	7000.00
	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	157.00	157.00

21	ROAD TRANSPORT	22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	3850.00

TOTAL :VI:TRANSPORT		64000.00	11700.00	11857.00	11857.00

VII COMMUNICATIONS					
22	MODERNISATION OF WIRELESS NETWORK	900.00	165.00	165.00	165.00
	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00

TOTAL : VII : COMMUNICATIONS		900.00	165.00	365.00	365.00

VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT					
23	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME	550.00	120.00	120.00	59.86
24	(1) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME	150.00	35.00	35.00	0.00
	(2) WATER POLLUTION CONTROL	800.00	145.00	145.00	79.00

TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT		1500.00	300.00	300.00	138.86

IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES					
25	Secretariat Economic Service (PLANNING MACHINERY)				
1	Cartography Unit	7.00	1.41	1.45	0.00
2	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State Level	10.00	1.95	1.90	0.00
3	Creation of Plan Studies	3.00	0.64	7.15	5.95
4	Creation of cell for Perspective Plan	0.00	0.00	7.00	2.20

SUB TOTAL- SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICE		20.00	4.00	17.50	8.15

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	TOURISM	800.00	200.00	200.00	50.00
27	STATISTICS				
	State Statistical Bureau	370.00	75.00	70.00	48.62
28	CIVIL SUPPLY				
1	Consumer's Protection	140.00	30.50	30.50	0.00
2	Management Information System	10.00	1.50	1.50	0.00
3	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL- CIVIL SUPPLY	150.00	32.00	45.00	0.00
	OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES				
29	DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING	30100.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00
30	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	150.00	34.00	34.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL-OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	30250.00	5034.00	5034.00	5000.00
	TOTAL :IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	31590.00	5345.00	5366.50	5106.77
X	SOCIAL SERVICES				
31	GENERAL EDUCATION				
1	Elementary Education(MNP)	14040.00	1373.96	1450.61	390.00
2	Adult Education	2020.00	313.54	353.49	0.00
3	Teachers Training	1260.00	164.00	130.40	0.00
4	Non Formal Education	230.00	46.00	42.00	0.00
	Direction And Inspection	210.00	70.00	70.00	0.00
6	Secondary Education	2007.50	426.50	436.00	100.00
7	Higher Secondary Education	393.50	104.00	172.65	0.00
8	University Education	1741.50	390.00	244.35	49.00
9	Development of Languages	47.50	9.50	27.00	0.00
10	Development of N.C.C.	50.00	5.00	5.50	0.00
11	Swaraj Bhavan and Shahid Smarak	400.00	30.00	30.00	15.60
12	Nucleus Budget	300.00	38.00	38.00	0.00
13	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	319.00	319.00
14	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	116.00	116.00
	SUB TOTAL	22700.00	2970.50	3435.00	989.60
5	Sports & Youth Services	600.00	178.00	178.00	107.00
	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
	TOTAL	600.00	178.00	198.00	107.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN	PLAN	OUTLAY	OF WHICH
		1992-97	1992-93		CAPITAL
		OUTLAY	OUTLAY		CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
Art & Culture					
16	Development of Libraries	360.00	24.00	50.00	28.30
17	Development of Archives	180.00	5.50	10.00	8.00
18	Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi	500.00	90.00	59.50	7.00
19	Development of Archeology	60.00	7.00	4.50	0.00
20	Development of Museums	400.00	75.00	48.00	33.00
SUB TOTAL		1500.00	201.50	172.00	76.30
SUB TOTAL- GENERAL EDUCATION		24800.00	3350.00	3805.00	1172.90
32 TECHNICAL EDUCATION					
1	Direction & Administration	315.00	123.21	146.00	32.35
2	Technical High Schools	100.00	74.45	99.00	44.60
3	Polytechnics	5941.00	1625.16	1470.75	523.71
4	Engineering/Technical Colleges	1070.00	198.88	242.75	97.70
5	G.I.A to Engineering Colleges	0.00	29.03	27.60	0.00
6	Scholarship	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Training	10.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
8	Other Expenditure	1324.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Students Amenities	30.00	3.50	0.00	0.00
10	G.I.A to pvt. Ply. Inst.		8.00	8.00	0.00
11	Pharmacy Institutions	200.00	12.50	18.30	2.00
12	Construction of staff quarters	0.00	160.50	191.00	191.00
13	Construction of students hostel	0.00	250.72	254.00	254.00
14	Development of Government Pharmacy Institution	0.00	13.55	42.60	0.00
SUB TOTAL- TECHNICAL EDUCATION		9000.00	2500.50	2500.00	1145.36
33 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH					
1	Direction & Administration	22.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
2	Hospital & Dispensaries (Medical Relief)	1648.00	299.00	334.45	36.00
3	Training Programme	73.00	9.45	10.00	0.00
4	Medical Education & Research	2700.00	650.00	729.00	97.56
5	Indigenous System of Medicine Ayurved & Homeopathy	1400.00	131.17	115.00	10.00
6	Employees State Insurance Scheme	56.00	14.00	7.55	0.00
7	Prevention & Control of Communicable Disease	4940.00	980.00	924.00	34.75
8	Minimum Needs Programme	11786.50	1718.83	1718.00	577.00
9	Drugs Control	625.00	90.00	75.00	0.00
10	Central Medical Stores Organisation Buildings for Public Office & Godowns	91.25	10.00	5.00	5.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Family Welfare (State Programme)	647.25	140.00	140.00	0.00
12	Other Programme (including School Health Programme)	211.00	48.55	33.00	0.00
13	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	121.00	0.00
14	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	127.00	0.00
SUBJ TOTAL-MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH		24200.00	4093.00	4341.00	760.31
34 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION					
1	Survey & Investigation	100.00	15.00	40.00	0.00
2	Research & Development	200.00	45.00	60.00	60.00
3	Urban Water Supply	4200.00	500.00	550.00	265.00
4	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	1500.00	5411.00	15621.00	15521.00
5	Urban Sanitation	4000.00	1700.00	1400.00	565.00
6	Rural Sanitation	31500.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
7	Construction of Buildings and Staff Quarters	600.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	125.00	125.00
9	Border Area Development	0.00	0.00	1160.00	1160.00
SUBJ TOTAL-WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		42100.00	8071.00	19356.00	17796.00
35 HOUSING					
1	Govt. Residential Quarters and Buildings	5000.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
2	Urban Housing	5000.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	1050.00	1050.00
3	Rural Housing				
	(a) Provision of House Sites to Landless Labourers	300.00	60.00	130.00	130.00
	(b) Assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to Landless Labourers (MNP)	8724.00	1565.00	1650.00	1650.00
	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	434.00	0.00
Sub-total (a+b)		9024.00	1625.00	2214.00	1780.00
4	Other Programmes of Rural Housing	7976.00	875.00	687.00	687.00
Sub Total- 3+4		17000.00	2500.00	2901.00	2467.00
TOTAL- HOUSING		27000.00	4000.00	5451.00	5017.00
36 URBAN DEVELOPMENT					
1	Town and Regional Planning	975.00	157.00	160.00	0.00
2	Urban Development Programme	1625.00	270.00	930.00	0.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Financial Assistance to local Bodies	8000.00	358.00	1600.00	0.00
4	City survey (R.D.Prog.)	500.00	100.00	42.00	0.00
5	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	2100.00	220.00	300.00	300.00
6	Other Schemes	4450.00	960.00	1100.00	0.00
7	New Schemes	1950.00	3050.00	925.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL- URBAN DEVELOPMENT		19600.00	5115.00	5057.00	300.00
37	CAPITAL PROJECT	6000.00	877.00	877.00	877.00
38	INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	3500.00	750.00	750.00	74.00
39 (A)	WELFARE OF SCs, STs AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES				
Scheduled Castes					
1	Direction and Administration	340.00	63.53	55.00	0.00
2	Education	5568.50	1124.91	1171.58	193.00
3	Economic Uplift	2682.50	459.08	418.25	64.50
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	2399.00	492.48	495.17	38.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	325.00	28.00
SUB TOTAL		10990.00	2140.00	2465.00	323.50
Scheduled Tribes					
1	Direction and Administration	180.00	30.00	30.00	0.00
2	Education	1494.00	258.43	253.06	32.00
3	Economic Uplift	325.50	48.00	43.00	6.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	500.50	88.57	94.94	7.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	140.00	20.00
SUB TOTAL		2500.00	425.00	561.00	65.00
Tribal Area Sub-Plan					
1	Direction & Administration	310.00	51.00	56.00	0.00
2	Education	7331.00	1535.66	1480.11	148.00
3	Economic Uplift	1429.00	246.10	266.60	169.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	2030.00	342.24	376.29	7.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	330.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL		11100.00	2175.00	2509.00	324.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
Notified /Denotified Tribes					
1	Direction & Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Education	315.50	63.40	64.80	0.00
3	Economic Uplift	66.50	9.60	9.70	1.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	68.00	14.00	12.50	0.80
SUB TOTAL		450.00	87.00	87.00	1.80
Socially & Educationally Backward Classes					
1	Direction & Administration	405.00	110.35	82.50	0.00
2	Education	5055.00	1177.70	1299.70	127.00
3	Economic Uplift	2473.00	472.00	414.35	121.30
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	1862.00	377.95	341.45	21.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	465.00	32.00
SUB TOTAL		9795.00	2138.00	2603.00	301.30
Economically Backward Classes					
1	Direction & Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Education	452.00	91.20	91.00	0.00
3	Economic Uplift	92.00	18.20	18.40	0.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	101.00	21.60	21.60	0.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL		645.00	131.00	131.00	0.00
Minorities					
1	Direction & Administration	10.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
2	Education	239.00	44.40	44.40	0.00
3	Economic Uplift	199.00	45.00	45.00	0.00
4	Health, Housing & Other Schemes	12.00	1.60	1.60	0.00
5	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	116.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL		460.00	94.00	210.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL - WELFARE OF SCs, STs & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES		35940.00	7190.00	8566.00	1015.60
B) Administrative Machinery for TASP		400.00	60.00	60.00	8.00
		36340.00	7250.00	8626.00	1023.60

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. NO.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH	ANNUAL	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94	
		PLAN	PLAN	OUTLAY	OF WHICH
		1992-97	1992-93		CAPITAL
		OUTLAY	OUTLAY		CONTENT
1	2	3	4	5	6
40 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE					
(a) Training					
1	Industrial Training Institutions	4623.50	855.45	900.04	296.09
2	Apprenticeship Training	61.00	19.00	28.00	19.91
3	Other Programmes	295.50	76.00	16.40	0.00
(b) Employment					
1	Employment Services	233.00	60.25	66.26	0.00
(c) Labour					
1	Industrial Relations	239.75	44.15	68.15	5.00
2	Working Conditions and Safety	133.00	21.10	20.50	0.00
3	General Labour Welfare	35.30	6.05	4.50	0.00
4	Social Security for Labour	612.00	134.20	118.50	0.00
5	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00
6	Other Expenditure	152.20	31.05	25.90	2.00
7	Research and Statistics	14.25	2.75	0.75	0.00
8	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	1451.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL- LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE		6400.00	1250.00	2701.00	323.00
41 SOCIAL WELFARE					
1	Direction and Administration	43.00	9.50	9.50	0.00
2	Child Welfare	115.00	19.25	11.25	0.00
3	Women Welfare	101.00	25.75	33.75	0.00
4	Education & Welfare of Physically Handicapped	320.00	78.50	78.50	0.00
5	Correctional Service	65.00	18.00	18.00	0.00
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	25.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
7	Grant to Vol. Organisations	50.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
8	Other Schemes of Social Defence	194.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
9	Prohibition	95.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
10	Women & Child Development	592.00	150.00	150.00	0.00
SUB TOTAL- SOCIAL WELFARE		1600.00	363.00	363.00	34.00
42 NUTRITION					
Special Nutrition Programme & Integrated Child Development Scheme		5000.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00

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(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT NO.	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93 OUTLAY	ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		
			OUTLAY	OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT	
1	2	3	4	5	6
43 MID DAY MEALS PROGRAMME					
State Programme Outside MNP	20000.00	3600.00	9700.00		0.00
TOTAL:X : SOCIAL SERVICES	225540.00	42219.50	64527.00		28523.17
XI GENERAL SERVICES					
44 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL	1000.00	50.00	68.00		43.80
TOTAL -XI - GENERAL SERVICES	1000.00	50.00	68.00		43.80
GRAND TOTAL :	1150000.00	187500.50	213700.00		152994.22

STATEMENT III
Annual Plan 1993-94
Physical Targets and Achievements

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92		Eighth	Annual	Annual
			Target	Achieve- ment	Plan 1992-97 Target	Plan 1992-93 Target	Plan 1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES							
Crop Husbandry							
1. Production of Foodgrains							
	1 Rice	000 Tonnes	1025	691	1220	1006	1057
	2 Wheat	000 Tonnes	1715	905	1900	1700	1750
	3 Jowar	000 Tonnes	573	199	582	560	565
	4 Bajra	000 Tonnes	1550	819	1550	1500	1512
	5 Maize	000 Tonnes	560	351	624	550	570
	6 Other Cereals	000 Tonnes	67	35	70	60	62
	7 Pulses	000 Tonnes	700	394	720	690	700
	Total: Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	6190	3394	6666	6066	6216
2 Commercial Crops							
(i) Oilseeds							
(a) Major Oilseeds							
	Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2225	700	2224	2156	2172
	Castor seed	000 Tonnes	400	425	550	400	435
	Sesamum	000 Tonnes	90	45	78	90	90
	Rapeseed & Mustard	000 Tonnes	325	458	463	325	360
	Total:(a)	000 Tonnes	3040	1628	3315	2971	3057
	(b) Other Oilseeds						
	Soyabean	000 Tonnes	25	19	28	25	25
	Sunflower	000 Tonnes	70	11	57	37	43
	Total:(b)	000 Tonnes	95	30	85	62	68
	Total Oilseeds (a+b)	000 Tonnes	3135	1658	3400	3033	3125
	(ii) Sugarcane(cane)	000 Tonnes	925	1024	1107	987	1017
	(iii) Cotton	000 Bales of 170kg	1900	1151	2223	2023	2073
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Tonnes	214	154	302	242	257
3 Improved Seeds							
(i) Production of Seeds							
	(a) Cereals	000 Tonnes	17.28	23.68	19.82	17.58	18.14
	(b) Pulses	000 Tonnes	2.00	3.31	2.50	1.69	1.90
	(c) Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	18.35	4.66	18.68	18.37	18.45
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	1.94	1.40	2.00	1.88	1.90
	Total:(i)	000 Tonnes	39.57	33.05	43.00	39.52	40.39

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92 Target	1992-97 Achievement	1992-97 Eighth Plan Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 Target	Annual Plan 1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Distribution of Seeds						
	(a) Cereals	000 Tonnes	13.82	15.85	15.05	14.07	14.32
	(b) Pulses	000 Tonnes	1.33	1.09	1.44	1.35	1.37
	(c) Oilseed	000 Tonnes	14.68	9.21	14.94	14.69	14.75
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	1.55	0.56	1.50	1.50	1.50
	Total:(ii)	000 Tonnes	31.38	26.71	32.93	31.61	31.94
4	Chemical Fertilizers						
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	000 Tonnes	465	456	525	463	479
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	000 Tonnes	195	217	270	230	240
	(iii) Potassic (K)	000 Tonnes	50	60	75	62	66
	Total:(NPK)	000 Tonnes	710	733	870	755	785
5	Plant Protection						
	(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	000 Tonnes	5.40	5.40	5.00	5.30	5.20
	(ii) Area Coverage						
	(a) Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	5250	2500	5700	5350	5400
	(b) Non-Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	3800	3500	4200	3850	3950
	Total	000 Hect.	9050	6000	9900	9200	9350
	High Yielding Varieties						
	(a) Cereals						
	(i) Rice-						
	Total area	000 Hect.	580	598	610	586	592
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	500	500	550	510	520
	(ii) Wheat-						
	Total area	000 Hect.	785	409	815	791	797
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	624	350	654	630	636
	(iii) Jowar-						
	Total area	000 Hect.	1018	509	997	981	983
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	210	200	225	213	217
	(iv) Bajra						
	Total area	000 Hect.	1440	1150	1455	1443	1445
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	1330	900	1345	1333	1335
	(v) Maize-						
	Total area	000 Hect.	370	344	385	373	375
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	200	200	210	202	204
	Total area under the above five Cereals	000 Hect.	4193	3010	4262	4174	4192
	Total cropped area under the HYV for above five Cereals	000 Hect.	2864	2150	2984	2888	2912

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92
			Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Commercial Crops							
(i) Cotton							
	Total area	000 Hect.	1510	1135	1400	1440	1430
	Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	620	389	600	550	560
(ii) Castor							
	Total area	000 Hect.	263	278	300	270	275
	cropped Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	170	250	225	185	175
7	Foodgrains						
(Area to be covered)							
	Area of foodgrains	000 Hect.					
	i) Paddy	000 Hect.	580	598	610	586	592
	ii) Wheat	000 Hect.	785	409	815	791	797
	iii) Jowar	000 Hect.	1018	509	997	981	983
	iv) Bajra	000 Hect.	1440	1150	1455	1443	1445
	v) Maize	000 Hect.	370	344	385	373	376
	vi) Other cereals	000 Hect.	92	65	83	92	90
	vii) Pulses	000 Hect.	815	823	845	815	825
	Total	000 Hect.	5100	3898	5190	5081	508
(ii) Oilseeds							
	(a) Groundnut	000 Hect.	2010	1842	2070	2020	2130
	(b) Castor	000 Hect.	263	278	300	270	275
	(c) Sesamum	000 Hect.	150	238	160	152	155
	(d) Rape & Mustard	000 Hect.	283	393	300	285	290
	(e) Soyabean	000 Hect.	32	24	36	32	33
	(f) Sunflower	000 Hect.	72	21	76	72	72
	Total	000 Hect.	2810	2796	2942	2831	2855
	(iii) Sugarcane	000 Hect.	111	120	130	118	122
	(iv) Cotton	000 Hect.	1519	1135	1400	1440	1480
	(v) Tobacco	000 Hect.	121	85	130	122	125
Spl. Project for Small and Marginal Farmers							
SF/MF beneficiaries							
	(i) Minor Irrigation	Nos.	6000	7921	47000	6000	7000
	(ii) Land Development	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
	(iii) Minikits	Nos.	68000	91652	573000	68000	70000
	Total	Nos.	74000	99573	620000	74000	81000
Special Foodgrains Production Programme							
	Construction of wells	Nos.	2000	2941	10000	2000	2200
8	(a) Production under Major Horticulture Crops						
	1. Production of Fruits	Lakh M.T.	21	22	115	22	22
	2. Production of Vegetables	Lakh M.T.	17	18	90	17	7.50
	3. Production of spices	Lakh M.T.	2	2	15	2.50	2.85
	4. Production of Planting Materials	No. in lakhs	2	3	25	3	6.90

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	-----Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan	
			Target	Achievement	1992-97 Target	1992-93 Target	1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	New area to be covered under fruits crops.	Ha.	3000	4820	35000	5800	6200
6.	No. of housewives to be trained in the technic of fruits and vegetables preservation	No.	1000	800	42500	2000	2000
9	oil Conservation	Lakh					
	Arrea under Soil	Hect.	1	1	5	0.93	0.63
	and Water Conservation						
10	Dairy Products						
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3386	3386	3786	3466	3546
	(ii) Eggs	Million	340	340	390	350	360
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	18.25	18.25	23.86	18.45	18.65
11	Animal Husbandry Programmes						
	(i) I.C.D. Projects	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5
	(ii) No. of Frozen Semen (Bull) Stations	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) No. of insemination performed with exotic bull semen	Lakh Nos.	11.53	11.51	19.51	13.11	14.71
	(iv) No. of cross-bred animals (females)	Lakh Nos.	1.08	1.08	2.08	1.28	1.50
	(v) Establishment of Sheep Breeding farms	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4
	(vi) Goat Breeding Farm	Nos.	1	1	1	1	2
	(vii) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	Nos.	168	168	168	168	168
	(viii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3
	(ix) Intensive Egg. & Poultry Productions cum-Marketing centres	Nos.	17	17	17	17	17
	(x) Estt. of Fodder Seed Production Farms	Nos.	2	2	3	2	2
	(xi) Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	374	374	499	399	415
	(xii) Polyclinics/Hospitals	Nos.	13	13	17	13	13
	(xiii) Mobile units in Border Area	Nos.					2
	Dairy Programmes						
	(i) Fluid milk plants (including composite & feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	Nos.	14	14	14	14	14
	(ii) Milk Product Factories (including cremeries) in operation.	Nos.	5	5	5	5	5
	(iii) Dairy Co.op. Unions	Nos.	18	18	18	18	18

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94
			Target	Achievement	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	fisheries					
	(i) Fish Production					
	(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	30	40	135	75
	(b) Marine	000 Tonnes	360	530	548	550
	(c) Brackish Water	000 Tonnes			20	2
	Total:	000 Tonnes	390	570	703	627
	(ii) Mechanised Boats (IBM/OBM/CANOES/FRB)	Nos.	156	77	1350	
	(iii) Deep sea fishing vessels	Nos.	1703		18218	1845
	(iv) Fish seed produced (Spawns)	Million	400	168.27	49.30	600
	(v) (a) Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	19	19	25	19
	(b) Nursery Area	Hect.	20	20	65	20
	(vi) No. of Hatcheries	Nos.	2	8	14	9
14	Forest					
	Community Forestry Project	Nos.	27490	29798	116625	29700
	Distribution Seedlings	Nos.	30000	30000	250000	50000
15	Marketing, Storage & Warehousing					
	(i) Total No. of Markets at Mandi Level	Nos.	5	9	25	5
	(ii) Storage capacity with State Warehousing corporation	000 MT	20.2	2	100	20
16	Agriculture Finance Institution					
	Long Term Loan	Rs. in Crores	65	70	700	71
17	Co-operation					
	(i) Short term loan	Rs. in crores	500.00	380.56	2000.00	400
	(ii) Medium term loan	Rs. in crores	12.00	12.66	60.00	12
	(iii) Retail sale of fertilisers	Rs. in crores	30.00	100.98	150.00	30
	(iv) Agril. Produce Marketed	Rs. in crores	50.00	223.85	250.00	50
	(v) Retail sale of consumer's goods by Urban Consumers co-operatives	Rs. in crores	115.00	77.58	550.00	110
	(vi) Retail sale of consumer's goods through Co-operatives in rural areas	Rs. in crores	200.00	130.94	1020.00	220
	(vii) Cooperative storage	Lakh MT	0.60	0.11	0.50	0
	(viii) Processing Units (organised)	Nos.	1.00	0.00	5.00	1

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94
			Target	Achievement	Target	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
	I. R. D. P.						
	(i) Beneficiaries assisted						
	New	Nos.	66000	72127	450000	66000	122861
	Old	Nos.	0	199	0	0	0
	Total (Nos.)		66000	72326	450000	66000	122861
	(ii) SC/ST beneficiaries						
	New	Nos.	34120	34120	225000	34800	0
	Old	Nos.	70006	70006	70006	70006	0
	Total (Nos.)		104126	104126	295006	104806	0
	(iii) Training of Rural Youth for self-employment						
	(iv) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	Nos.	15000	24192	75000	4545	19545
	(vii) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)						
	(a) No. of Groups organised/strengthened	Nos.	500	552	3000	390	890
	Jawahar Rojgar Yojna	Lakh mandays	267	254	1540	236.72	503.83
	D P A P						
	(iii) Minor Irrigation Potential created	000 Hect(Net)	1400	2086	7000	3159	4995
	(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	000 Hect	3600	4594	18000	4840	8440
	(iv) Afforestation	000 Hect	3180	3125	15900	1568	4748
	Desert Development Prog.						
	(ii) Blocks covered	Nos.	9	9	0	9.00	
	(iii) Minor Irrigation Potential created	000 Hect	12	12	14	12.79	
	(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	000 Hect	4	4	7	4.83	
	(iv) Afforestation	000 Hect	27	27	34	28.72	
	(v) Pasture Development						
	Construction of wells	No of wells	2200	3874	11000	2200.00	4400

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92		Eighth Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan	Annual Plan
			Target	Achievement	Target	Target	1993-94 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Special Employment Programme								
	(i) Beneficiary Family	Nos.				17500	52500	
	(ii) Employment generated	lakh mandays				8.70	41.70	(R)
Community Development & Panchayats Sarvodaya Yojna Centres								
		Nos.			90	19.00	37.00	
19 III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL								
Minor Irrigation (N and W R D)								
(1) Ground water								
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	4	2	44	4	4	
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	2	2	25	2	2	
(2) Surface Water								
	(a) Potential	000 Hect	7	7	45	10	7	
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect	4	2	27	4	4	
	Minor Irrigation (A C and R D D)	000 Hect	5	5	89	5	5	
Irrigation Potential Created								
(a) Major & Medium Irrigation								
	(1) Potential	000 Hect	57	57	155	35	33	
	(2) Utilisation	000 Hect	60	60	300	60	60	
	(b) Sardar Sarovar Project (Potential)	000 Hect			8.75	0	0	
Command Area Development								
Field Channel								
	(i) Upto 5-8 ha. }	000 Hect	57	1.51	283.20	63	30	
	(ii) Within 5-8 ha. }	000 Hect	8	8.74	16.20	35	30	
	(b) Warabandhi	000 Hect	80	16	561	60	60	
	(c) Land levelling	000 Hect	2.00	0.05	22.65	2.23	2	
	(d) Field drains	000 Hect	2.00	0.24	6.34	9.00	1	
20 IV ENERGY								
Power Development								
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW(Cum)	5757	5517	6797	5765	5902	
		(Net)	(451)	(498.5)	(1279.60)	(265)	208.50	
	(ii) Electricity Generated	MK WH	25100	24280	36330	28760	30655	
	(+ Purchased)							
	(iii) Electricity Sold	MK WH	17570	17344	26416	20670	21920	
	(iv) Transmission Lines (220 Kv & Above)	CKM(CUM)	7055	7032	10652	7591	8191	
		(Net)	(550)	(491)	(3620)	(500)	(600)	
	(v) Rural Electrification							
	(a) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No (Cum)	488460	486494	644494	513460	554460	
		(Net)	(30000)	(23771)	(158000)	(25000)	(30000)	
	(vi) Biogas Plants (A C R D D Programme)	Nos. (Net)	15000	34199	90000	30000	86637	
			(32400)					
	(vii) Improved Chulhas (P & RHD)	000 Nos.						75

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	-----	Eighth Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
			Target	Achievement	1992-97 Target	1992-93 Target	1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21 Industry & Minerals							
1.	Construction of Shades	Nos.	516	272	2580	-	-
2.	Assistance for capital investment to industrially backward area	No. of Industrial units	815	1011	4650	1200	2760
3.	Assistance to Co-operative Industries						
	(i) Society	Nos.	56	506	815	138	198
	(ii) Factory	Nos.	2800	9914	35000	1500	4000
22 TRANSPORT							
23	Roads	Kms (Net)	800	1179	3500	700	700
	Villages connectivity	Nos.	650	384	2403	600	400
24	Minor Ports						
	Traffic handled	000 tonnes	8901	8901	15000	9200	9100
	Tourism						
	(i) International Tourists	Annual Arrival (No)	30000	38000	5000	31000	32000
	(ii) Domestic Tourists						
	arrival	Lakhs Nos.	46.00	46.00	10	51	81
	(iii) Accommodation available	No. of Rooms	455	455	100	475	520
		No. of Beds	2035	2035	200	2075	2126
25 SOCIAL SERVICES							
	Education						
	Elementary Education						
	(i) Upto Class IV (age group 6-10)						
	(a) Total Enrolment						
	Boys	000	3149	3149	3092	3134	3152
	Girls	000	2650	2650	2815	2659	2684
	Total	000	5799	5799	5907	5793	5836
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		134	134	133	133	134
	Girls		117	117	127	118	119
	Total		126	126	130	126	126
	(b) Enrolment of SCs						
	Boys	000	286	286	216	216	290
	Girls	000	226	226	197	197	230
	Total	000	512	512	413	413	520
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		173	173	133	176	176
	Girls		143	143	127	144	146
	Total		158	158	130	160	162

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92 Target	1992-97 Achievement	Annual Plan 1992-93 Target	Annual Plan 1993-94 Target	Annual Plan 1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(b) Enrolment of STs						
	Boys	000	480	480	432	483	485
	Girls	000	355	355	394	357	359
	Total	000	835	835	826	840	844
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		145	145	123	147	151
	Girls		112	112	127	113	114
	Total		129	129	130	130	131
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII age-group (11-13) Enrolment						
	Boys	000	1150	1150	1425	1197	1257
	Girls	000	835	835	1371	849	96
	Total	000	1985	1985	2796	2046	2202
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		84	84	100	86	89
	Girls		63	63	100	63	73
	Total		73	73	100	75	81
	(b) Enrolment of SCs						
	Boys	000	118	118	99	120	114
	Girls	000	76	76	96	78	65
	Total	000	194	194	195	198	200
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		123	123	100	124	113
	Girls		83	83	100	83	89
	Total		103	103	100	104	113
	(b) Enrolment of STs						
	Boys	000	132	132	199	135	161
	Girls	000	78	78	192	80	55
	Total	000	210	210	391	215	216
	Percentage to age-group						
	Boys		69	69	100	69	55
	Girls		42	42	100	43	55
	Total		56	56	100	56	50

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92		Annual Plan	Annual Plan	Annual Plan
			Target	Achievement	1992-93 Target	1992-93 Target	1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Secondary Education							
(i) Classes IX-X							
Enrolment							
	Boys	000	527	527	589	523	550
	Girls	000	294	294	397	227	347
	Total	000	821	821	986	750	897
(iii) Classes XI-XII							
Enrolment							
	Boys	000	238	238	270	225	236
	Girls	000	160	160	185	148	165
	Total	000	398	398	455	373	401
Enrolment in Vocational Courses							
Post High School stage							
	Boys	Nos.	21500	21500	-	-	18000
	Girls	Nos.	16500	16500	-	-	12000
	Total	Nos.	38000	38000	0	0	30000
Enrolment in Non-formal Education							
(Part Time/Continuation Classes)							
	(Age-group 9-13)	Nos.	135000	135000	300000	60000	
Adult Education							
(i) Number of Participants							
	(Age-group 15-35)	000	600	600	4250	850	1320
(ii) No. of Centres opened under:							
	(a) Central Programme	Nos. Lakhs	6200	6	42	2.40	
	(b) State Programme	Nos. Lakhs	4400			2.40	
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	Nos. Lakhs	4100		2	2.00	
	(d) Other Programme	Nos. Lakhs	600		6	1.70	
Teachers							
	Primary Stage	Nos. (Net)	1000	1000	15000	3700	
	Secondary Stage	Nos.	60200	60200	12450	62600	
6 Health & Family Welfare							
(i) Hospitals							
	(a) Urban	Nos.	336	320	190	346	348
	(b) Rural	Nos.	247	244	11	255	255
(ii) Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries							
	(a) Urban	Nos.	19870	19785	864	19820	19820
	(b) Rural	Nos.	11930	11930	900	12630	12630
	(c) Bed-Population Ratio	No. per 1000	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
	(iii) Nurse & Doctor Ratio	No. per Dr.	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
	(iv) Doctor:Population Ratio	No. per					
	No per thousand population	doctor	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959	1:1959
(v) Health Centres							
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum)	7284	7284		7284	7284
	(b) Primary	Nos. (cum)	993	993		993	998
	(c) Community	Nos. (cum)	186	186		180	185

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92 Target	Annual Plan 1991-92 Achievement	Annual Plan 1992-93 Target	Annual Plan 1992-93 Target	Annual Plan 1993-94 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(vi) Training of Auxilliary Nurses/Mid-wives						
	(a) Institutes	Nos.	29	29	29	22	22
	(b) Annual Intake	Nos.	990	990	990	810	810
	(c) Annual Outturn	Nos.	910	910	910	610	610
	(vii) Control of Diseases						
	(a) T.B.Clinics	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3
	(b) Leprosy Control Units	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43
	(c) Filaria Units/Control Units	Nos.	9	9	9	9	9
	(d) SEI Centres	Nos.	425	425	150	372	372
	(e) Dist.T.B.Centres	Nos.	21	21	6	27	27
	(f) T.B. Isolation Beds	Nos.	425	425	150	425	355
	(g) Cholera Combat Team	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1
	(h) STD Clinics	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4
	P.H.Cs. assisted	Nos.	250	250	250	250	250
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	Nos.	18	18	18	18	18
	(viii) Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers						
	(a) Districts covered	Nos.	19	19	19	19	19
	(b) Trainees trained	Nos.	845	845	845	845	845
	(c) Workers trained	Nos.	6121	6121	6121	6121	6846
	(ix) Village Health Guides Schemes						
	(a) V.H.Gs. selected	Nos.	27847	27847	27847	27847	27847
	(b) V.H.Gs. trained	Nos.	29847	29847	29847	29847	29847
	(c) No.of P.H.Cs. covered	Nos.	993	993	993	993	993
	(x) Family Welfare						
	(a) Rural F.W.Centres	Nos.	251	251	251	251	251
	(b) Dist. F.W. Bureau	Nos.	19	19	19	19	19
	(c) City F.W. Centres	Nos.	4	4	4	3	3
	(d) Urban F.W.Centres	Nos.	113	113	113	113	113
	(e) Post Partum Centres	Nos.	89	89	89	89	89
	(f) Regional F.W.Trng. Centres	Nos.	2	2	2	2	2
	(g) ANM Training Schools	Nos.	22	22	22	22	22
27	Sewerage & Water Supply						
	A Urban Water Supply						
	(i) Other than Corporation Towns						
	(a) Original Schemes	Nos. (Net)	2	245	255	247	248
	Towns covered						
	(b) Augmentation Schemes	Nos. (Net)	10	10	85	48	57
	Towns covered						
	B. Urban Sanitation						
	Sewerage Schemes						
	Other than Corporation Towns						
	Original Schemes						
	Towns covered		0	3	56	40	44
	C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation						
	(a) Latrines constructed	Nos. (Net)	5500	6226	5000	5500	2500
	(b) Towns covered	Nos. (Net)	55	55	55	55	55

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	
			Target	Target	Target	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D). Rural Water Supply							
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector)							
(a) Piped Water Supply							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	250	67		200	80
(b) Hand Pump/ Tubewells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	50	34		50	20
(c) Open Dug Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)		7			
(ii) Central Sector (ARP)							
(a) Piped Water Supply							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	250	138		200	66
(b) Hand Pump/Tube Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	27	64		50	0
(c) Open Dug Wells							
	Villages covered	Nos. (Net)	4	31	0	0	0
E). Rural Sanitation							
(i) Latrines constructed (CRSP and IDA)							
		Nos. (Net)	32500	22088	75000	20000	15000
(ii) Villages covered							
		Nos. (cum)	1088876	1125399	1275399	1155399	0
		Nos. (Net)	(30000)	(30000)	(150000)	(30000)	
28 Housing							
(i) Rural Housing							
(a) Allotment of Sites							
		Nos. (Net)	557513	26863	158600	612531	1196682
(b) Construction assistance							
		Nos. (Net)	36433	37044	52044	38044	642304
(c) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation							
		Nos.	10268	352	5000	10798	13143
(ii) Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme (HSG-11)							
		Nos.	15	412	4300	15	11335
29 Urban Development							
(i) Town & Regional Planning Master Plans prepared							
		Nos.		8	75	15	12
(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)							
	Persons benefitted	Nos.(Net)	40000	40129	200000	45000	100000
30 Labour & Labour Welfare							
(i) Craftsmen Training							
(1) No. of I.T.Is. Govt.							
		Nos.(Net)	10	17	2	12	6
(2) Intake Capacity Govt.							
		Nos.(Net)	2096	4016	7000	2120	1656
(3) No. of persons undergoing Training (Govt.)							
		Nos.(Net)	2096	2096	7000	2120	1656
(4) Outturn (Govt.)							
		Nos.(Net)	2896	12714	7000	2120	1656

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1994-95	Annual Plan 1995-96
			Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Labour Welfare							
(a) Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers							
		Nos.	12500	14722	50000	8000	20000
	(b) No. of Labour Welfare Centres	Nos. (Net)	6	10	25	10	44
31 Welfare of Backward Classes							
(i) Pre-Matric Educational Incentives							
(a) Scholarships/Stipends							
	SC/NT/DNT	Nos.	72000	122521	286000	197000	195000
	SEBE/EBC/MINO	Nos.	190000	377164	2440000	474000	
	ST/TASP	Nos.	34000	75256	700000	200000	140000
(b) Other Incentives like Boarding Grants, Books, Stationery & Uniforms							
	SC/NT/DNT	Nos.	170000	294449	150000	234790	300000
	SEBE/EBC/MINO	Nos.	51733	62944	476470	71818	
	ST/TASP	Nos.	131934	299560	1585000	525400	300000
(ii) Economic Aid For Cottage Industry							
	SC/NT/DNT	No. of families	27500	27987	19000	30000	35000
	SEBE/EBC/MINO		28270		93600	35000	
	ST/TASP	No. of families	11220	13803	12500	16000	73000
(iii) Hostels							
(a) Hostels Started							
	SC/NT/DNT	Nos.	37	32	13	25	2052
	SEBE/EBC/MINO	Nos.	30	30	150	30	
	ST/TASP	Nos.	28	25	200	30	35
(b) Hostel Bldgs. Constructed							
	SC/NT/DNT	Nos.	9	5	15		
	SEBE/EBC/MINO	Nos.	4			4	
	ST/TASP	Nos.	5				

STATEMENT - IV
ANNUAL PLAN-1993-94
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES-OUTLAYS
(Rs. in Lakhs)

PROGRAMMES	Eighth Plan (1992-97) Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4
Area Oriented Scheme for Fuel Wood and Fodder Project	1540.00	303.27	185.94
Fire Wood/Forest Product resource Plantation	1000.00	189.95	141.11
Rural Roads	3500.00	700.00	
Elementary Education	19000.00	1537.96	1450.61
Adult Education	2020.00	313.54	353.49
Non Formal education	230.00	46.00	42.00
Rural Health (including I.S.M. & H.)	11336.50	1737.00	1718.00
Rural Water Supply	28800.00	5200.00	5521.00
Rural House Sites - cum Construction Scheme :			
a) Allotment of Sites	300.00	60.00	130.00
b) Construction Assistance	8700.00	1650.00	1650.00
(c) Poverty Alleviation Prog	0.00	0.00	164.00
Sub-total (9) :	9000.00	1710.00	1944.00
Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums	1170.00	220.00	300.00
Nutrition	5000.00	1000.00	1000.00
Public Distribution System	150.00	32.00	32.00
(a) Poverty Alleviation Prog	0.00	0.00	13.00
Grand Total :	82746.50	12989.72	12701.15

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STATEMENT-V
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME
Physical Achievements and Targets

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1991-92	Annual Plan 1992-93	Annual Plan 1993-94	Annual Plan 1993-94	
			Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Target	Target (Net)	Target (Cum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuelwood & Fodder Project	Hect.	4800	4800	23780	5500	2100	
2	Firewood/forest produce resources plantation	Hect.	1898	1898	8125	1625	1075	
3	Rural Roads							
	(a) Length	Kms.(Net)	800		3500	700	700	
	(b) Total No. of Villages in the State	No.						
	(c) Villages connected:							
	(1) With Population of 1500 & above	No.	N.A.	N.A.	31	31	10	
	(2) With Population of 1000-1500	No.	150	150	84	84	92	
	(3) With Population of 500-1000	No.	250	250	697	319	200	
	(4) With Population below 500	No.	250	250	1591	166	98	
	Total :		650	650	2403	600	400	
4	Elementary Education							
	(a) Class I - V (Age Group 6-10 Years) Enrollment	000	5799	5799	5907	5793	583	
	(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) Enrolment	No.	1985	1985	2796	2046	225	
5	Adult Education							
	(a) No. of Participants (15-35 Years)	No. in Lakh	6.00	6.00	42.50	8.50	13.2	
6	Rural Health							
	(a) Sub-Centres							
	(i) (Health Department)	No.	300	300	300	300	-	7284
	(ii) Ayurved	No.	32	16	184	56	7	590
	Total (i) & (ii)		332	316	484	356	7	7874
	(b) PHCs	No.	993	993	993	993	5	926
	(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.						
	(d) Community Health Centres	No.	175	175	205	180	5	171

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Rurrall Water Supply							
	Villages Covered	No.	600	527	2500	500	500	10219
8	Rurrall House-sites - cum-Construction Schemes							
	1) Allotment of Sites	'000	30	30	756	612	30	1197
	2) Construction Assistance	No. '000	25	25	174	30	30	642
9	Nutrition :	No.						
	a) I.C.D.S Blocks	No.	127	116	157	137	7	127
	b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS : Children 0-6 years Women In lakhs	) ) ) ) )	13	13	16.00	14	-	13.94
	c) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS : Children 0-6 years Women)))))						
10	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums :							
	Persons benefitted	'000	40	40	200	45	100	
11	Public Distribution :	No.						
	1) Fair Price Shops opened				Not fixed			

STATEMENT VI
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON SHARING BASIS

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Crop Husbandry				
1	Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory Services with CSS under NSP(Ph.III).	50:50	67.76	0.25	29.50
2	Strengthening of infrastructural facilities for implimentation of insecticide ACT 1968 Pesticide Testing Laboratory at Gandhinagar.	50:50	20.00		12.50
3	Eaestablishment of Biological control Laboratory at Gandhinagar.	50:50			12.50
4	Biological control centre at Bardoli/Junagadh.	50:50			30.00
5	Scheme for expansion of entomology section	50:50	25.00	12.50	12.50
6	Intensive Cotton District Programme including Minikits in Dry Farming Areas.	25:75	100.00	37.50	99.55
7	Development of Pulses.	25:75	459.75	78.85	94.95
8	National oilseeds Development Project.	25:75	3050.25	973.58	755.48
9	Special foodgrain production prog. for Rice & Wheat	25:75	1668.00	375.00	318.75
10	CSS for Control of fruit fly for mango & chiku crops	50:50	20.00	4.00	0.50
11	Scheme for giving subsidy on sprinkler sets to the cultivators	50:50		8.87	7.77
12	Popularisation of Agril. implements equipments.	50:50	25.00	5.00	5.00
13	Timely Reporting of Estimates of Area and Production of Principal Crops.	50:50	63.84	11.90	12.11

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SR. Name of the Scheme No	Patt- ern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Survey project evaluation and assessment Improve- mentt of Agricultural stattistics	50:50	35.00	9.80	10.50	
15 Sp. Foodgrain Prodduuction Programme.	50:50	250.00	50.00	50.00	
Totaal:(Crop Husbandry)		5784.60	1567.25	1451.61	
Animal Husbandry					
16 Disease Control Programme	50:50	107.00	14.00	13.88	
17 ANH-55 Strengthening of Stattistical wing	50:50	83.00	10.81	21.00	
18 ANH-220 Marketing of livesstock and live stock prodducts	50:50	20.00	20.00	5.00	
Totaal:(Animal Husbandry)		210.00	44.81	39.88	
Fisheseries					
19 FSH-112 Establishment of Coastall Acquaculture Fish Farm	50:50	40.00	18.19	27.17	
20 FSH-77 Scheme Sponsored by Fiish Farmers Development Agencies	50:50	82.89	14.22	14.22	
21 FSH-114 Landing & Berthhing Facilities at Miinor Ports	50:50	297.94	48.25	49.40	
22 FSH-228 Scheme of Acciddemt Insurance of Fisheermen Members of Co.operative Societies	50:50	18.00	1.49	2.17	
FSH-334 National Welfaare Fund Programme	50:50	98.78	6.41	18.75	
4 FSH-119 Mechanisation of Fiishing Crafts					
-Diesel subsidy }	20:80	1660.00		320.00	
-O. B. M. }	50:50	2075.00	327.50	7.50	

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	FSH-9 Development of Reservoir fisheries with EEC assistance	50:50		3.00	12.00
26	FSH-27 Strengthening of fisheries co-op. NCDC	20:80	1220.00	150.00	150.00
Total : (Fisheries)			5492.61	569.06	601.21
Forest					
27	FST-19 Fuel wood and fodder project	50% or limited to Rs. 4000 per Ha.	1303.00	251.00	194.65
28	Minor forest produce	100% but limited to Rs. 10000			187.76
29	Management of sanctuaries				25.43
	Development of Gir and bird' lion sanctuaries	100 % Non-Rec		20.55	20.38
30	Development of wild ass sanctuaries	100 % Non-Rec	60.00	4.23	11.00
31	Development of Ratanmahal & Jessore Bird Sanctuaries	100 % Non-Rec	60.00	0.88	2.05
32	Development of Vansda National Park	100 % Non-Rec 50 % Rec	40.00	2.74	6.35
33	Development of Marine National Park	100 % Non-Rec 50 % Rec	80.00	28.77	5.50
34	Development of Black Buck Sanctuaries	100 % Non-Rec 50 % Rec	64.00	4.30	7.40
35	Development of Nal Sarover Khijadia Porbandar great Indian Busted bird Sanctuary	100 % Non-Rec	80.00	27.78	3.50
36	Development of Zoological Wild life & National Park	50 % Non-Rec	162.00	35.25	1.00

SR. Name of the Scheme No	Pattern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Co-operation					
37 COP-114	Scheme for providing assistance to Co.op. Institutions in the Co.operatively under developed areas as assistance to Distt. Central Co-op. Bank for Non-overdues Coverage	50:50	175.00	25.00	28.00
38 COP-221	National Grid Goddoun	50:50	520.00	98.80	62.92
Total: (Co-operation)			-----	-----	-----
			695.00	123.80	90.92

Rural Development					
39	Inttegerated Rural Devvelopment Programme (IRRDP) & Allied Prog.	50:50	9540.00	1170.00	1170.00
40	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Programmes (JRY)	80:20	41040.00	7120.00	7120.00
41	Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	50:50	1865.00	373.00	373.00
42	Devvelopment of Women & Childiren (DWCRA)	50:50	150.00	24.00	24.00
43	Strengthening & Supporting Speeciial Programme Orgganisation	50:50	2870.00	546.00	546.00
44	TRYSEM	50:50	1060.00	130.00	130.00
Total:Rural Development			-----	-----	-----
			56525.00	9363.00	9363.00

Land Reforms					
45	Financial Assistance to thee allottees of surplus land under GLC Act. 1960	50:50	30.00	15.00	17.00
46	Strengthening of Revenue Admmistration and upddatting of Land Records	50:50	108.00	115.00	40.00
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			138.00	130.00	57.00

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Command Area Development					
47	CAD-1 Establishment of CAD Organisation	50:50	2279.00	310.00	365.50
48	CAD-2 On Farm Development works	50:50	2092.00	270.0	321.00
49	CAD-3 Science & Technology	50:50	25.00	3.00	3.00
50	CAD-4 Education & Training	50:50	122.00	17.00	17.00
51	CAD-5 Strengthening setting up of water cooperative societies	50:50	101.00	14.00	9.00
52	CAD-6 Conjunctive use of Ground & Surface Water	50:50	25.00	3.00	68.00
53	CAD-7 Introduction of sprinkler drip system of irrigation	50:50	20.00	3.00	3.00
54	CAD-9 Soil Survey of Command Area of Composite Projects	50:50	25.00	2.50	2.50
55	CAD-12 A.D.C Building at Rajkot	50:50	83.00	0.50	0.50
56	CAD-11 Telecommunication System	50:50	0.00	100.00	50.00
Total:Command Area Development			4772.00	723.00	839.50
Energy					
Non Conventional Sources of Energy					
57	State Share for National Programme on Improved chulhas				85.00
			0.00	0.00	85.00

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Industries and Minerals					
58	Revival Programme. IND-51 Rural Industries Projects/ Rural Artisan Project	50:50	70.00	24.00	14.00
Total : (Industries & Minerals)			70.00	24.00	14.00
PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING					
59	Development of Port Hazira	50:50	300.00		5.00
60	Landing facilities of mouth of river Narmada including infrastructure		250.00		5.00
Total			550.00	0.00	10.00
X General Education:-					
61	National Service Scheme	25:75	385.00	100.00	140.50
62	Educational Technology Programme (T.V.)	50:50	66.00	80.00	287.38
63	Vocationalisation of Education-G.I.A to Voluntary Agencies.	50:50	4119.00	420.00	
64	Vocationalisation of Education, Supervision, Control, Direction & Placement		100.00		
65	Scholarship to Talented Students from Rural Area.		12.50	2.50	
66	Non-Formal Education Age Group 9-14	90:10	220.00	58.00	
67	Educational Technology Programme(T.V.)	70:30	66.00		287.38
Total:General Education			4968.50	660.50	715.26
Medical & Public Health					
68	National T.B. Control Programme	50:50	317.00	70.00	60.00
69	National Filaria Control Prog.	50:50	60.00	10.00	10.00

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Patt-ern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
70	National Malaria Eradication Prog.	50:50	1953.00	796.00	738.00
Total :(Medical & Public Health			2330.00	876.00	808.00
Urban Development					
71	Integerated Development of Small and Medium Town.	50:50	425.00		150.00
72	Urban Basic Service	20:40:40	300.00		50.00
73	Nehru Rozgar Yojana There are four new schemes	60:40	1200.00		270.00
Total: (Urban Development)			1925.00	0.00	470.00
Welfare of S.C.,S.T. and other Backward Classes Walfare of Scheduled Castes					
74	BCK-4 State Scholarship for Pre - S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	50:50	250.00	51.00	70.00
75	BCK-15 Book Bank for Student studying in Medical & Engineering	50:50	20.00	2.75	4.00
76	BCK-21 Construction of Govt. Hostel for Boys	50:50	300.00	0.00	50.00
77	BCK-22 Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	50:50	100.00	6.00	20.00
78	BCK-35 Pre examination Training Centre & Shorthand Typing Classes	50:50	90.00	5.00	18.00
79	BCK-37 Training Centre & Complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	20.00	2.00	3.00
80	BCK-40 Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation	51:49	375.00	49.00	49.00
81	BCK-46(a) Rehabilitation of Sweeper SC		250.00	10.40	
82	BCK-64 Nagrik cell		300.00	60.00	80.00
83	BCK-60 Staff for P.C.R. Act.	50:50	0.00	0.00	40.00
Total			1705.00	186.15	334.00

SR. Name of the Scheme No	Pattern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay (Central Share Only)	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes					
84 BCK-128 Book Bank for Students studying in Medical & Engineering Colleges	50:50	20.00	2.00	1.75	
85 BCK-135 Construction of Government hostel for boys	50:50	350.00	55.00	50.00	
86 BCK-136 Construction of Government hostel for Girls	50:50	225.00	25.00	50.00	
87 BCK-137 Ashram Schools	50:50	1100.00	5.00	25.00	
88 BCK-147 Pre Exam. Training Centre		125.00	5.00	16.00	
89 BCK-148 Training Complex at Gunaagar		15.00	2.00	2.00	
90 BCK-170 Tribal Research Trng. Instt.		27.50	6.60	9.30	
Total : (Welfare of ST)		1862.50	100.60	154.05	
Total: Welfare of SC, ST and OBC	50:50	3567.50	286.75	488.05	
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE					
71 Bonded Labour	50:50	1.00	0.01	0.50	
Total : (Labour & Labour Welfare)		1.00	0.01	0.50	
GRAND TOTAL:		87029.21	14368.18	15033.93	

STATEMENT VII
Annual Plan 1993-94
Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme
(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Patt- ern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
Crop Husbandry					
(A) Extension & Farmer's Training					
1	Demonstration of intensive cultivation of Maize for SC/ST.	100%	11.50	3.00	2.50
2	Establishing Technology Transfer Centre for farm women in Gujarat.	100%	173.40	53.06	44.78
3	Establishing Technology Transfer centre for Farm women in TASP.	100%	99.40	23.59	50.93
Total:A			284.30	79.65	98.21
(B) Agricultural Economics & Statistics					
4	Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables	100%	119.50	17.70	20.30
Total:B			119.50	17.70	20.30
(C) Dry Farming					
5	Free Minikits for Cereal crops in dry farming crops Distribution of Vegetable Minikits	100%	81.00	15.30	15.31
Total:C			81.00	15.30	15.31
(D) Agriculture Engineering					
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation subsidy scheme below 18 H.P. Tractors		193.18	142.00	30.90

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Eight Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Central Sector Scheme for free distribution of vegetable minikits		0.00	6.00	4.00
8	Central Sector Scheme for integrated programme for the development of the spices crops		0.00	10.82	10.60
9	Central Sector Scheme for integrated development of tropical and arid zone fruits		0.00	8.06	8.00
10	Central Sector Scheme for implementation of drip irrigation system for horticulture crops		0.00	0.00	300.00
Total - D			193.18	166.88	353.50
Total: Crop Husbandry			677.98	279.53	487.32
I Soil and Water Conservation					
	Scheme for Soil Conservation in the the catchment for River Valley Project of Mahi, Udaipi & Damanganaga	100%	677.60	140.00	150.00
	National Watershed Programme for rainfed agriculture in non-tribal area	100%	9114.56	1750.00	1247.43
	National Watershed Programme for rainfed agriculture in tribal area	100%	1385.44	250.00	123.67
Total (Soil and Water Conser.)			14838.70	3661.10	1521.10
J Animal Husbandry					
	Establishment of livestock Census Cell	100%	50.00	0.00	6.00
Total (Animal Husbandry)			50.00	0.00	6.00

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Funding	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
IV Fisheries					
1	Developing Methodologies for Collection of Inland Fisheries Statistics	100%	0.00	0.00	2.75
Total (Fisheries)			0.00	0.00	2.75
Forests					
1	River Valley Project	100%	972.95	161.66	100.82
2	Scheme for Seed Development Programme	100%	280.00	31.00	36.83
3	Raising Plantation of MFP including Medicinal Plants.	100%	382.12	66.78	51.40
4	Integrated Wasteland Development Project	100%	850.00	145.00	176.71
5	Integrated Wasteland Development Project for Bhavnagar District	100%	680.00	108.00	158.36
6	Mangrove Plantation	100%	285.00	31.00	44.50
Total (Forests)			3450.07	543.44	568.62
VI Co-operation					
1	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	100%	200.00	40.00	40.00
2	Special Scheme for SCs/STs	100%	200.00	27.50	30.25
Total (Co-operation)			400.00	67.50	70.25
VII Rural Development					
1	Desert Development Programme	100%	1125.00	225.00	250.00
Total (Rural Development)			1125.00	225.00	250.00

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pat- tern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
VIII Industries & Minerals					
	Census-cum-Sample Survey of SSI Unit	100%	75.00	16.00	17.60
	Total (Industries & Minerals)		75.00	16.00	17.60
IX General Education					
1	Elementary Education Border Area Development programme	100%	1000.00	130.00	187.00
2	Operation black board	100%	300.00	355.05	748.00
3	Integrated Education for Disabled children	100%	150.00	17.13	40.00
5	Improvement of science education school	100%	0.00	0.00	375.00
8	National merit scholarship		0.00	0.00	57.50
9	Talented student scholarship for rural areas		0.00	8.00	5.00
10	Scholarship to non Hindi speaking student in non Hindi state for post metric student in Hindi		0.00	3.50	3.50
11	National loans scholarship to meritorious students		0.00	12.00	12.00
12	National fitness cores			175.00	180.00
13	SSSI administration cell			100.00	140.50
	Total. General Education		1450.00	800.68	1748.50
X Technical Education					
1	Development of Border Area Polytechnic Bhuj	100%	280.00	111.67	111.06
2	Nodal Centre National Technical Manpower Information System	100%	50.00	2.84	3.20
3	Post Graduate Courses Devp. Govt. Engineering Colleges	100%	100.00	29.15	35.55
	Total : (Technical Education)		330.00	114.51	114.26

SR. No	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Fund ing	Eighth Plan 1992-97 Outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 Outlay	Annual Plan 1993-94 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6
XI Medical And Public Health					
1	National Programme for Control of Blindness	100%	793.13	52.00	45.00
2	National Leprosy Control Programme	100%	449.81	41.90	51.00
3	Family Welfare Prog.	100%	30250.00	4487.95	4745.60
4	National Aids Control programme		95.00	21.00	130.32
Total (Medical & Public Health)			31587.94	4602.85	4971.92
XII Water Supply And Sewerage					
1	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Prog. (including Technology Mission)	100%	10000.00	2000.00	2000.00
Total(Water Supply & Sewerage)			10000.00	2000.00	2000.00
XIII Welfare Of Scs, STs, and Other Backward Classes					
1	Government of India Scholarship for post SSC students	100%	3250.00	650.00	700.00
2	Post S S C scholarship	100%	0.00	650.00	700.00
Total(Welfare of SCs, STs, and Other Backward Classes)			3250.00	650.00	700.00
GRAND TOTAL			67234.69	12960.61	12458.32

STATEMENT-VIII
ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94
EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Revised Estimated cost	Cumulative Expenditure		Outlay Provided	
				Upto 31-12-92	1992-97	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Crop Husbandry							
1	Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension services (Including TASP)	World Bank	2607.85	2558.04	2808.20	495.79	375.97
2	Establishment of Technology transfer centres for farm women in Gujarat (Including TASP)	Nether Land	260.70	96.36	272.80	76.65	95.71
II. Soil and Water Conservation							
1	Integrated Watershed Development (PLAims) Project World Bank Aided	World Bank	4565.68	565.47	3596.58	775.57	467.40
2	Integrated Watershed Management in Gujarat with EEC Assistance	EEC	4016.40	1645.05	1856.00	356.00	342.00
III. Forest							
1	National Social Forestry Project	World Bank	22647.00	20858.92	16050.00	3346.38	3203.94
IV. Sardar Sarovar Project							
(A)	S.S.Dam & Power Project	I.D.A. & I.B.R.D.	255943.00	96103.00	183100.00	31100.00	73500.00
(B)	S.S. Water Delivery Drainage Project	I.D.A.	577884.00	120959.00	511900.00	48900.00	46500.00
V. Irrigation							
1	Medium Irrigation Project	World Bank	135874.00	115170.00	21910.00	8803.00	8583.00
VI. Road & Transport							
1	Rural Road Project	World Bank	35000.00	14636.00	16499.00	3000.00	3000.00

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Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Funding Agency	Revised Estimated cost	Cumulative Expenditure Upto 31-12-92	Outaly Provided		
					1992-97	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Medical & Public Health							
1	Indian Population Project	World Bank	4300.00	540.00	247.00	40.00	40.00
VIII. Sewarage and Water Supply							
1	Gujarat W/S & Sew.Project	World Bank	15380.91	14770.56	1586.00	863.00	595.00
2	Gujarat Urban Development Project	World Bank	9433.58	7483.39	1892.00	1543.00	630.00
3	Indo-Dutch Bilateral Rural W/S Project	Kingdom of the Netherl-lands	3403.80	3326.96	286.55	0.00	300.00
4	New World Bank Credit	Under Progress	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00
IX.	Urban Development	I.D.A.	17408.00	743.73	4150.00	665.00	1000.00
X Tech.Education							
1	Development of Polytechnics	World Bank	9500.00	0.00	5000.00	1913.00	1810.70
XI. Labour & Employment							
1	Craftsman Training Scheme	World Bank	0.00	45.91	546.50	311.16	104.95
2	Adeavance Vocational Training System	World Bank	0.00	9.50	80.00	51.44	23.92
3	National Apprenticeship Training	World Bank	0.00	9.59	41.00	23.60	15.00
4	Strengthening of Training Wing at the Head Quarter introducing New Trade Courses	World Bank	0.00	6.64	10.50	6.10	3.00
GRAND TOTAL:-			1098224.92	399528.12	773832.13	102269.69	140590.59

STATEMENT-IX
ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94
POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3
I WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES		
(1)	Pre. S.S.C. Scholarships	
	(i) Scheduled Castes	175.00
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	225.00
	(iii) S E B C & Minorities	300.00
	Sub-Total (1)	700.00
(2)	GRANT-IN-AID FOR NEW HOSTELS	
	(i) Scheduled Castes	10.00
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	20.00
	(iii) S E B C & Minorities	0.00
	Sub-Total (2)	30.00
(3)	FREE MEDICAL AID	
	(i) Scheduled Castes	45.00
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	40.00
	(iii) S E B C & Minorities	65.00
	Sub-Total (3)	150.00
(4)	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SMALL ENTERPRENURS	
	(i) Scheduled Castes	35.00
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	25.00
	(iii) S E B C & Minorities	40.00
	Sub-Total (4)	100.00
(5)	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	
	(i) Scheduled Castes	60.00
	(ii) Scheduled Tribes	60.00
	(iii) S E B C & Minorities	60.00
	Sub-Total (5)	180.00
(6)	(i) Financial Assistance to Halpati Housing Scheme	100.00
	Sub-Total (6)	100.00
(7)	Residential School for children of salt workers	25.00
	Sub-Total (7)	25.00
	SUB-TOTAL-I	1285.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3
II PROGRAMME FOR MINORITIES		
	(i) Training to artisans at approved workshops	46.00
	(ii) Free books and school uniforms to students studing in I to VIIIth standard	20.00
	(iii) F.A. to self employment in cottage industries and traditional occupation	25.00
	Sub-Total-II	91.00
	WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES	I+II
		1376.00
III HOUSING		
	(A) Rural housing	
	(i) Assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites allotted to landless labourers	164.00
	(ii) Upgradation to rural housing	200.00
	(iii) Extension of rural houses	70.00
	Sub-Total (A)	434.00
	(B) Urban Housing	
	(i) Subsidy for construction of houses on the land distributed to the urban poor under Land Ceiling Act in the Corporation/Municipality Area	1050.00
	Sub Total (B)	1050.00
	SUB-TOTAL III	1484.00
IV COTTAGE INDUSTRIES		
	(i) Training Programme for tanners	2.50
	(ii) Financial Assistance to salt workers	75.00
	Sub-Total (IV)	77.50
V (A) LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT		
	(i) Group insurance scheme for agriculture and rural workers	245.00
	(ii) Social security funds for rural workers	255.00
	(iii) Grant-in-Aid to the Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board	25.00
	Sub-Total - V(A)	525.00
	(B) VOCATIONAL TRAINING	
	(i) Upgradation of seven ITIs in Tribal Areas	250.00
	(ii) 500 additional seats in computer trade for SC/ST & Baxi candidates	93.00
	(iii) 1000 additional seats for SC/ST & Baxi candidates	181.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3
(iv)	Establishment of 10 new ITIs for students whose family income is less than Rs.24000 p.a.	155.00
(v)	Short term training course for masons and plumbers engaged in construction activities	24.00
(vi)	Welding and sheetmetal cutting training for preparing semi-skilled workers for Alang Ship Yard.	53.00
	Sub-Total-V(B)	756.00
(C)	WELFARE SCHEME FOR SALT WORKERS	
(i)	Vocational training to salt workers Rural labour	40.00
(ii)	Scheme for emergency treatment centre	5.50
(iii)	Scheme for Kamdar Kalyan Kendra	18.31
(iv)	Scheme for Balwadi cum cratche	10.60
(v)	Scheme for sheds for residences/rest.	12.00
(vi)	Scheme for development of salt workers	12.00
(vii)	Construction of building for Balwadi-cum- cratches	25.60
(viii)	Construction of building for Kamdar Kalyan Kendra	25.00
(ix)	Administrative setup for welfare activities of salt workers	20.99
	Sub-Total-V(C)	170.00
	SUB-TOTAL -V	1451.00
VI/VI	EDUCATION	
(i)	IAS training centres at Bhavnagar and Rajkot Universities	6.00
(ii)	Special coaching classes for education to SC/ST students in urban areas	13.00
(iii)	Construction of new classes and teacher's quarters in salt areas	219.60
(ix)	Educational facilities in primary schools in salt areas	60.40
(w)	Improved educational facilities in secondary schools in salt areas	20.00
	Sub-Total- VI	319.00
VII/II	HEALTH	
(i)	Introduction of Mobile Dispensaries in Tribal Areas	60.00
(ii)	Mobile dispensaries for salt workers	36.00
(iii)	Assistance for medi care for TB, Melaria etc.in salt areas	25.00
	Sub-Total- VII	121.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3
VIII	WATER SUPPLY	
	70 Projects of drinking water supply to salt workers	1160.00
	Sub-Total- VIII	1160.00
IX	CIVIL SUPPLIES	
	Mobile vans for salt workers	13.00
	Sub-Total- IX	13.00
X	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
	(i) Additional assistance to DWCRA Woman groups	52.50
	(ii) Technology upgradation and support to small salt farmers	50.00
	(iii) Welfare scheme for salt workers not covered by any departmental agencies	15.50
	(iv) Others	5.50
	Sub-Total- X	123.50
XI	FISHERIES	
	(i) Scheme for Pronculture	6.50
	Sub-Total- XI	6.50
	GRAND TOTAL (I TO XI)	6131.50

STATEMENT-X
ANNUAL PLAN - 1993-94
BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sfr. Ndo.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3
I	CROP HUSBANDARY	
	F.A. for purchase of mini tractor	10.00
	Sub Total-I	10.00
II I	ANIMAL HUSBANDARY	
	(i) Improvement of veterinary Aid	10.00
	(ii) Fodder Development Programme	45.00
	Sub Total-II	55.00
IIII I	FISHERIES	
	(i) Communication system for fisheries	35.00
	Sub Total-III	35.00
IV /	FOREST	
	Massive tree planting programme	105.00
	Sub Total-IV	105.00
V	CO-OPERATION	
	(i) F.A. to co-operative societies for construction of godowns	20.00
	Sub Total-V	20.00
VI	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS	
	Sarwodaya Kendras	30.00
	Sub Total-VI	30.00
VII	ROADS AND BRIDGES	
	(ii) Improvement of Roads in border areas (State works)	57.00
	(iii) Improvement of Roads in border areas (Panchayat works-M.D.R.s)	100.00
	Sub Total-VII	157.00
VIII I	MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT	
	(i) Construction of residential buildings	110.00
	(ii) Non-recurrent expenditure on communication/transport/intelligence equipment	90.00
	Sub Total-VIII	200.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay
1	2	3
IX	EDUCATION	
	(i) Construction of schools	67.00
	(ii) Construction of hostels	49.00
	(iii) Construction of sports complexes at Bhuj and Palanpur	20.00
	Sub Total-IX	136.00
X	HEALTH	
	(i) Mobile dispensaries	72.00
	(ii) National T.B. Control Programme	20.00
	(iii) Malaria and Filariasis Control programme	35.00
	Sub Total-IX	127.00
XI	WATER SUPPLY	
	Scheme for water supply in border areas	125.00
	Sub Total-XI	125.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1000.00

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