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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN

1988-89

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GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN

1988-89

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
(PLANNING)
NOVEMBER, 1987



Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

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PART-I
PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER--I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE**1.1. Agricultural Situation**

1.1.1. The Agricultural year 1986-87 was unsatisfactory due to inadequate, irregular and uneven distribution of rainfall in the State. However, on account of good rainfall in the first half of the monsoon, the kharif crops namely bajra, jowar and pulses were not much affected by the early withdrawal of the monsoon. But rice crop was seriously affected because of scattered and scanty rainfall after middle of August. On account of inadequate rainfall during the year 1986-87, most of the areas of the State were affected by drought conditions for the second successive year. The insufficient rainfall created serious problems of drinking water and fodder supply in many parts of the State. The State Government had declared scarcity in as many as 11515 villages covering 144 talukas in 16 districts out of 19 districts of the State. The number of drought affected villages increased to 11631 at the end of the year. The total foodgrains production in the State during 1986-87 is estimated at about 30.93 lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut is estimated at 12.76 lakh tonnes in 1986-87 whereas the production of cotton during 1986-87 is estimated to be about 10.93 lakh bales.

1.1.2. Normally the monsoon sets-in in Gujarat State by the second or third week of June. During the current year, the first rainfall of the monsoon was received in south Gujarat namely Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts in the second week of June while scattered rainfall was received in some parts of Vadodara, Kheda, Panchmahals, Amreli, Junagadh, Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts. The sowing of kharif crops like bajra, cotton, jowar, pulses, groundnut etc. was done in the second week of June in the areas wherever this rainfall was adequate. During the third week of June, 1987 there was no rainfall in the State except in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts and some parts of Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahals, and Bhavnagar districts. During the fourth week of June, 1987, rainfall was received in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts and in some parts of Bharuch, Kheda, Gandhinagar, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Amreli, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar districts. Sowing of Kharif crops was done in the areas wherever this rainfall was adequate and wherever supplemental irrigation facilities were available. During the first week of July, 1987, rainfall was received only in Vadodara, Valsad, Kheda, Dangs and Surat districts and scanty rainfall was received in some parts of Ahmedabad, Panchmahals, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Surendranagar districts. But this rainfall was not adequate for sowing of kharif crops except in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts. The transplanting of paddy was started in the first week of July in Kheda, Surat, and Valsad districts where the canal irrigation facilities were available. During the second and third week of July there was some rainfall in some parts of Vadodara, Valsad, Kheda, Mahesana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Bhavnagar, Surat, Dangs, Junagadh and Surendranagar districts. This rainfall was also not adequate for sowing of kharif crops except in Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts. During the third week of July the whole Kachchh district and Wav, Santhalpur talukas of Banaskantha districts, Kapadwanj taluka of Kheda district, Bhanvad and Dwarka talukas of Jamnagar district and Jamkandorna taluka of Rajkot district did not receive rainfall at all. Thus, in the State wherever rainfall was received it was not widespread and adequate except in Valsad, Surat and Dangs districts. In short, due to inadequate, irregular and scattered rainfall in the State during 1987-88 the kharif, crops started withering. As a result, the total foodgrains production is likely to be much lower than the preceding year.

1.2. Natural Calamity

1.2.1. On account of inadequate, irregular and scattered rainfall during the year 1987-88, the State is facing a severe drought situation in several districts of the State for the third successive year. Insufficient rainfall has created severe problems of drinking water and fodder supply in many parts of the State. The State Government has approved a Master Plan of Rs. 156 crore for providing drinking water and has decided to undertake measures to provide succour to the drought hit. Under the ambitious plan aiming at providing water to 16300 villages, separate handpumps would be installed in every locality irrespective of population ratio. It has been planned to implement it in all the districts of Gujarat and would go a long way in easing water crisis in the worst hit Saurashtra and Kachchh regions.

1.3. Power Situation

1.3.1. The State experienced some difficulty in the generation and availability of power during the year on account of low water level at the Ukai Hydro Power Station, closure of some thermal units for short periods mainly for maintenance and other technical reasons. The State also did not receive normal power from Korba Power Station on account of closure of some units and from Tarapur Atomic Power Station on account of refuelling. At the same time there was greater demand of power for irrigation purposes due to inadequate rainfall. In view of the inadequacy of power generation, the Government had to impose power cuts on H T consumers for some periods and to resort to load shedding to meet the energy requirements of various consumers as best as possible.

1.3.2. The total installed capacity in the State available for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and Korba Super Thermal Power Station was 3808 MW at the end of the year 1986-87.

1.3.3. During the year 1987-88, the power position in the State is expected to improve with the completion of on going projects. These projects include Wanakbori Unit No. 6 of 210 MW, Sikka Thermal Power Station Unit of 120 MW. and two units each of 2.5 MW at Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House.

1.3.4. The total number of inhabited villages electrified in the State as at the end of 1986-87 was 17651. It is proposed to electrify remaining 418 villages during the year 1987-88. Against this target 249 villages have been electrified upto August, 1987. Thus the total number of villages electrified upto the end of August, 1987 comes to 17900 which is nearly 99 percent of total inhabited villages in the State.

1.4. Industrial Growth

1.4.1. According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1982-83, the share of Gujarat State was 11.9 percent of the gross value of output and 9.1 percent of the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the country. Gujarat State ranked second amongst the States of India in respect of percentage share of the gross value of output and fourth in value added of the factory sector in the country.

1.4.2. The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 12894 as at the end of 1985 to 13225 (provisional) at the end of 1986. The average daily employment in these working factories which was 6.90 lakhs in 1985 increased to 7.30 lakhs (provisional) in 1986. Thus, the employment in 1986 increased by 5.8 percent over the year 1985. About 11 percent of working factories at the end of the year 1985, belonged to each of the industry groups, namely, "Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of Petroleum and Coal)" and "Non-metallic Mineral Products". Nearly 10.4 percent of the working factories belonged to "Cotton Textile". The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 10.07 percent, 9.02 percent and 30.33 percent respectively of the total number of workers employed by all the working factories in the State.

1.4.3 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying with the development of industries like chemicals, petro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilisers, engineering, electronics etc.

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

1.4.5. The Gujarat Government announced in March, 1986 a new industrial policy with a package of subsidies and reliefs in sales tax to help and encourage industrial growth in the State, particularly in the backward areas. The Government has divided the entire State into four zones to provide graded subsidy to new industrial units as well as existing units for expansion and diversification of activities and sales tax relief with a time-limit depending on the zone. A taluka will be considered the basic unit for the implementation of the new policy. The new policy came into force with effect from 1st April, 1986 and will remain in force for five years. The subsidies will range from 15 percent of the capital investment of Rs. 20 lakhs, whichever is less to 35 percent of the capital investment or Rs. 30 lakhs, whichever is less, in different areas, while sales tax relief will be granted from five years to 12 years in different areas.

1.5 Roads

1.5.1. The International Development Association (IDA) will provide a credit of Rs. 156 crores (SDR 101 millions, £119.6 million) for strengthening rural road system in Gujarat. The project envisages a six year programme of construction, reconstruction and improvement of 4042 kms. of village roads connecting 1900 villages of the State.

1.5.2. The construction of the first-ever expressway in the country, National Expressway No. 1 (NE-1), connecting Ahmedabad with Vadodara commenced with the laying of the foundation stone on 13th September, 1986. The four lane expressway will reduce the distance between Ahmedabad and Vadodara by 13 kms. and is expected to be ready by 1991. This is a World Bank aided Central Government Project costing about Rs. 137.2 crores. Nearly 50 percent of the foundation investigation is over. The work of design and preparation of structural drainage has been taken up and considerable progress has been made. Till the end of July, 1987 an expenditure of Rs. 2254 lakhs has been incurred.

1.6. Socio-Economic Benefits to Weaker Sections

1.6.1. Gujarat State has introduced a Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural workers in association with Life Insurance Corporation at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores. Under this scheme the beneficiaries of the group insurance scheme have not to contribute anything. The premium will be paid by the State Government.

1.6.2. The State Government has implemented a composite package insurance scheme for kotvalia families of Rajpipla taluka of Bharuch district. The insurance premium will be paid by the Central and State Governments. Under the scheme Rs. 5500 will be given to kotvalia family suffering from serious diseases for medical treatment, Rs. 6000 in the case of personal accident, Rs. 1000 for the damage of house and households caused by riots and cyclones and Rs. 5000 in the case of destruction or damages to the households of kotvalia family caused by fire.

1.7. Rural Development

1.7.1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest target group. The programme has been included in the 20 point economic programme. The programme is being implemented as centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government. It is implemented in 218 blocks covering the entire State. During 1986-87, 1.48 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1987-88, 1.47 lakh families have been targetted to be covered under the programme. Against this target, about 36.7 thousand families have been assisted till the end of August, 1987.

1.7.2. The National Rural Employment Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the expenditure is shareable between the Central Government and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. The programme is implemented in the State from 1st May, 1981. It aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. Under the programme, works like minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, rural roads, tanks and wells, school buildings etc. are undertaken. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, 10 percent of the allocation under the programme has been earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During 1986-87, about 132.83 lakh mandays of employment was generated under the programme. In 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 16.82 crores (including the central share) has been made under the programme and about 75.87 lakh mandays of employment is likely to be generated during the year 1987-88. During 1987-88 *i.e.* upto August, 1987 an expenditure of Rs. 880.84 lakhs (including central share) has been incurred and about 48.69 lakh mandays of employment was generated.

1.7.3. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme in the State since December, 1983. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to atleast one member of every landless labourer's households upto 100 days in a year to expand employment opportunities, besides creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. During the year 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 14.99 crores was incurred under this programme against the allocation of Rs. 16.33 crores generating employment for about 79.63 lakh mandays during the year. During the year 1987-88, the Government of India is to allocate Rs. 15.77 crores and

the target of employment generation is fixed at 71.33 lakh mandays during the year 1987-88. During the the year 1987-88 *i.e.* upto August, 1987, an expenditure of Rs 5.44 crores has been incurred generating 26.75 lakh mandays of employment.

1.7.4. A special housing project called "Indira Awas Yojana" under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of free houses with infrastructure facilities for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families has been taken up. The dwelling unit will consist of one room, a kitchen, veranda, bathroom, latrine and smokeless chula. Moreover, there is a provision for infrastructure facilities like approach roads, street light, drinking water supply, drainage, sewerage disposal, road side plantation etc. in each housing complex. Upto the end of March, 1987, about 5907 houses have been constructed. From 1987-88 the housing programme under RLEGP known as "Indira Awas Yojana" is included under the 20 point programme. During 1987-88 it is proposed to complete construction of 5160 houses. Against this target nearly 2708 houses have been completed upto August, 1987.

1.8. Supply of Essential Items

1.8.1. The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation with a view to procuring food grains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system to supplement existing retail outlets by opening retail 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 fair price shops. A network of about 11,000 fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oils, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running 20 mobile shops in 10 districts of the State for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices. The scheme has benefited the people residing in remote areas. The Corporation is also supplying a sizeable quantity of wheat to the drought affected area of the State. Under this scheme labourers are given wheat for 50 percent part of their wages. The Corporation is supplying wheat to the tribal people at the subsidised rate in the Integrated Tribal Development Programme blocks. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of domestic cooking gas at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. Moreover, the Corporation has got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.9. State Domestic Product

1.9.1. According to 'Quick' estimates, the State Domestic Product of Gujarat State for the year 1985-86 at constant (1970-71) prices is placed at Rs. 3225 crores which is lower than that of the preceding year by about 9.4 percent. The decrease in the State Domestic Product is mainly on account of sharp decline in agricultural production due to failure of monsoon in 1985-86. The per capita State Domestic Product of the State for the year 1985-86 at 1970-71 prices is estimated at Rs. 862 which is lower than the corresponding figure of Rs. 970 of the preceding year by about 11.1 percent.

CHAPTER—II**THE PLAN FRAME****Development Strategies**

2.1. The National Development Council in its meeting held on November 8th and 9th, 1985 had approved a comprehensive Seventh Plan document which sets out the strategy of development based on the strength of past achievements and unfolds a canvas of growth for the Seventh Plan against the perspective of the next 15 years upto 2000 A.D. The Seventh Plan is a pace setter in the Country's march towards the 21st Century. The Plan lays emphasis on the elimination of poverty and creating conditions of near full employment, the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people in terms of food, clothing and shelter, attainment of universal elementary education and access to health facilities for all. Importance is rightly attached to creating conditions for self-sustaining growth in terms of both the capacity to finance growth internally and the development of technology with the aim of making India a modern technological progressive economy with expanding capacity to provide basic material and cultural requisites and well-being for all the people by the year 2000 A.D. In particular, emphasis has been laid on the adoption of effective promotional measures to raise the productivity and income of the poorer section of the people. Decentralisation of planning towards achieving this goal by increasing the involvement of voluntary agencies in the implementation of the Plan programme particularly in the rural areas has also been stressed.

2.2. The development strategy of the Seventh Plan aims at a direct attack on the problems of poverty, unemployment and regional imbalances. It requires for its success substantial improvement and economy in use of resources. These improvements will be achieved through the accelerated development of human resources, greater selectivity in the development and use of domestic technological capabilities, the widespread induction of new technologies in farms, factories and offices.

2.3. The State's Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 being part of the Nation's Plan is based on the guiding principles approved by the National Development Council. In Gujarat, the programmes in the Seventh Plan are in tune with the national approach, priorities and goals.

Concept of All Round Development

2.4. The satisfactory performance of the Sixth Plan has encouraged the State to chalk out the programmes towards growth and distributive justice. It is recognised that the concept of development should embrace issues of social, educational, cultural and material progress of each individual, development should, therefore, be construed as a process beyond what is captured by the traditional concepts measured in terms of gross national product and the per capita income. The emphasis on physical quality of life and the need for extension of social services, especially in the rural areas should reflect this concern.

2.5. It is in this context of the concern for physical quality of life that the State Government has launched the Mid-day Meals Programme for children in vulnerable age groups as a part of the human resources development programme. The provision of wholesome nutritious meals has come as a boon to underfed and illnourished children of poor parents who are thus motivated to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies. A detailed health check of the beneficiaries is organised to ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected and to provide bench mark for periodical evaluation in future. This programme is to be viewed both from the point of view of primary education and raising nutritional level of children as also a poverty alleviation measure.

Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

2.6. The Seventh Plan outlay for the State is Rs. 6,000 crores. The Plan outlays for 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs. 804 crores and Rs. 950 crores respectively. Actual expenditure against these outlays is Rs. 855 crores and Rs. 966 crores respectively. The current year's (1987-88) Plan outlay is Rs. 1160 crores. This is likely to be fully utilised. During these years due to inadequate rainfall the State has been facing severe drought conditions which has adversely affected the agricultural production targets. However the targets set for infrastructural development and beneficiary oriented programme are likely to be fully achieved. The progress of Plan implementation during the three years has been quite satisfactory considering the level of expenditure incurred against the outlays and the achievements against the targets set for the Annual Plans.

Mid Term Review

2.7. The State Government has carried out a mid-term review of the Seventh Plan for assessing the areas in which mid-term course corrections are necessary for achieving the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan in the light of the Planning Commission's guidelines in this regard. A detailed review was prepared for all the sectors of development. The important observations emerging from the mid-term review are as follows.

2.8. The Plan outlays for the first three years total upto Rs. 2,914 crores leaving a sizeable balance of Rs. 3,086 crores for the last two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The anticipated expenditure in the first three years of the Seventh Plan is of the order of Rs. 2,981 crores which is 48.65% of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 6,000 crores. The corresponding figure for the country as a whole is 63%. Gujarat's progress is therefore 13% less which puts it way behind all other major States. The first and foremost issue which emerges in the mid-term review is therefore the inadequate funding of the Plan in the first three years and the resultant slowing down of projects, particularly in the core sectors of energy and irrigation. If viewed against the anticipated expenditure for the first three years of the Seventh Plan the balance amount to be provided in the last two years will be practically 50 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 6000 crores. The plan outlays settled for the first three years were considerably less than the outlays proposed by the State Government and the under provision during the first three years has left no alternative to the State Government but to make it up in the last two years of the Seventh Plan.

2.9. The State finances have faced severe constraints during the first three years of the Seventh Plan because of the prolonged anti-reservation agitation in 1985 and three consecutive drought years in 1985-86, 1986-87 and now in 1987-88. The drought in the current year i.e. 1987-88 is of unprecedented dimension. The burden of mounting massive relief operation has fallen on the State's frail finances. The revision of the pay scales of State Government employees on par with the Central Government employees has also added to the financial burden on the state exchequer.

2.10. In spite of this, the State Government has tried to augment the resources for the Plan and explore the possibility of raising additional resources though the avenues available are rather limited. Therefore the Central Government/Planning Commission shall have to assist the State in a large way. With the full support of the Planning Commission and the Centre, the State will perhaps be able to muster the required resources to reach the approved outlay of Rs. 6000 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

2.11. The financial and physical performance of the State's Seventh Plan therefore needs to be viewed against this background. The balance outlay for the last two years of the Seventh Plan shall have therefore to be prudently distributed to the different sectors of development on the basis of the trend of expenditure in the first three years and realistic needs of ongoing programmes. An exercise attempted by the State Government for the allocation of outlays during the last two years of the Seventh Plan has revealed that the actual need-base requirement for the last two years of the Seventh Plan would be of the order of over Rs. 3,400 crores.

2.12. The State Government had envisaged inter-sectoral priorities while formulating the State's Seventh Plan. On the basis of the experience gained during the first three years and the actual needs of the programme for the last two years the priorities originally envisaged may undergo a slight revision. Such revisions have been indicated elsewhere in this document under the sectoral programmes especially Crop Husbandry, Irrigation, Power, Industries and Minerals, Transport and Social Services.

Annual Plan 1988-89

2.13. An outlay of Rs. 1,500 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89. Consistent with the objectives and strategies of the Seventh Plan and programmes initiated in the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the inter-sectoral distribution of the outlay is determined on the following considerations :

- the likely level of development at the end of March, 1988 and the need to maintain the pace of progress and exploit optimally the growth potential built up in different sectors.
- to ensure that the projects at advanced stage, say at 75% and above level, are completed soon so that the returns on the investments accrue to the economy immediately on completion of the projects.

—to provide fully for the externally assisted projects.

—to provide adequately the requirements of Narmada Project.

—to provide adequate outlays for the poverty alleviation programmes that affect the quality of life of the poor.

—to provide matching investments for centrally sponsored schemes.

2.14. An outlay of Rs. 1,500 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89. The sectoral distribution is proposed as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Sector of Development	Outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90	Expenditure 1986-87	Outlay 1987-88	Outlay proposed for 1988-89
1. Agriculture and Allied Services (including Co-operation)	38640 (6.44)	8423 (8.72)	7325 (6.31)	10225 (6.82)
2. Rural Development	12430 (2.07)	3386 (3.51)	2944 (2.54)	3633 (2.42)
3. Irrigation and Flood Control	165725 (27.62)	19480 (20.17)	31650 (27.28)	41140 (27.43)
4. Power Development (including Non-Conventional Sources of Energy)	146650 (24.44)	25286 (26.18)	31000 (26.73)	40000 (26.67)
5. Industries and Minerals (including Weights & Measures)	25967 (4.33)	10565 (10.94)	6198 (5.34)	8184 (5.45)
6. Transport	37315 (6.22)	6999 (7.25)	7416 (6.40)	9030 (6.02)
7. Communication	849 (0.14)	80 (0.08)	200 (0.17)	220 (0.15)
8. Science, Technology and Environment	973 (0.16)	21 (0.02)	45 (0.04)	71 (0.05)
9. General Economic Services	26116 (4.35)	2342 (2.42)	4164 (3.59)	5309 (3.54)
10. Social Services	145122 (24.19)	19974 (20.69)	25036 (21.58)	32163 (21.44)
11. General Services	213 (0.04)	15 (0.02)	22 (0.02)	25 (0.01)
GRAND TOTAL	600000 (100.00)	96561 (100.00)	116000 (100.00)	150000 (100.00)

(figures in brackets indicate percentages to total).

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

2.15. Priority has been given to the programmes of agriculture, rural development, co-operation, irrigation and energy. The outlays for these sectors add upto 63.34% of the total outlay. Within this agriculture including rural development and co-operation accounts for 9.24%, irrigation and flood control 27.13% and energy 26.67%. The share of industries and minerals is 5.45%, allocation for transport accounts for 6.02% whereas social, general economic services and science and technology and environment and research including decentralised district planning and mid-day meals programme account for 25.19% of the outlay. The investment of Narmada Project which is being assisted by World Bank is given high priority in the allocation of resources. This project accounts for Rs. 204.70 crores in the Plan. Of this, Rs. 190 crores are in the irrigation sector and the balance of Rs. 14.70 crores under power.

2.16. The State Plan outlay is expected to be supplemented by the centrally sponsored programmes estimated at around Rs. 220 crore during 1988-89.

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

2.18. The programmes of social and community services are geared to meeting 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 and basic health cover for rural areas, rural housing, elementary education and nutrition.

2.19. The development needs of scheduled tribe and scheduled castes are being met through mechanism of Tribal Area Sub-Plan and the Special Component Plan for the scheduled castes. Care has been taken to provide adequate funds out of the divisible pool for these programmes.

2.20. The Decentralised District Planning is expected to go a long way in fulfilling the basic local needs of small works of villages/talukas. The computerised techniques have helped to identify the missing basic amenities in the villages, the choice of programme-mix is based on the needs of the area to be decided at local level. A programme of development of backward area which would directly benefit the backward and problem areas spread across the administrative boundaries of one or more taluka/district is now a part of decentralised district planning.

Minimum Needs Programme

2.21. An outlay of Rs. 85.02 crore is proposed for the Minimum Needs Programme which has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition, health services and road links as per national norms.

2.22. A broad break-up of the MNP outlays is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Rural Fuelwood	116
Rural Roads	600
Elementary Education	2610
Adult Education	120
Rural Health (including Ayurved)	1305
Rural Water Supply	1895
Rural Housing	1170
Environmental Improvement of Slums	100
Nutrition	550
Public Distribution System	36
TOTAL ..	8502

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.23. The level of agricultural production in 1987-88 will fall short of the targets on account of drought conditions. However, the targets for agricultural production for the year 1988-89 are worked out on the basis of the normal production potential. The production potential level of foodgrains is likely to be 60.50 lakh tonnes. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 30.20 lakh tonnes by the end of 1988-89. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are—

- to cover an area of 25.98 lakh hectares in 1988-89 under high yielding varieties of food crops.
- the consumption level of chemical fertilizers is estimated at 7.74 lakh tonnes at the end of 1988-89.
- to bring an additional area of 17400 hectares under the soil conservation measures on watershed approach.
- transfer of technology to large number of farmers within the shortest possible time through T & V System.
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 57000 hectares as a result of major/medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation works. Apart from tanks and bandharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.

2.24. The installed capacity for power generation is likely to be 4408.5 MW at the end of 1988-89. It is proposed to add 270 MW of installed capacity during 1988-89. Given the rising cost of power generation and difficulties in transportation of coal over long distance, energy conservation would have to be taken up as mass movement. The need to switch over to renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, biogas is increasingly realised. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) has initiated many experiments to harness renewable sources of energy including the use of solar and wind energy for cooking, heating and pumping purpose.

2.25. By the end of 1987-88, 18079 Villages are likely to be electrified. It is proposed to provide electricity to 206 more Villages during 1988-89, thus covering all the villages in the State. The programme for energisation of tubewells and pumpsets is to cover 25000 additional connections during 1988-89.

2.26. The net addition of 800 kms. to the road network has been targetted to raise the total length to 61779 kms. by the end of 1988-89.

2.27. Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training it is proposed to introduce additional 1004 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 31368 at the end of 1988-89.

Minimum Needs Programme

- 2.28. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the targets set for the year 1988-89 are as under :
- To enrol 1.50 lakh additional children in the age group 6--11 and 1.00 lakh children in the age group 11--14.
 - Electrification of 206 villages and thereby to cover all the 18275 villages in the State.
 - Provision of safe drinking water to 800 'no source' villages.
 - Connecting 375 villages with pucca roads thus, covering 13921 villages by the end of 1988-89.
 - To set up additional 180 primary and subsidiary health centres thus, raising the total no. to 847.
 - Establishment of 300 sub-centres during 1988-89 bringing the total number of sub-centres to 6151.
 - Organising 20 community health centres (ayurved).
 - Providing construction assistance to 44000 allottees of free plots.
 - Accelerating the programmes of environmental improvement of Slums to cover 30000 additional beneficiaries.

2.29. A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end of 1988-89 is appended (Appendix-B).

APPENDIX--A

Statement showing the Outlays/Expenditure for the Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector /Sub-Sector 1	Outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985—90 2	Expen- diture 1986—87 3	Outlay 1987—88 4	Outlay proposed for 1988—89 5
I. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1. Crop Husbandry	7720	3017	1700	3300
2. Soil and Water Conservation	5763	289	400	440
3. Animal Husbandry	1820	330	400	505
4. Dairy Development	182	26	40	50
5. Fisheries	2426	372	550	600
6. Forests (including Wild Life)	12964	2434	2800	3600
7. Marketing, Storage & Warehousing	121	35	25	30
8. Agricultural Research & Education	3033	429	500	700
9. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971	122	100	110
10. Co-operation	3640	1369	810	890
Sub-Total-I	38640	8423	7325	10225
II. Rural Development				
1. Special Programmes for Rural Development	10991	2937	2522	3070
2. Land Reforms	910	296	250	373
3. Community Development and Panchayats	529	153	172	190
Sub-Total-II	12430	3386	2944	3633
III. Irrigation & Flood Control				
1. Water Development (Irrigation)	146203	16540	28370	36000
2. Minor Irrigation	13455	1990	2080	3820
3. Command Area Development	6067	950	1200	1320
Sub-Total-III	165725	19480	31650	41140

	1	2	3	4	5
IV. Energy					
1. Power Development		145350	25029	30670	39600
2. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy		1300	247	330	400
Sub-Total-IV		146650	25276	31000	40000
V. Industry & Minerals					
1. Village & Small Industries		14361	3606	2671	3734
2. Industries (other than Village & Small Industries)		9557	6229	2499	3475
3. Mining		1867	722	1000	925
4. Weights & Measures		182	8	28	50
Sub-Total-V		25967	10565	6198	8184
VI. Transport					
1. Ports, Light houses & Shipping		3036	563	575	630
2. Roads & Bridges		25785	3757	4200	5500
3. Road Transport		8494	2679	2641	2900
Sub-Total-VI		37315	6999 ¹	7416	9030
VII. Communication					
1. Modernisation of Wireless Network		849	80	200	220
VIII. Science, Technology & Environment					
1. Science and Technology		623	1	20	31
2. Environment and Pollution Control		350	20	25	40
Sub-Total-VIII		973	21	45	71
IX. General Economic Services					
1. Planning Machinery		720	3	272	50
2. Tourism		425	97	110	120
3. Statistics		200	7	20	20
4. Civil Supplies		366	5	12	36
5. Decentralised District Planning		24405	2230	3750	5083
SubTotal-IX		26116	2342	4164	5309

	1	2	3	4	5
X Social Services					
1. General Education		8676	1326	1996	4448
2. Technical Education		1820	348	486	700
3. Medical & Public Health		10314	1692	2050	3000
4. Water Supply & Sanitation		16866	5211	5200	7500
5. Housing		16442	2170	2900	3485
6. Urban Development		9768	904	1200	1334
7. Capital Project		3337	907	600	800
8. Information and Publicity		758	117	250	270
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes		11527	1712	2380	3340
10. Administrative Machinery for TASP		122	19	20	25
11. Labour and Labour Welfare		4911	835	1330	1511
12. Social Welfare		728	100	124	200
13. Nutrition		4550	315	500	550
14. Mid-Day-Meals Programme		55000	4318	6000	5000
15. Social Inputs		303	..	..	..
Sub-Total-X		145122	19974	25036	32163
XI. General Service					
1. Training of Development Personnel		213	15	22	25
GRAND TOTAL		600000	96561	116000	150000

APPENDIX : B

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit.	Level of achievement at the end of					
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	Achievement		1987-88		1988-89 Target
1	2	3	1985-86	1986-87	Target	Likely Achieve- ment	8
I Crop Husbandry							
1 Foodgrains Production							
(i) Total	'000 tonnes	6276	2736	3093	5920	1325	6050
(ii) Of which pulses	„	550	338	235	600	100	610
2 Oilseeds Production							
(i) Total	„	2840	879	1652	2534	460	3020
(ii) Of which groundnut	„	2190	448	1276	1928	200	2210
3 Others.							
(i) Production of Cotton	'000 bales	2000	1987	1093	1800	400	1900
(ii) Production of Sugar-cane (Gur)	'000 tonnes	950	649	557	800	400	870
4 Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (NPK)	„	834	421	402	718	361	774
II. Animal Husbandry							
(i) Milk	„	3290	3150	3200	3250	3200	3250
(ii) Eggs	Million	348	250	260	270	260	270
(iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	23.30	25.60	25.80	26.00	25.80	26.00
III. I. R. D. P.							
(i) Beneficiaries identified in	lakh	3.85	0.71	0.89	0.70	0.70	1.10
(i) Beneficiaries assisted. (New)	„	3.08	0.71	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.90
	(old)	1.77	0.30	0.58	0.60	0.60	..
IV. N. R. E. P.							
Employment generated	Lakh mandays	231.25	69.71	132.83	75.87	75.87	68.00
V. Rural Labour Employment Guaranteed Programme/ Employment Generated							
	Lakh Mandays	231.25	70.62	79.63	71.33	71.33	68.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI. Minor Irrigation							
(i) Potential	'000 Hect. (cum)	2423	2019	2037	2054	2054	2071
(ii) Utilization	,,	1877	1655	1667	1678	1676	1687
VII. Major & Medium Irrigation							
(i) Potential	'000 Hect. (cum)	1161	1092	1123	1163	1163	1203
(ii) Utilization	,,	743	678	738	758	758	778
VIII. Power Development							
(i) Installed Capacity	M. W. (cum)	5113	3593.5	3808.5	4138.5	4138.5	4408.5
(ii) Villages Electrified (1971 Census)	No.	18275	16957	17651	18275	18069	18275
(iii) Pumpsets & Tube Wells Energised	No.	392387	317403	338046	358046	358046	383046
IX. Road Development							
1. Total Roads (excluding National Highways)							
(i) Surfaced	Km (cum.)	53096	50355	51683	53153	53153	54653
(ii) Unsurfaced	,,	7603	8966	8456	7826	7826	7126
Total		60699	59321	60139	60979	60979	61779
2. Villages connected by roads							
(i) With population of 1500 & above (5060 Villages)	No. of Villages (cum)	5051	4722	4776	4856	4856	4906
(ii) With population of 1000-1500 (3241 villages)	,,	2922	2597	2696	2771	2771	2856
(iii) With population below 1000 (9815 villages)	,,	5788	5295	5699	5919	5919	6159
Total : 18116 Villages (1981 census)		13761	12614	13171	13546	13546	13921
X. General Education							
1. Classes I to V (Age group 6-11) Total Enrolment							
—Boys	'000 No. (cum)	3050	2857	2906	2969	2969	3069
—Girls	,,	2722	2112	2162	2263	2263	2313
Total:—		5772	4969	5068	5232	5232	5382

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Classes VI to VIII (age group)							
(11-13)							
Total enrolment							
—Boys	'000No.(Cum)	1273	1045	1052	1168	1168	1228
—Girls	„	901	679	726	730	730	770
Total	„	2174	1724	1778	1898	1898	1998
XI. Health							
(i) Sub-Centres	Nos.(cum)	6119	5169	5551	5851	5851	6151
(ii) Primary Health Centres	} „	1000	355	457	667	667	847
(iii) Subsidiary Health Centres (Non-PHCs)							
(iv) Community Health Centres	„	121	35	74	99	99	124
XII. Rural Water Supply							
(i) Villages covered	No.	5000 (net)	1012	1002	800	1050	800
XIII. Rural Housing							
(i) Allotment of sites	No. in lakh (cum).	10.55	8.80	9.22	9.57	9.57	9.92
(ii) Construction assistance	„	6.47	3.77	4.17	4.61	4.61	5.05
XIV. Labour Welfare— Craftsmen Training							
(i) No. of I.T.I.s.	Nos.(cum)	136	101	112	118	115	119
(ii) Intake Capacity	„	38648	28196	29312	30364	30364	31368
XV. Environmental Improvement of Slums—Persons benefited.	No. in lakh(Cum)	7.05	5.51	5.64	5.88	5.88	6.18

CHAPTER—III.

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

3.1. Genral :

3.1.1. A new phase in the field of Decentralised District Planning was launched in Gujarat on 14th November, 1980 when implementation of schemes in each district of the State through District Planning Boards from outlays entirely placed at their discretion was initiated.

3.2. Basis of Distribution of Outlays :

3.2.1. The ceiteria and weightage for districtwise distribution of outlay for Decentralised District plan from the State Plan were as follows during the Sixth Five Year Plan and they have been continued.

Sr. No.	Item	Percentage
1.	Population (Excluding towns having population of 50,000 and above).	40
2.	Population of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and small and marginal farmers and population of agricultural labourers other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	15
3.	Agricultural Backwardness	10
4.	Irrigational Backwardness	10
5.	Industrial Backwardness	5
6.	Backwardness in respect of Roads and Drinking water.	10
7.	Backwardness in respect of the targets of other selected minimum needs.	5
8.	Incentive Provision.	5
TOTAL :		100

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

3.3. District Plan outlays :

3.3.1. Details regarding the outlay provided for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlays) out of the State Plan outlay for the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1986-87 to 1988-89 (Proposed) are indicated in the following table:—

(Rs. in crores).

Year	Total State Plan outlays.	Outlay for district level schemes.			Percentage
		Normal district level schemes.	Discretionary & incentive outlay.	Total (Col. 3+4).	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-90 (Outlay)	6000.00	2260.99	244.05	2505.04	41.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
1986—87 (Actuals)	965.61	369.14	22.30	391.44	40.5
1987—88 (Approved Outlay)	1160.00	442.08	37.50	479.58	41.3
1987—88 (Anticipated expenditure) :	1160.00	442.08	37.50	479.58	41.3
1988—89 (Proposed outlay).	1500.00	524.67	50.83	575.50	38.4

3.3.2. As per the instructions from the Planning Commission information on District Sector Programmes in prescribed proforma D.P.I. is appended to this chapter.

3.4. Discretionary and Incentive Outlays :

3.4.1. Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to make up schemes of local importance especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning Boards can finance projects on 100% basis from the discretionary component of the District Plan outlay, while the incentive outlay requires a matching contribution of 50% or 25% depending upon the pattern prescribed for the taluka. For the rural areas of the Backward talukas the matching contribution is 25% while for the remaining talukas and all urban areas of the State, the rate of matching contribution is 50%.

3.4.2. The District Planning Boards are expected to suggest schemes/works of local importance generally related to the Minimum Needs Programmes, keeping in view the balanced development of the district. The District Planning Boards can formulate, sanction, implement and monitor works/schemes. For the purpose of formulation of 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 and appointment of members on these committees.

3.5. Outlay and Expenditure :

3.5.1. Details regarding allocations made to the District Planning Board by way of discretionary outlay, incentive outlay and outlay for development of special backward areas under the programme for Decentralised District Planning during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the expenditure incurred (Amount utilized) there against are as under :—

(Rs. in Crores)

Item	1985-86			1986-87		
	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Percen- tage	Alloca- tion	Expen- diture	Percen- tage
1. Discretionary outlay	20.60	20.60	100.00	16.56	15.97	96.4
2. Incentive Outlay	7.00	6.94	99.1	5.83	5.72	98.3
3. Outlay for development of special backward areas	1.50	1.50	100.00	0.61	0.61	100.0
4. TOTAL	29.10	29.04	99.8	23.00	22.30	97.0

3.6. Physical Achievements :

3.6.1. The physical achievements through Decentralised District Planning Allocations are easily the most important index of their success. Some of the more important physical achievements during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below :—

Item	Achievements during	
	1985—86	1986—87
1. School Rooms constructed	2048	1697
2. New Water Supply Works Completed.	2428	1600
3. Link roads constructed.	464	304
4. Approach roads constructed.	858	554
5. Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes.	61	25
6. Villages electrified for all purposes.	182	131

3.7. Improvement in the District Planning Process :—

3.7.1. With a view to streamlining the operationalisation of the programme for Decentralised District Planning within fixed time schedule the District Planning Boards have been advised to follow-up the following time-table for the formulation of works/schemes and implementation thereof.

The time table for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Sr. No.	Item	Last date for completion of work	
		1987—88	1988—89
1.	To prepare draft annual plan for the works/schemes of Discretionary and Incentive outlays by major head of developments.	30-11-86	31-8-87
2.	To provide information regarding talukawise tentative allocations amounts for spillover liabilities to the Taluka Planning Committees	30-11-86	31-8-87
3.	To collect proposals for district level and taluka level schemes.	15-1-87	30-11-87
4.	To prepare a note on the Sectorwise allocation made in draft plan and schemewise final proposal for approval of Executive Committee of District Planning Board.	31-1-87	31-12-87
5.	To get approval of District Planning Board for annual development Plan.	25-2-87	31-1-88
6.	To inform concerned implementing officers about approval of schemes	28-2-87	15-2-88
7.	To Complete all necessary steps for implementation of the schemes by the implementing officers and thereby inform to the Collector.	31-3-87	29-2-88

3.7.2. Specific amount for the works/schemes directly benefiting S. C. Population of the Decentralised District Planning funds.

3.7.2.1. In pursuance of the greater stress being laid on the welfare of weaker sections, it has been decided in 1985—86 that out of the discretionary outlay, which is allocated to the District Planning Boards, the District Planning Boards should set apart definite funds for taking up the works/ schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly over all 10 percent of the discretionary outlay is being set apart for earmarking the funds for such works in proportion to the scheduled caste population in the districts. Details of such earmarked outlays for the works/schemes benefiting the S.C. Population are given below.

(Rs. in crores).

Year	Discretionary Outlay.	Amount earmarked/ to be earmarked for S. C. population works.
1985—86	20.00	2.00
1986—87	22.50	2.25
1987—88	26.00	2.60
1988—89	31.00	3.10

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

3.7.3 Development of Special Backward Areas

3.7.3.1. In the year 1983—84, a new feature has been added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards development of special backward areas in the State which spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one district. An amount of Rs. 0.50 crore was provided during 1983—84 for seven areas. 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 1984—85 three more areas were added under Special Backward areas programme raising the total number of Special Backward Areas to 10. During 1987—88 an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been provided for works in the Special Backward areas. For 1988—89 a provision of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

Development of Backward Talukas

3.7.3.2 During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. The Government has accepted the Committee's recommendations to treat 56 talukas identified by it as economically backward talukas. Under Decentralised District Planning during 1987—88 it has been decided to give 20% additional amount of discretionary outlay allocated to 56 backward talukas.

3.8 Outlays for the programme of Decentralised District Planning

3.8.1. Details regarding the itemwise provisions made/proposed to be made during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) for the programme of Decentralised District Planning are given in the following table.

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Provision for				Proposed outlay 1988-89
	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Discretionary Outlay.	144.60	20.00	22.50	26.00	31.00
2. Incentive Outlay	50.60	7.00	7.40	8.00	9.50
3. Additional incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning.	14.60	0.50	0.50	..	..
4. Provision for dealing with problems for special backward areas.	19.60	1.50	1.60	1.60	1.80
5. Croppus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward.	14.65	0.10	1.00	..	..
6. Provision for allocation of more funds to 56 backward talukas as per recommendation of Dr. I. G. Patel Committee.	..	..	..	1.90	8.53
TOTAL..	244.05	29.10	33.00	37.50	50.83

3.8.2. During 1988—89, out of the total amount of Rs. 40.50 crores, by way of discretionary and incentive outlay, works/ schemes relating to mainly Minimum Needs Programme are proposed to be taken up by the District Planning Boards. In cases where the targets for Minimum Needs Programme would have been achieved intensive efforts for additional facilities are proposed to be made. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e.g. windmill, solar energy, fuel wood plantation, improvement of Gauchar plots, etc. are also proposed to be taken up.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN (1988-89)

DISTRICT PLANS

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Seventh plan 1985-90.			1986-87 Actuals.		
		State	District	Total	State	District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture and Allied Services :							
1	Research and Education	3033.00	..	3033.00	429.14	..	429.14
2	Crop Husbandry	689.86	7030.14	7720.00	2127.57	889.12	3016.69
3	Soil and Water Conservation	472.00	5291.00	5763.00	8.02	281.30	289.32
4	Animal Husbandry	724.92	1095.08	1820.00	146.14	183.53	329.67
5	Dairy Development	15.00	167.00	182.00	1.84	23.66	25.50
6	Fisheries	547.00	1879.00	2426.00	100.91	271.50	372.41
7	Forests	579.15	12384.85	12964.00	85.51	2348.58	2434.09
8	Investment in Agricultural, Financial Institutions—	971.00	..	971.00	121.63	..	121.63
9	Marketing, Storage and Ware Housing.	83.00	38.00	121.00	5.28	30.25	35.53
TOTAL—I—Agriculture and Allied Services.		7114.93	27885.07	35000.00	3026.04	4027.94	7053.58
II. Rural Development :							
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).	..	5284.00	5284.00	..	1162.18	1162.18
2	National Rural Employment Programme.	..	3700.00	3700.00	..	1064.18	1064.18
3	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	..	1575.00	1575.00	..	366.41	366.41
4	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	..	256.00	256.00	..	..	..
5	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation.	..	80.00	80.00	..	330.28	330.28
6	Strengthening training facilities for Rural Development.	..	10.00	10.00	..	1.37	1.37
7	Project Linkage.	..	35.00	35.00	..	..	..
8	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	..	40.00	40.00	..	1.02	1.02
9	Regional Rural Bank	..	11.00	11.00	..	..	..
10.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme.	..	..	..	..	11.65	11.65
11.	Community Development & Panchayat. including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme.	27.20	501.80	529.00	7.28	146.14	153.42
12.	Land Reforms	..	910.00	910.00	..	295.72	295.72
TOTAL-II- Rural Development		27.20	12402.80	12430.00	7.28	3378.95	3386.23
III COOPERATION		2264.00	1376.00	3640.00	1082.89	286.60	1969.49
IV. Irrigations and Flood Control :							
1.	Major and Medium Irrigation Project.	122561.00	22442.00	145003.00	8976.16	3337.67	16313.49
2.	Minor Irrigation	..	13455.00	13455.00	..	1989.89	1989.89
3.	Command Area Development	5524.04	542.96	6067.00	434.14	515.61	949.75
4.	Flood Control including Anti Sea Erosion.	1200.00	—	1200.00	226.26	..	226.26
TOTAL—IV—Irrigation and Flood Control		129285.04	36439.96	165725.00	9636.56	3894.17	19479.73

(Rs. in lakhs)

1987-88 Approved outlay			1987-88 Anticipated Expenditure			1988-89 Proposed outlay.		
State	District	Total	State	District	Total	State	District	Total
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
500.00	..	500.00	500.00	..	500.00	700.00	..	700.00
225.83	1474.17	1700.00	225.83	1474.17	1700.00	1797.45	1502.55	3300.00
15.20	384.80	400.00	15.20	384.80	400.00	72.50	367.50	440.00
162.40	237.60	400.00	162.40	237.60	400.00	205.83	299.17	505.00
10.14	29.60	40.00	10.40	29.60	40.00	5.00	45.00	50.00
163.32	386.68	550.00	163.32	386.68	550.00	250.41	349.59	600.00
103.98	2696.02	2800.00	103.98	696.02	2800.00	135.04	3464.96	3600.00
100.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	110.00	..	110.00
13.25	11.75	25.00	13.25	11.75	25.00	19.00	11.00	30.00
1294.38	5220.62	6515.00	1294.33	5220.62	6515.00	3295.23	8039.77	9335.00
..	994.00	994.00	..	994.00	994.00	..	1208.00	1208.00
..	792.00	792.00	..	792.00	792.00	..	1000.00	1000.00
..	322.50	322.50	..	322.50	322.50	..	322.50	322.50
..
..	354.50	354.50	..	354.50	354.50	..	486.20	486.20
..	4.00	4.00	..	4.00	40.00	..	6.00	6.00
..
..	15.0	15.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	7.30	7.30
..
..	40.00	40.00	..	40.00	40.00	..	40.00	40.00
6.00	166.00	172.00	6.00	166.00	172.00	8.00	182.00	190.00
..	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	..	373.00	373.00
6.00	2938.00	2944.00	6.00	2938.00	2944.00	8.00	3625.00	3633.00
500.90	309.10	810.00	500.90	309.01	810.00	545.50	343.50	890.00
1947.90	8710.00	28180.00	19470.00	8710.00	28130.00	26031.00	9891.00	35725.00
18.15	2061.85	2080.00	18.15	2061.00	2080.00	..	3820.00	3820.00
1181.00	19.00	1200.00	1181.00	19.00	1200.00	543.50	776.50	1320.00
190.90	..	190.00	190.00	..	190.00	275.00	..	275.00
20859.15	10790.85	31650.00	20859.15	10790.85	31650.00	26852.50	11237.50	41140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Power Development :							
1. Power		138110.00	7240.00	145350.00	23948.00	1081.00	25029.00
2. Non-Conventional sources of Energy (including Bio-gas).		936.00	364.00	1300.00	70.00	177.00	247.00
TOTAL—V—Power Development.		139046.00	7604.00	146650.00	24018.00	1258.00	25276.00
VI. Industry and Minerals :							
1. Village and Small Industries		6166.00	8195.00	14361.00	1319.52	2286.81	3606.33
2. Medium & Large Industries.		9557.00	..	9557.00	6228.37	..	6228.37
3. Mining.		1867.00	..	1867.00	721.85	..	721.85
TOTAL—VI—Industry & Minerals.		17590.00	8195.00	25785.00	8269.74	2286.74	10556.55
VII. Transport :							
1. Minor Ports & Light Houses.		3036.00	..	3036.00	563.21	..	563.21
2. Roads and Bridges.		..	25785.00	25785.00	..	3757.00	3757.00
3. Roads Transport		8494.00	..	8494.00	2679.00	..	2679.00
4. Tourism		425.00	..	425.00	97.53	..	97.52
TOTAL—VII—Transport.		11955.00	25785.00	37740.00	3339.74	3757.00	7096.74
VIII. Scientific Services and Research :							
1. Science and Technology		623.15	..	623.15	0.86	..	0.86
2. Environmental and Pollution Control.		350.00	..	350.00	19.73	..	19.73
TOTAL—VIII—Scientific Services & Research		973.15	..	973.15	20.59	..	20.59
IX. Social and Community Services							
1 Education		3727.23	4948.77	8676.00	861.88	464.27	1326.15
2 Technical Education		1820.00	..	1820.00	347.74	..	347.74
3 Medical and Public Health		4511.48	5802.52	10314.00	954.66	736.97	1691.63
4 Sewerage and Water supply		206.00	16660.00	16866.00	1939.35	3271.60	5210.95
5 Housing		9829.00	6613.00	16442.00	1373.54	796.25	2169.79
6 Urban Development		9665.00	103.00	9768.00	891.67	11.97	903.64
7 Capital Projects		3337.00	..	3337.00	907.32	..	907.32
8 Information and Publicity		232.00	520.00	57538.00	17.12	100.13	117.25
9 Labour and Labour Welfare		1052.00	3859.00	4911.00	44.58	790.65	835.23
10 Welfare of Sc/ST and other Backward Classes		3657.35	7869.65	11527.00	463.94	1248.17	1712.11
11 Social Welfare		728.00	..	728.00	99.69	..	99.69
12 Nutrition		..	4550.00	4550.00	..	315.19	315.19
13 Social input		..	303.00	303.00	..	..	..
Total-IX Social and Community Service		33771.06	51228.94	9000.00	7901.49	7735.20	15636.69
X. Economic Services							
1 Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)		719.85	..	719.85	2.55	..	2.55
2 Economic Advice and Statistics		140.00	60.00	200.00	4.40	2.30	6.70
3 Weights and Measures		182.00	..	182.00	8.29	..	8.29
4 Training of Development Personnel		213.00	..	213.00	14.95	..	14.95
5 Modernisation of Equipments (Wireless network)		849.00	..	849.00	80.51	..	80.51
6 Administrative Machinery for TASP		..	122.00	122.00	..	19.00	19.00
Total X Economic Services		2103.85	182.00	2285.85	110.70	21.30	132.00
XI General Services							
1 Civil supplied		366.00	..	366.00	4.53	..	4.53
2 Decentralised District Planning		..	24405.00	24405.00	..	2230.48	2230.48
Total XI General Services		366.00	24405.00	24771.00	4.53	2230.48	2235.01
XII. Mid-Day Meal Programme							
		..	55000.00	55000.00	..	4318.09	4318.09
GRAND TOTAL:—		349496.23	250503.77	600000.00	57417.56	39143.54	96561.10

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
29537.00	1133.00	30670.00	29537.00	1133.00	30670.00	38800.00	800.00	39600.00
180.00	150.00	330.00	180.00	150.00	330.00	220.00	180.00	400.00
29717.00	1283.00	31000.00	29717.00	1283.00	31000.00	39020.00	980.00	40000.00
906.50	1764.50	2671.00	906.00	1764.50	2671.00	2005.75	1728.50	3734.25
2499.00	--	2499.00	2499.00	--	2499.00	3474.75	--	3474.75
1000.00	--	1000.00	1000.00	--	1000.00	925.00	--	925.00
4405.50	1764.50	6170.00	4405.50	1764.50	6170.00	6405.50	1728.50	8134.00
575.00	--	575.00	575.00	--	575.00	630.00	--	630.00
--	4200.00	4200.00	--	4200.00	4200.00	--	5500.00	5500.00
2641.00	--	2641.00	2641.00	--	2641.00	2900.00	--	2900.00
110.00	--	110.00	110.00	--	1210.00	120.00	--	120.00
3326.00	4200.00	7526.00	3326.00	4200.00	7526.00	3650.00	5500.00	9150.00
20.00	--	20.00	20.00	--	20.00	31.00	--	31.00
25.00	--	25.00	25.00	--	25.00	40.00	--	40.00
45.00	--	45.00	45.00	--	45.00	71.00	--	71.00
731.70	1264.30	1996.00	731.70	1264.30	1996.00	2353.04	2094.93	4448.00
486.00	--	486.00	486.00	--	486.00	700.00	--	700.00
891.00	1159.00	2050.00	891.00	1159.00	2050.00	1379.00	1621.00	3000.00
63.00	5137.00	5200.00	63.00	5137.00	5200.00	939.00	6561.00	7500.00
1705.00	1195.00	2900.00	1705.00	1195.00	2900.00	2285.00	1200.00	3485.00
1150.00	50.00	1200.00	1150.00	50.00	1200.00	1304.00	30.00	1334.00
600.00	--	600.00	600.00	--	600.00	800.00	--	800.00
130.53	119.47	250.00	130.53	119.47	250.00	147.50	122.50	270.00
372.80	957.20	1330.00	372.80	957.20	1330.00	409.70	1101.30	1511.00
1051.31	1328.55	2379.86	1051.31	1328.55	2379.86	1692.93	1647.07	3340.00
124.00	--	124.00	124.00	--	--	200.00	--	200.00
--	500.00	500.00	--	500.00	500.00	--	550.00	550.00
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7305.34	11710.52	19015.86	7305.34	11710.52	19015.86	12210.17	14927.83	27138.00
272.00	--	272.00	272.00	--	272.00	50.00	--	50.00
13.75	6.25	20.00	13.75	6.25	20.00	10.53	9.47	20.00
28.00	--	28.00	28.00	--	28.00	50.00	--	50.00
22.00	--	22.00	22.00	--	22.00	25.00	--	25.00
200.00	--	200.00	200.00	--	200.00	220.00	--	220.00
--	20.14	20.14	--	20.14	20.14	--	25.00	25.00
535.75	26.39	562.14	535.75	26.39	562.14	355.53	34.47	390.00
12.00	--	12.00	12.00	--	12.00	36.00	--	36.00
--	3750.00	3750.00	--	3750.00	3750.00	--	5083.00	5083.00
12.00	3750.00	3762.00	12.00	3750.00	3762.00	36.00	5083.00	5119.00
--	6000.00	6000.00	--	6000.00	6000.00	--	5000.00	5000.00
68042.02	47957.98	116000.00	68042.02	47957.98	116000.00	92450.43	57549.57	150000.00

CHAPTER—IV

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

4.1 Introduction :

Since the inception of the Twenty Point Programme, Gujarat has been among the front ranking states in the country in the implementation of the programme. The State Government has set up a large infrastructure for systematic and effective implementation and monitoring of the programme. In addition to regular reviews and indepth monthly reviews by the Chief Secretary and departmental reviews by the Ministers concerned, the State has set up committees at State, District and Taluka level.

4.2. Highlights of Achievement

Implementation of Twenty Point Programme continued to receive the highest priority from the Government during 1987—88. Despite scanty rainfall in most part of the State and severe problems of drought and drinking water for the third year in succession, the administrative set up has been geared up to ensure that the targets of all the items are achieved fully by the end of March 1988.

The details of the Twenty Point Programme, 1986 along with the programme in the Annual Development plan 1988—89 which have been identified are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

4.3. ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

4.3.1. Integrated Rural Development Programme

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.

For the seventh plan it is targetted to assist 4.85 lakh families (1.77 lakh old families and 3.08 lakh new-families). During the first two years of seventh plan 2.48 lakhs families have been assisted. During 1987—88 against the target of 147421 families to be assisted 61408 families have been assisted by the end of September 1987. It is proposed to assist 90,000 new families during 1988—89.

4.3.2. National Rural Employment Programme

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

— The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State and Central Government. Under the programme, priority is given to community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy and in the selection of works also preference is given to such works mainly to benefit SC and ST families.

During 1985—86, 69.71 lakh mandays were generated against the target of 57.00 lakh mandays. During 1986—87 132.83 lakh mandays were generated against the target of generating 60.00 lakh mandays. During 1987—88, at the end of September, 1987 62.36 lakh mandays are generated under National Rural Employment Programme. For 1988-89, a target of 68.00 Lakh mandays is proposed.

4.3.3. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

In addition to the National Rural Employment Programme, the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme is introduced since 1983—84. It aims to provide employment for 100 days to atleast one member of every rural landless household. The programme is fully assisted from Central Funds. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme being entirely centrally sponsored Scheme no outlay is proposed in the State Sector.

Employment of 70.62 lakhs mandays was generated during 1985—86 against the target of 50 lakh mandays. Employment of 79.63 lakh mandays was generated against the target of 60.00 lakh Mandays during 1986—87. At the end of September '87 Mandays generated under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is 25.68 lakh during 1987—88.

For 1988—89 a target of 68.00 lakh mandays under the programme is proposed.

4.4.4. Villages and small Industries

Rapid and balanced industrialization in the State is necessary with a view to benefiting the common man in the shape of increased, a availability of goods at fair price, larger employment and higher per capita income, Industrialization is also essential to provide the much needed support for agriculture and for the development of infrastructural facilities of energy, transport, housing etc. The pattern of distribution of benefits to industrialization should be such that it should cover a larger segment of the State population both urban and rural.

The continuous effort has been made for promoting small scale village and cottage Industries in the State. District Industries Centres have been set up in all district except the Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to Co-ordinate and supervise the progress of District Industries Centres and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the cash subsidy, the small scale units are offered subsidy on power consumption, subsidy for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and subsidy on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI units. Cottage industry receives the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also on interest under the bankable schemes.

Under the village and cottage industries sector, Gujarat has provided seperate agency for looking after different activities such as Khadi and village industries, Handloom and Handicrafts training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to rural artisans etc. The development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat is given significant importance in the context of 20 Point Programme. An institute of Handloom Technology has been started at Gandhinagar for strengthening the training facilities in this sector.

During 1985-86, 5972 SSI units were registered against the target of 5600 units. During 1986-87, 6315 units were registered against the target of 6300 units. During 1987-88, 3995 SSI units have been registered by the end of Sept. 87 against the annual target of 6600 S.S.I units. It is proposed to register 6900 SSI units during 1988-89.

4.4 Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture

4.4.1. Dryland Farming

Gujarat State Land Development Corporation was set up to undertake soil and water conservation progamme. A major part of agriculture in the state fall under dry land agriculture. Out of total 188.2 lakh hectares of reporting area 157.83 lakh hectares were covered under dry land agriculture. This is inclusive of 107.33 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. Out of this area, the area to be treated remains at 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualised that 30 % of this area will be treated by farmers themselves and 64.08 lakh hectares require soil conservation treatment.

At the end of 1986-87 173.42 lakh hectares were covered under soil and water conservation and 176.72 lakh hectares will be covered during 1987-88. It is proposed to cover 180.59 Lakh hectares of land under soil and water conservation by the end of 1988-89.

At the end of 1986-87, 438 sub-watershed projects were under progress and in 1987-88 6912 hectares of area will be reclaimed and in 1988-89, 12730 hectares will be covered, by the end of August 1987.

4.4.2. Drought Prone Area Programme

The Centrally sponsored Scheme for DPAP was being implemented in 42 talukas of 8 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar during the 6th Plan. The programme lays stress on integrated area development to restore the ecological balance and to make the best use of the limited resources in the drought affected areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are development and management of water resources, afforestation and grassland development, soil and moisture conservation on watershed basis, animal husbandry and dairy development.

From 1985-86, Government of India has agreed to cover Lodhika taluka of Rajkot district under the programme. Thus, the programme is implemented in 43 talukas of the State.

4.5. Better use of Irrigation Water

4.5.1. Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Project

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

The strategy for seventh Plan for increasing irrigation potential through Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation works, is—

- subsidy to small and marginal farmers;
- to complete on going progress and optimise benefits from existing projects.
- Plan comprehensive and effective measures for improving level of utilisation.
- To lay emphasis on drainage aspect as a part of overall anti-water logging strategy.
- Flood control works on principal river projects.
- To take steps against the salinity ingress problem in coastal areas.
- Take up new schemes in tribal backward areas and drought prone areas.
- To launch the Narmada Project in a big way.
- To accelerate the modernisation programme.
- Implementation of warabandhi system effectively.
- Maximum exploitation of ground water to supplement surface irrigation.
- Survey, research and development of ground Water resources including no-charge sources.

With the development of irrigation command area of major irrigation projects [especially under Mahi-Kadana and Ukai Kakrapar, drainage programme has been given high priority. Problem of salinity ingress particularly in Saurashtra area is being controlled. This project has been taken up with World Bank Aid. A High level committee is especially set up to study and recommend measures for speedy sanction and implementation of this programme.

4.5.2 Command Area Development Programme

One major initiative towards increasing the rate of utilization was setting up of Command Area Development Authorities. The State is divided into 4 zones, and each zone is served by C.A.D.A. of that area. These authorities are expected to ensure more efficient operations of irrigation system, accelerate construction of field channels and drains and land shaping, land levelling, exploitation of ground water through tube wells, 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 institution have been among the measures taken to improve the rate of utilization.

It is proposed to include all the major (except Narmada) and the medium irrigation project (having C. A. between 2000 to 10,000) already completed and under construction at present under the C.A.D. programme.

Lift irrigation schemes are taken up where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon or on private wells. Government subsidy at the rate of 45% of the cost is being given while in tribal area 75 % of the cost is being given as subsidy. Subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1,700/- per acre. Managerial subsidy is also being given to employ technical personnel SCs persons are being encouraged by way of giving 50% loan for becoming member.

4. 6. BIGGER HARVEST

4.6.1. National Oilseeds Development Project

National Oilseeds Development Project Programme for increasing production of oilseeds has been introduced since Sixth plan under 100 percent centrally sponsored project. Under this programme, Rs. 3442.00 lakh were spent during Sixth five year plan. An outlay of Rs.3752.00 lakh was provided in Central Sector during seventh five year plan and Rs. 434.56 lakh has been spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, although an outlay of Rs. 495.00 lakh was indicated in Central Sector while formulating the annual plan proposals, it was decided by Central Government at a later stage to operate this project with 50% assistance. Accordingly, Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 181.09 lakh as a central share and State Government had to contribute matching share of Rs. 167.58 lakh. Against this Rs. 180.62 lakh and Rs. 167.58 lakh were spent during 1986-87. Outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 180.45 lakh in each of the Central and State Sectors.

Proposed outlay for 1988--89 is Rs. 200.00 lakh as matching share to be provided in the State plan against the share of Rs. 200.00 lakh from Central Government.

4.6.2. Pulses Development Programme

Pulses is another important group of crops covered under 20 Point Programme. Average annual production of pulses during 1980--84 has been 4.60 lakh tonnes, which is thrice as that achieved at the end of fifth plan. Seventh plan target proposed is 5.50 lakh tonnes. As the pulse crop cannot compete other crops it has to be grown mainly as mixed crop of opportunity crop on marginal lands. Its programme emphasised the use of improved seed, fertiliser, plant protection measures and rhizobin culture. Rs. 177.63 lakh and Rs. 177.65 lakh are proposed in the central and state sectors respectively during seventh plan, for 1988-89 Rs. 34.88 lakh and Rs. 16.63 lakh are proposed in the central and state sector respectively.

HORTICULTURE

4.6.3 Fruit and Vegetable Crops

Under the programme of intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables the activities for propagation and distribution of planting material and processing are being promoted in prospective areas for different kinds of crops.

For this programme Rs. 111.89 lakh were spent during sixth plan. Outlay during the seventh plan is Rs. 179.35 lakh. Against this Rs. 21.17 lakh have been spent during 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 36.71 lakh was anticipated to be spent during 1986-87.

At the end of sixth plan 6.20 lakh grafts and 2.96 lakh plants were distributed to the cultivators. Terminal year Targets for seventh plan are 6.50 lakh grafts and 6.50 lakh plants. Achievement during 1985-86 was 0.47 lakh grafts and 0.07 lakh plants under condition of severe drought.

4.6.4. Storage, Warehousing and Agriculture Marketing

A well developed marketing system implies in itself 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 148 market committees together with 131 principal yards and 176 sub-yards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established under the warehousing Act 1962 and the corporation has created the storage facilities of 9.07 mts. upto Sept. 1987.

Financial assistance in terms of loan and subsidy is being provided for implementing the Gujarat Agriculture Produce Market Act. A separate Directorate of Agriculture Marketing is envisaged in the seventh plan. Contribution is also being made to the State Agriculture Marketing fund as laid down under the statutes. A State Agri. 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 which were 808 in 1985-86 is likely to increase by 315 at the end of 1987-88.

4.6.5. Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

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 draught power for agricultural production and their transport to the nearby markets and will remain so far long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and other viz. small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, agriculture labourers SCs and STs.

4.6.6. Develop Fish farming and sea fishing

Various programmes for development of these resources are under implementation. They may be grouped as under :

(a) 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.

(b) 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 tank rent payable to the village panchayats. In 8 districts this programme is under taken through Fish Farmers Development Agencies.

(c) 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.

4.6.7 Sea Fishing

Mechanisation and improvement of fishing Crafts

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts.
- Introduction of fibre glass boats.
- Subsidy for improved gears.
- Establishment of service stations.

The present mechanisation of fishing crafts programme is well tried and of repetitive character, it has proved to be production oriented one generating significant sustained self employment of fishermen.

To induce the fishermen to invariably insure their vessels the scheme is envolved from 1984-85 in the State where 50% of the premium will be subsidised by the State. This will help the fisherman to recoup their loss sustained during the course of natural calamities like cyclones, heavy monsoon etc. which has become a phenomenal character of the Gujarat Coast since last 3-4 years.

4.6.8 Cooperation

The Co-operative movement in Gujarat is started as in several other parts of the country with credit co-operatives in the earliest decades of 20th century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of milk producers organisation, cooperatives of cotton growers, Groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisation engaged in fertiliser production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the Cooperative sector. The number of societies and areas of activity increased in many fold, 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 cooperatives, Consumers' cooperatives, Fishery Cooperatives of fishermen, Handloom and powerloom weavers are among the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producer and primary consumers. Alongwith growth of cooperatives and different apex federations like cotton Federation, Milk marketing Federation, Marketing Federation for Agricultural produce and oil seeds growers Fedration etc, with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have thus developed into a well knit cooperative organisation from primary to National level.

Recoganisation of the Cooperative Department was under consideration of Government due to many fold increase in number of cooperative societies and nature of their activities.

During the seventh plan period meaasures for strengthening organisational arrangement for supervision and monitoring of large number of cooperative societies as well as office to serve cooperative societies at block level are planned to be set up for which an outlay of Rs. 795 lakhs has been provided for 1988-89.

4.7 ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS

4.7.1. Land Reforms

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. The programmes of this sub-sector are included in the 20 Point Programme, 1986.

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 holdings came in force from April, 1976. 20 Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government has issued orders for finalising all the pending cases under the Ceiling Act.

4.8 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL LABOUR

4.8.1 Scheme for enforcement of minimum wages for Rural Labour (Agriculture and Industry)

Government has accorded high priority to the implementation of the Minimum wages Act especially with respect of agricultural labour. Gujarat is the first state in the country to establish a separate office of Rural Labour Commissioner to enforce the Act.

A Rural workers Welfare Board with 101 welfare Centres has been established to cater to the economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agricultural labourers during 1985-86, new 15 centres are sanctioned while during 1986-87 new 10 centres will be added. New programme of old age pension for agricultural labourers has been introduced since 1980-81.

From February, '86, the minimum wage rate of agriculture labour have been revised to Rs. 11.00 per day and Rs. 4000/- per annum. Time limit of disposal of cases by Labour Commissioner was fixed. A State level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District level committees with District Collectors as Chairman and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labourers have also been formed. The State Government has taken all possible steps to see that provisions of minimum wages act are not violated.

At present the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act apply to 21 employments. A member of Scheduled Employments have a Minimum wage linked with cost of living index.

Publicity of minimum wages in agriculture is an important task. This is being done through posters and hoardings on 250 buses of the State Road Transport Corporation through Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board.

4.8.2 Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

Abolition of bonded labour system was taken up as a National Programme and in the spirit of Government of India's Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976, the State Government had identified the bonded labourers in the State. There were 63 identified bonded labourers in the State, all of whom were freed. As per the programme of identification of bonded labourers existing in the state in subsequent years repeat surveys from time to time have been undertaken and it is assessed that no bonded labour is in existence in Gujarat.

At the end of March-86 the total number of bonded labourers rehabilitated since inception of the programme is 56 of the remaining 5 labourers, 4 of the freed labourers are not traceable and one has expired. As a result no bonded labourer remains to be rehabilitated in the State as on March 1986.

An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh have been provided for 1988-89 for residual expenditure.

4.8.3 Grant--in aid to Voluntary Agencies

Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for purchase of equipment to Higher Secondary Schools starting vocational courses as greater emphasis has been laid upon vocationalisation of Education under 2 stage National Policy of Education. An amount of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed to cover 40 schools on the basis of 50% aid as matching contribution during 1988-89.

4.9 CLEAN DRINKING WATER

4.9.1 Rural Water Supply Programme

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

The supply of safe drinking water to "No source villages" is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programmes in the water supply and sewerage sector and is also included in 20 point programme 86 under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Most of the areas of the State depend for the water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch are arid or Semi-arid which do not get adequate rainfall. Only few rivers in the state are perennial. The state has a long coastline of about 1600 Kms. and the areas bordering the coastline are experiencing problem of salinity.

In 1980, a survey was carried out at the instance of the Central Government. According to this survey 9038 villages were identified as 'No source' villages. Thereafter 5250 villages/hamlets have been classified in 'No Source' category. This category is increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to discharge of industrial effluent etc.

The State Government has set up the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board in the year 1979, which implements water supply and sanitation programme in the State. Construction of simple water Supply work such as deepening and digging of wells are executed through District Panchayats.

Achievement at the end of first two years of seventh plan and programme for 1988-89 has been summarised below :

Programme	Total Villages	Achievement		Likely Achievement 1987-88	Target 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87		
Identified Villages.	9038	1012	1002	1050	800

An outlay of Rs. 1995 lakh has been provided for 1988-89.

4.10 HEALTH FOR ALL

4.10.1 Rural Health

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 contribution 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 buildings and staff quarter of existing Primary Health Centres.

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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 for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health centres under its Jurisdiction.
- One male and one female health assistant at Primary Health Centre.

During Seventh plan with regard to targets set for PHCs/SHCs and Community Health Centres mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHCs and the existing Referral Hospitals and Taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to Community Health Centres and new PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions.

Besides, above schemes under allopathic system of medicine, the "working Group on ISM and Homeopathy" constituted by the Government of India for Seventh Plan has recommended to establish a Rural Health Centre (Ayurvedic) for every 10,000 population. These centres will provide curative as well as preventive and promotive health care Services.

4.10.2 Programme for Control of Communicable diseases

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 1988-89, present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control and in some cases like Guinea Worm and Leprosy, efforts will be continued to eradicate them in the near future. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings.

National Programmes on T.B., Filaria, Malaria Eradication, Guinea-Worm control of Leprosy etc. are being taken up either as fully centrally sponsored scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and the Centre.

4.11 TWO CHILD NORM

4.11.1 Integrated Child Development Programme

As a part of nutrition services, supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years and nursing and expectant mothers is delivered under the ICDS programme, preferential treatment is given to the children below 3 years of age and severely malnourished children. At the end of 1986-87 there are 78 ICDS blocks.

4.11.2 Nutrition

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 protein 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 grams of protein respectively.

The overall strategy for delivering nutrition service consists of providing supplementary nutrition in accordance with the physical need to every identified beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also include medical checkup twice a year, immunisation service, supplementary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron folic acid tablets and vitamin A solution and nutrition and health education.

During the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is provided for on going nutrition programme. It is proposed to establish 15 ICDS blocks under centrally assisted ICDS blocks and to provide package of health services in these blocks. It is proposed to cover additional 1.17 lakh beneficiaries in 1500 anganwadis during the year. Thus, in all 93 ICDS blocks will be there at the end of 1987-88 which will cover 12.3 lakh children in the State.

4.12 EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

4.12.1 General Education

4.12.1.1 Elementary Education

As suggested in programme of action by the task under National Policy on Education 1986, 100% enrolment is targetted by 1995. The state has envisaged to achieve 94% enrolment in the age group 6-13 by the end of seventh plan. The achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 are as under-

Age group	Achievement.		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 Anticipated
6-10 (%)	4969 (112)	5068 (112)	5232 (116)
11-13 (%)	1724 (66)	1778 (67)	1898 (72)
6-13 (%)	6693 (69)	6846 (96)	7130 (99)

4.12.2 ADULT EDUCATION

The adult Education programme has been given priority by Government of India and as such it has been included in the 20 point New Education Policy Programme and also in the Minimum Needs Programmes. According to the 1981 census the total number of illiterates was 192.00 lakh of which 47.85 lakhs illiterates are in the age group 15.35. Applying annual population growth at the rate of 2.80% (i. e. 1.34 lakhs illiterates adults) to the illiterates adults growth there would be 48.00 lakhs illiterates adults in the age group 15.35 by 1985-1990. It is estimated to cover 1.20 lakhs illiterates adults for imparting Adult Education through State Adult Education Programme in the year 1988-89.

4.13 SOCIAL JUSTICE TO SC AND ST FAMILIES

It has been emphasised in the Constitution of India that the State should promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker section of the people and in particular the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes and should protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

4.13.1 SC FAMILIES ASSISTED

The population of Schedule Castes in the State as per 1981 census is 24.38 lakhs i. e. 7.15% of the total population. Since 1979, a special component plan for economic development of scheduled caste 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.

The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation is giving subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised Banks, for bankable schemes by margin money under D.I.R. schemes, The Backward Class Board is also giving subsidy for milch cattle etc. The arrangement of institutional finance with bank have proved of great utility for families living below poverty line. Literacy level amongst SC has improved. It was 22.40% in 1961 and reached to 39.79% in 1981.

During 1985-86, 51,550 SC families were economically assisted against the target of 51700 families to be assisted. During 1986-87, 45,823 SC families were economically assisted against the target of 39,200 families to be assisted. During 1987-88, 17,020 SC families have been assisted by the end of September 1987.

4.13.2 ST FAMILIES ASSISTED

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the State as per 1981 census is 48.40 lakhs i.e. 14.22% of the total population. In order to accelerate the pace of development of the area predominantly inhabited by the tribes, Tribal Area sub-plan has been launched. Tribal Area Sub Plan covers 32 talukas with 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition, 15 pockets of tribal concentration have been covered.

The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic wellbeing of tribals. The Corporation has also initiated the Scheme with differential rate of interest. The development programme for tribals are implemented by (1) Tribal Development Commissioner (2) Director of Cottage Industries (3) Rural Development Commissioner (4) Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation (5) Gujarat Forest Development Corporation and (6) other departments.

During 1985-86, 67236 ST families were assisted. During 1986-87, 75858 ST families were assisted. During 1987-88, 27876 ST families have been assisted by the end of Sept. 1987.

4.14 EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

4.14.1 Programme for Women Welfare/Development

The Women Welfare Programme started during the Sixth Plan, which are directed to provide relief and support to the destitute and afflicted women is proposed to be continued. Besides continuing programmes, it is proposed to start more creches, hotel for working women, in the backward areas. The Socio economic unit will be extended in backwards areas. The women's Economic Development Corporation will expand its activities. The Social Input Programme meant to provide nutritious food to the women living below poverty line in the selected backward and tribal areas will be taken up social security measures are to be expanded.

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

- The new programme proposed for the year 1988-89 also includes;
- The programme for Dowry Prohibition Act.
- Strengthening of the training programmes for socially and economically handicapped women.
- Establishment of additional Family Counselling Centres.
- Coverage of more Mahila Mandals to meet with the above requirements a provision of Rs. 31.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

4.14.2 Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

The scheme for development of women and children in Rural Areas was introduced in 1983-84 as a sub-scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme in Ahmedabad and Junagadh district and was extended to Panchmahals district during 1986-87. During 1987-88 the scheme has been extended to Bharuch district. also the scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under Integrated Rural Development Programme. This scheme helps organising women in homogeneous 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.

For the seventh plan an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided as state share in the state plan. During the first three years of seventh plan expenditure of Rs. 25.38 lakhs is likely to be incurred.

	<i>Expenditure (Lakhs)</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
1985-86	18.72	2978
1986-87	2.04	442
1987-88	15.00	—
	(Anticipated)	

For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 7.30 lakhs has been proposed as State share and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is proposed to extend the programme to further areas during 1988-89. It is targeted to organise 140 groups.

4.15 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

4.15.1 Youth Welfare and Sports

With a view to develop the spirit of adventure amongst the youths and to provide the maximum opportunities to develop their personality and to utilise their energy in national building activities in various fields steps are envisaged to be taken up during the seventh plan period as per recommendations of working group of youth programmes. During the year 1987-88 the various youth schemes viz., establishment of adventure academy, strengthening of establishment of youth wing are proposed. Moreover the schemes namely life Saviour Camp Basic Course for water sports and Interview clinic which were sanctioned during the year 1985-86 are also proposed to be continued during the year 1987-88.

4.16. HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE

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

The problem of Housing has assumed urgency due to growth of population and rapid growth of Industrialisation. In villages acute shortage of houses is felt on account of rise in population and comparatively stagnant housing activity.

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

The needs of economically Weaker Sections and low income group areas to be given priority in utilising the limited resources. In this context there will be greater emphasis in rural housing.

The scheme for House sites-cum-construction assistance for rural landless workers was introduced in 1971, with a view to cater to the need of providing shelter to the weaker sections of the rural community. The scheme is included is a part of minimum needs programme and is extended to cover all rural landless workers including artisans.

4.16.1 House Sites Allotted

The scheme was introduced during 1972-73, then in the central sector, proposes to provide land measuring 100 sq.yard to every landless labourers, who has no land of his own and maintain his livelihood through manual labour/rural craftman ship, in order of priority to SC, ST and others. 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 proposed to be provided from surplus or waste land. The scheme also provides subsidy for development of plot including levelling, fencing, approach road, street lights etc.

An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakh has been provided for the seventh plan with a target of providing 2,03,663 housesites to the beneficiaries. 31,198 beneficiaries were provided with the housesites during 1985-86. 42302 beneficiaries were provided with the housesites during 1986-87. At the end of September, 1987, 18239 beneficiaries have been provided with the housesites.

Housesites to 35000 beneficiaries will be provided during 1988-89.

4.16.2 Construction Assistance Provided

Experience has shown that the beneficiaries normally do not have financial resources to construct houses on the plots allotted to them. The State Government has therefore, introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to these beneficiaries since 2nd October, 1976. The financial pattern has since undergone many changes considering the price rise in building materials. The assistance of construction is provided in the following pattern—

<i>Details</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. State Government subsidy	1750
2. State Government loan	750
3. HUDCO/Bank loan	3000
4. District Panchayat contribution	250
5. Beneficiaries contribution (in kind of cash)	250
Total	6000

During 1986-87, 39,994 beneficiaries were provided with construction assistance. During 1987-88, 11,773 beneficiaries have been provided with construction assistance by the end of Sept 1987. It is proposed to provide 44000, beneficiaries with construction assistance during 1988-89.

4.16.3 Indira Awas Yojana

A special housing project called 'Indira Awas Yojana' 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 chulha. There is a provision for infrastructure facilities like approach roads, street paving, street light, drinking water supply, drainage sewerage, disposal, road side plantation etc. in each housing complex.

Construction of 6325 houses were completed during the first two years of seventh plan against 1175 houses sanctioned under project-I and project-II from 1987-88, the housing programme under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme known as 'Indira Awas Yojana' has been covered under 20-point programme. For 1987-88 it is targetted to complete construction of 8000 houses.

—At the end of September '87 the achievement under this programme is 3278 houses.

—for 1988-89 it is targetted to construct 8000 houses.

4.17. Improvement of Slums

The Environmental Improvement of slums scheme envisages improvement of living standard of the people in slums areas. It has, therefore, become very essential that the performance of the scheme is not only monitored effectively but the launching of the programme became more practicable so that the hardships of the people living in the slum areas could be mitigated as soon as possible. Towards this end the schemes 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 to State sector and included in the Minimum Needs Programme since fifth five year plan.

During sixth plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities. The scheme provides financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 250/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines, bathrooms, street lights, road improvements etc. in slum areas.

Upto the end of sixth plan period, 5.05 lakh slum dwellers could be covered. During first two years of seventh plan, 59,664 slum dwellers have been covered. By the end of September, 1987, 10,800 slum dwellers have been covered during 1987-88.

It is targetted to cover 30000 slum dwellers during 1988-89.

4.17.1 Economically Weaker Section Houses

A programme of housing for economically weaker sections in Urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board and Gujarat Rural Housing Board. This programme includes scheme for site and service. HUDCO continues to provide loan assistance to the State Government for economically weaker sections programmes. HUDCO has introduced a Rural Housing Finance Scheme under which 50% loan assistance of the total cost of the house i.e. Rs. 6,000/- is available from HUDCO for Economically Weaker Section (Income less than Rs. 350/- p.m.). For this scheme Government has decided to provide loan assistance of Rs. 1,500/- per house and Rs. 1,000/- is received from Social Welfare Department as subsidy. Remaining expenditure of house and loan would be borne by beneficiary.

HUDCO has revised the norms of Economically Weaker Section Scheme and cost of this has been raised from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- and the sharing component are as under :—

(a) HUDCO loan	Rs. 5,000/-
(b) State Government loan	Rs. 2,500/-
(c) Loan from S.W.D.	Rs. 1,500/-
(d) Beneficiary share	Rs. 1,000/-

During 1985-86, 7,540 EWS houses were allotted. During 1986-87, 6,256 EWS houses were allotted. During 1987-88 by the end of September, 1987, 1200 EWS houses have been allotted.

It is targetted to allot 4,000 EWS houses during 1988-89.

4.18 NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY

4.18.1. Grow more trees and raise more forest with the full involvement of the people

During the year 1985-86, under 20 point programme it was envisaged to plant 5.53 crores seedlings through department including RLEGP, NREP, DPAP etc, and to distribute 2000 lakhs seedlings to public. The total target was of 2553 lakhs seedling. As against this total target at the end of the year actual achievement was to the tune of 2497.50 lakhs seedlings, During 1986-87, the target was to plant 16.31 crores trees against which 22.71 crores trees were planted. During 1987-88, 15.44 crore trees were planted against the target of 30.00 crore trees, by the end of September, 1987

4.18.2 Protect the traditional sight of tribal populations and local communities of access to firewood and forest produce

In Gujarat steps have been taken to protect the traditional rights of tribal population and the local communities of access to forest wood and forest produce. Tribals and scheduled castes living in forests within the areas of 10 k. m. are provided timber for building house, agricultural implements etc. at 80% concessional rates and tribals staying outside forests areas are provided timber at 40% concession 20% of production from forests is earmarked for this. The tribals enjoy the privilege of carrying headload fuelwood from the jungle area. There are depots run by forest department for sale of fuelwood at no profit no loss basis in various areas nearby forests areas.

The harvesting of trees is done by forest labourers co-operative societies managed by tribals for harvesting minor forest products like beedi leaves, mahuda flower and fruits gum, honey etc. Under the scheme for Kotwalias, Kotwalias are supplied bamboo at concessional rates and the articles manufactured by them and marketed by the depot to ensure a reasonable price. Other schemes like social forestry through plantation programme in the degraded forests raising of malki plantation in the marginal lands are also implemented.

4.18.3. Reclaim wasteland for productive use :

Highlevel Committee has been appointed to review the programme of wasteland development under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary.

4.19 CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER

4.19.1 CIVIL SUPPLIES

The Civil supplies Corporation started its activities from October, 1980. Steps towards strengthening the public distribution system were taken. Controller of weights and measures has been put under control of Civil Supplies Department. To assist consumers protection agencies telex facilities have been provided at State headquarter and district headquaters for faster flow of information and provided flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of civil supplies. Seperate branch was created for dealing with detention cases of persons who indulge in black marketing, hoarding etc.

Gujarat has strong public distribution system with 10602 fair price shops by end of sixth five year plan.

The Corporation runs 12 mobile shops in remote areas, markets essential articles such as groundnut oil, vansapati, janta cloth and produces of khadi and village industries. The Corporation is running a departmental store called kalpatru in Ganadhingar, Ahmedabad and Himatnagar. The Corporation handles distribution of notebooks to students. Essential items are being supplied on an experimental basis to students hostels at Ahmedabad, Suart, Vadodara and Rajkot.

4.20. ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES

4.20.1 VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

In Gujarat, 16, 135 villages stood electrified at the end of sixth plan. During first two years of seventh Plan 1612 villages have been electrified making a total of 17747 villages. During 1987-88, at the end of September, 1987, 309 villages have been electrified. All the inhabited villages will be electrified with in the current year, thus achieving 100% rural electrification

4.20.2 PUMPSETS ENERGISED

Against a target of 1,25,000 pumpsets to be energised during sixth plan 2,92,000 pumpsets were energised at the end of March, 1985.

The electrification of pumpsets is carried out under non-plan schemes financed through NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions. During the first two years of seventh paln 45,659 pumpsets have been energised. During 1987-88 at the end of Sept. '87 7616 pumpsets have been energised against the annual target of 20,000.

4.20.3 BIOGAS DEVELOPMENT

The National Project on Biogas Development came into existance in Gujarat from November 1981. The Project is also included in the revised 20 point programme announced by the Prime Minister. A greater awareness has now emerged to set up Biogas Plant on a large scale as expensively as possible.

An outlay of Rs. 364/- lakhs has been provided for seventh five year plan for this programme. During Seventh plan period it is expected to construct 54000 bio-gas plants.

During the year 1985-86, about 13563 Bio-gas plants have been set up. During 1986-87 against the target of setting up 6000 bio-gas plants 9811 plants have been set up. During 1987-88 upto September, 1987 4248 Bio-gas plants have been set up against the annual target of 7,500

4.20.4. Improved Chulhas

The National project on Improved chulhas has been taken up by the Department of Non-conventional Energy sources 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 drudgery 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 chulhas.

The scheme has for the first time been introduced in the revised 20-point programme. The target for the year 1987-88 is 70,000 chulhas to be constructed. Of which 40,000 chulhas will be constructed by Forest Department and 30,000 chulhas to be constructed by G. E. D. A. Against this target 8804 chulhas have been constructed by the end of Sept. 1987.

4.20.5 Integrated Rural Energy Programme

The State Government has promoted Gujarat Energy Department Agency in 1979 for promoting renewable energy systems and energy conservation. Since the inception, the agency has done considerable work in promoting renewable energy systems in rural areas thorough demonstration and extension projects. It had also undertaken I. R. E. P. for specific villages. However, Planning Commission has initiated Integrated Rural Energy Programme for which Gujarat Government designated Gujarat Energy Development Agency as the nodal agency and allotted Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already selected Sankheda block of Baroda district and Vansda block in Valsad district. Another six blocks have been selected for implementing the programme, this year.

Gujarat Energy Development Agency has further carried out detailed feasibility studies in selected villages for setting up Integrated Rural Energy Centres. Gujarat Energy Development Agency also sponsored study of the availability of agricultural residue in the State and their use pattern with a view to devise plan for optimal usage.

An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed towards I. R. E. P. and six more blocks would be under taken in the year 1988-89.

Draft Annual Plan 1988—89

20—Point Programme — Outlay and Expenditure

T.P.P.—I

(In lakhs)

Pt. No.	Items	7th Plan Outlay	1986—87 Actual Exp.	1987—88		1988-89 proposed outlay
				Outlay	Anti. Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Attack on Rural Poverty :					
(a)	I. R. D. P.	5284.00	1162.18	1078.32	1078.32	1208.00
(b)	N. R. E. P.	3700.00	1064.18	841.00	841.00	1000.00
(c)	Villages & Small Industries	14361.00	3606.33	2671.00	2671.00	3734.25
(d)	Panchayats	485.00	82.48	100.00	100.00	110.00
2.	Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture :					
(a)	Dryland Farming	5918.00	320.52	425.15	425.15	465.15
(b)	Drought Prone Area Programme	1575.00	366.41	322.50	322.50	322.50
(c)	Drought Relief Programme			....Non—Plan....		
3.	Better use of Irrigation Water :					
(a)	Major and Medium Irrigation	145003.00	16313.83	28180.00	28180.00	35725.00
(b)	Minor Irrigation	13455.00	1989.89	2080.00	2080.00	3820.00
(c)	Command Area Development	6067.00	949.75	1200.00	1200.00	1320.00
(d)	Flood Control	1200.00	226.26	190.00	190.00	275.00
4.	Bigger Harvests :					
(a)	Special Rice Production Programme			....Fully Centrally Sponsored....		
(b)	National Oilseeds Develop- ment Programme	..	167.58	180.45	180.45	200.00
(c)	Development of pulses	109.90	7.34	21.46	21.46	16.68
(d)	Horticulture					
(i)	Fruit Crops	178.50	21.10	28.03	28.03	46.05
(ii)	Vegetable crops	39.25	10.18	20.75	20.75	13.50
(e)	Storage and Warehousing	306.00	86.80	86.00	86.00	85.00
(h)	Agricultural Marketing	276.00	42.94	46.00	46.00	36.99
(g)	Animal Husbandary and Dairy Development	2002.00	355.17	440.00	440.00	555.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(h) Fishery	376.00	59.74	78.81	78.81	108.02
	(i) Cooperation	3179.00	1275.28	700.00	700.00	795.00
5.	Enforcement of Land Reforms :					
	Land Reforms	910.00	295.72	250.00	250.00	373.00
6.	Special Programme for Rural Labour :					
	(a) Schemes for enforcement of Minimum wages for rural Labour (Agricultural & Industry)	87.50	5.89	18.20	18.20	16.79
	(b) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.50	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.50
	(c) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Clean Drinking Water :					
	(a) Rural Water Supply Programme (State Sector)	6413.00	1802.16	1185.00	1185.00 +500.00	1895.00
	(b) Rural Sanitation (State Sector)	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Health for all :					
	(a) Rural Health	4792.00	525.57	922.00	922.00	1270.00
	(b) Programme for control of communicable diseases	2837.00	4784.43	574.00	574.00	900.00
9.	Two Child Norms :					
	(a) Maternity and child Health including ICDS	20.00	0.11	7.00	7.00	8.00
	(b) Nutrition	4550.00	315.19	500.00	500.00	550.00
10.	Expansion of Education :					
	(a) General Education					
	(i) Elementary Education	5136.60	589.77	1225.00	1225.00	2610.06
	(ii) Adult Education	700.40	141.46	110.00	110.00	120.00
	(iii) Other programmes	1974.00	504.40	487.00	487.00	1517.94
	(b) Technical Education	1820.00	347.74	486.00	486.00	700.00
	(c) Art and Culture	593.00	77.07	123.81	123.81	174.00
11.	Justice to SC and ST.					
	(a) Programme for Welfare of SCs.	21487.00	N.A.	3844.53	3844.53	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Programme for Welfare of STs.	62471.14	N.A.	13236.43	13236.43	N.A.
12.	Equality for Women :					
	(a) Assistance for setting up of Women's training centres	2.50	1.34	0.50	0.50	1.50
	(b) Institutions for rehabilitation of Women's distress	28.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	5.00
	(c) Training cum-production Centres	61.00	2.83	22.00	22.00	14.60
	(d) Women Development Corporations	100.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00
	(e) Other programme for women Welfare/Development	12.50	3.77	2.50	2.50	—
13.	New Opportunities for Youth :					
	Youth Welfare and Sports.	272.00	13.45	50.19	50.19	50.00
14.	Housing for the People :					
	(a) Rural Housing	8008.00	889.46	1554.00	1554.00	1545.00
	(b) Urban Housing	3155.00	445.00	306.00	306.00	336.00
15.	Improvement of Slums :					
	Environmental Improvement of urban Slums	900.00	51.09	94.00	94.00	150.00
16.	New Strategy for Forestry :					
	Forestry	12964.00	2434.09	2800.00	2800.00	3600.00
	Concern for the Consumer :					
	Civil Supplies	366.00	4.53	12.00	12.00	36.00
19.	Energy for the Villages. :					
	(a) Rural Electrification	7240.00	1081.00	1200.00	1200.00	800.00
	(b) National Programme for Bio-gas Development	364.00	177.00	150.00	150.00	180.00
	(c) Integrated Rural Energy programme	936.00	81.65	220.00	220.00	260.00

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20 Point Programme—Physical Targets and Achievements

TPP-2

Pt. No.	Item	Unit	7th Plan Target	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
				Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Attack on Rural Poverty :							
(a)	IRDP-(i) Old Beneficiaries assisted	Number	177000	58447	60000	60000	..
	(ii) New Beneficiaries assisted	Number	308000	89080	87421	87421	90000
	TRYSEM (i) Youths trained	Number	43600	10725	8720	8720	8720
	(ii) Youths self-employed	Number	..	4428	4360	4360	4360
(b)	NREP-Employment Generated	Lakh M.D.	231.25	132.83	75.87	75.87	68.00
(c)	RLEGP-Employment Generated	Lakh M.D.	231.25	79.63	71.33	71.33	68.00
(d)	(i) Handlooms-Meters of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	790.70	183.56	210.00	75.60	230.00
	(ii) Powerlooms-Metres of cloth to be produced	„	5.71	1.36	3.71	1.24	3.71
	(iii) Handi-crafts-value of production	Lakh Rs.	468.00	190.00	300.00	108.00	347.00
	(iv) Khadi-Metres of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	2000.00	120.00	99.00	35.82	14.55
	(v) Village Industries-Value of production	Lakh Rs.	17225.00	3415.83	3815.00	1372.40	4196.30
	(vi) Sericulture-production of Raw silk	M. T.	500.00	500.00	100.00	35.38	150.00
	(vii) Coir Industry-value of production	Lakh Rs.	—	—	—	—	—
	(viii) Small scale industries No. of additional units to be set up and total vale of annual production	Number Lakh Rs.	31,000 62000	6815 13630	6600 13200	6600 13200	6900 13800
	(ix) Panchayats : No where elections will be held during the year :						
	(i) Gram Panchayat						
	(ii) Panchayat Samities						
	(iii) Zila Parishad						
2 Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture :							
(a)	No. of Micro watersheds and area covered	No (cum) Hects.	200 (mts.) 18385	438 13561	438 12150	438 12150	438 12730

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b)	Area covered outside water-sheds by dry farming practice	'000 hac.	2600	2300	2400	2400	2500
(c)	Production of H.Y.V. Seeds	Lakh Qtls.	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	Distribution of H.Y.V. seeds	,,	4.82	2.64	2.64	2.64	3.43
(e)	D. P. A. P.						
(i)	Area treated under soil & moisture conservation	,000 ha. (cum.)	197.05	173.42	181.59	176.72	180.59
(ii)	Irrigation potential created	'000 ha.	32.04	32.70	31.05	33.90	34.93
(iii)	Afforestation & pasture Development	,,	111.69	94.81	99.19	98.51	102.99
3	Better use of Irrigation :						
(a)	Irrigation (i) Potential created	,,	3584.00	3160.00	3217.00	3217.00	3274.00
	(ii) Utilised	,,	2620.00	2405.00	2436.00	2434.00	2465.00
(b)	Area to be covered with :						
(i)	field channel	,,	656.00	90.00	102.00	102.00	88.00
(ii)	Land levelling	,,	112.00	—	—	—	—
(iii)	Warabandhi	,,	685.00	120.00	175.00	175.00	213.00
(iv)	Field drains	,,	133.00	—	—	—	—
(c)	Catchment area treated						
(i)	Soil conservation	,,	—	1844.00	1500.00	1500.00	2740.00
(ii)	Afforestation	,,	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bigger Harvests :						
(a)	Oilseeds production	'000 M.T.	2740	1652	2534	460	3020
(b)	Pulses production	,,	550	235	600	100	610
(c)	Production of (i) Fruits	No. lakhs	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Vegetables	Lakh tonnes	—	—	15.00	15.00	16.00
(d)	Creation of Addl. storage capacity	'000 mts.(cum)	1019.8	871.8	907.00	907.00	996.00
(e)	Regulated markets	Number	328	315	315	315	320
(f)	Marketing of agricultural produce by cooperative societies						
	value of produce	Rs. in crores	450.00	401.00	400.00	410.00	425.00
(g)	Milk, eggs & wool production						
(a)	Milk	'000 mts. (cum.)	3290.00	3200.00	3250.00	3200.00	3250.00
(b)	Egg	Million No.	348.00	260.00	270.00	260.00	270.00
(c)	Wool	Lakh Kg.	23.30	25.80	26.00	25.80	26.00

13	7	8	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Production of inland & marine fish								
(a) Inland	'000 mts.	50	25	26	25	27		
(b) Marine fish	"	350	310	313	3	314		
(i) Cooperatives :								
(i) No. to be revitalised	Number	—	2	8	—	—		
(ii) New Cooperatives to be set up (LAMPS)	"	50	—	10	—	20		
5 Enforcement of land reforms :								
(a) Compilation of land Records :								
(i) Loan for which land records will be compiled	No. of village	—	—	—	—	—		
(ii) Area for which land records will be updated	"	7000	1677	2100	2100	2100		
(b) Implement Agricultural land ceilings								
—NOT FIXED —								
(i) Area identified for ceiling surplus	Acre	—	—	—	—	—		
(ii) Are declared surplus	"	27000	2742	4000	2300	N.F.		
(iii) Area taken possession of	"	N.F.	3767	—	162	N.F.		
(iv) Area distributed	"	N.F.	6344	21680	475	N.F.		
(v) No. of beneficiaries	Number							
(i) Total	"	N.F.	608	N.F.	—	N.F.		
(ii) SC	"	N.F.	544	N.F.	—	N.F.		
(iii) ST	"	N.F.	62	N.F.	—	N.F.		
(iv) Women	"	N.F.	2	N.F.	—	N.F.		
6 Programmes for Rural Labour :								
Bonded labour Rehabilitated	Number	—	—	—	—	—		
7 Clean Drinking Water :								
(a) Problem villages not covered earlier	Number	5000	1002	800	1050	800		
(b) Augmentation of facilities in problem villages covered earlier	"	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.		
(c) Other villages	"	15	4	5	5	8		
(d) Population covered								
(i) Total	"	N.F.	214300	192000	192000	150000		
(ii) SC	"	N.F.	57000	64000	64000	50000		
(iii) ST	"	N.F.	157300	128000	128000	100000		
8 Health for all :								
(a) Community Health Centres	Number	121	74	99	99	124		
(b) Primary Health Centres	"	1000	457	667	667	847		
(c) Sub Centres	"	6119	5551	5851	5851	6151		
(d) (i) Sanitary latrines to be constructed in rural areas	"	3000	200	—	—	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9 Two child norm :							
(a)	Sterilisations	No. Lakh	16.00	2.56	3.00	3.00	3.00
(b)	I.U.D. Insertions	"	16.00	2.82	3.73	3.13	3.13
(c)	O.P. Users	"	27.30	6.13	5.08	5.08	6.80
(d)	C. C. Users	"	—	0.96	1.00	1.00	—
(e)	Maternity and child health facilities of :						
	(i) Children		Not available				
	(ii) Women		Not available				
(f)	I.C.D.S. blocks	Number	123	8	15	Nil	Nil
10 Expansion of Education :							
(a)	Total enrolment under elementary Education :						
(i)	Male	'000 No.	4323	3958	4137	4137	4297
(ii)	Female	"	3623	2888	2993	2993	3083
(iii)	SC	"	659	668	629	629	659
(iv)	ST	"	1184	894	884	884	915
(b)	Total enrolment under adult education :						
	Total	"	2400	461	461	461	461
11 Justice to SC's and ST's							
(a)	SC families assisted	Number	250000	458233	47000	47000	35000
(b)	ST families assisted	"	Not available				
12 Equality for women							
	DWCRA : (i) No. of groups	Number	480	38	300	100	140
14 Housing for the people :							
(a)	House sites allotted	Number	206666	42302	35000	35000	35000
(b)	Beneficiaries assisted with construction assistance	"	307000	39994	44000	44000	44000
(c)	Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (RLEGP)						
	(i) SC's	}	52500	5907	8000	8000	8000
	(ii) ST's						
	(iii) Bonded Labour						
(d)	LIG Houses constructed						
	(i) Total	"	N.F.	2884	2500	—	2000
	(ii) SC	"	N.F.	375	—	—	—
	(iii) ST	"	N.F.	—	—	—	—
(e)	EWS Houses :						
	(i) Total	"	14000	3005	4000	—	4000
	(ii) SC	"	—	190	—	—	—
	(iii) ST	"	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15 Improvement of slums :							
	Persons benefited	Number	200000	13074	24000	24000	30000
16 New strategy for forestry :							
Afforestation :							
(i)	Seedlings distributed	No. corres	N.F.	15.28	20.00	—	20.00
(ii)	Trees planted	„	38.75	7.43	6.12	—	7.57
(iii)	Trees survived	Percent	70	60	60	—	70
(iv)	Waste Land Reclaimed	Hects.	N.F.	26031	21343	—	34731
17 Concern for the Consumer :							
(a) Fair price shops opened :							
(i)	Rural	Number	N.F.	365	125	77	N.F.
(ii)	Urban	„	N.F.	164	45	29	N.F.
18 Energy for the Villages :							
(a)	Villages electrified	„	2233	694	418	418	206
(b)	Pump-sets energised	„	100000	20643	20000	20000	25000
(c)	GBiogas plants installed	„	54000	14534	15000	15000	15000
(d)	Improved chullahs No. to be installed.	„	Not available				
(e)	Blocks covered under IREP projects.	„	Not available				

CHAPTER—V

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION.

Introduction.

5.1. Gujarat Population has increased by 209.2 percent in the last three decades from 163 lakhs in 1951 to 341 lakhs in 1981. The net addition is 178 lakhs which is more than double to 1951 population. The population growth has been very rapid in the last three decades, Gujarat accounted for 3.9 percent of India's population in 1901. In 1981 it accounted for 5 percent of India's population. This trend is likely to continue because of the rapid development of Gujarat especially in the field of Industry. Therefore, Gujarat population may increase to around 430 lakhs in 1991 and about 530 lakhs in 2001 at an annual compound growth rate of 2.2 percent per annum for the period 1981-2001.

5.2. The other important demographic feature of Gujarat is that about 21 percent of Gujarat population belongs to the traditional disadvantaged group : Scheduled Tribe (14.2 percent) and Schedule Caste (7.16 Percent). The Scheduled tribe population increased from 27.5 lakhs in 1961 to 48.5 lakh in 1981 at the rate of 2.9 percent per annum. The Scheduled Castes population also increased from 13.7 lakhs in 1961 to 24.4 lakhs in 1981 at the rate of 2.9 percent per annum. Another disadvantaged group is landless agricultural labourers which increased from 15 lakhs in 1961 to 25 lakhs in 1981.

5.3. The problem of unemployment assumes great importance due to the fact that every year with the growth in population, a certain percentage is added to the work force who have to be provided with jobs and employment opportunities.

Dimension of the Problem of Unemployment.

5.4. The National Sample Survey Organisation, the Central Statistical Agency for collection of Socio Economic data set up by the Government of India in 1950, initiated its programme of data collection on employment, unemployment and under employment on a comprehensive Scale in 1955. In the earlier year, its enquiries on employment-unemployment were kept restricted to limited geographical coverage and they were of exploratory nature. In the light of long experience in the field of survey and on the recommendation of the Committee of experts on unemployment estimates viz. Dantawaa Committee set up by the planning Commission in 1969, National Sample survey organisation has developed and standardised the concept and definition of labour force field employment and unemployment suitable to the in Socio-economic conditions in the country and adopted them in quinquennial Surveys on employment and unemployment since 1972-73 (i.e. 27th round of N.S.S). The State Government is participating in the programme of National Sample Survey on a matching Sample basis. The last quinquennial survey by the N.S.S.O. was carried out in the year 1983 as a part of its 38th round survey programme. The estimates of chronic unemployment are based on the usual status concepts and on those basis of the daily status concept, the estimates of Under employment are worked out. On the basis of the National Sample survey-38th round data, the estimates of unemployment and under employment in the beginning of the annual Plan 1988-89 has been worked out for the state as follows :

	(in lakhs)
(a) Chronic unemployed	3.29
(b) Under employed	3.25
Total (a+b)	6.54

5.5. For assessing the total requirements of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Annual plan has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the labour force for the first time during the annual plan period has also to be taken into account. The total labour force in the State in 1988-89 is estimated to be 143.04 lakhs while at the end of the annual plan the total labour force worked out for the state would be 146.50 lakhs. Thus, the new entrance to the labour force would be 3.46 lakhs during the annual plan 1988-89.

5.6. Another indicator of the unemployment situation, especially of educated persons, is the data on the live register of the employment exchanges in the State. The following table gives relevant data about educated unemployment in the State.

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

	(Figures in '000)								
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1. SSC AND UNDER GRADUATE.	194	205	234	261	284	334	394	411	447
2. Diploma Holders	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	6
3. Graduates post Graduates in Arts, Science Commerce and Law etc.,	41	36	35	32	30	40	41	53	58
4. Graduates and post Graduates in the technical and professional subject.	8	10	8	7	6	4	4	2	2
TOTAL	247	254	280	303	323	381	395	472	513

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

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

5.8. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district of the State in 1970. In this survey, both rural and urban areas, as also the educated job seekers registered with employment exchanges and those not registered with employment exchanges were covered. Another survey was carried out in the districts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Amreli in the State in 1980 by the Directorate of Employment and Training. However this survey only the job-seekers who registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch survey is more comprehensive in its coverage, in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive surveys for arriving at a correction factor "10% more than the number of L.R." As revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed as on the live register of employment exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st March, 1987 would be estimated as under :-

(In thousand)

1.	As on 31-3-1987	
	According to Live Register.	Revised by applying correction factor.
	2	3.
1. S.S.C. and Under Graduates.	447	492
2. Diploma Holders.	6	7
3. Graduates and post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce Law.	58	64
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in technical professional subjects.	2	2
TOTAL	513	565

5.9. From the above table, it can be derived that 565 lakhs educated persons would be seeking jobs at the end of 1987. To this obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the education institution every year after completing level of education would be added. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diploma do not seek jobs especially after they are married. Some post graduates courses, notably in engineering and machine, are pursued on account of the attractive stipends and/or part time employment that go with studentship. Statistics from the special census of degree holders (1971) provide to some extent a base to work out the percentage of such persons seeking and not seeking work. However, this special census data is also not comprehensive as much as it is difficult to determine in absence of data from the census exactly that proportion of matriculates which do not seek jobs. On the other hand the No. of S.S.C. passed job seekers on the L.R. record show an upward trend.

Employment in Organised Sector.

5.10. At the end of March 1987 the additional employment generated under the public sector of the order of 21,000. While the employment in the private sector has gone up to the extent of 22,000 i.e. from 64,3000 in 1986 to 66,5000 in March 1987. Thus the total addition is 43,000 (based on EMI data which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in the Private Sector employing 25 or more persons, non-agricultural unit in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons being covered on voluntary basis). Past trends are summarised in the following table :—

5.11	Employment at the end of June										(In thousand)
Sector	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	31-3-87	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
Public	510	599	776	744	766	800	825	854	859	880	
Index No.	100	117	144	146	150	157	162	167	168	172	
Private	429	505	574	588	631	639	627	639	643	665	
Index No.	100	118	134	137	147	149	146	149	150	156	
Total	939	1104	1350	1332	1397	1439	1452	1493	1502	1545	
Index No.	100	118	140	142	149	153	155	159	160	160	

Focus of Employment Generation.

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

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

Special Rural Development Programme like N.R.E.P., D.P.A.P., and Labour Intensive Programme such as Water Development, Forestry, Sewerage and water Supply, roads and bridges Soil and water conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries etc. generates sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The programme under village and small industries sector with its low capital out-put ratio and high employment potential also help in long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

5.13. The employment opportunities generated under NREP, IRDP are given below (inclusive of Central share) :—

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target for 1988-89
Lakh Mandays (NREP)	56.55	215.10	133.14	99.61	69.71	132.83	680	68.0

Under I.R.D.P. Number of beneficiaries covered in the past are as follows :—

No. of Families (In lakhs)	1.05	1.16	1.74	1.60	1.55	1.01	1.48	1.47	0.90

5.14. As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like Crop Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry, water and power Development Industries, ports, Road Transport, Higher and Primary education including mid-day meal, Housing, Sewerage and water Supply etc. create a number of job opportunities. Most of the programmes through their implementation provide sound infrastructure which indirectly results in increasing indirect employment opportunities. However, shortage in various categories of skilled and trained manpower is being experienced despite the fact that there are number of educated job seekers on the live register. As a step towards solution to this mis-matching, number of surveys in industrial estates and areas skill surveys and districts are being carried out. The area skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mehsana are completed and one is till being done in Jamnagar. With a view to divert the persons completing higher education towards vocational training. Skill acquisition programmes are being augmented through a programme for increasing skill formation for S.S.C. passed persons. Also in recent years, the scope of the self-employment programmes have been progressively widened to cover wide range of persons by introducing self employment among vocationally trained persons small businesses and the informal service sector. Since 1980-81 to 1986-87, 6081 persons have been assisted under the employment scheme for the vocationally trained persons. Under the Margin money scheme about 2969 persons have been provided margin money assistance during the period from 1979-80 to 1986-87. Similarly 30481 persons belonging to tiny and informal service sector have been assisted during the last six years viz 1981-82 to 1986-87.

Employment Strategy for the Plan (1988-89)

5.15. Plan Strategy and priorities in the State are always guided by the strategies and priorities adopted at the National Level.

5.16. Poverty and unemployment are the two main problems of the Indian economy. Naturally, therefore, by and large the twin objectives of the National as well as State Plan have been the removal of poverty and attainment of full employment. The various programmes initiated in the State annual Plans 1988-89 will open out new job opportunities on large scale and thereby the living standard of the people will come up.

5.17. The key note of the strategy for employment generation during the plan would be the creation of additional job opportunities so as to absorb the maximum unemployed.

5.18. The main elements of the strategy in brief would be—

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

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

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

(4) A massive shift favour of small and cottage industries and adoption of a conscious policy of dispersal to ensure the increased flow of benefits to the more backward areas.

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

(6) Intensive implementation of special rural development programmes viz N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P., and as also new Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

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

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

(9) Identifying the labour intensive activities in the projects with capital nature and undertaking such activities to the extent possible.

Employment potential of the Annual Plan 1988-89.

5.19. Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development have been attached due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1988-89. Estimate for urban and rural areas is not separately worked out. Programmes covering both urban and rural areas provided Rs. 709.59 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 5.59 lakh person years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or days of eight hours each in year. This estimates only direct employment arising out of plan programmes, excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of Central Government thro h Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.,

While broad estimates of employment potential by major head and sub-head of development are indicated by annexure-I : brief account is given below :

Sector/Sub-Sector	crores Outlay 1988-89 on Scheme (Rs. in	Total estimated emp- oyment potential (Person Year in lakhs)
1.Agriculture and allied programmes	51.25	0.56
2.Rural Development Programmes	11.32	0.23
3.Irrigation & Flood Control	411.40	2.39
4.Power Development	40.00	0.04
5.Industiries and Minerals	14.02	0.40
6.Road Transport	60.63	0.93
7.Social and community services	70.90	0.54
8.Mid-day meal	50.00	0.50
	<u>709.53</u>	<u>5.59</u>

An Overview

5.20 The requirement of cadditional employment opportunities under Plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force 3.46 lakhs (2) Chronical unemployment at the beginning of 1987 3.29 lakhs (3) under employed at the beginning of 1987 3.25 lakhs. For the purpose of calculating the rquirements of employment generation: at full empyment, it is assumed that one person of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus the bulk of the under employment in the state, have gain full work of less than seven to eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be rquired per year to provide full employment to each of the under employed. Thus for 3.25 lakhs under employed 1.44 lakhs person years of work will be needed. In all 8.19 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual paln 1988-89 are estimated to generate 5.59 lakh person years of employment.

Employment thus generated could be estimated at the rate of 68.25 as against the total requirement.

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

5.21.1. The availability of highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes. In the planned economy, it is necessary to balance demand and supply of technical manpower. Lack of suitably trained personnel is a major obstacle in initiating development programmes. The availability and requirement of principal categories of skilled manpower during the Annual Plan 1988-89 are presented in Annexure II.

5.22 ENGINEERING PERSONNEL:-

(1) There are 12 engineering degree colleges in the State which has estimated output of 2776 Engineering graduates in 1988-89. There are 32 polytechnics in the state with an estimated output of 6088 diploma holders in 1988-89. There were 1036 degree holders and 4458 diploma holders registered on the live register as on 31st December, 1985.

(2) The demand for engineering personnel has been worked out on two alternate assumptions viz. growth rate of 5.1% based on observed trend during 1970-71 to 1982-83 for non-agricultural sectors (Excluding some minor sub-sectors) and an alternate targeted growth rate of 7.1% for non-agricultural sectors for Five Year plan 1985-90. On this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during 1988-89 would be 83505 and 116118 respectively.

(3) During the Annual plan 1988-89, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 5.1% there will be shortage of 2099 degree holders and surplus of 9756 diploma holders while at the targeted growth rate of 7.5% there would be shortage of 18556 degree holders and 11638 diploma holders.

5.23 MEDICAL PERSONNEL:-

There are seven medical colleges in the state with an estimated output of 825 medical graduates in 1988-89. There were 161 medical graduates in allopathy on the live register as on 31st December, 1985. As on 31st December, 1987, the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 18719 indicating a doctor population ratio 1 : 1970 as against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are selected shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated output 280 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1988-89. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 772 on 31st December, 1987. The problem of unemployment of Ayurved graduates seems to be quite acute. Self employment in small towns, rural areas seems one of the major outlets for the surpluses.

There are two institutions in the state offering degree courses in pharmacy with an estimated output of 129 in 1988-89. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with an estimated output of 214 in 1988-89. There were 71 degree holders and 778 diploma holders on live register as on 31st December, 1986. As per the survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacists Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State.

The training and deployment of community health workers is a major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid treatment of minor ailments to the illiterate persons in the village. This scheme is being implemented in the entire state and training is given in all primary Health Centres. About 25091 C.H.V. have been trained by the end of 1986-87.

5.24. Agricultural Personnel :—

5.24. There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 for the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated out-turn in 1988-89 is 350. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1986 was 820. There are 13 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 420 in 1988-89. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 120 and 221 respectively. The Narmada irrigation project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

5.25. Animal Husbandary:—

There are two veterinary colleges in the State. The out-turn in 1988-89 is expected to be 88. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates together is estimated at 27 as against the estimated supply of 88.

The demand for Live stock inspectors during 1988-89 is estimated at 76 the anticipated supply would be 50.

5.26. Dairying Personnel:—

A degree course in dairying is offered by one institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40, the anticipated in 1988-89 is 40. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 25.

5.27. Forestry Personnel:—

A full fledged college for training Range Forest officers with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of R. F. O. during 1988-89 would be 40. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1988-89 is placed at 17.

The estimated demand for foresters is placed 25 against the anticipated supply of 80.

The demand for forest guards is estimated at 9 the anticipated supply would be 120.

5.28. Teaching Personnel:—

As against the estimated supply of 4446 trained primary school Teachers during the annual plan 1988-89 the demand is likely to be 3000.

The anticipated supply of trained Secondary school teachers during 1988-89 is estimated to be 4243 as against the estimated demand of 465. The need for reduction in intake capacity of training institutions for Primary and Secondary schools Teachers is recognised.

ANNEXURE-I

Broad estimates of disced employment likely to be generated through state plan outlay for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Sr. No.	Major Head Sub. Head of Development	Proposed Out lay 1988-89		estimated employment generation	
		(Rs. in lakhs) on employment intensive scheme		construction (days in lakhs) ⁱ	continuing person years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture and Allied Programmes				
1.1	Research and Education	700.00	280.00	3.90	92
1.2	Crop Husbandry	3300.00	1234.23	69.40	400
1.3	Soil and water conservation	440.00	132.50	12.05	..
1.4	Animal Husbandry	505.00	215.26	6.95	96
1.5	Fisheries	600.00	287.46	2.71	8128
1.6	Forests	3600.00	2976.00	88.00	..
	Total-Agriculture and Allied programme	9145.00	5125.45	177.01	8716
2	Rural Development				
2.1	Integrated rural development	1208.00	36.36	4.80	..
2.2	National and Rural employment programme	1000.00	600.00	68.00	..
2.3	Drought Prone Area Programme	322.50	144.00	17.50	..
2.4	Land Reform	373.00	352.00	..	1777
	Total Rural Development	2903.50	1132.36	90.30	1777
3	Irrigation Flood control	41140.00	41140.00	574.88	..
4	Power Development (including Bio-gas)	40000.00	4000.00	..	3879
5	Industries minerals	8134.00	1402.27	13.93	36125
6	Transport				
6.1	Ports light Houses and shipping	630.00	630.00	1.29	49090
6.2	Roads and Bridges	5500.00	5000.00	95.82	..
6.3	Road Transport	2900.00	433.13	1.03	1389
	Total Transport	9030.00	6063.13	98.14	50479
7	Social and community Services.				
7.1	General Education	4448.00	1443.89	..	2617
7.2	Technical Education	700.00	548.33	..	235
7.3	Medical and public Health	3000.00	1386.87	..	3838
7.4	Housing (Including Police Housing)	3485.00	1225.00	22.57	..
7.5	Sewage and water supply	7500.00	1136.00	84.96	5000
7.6	capital project	800.00	800.00	8.03	..
7.7	Nutrition	550.00	550.00	..	4173
	Total Social and community Services	20483.00	7090.09	115.56	15863
8	Mid-day Meals	5000.00	5000.00	..	50000
Grand Total:—		135835.50	70953.30	1069.82	166839

F :— Exclusive of out lay to which direct employment is not

ANNEXURE-II

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of technical manpower during annual plan 1988-89.

Disciplines	Category of Personnel	Estimated demand during Annual Plan	Estimated supply during Annual Plan	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Enginnering	Degree in Engineering	£ a 36023	33924	-2099
	Diploma in Engineering	£ b 52480	33924	-18556
	Degree in Engineering	£ a 46831	56587	+9756
	Diploma in Engineering	£ b 68225	56587	-11638
Agriculture	B. Sc. (Agri.)	121	1170	+1049
	Diploma (Agri.)	221	1314	+1093
Forestry	Range Forest Officer	17	40	+23
	Forest Guards	9	120	+111
Veterinary	Veterinary Graduates and Post graduates	27	88	+61
	Live Stock Inspectors	76	50	-26
	Field Assistant Veterinary.	..	££	..
	B. Sc. (Dairy/Tech.)	..	43	+43
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers.	465	4243	+3778
	Primary School Teachers.	3000	4446	+1446

£ For degree and diploma the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March 1989.

££ There are 4 training centres with the intake capacity of 65 seats. Training is conducted as per the need of the Department.

- (a) Estimates at 5.1% trend growth rate in state domestic product for non-Agriculture Sectors (Excluding some minor sub sector).
- (b) Estimates at 7.1% targetted growth rate of Non-agricultural Sectors of domestic product for five year plan 1985-86 to 1989-90.

ANNEXURE-III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probalem out then during 1988-89 number on live Register and total availability during 1988-89.

Category/course	Sanctioned strength 1983.	Actual admissions. 1983.	Estimated out turn 1988-89	Total on L.R. on 31-12-86	Total Availability (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering post Graduates.					
Civil	76	47	16	3	19
Mechanical	46	35	13	2	15
Electrical	39	23	7	..	7
Textile Engineering	10	6	13	..	13
Metallurgy	10	10	1	..	1
Pharmacy	28	32	24	N.A.	24
Chemical Engineering	5	3	1	N.A.	1
Graduates					
Civil	844	918	708	1172	1880
Mechanical	553	625	587	525	1112
Electrical	346	389	264	198	462
Chemical Engineering	110	125	136	76	212
Instrumentation Conrol	15	16	17	5	22
Metallurgy	40	61	38	23	61
Electronics Commnications.	40	45	38	18	56
Textile Engineering	20	32	43	18	61
Textile Technology	40	51	52	36	88
Production Engineering	20	19	19	28	47
Electronics	146	162	61	12	73
Architecture	70	68	83	19	102
Textile Chemistry	10	22	14	..	14
Architecture diploma (equivalent to Degree	..	..	..	..	..
Post Graduate diploma					
Air conditioning refrigeration.	..	..	1	..	..
Planning	25	19	15	..	15
Low cost housing	5	2	4	..	4
Post Diploma					
Production Power Plant	30	32	16	..	16
	20	5	3	..	3
Television	20	18	10	..	10
Tele-commnication	20	..	..	..	..
Instrumentation control.	30	20	23	..	23
Managemnt	25	28	11	..	11
Air condition and refrigeration	20	44	19	..	19
Automobile Engineering	10	..	..	..	..
Constration Engineering	10	..	..	..	..
Bio-Medical Instrumentation.	10	8	7	..	7
Material Handing	10	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Diploma					
Civil	1619	1799	1156	2793	3949
Machanical	1302	1393	1079	1725	2804
Electrical	930	931	534	883	1417
Chemical	100	108	73	29	102
Textile Techonlogy	15	24	28	18	46
Textile Chemistry	70	97	125	30	155
Electronic Sound Engineering.	10	11	6	22	28
Automobile Engineering	90	81	52	173	225
Printing Technology	30	..	24	61	85
Textile Manufacturing	75	86	66	47	113
Metallurgy	30	30	18	4	22
Architectural Assistanship.	60	67	34	25	59
Plastic Engineering	30	33	14	7	21
Ceramic Technology	15	17	9	4	13
Man-made fifer fabrics	55	61	18	13	31
Man-made fifers processing.	55	60	26	17	43
Industrial Electronics	15	..	20	8	28
Production Engineering	15	..	..	33	33
Electronic cnd Radio Engineering.	110	110	77	44	121
Electronic sound Engineering.	10	11	6	..	6
Commercial art	30	33	41	..	41
Commercial practice	205	194	147	..	147
Conslume design and dress making	60	83	27	..	27
Home Science	30	33	12	..	12
Garment making	..	..	13	..	13
Agriculture Courses					
..
M. Sc. (Agri.)	..	128	100	9	109
M. V. Sc.	..	14	8	..	8
M. Sc. (Dairy)	..	4	3	..	3
Garment making	..	..	13	..	13
Agriculture Courses					
..
M. Sc. (Agri.)	..	128	100	9	109
M. V. Sc.	..	14	8	..	8
M. Sc. (Dairy)	..	4	3	..	3
B. Sc. (Agri.)	350	366	350	820	1170
B. V. Sc.	80	125	80	..	80
B. Sc. (Dairy)	40	58	40	3	43
Diploma Agriculture	390	494	400	914	1314
Live stock Inspector course.	40	50	50	..	50
Pharmacy					
..
M Pharm.	20	24	18	..	18
B. Pharm.	165	140	129	72	201
Diploma in Pharmacy	330	327	214	778	992
B. S. A. M.	272	272	240	772	1012
B. Pharmacy (Ayurvedic)	25	25	18	21	39
Teacher Courses					
B. E. D.	3896	N.A.	4243	6383	10626
P. T. C.	4040	5500	5000	10997	15997
Medical and Para Medical Courses					
Post Graduate Courses					
M. D.	NA	NA	290	..	290
M. S.	NA	NA	..	4	4
M. D. S.	NA	NA	25	..	25

Graduate Courses

M. B. B. S.	675	675	750	161	911
B. D. S.	50	50	50	6	56
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	30	20	..	20

Para Medical Courses

General Nursing (diploma)	750	304	225	52	277
Diploma in Homeopathy	250	250	175	8	183
Sanitary Inspector Courses.	200	203	200	367	567
Health Visitor Nurse	45	23	10	2	12
Auxiliary Nurse MrWives	NA	NA	300	96	396

I. b. I. Certificate Course.

Wireman	880	993	399	3012	3412
Fitter	1152	1286	663	2095	2758
Turner	612	665	336	1304	1640
Mechanics	336	371	174	660	834
Mechanic grinder	108	120	51	78	129
Building construction	80	80	10	64	74
Watch, Clock reparee	48	48	4	8	12
Electrician	720	857	375	1575	1950
Instrument Mechanic	240	277	159	505	664
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	156	53	357	410
Civil Drughtsman	480	579	174	2195	2369
Mechanical drughtsman	374	485	143	1484	1627
Surveyor	384	433	172	985	1157
Radio-T.V. Mechanic	304	285	76	217	293
Pattern Maker	..	..	2	3	I
General Mechanic	176	217	60	71	131
Engineering cum Electric mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Workshop Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Mechanic	..	..	..	..	..
Electro Plator	16	18	7	14	21
Motor Mechanic	432	498	185	995	1180
Tool die maker	16	21	3	24	27
Welder	972	1051	640	1228	1868
Sheet Metal workers	48	50	41	30	71
Painter	80	75	47	..	47
Electronic	112	104	15	..	15
Moulder	96	102	53	67	120
Carpentary	96	78	35	86	121
Mechanic (Tractor)	352	334	173	79	252
Mechanic (Diesel)	800	855	604	903	1507
Plumber	160	133	93	75	168
Hand-Compositor	112	109	56	94	150
Stenography (English)	240	242	85	50	170
Stenography (Gujarati)	336	370	35	..	..
Foot-wear	16	10	7	..	7
Book binder	80	64	19	42	61
Letter press mechanic	..	..	..	39	39
Handi Crafts	..	..	..	..	..
Armature winding	..	..	..	84	84
Suitcase Manufacturer	..	..	..	..	..
Hand made paper and training.	16	..	..	N A	..

(a) Seats are adjusted according to facilities

(b) NA - Not available

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89 EMPLOYMENT CONTENT-SECTORAL PROGRAMME

Outlay and Expenditure Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector	Seventh Plan (1980-90) Agreed outlay	1986-87 Actual Expendi- ture	1987-88 Anticipa- ted expen- diture	1988-89 Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture and Allied Programme.				
1.1 Research and Eduacation	3033.00	429.14	500.00	700.00
1.2 Crop Husbandry	7720.00	3016.69	1700.00	3300.00
1.3 Soil and Water Conservation	5763.00	289.32	400.00	440.00
1.4 Animal Husbandry	1820.00	329.67	400.00	505.00
1.5 Fisheries	2426.00	372.41	550.00	600.00
1.6 Forests	12964.00	2434.09	2800.00	3600.00
Total Agriculture & Alied programmes.	33726.00	6871.32	6350.00	9145.00
2. Rural Development				
2.1 Intergrated Rural Development	5284.00	1162.18	994.00	1208.00
2.2 National Rural Employment Programme	3700.00	1064.18	792.00	1000.00
2.3 Drought Prone Area Programme	1575.00	366.41	322.50	322.50
2.4 Land Reforms	910.00	295.72	250.00	373.00
Total Rural development	11469.00	2888.49	2358.50	2903.50
3. Irrigation and Flood control	165725.00	19479.73	31650.00	41140.00
Total Irrigation and Flood Control	165725.00	19479.73	31650.00	41140.00
4. Power Development	146650.00	25276.00	31000.00	40000.00
Total Power Development	146650.00	25276.00	31000.00	40000.00
5. Industrial and Minerals	25785.00	10556.55	6170.00	8134.00
Total Indistries and Minerals	25785.00	10556.55	6170.00	8134.00

	1	2	3	4	5
6. Transport					
6.1 Port, Light houses and shipping.		3036.00	563.21	575.00	630.00
6.2 Roads and Bridges		25785.00	3757.00	4200.00	5500.00
6.3 Road Transport		8494.00	2679.00	2641.00	2900.00
Total Transport		37315.00	5999.21	7416.00	9030.00
7. Social Community :					
Services :					
7.1 General Education		8676.00	1326.15	1996.00	4448.00
7.2 Technincal Education		1820.00	347.74	486.00	700.00
7.3 Medical and Public Health		10314.00	1691.63	2050.00	3000.00
7.4 Housing		16442.00	2169.79	2900.00	3485.00
7.5 Sewarage and water Supply.		16866.00	5210.95	5200.00	7500.00
7.6 Capital Project		3337.00	907.32	600.00	800.00
7.7 Nutrition		4550.00	315.19	500.00	550.00
Total Social Community Services :		62005.00	11968.77	13832.00	20483.00
8. Mid-day Meals		55000.00	4318.09	6000.00	5000.00
Total Mid-day Meals		55000.00	4318.09	6000.00	5000.00
GRAND TOTAL		537675.00	87358.16	104776.50	135835.50

PART-II
SECTORAL PROFILE

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

1.1.1 Introduction.

1.1.1.1 The total geographical area of the state is 1,95,984 sq.kms which accounts for about 6 percent of the total geographical area of the country. More than half of the geographical area of the State is under agriculture. Agriculture in Gujarat is characterised by natural disparities such as (a) drought prone area with uncertain low annual rainfall amounting to only about 400 mm. at the north-west end of the State and assured and high annual rainfall amounting to about 2500 mm. at the south-east end of the State, (b) well drained deep fertile soils of Central Gujarat and shallow soils with undulating configuration and poor fertility in hilly and rocky areas of the peninsular Gujarat and eastern strip bordering Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (c) moisture starved denuded areas of upland and low laying water logged and saline areas, and (d) 41 talukas in 10 districts are prone to frequent scarcity and some areas prone to either cyclone or floods or locusts.

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

1.1.1.3 The land utilisation statistics (1981-82) show that 53.97 percent of reported area is put under cultivated crops (Net area sown and current fallow). The State accounts for 18.60 percent of the total cotton area and 28.10 percent of the total groundnut area of the country (1984-85).

1.1.1.4 According to the 1981 agricultural census 29.9 percent of the holdings were irrigated either partly or wholly, wholly irrigated holdings were only 10.4 percent covering 35.1 percent of total irrigated area. 19.5 percent of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.9 percent of the total irrigated areas. Out of the total irrigated area as much as 65.1 percent is irrigated by surface wells, 19.5 percent by canals, 13.3 percent by tube-wells, 1.9 percent by tanks and 0.2 percent by other sources.

1.1.1.5 The principal food crops of the State are pearl millet, sorghum, paddy, maize and wheat, while cotton, groundnut, tobacco and sugarcane are the main commercial crops. Moisture retentive deep and clay soils with assured rainfall in South Gujarat are congenial for paddy crop. Sorghum and maize have comparative advantage in undulating shallow soils with less rainfall in eastern region, cotton thrives better in plains with deep alluvial soils with moderate rainfall. Pearl-millet, sorghum, castor and other oilseeds are the main crops in central and eastern parts with less moisture retentive soils and moderate rainfall.

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

1.1.2. Reveiw of progress.

1.1.2.1. The production of foodgrains and commercial crops have increased rapidly over plan periods as shown in the following table.

Area in Lakh/Hectares production in lakh tonnes. Yeild per Hectares in Kg./Hect.

Sr. No.	Plan period.	Unit	Food-grain.	Oil-seeds.	Cotton	Tobacce.	Sugar-cane
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	First Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56.	Area	55.86	11.93	13.72	0.60	0.10
		Prodn.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Yeild./Ha.	336	362	109	683	5182
2.	Second Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61.	Area	49.80	18.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
		Prodn.	20.28	11.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
		Y/Ha.	407	586	108	691	5222
3.	Third Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66.	Area	47.96	23.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
		Prodn.	25.79	13.58	15.23	0.83	1.65
		Y/Ha.	538	581	147	965	5504

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Average/Three Annual Plan 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	51.90 28.11 542	21.57 11.31 524	16.89 15.48 156	0.91 0.93 1026	0.33 1.81 5476
5.	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74.	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	51.82 37.19 714	20.56 13.87 675	19.65 20.18 174	0.88 1.13 1284	0.46 2.53 5500
6.	Fifth Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78.	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	47.44 35.72 753	22.07 18.64 844	18.58 17.93 164	1.00 1.57 1574	0.62 4.22 6806
7.	Average of Two Annual Plan 1978-79 to 1979-80.	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	49.05 44.45 906	24.96 21.04 842	17.69 19.70 189	1.24 2.11 1702	0.82 6.86 8366
8.	Sixth Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85.	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	48.56 50.88 1048	26.34 22.24 844	14.75 17.79 205	1.14 1.92 1684	0.97 6.99 7206
9.	1985-86.	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	43.61 27.36 627	23.52 8.79 374	14.04 19.87 241	1.06 1.68 1580	0.91 6.49 7144
10.	1986-87	Area Prodn. Y/Ha.	41.60 30.93 744	23.47 16.52 704	13.66 10.93 136	1.09 1.67 1532	0.69 5.57 6121

- 1. Production of Sugarcane is in terms of Gul.
- 2. Production of Cotton is in lakh bales each of 170 kg. lint.
- 3. Total Oilseeds include Groundnut, sesamum, Castor & Rape/Mustard.
- 4. 1986-87 figures are as per latest forecast and provisional.

1.1.2.2 Set back in the production of foodgrains and oilseeds during 1985-86 and setback in production of all crops during 1986-87 was due to wide-spread drought in the State. As a result large number of farmers were required to be paid their claims of crop insurance. Due to decreased supply of irrigation, area under irrigated crops like sugarcane, tobacco, etc. had decreased significantly but their productivity was maintained very nearer to the previous levels achieved. During 1985-86 the production and productivity of cotton exceeded the target with the commensurate expansion of HYV programme of cotton which was possible with supplementary irrigation and under rainfed condition in moisture retentive deep soils.

Production Prospect for 1987--88

1.1.2.3. Monsoon has been very weak and erratic this year. Monsoon set in during second week of June covering all talukas of South Gujarat and few scattered areas of rest the State. Intensity of rainfall tended to diminish towards Northern and North-west regions. Notwithstanding the total rainfall being very meagre, every time when it rained the coverage of area under rainfall was not uniform.

1.1.2.4. The total rainfall during the monsoon, 1984 was below normal. Subsequently during 1985 and 1986 there was wide spread scarcity in the state with meagre rainfall. The severe drought during 1987 has come as a crux after three weak monsoons when the soil moisture at the depth of the crop roots and the tree-roots has dried away, the ground water as well as surface water reservoirs have depleted and the rivers have ceased flowing even during the monsoon. There is a dearth of drinking water. The present estimate of available water supply having demand for various uses, precludes the possibility of crops getting any note worthy share for irrigation during winter and summer seasons. Unless late rains sufficient to recharge ground water and reservoirs of canal irrigation system are received, there will be drastic reduction in area under Rabi and Summer cropping too.

1.1.2.5. The position regarding intensity of and coverage under rainfall after the last round of rain on 25 and 26 August is given below :

	Total No. of Taluka	No. of Talukas where rainfall recorded upto 26 August, 87 was in the range							
		0-50	51-100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400-500	500-600	Above 600mm
Surat	22	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	16
Baroda	34	..	..	1	7	14	7	4	1
Ahmedabad	18	..	..	9	5	1	2	1	..
Mehasana	32	10	5	10	4	2	..	1	..
Junagadh	37	4	3	17	10	1	2	..	..
Rajkot	41	18	7	13	3	..	..	..	..
Total	184	32	15	50	29	20	15	6	17

1.1.2.6. Under this condition of severe drought prevailing today (August end), even with the rigorous efforts made by implementing the contingent plan to use the available moisture for maximum possible returns of crops, the likely production is anticipated as under :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Crop	Target	Anticipated production
Rice	8.10	2.00
Wheat	16.30	6.00
Jowar	6.20	.50
Bajra	16.10	2.00
Maize	5.00	0.60
Other cereals	1.50	0.15
Pulses	6.00	1.00
Total Food Grains	59.20	13.25

Crop	Target	Anticipated production
Groundnut	19.28	2.00
Castor	2.69	0.20
Sesamum	0.37	0.40
Rape & Musrard	3.00	2.00
Total Oilseeds	25.34	4.60
Sugarcane	8.00	4.00
Cotton	18.00	4.00
Tobacco	2.40	0.70

1.1.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1988--89

1.1.3.1 As against the Seventh Plan Outlay of Rs. 7720 lakhs, anticipated expenditure for the first three years is of the order of Rs. 6405 lakhs i.e. about 83% leaving the balance of Rs. 1315 lakhs only for the last two years. This is mainly because of Crop Insurance Scheme implemented by the State Government for providing relief against risk involvement in agriculture which took considerable share of the outlay provided for this sub-sector because of the failure of rains. Atleast for maintaining the tempo of development in this sector an outlay of over Rs. 6900 lakhs would be necessary for the last two years. This would result in upward revision of the Seventh Plan outlay from Rs. 7720 lakh to over Rs. 13300 lakhs. The programmes for the year 1988--89 have been proposed in consonance with this enhanced ceiling proposed in the Mid-term Review.

1.1.3.2. An amount of Rs. 3300.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1988--89, the programme-wise break up of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan Outlay 1988--89
1	2	3
1.	Direction & Administration	6.75
2.	Multiplication & Distribution of seed	60.90
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	22.50
4.	Plant Protection	28.75
5.	Commercial crops.	222.68
6.	Horticulture	66.55
7.	Extension and Farmers Training	672.73
8.	Agril. Engineering	228.19
9.	Crop Insurance	1500.00
10.	Agril. Economic & Statistics	40.95
11.	Dry farming	..
12.	Others	25.00
	Total	2875.00
13.	Project for SF/MF	425.00
	Total	3300.00

Crop Insurance

1.1.3.3. The Crop Insurance scheme, a centrally sponsored activity has been adopted for implementation by Gujarat State since 1985-86. Though a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh was made during 1984-85, the scheme was not implemented then, as it was not sanctioned by Government of India. Again a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh and Rs. 1.00 lakh were made in the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 85-86 respectively and it has been implemented since then. A State Crop Insurance Fund of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been created with matching contribution from the State and the Central Governments, Rs. 500.00 lakh from State Fund and Rs. 57.00 lakh from Central Govt. were sanctioned during the financial year 1985-86 from which the payment of past of the claims for the crops of Kharif season, 1985 was made. The year 1985-86 was a draught year and total payable claims amounted to Rs. 5380.04 lakh leaving a huge back log of payable claims during the financial year 1986-87 also. Details regarding implementation of the scheme is given below including central share.

Year	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Area covered (in lakh hect.)	Sum. Insured (Rs. in lakhs)	Premium (Rs. in lakh)	Claims payable (Rs. in lakhs)	Claims paid upto March, 87 (Rs. in lakhs)
1985-86	2.64	7.46	11530.71	142.05	5380.04	5448.00
1986-87	4.36	12.59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..
1987-88	1.73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..

1.1.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 5.31 lakh was provided during 1986-87 for the components of a small cell of staff and the State share of subsidy on premium to small and marginal farmers. The one third amount as state share state in the component of claims was drawn from contingency fund.

1.1.3.5. The componentwise outlay proposed for 1988-89 is as under :

	1988-89 State share
1. Staff	3.36
2. Subsidy on premium to small & Marginal farmers.	15.00
3. Creation of machinery for crop cutting experiments.	28.81
4. Contribution to crop Insurance fund for payment of claims.	1452.83
Total	1500.00

Benefit of this scheme is available to all farmers in the State irrespective of their class or caste.

National Oilseeds Development Project.

1.1.3.6. Programme for increasing production of oilseeds has been commenced since Sixth Plan under 100 percent Centrally Sponsored project. Under this programme Rs. 3442.90 lakh were spent during Sixth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3752.00 lakh was provided in Central Sector during Seventh Plan and Rs. 434.56 lakh has been spent during 1985-86. During 1986-87, although an outlay of Rs. 495.00 lakh was indicated in central sector while formulating the Annual Plan proposals, it was decided by Government of India at a later stage to operate this project with 50% assistance. Accordingly Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 181.09 lakh as Central share and state Government had to contribute a matching share of Rs. 167.58 lakh. Against this Rs. 180.62 lakh and Rs. 167.58 lakh were spent during 1986-87. Rs. 180.45 lakh is the outlay in each of the central and state sectors during 1987-83. Rs. 200.00 lakh are proposed as matching share in State Plan during 1988-89,

Production Targets

1.1.3.7. The targetted production for food grains and commercial crops for the Annual Plan 1988-89 are as under :—

Crops	Unit	Actual achievement		Target For 1987-88	Anti-Achiev. for 1987-88	Proposed Target for 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87*			
Foodgrains.	Lakh/tonnes	27.36	30.93	59.20	13.25	60.50
Oilseeds.	—do—	8.79	16.52	25.34	4.60	30.20
Cotton.	Lakh/Bales (170 kg. each).	19.87	10.93	18.00	4.00	19.00
Sugarcane (Gul)	Lakh/tonnes.	6.49	5.57	8.00	4.00	8.70
Tobacco	—do—	1.68	1.67	2.40	0.70	2.50

*1986-87 figures are as per latest forecast and provisional.

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

1.1.3.9. In the case of groundnut, production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in kharif groundnut by covering larger area under improved seed, pre-monsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilisers and micro-nutrient use, pest control management etc. In the case of mustard, cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region and in the case of castor, productivity will be increased by larger coverage under hybrid variety, fertiliser use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures. Besides it is planned to introduce new crops of Soyabean in 0.35 lakh hectare and sunflower in 0.25 lakh hectare with a target of production of 0.35 lakh tonnes and 0.10 lakh tonnes respectively.

1.1.3.10. Production of cotton crop will be increased by larger coverage under hybrid and other high yielding varieties, supplementary irrigation, fertilisers and pest control measures.

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

The physical targets for 1988-89 will hopefully be achieved given normal good monsoon in the next year.

High Yielding varieties programme.

1.1.3.12. 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 Marketing Federation. The plan of coverage is as under. :—

Crop	Unit	Actual Achievement		Target for 1987-88	Anticipated achieve. for 1987-88	Proposed target for 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87			
HYV-Wheat (Irrigated)	Lakh hect.	2.93	2.52	5.86	2.50	6.00
HYV-Paddy	„	2.92	3.50	4.02	1.20	4.12
Hybrid pearl-Millet	„	11.48	11.77	13.21	2.07	13.30
Hybrid Sorghum	„	1.37	1.47	1.28	0.50	1.29
Hybrid Maize	„	1.55	1.48	1.24	0.80	1.27
Hybrid Cotton	„	3.55	5.21 (Anti)	5.00	1.00	5.50
Hybrid Castor	„	2.04	1.88	1.80	0.40	2.10

Supply of Seeds

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

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

Use of Fertilizers

1.1.3.15. Fertilizers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural production per hectare. Use of NPK in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 47 NPK utilised in the ratio of 9.0 : 4.2 : 1. Nitrogen is required in large quantity as it is being depleted for most of the crops at a fast rate. Other nutrients are also necessary in appropriate proportion. Farmers have started using these fertilisers, after guidance regarding its method of use, such as rate of application, proportion of nutrients, time and method of placement, etc. for different crops and farm situation etc. through Training and Visit System. A national project on development of fertiliser use in low consumption rainfed areas will be implemented in 5 districts.

1.1.3.16. The micro-nutrients though required in very small quantities get also depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of the high yielding varieties of the same crops on the same land. Under such condition the crops do not respond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yield. A scheme would be taken up at a later stage in the Seventh Plan as an innovative programme for micro-nutrients. At present testing laboratory for micro-nutrients is being developed at Gandhinagar.

1.1.3.17. In view of the high, yielding varieties programme, Training and Visit System, Farmers Training Centres, Development of Commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertilisers, consumption is planned to be increased during the Annual Plan 1988-89 as under :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Nutrients	Unit	Actual achievement		Target for 1987-88	Anti-achievement 1987-88	Proposed Target for 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87			
Nitrogen (N)	Lakh Tonne	2.87	2.55	4.48	2.29	4.84
Phosphorus (P)	„	1.09	1.12	2.11	0.97	2.28
Potash (K)	„	0.25	0.35	0.59	0.35	0.62
Total N. P. K.		4.21	4.02	7.18	3.61	7.74

Plan protection

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

1.1.3.19. Subject Matter Specialists (Plant Protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to expand the coverage under this programme during the Annual Plan 1988-89 with the following targets.

Crop	Unit	Actual achievement		Target for 1987-88	Anti. Achieve- ment for 1987-88	Proposed Target for 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87			
Foodgrain crop	Lakh/Hect.	15.00	12.50	30.00	12.00	30.00
Non-foodgrain crop	,,	42.68	15.50	85.00	15.00	85.00
	Total	57.68	28.00	115.00	27.00	115.00
Plant Protection, Material (Tech. Gr.)	'000 Ton	4.30	2.09	5.50	2.00	5.50

Agriculture Extension

1.1.3.20. Main objectives of this programme are :—

—To ensure that applied technology is transferred to as large number of farmers within the shortest time as possible, to test new innovations through adoptive trials on trial-cum-demonstration farms and farmers fields;

—To encourage farmers to be adopters of new technology by providing incentives on sliding scale; and

—To provide advisory services for balanced and optimum fertiliser use with the help of soil testings, pest control measures, selection of proper equipment, farm management decision etc.

1.1.3.21. In consonance with these objectives of the programme of agricultural extension the following activities are proposed to be strengthened during Annual Plan 1988-89.

—Training and Visit System.

—Demonstration.

—Farmers Training.

—Soil Testing Services.

—Adoptive Trials.

—Innovative Measures.

—Farm planning.

Training and Visit System

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

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

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

1.1.3.25. This is Externally aided project, with a total estimated cost of Rs. 38.53 crores has not progressed as per plan. After detailed review the project cost has since been brought down to Rs. 18.31 crores. The Seventh Plan provision of Rs. 24.99 crores is now more than adequate. The revised project cost of this project is now placed at Rs. 18.31 crores for the period 1985-90.

Farmers Training Centres

1.1.3.26. At present except Dangs and Gandhinagar all district in the State are equipped with farmers training centres. The farmers and farm women are trained in respect of latest developed techniques in agriculture through institutional classes and one day camps organised at village level. Out of 17 farmers training centres, 5 are in Tribal Areas, Every year 3,500 farmers are proposed to be trained in each such centres.

1.1.3.27. These centres are being developed in respect of infrastructural facility and expertise of training staff. Strengthening of three centres under World Bank aided T & V Second Phase project and other fourteen centres is on hand during the Seventh Plan. These centres are now used for orientation training to the staff of T & V System.

Soil Testing Services

1.1.3.28. Soil Testing Service has been started since 1960-61. At present, there are 13 stationery and mobile soil testing laboratories working in the State. Of these, 4 stationery and 5 mobile laboratories are working in Tribal Areas. Although the samples of soil are analysed and the recommendations of fertiliser use are communicated through Panchayat institutions, it needs proper follow up work to guide the village level workers in taking soil samples with appropriate techniques, interpreting the recommendations and organising demonstrations. This task will be taken up under T & V Scheme

1.1.3.29 The public sector corporations, which are engaged in producing or supply of agricultural inputs are being strengthened by augmenting their financial resources during Seventh Five Year Plan. The Gujarat State Seed Corporation is engaged in production and supply of hybrid and HYV seeds of important crops grown in the State.

Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation.

1.1.3.30. GAIC intends to put its own plants for processing and packing facilities for its products of Fruit Drink named JIVE. This project would help in better utilisation on canning factories at Gandevi and Junagadh. Moreover, the farmers of State will have better realisation of their fruit produce. For this project Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

1. 1. 4. Special Programme for Small and Marginal farmers

1.1.4.1. 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 pattern for financial allocation is Rs. 5.00 lakh per block per annum comprising State and central share. The programme is implemented on pattern of I.R.D.P. The programme component comprise subsidy for minor Irrigation works, viz- New wells, oil Engines, Electric Motors, pump sets, pipeline, deeping of wells, repairs of wells, community Irrigation works, free distribution of minikits for oilseeds, pulses and millets and land development. The programme is in operation in 218 blocks in the state. About 21300 small and marginal farmers were assisted for minor Irrigation schemes like new wells, oil engines, electric motors, pumpsets, repair and renovation of wells, pipelines, etc.

1.1.4.2. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2550 lakhs has been provided in the State plan and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targetted to assist 4.00 lakhs small marginal farmers during the Seventh Plan period. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, expenditure of Rs. 1134.55 lakhs (State share) is likely to be incurred and 3.08 lakhs small/marginal farmers are likely to be assisted.

1.1.4.3. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs is proposed as State share against which equal central share is anticipated from Government of India. It is targettd to assist 127000 small & Marginal farmers under the various programme component. (17000 under M.I, 1,10,000 under minikits.)

STATEMENT

CROP HUSBANDRY

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme	computer code No. of the scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89		
					Outlay	Anticipated Expend	Proposed outlay	of which capital content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
CROP HUSBANDRY.									
I. Direction and Administration.									
1.	AGR- 1	Planning machinery for Agril. Department.	0200100	0.10	..	..	..	..
2.	AGR- 2	Establishment of seed cell	0200200	1.00	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.15	
3.	AGR- 3	Strengthening of budget and monitoring of expenditure.	0200400	1.00	0.54	1.00	1.00	3.60	
4.	AGR- 4	Strengthening of administration (vigilance)	0200600	12.00	..	..	..	..
5.	AGR- 5	Special cell for disaster relief work at state and Division level.	0200700	0.20	..	..	..	..
6.	AGR- 6	strengthening Oraganisation for monitoring fertiliser distribution and consumption.	0201100	2.00	..	1.50	1.50	..	
7.	AGR- 7	Strengthening soil testing Organisation.	0201200	5.70	1.29	1.15	1.15	2.00	
8.	AGR- 8	Providing staff for soil survey unit.	0201300	2.00	..	..	..	..
Total :			..	24.00	3.24	5.05	5.05	6.75	..
II. Multiplication & Distribution of Seeds									
9.	AGR- 9	Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing infrastructural facilities.	0205100	25.00	1.36	0.38	0.38	5.00	
10.	AGR-10	Construction of Godown on Taluka Seed Farms.	0205200	7.50	..	..	..	..
11.	AGR-11	Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizer (inputkits) at subsidised rate in tribal areas.	0205300	190.00	54.91	60.00	60.00	4.00	
12.	AGR-12	Supply of seed and Fertilizer (inputkits) at Subsidised rate to S.T. cultivators residing outside tribal areas.	0205400	11.00	1.64	3.00	3.00	3.00	
13.	AGR-13	Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (inputkits) at subsidised rate to S.C. cultivators.	0205500	124.50	13.89	18.00	18.00	18.00	
14.	AGR-14	Processing facilities for seed corporation (Centrally Sponsored scheme)	0205641	16.36	..	..	..	..
15.	AGR-15	Reserve Stock for Certified and foundation and breeder seed (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	0205741	25.25	..	..	..	18.60
16.	AGR-16	Strengthening of Seed Testing Laboratory Services (with CSS) under NSP Ph. III.	0205800	75.00	0.44	14.93	14.93	12.30	7.00
Total :			..	474.61	72.24	96.31	96.31	60.90	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
III. Manures and Fertilizers									
17.	AGR-17	To introduce micro nutrient in high yielding varieties.	0210100	2.50	..	..	..	..
18.	AGR-18	Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation.	0210200	125.00	..	15.00	15.00	10.00	5.00
19.	AGR-18	(1) National Project on fertilizer use in dryland (CSS)		..	..	..	..	12.50	..
Total :				127.50	..	15.00	15.00	22.50	5.00
IV. Plant Protection									
20.	AGR-19	Assistance to farmers using pesticides for serial spraying (cotton only)	0215100	140.00	13.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
21.	AGR-20	To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by agro-chemical operation (Sugarcane) (CSS)	0215241	83.50	16.70	5.50	5.50	5.50	..
22.	AGR-23	Distribution of pesticides and plant protection at appliances at subsidised rate to tribals in TASP.	0215300	7.00	3.68	3.75	3.75	3.75	..
23.	AGR-22	Control of White grubs (CSS)	021544	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	2.00	..
24.	AGR-23	Additional Staff for implementation of insecticides Act 1958(Lab.)	0215700	11.00	0.73	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
25.	AGR-24	Subsidy on pesticides and plant protection appliances to SC cultivation.	0215672	12.50	3.33	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
26.	AGR-25	Rodent Control in the State(CSS)	0215741	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
27.	AGR-26	Pilot sample survey to estimate in incidence of pests and disease consequent losses in crop of Oilseeds (CSS)	0215841	9.00	..	..	..	..	..
28.	AGR-27	Anti locast organisation and plant protection services.	0215900	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total :				278.00	39.44	29.75	29.75	28.75	..
V. Commercial Crops.									
29.	AGR-28	Intensive Cotton Dist. Programme including minikits in dry farming areas (CSS).	0220141	100.00	22.68	29.06	29.03	6.00	..
30.	AGR-29	Increased Production of Pulses.	0220200	14.00	1.93	..	..	..	..
31.	AGR-30	Development of Pulses (CSS) (National Pulses Development Project).	0220341	95.90	5.41	21.46	21.46	16.68	..
32.	AGR-31	Sugarcane Development (CSS).	0220541	50.00	..	..	..	..	..
33.	AGR-31	(1) National Oilseeds Development Project (CSS).	0220641	..	167.58	180.45	180.45	200.00	..
34.	AGR-31	(2) Assistance to Indian cotton Mills Federation.	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total :				259.90	198.60	230.97	230.97	222.68	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
.IV Horticulture									
35	AGR—32	Expansion and Development activities pertaining to vegetable, fruit mother plant and horticulture	0225100	2.50	0.62	0.61	0.61	1.10	—
36	AGR—33	Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants (New Plantations)	0225200	30.00	0.69	3.95	3.95	15.00	—
37	AGR—34	Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants in TASP	0225300	9.00	—	1.50	1.50	3.75	—
38	AGR—35	Development of Seri-culture	0225400	30.00	6.46	6.00	6.00	7.00	..
39	AGR—36	Package Programme on Mango in Gujarat State	0225500	32.25	4.15	4.00	4.00	3.00	—
40	AGR—37	Development of fruit Nurseries (including NHDB)	0225600	14.25	5.97	6.47	6.47	11.00	..
41	AGR—38	Date Palm Production in Kachchh District	0225700	10.00	1.79	2.20	2.20	3.10	—
42	AGR—39	Ber cultivation in Gujarat State	0225800	17.00	0.37	0.70	0.70	1.00	..
43	AGR—40	Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas	0225900	15.00	3.83	3.05	3.05	3.50	—
44	AGR—41	To assist Koldha and Kathodi adivasi cultivators for Horticulture Crops.	0226000	3.00	0.21	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
45	AGR—42	Purchase of Coconut seednuts for raising seedlings	0226100	20.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.00	—
46	AGR—43	Production of hybrid seednuts and seedlings of coconut in Departmental nurseries	0226200	8.40	..	..	..	..	..
47	AGR—44	Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agril. University (Hybrid coconut seed Production in Departmental nurseries)	0226400	2.10	2.30	2.60	2.60	2.60	..
48	AGR—45	Establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of existing nurseries.	0226300	30.08	—	—	—	—	—
49	AGR—46	Establishment of Community Canning Centres and Kitchen Gardens	0226500	24.25	6.35	17.70	17.70	10.00	3.00
TOTAL				247.75	37.74	54.78	54.78	66.55	3.00
VII. Extension & Farmers Training									
50	AGR—47	Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services	0230100	1763.04	58.88	405.28	405.28	468.07	274.72
51	AGR—48	Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services in T.A.S.P.	0230200	736.15	..	149.19	149.19	90.75	65.00
52	AGR—49	Demonstration scheme in irrigated and problematic areas in Gujarat State	0230300	3.00	0.39	..	..	..	..
53	AGR—50	Construction of building and staff quarters on Soil Testing Laboratory under T.A.S.P.	0230400	5.00	5.00	4.46	4.46	10.00	10.00
54	AGR—51	Audio-visual van	0230500	7.70	0.29	1.00	1.00	..	..
55	AGR—52	Farmers Training and education programme in tribal area equipping with aid-cum-exhibition units in T.A.S.P.	0230600	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
56	AGR—53	Agricultural education tour by tribal cultivators	0230700	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
57	AGR—54	Agricultural education tour for S.C. cultivators	0231000	2.50	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
58	AGR-55	Strengthening of farmers training centre including staff and buildings	0230800	161.25	19.19	30.00	30.00	44.36	26.76
59	AGR-55(1)	Establishing technology transfer centres for farm women in Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	10.30	8.70
60	AGR-56	Strengthening of farmers training centres including staff and buildings under T.A.S.P.	0231100	30.00	2.16	15.05	15.05	11.25	2.00
61	AGR-57	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings and irrigation facilities on T.C.D. Farms	0230900	3.25	2.96	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
62	AGR-58	Organisation of Crop Competition	0231200	10.00	0.10	..	..	..	..
63	AGR-59	Organisation of Crop Competition for S.C. cultivators except Dangs District	0231300	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
64	AGE-60	Organisation of Crop Competition under T.A.S.P.	0231400	1.35	0.05	..	..	..	..
65	AGR-61	Strengthening of adoptive research	0231500	40.00	1.09	2.07	2.07	..	..
66	AGR-62	Demonstration of efficient lift irrigation devices and equipments	0231600	20.00	0.25	..	..	..	..
67	AGR-63	Popularisation of improved agricultural implements	0231741	40.00	..	10.75	10.75	5.00	..
68	AGR-64	Establishment of Soil Testing Laboratory at Surendranagar dist.	0231800	2.17	3.10	3.10	3.10	14.00	6.00
69	AGR-65	Providing new van, office building and staff quarter for mobile soil testing laboratory at Amreli and Jamnagar	0231900	24.00	..	5.28	5.28	11.50	7.00
70	AGR-66	Expansion and strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratory for followup activities in the State	2320000	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
71	AGR-67	Expansion and strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratory for followup activities in the State under TASP	0232100	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
72	AGR-68	Establishment of new TCD Farms with irrigation facilities	0232200	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
73	AGR-69	Strengthening of TCD Farms	0232300	7.50	..	..	..	5.50	..
74	AGR-69(a)	Construction of tubewells on TCD Farms, Pilwai and Dehgam	0232301	..	5.00	..	..	..	..
Total ..				2931.74	96.53	628.18	628.18	672.73	402.18
VIII Agricultural Engineering									
75	AGR-70	Subsidised supply of productive assets, viz. Agril. implements, bullocks/male buffaloes and bullock carts to SC cultivators under SCP	0235100	100.00	22.85	27.00	27.00	37.34	..
75(a)	AGR-70(i)	Subsidy on adoption of moveable pipeline system for crop production to S. C. Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
76	AGR-71	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. implements, bullocks/male buffaloes & bullock-carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal areas	0235200	12.00	3.18	2.40	2.40	2.40	..
77	AGR-72	Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. implements, bullocks/male buffaloes and bullock-carts to tribal cultivators under T.A.S.P.	0325400	45.00	21.92	17.50	17.50	7.50	..
77(a)	AGR-72(i)	Subsidy on adoption of moveable pipeline system for crop production to S.T. Cultivator in tribal area	..	..	..	..	..	140.00	--
78	AGR-73	Sprinkler, drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (CSS)	235421	135.00	31.20	25.15	25.15	25.15	..
79	AGR-74	Standardisation of agril. implements and machineries	0235500	20.50	7.92	15.80	15.80	15.80	5.45
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
80	AGR-75 : Assistance to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation for Agro Service Centre	0235600	20.00
81	AGR-75(1) Investigation in artificial rain making	0235601	..	15.02	..	..	..	..
82	AGR-76 : Monitoring Programme for subsidised supply of bullocks, carts, implements, wells, pumpsets, sprinkler and wind mills etc. in T.A.S.P.	0235700	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		337.50	102.09	87.85	87.85	228.19	5.45
IX Crop Insurance								
83	AGR-81 : Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State (CSS)	0240500	5.00	1820.59	9.92	9.92	18.36	..
84	AGR-81(1) : Creation of machinery for crop cutting experiments (CSS)	0241241	..	..	12.64	12.64	28.81	..
85	AGR-81(2) : Contribution to State Crop Insurance Fund for payment of claims	0241300	..	..	90.00	90.00	1302.83	..
86	AGR-81(3) : Contribution to State Insurance Fund for payment of claims in T.A.S.P.	0241300	..	..	10.00	10.00	150.00	..
	Total	..	5.00	1820.59	122.59	122.56 (+1700.00)*	1500.00	..
X Agricultural Economics and Statistics								
87	AGR-77 : Strengthening of mechanical tabulation unit (EDP Cell)	0240100	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
88	AGR-78 : Co-ordination programme at pre-harvest forecasting yield of crop of groundnut (CSS)	0240241	5.00	1.69	..	..	..	..
89	AGR-79 : Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops (CSS)	0240341	30.00	4.55	7.50	7.50	9.14	..
90	AGR-80 : Improvement of crop statistics(CSS)	0240441	17.25	3.39	4.20	4.20	5.31	..
91	AGR-82 : Creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops in Gujarat State	0240600	58.85	23.11	22.00	22.00	25.00	..
92	AGR-83 : Sample Survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition (CSS)	0240741	1.65	0.74	0.85	0.85	1.50	..
93	AGR-84 : Secretariat assistance to A.P.C.	0240800	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
94	AGR-85 : Creation of machinery for correction and compilation of agricultural statistics from village to State level	0240900	150.00	..	..	..	..	..
95	AGR-86 : Estimation of production of agril. crops viz. Mango, Chiku & Coconut	0241000	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
96	AGR-87 : Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits, spices and studying their market practices (CSS)	0241141	1.75	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		302.00	33.48	34.55	34.55	40.95	..
XI Dry Farming								
97	AGR-88 : Popularisation of input use in dry farming areas (CSS)	0255141	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		20.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XII Other Expenditure								
98	AGR-89 : Assistance to seed corporation	0245100	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
99	AGR-90 : Loans to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation	0245271	58.00	..	10.00	10.00	15.00	..
99A	AGR-90(Adj.) : Loans to Gujarat Tractor Corporation		..	217.67	..	..	..	..
100	AGR-91 : Grant-in-aid to Indian Institute of Management	0245400	11.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	86.00	217.67	10.00	10.00	15.00	..
	Sub-Total	..	5094.00	2621.62	1315.00	1315.00	2865.00	422.63
	Nucleus Budget (0250100)		40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Total	..	5134.00	2631.62	1325.00	1325.00	2875.00	422.63
XIII Project for S.F./M.F.								
101	AGR-92 : Special programme for S.F./M.F. (CSS)	0245641	2550.00	385.07	375.00	375.00	425.00	..
	Total	..	7684.00	3016.69	1700.00	1700.00	3300.00	422.63
102	AGR-93 : Contingency Plan—Investigation and Survey for preparation in Shelf of project (Revenue Department)	0245500	36.00	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	..	7720.00	3016.69	1700.00	1700.00	3300.00 (+1700.00)*	422.63

* Additional for Crop Insurance Scheme.

1.2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1. Introduction

1.2.1.1. Soil and water are the two basic factors primarily important for crop production. The fertility of Soil and moisture directly affect production. To increase the fertility and conserve moisture, land development programme plays a vital role.

1.2.1.2. The programme for Soil and moisture conservation along with appropriate technology for dry farming and its extension to dry land farming needs to be implemented on high priority basis especially in the dry farming areas of the State. Watershed and microwater shed planning is principal instrument for the purpose.

1.2.1.3. The total cultivated land in the State is 101.15 lakh hectares. The land use pattern is as under :

Sr. No.	Item	Area in lakh ha.	Percentage of reporting area
A.	Geographical area	195.98	
B.	Reporting area	188.20	
1.	Cultivated land of private ownership	101.15	53.75%
2.	Panchayat land	8.48	4.50%
3.	Government land		
	(a) Cultivable land	19.85	25.61%
	(b) Non-Cultivable land	28.35	
		48.20	
4.	Forest land	19.68	10.47%
5.	Area under non-agricultural use industries etc.	10.69	5.67%
		188.20	100.00%

1.2.1.4. Excluding the area under forests and areas under non-agricultural use, the remaining area of 157.83 lakh hectares requires to be treated by soil and moisture conservation measures. This can be classified in following categories :—

	Lakh hectares
1. Dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source.	107.33
2. Areas of various irrigation system including to be covered under Narmada command	38.34
3. Kharlands	12.16
Total	157.83

1.2.1.5. The major part of agriculture falls under dry land agriculture. Lands which are slopy get eroded by run off and lose fertility. Their moisture holding capacity is also poor. The infiltration of ravine water is poor in slopy terrain.

1.2.1.6. These lands can be treated with Soil Conservation measures, to prevent soil erosion and increase the capacity of the soil to retain moisture. The benefits can be enhanced by following an integrated watershed management approach wherein along with the watershed development of agriculture, afforestation and grassland development and animal husbandry are undertaken in a coordinated basis. The co-ordinated measures increase productivity of the soil to a very great extent and thus can raise the crop production per unit area. Further the severity of drought which periodically affects the State can also be reduced through these measures and even with limited rainfall maximum crop can be taken.

The hazards of floods which denude the agricultural areas on river banks shall also be minimised through these measures. These measures shall prevent ecology deterioration and lead to development of better eco-system. Prevention of soil erosion also directly benefits the irrigated areas by preventing or minimising siltation of dams and/or reservoir and this increase their life.

1.2.1.7, The total area to be covered is 107.33 lakh hectares. Out of this, area to be treated remains 91.53 lakh hectares. It is visualized that 30% of this area will be treated by the farmers themselves, and hence a net area of 61.08 lakh hectares requires soil conservation treatment.

1.2.1.8 To speed up the coverage of land under soil conservation it was necessary to avail of the funds from the DPAP, DDP, NREP and RLEGP etc. schemes. All soil Conservation Schemes have been transferred to the Land Development Corporation.

1.2.1.9. By end of June 1987, the Corporation has submitted 156 projects for obtaining refinance, covering an area of 61966 hectares and costing about Rs 2710.14 lakhs. At present NABARD has sanctioned 136 projects with a cost of Rs 586.63 lakhs.

Watershed Development

1.2.1.10. The Soil Conservation works namely contour bunding terracing, Nala plugging, etc, were under-taken previously on a large scale but the approach was limited on small catchment basis and scattered. As such the benefits were limited, as these activities were implemented individually. In order to reap the benefits of erosion control and water conservation for complete harvesting of rainfall water and making it fit for maximum use to increase agricultural production, to solve problems like flood prevention, gully control, land reclamation, improvement of pastures, including village, forests and farm forests, the programme has to be planned on an integrated watershed work plan. The State Government recognised the need for integrated approach towards land and water utilisation and introduced the new management system on watershed basis from the year 1976-77. This system provides opportunities for stimulating economic growth and act as a catalyst to the whole rural development endeavour, family farm improvement, soil and water conservation, water resources development as well as forestry on watershed basis.

1.2.1.11. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub-watersheds of which 1050 sub-watersheds in catchment areas of various river system covering an area of 19.157 lakh hectares have been demarcated so far for watershed treatments. The districtwise break up of demarcated areas is as under

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of sub-watershed	Area in lakh ha.
1	Kachchh	51	0.836
2	Junagadh	22	1.365
3	Bhavnagar	58	1.998
4	Amreli	54	0.576
5	Rajkot	128	2.618
6	Jamnagar	21	0.414
7	Surendranagar	61	3.529
8	Ahmedabad	56	0.654
9	Gandhinagar	6	0.032
10	Mehsana	37	0.497
11	Banaskantha	91	1.617
12	Sabarkantha	99	0.447
13	Panchmahals	166	2.860
14	Kheda	58	0.333
15	Vadodara	85	0.737
16	Bharuch	19	0.161
17	Surat	20	0.479
18	Valsad	18	0.204
Total		1050	19.157

1.2.1.12. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 438 sub-watershed projects were under progress. All the projects are continued during the Seventh Plan.

Ravine Land Reclamation

1.2.1.13. Ravine formation is the result of constant erosion over many years in the deep alluvial coastal area of the main rivers and their tributories in the alluvial plains of the State. The accelerated run-off from the watershed cuts the river plains into gullies and these gullies being erodable, grow and extend towards good table lands, through gully heads and sides, resulting into a net work of gullies. Faulty agricultural practices, illicit cutting of vegetation for fuel and exposing the area to the vagaries of natural factors like wind, storms, heavy rainfall and floods etc, accelerate the process of erosion hazards. The ravines area extending from 1 to 8 kms. on both the banks of the rivers and their tributories is endangering the good fertile table land, village sites, roads etc, It is estimated that in Gujarat about four lakh hectares of area have been affected under ravine. Though no systematic technical survey of the ravine affected area had been made to classify the area according to land capability for various like agriculture, horticulture, pasture forests etc, the visual survey carried out from time to time supported with reconnaissance surveys that the affected area is nearly four lakh hectares on various rivers namely Banas; Sabarmati, Saraswati, Meshwo, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi, Shetrunji etc, and their tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kheda, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat, Amreli, etc. The districtwise details of the ravine area are given below :

Sl. No	District	Ravine area etc. (Hectares)
1.	Banaskantha	15,274
2.	Sabarkantha	40,055
3.	Mehsana	21,962
4.	Ahmedabad	8,901
5.	Kheda	45,645
6.	Vadodara	76,396
7.	Panchmahals	13,877
8.	Bharuch	33,614
9.	Surat	25,662
10.	Valsad	5,050
11.	Amreli	21,409
12.	Others	92,155
Total		4,00,000

1.2.2. Review of Progress

1.2.2.1. The physical target fixed is to carry out Soil Conservation works, on 1,83,835 hectares during Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). The physical target for the year 1985-86 was to carry out soil Conservation works on 20880 hectares of land; against which the soil Conservation works were carried out on 8649 hectares of land.

1.2.2.2. The physical target for the year 1986 87 was fixed to carry out soil Conservation works on 14150 hectares of land. Against this target, the physical achievement is 9596 hectares.

1.2.2.3. The physical target for the year 1987 88 is fixed to carry out soil conservation works on 18000 ha. of land. Against the target, the physical achievement upto June 1987 is 5552 hectares.

Scarcity

1.2.2.4. Due to acute shortage of rainfall during monsoon of the year 1985 scarcity conditions prevailed through out the State in most of the districts. With a view to provide the works to the affected masses, Govt. of India sanctioned Rs. 200.38 lakhs for the year 1986 86 and Rs. 300.57 lakhs

for the year 1986-87, under soil and water conservation. Against the provision made as above the soil conservation works was carried out on 1143. hectares. and 7404 hectares of land at the cost of Rs. 115.21 lakhs and Rs. 383.88 lakhs during the year 1985 86 and 1986 87 respectively. Due to the failure of monsoon during the year 1986 the scarcity works were continued in the year 1987-88 also. The soil conservation works carried out up to June 87 is on 1664 hectares of land.

Yearwise physical achievement of the Seventh Five Year Plan

Item	Level at the end of (Area in lakh ha.)			
	1984—85 (Base year)	1985—86	1986—87	1987—88 (likely)
Area covered under Soil Conservation measures	15.97	16.068 (0.098)	16.238 (0.17)	16.418 (0.18)

Figures in the brackets indicate the net achievements.

1.2.3. Programme proposed for 1988--89

1.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988--89. The broad break up is as under :—

(A) Agriculture and Rural Development Department.

	(Rs. in lakh)
Soil Conservation	350.50
Other programmes	9.50
	<u>360.00</u>

(B) Irrigation Department

Ghed Area Development	50.00
Khar Land Development	30.00
	<u>80.00</u>
	<u>440.00</u>

1.2.3.2. The provision under this sub-sector will be supplemented by the funds available from other sources like D.P.A.P., D.D.P., N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., E.E.C., and NABARD etc. Its is proposed to incur capital expenditure of Rs. 1186.50 lakhs to cover an area of 17430 hectares. The fund will be available as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Physical Target in ha.
1	2	3	4
1.	State plan	360.00	12730
2.	Special central Assistance	300.00	
3.	D.P.A.P./D.D.P.	130.00	2600
4.	N.R.E.P.	75.00	1500
5.	R.L.E.G.P.	30.00	600
6.	European Economic Community (E.E.C.) portion	156.00	including in Sr.No. 1 & 2
7.	NABARD loan	135.50	
	Total	<u>1186.50</u>	<u>17430</u>

1.2.3.3. The important programme envisaged for 1988-89 are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Soil Conservation Works

Non-Tribal Area Scheme.

1.2.3.4. Soil and water Conservation measures like contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land levelling, Land shaping etc. will be undertaken on watershed basis in non tribal area of the State. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover 1480 hectares of area with an outlay of Rs. 125.50 lakhs,

Tribal Area Scheme.

1.2.3.5. This scheme in tribal areas is for the development of land belonging to schedule tribes. The pattern of the scheme is the same as in case of others. The works are to be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the farmers on the total cost of the works. The remaining 50% amount will be recovered in 10 equal instalments, from the cultivators.

1.2.3.6. Under this scheme it is proposed to treat 3940 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 89.00 lakhs.

Special Loan Account facilities for Ineligible farmers

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

1.2.3.8. Under each scheme an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed

Paddy Cultivation

1.2.3.9. Agricultural land of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals, etc. tribal districts is suitable for paddy cultivation. With a view to encourage Adivasi cultivators for paddy cultivation, a scheme was formulated for converting the land at the rate of Rs. 1800/ acre and one acre per farmers in above districts. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh under state plan is proposed to cover 870 hectares to give benefit to about 2175 families in the year 1988-89.

1.2.3.10. The Dangs district has peculiar land topography. Special emphasise on Soil Conservation is very essential for this area to convert the lands of farmers in to levelled land wherever possible, and to train the farmers in order to switch over to paddy cultivation. The present policy is to convert one acre of holding of any farmer to Kyari. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed for Dang district for kyari making to cover 200 hectares extending benefit to about 500 families, in year 1988-89.

International AID Programme (World Food Programme)

1.2.3.11. It has been proposed to implement World Food Programme under Soil Conservation scheme in the 8 tribal districts. Special care has been taken to provide employment to small, marginal farmers and landless labourers. During the implementation of programme, wages will be paid in the form of grain like wheat, pulses and oil at the subsidise rate to help in improving the economic and general health condition of the people. A token amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 1988-89.

1.2.3.12. International Aid programme (European Economic Community) for Soil Conservation including contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land levelling etc. in non-Tribal and tribal areas.

1.2.3.13. An outline proposed for watershed project has been sent to avail the aid from E.E.C. The work will be carried out on watershed basis in 14 districts of the State. The objectives are as under:-

- To bring shallow and ravine land under cultivation;
- To Control and guide water run-off;
- To Preserve moisture and increase soil water level;
- To Store water in order to provide life saving irrigation; and
- To Increase the agricultural production.

1.2.3.14. It is estimated that the work will be carried out in 50170 hectares with an estimated cost of Rs. 27.09 crores over period of 5 or more years from the inception of the project.

1.2.3.15. Under this programme, tribal and non-tribal areawise physical and financial outlay proposed are as under for the year 1988-89.

Sr. No.	Programme	Physical Target in hect.	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
			State
(1)	Non-Tribal	1440	60.00
(2)	T. A. S. P.	4800	60.00
Total		6240	120.00

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in non-tribal and tribal areas

1.2.3.16. The National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture has, as its primary objectives, stabilisation of agriculture production in rainfed areas by significantly stepping up investment in the development of dry land agriculture in areas especially where annual rain fall is comparatively less *i. e.*, between 500 to 1125 mms. For the sake of better management districts covered under the programme have been divided in two groups *i.e.* the districts, falling in the rainfall range of 500 to 750 mms. and those which come within 750 to 1125 mms. per annum.

1.2.3.17. The Government of India has desired that in Gujarat this programme should be taken up in 13 districts as under :-
Rainfall range.

500 to 750 mms. annum		750 to 1125 mms. annum	
Sr. No.	District		District
1.	Anreli	8.	Bharuch
2.	Banaskantha	9.	Junagadh
3.	Bhavnagar	10.	Kheda
4.	Mehsana	11.	Panchmahals
5.	Rajkot	12.	Sabarkantha
6.	Surendranagar	13.	Vadodara
7.	Ahmedabad		

1.2.3.18 Since the soil and water conservation activities in Gujarat are being carried out on water shed basis by the Gujarat State Land development Corporation Ltd., it was decided that the implementation of this programme should be taken up by GLDC. Proposal for sanction of detail programme has been submitted to state Govt. for onward submission to Govt. of India for approval. At present a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for tribal and Rs. 1.00 lakh for non-tribal area is made.

(1) OTHER PROGRAMMES

Share Capital

1.2.3.19 With the quantum of loan increasing tremendously, it would be necessary to strengthen the equity base of GSLDC to increase its capacity to get loans from financial institutions. Further a provision has to be made for the purchase of equipments for Soil Conservation works through Bank finance wherein margin money is to be proposed by GSLDC. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed as share Capital to GSLDC in the year 1988-89.

Land use Board

1.2.3.20 National Land Resource Conservation and Development Commission has emphasised for proper utilisation of land resources and have recommended to establish State Land Use Board. The Land Use Board shall draw up a proper land use policy. Nucleus staff, headed by a senior officer has to be provided to support the Board. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh as a token provision is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

River Valley Project

1.2.3.21 This is a fully centrally Sponsored scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in catchments of Ukai, Mahi, and Damanganga river valley projects. The object of the programme is to minimise the silt field in Dam/Reservoir. It is proposed to cover the area of 2740 hectares. under various Soil and Water Conservation measures during the Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Kharland Development

1.2.3.22 Gujarat State has got about 1600 KMs. of long sea coast. In Gujarat about 12.00 lakh Hect. of land has been affected by salinity/alkalinity; out of which about 3.00 lakh Hect. of coastal land has been adversely affected by salinity. Most of this area remains submerged in the rainy season and for the rest of the year, it is affected by the tidal water, with the result no vegetation grows. The soils are situated in a narrow strip along the sea coast, These soils are formed from a mixture of black clay materials and old marine silt deposits. The soils are fairly deep with clay to loamy texture having poor structure, poor drainage and low infiltration rate. If such coastal barren saline land is protected, more area can be brought under cultivation.

1.2.3.23 Kharland Development Board undertakes protection of coastal land against ingress of sea water by constructing earthen bund with necessary cross drainage work as per provision of Gujarat Khar Land Act, 1963. It undertakes protection schemes in the areas where assured irrigation water is available. As such, the Board undertakes schemes only in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch and Kheda. In these four districts total area under coastal saline is about 1,12,670 hectares of which only about 25,000 hectares have been protected.

1.2.3.24 There is a Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory which collects soil samples twice a year (April-May and November-December before and after monsoon from the protected land covered under different Khar land schemes) in order to know how far salinity level increases or decreases. These soils are analysed and on the basis of analytical report, technical guidance is given to beneficiaries to reclaim their land viz. leaching of salt, addition of gypsum, green manuring and recommending different salt tolerant crops. Under this scheme technical guidance is also given on reclamation of different khar lands in the State on the basis of survey and analysis of the soil.

1.2.3.25 During the year 1988-89 about 200 hectares of land will be protected and about 4000 soil sample analysis will be carried out by the mobile soil testing laboratory. To achieve this target an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Development of Ghed Area

1.2.3.26 The Ghed area is situated in about 1425 Sq. Kms. divided in two parts, Barda Ghed and Sorthi Ghed. It covers 109 villages of Porbandar, Ranavan, Kutiana, Manavadar Vantali and Mangrol Talukhas of Junagadh District. The Barda Ghed comprises of 30455 hectares of cultivable land while the sorthi comprises of 79950 hectares. The ghed area is a vast deltaic region of the major west flowing rivers namely Minsar, Bhadar, Orat, Madhuvanti etc. and bonded by Arabic coast on the south west. All along the coast, there is Limestone ridge, the width of which varies from 1 arlong to 1 mile. The above rivers have made their way through this lime stone reach and have formed outlet into the sea, As the river bed gradients in this area is very flat and most of the river looses regimek. The flood water causes inundation and erosion of the surrounding cultivable land. During floods of 1980 the area was affected very barely.

1.2.3.27. In order to find out the solution to the aforesaid problem the proposals were framed for widening and re-garding the river, constructing tidal regulatore, drainage and reclamation works. Providing direct irrigation by lift providing communication facilities, to provide electrically operated steel gates on the regulators to prevent effectively ingress of sea water.

1.2.3.28. The major bottleneck in the main work was the availability of the land. The work of tidal regulators were being done by using the existing inadequate water weir structure in the low level causeway for crossing the river. These are now being modified by the techniques adopted in salinity tidal regulators work with full hydrological design. In addition, efforts are being made to link up the storage by cross channels and diversion wherever possible. In view of the above, the integrated development of the area is necessary for this work. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT :

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme (with Computer code nos.)	Seventh five year plan 1985-90 outlay.	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT :								
(A) Soil Conservation :								
(1)	SLC--1: Soil Conservation including contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land levelling, etc., in non tribal area. (0315100)	3180.00	129.00	125.80	125.80	125.50	..	
(2)	SLC--2:-Sp. loan account facility for in-eligible farmers in non-command area, ravine reclamation area and watershed in non-tribal area (0315200)	490.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
(3)	SLC--3:-Soil Conservation including Contour bunding, Nala Plugging, Terracing, Land Levelling etc., in T. A. S. P. (0321100)	881.00	78.00	52.00	52.00	89.00	..	
(4)	SLC--4:-Sp. loan account facility for in-eligible farmers in non-command area, ravine reclamation area and Watershed area in T. A. S. P, (0320200)	485.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
(5)	SLC--5:-Kyari making for Paddy cultivation in Surat, Valsad, Bharuch Panchmahals, etc., TASP districts. (0320300)	75.00	2.06	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
(6)	SLC--6:-Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dang district. (0320400)	60.00	2.33	9.00	9.00	9.00	..	
(7)	SLC--7:-International Aid Programme (World Food Programme) (0320600)	5.25	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
(8)	SLC--8:-International Aid Programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land Levelling etc, in non-tribal area (0325100)	5.00	..	66.00	66.00	60.00	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(9)	SLC-8/1:Adj.-International Aid programme (EEC) for Soil Conservation including, contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land leveling etc, in TASP (0325100)	..	..	60.00	60.00	60.00	..
(10)	SLC-National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Non-tribal area.	..	..	..	..	1.00	..
(11)	SLC:--National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture in TASP.	..	..	..	..	1.00	..
(B) Other Programme :—							
(12)	SLC-9 : Share Capital for Gujarat State Land Development Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad (0325400)	200.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	..
(13)	SLC-10:--Land Use Board (0325600)	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
(14)	SLC-11:--Land Improvement Unit (Sachivalaya) (0325500)	3.75	..	1.20	1.20	1.50	..
(15)	Nucleus Budget (0325700)	10.00	0.02	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
(A. & R. D. D. Programme) Total:		5400.00	221.41	330.00	330.00	360.00	..
(C) Irrigation Department:—							
(16)	SLC--12 Ghed Area Development Works (0330100)	243.00	49.94	50.00	50.00	50.00	..
(17)	SLC--13 Khar Land Development (0330200)	120.00	17.97	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
	Irrigation Deptt	363.00	67.91	70.00	70.00	80.00	30.00
GRAND TOTAL		5763.00	289.32	400.00	400.00	440.00	30.00

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

1.3.1 Introduction

1.3.1.1. Dairy Industry is well established in Gujarat State and is taken as a model for other States in the country. Rearing of milch animals for production of milk, poultry for production of eggs and sheep and goats for production of wool and meat are accepted as subsidiary occupations to agriculture in the rural areas. Bullock power is still the main source of draught power for agricultural production and their transport to the nearby markets and will remain so for long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and others, viz. small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, agricultural labourers scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

1.3.1.2. Livestock population of the State for 1977 and 1982 is given below

(Figure in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1977	1982
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Cows above 3 years	1697	1958
2.	Buffaloes above 3 years	2093	2558
3.	Sheep	1592	2357
4.	Goats	3084	3300
5.	Total livestock	14406	18440
6.	Poultry	3426	3572

1.3.1.3. Mahesani, Surti and Jafrabadi are the three milch breeds of buffaloes in the State. However, Murrah and Non-descript buffaloes are also found in the State. Gir and Kankrej are the main breeds of cows in the State. There are five breeds of goats viz. Kachhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mahesani and Surti and they are good for meat and milk production.

1.3.1.4. Saurashtra area of the State is the homeland for the Kathiawadi (kathi) breed of horse, well known for its hardiness and swiftness.

1.3.2.1 Review of Progress 1985--88.

1.3.2.1. Physical targets for the major activities for Seventh plan 1985--90 are given in the table below.

TABLE

Targets for the Seventh Plan 1985--90.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement by 1984-85.	Target for Seventh Plan	
				Cumulative.	Net
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Products.				
	i. Milk	Thousand tonnes.	3100	3290	190
	ii. Eggs	Million Nos	240	348	108
	iii. Wool	Lakh kg.	25.50	23.30*	—

*This target was set on the basis of anticipated production (estimated) of 19.17 lakh kgs. in 1984--85 because the data were not ready at that time.

Table (contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
2.	Artificial Insemination with exotic bull semen	No. in lakhs	2.87	5.90	3.03
3.	Cross-bred animals (Female)	"	0.26	1.00	0.74
4.	Intensive Sheep Development Block.	No.	2	3	1
5.	Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	No.	10	11	1
6.	Establishment of Veterinary Hospitals/Dispensaries.	No.	224	324	100
7.	Supply of milch animals to :				
	(i) Tribals	No.	43057	83057	40000
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	No.	11455	16155	4700
8.	Assistance for rearing of cross-breed heifers.	No.	4713	10713	6000
9.	Assistance for establishment of poultry units to:				
	(i) Tribals	No.	3895	24595	20700
	(ii) Scheduled Castes	No.	176	776	600

1.3.2.2. Under the cross-breeding programme, 1.61 lakhs artificial inseminations were performed with exotic bull semen, 2505 cross-breed heifers were assisted and 1265 farmers were trained for the Animal Husbandry practices. To enable the S.C. and S.T. people to earn supplementary income and to cross the poverty line, 12287 adivasi beneficiaries and 2363 Scheduled caste beneficiaries were provided assistance for purchase of milch animals. During the year 1987-88, it is envisaged to perform 1.00 Artificial Inseminations and to provide assistance to S. T. and S.C. people for purchase of 4600 and 1820 milch animals respectively. 1,000 adivasi farmers will also be covered under the training in Animal Husbandry practices.

1.3.2.3 Under the Poultry Development programme, necessary pre-requisites of poultry production were made available to the poultry keepers through the net work of 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres. 7275 poultry farmers were imparted training in poultry keeping. S.T. beneficiaries and S.C. beneficiaries were assisted for establishment of 6034 and 249 poultry units respectively. Moreover, under the scheme for economically weaker sections of society, beneficiaries were also assisted for establishment of 224 poultry units. During the year 1987-88 it is targetted to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. 11 Intensive Poultry Development projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued. It is targetted to supply 4.00 lakhs day old chicks, 0.80 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries. Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan, it is envisaged to give assistance for 1000 and 200 poultry units respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to economically weaker sections of society by taking to poultry farming and under special livestock programme, 65 and 900 poultry units would be provided respectively.

1.3.2.4 Under the Sheep and Wool Development Programme, necessary extension services to the sheep breeders are provided through a net work of 88 sheep and wool extension centres and 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks. Assistance was also provided for establishment of 750 sheep units during the first two years of the Seventh Plan. During the year 1987-88, the above programmes would be continued and it is envisaged to provide assistance for establishment of 300 sheep units under Special Livestock Programme.

1.3.2.5. Under the Veterinary care, during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, in all, 40 new veterinary dispensaries were opened. Moreover, 3 polyclinics and 3 mobile units were also established for providing more and more animal health cover measures. Animal vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar had produced various types of vaccines during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for protection against the contagious diseases. During the year 1987-88 it is programmed to open 25 new Veterinary dispensaries and a provision is also made to provide, it medicines and equipments to the dispensaries.

1.3.2.6. Under the fodder development programme, one more fodder seed multiplication centre and 4 new village fodder farms were established. Moreover, subsidies were provided for 4057 fodder demonstration plots, 1022 chaff cutters and 301 silopits. During the year 1987-88, it is envisaged to continue the above infrastructure programmes and in addition, subsidies would be provided for 1450 fodder demonstration plots, 200 chaff cutters and 150 silopits.

1.3.2.7. Under New 20-Point Programme, assistance is provided to the S. C. and S. T. people for enabling them to earn the supplementary income and to cross the poverty line. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, totally, 2363 milch animals and 12287 milch animals were supplied to the Scheduled Caste people and Scheduled Tribe people respectively. During the year 1987-88, 1820 and 4600 S.C. and S. T. beneficiaries respectively would be assisted by providing subsidies. Moreover, S.C. and S. T. people would be assisted for establishment of 200 poultry units and 1000 poultry units respectively under this programme.

1.3.3. Scarcity condition in the State :

1.3.3.1. Gujarat State has been facing the severe scarcity condition since last two years. Moreover, the existing year 1987-88 is even worse for production of livestock products, *i. e.*, milk, eggs and wool. In such acute scarcity condition, all the possible efforts have been made to achieve the targets of milk, eggs and wool production by implementing various schemes like cross-breeding programme, selective breeding, fodder development etc., for enhancement of milk production. Under Poultry Production programme, all the pre-requisites for poultry farming have been made available to the poultry farmers through the Intensive Poultry Development blocks and District Poultry Extension Centres. For the sheep development, the facilities for deworming, drenching, vaccination, castration, A. I. and providing male sheep for good breeding etc., are provided. In Veterinary services, all the facilities for vaccination have been made available for maintaining the health of the animal during the scarcity period. In addition, necessary provision for health cover measures to the animals *i. e.*, provision of Rs. 10,000 per veterinary dispensary and per mobile unit and Rs. 5000 per first-aid Veterinary centre has been made.

1.3.3.2. Due to the continuous third year of scarcity and that too, the position worsening year after year, 2338 animals were died during the year 1986-87 and by the end of August 1987, animals numbering 3434 have died during 1987-88. There is a worry that more animals would die or migrate during the remaining period of the year 1987-88 because there is an acute shortage of drinking water green fodder and other feeding materials for animals. Taking this position into consideration, there is a possibility that the targets of milk, eggs and wool production, supply of 4600 milch animals to S. T. people and 1820 milch animals to S. C. people etc., may not be achieved during 1987-88.

1.3.4. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1988-89 :

1.3.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 505.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89; the programmewise break-up is presented below :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1988-89
1.	2.	3.
1.	Direction and Administration	17.23
2.	Veterinary Education and Training	6.00
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal-Health.	174.93
4.	Investigation and Statistics	11.43
5.	Cattle and Buffalo Development	132.88
6.	Poultry Development	52.90
7.	Sheep and Wool Development	31.52
8.	Other Livestock Development	23.91
9.	Fodder and Feed Development	35.20
10.	Other expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	19.00
Total : Animal Husbandry :		505.00

Programmewise details and physical targets for 1988-89 are as under:—

Cattle Development

1.3.4.2. At present, 5 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 460 Livestock Inspector Sub-centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 4.60 lakh. It is targetted to continue the input subsidies under this programme during 1988-89. Much emphasis is given on cross-breeding programme for enhancement of milk production in the State. 40 cross-breeding sub-centres are established under this programme in the districts of Mahesana, Rajkot, Valsad and Vadodara. It is proposed to perform about 1.00 lakh artificial inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1988-89. Expansion of existing 4 Cattle Breeding Farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is also envisaged during 1988-89. It is programmed to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 4566 and 1800 milch animals to Tribals and Scheduled Caste people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers, assistance will be provided for rearing of 1500 cross-breed heifers and it is also planned to impart training to 1200 farmers in modern practices. Construction for the hostel building at Artificial Insemination Laboratory, Rajkot and construction of office building for Intensive Cattle Development Project at Mahesana will be continued as spillover works during 1988-89 in addition to the completion of the other spillover works under the Cattle Development Programme. It is also proposed to establish one new rabbit development farm in tribal area of Surat District which will provide supplementary income to the tribal people. During 1988-89, 300 rabbit units will be supplied. (2 female+1 male rabbit=3 each).

Poultry Development

1.3.4.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. During 1988-89, 11 Intensive Poultry Development Projects and 5 District Poultry Extension Centres would be continued to provide all the pre-requisites of poultry farming. It is proposed to supply 4.00 lakhs day old chicks, 1.00 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the Poultry Development Programme. Under Tribal Area Sub Plan, 1500 Adivasis are proposed to be assisted for establishing 25 RIR birds units. 66 families would be assisted for establishing poultry units under economically weaker section programme. Under the Special Component Plan, 250 poultry units of 25 RIR birds each will be assisted during 1988-89. It is also envisaged to provide subsidy for establishing 300 ducks units of 25 ducks each under Tribal Plan during 1988-89. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat State Egg Marketing Federation.

Sheep and Wool Development

1.3.4.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks 88 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and 4 Sheep Breeding Farms will be continued during 1988-89. Necessary share capital contribution will be provided to the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation. During 1988-89, 300 rams of superior genetic material of ex-breed Patanwadi and Marwadi breed will be supplied to the breeders.

88 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres will take-up breeding for upgradation of local breeds of sheep to cover 1.27 lakh breedable ewes with cross-breeding. All inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Limited will be taken up. Service Centres for migratory sheep at Modasa and Viramgam will be expanded by taking necessary constructional works.

Fodder Development Programme

1.3.4.5. Under the Integrated Fodder Development Programme, it is envisaged to assist 700 beneficiaries for fodder seeds and also to provide assistance to 1500 demonstration plots and 200 silopits during 1988-89. 11 village fodder production centres and two seed production farms will be continued during 1988-89. In addition to this, 3 new village fodder farms will be established during 1988-89.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.4.6. Under this programme, the existing activities, viz. 561 First-Aid-Veterinary Centres, 39 mobile units, 6 polyclinics and 290 veterinary dispensaries will be continued and in addition, 20 new veterinary dispensaries will be established during 1988-89. Under the disease control programme for Foot and Mouth Disease, it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 1.50 lakh doses of foot and mouth disease vaccine for giving protection to their animals. Animal Vaccine Institute at Gandhinagar is also to be continued and during the year 1988-89, 38.00 lakh doses of H. S., (AP) 12.00 lakh doses of B.O., 10 lakh doses of E.T., 15.00 lakh doses of R. D. F-1, 2.00 lakh doses of Fowl pox and 8.00 lakh doses of sheep pox vaccine will be produced. Under the scheme for development of departmental personnel, it is envisaged to depute 1 officer for Ph.D. and 11 officers for M.V.Sc. The trainees already deputed earlier will be continued during the year 1988-89 for specialisation in different subjects.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Animal Husbandry

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	o. and Name of the Scheme (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88		1988-89		
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
1.	ANH-1. Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry (0400100)	80.00	3.53	7.59	7.59	17.23	4.50
Total-I		80.00	3.53	7.59	7.59	17.23	4.50
II. Extension and Training.							
2.	ANH-2. Development of Department personnel (0405100)	5.75	1.22	2.30	2.30	6.00	—
Total-II.		5.75	1.22	2.30	2.30	6.00	—
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health.							
3.	ANH-3 Improvement of Veterinary Aid (0410141)	419.70	58.37	113.53	113.53	130.88	27.16
4.	ANH-4 Disease Control Programme (0410241)	271.95	19.58	28.86	28.86	44.05	3.55
Total-III		691.65	77.95	142.39	142.39	174.93	30.71
IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics.							
5.	ANH-5 Strengthening of Statistical wing (0415141)	17.25	4.89	7.77	7.77	11.43	—
Total IV;		17.25	4.89	7.77	7.77	11.43	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
V. Cattle and Buffalo Development.								
6.	ANH-6	Cross-breeding Programme Artificial Insemination Scheme with Semen Bank and Stud Farm (0420100)	185.00	51.51	36.47	36.47	51.89	13.50
7.	ANH-7	Intensive Cattle Development Programme(0420200)	234.60	19.68	26.02	26.02	29.24	12.10
8.	ANH-8	Cattle Breeding Farm (0420341)	37.40	5.74	11.10	11.10	12.00	1.50
9.	ANH-9	Subsidy to cattle Breeding Institutions and Gausshalas(0420441)	37.40	11.80	10.00	10.00	12.00	—
10.	ANH-10	Supply of milch animals in Tribal Areas(0420500)	24.15	14.23	18.20	18.20	19.75	—
11.	ANH-11	Assistance to Small Farmers for Cross-bred heifers.(0420641)	25.30	11.27	6.50	6.50	8.00	—
Total-V.			543.85	114.23	108.29	108.29	132.88	27.10
VI. Poultry Development.								
12.	ANH-12	Co-ordinated poultry Breeding Programme(0425100)	21.12	17.51	9.01	9.01	16.85	3.85
13.	ANH-13	Intensive Poultry Development Projects (0425241)	32.08	5.53	4.90	4.90	5.80	1.20
14.	ANH-14	Beneficiary Oriented Programme (0425341)	134.00	31.38	16.30	16.30	30.25	—
Total-VI			187.20	54.42	30.21	30.21	52.90	5.05
VII. Sheep and Wool Development.								
15.	ANH-15	Intensive Sheep Development Programme. (0430100)	48.18	11.86	23.37	23.37	25.22	11.45
16.	ANH-16	Establishment of sheep Breeding Farms(0430200)	25.17	4.86	4.82	4.82	6.30	—
Total. VII.			73.35	16.72	28.19	28.19	31.52	11.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII. Other Livestock Development.							
17.	ANH-17 Expansion of Existing Exhibition Unit(0435100)	11.50	1.40	2.30	2.30	2.00	—
18.	ANH-18. Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm (0435241)	8.65	3.83	5.52	5.52	7.50	3.00
19.	ANH-19 Establishment of camel Breeding fa m (0435300)	5.75	1.06	1.54	1.54	2.75	—
20.	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock Products (0435400)	42.55	12.90	21.00	21.00	11.66	7.46
Total-VIII		68.45	19.19	30.36	30.36	23.91	10.46
IX. Feed and Fodder Development.							
21.	ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme (0440141)	57.50	18.52	23.90	23.90	35.20	0.85
Total-IX		57.50	18.52	23.90	23.90	35.20	0.85
X. Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget (0445100))							
Grand Total:-		1820.00	329.67	400.00	400.00	505.00	90.12

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. Introduction

1.4.1.1. Dairying, which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes in the rural areas, is given due importance in Gujarat State. It ensures economic uplift of small and marginal farmers, milk producers and agricultural labourers by encouraging them to take-up dairy activities as a means of increasing their subsidiary income. The State Government continued a policy of encouraging dairy development in co-operative sector, which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the milk producers and thereby to improve their present economic condition. Where there is no co-operative Union or the Union is weak to take-up dairy development, this work is done through the Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation Ltd.,

1.4.2. Review of Progress

Operation Flood Programme

1.4.2.1. The different phases of Operation Flood Programme have been started from July 1970 with the assistance of World Food Programme in the state to achieve the optimum per capita requirement of milk. With the implementation of all the latest technology and input programme intensively and extensively the possible optimum milk production and procurement could be achieved. Sixteen districts of the State are covered under this programme. It is a fact that average per capita availability of milk in Gujarat is higher than that of national average. Indian Dairy Corporation, Vadodara provides loans and subsidy for dairy development to the milk Unions through Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation, Anand. The Government of Gujarat gives guarantee for this. An expenditure of Rs. 24.18 crores was incurred during the last two years under this programme.

1.4.2.2. Physical achievements under various programmes by the end of 1986-87, are as under:—

Sr. No.	Item	1985-86	1986-87	Total
1.	Improvement of land in Hectares	240	360	600
2.	Grass cutting in MT.	13.5	16.5	30.00
3.	Collection of fodder seeds in kg.	4056	2592	6648
4.	Financial assistance to G.D.D.C. for electricity.	Junagadh and Kachchh Districts.	..	..
5.	Financial assistance to GDDC. for purchase of land.	..	Junagadh Dist.	..
6.	Financial assistance to GDDC. for milk enhancement activities.	Amreli and Jamnagar Dists.	Amreli Dist.	..
7.	Financial assistance to Dist. Coop. Milk Producers' Unions for spearhead team.	4 Dists.	4 Dists. (Contd).	4 Dists.
8.	Financial-Assistance to adimjuth beneficiaries in non-tribal areas.	69 Benefi- ciaries	293 Benefici- aries.	302 Benefi- ciaries.
9.	Organisation of Gopalak multi-purpose societies.	1 Society	1 Society	2 Societies
10.	Purchase and maintenance of bulls.	4	3	7

1.4.3 Programme for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

1.4.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for dairy development sub-sector for the Annual Plan 1988-89, the broad break up of which is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Programme</i>	Outlay for 1988-79.
<i>A. & R. D. Deptt.'s programme</i>	
(1) Direction and Administration	Rs. 6.00
(2) Dairy Development	Rs. 31.00
	<hr/>
Total	Rs. 37.00
Cooperation Deptt.'s Programme	Rs. 13.00
	<hr/>
Total:--Dairy Development	Rs. 50.00

The activities to be undertaken during the year 1988-89 under various programmes are narrated below:—

Direction and Administration

Preservation of milch animals

1.4.3.2. This scheme is taken-up for control of illegal export of cattle outside the State. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Banni Development Scheme

1.4.3.3. Banni development scheme is taken-up for seed collection, cutting and storing of grass and grassland development. It is envisaged to increase the area by 560 hectares. Moreover 550 M.T. of the grass will be collected and stored for use during scarcity and 7 M.T. of seeds of good quality will be collected. Rs. 10.79 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

State Commitment to operation Flood Programme-II

1.4.3.4. Financial assistance will be given to G.D.D.C. for purchase of land and its improvement, water supply and electricity for dairies, chilling centres, cooling units etc. for which assistance is not given under OFP.II. Rs. 3.09 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Milk Enhancement Programme in Non-OFP. Area

1.4.3.5. Three districts, namely Jamnagar, Amreli and Dangs are not covered under OFP. II. The scheme of milk enhancement programme in non-OFP. area is taken-up for these 3 districts. Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Financial Assistance to District Cooperative Milk Producers union for spearhead team

1.4.3.6. Rs. 2.90 lakhs are proposed for the scheme under which Rs. 1.00 lakhs are proposed for the continuous scheme and Rs. 1.90 lakhs for a new item under this scheme. The aim of the scheme is the formation of new cooperative societies in 4 tribal districts namely, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Surat and Valsad. The scheme is likely to be discontinued during the year 1988-89 because of the completion of its targets and in the place of this scheme, a new scheme is proposed for buffalo calf rearing for the year 1988-89.

Maintenance of Milch animals

1.4.3.7. The scheme for the improvement of 600 'ADIMJUTH' Adivasi (Primitive groups, S.T. also) producers in non-tribal area is taken-up for improvement of their economic condition by providing subsidy for cattle feed to their milch animals. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1988-89.

Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation scheme

1.4.3.8. For the economic and social uplift of Gopalak milk producers, the scheme of Gopalak Rehabilitation is implemented. Under this programme, 2 Gopalak farming societies and 2 Gopalak multi-purpose societies are to be organised and the assistance will be given for purchase and maintenance of 10 bulls during the year. 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 5.31 lakh is proposed for the scheme for 1988-89.

1.4.4. Cooperation Department's Programme

1.4.4.1. Dairy cooperatives in the state have provided an important organisation in providing supplementary income to the agricultural farmers and landless labourers. It is necessary to provide guidance and supervision for the efficient running of the society, A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan to strengthen the administrative machinery in the Cooperative Department at Taluka District and State Level. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided towards subsidy to milk unions and feeder societies during the Seventh Plan.

1.4.4.2. It is targetted to organise 3000 new primary milk cooperative societies, to subsidise purchase of equipments at the rate of Rs. 2000 each to 1500 primary cooperative milk societies, to increase the managerial subsidy from Rs. 100/- to 250/- p.m. for the period of 2 years to be paid to 300 primary milk societies in tribal areas and to establish 8 new chilling centres during the Seventh Plan.

During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, 382 and 392 new feeder societies have been organised respectively. During the year 1987-88 it is targetted to organise 600 new feeder societies

Programme for 1988-89

1.4.4.3. Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for cooperation department's programme with a target to organise 600 feeder societies, Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the nucleus budget.

STATEMENT

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. Dairy Development								
Direction and Administration								
1.	DMS-1 Preservation of milch animal (0500100)	33.00	1.68	3.90	3.90	6.00	..	
Total ; I		33.00	1.68	3.90	3.90	6.00	..	
II. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects								
2.	DMS-2 Banni development scheme (0505100)	15.00	3.99	8.90	8.90	10.79	..	
3.	DMS-3 State Commitment to OFP. (0505300)	10.00	1.40	2.00	2.00	3.00	..	
4.	DMS-4 Milk enhancement programme in Non-OFP. area (0505400)	10.00	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
5.	DMS-5 Financial assistance to Co-op. Milk Producer's Union for spearhead team (0505772)	25.00	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.90	..	
6.	DMS-6 Maintenance of milch animals (0505500)	9.00	1.12	2.00	2.00	5.00	..	
7.	DMS-7 Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation scheme (0505800)	15.00	3.61	5.20	5.20	5.31	1.66	
Total ; II		84.00	13.25	22.10	22.10	29.00	1.66	
8.	Other expenditure (Nucleus Budget) (0515100)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
Total ; (A&RD. Deptt.)		127.00	16.93	28.00	28.00	37.00	1.66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cooperation Dept's. Programmes							
Direction & Administration							
9	DMS-8 Strengthening and Administration (0510152)	5.00	0.59	1.40	1.40	2.00	..
Dairy Development							
10.	DMS-9 Financial assistance to Dist. Cooperative Milk Unions and Feeder Societies (0510151)	50.00	7.98	9.60	9.60	10.00	..
	Nucleus Budget : (0515100)	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	Sub-total : Cooperation Deptt.	55.00	8.57	12.00	12.00	13.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL : Dairy Development	182.00	25.50	40.00	40.00	50.00	1.66

1.5 FISHERIES

1.5.1 Introduction.

1.5.1.1 With nearly one third of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometer of the continental shelf and having 11 intermediate and 28 minor and 188 marine fish landing centres, Gujarat is well placed for development of marine fisheries in the country. Besides marine there is ample scope for development of fisheries in the State. The state has considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and mariculture in over 3 lakh hectares of the brackish water area interspersed with a large number of creeks and low lying mud-flats.

1.5.1.2 In Inland Fisheries, the State has tremendous potential as five major rivers namely Narmada, mahi, Tapi, Sabarmati and Banas Provide a rich base. Besides, 1035 perennial Village tanks, covering about 9500 hectares are also available for inland fishing culture. In addition to these resources, 315 small irrigation tanks covering about 19,000 hectares, 59 reservoirs covering 141693 hectares and 5 estuaries covering 21230 hectares of water area also offer considerable scope for inland fisheries in Gujarat State.

1.5.1.3. Out of 2.25 lakh manpower available for this sector, 80204 are actually engaged in fisheries vocations.

1.5.1.4 Total active fishermen are further spelt out in various branches of fisheries as under:-

Particulars Engaged in-

Marine fisheries	57787
Fresh water	15388
Estuarine fisheries	7029

Total:-	80204
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1.5.2 REVIEW OF PROGRESS

1.5.2.1 The full extent of marine, fresh water and brackish water resources so richly available in Gujarat have not been fully assessed so far. They are far from being fully exploited or developed. The fishing in the sea is generally confined to the coastal belt up to 25 fathoms and in certain areas upto 40 fathoms.

1.5.2.2. The State contributes around 15% to the total fish production of the country. It has come quite close to reasonable utilisation of the potential of demersal marine fisheries upto the depth range of 40-fathoms. The exploratory survey of the Government of India (1974) assessed the standing stock of the demersal fish to be 2,23,504 tonnes. The details thereof are given as follows:—

Depth range fathoms	Area (Km. 2).	Standing stock (Tonnes)
0 to 25	44,723	1,79,499
25 to 40	11,277	44,005
T O T A L	56,000	2,23,504

1.5.2.3. There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products. As compared to 207 tonnes of export valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in 1971-72, the exports in 1986-87 had crossed over 8535 tonnes valued at over Rs. 37.38. crores.

1.5.3. Programme for 1988-89.

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is proposed for 198-89. The broad break up of which is as under :

Programme	Provision proposed for annual plan 1988-89
	(Rs. in lakh).
Direction and Administration.	2.00
Extension	5.00
Fish Farms	81.45
Hatchery units	7.55
Research	12.00
Education and training	26.10
Inland fisheries	71.24
Fishing harbours and berthing facilities	61.10
Processing, preservation and marketing	22.10
Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts	57.08
Others	254.38
Total	600.00

1.5.3.2. The fish production statistics for the past years indicate a more or less stable level of production with the existing pattern of exploitation. This calls for expansion in unexploited areas and diversified fishing efforts to cover resources hitherto not being fully exploited for augmenting fish production. The production level is as under :—

		Seventh Plan target	Achievement		1987-88 likely achievement	1988-89 target.
			1985-86	1986-87		
Marine	Thousand tonnes	350	307	310	313	314
Inland	-do-	50	24	24.5	26	27
Total		400	331	334.5	339	341

Direction and Administration

1.5.3.3. Alongwith expansion of the development activities and increase in size and sphere of the plan with various programmes, the supervisory and administrative organisational structure to look after and compilation and various problems will have to be strengthened from time to time. The scheme of strengthening of administration and supervisory set up is proposed for 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Extension

1.5.3.4. To strengthen the existing extension and information, with a view to participate in State level important festival for shorter term and also envisage to organise district fisheries festivals in district head quarter, an amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs in proposed during 1988-89.

Development of Aquarium fish culture and Display.

1.5.3.5. A modern aquarium has been established at Kankaria. About four lakh people have visited this aquarium during 1986-87 which is proposed to be maintained on a permanent basis. Rs. 2.00 lakhs proposed for 1988-89.

Progressive fishermen's tour

1.5.3.6. To teach the fishermen through methods of "learning by seeing" would prove more effective to induce them to new methodology and means of diversified fishing etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to arrange tours of progressive fishermen to important successful project of fisheries in the State and outside the State. 17 progressive fishermen were taken on tour during 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 is 20 fishermen and like that 20 fishermen will be sent every year. Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Fish farms and Hatcheries

1.5.3.7. At present there are 25 fish seed production/rearing farms out of which construction of 15 farms are completed while the work on 10 farms is in progress. Two hatchery units are coming up in Kheda and Surat-districts. During Sixth Five Year Plan period State has conducted the survey of the Gujarat Coastal Belt and located 132 sites of possible location for launching coastal aquaculture programme. Out of these sites at Mundra (Kachchh), Sartanpur (Bhavnagar) and Dandi Madhwad (South Gujarat) have been selected. The farm construction at Mundra is now completed. The work at Dandi Madhwad is also being taken up. It is proposed to have a brackish water fish farm at Vansi Borsl.

1.5.3.8. It is also programmed to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to provide fish farmers co-operatives/corporation and companies to participate in site selection and establishment of fish seed production/rearing farms in both the areas on inland pisciculture and coastal aquaculture/mariculture brackish water fish farming and in production/procurement and rearing of fish seeds in local resources of the Gujarat State. An outlay of Rs. 89.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this programme.

Research

1.5.3.9. During the earlier plan period including the Sixth Five Year Plan the programme for applied studies had envisaged a small percentage of the plan allocation upto 3%. The emphasis was, therefore, on exploitation of the resources of the capture fisheries. The important studies taken up (from 1977 onwards) were work on pearl culture, oyster culture, fresh fish utilisation and prawn hatchery. The survey and investigation of marine resources through departmental survey vessel was done. The result of the work done in the areas has been encouraging.

1.5.3.10. On marine fisheries side studies will be undertaken on gear, fuel economy, fish preservation on board without use of ice, fresh fish preservation in remote villages without ice, fresh fish transport, resource development, biological Bombay duck fishery, prawn fishery of Surajbari area, pearl, culture, molluscs culture, prawn hatchery, pollution effects pre-pollution survey to preserve rich fishing grounds. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this programme.

Education and Training

1.5.3.11. During 1986-87, 77 departmental personnel (officers employees) are trained by deputing staff to various training institutions in State/outside State and one abroad. Total 78 personnel are trained.

1.5.3.12. From weaker section in tribal area 267 fisher youths and from non-tribal sections 117 fisher youths were imparted training from the departmental training centres. To continue this programme Rs. 26.10 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Inland Fisheries

1.5.3.13. An outlay of Rs. 71.24 lakhs is proposed for following components.

- Pond culture
- Reservoir Fisheries (Tribal area)
- Fish Farmers Development Agencies
- Infrastructure facilities (Tribal area)

1.5.3.14. All these programmes aim to utilise the large number of village ponds profitably for intensive fish culture systematically to bring all the reservoir under formation and scientific management so as to reach reservoir fish production of 10 Kg/hectare. Eight Fish Farmers Development Agencies are functioning in Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Godhra, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Himatnagar and Surendranagar to involve tribals/weaker sections in exploitation on capture fisheries from developed reservoirs increase infrastructure facilities in rural and tribal like petrol boat, demonstration boat, cold storage etc. and grant assistance for inputs and implements, required for exploitation of fisheries resources, so as to increase inland fish production. This will generate significant and sustained self-employment to weaker sections and adivasis trained and involved in inland fisheries.

Fishing Harbours and Landing-Berthing Facilities

1.5.3.15. There are 13794 fishing vessels/boats including mechanised fishing vessels/boats for which landing and berthing facilities are pre-requisites. The World Bank aided project for development of fishing harbours at Venval and Mangrol was taken up. The same is completed. Porbunder is also being developed as fishing harbour under centrally sponsored programme (50-50%) sharing basis. Ten projects to provide landing and berthing facilities at Vansi borsi and Kosamba (Valsad District), Mandvi and Surajbari, (Kachhh District), Jafraabad, Rajpura, Madhwad, Mul-dwarka Amreli and Salaya-Sachana (Jamnagar District) are in progress as sanctioned by Government of India during Sixth Plan. Out of these 10 ports, two viz., Umbergaon and Mandvi are completed in 1985-86 and the remaining 8 ports will be completed in 1987-88. Porbunder Harbour is nearing completion. In 1988-89 new eleven ports have been proposed for providing landing and berthing facilities. Shivrajpur project at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.68 crores is under consideration of the Government of India for development of fishing harbour in Jamnagar District as per project report prepared by C.I.C.E.F. Bangalore.

1.5.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 61.10 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this programme.

Processing, preservation and marketing

1.5.3.17. The programme comprises following sub-schemes :—

- Commercialisation of products developed from low valued and unconventional species of fish in domestic market.
- development of transit and terminal market.
- Cold chain for marketing of fish products.
- research and extension support for technology for product development from low valued species.
- effective market intervention.

1.5.3.18. These programmes are to achieve the main objective to get higher remuneration for fish to the fisherman producer and more equitable distribution of income to the fishermen by reducing their exploitation by the middlemen and to obtain greater availability of more fish to the consumers through product developed from low valued species. An outlay of Rs. 22.10 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Mechanisation and improvement of fishing crafts

1.5.3.19 The programme is a core sub-sector especially for the development of marine fisheries, it comprises of :—

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts
- Introduction of fibre glass boats
- Subsidy for improved gears
- Establishment of service station
- The scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification.

1.5.3.20 The present mechanisation of fishing craft programme is well tried and or repetitive character, it has proved to be production oriented generating significant sustained self-employment for fishermen.

1.5.3.21 An outlay of Rs. 57.08 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for mechanisation and improvement programme.

Others

1.5.3.22 The following programmes are to be implemented in 1988-89 for which Rs. 254.38 lakhs is proposed as under.

	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakhs).
—Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics.	2.10
—Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives.	3.55
—Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives—National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) aided programme.	92.00
—Scheme for accident insurance of fishermen (centrally sponsored).	1.35
—Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen.	21.00
—Construction of office building/quarters and other welfare works for fishermen.	14.76
—Financial assistance to G.F.D.C. for Marine/Inland Fisheries Project.	110.00
—National Welfare Fund Programme (CSS)	9.62
	254.38

1.5.3.23. Under the scheme for strengthening of Fisheries Cooperative Societies through N.C.D.C. aided programme share Capital contribution of Rs. 77 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

1.5.3.24 To encourage fisheries cooperative societies and weaker sections of societies for taking up brackish water fish culture activities through National Cooperative Development Corporation Rs. 5.00 lakhs or 30% whichever is less as subsidy and Rs. 20.00 lakhs as loan to GFCCA/cooperative societies for construction of brackish water fish farms.

Reservoir Fisheries Development Project

1.5.3.25 The aim of the project is to create suitable facilities for integrated development of reservoir in the State having the range of water spread area of 20 hectares to 1200 hectares. The said project is financed by National Cooperative Development Corporation. It is expected to develop 9575 hectares of reservoirs and create 2 fish seed hatcheries and 192 hectares of fin erlings pond in the State. The project would generate direct employment to 1808 fishermen. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1983-89 for this programme.

1.5.3.26 A project for the inland fisherie development has been posed to the E.E.C. through N.C.D.C. with the national Objectives of in creasing fish production improving its distribution and thereby, achieving the socio economic betterment of the fishermen through cooperative endeavour. The project is expected to be implemented in a phased manner over a period of 5 years. The contribution of the State Government is around 20 % of the total cost. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation

1.5.3.27 The Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation has chartered 5 pairs of Taiwanese Deep Sea Fishing Vessels under the Government of India's charter vessel programme. As per conditions laid down for the charter permission, the Corporation has to go in for acquisition of 5 pairs of Deep Sea Fishing Vessels in a phased manner. The Corporatin had already placed order for one pair of fishing vessels with M/s. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., Bhavnagar. The loan for these vessels was given by the Shipping Development Fund Committee. These trawlers have been delivered by the manufacturer in March, 1987 and commercial operation has been commanced in March, 1987. The Corporation has to acquired further two pairs of vessels this year. out of the two pairs, second pair is proposed to be imported from Australia. The cost of the deep Sea fishing trawlers to be procured from Australia is Rs. 213.00 lakhs, out of this amount, 80% finance will be provided by the Australian Financial Institution, whereas the Corporation has to give 20% as margin money. The State Government has given a loan of Rs. 60.00 lakhs as 20% margin money in the year 1987-88. The matter is in progress. Now the third pair is to be purchased which will approximate cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. Out of this amount, 80% finance will be provided by the financial institutions, whereas the Corporation has to give 20% as margin money. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 60 lakhs for 1988-89 for this programme.

Interest free loan of Rs. 50.00 lakhs to G.F.D.C. for construction of own fish seed farms and Hatchery units.

1.5.3.28 The Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation proposes to set up fish seed farm in the South Gujarat Area, where they are at present engaged in this activity on profit/on sharing basis with Gram Panchayat/Private Farm. The total cost of the farm including the land is Rs. 50 lakhs. It is proposed to give this amount as loan to the Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this programme.

STATEMENT

FISHERIES

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme with computer code No.	Seventh F.Y.P. 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Outlay Proposed	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
I. Direction and Administration.								
	1. FSH-1-Strengthening of administrative and supervisory set up of Fisheries Department. (06 001 00)	3.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
	2. FSH-2-Scheme of enforcement staff to enforce Gujarat Fisheries Act. (06 002 00)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total I: ..	6.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..
II-Extension—:								
	3 FSH-3 Strengthening of publicity and extension (06 05 00)	6.00	-	-	-	2.00	..	..
	4. FSH-4-Development of aquarium fish culture & display. (06 052 00)	18.00	0.55	1.00	1.00	2.00	..	..
	5. FSH-5-Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour (06 053 00)	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..	..
	6. FSH-6-Demonstration of new designs of craft and gear in marine/inland fisheries. (06 054 00)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. FSH-7-Demonstration of ponds for inland fish culture. (06 055 00)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total II :	32.00	0.95	1.40	1.40	5.00	..	..
III. Fish Farms :								
	8. FSH-8-Fish seed production in non tribal area (C.S. Scheme) (06 101 00)	70.00	39.35	39.10	39.10	34.89	1.30	..
	9. FSH-9 Fish seed production in tribal area. (06 102 00)	233.00	28.90	52.20	52.20	41.07	14.17	..
	10. FSH-10-Development of brackish water/coastal aquaculture fish farm. (06 103 00)	50.00	14.58	10.46	10.46	04.28	..	..
	11. FSH-11-Estt. of coastal aquaculture fish farm hatchery unit (centrally sponsored scheme) (06 104 41)	9.00	1.70	2.94	2.94	1.21	—	..
	TOTAL III :	362.00	84.53	104.70	104.70	81.45	15.47	..
IV. Hatcheries:								
	12. FSH-12-Estt. of two ten hectares hatchery at Kheda & Surat Distts. (centrally sponsored scheme) (03 151 41)	40.00	6.74	9.61	9.61	7.55	1.95	..
	TOTAL IV :	40.00	6.74	9.61	9.61	7.55	1.95	..
V. Research :								
	13. FSH-13-Research and development programme of marine fisheries. (06 201 00)	30.00	15.92	8.00	8.00	12.00	..	..
	14. FSH-14-Applied research studies in inland FISHERIES (06 202 00)	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL-V	45.00	15.92	8.00	8.00	12.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
VI. Education and Training								
14.	FSH-15-Training of depttl. personnel. (06 251 00)		2.93	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	
15.	FSH-16-Training of fisher youths/weaker sections in non-tribal area. (06 252 00)		17.41	11.95	11.95	12.90	5.50	
16.	FSH-17 (1) Training of adivasis in tribal area. (06 253 00)		8.25	7.30	7.20	9.60	..	
TOTAL--VI		..	124.00	28.59	23.25	23.25	26.10	5.50
VII. Inland Fisheries:								
(a) IN Non-Tribal Area								
18.	FSH-18-Pond culture scheme. (06 300 00)	90.00	10.11	14.50	14.50	13.30	..	
19.	FSH-19-Reservoir Fisheries development scheme. (06 302 80)	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
20.	FSH-20-Scheme sponsored by ICAR (Central Sector Scheme) (06 303 1)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
21.	FSH-21-Scheme sponsored by Fish farmers development agencies (centrally sponsored scheme) (06 304 41)	52.00	19.07	29.31	29.31	33.44	..	
22.	FSH-22-Revering fisheries and estauring fisheries. (06 305 00)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
23.	FSH-23-Game Fisheries. (06 306 00)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total-VII(A) Non-TAS ²		..	175.00	29.18	43.81	43.81	52.24	..
(B) In Tribal area								
24.	FSH-24-Reservoir fisheries development scheme (03 307 00)	..	30.00	14.21	20.00	20.90	15.50	..
25.	FSH-25-Scheme for infrastructural facilities (06 308 00)	..	15.00	—	2.00	2.00	3.50	..
Total-VII-TAS ²		..	45.00	14.21	22.00	22.00	19.00	..
Total (A+B)			220.00	43.39	65.81	65.81	71.24	..
VIII—Fishing Harbour and landing facilities								
26.	FSH-26—Development of fishing harbours.. (06 351 41)	509.00	1.60	4.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	
27.	FSH-27-Landing t / berthing facilities at minor ports (centrally sponsored scheme) 70.00 (06 352 41)		25.96	21.66	21.66	16.60	16.60	
28.	FSH-28—Scheme for water supply at various fishery centres (centrally sponsored scheme) (06 353 41)	20.00	1.43	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50	
29.	FSH-29—Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at various fishing centres (centrally sponsored scheme) (06 354 41)	50.00	..	6.10	6.10	5.00	2.00	
30.	FSH-30—Providing dredging facilities at minor ports (C. S. Scheme) (06 355 41)	..	40.00	21.62	34.84	34.84	30.00	5.00
Total—VIII			689.00	50.61	70.50	65.60	61.10	33.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X	Deepsea fisheries FSH-31 (06 401 00)	Total--IX 10.00	..	..	..	..	..
X	Processing, preservation and marketing :						
32	FSH-32—Scheme for improving marketing (06 451 00)	Support 20.00	..	5.00	5.00	0.60	..
33	FSH-33—Scheme to support fishermen cooperative's and GFDC Ltd., for intervention in fish marketing (Loan) (06 452 00)	.. 75.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
34	FSH-34—Scheme for coop. marketing for inland fisheries in non-tribal area (06 453 00) (Loan)	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	2.00	..
35	FSH-35—Scheme for coop. marketing fisheries in tribal area (06 454 00)	.. 5.00	..	1.50	1.50	13.50	..
	Total--X ..	105.00	6.00	17.50	17.50	22.10	..
XII Mechanisation and improvement of Fishing Craft							
36	FSH-36—Mechanisation of fishing crafts (06 501 72)	115.00	17.95	23.00	23.00	32.30	..
37	FSH-37—Introduction of fibre glass boats .. (06 502 00)	70.00	7.43	5.00	5.00	15.00	..
38	FSH-38—Subsidy for non-mechanised boats (06 503 72)	15.00	0.82	3.00	3.00	..	..
39	FSH-39—Subsidy for improved fishing gears (06 504 72)	7.00	4.56	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
40	FSH-40—Establishment of Service station (06 505 00)	7.00	..	..	..	3.43	..
41	FSH-41—Establishment of fuel station (0 6 50 00)	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
42	FSH-42—Financial assistance towards the insurance of boats (06 507 00)	.. 55.00	0.25	5.00	5.00	..	..
43	FSH-43—Scheme for inshore fisheries extension & diversification (06 508 00)	.. 40.00	..	1.70	1.70	1.30	..
44	FSH-44—Grant in aid to Guj. Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd., and Guj. Fisheries Central Cooperative Association Ltd. (06 509 00)	15.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Total--XI ..	328.00	31.01	43.70	43.70	57.08	..
XIII Others							
45	FSH-45—Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics (06 551 00)	.. 5.00	1.03	1.20	1.20	2.10	..
46	FSH-46—Strengthening of fisheries coop. in non tribal areas (06 552 00)	.. 8.00	1.43	1.86	1.86	1.30	..
47	FSH-47—(2)—Strengthening of fisheries cooperative in tribal area (06 552 00)	.. ..	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.75	..
48	FSH-47—Strengthening of fisheries cooperative through N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme (Share capital) (06 553 41)	182.00	45.18	60.97	60.97	92.00	7.00
49	FSH-48—Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of cooperative societies (C. S. Scheme). (06 554 41)	.. 10.00	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	..
50	FSH-49—Scheme of subsidy for constn. for houses for fishermen (06 555 72)	.. 70.00	22.05	20.00	20.00	..	..
51	FSH-50—Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen (Loan) (06 556 00)	.. 90.00	10.08	15.50	15.50	21.00	14.00
52	FSH-51—Constn. of building and quarters.. (06 557 00)	90.00	12.85	44.55	44.55	14.76	14.76
53	FSH-52—Financial assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation (06 559 00)	.. ..	10.00	60.00	60.00	110.00	110.00
54	FSH-53—National Welfare Fund Programme (C.S. Scheme) (06 558 00)	10.00	..	..	..	9.62	9.6
	Total .. XII	465.00	104.67	206.43	206.43	254.38	225.38
	Grand Total ..	2426.00	372.41	550.00	550.00	600.00	281.40

1.6 FORESTS

1.6.1 Introduction

1.6.1.1 Forests not only provide timber, firewood and many minor forest produce to meet the demand of consumption by people and industries but also exert vital influence on environment and have protective, aesthetic and hygienic role to play. Their existence is particularly important from the point of view of soil and water conservation, checking siltation of irrigation reservoirs, checking deterioration of agriculture lands, control of air pollution and providing beautiful and hygienic surroundings to public.

1.6.1.2 Gujarat is poor in forest resources. Forest area in Gujarat is only 19318 sq. km. amounting to only 9.86% of the land area. Only about 68% of the forest area has good tree growth. Remaining area is either sparsely vegetated or blank. 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 1.84 hectare of the world.

1.6.1.3 In Gujarat 14% of the State's population is tribal. Economy of tribal people is very intimately linked with forests. Forests provide them a number of minor forest products for their own bonafied use and for sale, Forests do provide them ample employment opportunities. In Gujarat majority of forests are situated in south and eastern region of the State which has large population of tribals.

1.6.1.4 Forests in Gujarat State belong mainly to 7 types; moist deciduous forest is found in Dangs and Valsad districts, slightly moist teak forest is found in Surat and Bharuch districts, dry teak forest is found in Vadodara and Panchmahal districts and drier parts of Bharuch district, very dry teak forest are seen in Gir and Girnar areas of Junagadh, dry deciduous scrub forest occurs in eastern Gir in Junagadh, Amreli, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha. Savanna forest occurs in grass lands occurring in Saurashtra peninsula and Mangrove forest is found in Kachchh and Amnagar districts.

1.6.1.5 Gujarat is fortunate to possess a rich variety of fauna comprising of about 40 species of animals and over 425 species of birds. Asiatic lion and Wild Ass are indeed unique and not found anywhere else in India.

Flamingoes are found in Greater Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat the most suitable breeding ground in India.

1.6.1.6 Community Forestry Project aided by World Bank was started during Sixth Plan. Impressed by its performance in Phase-I, World Bank continued its assistance and at present Community Forestry Project is in its Phase-II of implementation.

1.6.2 Review of performance

1.6.2.1 The year 1987-88 has been characterised by delayed monsoon and inadequate rainfall. The scarcity conditions prevailing since last year continued. In all districts, except Dangs, Valsad, Surat and Bharuch rainfall was too inadequate to complete the targetted plantations. Inadequate rains have also affected the programme of distribution of seedlings. The picture of achievement of plantation targets and seedling distribution is therefore still uncertain.

1.6.2.2 A target of 20429 hectares of plantations had been fixed for planting during the year 1987-88 under the schemes such as Community Forestry Project, Soil and Moisture Conservation, Afforestation of Desert Border, Coastal Border, Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation, Teak, Khair and Bamboo, Minor Forest Produce and plantation of Medicinal Plants. A target of 8171 hectares has been fixed for planting under special programmes such as National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, River Valley Projects etc. It was also targetted to distribute 14.37 crore polytop seedlings, 1.00 crore Dharus and distribute seeds equivalent to 4.63 crores seedling to the public. The Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 has been prepared presuming that it would be possible to carry out targetted plantation mentioned above.

1.6.2.3 During the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 102.00 lakhs is earmarked for the wildlife conservation and development activities. This amount would be utilized to conserve wildlife including prestigious Asiatic Lion, to develop and improve habitat, to breed crocodile in captive condition, to protect rare and endangered species, to develop Parks and Zoos, to educate youth in nature and environmental conservation and to maintain Roads, Buildings and Guest Houses.

1.6.3. Programme for the Annual plan 1988-89

Forestry and Wild Life Preservation

1.6.3.1 The outlay of Rs. 1296 lakhs provided in the Seventh Plan will have to be revised upward to Rs. 14939 lakhs so as to accelerate the progress of the World Bank aided "Social Forestry" project and emphasis placed on the protection of environment. The programmes for 1988-89 have been proposed keeping in view the enhanced ceiling.

1.6.3.2 An allocation of Rs. 36.00 crores has been proposed for forestry sector for the annual plan during 1988-89. The daily wage rate which was Rs. 15.20 during 1986-87 rose to Rs. 17.00 since then. The allocation of Rs. 36 crores during 1988-89 being more by 8 crores compared to allocation of Rs. 28 crores during 1987-88 for forestry sector, major portion is likely to go towards increased wages to labourers and increased salaries. Forest protection which has been a matter of serious concern because of very heavy pressure on forests is being given more allocation during the year 1988-89 so as to make a modest effort to augment and modernise the system in forest protection. Plantation targets are also being stepped up from 20429 hectares during 1987-88 to 27395 hectares during 1988-89.

1.6.3.3 The details of minor headwise distribution of outlay are as under :—

Minor Head	Proposed outlay year 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	62.10
2. Research	21.67
3. Education and Training	23.48
4. Forest Conservation and Development	419.38
5. Plantation Schemes	348.12
6. Farm Forestry	8.65
7. Communication and Buildings	34.53
8. Preservation of Wildlife	107.42
9. Extension	2516.21
10. Management of Zamindari	27.38
11. Others	31.06
Total	3600.00

1.6.3.4. About 91% of the outlay is earmarked for forest conservation and development, plantation schemes, World Bank Aided community forestry project and rural fuelwood plantation.

1.6.3.5. Keeping in view the objective and strategies of Seventh Plan, the programme to be undertaken during the year 1988-89 is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Direction and Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.3.6. Forest protection is a matter of serious concern. Deterioration of forests affect the environment in many ways such as erosion of soil, loss of moisture holding capacities of soil and degradation in productive capacity, increasing air and water pollution, floods, siltation of dams etc. However some antisocial elements find the activity of illicit removal of timber and other forest produce from the forests very lucrative and remunerative because of high prices prevailing in the market for such produce. The high prices of forest produce is because of deficient supply against a high demand. Due to the lucrative and remunerative activity of illicit removal of forest produce, these antisocial elements do not hesitate even to assault the forest staff. Often the staff have to face large gangs indulging in illicit

removal of timber and forest produce. It has therefore been decided to continue arming the forest subordinates by giving them revolvers and guns. The protective staff also has been often handicapped in procuring timely assistance in forest protection because of lack of quick communication facilities in forests. It has therefore been proposed to equip the forest staff with wireless sets and walkie-talkies. It is proposed to purchase 14 wireless sets of 25 Watts and 50 sets of 2 Watts during the year 1988-89. One petroling van is to be pressed in operation for highway petrol and petrol in forest areas for quick apprehending the forest offenders. Illicit transport of forest produce by antisocial elements through river ways have also been observed. To contain such transport, it has been proposed to purchase 1 small boats so that the material can be seized and the offenders can be apprehended. To make vigilance on forest protection more meaningful and effective. It has been proposed to create 1 vigilance divisions incharge of a Dy. Conservator of Forests with necessary staff.

1.6.3.7. Fires in forests cause damage to trees by disfiguring the timber and affecting its value. Fires also damage the humus on ground thus damaging productivity of the forest soil. To contain accidental fires in small patches, fire guards will be continued, fire lines would be made. For detecting fire and illicit cutting, units of guards and runners with binoculars will be created. Wireless sets will also be maintained in Dangs for quick reporting of fire to seek quick help. An allocation of Rs. 60 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 for above works.

Planning and Evaluation :

It is desirable to strengthen the information system at Divisional level and as such it is proposed to appoint 3 Statistical Assistants for circle offices and to provide Jeep with Driver to the Dy. Conservator of Forests, P P M & E for which an amount of Rs. 2.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988—89.

Research

1.6.3.8. Forest research aims at finding out techniques to optimise the productivity of forests, improve the utilisation of forest produce and to utilise the unutilised forest produce. Forest research has been very useful in many matters such as supply of quality seeds for better productivity of forests, selecting suitable species for different climatic and adophic zones, finding out suitable espacement, doses of fertilizers, irrigation, suitable nursery techniques and introducing high yielding varieties and strains of selected species. Research stations have been established for carrying out research. In addition Soil Testing Laboratories, Seed Testing Laboratories have been established at Rajpipla and Botanical Garden at Dangs. These facilities are utilised for carrying out forest research.

1.6.3.9. A provision of Rs. 21.67 lakhs proposed for the activities during the year 1988-89.

Education and Training

1.6.3.10. The objective of this scheme is to impart pre-service training and inservice training to the field staff so as to equip them with necessary basic technical knowledge. Forestry being a technical subject, this type of training is required. Gujarat Forest Ranger's College at Rajpipla imparts training to Range Forest Officers and Forestry Training College at Kakrapar imparts training to Foresters and Guards. It is proposed to train 24 Range Forest Officers, 80 Foresters and 120 Guards. An amount of Rs. 23.48 lakhs is proposed towards education and training.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.3.11. Many forest areas have got degraded because of unauthorised removal of timber and firewood, indiscriminate grazing and occurrences of fire. This has led to soil erosion and loss of productivity of the forest areas. Before such areas are taken up for plantation, soil conservation measures are necessary. Under this scheme, it is proposed to plant an area of 3770 hectares after carrying out soil and moisture conservation works like construction of gradonies, check dams, nala bunds etc. An outlay of Rs. 277.56 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme. Out of 2000 plants per hectare 100 plants of minor forest produce yielding Species will be planted.

Afforestation on Desert Border

1.6.3.12. Creation of shelter belts of trees along the border of the desert can be very effective against checking the velocity of the wind thereby checking drifting of silt and sand particles from the desert area to productive inlands. Under the scheme desert border plantations will be carried out in an area of 845 hectares for which, an outlay of Rs. 83.53 lakhs is proposed.

Coastal Border Plantations

1.6.3.13. Plantations in strip along the coastal border has the beneficial effect of reducing the high velocity of the wind from coastal area to the inland area. Reduction of wind velocity checks drifting of silt and sand particles from the coastal area to the inland area and thus helps in retaining the

productivity of the agricultural fields. During the year 1988-89 an area of 365 hectares will be planted. Plantations raised in the past two years will be maintained. In addition 250 hectares of mangrove plantation will also be carried out. An allocation of Rs. 58.29 lacs has been proposed for this scheme.

River Valley Projects

1.6.3.14. If the catchment areas of dams are devoid of tree growth, the soil in the catchment area keeps on getting eroded and finally gets deposited in the reservoir thus reducing the life span of the dam. It is therefore essential to carry out afforestation/reforestation in the catchment areas. During the year an amount of Rs. 33.88 lakh is proposed for carrying out plantations in 385 hectares in catchment area of Dantiwada maintaining one and two year old plantations and advance works. This is a fully centrally sponsored scheme.

Plantation Schemes

Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantations.

1.6.3.15. Meeting the needs of rural poor in respect of fuelwood and small timber is an objective of the State. Fuelwood constitutes major portion of the domestic fuel consumption in rural areas. Small timber is required by rural poor for construction of their houses and making agricultural implements with the rise in population the demand of fuelwood and timber has increased. Under this scheme it is proposed to carry out plantation of fuelwood and small timber yielding species in an area of 1185 hectares at a cost of Rs. 136.71 lakhs.

Raising Teak, Khair & Bamboo Plantations

1.6.3.16. Occurrence of teak is low in natural forests. Teak, khair and Bamboo being economically important species, it is necessary to convert such forests having low percentage of Teak, Khair and Bamboo into man made forest comprising of very high percentage of Teak and other valuable species. Teak and Khair plantations can also be raised in open areas. During the year 1988-89, an allocation of Rs 135.52 lakh has been proposed to raise Teak, Khair and Bamboo plantation an area of 3520 hectares.

Irrigated Plantations

1.6.3.17. There are many areas in the forests where irrigated plantations can be raised by taking advantage of existing water resources. The productivity from the forest area in tree plantations can be raised many fold through irrigated plantations. Application of fertilizers and manures can also be done at suitable times because of controlled condition of moisture. Also better survival of the plantations can be assured. The higher productivity justifies more investment in the earlier years of plantations compared to rainfed plantations. During the year an allocation of Rs 70.25 lakh has been proposed for raising 210 hectares of plantations. Part of the allocation is proposed for carrying out advance work for plantations for the next year and to maintain past plantations upto 3 years of age.

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce

1.6.3.18. Economy of the tribals is very much linked with their collection of minor forest produce from forest areas. Tribals collect minor forest produce for their bonafide use and sale. Since trees yielding minor forest produce are scattered in the forest areas, tribal people have to spend more time collecting minor forest produce. With a view to make the collection of MFP easy by raising MFP yielding trees in concentrated patches, it is proposed to raise plantations of MFP in 50 hectares of area. An allocation of Rs. 2.92 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

Plantation of Medicinal Plants

1.6.3.19. Many forest species are used for extraction of Ayurvedic medicines from them. Indiscriminate grazing in forest area is injurious to growth and propagation of medicinal plants. These plants yielding ayurvedic medicines therefore occur in a scattered manner in the forest resulting in their collection being inconvenient, time consuming and becoming economically non-viable. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations of medicinal plants in forest areas in 50 hectares of area with a proposed outlay of Rs. 2.72 lakh.

Farm Forestry

1.6.3.20. Many small and marginal farmers practice agriculture on their private lands even though the land does not have the potential to support agriculture crops. Such farmers are motivated to raise tree crops in such agricultural lands. Since trees take longer time to nature i.e. when they start giving income to the farmer, it becomes essential to provide subsistence allowance to such poor farmers. It is proposed to pay subsistence allowance to the farmers in whose land plantation has been raised in the past @ Rs. 250 per hectares . An allocation of Rs. 8.65 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Communication and Buildings.

Development of Communication

1.6.3.21. There is a net work of roads incharge of forest department in forest areas. The aim of this scheme is to provide better roads for communication. Existing roads will be improved for movement of staff and vehicles for proper supervision of works in progress in forest areas and to facilitate removal of forest produce from the forests to the marketing centres. These roads in interior of forest areas also provide facilities for easy transport for the local tribals and rural poor thus this activity also plays a role of welfare activity. It is proposed to carry out improvement of roads with the proposed outlay of Rs. 4.53 lakh.

Construction of Buildings

1.6.3.22. It is in the interest of better protection and conservation of forests and proper supervision of the works going on in the forests that forest subordinates stay very close to the forests. Residential accommodation close to the forest area is not available on rent. It is therefore necessary to construct residential buildings for the forest subordinates. During the year an allocation of Rs. 30.00 lakh only has been proposed for construction of buildings.

Preservation of Wild Life

1.6.3.23. The following developmental activities are proposed to be carried out during 1988-89.

1. Demarcation and survey of the boundaries of National Parks and Sanctuaries;
2. Development of Safari Park;
3. Development of Tourism in specific areas;
4. Management of National Parks and Sanctuaries;
5. Preservation of Wildlife outside the National Parks and Sanctuaries;
6. Mass education on wildlife conservation with the help of different medias and audio visual equipments.
7. To have census of wild animals and
8. Development of special sites.

An amount of Rs. 107.42 lakhs is proposed for the same during the year 1988-89.

Community Forestry Product

1.6.3.24. Community forestry project with an assistance of World Bank was started in the year 1980-81. After successfully completing the Phase-I of the project during Sixth Plan, Phase-II of the project is under implementation since 1985-86. During the year 1988-89 plantations have been proposed to be raised under different components as under :-

	Target Hectares
Strip plantation	1250
Village woodlot (Irrigated)	400
Village woodlot (Rainfed)	1550
Reforestation of degraded areas	4600
Farm forestry in degraded farm lands	4600
Rural fuelwood plantation	200
Fodder development	200
Total:--	12800

It is also proposed to raise 10.22 crore seedlings in polythene bags, 1.50 crore Dhuru and also to distribute seeds in packets equivalent to 8.28 crore seedlings. An allocation of Rs. 2400 lakhs has been proposed for the community forestry project for the year 1988--89.

1.6.3.25. The National Social Forestry Project Phase-II is under implementation with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 154 crores. The five year project (1985--90), however, has an outlay of Rs. 93.40 crores only in the Seventh Plan, The progress is therefore limited to the funds provided during the first 3 years. The project may not therefore be completed in 1989:-90. A proposal has been made to extend the period of the project by 2 years.

Social Forestry Including Rural Fuelwood Plantation (Partly Centrally Sponsored)

1.6.3.26. Fuelwood constitutes major component of the domestic fuel in rural area. Due to short supply of fuelwood, rural poor have been resorting to burning of dung cake which otherwise if used in agriculture field would help a lot in increasing agricultural production. Also rural poor have to walk long distances in search of fuel. Plantations of fuel wood species are therefore proposed to be raised in close proximity to the rural area. During the year an allocation of Rs. 116.21 lakh has been proposed for raising plantation in 4100 hectares, 5% of the plants Planted will be of minor Forests produce yielding species.

Management of Zamindari

1.6.3.27. With a view to put the private forests for scientific management Government, under the Private forest Acquisition Act 1972, acquired 1187. sq.km. of private forests. Under the Act compensation has to be paid to the owners of such forests. The process of fixing the amount of compensation is in progress. The enquiry is conducted by an officer of the rank of Collector, During 1988--89, an amount of Rs. 27.38 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Other Programmes

Individual Beneficiary Schemes.

1.6.3.28. As one of the individual beneficiary schemes, the department is running several grain banks. During the lean period of the year, grain banks provide loan in the form of grain to the needy poor people. The grain is to be returned after subsequent harvest with additional 10% as leading and handling losses Also to make firewood available at reasonable prices various firewood deposits are being operated by the State. The above two schemes are covered under the present individual beneficiary schemes where individuals can derive the benefits. An allocation of Rs. 3.07 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

Demarcation and Survey

1.6.3.29. For effective protection of the forest it is essential that the boundaries of the forest area should have clear demarcation. At present the work of Settlement of the protected and unclassed forest for declaring them as reserved forests under the Indian Forest Act is in progress. Survey and demarcation of these areas becomes necessary to detect and check any encroachment on the land by adjoining land holders. An allocation of Rs. 9.53 lakh has been proposed for this work.

Forest Publicity

1.6.3.30. For effective conservation of forests and for raising more trees outside forest areas, it is essential to have the support and involvement of people. To create more tree consciousness in people and to educate them to take more and more tree planting, publicity materials such as posters, booklets, stickers are being designed and being published by the department. Exhibition, slide shows, film shows on forestry are also organised in rural areas. Painting competition, essay competition are also organised and study material for Nature Education Camps is prepared under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 6.46 lakh has been proposed for the above scheme during the year 1988--89.

Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited.

1.6.3.31. Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation mainly deals in collection of minor forest produce. However management of two forest divisions in Valsad district has also been entrusted to GSFDC. GSFDC has been obtaining institutional finance from NABARD for afforestation programme. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed as share capital to GSFDC.

Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies

1.6.3.32. Formulation of Forest Labourer's Co-operative Societies for replacing the contractor system of harvesting of forest coupes helped the members of the forest labourer's societies to earn better wages and prevented their exploitation by the contractors. The State has been encouraging formation of such FLCs. Incentive is provided newly formed Forest Labourer's Cooperative Societies in the form of subsidy and share capital contribution at the rate of Rs. 1500/- for welfare activities for 2 years and at the rate of Rs. 1200/- for management expenses for 5 years and share capital at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per society. During the year 1988-89 an allocation of Rs. 1 lakh has been proposed for this purpose.

STATEMENT

FORESTS

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988—89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (With computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. Direction and Administration								
FST—1	Forest Protection (0700100)	174.30	28.62	43.20	43.20	60.00	..	
FST—2	Planning and Evaluation (0700200)	14.10	..	..	..	2.10	..
TOTAL (I)		188.40	28.62	43.20	43.20	62.10	..	
II Research								
FST—3	Forest Research (0705100)	35.00	14.55	17.80	17.80	21.67	..	
TOTAL (II):—		35.00	14.55	17.80	17.80	21.67	..	
III Education and Training								
EST—4	Training of staff (0710100)	144.20	21.69	18.11	18.11	23.48	..	
TOTAL (III) :		144.20	21.69	18.11	18.11	23.48	..	
IV Forest Conservation and Development								
FST—5	Soil and Moisture Conservation. (0715100)	435.70	71.19	70.48	70.48	277.56	277.56	
FST—6	Desert Border (0715200)	235.40	42.73	40.80	40.80	83.53	83.53	
FST—7	Coastal Border (0715300)	42.90	39.21	29.66	29.66	58.29	44.78	
TOTAL (IV) :—		714.00	153.13	140.94	140.94	419.38	405.87	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V Plantation Schemes							
FST—8	Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation (07 201 00)	442.15	102.21	114.63	114.63	136.71	136.71
FST—9	Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation (07 202 00)	452.50	91.15	114.41	114.41	135.52	..
FST-10	Irrigated Plantation (07 203 00)	149.20	42.34	51.53	51.53	70.25	70.25
FST-11	Plantation of Minor Forest Produce (07 204 00)	30.95	1.97	2.64	2.64	2.92	2.92
EST--12	Plantation of Medicinal Plants (07 205 00)	14.40	1.46	2.38	2.38	2.72	..
	TOTAL (V)	1089.20	239.13	285.59	285.59	348.12	209.88
VI Farm Forestry							
FST--13	Distribution of Seedlings (07 251 00)	106.20	5.63	7.14	7.14	8.65	8.65
	TOTAL (VI)	106.20	5.63	7.14	7.14	8.65	8.65
VII Communication and Buildings							
FST-14	Development of Communi- cation (07 301 00)	31.40	3.78	4.05	4.05	4.53	2.90
FST--15	Construction of Buildings (07 302 00)	130.15	8.48	11.48	11.48	30.00	29.30
	TOTAL (VII) :	161.55	12.26	15.53	15.53	34.53	32.20
VIII Preservation of Wildlife							
FST-16	Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks (07 351 00)	46.65	20.50	27.56	27.56	23.23	..
FST-17	Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries (07 352 41)	66.35	25.09	21.12	21.12	21.00	..
FST-18	Development of Wild ASS Sanctuary (07 353 41)	13.00	3.70	6.14	6.14	5.94	..
FST-19	Development of Zoological and Wildlife Parks (07 354 41)	26.00	6.03	6.88	6.88	10.96	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FST-20	Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal & Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuaries (07 355 41)	13.00	6.04	3.43	3.43	4.91	..
FST-21	Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuary (07 356 41)	13.00	3.42	1.68	1.68	1.70	..
FST-22	Wildlife Education, Interpretation and Training (07 357 00)	37.80	6.04	7.10	7.10	10.33	..
FST-23	Establishment of Marine National Park (07 358 00)	84.50	13.23	15.22	15.22	15.89	..
FST-24	Exhibition to Promote Wild Life (07 359 41)	16.25	..	..	..	..	..
FST-25	Development of Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary (07 360 00)	19.50	8.98	8.33	8.33	9.27	..
EST-26	Preparation of Wildlife Management Plans for Sanctuaries and National Parks (07 361 00)	16.25	..	..	..	..	..
FST-27	Wildlife Conservation outside Sanctuaries and National Parks (07 362 00)	9.75	0.96	0.91	0.91	Merged with FST-19	..
FST-28	Development of Black Buck National Park (07 363 41)	24.95	3.12	3.63	3.63	4.19	..
TOTAL : (VIII)		387.00	97.11	102.00	102.00	107.42	..
IX. Extension							
FST-29	Communiyt Forestry Project (07 401 00)	9340.00	1736.88	2016.00	2016.00	2400.00	2392.87
FST-30	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation (07 402 41)	508.65	81.58	98.11	98.11	116.21	116.21
TOTAL : (XI)		9848.65	1818.46	2114.11	2114.11	2516.21	2509.08
X. Management of Zamindari							
FST-31	Acquisition of Private Forests (07 451 00)	67.80	14.43	22.50	22.50	27.38	13.20
TOTAL : (X)		67.80	14.43	22.50	22.50	27.38	13.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XI. Other expenditure							
FST-32	Individual Beneficiary Scheme (07 501 00)	37.10	3.40	4.95	4.95	3.07	..
FST-33	Tribal Welfare (07 502 00)	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
FST-34	Demarcation and Survey (07 503 00)	34.90	8.84	8.22	8.22	9.53	..
FST-35(a)	Development of Forest Settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..
FST-35	Forest Publicity (07 504 00)	27.50	6.25	5.86	5.86	6.46	..
FST-36	Development of Special Sites (07 505 00)	12.50	2.19	2.05	2.05	Merged with FST-19	
FST-37	Contribution to GSFDC Ltd. (07 506 00)	64.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
FST-38	Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies (07 507 00)	6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	Nucleus Budget (07 551 00)	35.60	6.40	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
TOTAL (XI)		222.00	29.08	33.08	33.08	31.06	1.00
GRAND TOTAL:-		12964.00	2434.09	2800.00	2800.00	3600.00	3179.88

1.7 MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1.7.1. Introduction

1.7.1.1. A well developed marketing system implies in itself assurance of fair return of produce to farmers, curbing of irregular or unfair malpractices in trade, providing better facilities and amenities in mandies and providing warehousing facilities. There are 149 market committees together with 134 principal yards and 181 subyards. The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation has also been established and the Corporation has created the storage facilities of 1.46 lakh tonnes upto 31st March, 1987.

1.7.2. Programmes proposed for 1988-89

1.7.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakh is proposed for 1988-89. 5 Market Committees are proposed to be organised. The storage capacity is proposed to be increased by 0.25 lakh tonnes.

Scheme for Development of Regulated Markets.

1.7.2.2. At present a loan @ 100% of the cost of the land subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs is provided to the market committees. No loan is provided for other development works. It is therefore, felt necessary to expand the scope of the scheme to provide the loan for all developmental work and also to revise the ceiling upto Rs. 20 lakhs.

1.7.2.3. The market committees of tribal areas are provided 50% amount of the estimated expenditure of developmental work as subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh.

1.7.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing.

1.7.2.5. The State Govt. has established a separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing in 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Gujarat State Agricultural Marketing Board.

1.7.2.6. Gujarat State Agriculture Marketing Board has been established with a view to provide various assistance and extension services for development of agricultural market committees.

1.7.2.7. As the Board is newly established recently and it is not economically sound enough to carry out its functions, the assistance is proposed to be given in form of subsidy to the Marketing Board for administrative functions.

1.7.2.8. It is also proposed to amalgamate the existing schemes to assist market committee for market intelligence, research and training entre, agmark laboratory and assistance for hats and mandlies and subsidy to newly established as well as weak market committees and a new package scheme will be introduced to help the market committees through Marketing Board.

1.7.2.9. An Amount of Rs. 8.25 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Agricultural Produce Market Fund

1.7.2.10. As laid down under the statutory provisions, the State Govt. has to contribute to the Fund. An amount of Rs. 4.24 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation

1.7.2.11. Under the provisions of the State Warehousing Act, 1961, the State Govt. contributes on matching basis to build up the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation at the rate of 50% of the issued share capital. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 as State Government's contribution.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Marketing, Storage and Warehousing

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme (With Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay.	Expenditure. 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated Exp.	Outlay proposed.	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Marketing							
1.	WRH-1. Development of Regulated Market. (0900071)	38.00	30.25	11.75	11.75	11.00	5.00
2.	WRH-2. Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. (0900200)	30.00	0.93	2.75	2.75	3.50	..
3.	WRH-3. Financial assistance to State Agril. Marketing. Board, Agriculture marketing Development. (0900300)	36.00	2.05	4.00	4.00	8.25	..
4.	WRH-4. Financial assistance to Agril. Produce Market Fund. (0900 400)	5.00	2.30	3.50	3.50	4.24	..
5.	WRH-6. Loans for Equipment & Instruments (0900671)	2.00	..	-Scheme has been dropped.			
Total :		111.00	35.53	22.00	22.00	26.99	5.00
II. Storage & Warehousing							
6.	WRH-11. State Warehousing Corporation. (—) Share Capital (0905173)	10.00	..	..	..	0.01	0.01
Total I+II :		121.00	35.53	22.00	22.00	27.00	5.01
N. B.		..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
GRAND TOTAL :		121.00	35.53	25.00	25.00	30.00	5.01

1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.8.1. With a mandate to promote Agricultural Education, Resech and Extension Education in Gujarat State, the Gujarat Agriculture University came in to existance on 1st Febuary, 1972 It is a multi-campus institution having its principl campus at Sardar Krushimage (Dentiwala and other campuses at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari.

1.8.2. REVIEW OF PROGRESS

RESEARCH

1.8.2.1 The Gujarat Agriculture University has continued the expansion of its research on pro-blems to agriculture and allied field with emphasis on inter-disciplinary, problem oriented and loction specife apporoach The problem included crop husandery in almost all the najor crops like cereals, pluses millets, cotton, tobeco, oilseeds, forage, speices and condiments, The GAU had also reaserch programme for animal hasbendary, soil salinity and dry farming.

PHYSISYAL PROGRESS

1.8.2.2 The Gujarat Agricultural University has volved, and in all 156 Improved/hybrid varieties for use of farmers as under :

Discipline	No. of recommendations during the year		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Agronomy and Soil Science	31	17	28
Horticulture and Vegetable	2	5	4
Plant Protection	13	17	10
Agriculture Engineeering	1	3	2
Animal Science	13	..	4
Dairy Science	4	..	2
Total	64	42	50

1.8.2.3 To meet the ever expanding demand of quality seed, the University produced and supplied following quantity of different seeds of improved varieties to Gujarat State Seed Corporation and other institutions for further multiplication and distribution amongst the farmers.

Stage of Seed	Quantity in tonnes during the year	
	1985-86	1986-87
Breeder's seed	165	194
Foundation seed	49	45

1.8.2.4 Seed multiplication programme for tribals was also taken up for Bhinda, Indian bean and other vegetables.

1.8.2.5 Culture collection-7 and Cross-4 of potato crop and Topiaco H-165 were found proimising and hence the research programme on these crops was intensified.

1.8.2.6 The potato vareity Kufri Bahae had been found higher yielding under riverbed cultivation in Gujarat State Therefore, this variety is endorsed for general cultivation under riverbed.

1.8.2.7. Following farm implements were developed by the GAU Agricultural Engineers and recommended for the farmers use.

Seed-cum-fertilizer drilling attachment (1985-86);

Adjustable Yoke (1986-87);

Bullock drawn potato planter (1987-88).

1.8.2.8 Water management research indicated that it was possible to reduce water logging and adverse effects of irrigation with the scientific use of water, resulting high crop productivity. Likewise, run-off rate, harvest recycling and evapotranspiration etc. are of immediate concern in the dry land areas for water management and hence experiments in these aspects were conducted.

1.8.2.9 Different types of experiments on plant protection measures on fruit crop like citrus, chiku, mango, coconut, etc. were conducted and the results were found promising.

1.8.2.10 Under poultry programme, selection for performance efficiency index has resulted into increased egg production with improved feed efficiency in white leghorn flock.

1.8.2.11 Under Reproduction Biological Research unit, the study on endocrinological status of farm animal and management practices are under progress and useful practices for rearing cattle and buffaloes have been evolved.

1.8.2.12 Scientists of Animal Nutrition Department of the GAU drew the conclusion that Mahuva Seed cake can be incorporated upto the level of 20% in concentrate mixture of growing calves. While inclusion of Koobabul sees upto 30% as a part of concentrate mixture is economically advantageous for maintenance of non-working adult bullock. However, the phosphorous supplementaton either through mineral mixture or rice bran is necessary.

1.8.2.13 It is aimed to implement rsearch programme on improvement of animal productivity through frozen semen technology and with a view to improve quality of further generation of heifer, work on embryo technique has been taken up.

Education

1.8.2.14 The GAU imparts education for degree courses in agriculture, veterinary science, dairy science, home science and agricultural engineering through its nine constituent colleges located at four campuses.

1.8.2.15 Progress made in education programme is as under.

Programme	Seventh Plan Target Student	Admission capacity	Progress	
			1985—86 (Passed)	1986—87 (Admitted)
A. Under--graduate				
Agriculture	2150	350	299	439
Vety. Science	800	160	67	101
Dairy Science	200	40	29	42
Home Science	200	40	18	..
Agril. Engineering	200	50	..	32
B. Post--graduate				
Master Degree	2	..	82	169
Ph. D.	3	..	31	7

Extension Education

1.8.2.16 The GAU is also responsible along with teaching and research, for agricultural extension education and training programmes. It is necessary to make the useful research findings available to farmers quickly and help them to solve their problems. For the purpose, various institutional extension education and training programmes, farm advisory services were extended through farmer's day, radio talks, demonstrations, publications, etc. The GAU has also conducted short term training programmes.

1.8.2.17 Activities like demonstrations, discussions on farms, farmers meetings, kisan melas, shibirs, exhibition, cattle camps, radio talks, etc. were taken up during the period under report. The salient feature of work done is given as below :

Programme	1985—86	1986—87
Crop demonstration	6769	3973
Training camp	213	488
Farmers' trained	16001	16122
Farmers' fair (Nos)	4	2
Farmers' Day	268	169
Cattle camps	32	11
Radio talks	203	212
Correspondence Course	1	..
Exhibition	24	53
Film-shows	70	87+7(Vedio shows)
Mahila shibir	10	9
Khedut Shibir	15	10

1.8.3. Programme for 1988--89

1.8.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs has been proposed for education, extension education and research for the year 1988--89. Broad break-up for the plan proposal is given below :

Programme	Proposed outlay for 1988—89 (Rs. in lakhs)
A. Education	390.60
B. Extension Education	57.90
C. Research	251.50
	700.00
Total ..	700.00

1.8.3.2 A brief outline of the programme for 1988--89 is given as under :

Education

1.8.3.3 Big construction programme pertaining to college buildings of Agriculture faculty as well as construction of staff quarters of principal campus at Sardar Krushinagar will be continued. Likewise, construction of Veterinary Science building at S.K. Nagar will be accelerated with due allocation of funds.

1.8.3.4 It is also decided to complete as far as possible, all on-going works during 1988--89 at S.K. Nagar.

1.8.3.5 At Junagadh, construction of college building of Agril. Engineering will be the main target together with construction of hostel for the students during the year.

1.8.3.6 Minor on-going construction programme will also be completed during the year.

1.8.3.7 It is also decided to implement a new programme for evaluation of examination results at under-graduate level as well as to analyse the quality of question papers for semester examination and to conduct other attributes of examinations through internal evaluation.

1.8.3.8 Library is an essential media of providing latest knowledge or scientific development and technologies in different fields of research to both, students and the faculty. It is, therefore, decided to strengthen existing libraries of different campuses in terms of providing latest books, periodicals as well as infrastructure facilities like reading rooms, furnitures, racks, etc.

1.8.3.9 In view of strategic planning of computerising the data bases of research, education as well as administrative and accounting activities of the University, a systematic man-power development programme will be chalked out for imparting necessary training on computer technology to different level scientists and administrative personnels.

1.8.3.10 Menace of nematodes have been observed in vegetable and other crops grown in Junagadh, Navsari as well as in Anand. It is proposed to undertake studies on nematodes and other important, pathological diseases at three centres.

1.8.3.11 The existing Deptt. of Agril. Chemistry on Soil Science at Junagadh, Anand and Navsari need strengthening in terms of well equipped laboratories, air conditioned chambers, etc. It is proposed, hence, to up-date existing departments with modest requirement shown as above.

1.8.3.12 Water Use Technology Laboratories in the Department of Agronomy at Agricultural College, Junagadh and Anand are proposed to be established in view of studies on water management aspects under varied condition.

1.8.3.13 A provision of Rs. 390.60 lakhs is proposed for the above programme/activities for the year 1988--89.

Research

1.8.3.14 It is decided to continue all the on-going research projects on major and minor crops as well as different subject matters like plant protection, agronomy, soil science, etc. during 1988--89.

1.8.3.15 Emphasis will be stressed to promote researches on ongoing research projects particularly grown in tribal area to solve location specific problems.

1.8.3.16 Research studies on mulberry sericulture which shows tremendous potentialities in South Gujarat region of the State will be taken up on priority basis. This will help tribals, who are engaged in rearing silk worms in these areas to improve their economic conditions.

1.8.3.17 Niger is an important oilseed crop grown by the tribals of South Gujarat. The GAU scientists have succeeded in testing the yield potentiality of different niger varieties through experiments. This has resulted into recommendation of a new niger variety for cultivation in tribal area. However, to undertake concentrate efforts for improving the productivity of the existing varieties and to evolve high yielding variety of niger, a research project on niger at Dharampur, Dist. Valsad has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

1.8.3.18 With a view to to increase productivity per drop of water with respect to major irrigated-crops grown in the different parts of the State, experiments on efficiency of sprinkler, drip system, of irrigation will be taken up on massive scales at different locations. Likewise, with a view to solve problems of potable water in saline areas, utility of desalinisation plant will also be tested at different locations.

1.8.3.19 Experiments of water conservation through appropriate agromomic practices including use of manure--fertilizer combination in different proportion will be laid out in dry farming areas. Crop varieties, crop mixtures, mixed farming, crop rotation will be tested in arid and semi arid regions.

1.8.3.20 As a part of oilseed mission, a time bound schedule of action plan will be drawn up and implemented to bring about higher production in oilseed through intergrated research and extension programmes.

1.8.3.21 Similarly, all integrated efforts will be made to evolve high yeilding variety of pulses through varietal improvement programme and to improve the productivity of existing recommended pulse varieties through composite management programmes.

1.8.3.22 The National Agricultural Research Projects (NARP) have been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for strengthening regional research capability of the State Agricultural University. The GAU participated in NARP programmes and accordingly, fifteen sub-projects for GAU including the latest research sub-project for Anand, Godhra and Derol were approved by the Council. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Hence, Rs. 15.00 lakhs is propsoed for the year 1988-89.

1.8.3.23 This is the last Project. Now all the fifteen NARP projects are to be implemented through the State funds.

1.8.3.24 The GAU at present runs 38 ICAR All India Ccordinated Research Project at diffreterent location. These research projects are crop based as well as related to various diciplines in the field of agriculture, animal science and agro-forestry, etc. These projects are characterised by their long dura-tion operations. The States liability in respects of these projects is of order of 25 per cent of the project cost

1.8.3.25 A provision of Rs. 251.50 lakhs is proposed for the above programmes for the year 1988-89.

Extension Education

1.8.3.26 Extension Education programme being conducted during 1987-88 will be carried over and continued as such during 1988-89.

1.8.3.27 Extension Education activities play a vital role in educating farmers, farm youth, farm women, etc. and generating awareness regarding technological innovations. It is proposed to strengthen existing programmes by way of providing material and infra-structural facilities as well as adequate manpower resources to speed up the process of educartion.

1.8.3.28 Existing Agricultural Schools will be up-graded in terms of infrastructure facilities, teaching aids, etc.

1.8.3.29 Likewise, existing schools of baking as well as Livestock Inspectors, Training Centeres will be strengthened up in terms of equipments, infra-structure and man-power resources.

1.8.3.30 Farm Advisory, service, which aims at disseminating technologies and innovations to farmers will be adequately strengthened up at all the campuses of the University.

1.8.3.31 A new project on poultry training for tribal farmers of Navsari Zone of the University will be established to train the farmers in poultry production, management, etc.

1.8.3.32 Existing poultry training centre at Anand will be up-graded in terms of infrastructure facilities, equipments, etc.

1.8.3.33 A provision of Rs. 57.90 lakhs is proposed for the above programmes for the year 1988-89.

Anticipated assistance from ICAR during 1988-89.

1.8.3.34 Strengthening of education, extension education and research programmes on the pattern of sharing (75 : 25 or 100%) have been implemented directly by the Gujarat Agricultural University through ICAR funds. During 1988-89, assistance to the tune of Rs. 183.56 lakhs is likely to be available from ICAR for developing education, research and extension education activities in the Gujarat Agricultural University as detailed below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	Pattern of sharing	State share	ICAR Assistance
1	2	3	4
(A) Education			
1. ICAR Development grant.	100%	..	35.00
(B) Extension Education			
1. Assistance for Extension Education.	100%	..	28.56
(C) Research			
1. National Agricultural Research Programme.	100%	..	..
2. Assistance for the production of breeder seeds and foundation seeds.	100%	..	15.00
3. ICAR Projects.			
(a) Agricultural Research.	25.75	32.00	96.00
(b) Veterinary Research	25.75	3.00	9.00
		35.00	183.56
	Total		

* Cultivation charges and land development charges borne by state funds. Other expenditure may be debited to ICAR.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988--89
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with code Nos.	Seventh Five year plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Outlay proposed	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. Education.								
1.	AER-1 Post-graduate degree training in India and abroad (0100100)	15.00	5.54	3.50	3.50	4.50	..	
2.	AER-2 Strengthening of College Education in Agricultural Faculty (0100200)	395.96	158.35	167.50	167.50	241.80	173.10	
3.	AER-3 Expansion of College Education in Vety. Science & Ani.Husbandary (0100300)	224.00	10.44	25.83	25.83	43.80	41.44	
4.	AER-4 Expansion of College Education in Faculty of Dairy Science (0100400)	100.00	11.41	15.00	15.00	13.00	0.30	
5.	AER-5 Estt. of Student Welfare scheme (0100500).	38.00	14.20	24.00	24.00	10.90	4.20	
6.	AER-6 Expansion of Faculty of Home Science (0100600).	33.00	3.21	5.00	5.00	4.40	3.00	
7.	AER-7 Strengthening of College of Agricultural Engineering at Junagadh (0100700).	76.00	22.86	15.00	15.00	62.20	46.00	
Total..(A)..Education		881.96	226.01	255.83	255.83	390.60	263.04	
B. Extension Education.								
8.	AER-8 Extension Education in Agriculture (0105100)	344.74	26.34	41.67	41.67	44.90	21.30	
9.	AER-9 Extension Education in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandary (0105200)	36.39	3.20	10.84	10.84	13.00	..	
Total..(B)..Extension Education..		381.13	29.54	52.51	52.51	57.90	21.30	
C. Research.								
10.	AER-10 Strengthening of Agricultural Research Programme (0110100)	1029.11	101.46	109.16	109.16	161.70	12.06	
11.	AER-11 Strengthening Research in Vety. Science and Animal Husbandary (0110200)	428.00	36.13	53.33	53.33	54.80	12.60	
12.	AER-12 State share for ICAR and NARP Agricultural Research Schemes (0110300)	236.00	33.00	26.67	26.67	32.00	..	
13.	AER-13 State share for All India Coordinated Research Project on Animal Husbandary and Veterinary Science (0110400)	26.80	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	..	
Total....(C)....Research....		1769.91	173.59	191.66	191.66	251.50	24.66	
GRAND TOTAL....(A+B+C)....		3033.00	429.14	500.00	500.00	700.00	314.00	

1.9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1.9.1. Introduction

1.9.1.1. Progressive institutionalisation has been the strategy in the field of agricultural credit. Longterm finance is provided to the agriculturists by Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for construction of wells, repairs or deepening of old wells, pump sets (engines and motors) tractors, purchases of occupancy rights under the land reforms act, and other miscellaneous purposes.

1.9.1.2 At present the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited provides long-term finance to the farmers for increasing agricultural production through its branches. It gives loans to the farmers for land development and improvement, minor irrigation purchase of tractors, oil engines electric motors for repairing of old wells and other diversified purposes like dairy development, cold storage etc. The loan is given against the mortgage of lands. The funds required for these purposes are raised by floating ordinary and special debentures guaranteed by the Government.

1.9.1.3. The Bank mainly issues two types of debentures *viz.* (1) Ordinary debentures and (2) special debentures. In special debentures, NABARD, Central Government and State Government invest at the following ratio :—

Scheme	NABARD	Central Govt.	State Govt.
Farm Mechanisation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%
Other	85%	7.5%	7.5%

Investment in ordinary debentures is made by the LIC, Commercial Banks, Provident Fund Commissioner, Land Development Bank of other States, Central Government, State Government as advised by the NABARD.

1.9.2. Programme proposed for 1988-89.

1.9.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

[Rs. in lakhs]

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	AGC—I Investment in agricultural Financial Institution (0800173)	971.00	121.63	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00

1.10 CO-OPERATION

1.10.1. Introduction

1.10.1.1 The Cooperative movement in Gujarat is started as credit cooperatives in the earliest decades of 20th Century but the last decade has witnessed the growth of milk producers organisation, Cooperative of cotton growers, groundnut growers, Sugarcane producers and processing units and organisations engaged in fertilizer production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and new KRIBHCO in the Cooperative sector. The number of members in Cooperative societies, the number of societies and areas of activity have increased many fold with provision of rural credit, supply of agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, supply of consumers credit, regulation of private money lending business, development of regulated markets, organising milk producers and dairy cooperatives, development of Sugar Cooperatives, cooperative based procurement of groundnut, cotton, ginning and processing cooperatives, powerloom cooperatives, Labour contract cooperatives, housing cooperatives, Consumers cooperatives, Fishery cooperatives, handloom and powerloom weavers are among the activities that have been brought under the cooperative movement through direct and active participation of primary producers and primary consumers. Alongwith growth of cooperatives and different Apex Federation like Cotton Federation, Milk Marketing Federation, marketing federation for agricultural produce and oil seeds growers federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have thus developed into a well knit cooperative organisation from primary to national level.

1.10.2 Review of Progress

1.10.2.1 The following tables summarises the development that has taken place in various types of cooperatives in the State.

TABLE—I

Sr. No.	Types of Societies.	1983—84	1984—85	1985—86 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PACS (Including FSS & LAMPS)			
	(a) No. of societies.	6875	6874	6841
	(b) Membership (in '000)	1747	1952	2025
2.	Sugar factories.			
	(a) No. of societies.	16	16	17
	(b) Production (in lakh tonnes).	4.08	4.16	41
3.	(A) Oil Seeds Gujarat State Co-operative oil Industry Ltd.			
	(a) Quantity processed (in MT)	20455	23567	N.A.
	(B) Groundnut growers Gujarat State Co-operative Federation.			
	(C) Quantity processed (in MT.)	37409	..	37447
4.	Cotton ginning and processing Societies.			
	(a) No. of Societies.	104	102	103
	(b) Raw cotton ginned (in lakh tonnes)	3.56	3.41	3.48
	(c) Cotton processed (in lakhs) bales	4.29	3.75	3.82
5.	Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited.			
	(a) Sale of Agricultural Produce (Rs in crores)	78.09	84.93	86.62
6.	Cotton Marketing Federation			
	(a) Sales of cotton (Rs. in crores)	28.56	51.75	52.78
7.	Milk Marketing Federation.			
	(a) Milk purchased (Rs. in crores)	185.13	192.32	N.A.

TABLE—II

Sr. No.	Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1.	No. of Societies	32229	34377	33956	37174	38278
2.	Membership (in lakhs)	68.15	73.97	76.76	83.40	87.30
3.	Share capital (Rs. in crores)	250	267	283	318.15	339.71
4.	Owned funds (Rs. in crores)	570	654	591	833.24	870.45

1.10.2.2 As against the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 3640 lakhs, the first three years anticipated expenditure would leave a balance of only Rs. 615 lakhs for the last two years. As brought out in Mid. term Appraisal the Co-operative movement in the State is processing well and therefore to maintain the tempo of development, the Seventh Plan original outlay would require up-ward revision to Rs. 4900 lakhs. The programmes for 1988-89 are proposed keeping in view this enhanced ceiling.

1.10.3 Programmes Proposed for 1988-89

1.10.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 890 lakh has been provided for the year 1988-89, the broad break-up of which is as under:

Programme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Direction and Administration	15.15
2. Credit Co-operatives	507.85
3. Labour Co-operatives	11.00
4. Farming Co-operatives	3.00
5. Warehousing & marketing co-operatives	95.00
6. Processing societies.	15.00
7. Co-operative Sugar Factories	150.00
8. Consumers Co-operatives	12.00
9. Co-operative Training & Education	16.00
10. Nucleus budget	65.00
	TOTAL.... 890.00

Direction & Administration

1.10.3.2 Reorganisation of the Co-operative Department is under consideration due to many fold increase in no. of cooperative societies and nature of their activities, the no. of Co-operative societies, which was 13959 in the year 1961 has increased to 40938. as on 30.6.87.

Taluka Level set up

1.10.3.3 At present there is no set up at taluka level to assist Dist. Registrar in discharging his functions like organisation of Cooperative societies and its supervision, inspection, preparation of plan proposals and implementation of Government policy, etc. It is proposed to create post of cooperative officer at taluka level during the seventh plan period. A token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Supervision committee of Dairy Audit Board

1.10.3.4 A separate milk audit supervision committee was formed with adequate supporting staff and the audit functions in respects of the Milk societies and districts unions were transferred to the committee. The Chief executive Officer of the committee is an independent Head of the Department directly functioning under the Secretary Cooperative department. An amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Monitoring and Recovery cell for Short term and Long term Credit

1.10.3.5 Monitoring and recovery cell for the short-term and long term credit has been created in the Registrar's Office to watch the recovery work done by the special recovery officer for the short term and long term credit of the District Co-operative Bank and the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank respectively. It was also observed that in view of the poor performance of the SROs in recovery SROs should be placed under the administrative control of Registrar of Co-operative societies and as such recovery cell was essential. In view of this monitoring and recovery cell is sanctioned to watch the recovery work done by the SROs for short-term and credit of the Bank. An amount of Rs. 1.15 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Credit Cooperatives

1.10.3.6 For supporting the massive agricultural programme, the State tries to build up a strong credit structure. On the credit side it, consists of primary agricultural cooperatives, Districts Central cooperative Bank, State level Cooperative Bank, besides the unitary structure of the state cooperative Land Development Bank and its 182 branches, The State assistance to these cooperatives is in the form of loans and grants, guarantee for the undertaking special tasks and share capital contribution. The State Cooperative Bank, is acting as an apex agency for the Districts Central Cooperative Banks and at the grass root level, there are primary agricultural credit societies. The important components of various schemes are;

—Outright grant is given by the State Government to primary agricultural credit societies at the rate of 4% on the excess amount of short of and medium-term loans granted to the weaker sections during the year than those of the previous year. The scheme encourages the PACS to give more advances to the Weaker Sections of the society.

—The Agricultural Credit Relief and guarantee fund is created to serve as a reserve fund at the State level for writing off bad debts. 2. agricultural credit stabilisation fund is created at the state level to give loans to the State Cooperative Bank for conversion of short term loans in to medium term loans in accordance with the principles laid down by the NABARD. Central assistance is given to DCCBs under central sector scheme for maintaining their non-overdue cover which is shared between State and Central Government on basis of 50:50. The assistance is given in the form of loan.

—Government Contributes to share capital of agricultural credit institutions i.e. Apex Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and PACS 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 Multi Purpose Societies (LAMPS) are given share capital contribution by Government.

1.10.3.7 In pursuance of the latest policy of the Government of India the farmer's service societies are organised only in non-tribal areas. There were 20 FSS working in the State as on 30th June, 1986. 191 LAMPS have been promoted in tribal areas. Out of 1.81 lakh members 1.53 lakh were scheduled tribe members as on 30th June, 1986.

1.10.3.8 The State Government accords high priority to promote large sized agricultural multi-purpose societies for serving the farmers in tribal areas better. The societies render the services like supplying of agricultural inputs, implements, consumer goods, foodgrains, marketing and storage besides providing short term agricultural credit.

1.10.3.9 The short term and medium-term loans advanced by LAMPS were to the tune of Rs. 292.49 lakhs and Rs. 154.41 lakhs respectively as on 30 th June, 1986. The distribution of inputs, marketing activities and consumers activities under taken by them were of the order of Rs. 190.60 lakhs, Rs. 119.83 lakhs and Rs. 302.43 lakhs respectively. It is proposed to organise 10 new LAMPS in the year 1988-89 and to increase the number of members to 3 lakhs.

1.10.3.10 It is programmed that primary agricultural credit societies will advance short term & medium term loans of Rs. 332.00 crores and Rs. 55 crores respectively during the year 1987-88. Target of long-term loans is fixed at Rs. 43.00 crores.

1.10.3.11. Primary agricultural credit societies are being re-organised in the State on the basis of the viability norms prescribed by the NABARD. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the State have been classified as viable, potentially, viable and non-viable societies. The programme of re-organisation has been launched through the Gujarat State Cooperative Bank and District Central Cooperative Banks. In order to complete the programme a special provision for compulsory amalgamation of primary agricultural credit societies has been made in the Gujarat State Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 by amending the act suitably in the year 1982. The position of the reorganisation of primary agricultural credit societies as on 30th June 1986 is as under:-

Sr. No.	Total no. of Socys. (PACS)	No. of viable Socys. (PACS)	No. of potentially socys. (PACS)	No. of non-Viable socys. (PACS)	No. of socys. (PACS) to be liquidated	No. of socys. (PACS) to be amalgamated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	6861	4002	2813	46	13	23
No. of Socys. (PACS) to be revitalised	No. of socys. (PACS) liqui-dated.	No. of socys. (PACS) amalgamated	No. of socys. (PACS) revi-talised,	No. of socys. (PACS) not liquidated (col. 6-9)	No. of socys. (PACS) not amalgamated (Col. 7-10)	No. of socys. (PACS) not revitalised (col. 8-11)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	5	4	2	8	19	8

Long-term Agricultural Credit.

1.10.3.12 Long-term agricultural finance is provided by the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank through 182 branches in the State. The Bank advances loans for investment in agricultural lands such as land improvement, construction of wells, provision of minor irrigation facilities and purchase of agricultural implements. The Gujarat Cooperative societies act was amended to provide for diversification of activities for which the land Development Bank would advance loans. These include dairying, poultry and rural electrification.

1.10.3.13 Details regarding target of long-term finance and achievement by the Land Development Bank are as under:-

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement.
1.	1985-86	30.00	26.00
2.	1986-87	37.00	25.28

Full Coverage Scheme.

1.10.3.14 The Scheme is being implemented in 32 tribal talukas of the State. The object of the scheme is to see that all the economic activities of tribal agriculturists in the area of integrated tribal development projects are fully covered by cooperatives. The scheme envisages the sale of agricultural produce of the members through cooperatives the credit is to be linked with marketing.

1.10.3.15 Interest subsidy at the rate of 4% to 7% is given on the recovery from the sale of agricultural produce from the members, subsidy is also given to FSS/LAMPS for under taking distribution of agricultural inputs and consumers activities. An outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed for the 1988-89.

Stabilisation fund arrangement for flow of Co-op. credit for short-term and medium term

1.10.3.16. The object of the scheme is to facilitate the agriculturists to repay the loan, the short-term advances is converted into medium-term advances from the agril. Credit Stabilisation Fund contribution at the prescribed rate is made by district co-op. bank, state co-op. bank, State Government and NABARD in the event of natural calamities and terouine. An outlay of Rs. 65.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Rehabilitation of short-term advances of Agriculturists and financial assistance to District Co-operative Banks

1.10.3.17. Agricultural primary co-operative societies in default are not eligible for fresh finance. However, with a view to give relief to the members affected by natural calamities like drought, floods etc. certain arrangements have been in existance as per Reserve Bank of India and NABARD norms. The short-term loans of the affected members are converted into medium-term loans, conversion loans and fresh finance is given to them, if the natural calamities occur during the consecutive years or years rephasement and rescheduling facilities are also provided as a result of which, affected persons are not treated as wilful defaulters.

1.10.3.18. A Special scheme of rehabilitation of affected farmers in the scarcity affected areas was introduced in Sixth Plan period. The scheme provided for rehabilitation of overdues of short-term credit and relief in the interest to the debtors of scarcity affected areas under certain conditions. Under the scheme, the overdues of the short-term agricultural credit as on 30th June, 1981, were converted into 10 annual instalments in respect of farmers who opted for the scheme which was voluntary one. Following table provides details regarding rehabilitation of overdues of short-term agricultural finance:

Total No. of defaulters in case of villages affected by scarcity, condition as on 30th June 1981 1	Total amount of overdues as on 30th June, 1981 of the defaulters (Rs. in lakh) 2	Total No. of beneficiaries covered under the scheme 3	Amount of rehabilitation				
			Principal 4(a)	Interest (Rs. in lakh) 4 (b)	Total 4 (c)		
4,12,919	12876.72	2,10,677	7910.45	3125.07	11035.52		
Amount of rehabilitation granted to farmers in tribal areas			Amount of rehabilitation granted to scheduled caste members				
No. of beneficiaries 5 (a)	Prinipal 5 (b)	Interest 5 (c)	Total 5 (d)	No. of beneficiaries 6 (a)	Prinipal 6 (b)	Interest 6 (c)	Total 6 (c)
44531	1016.32	413.27	1429.59	11265	192.33	74.47	266 80

1.10.3.19. The scheme provides relief in interest to the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. The relief in interest to the extent of 7% is given to small and marginal farmers and to the extent of 5 1/2% in the case of other farmers. In addition, the agriculturist members of the cooperative structure residing in areas where the defaulters members qualifying for benefit of rehabilitation scheme will also be eligible to get relief of 7% in interest and on principal amount. In case they repay their principal and interest, the benefit given in the form of rebat share and such relief is to be given in 4 annual instalments. Out of this 7% rebate in interest, the liability for 3 1/2% interest is to be borne by the State Government and the balance of 3 1/2% of the liability is to be borne by the Co-op. Structure. In addition, there is also a provision to grant relief in principal for small farmers under the scheme, after paying four instalments regularly, their 5th instalment will be paid by the State Government similarly if they pay 6th to 9th instalments regularly. 10th instalment will be paid by the State Government on behalf of these farmers. Thus, small farmers will get relief in repayment of principal to the extent of 20%.

1.10.3.20. Under the scheme, the details of financial assistance given are shown as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Provision			Expenditure		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982-83	200.00	235.00	35.00	350.00	79.72	429.72
1983-84	10.00	100.00	110.00	116.92	83.31	200.23
1984-85	85.00	66.00	151.00	381.00	63.95	444.95
1985-86	..	49.11	19.11	..	37.12	37.12
1986-87	..	115.00	115.00	..	97.74	97.74

For the year 1988-89, Rs. 262.88 lakhs as subsidy is proposed.

Rehabilitation of long term overdues of the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank

1.10.3.21. To tackle the problem of overdue and to ensure that the eligibility of the various branches of the land development bank for fresh advances is ensured and also with a view to improve the financial position of the bank, the state Government has evolved a rehabilitation schemes in respect of the borrowers of the Land Development Bank. The scheme aims at blocking the overdues as on 30th June, 1981 classfying them into four categoies viz. :--

- (1) Overdues arising out of misapplied loans;
- (2) Overdues of farmers other than small farmers in respect of whom, period of repayment is over;
- (3) Overdues of small and marginal farmers and tribal farmers; and
- (4) Overdues of other farmers whose period of repayment is not over.

1.10.3.22. Under the scheme, State Government has given Rs. 1291.47 lakhs by way of loan, subsidy, share capital to the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank upto 31st March 1987. An outlay of Rs. 58.96 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

A scheme for providing financial assistance to Co-op. Institutions in the cooperatively under developed and Assistance to Dist. Central Coop. Bank for non-overdue cover.

1.10.3.23 This scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme, Under the scheme, assistance is provided to cooperatively under developed states and tribal areas. The scope for the scheme has been extended to cover Cooperative credit institutions working in drought prone areas and areas having more than

20% of scheduled caste populations. The scheme covers central cooperative banks, which are viable potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to fulfil their loaning programme. The assistance under this scheme is to be made available to these district coop. banks which have not received the same more than once. The assistance under the scheme is share between central and state Govt. on 50:50 bases. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Coop. Land Development Bank Ltd. against short-fall in recovery of blocked overdues

1.10.3.24 Under the scheme of rehabilitation of overdues of GSCLDB as on 30th June, 1981, are to be blocked in a separate account. The amount blocked in this account is further classified into 4 categories. The payment of overdues in respect of 3rd and 4th category is to be made in suitable annual instalments related to the repaying capacity of individual borrowers subject to a maximum period of 5 years. As per understanding between the NABARD and State Govt. the blocked amount of Rs.17.50 crores is accepted.

1.10.3.25 As per the scheme the average demand of the GSCLDB is to be worked out on the basis of blocked overdues which is to be recovered for a period of 5 years. The State Govt. has to make good short-fall in recovery by advancing loan to the GSCLDB. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Share Capital subsidy to the SC/ST members of Agricultural credit societies

1.10.3.26 The object of the scheme is to encourage ST and SC farmers to join cooperative societies. Under the scheme schedule caste and scheduled tribe members desiring to be enrolled as members of PACS would be required to pay Rs. 1/- as an entrance fee and would be entitled to have initial share amount limited to Rs. 40 by way of subsidy from Government. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Interest relief subsidy to tribal members and Schedule Castes members on their short-term agricultural borrowing. :

1.10.3.27 The object of the scheme is to provide agricultural finance at differential interest rate of 4%. A large number of tribal farmers and SC farmers who are still outside the fold of the cooperative credit can also be brought provided for Seventh Plan period. This scheme is started during the year 1986-87. For the year 1988-89, Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed.

Labour Cooperatives

1.10.3.28 Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The labour cooperatives in the state reflect an attempt to minimise their exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members by obtaining various works on contract from Government, Semi-Government, Government under taking and other public institutions. At the end of 1986 there were 1995 Labour Cooperative Societies in the state. The value of works executed by them during the year 1986 was about 3735 lakhs, out of which wages paid amounted to Rs. 1621 lakhs. During the seventh plan period it is proposed to set up Dist. Labour cooperative societies in each districts to provide proper supervision and guidance to primary labor cooperative societies to be promoted in different areas. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89 with the target of organisations 30 new labour cooperative societies.

Details of package scheme are as under :—

Sr. no.	Nature of financial assistance.	Primary Normal Plan	Labour Tribal Plan	Co-op. socy Special. Comt.	District Labour co-op. Union.	State Labour Co-op. Union
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Share capital contribution.	5000	5000	5000	10000	25000
2.	Share capital subsidy to members—	..	Rs. 40/-	Rs.40/-.	..	..
			Per member per member.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Share capital loan	Rs. 100/- (per member.)	..	..	..	..
4	Managerial subsidy	4000	4000	4000	5000	10000
5	Subsidy for tools & equipment	50% of the cost.	50%	50%	10000	250000
6.	Subsidy for purchase of heavy machinery	25%	25%	25%	15000	250000
7.	Subsidy for construction of work shed.	25%	25%	25%	10000	25000
8.	Subsidy for purchase of transport vehicle.	25%	25%	25%	25000	25000
9.	Interest subsidy on loans obtained from Banks.	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
10.	Interest subsidy on working capital loan	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
11.	Reserve fund subsidy	4000	4000	4000	..	..
12.	Subsidy for technical staff	5000	5000	5000	10000	15000

Farming cooperatives

1.10.3.29. Farming cooperatives are nothing but a joint venture of the agriculture production in the form of collective cooperative farming. These cooperatives are generally organised on Government waste land and agricultural ceiling surplus land made available to landless persons of schedule castes. Financial assistance provided for the development of land, for purchase of implements, seeds, manures and bullocks etc. Share capital contribution is also provided on the matching basis. There were 435 Farming Cooperatives having memberships of 16,775 (15635) (S.C.) at the end of the June, 1986. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs with a target of organising 8 Societies is proposed for 1988--89.

Marketing Co-operatives

1.10.3.30. This is one of the most innovative areas in expansion of cooperative activities in Gujarat. The Gujarat State cooperative marketing federation is a body at State level which is inter linked with District Purchase and Sale Unions and 169 Taluka Purchase and Sale Unions. However, the outstanding feature is the working of commodity wise marketing federation dealing with single commodity like Gujarat State cooperative cotton marketing federation, Gujarat State Oil seeds Growers Federation. Gujarat State Cooperative Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation, Gujarat Cooperative Tobacco Growers Federation. These societies are organised for distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some marketing cooperatives are engaged in processing too.

Financial assistance to marketing cooperatives

1.10.3.31. To enable marketing societies for undertaking activities of sale of agricultural produce, inputs and to strengthen them the State Govt. provides subsidy for construction of godowns under the National Grid of Rural Godowns Scheme. Subsidy on matching basis (25% : 25%) is provided by the Central Government under the scheme. Subsidy for price fluctuation fund on the basis of the value of the agricultural produce purchased outright from marginal, small and tribal farmers is also provided. During the year 1986-87 agricultural produce worth Rs. 401.00 crores was marketed through cooperatives as against the target of Rs. 350.00 crores.

1.10.3.32. During the year 1987--88, agricultural produce worth Rs. 400.00 crores is targetted to be handled by the Cooperative and at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, agricultural produce worth Rs. 450.00 crores is likely to be handled by the Cooperatives. Agriculture Produce worth Rs. 425 crores targetted to be handled for the year 1988--89.

1.10.3.33. During the Seventh Plan, additional storage capacity is proposed to be enhanced by 2.00 lakhs M.T. creating additional capacity of 0.40 lakh M.T. in 1987-88 is likely to be achieved. It is proposed to create additional storage capacity of 0.64 lakh M.T. for the year 1988-89.

1.10.3.34. In Gujarat 80% of the fertilisers are being distributed by the cooperatives. During the year 1986-87 fertilisers worth Rs. 178.85 crores was marketed through cooperatives and at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan fertilisers worth Rs. 300.00 crores is likely to be distributed through the cooperatives. The Target for the year 1988-89 is proposed at Rs. 250 crores. An outlay of Rs. 95.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Processing cooperatives

1.10.3.35. Processing cooperatives are established to encourage farmers to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 145 cotton ginning and pressing societies and 50 rice mills in the State. The Gujarat State Coop. Oil seeds Growers Federation is federal society of primary oilseeds growers societies and has its own oilseeds processing units at Bhavnagar and Dhasa in Bhavnagar District, Jagudan in Mehsana District as well as at Jamnagar and Junagadh. It is proposed to establish 15 new rice mills units and 15 new processing units (6 oil mill complex, 5 dal mills and 4 Ginning and Pressing Societies) during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this programme.

Sugar Cooperatives

1.10.3.36. There are 17 Cooperative Sugar Societies in the State, of which 12 are in operation. One society viz. Ganesh Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd. is now under erection. Four Societies viz. Dhoraji, Palaj, Talaja and Amreli are not in operation.

1.10.3.37. For the Development of Sugar Cooperatives there is a scheme for providing Government share capital to the sugar factory. With a view to enable a tribal and scheduled caste agriculturist to become a member of sugar factories in the tribal area, there is a scheme for providing loan and subsidy to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe agriculturist. Under this scheme a loan upto Rs. 500/- free of interest is being given for purchasing of shares. As per the pattern of scheme 25% of share value is being given as interest free loan. The residential value of share i.e. 75% is to be obtained as a loan from the institutions. Interest subsidy of 5% for the first four years is also made available on the loan amount of 75% of share value obtained from the financial institutions. Four new sugar cooperatives are proposed to be established during Seventh Plan, each with a capacity 1250 M.T. per day.

Programme for 1988-89

1.10.3.38. The construction of sugar factory located at Valia is under progress and erection work is likely to be completed in December 1987, and factory to start from January 1988. The total plan provision proposed for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 150 lakhs. The provision for share capital is Rs. 122.00 lakhs. Rs. 41/- lakhs provided for the Ganesh Sugar Factory and remaining of Rs. 81 lakhs are provided for the Kamarej, Nizar & Damanganga sugar factory. Three factories i.e. Dhoraji, Amreli & Talaja are not in operation and all machinery lying idle and there machinery are likely to be transferred with licence to these proposed sugar factories. The provision is also made for loan of Rs. 7.20 lakhs for 3290 new members, Rs. 1.65 lakhs for the interest subsidy for 4386 members and Rs. 19.15 lakhs are proposed for the expenditure of Director Sugar's Office and two Divisional Office located at Surat and Rajkot.

Consumers cooperatives

1.10.3.39. Consumers Cooperatives are established in a three tier system to supply essential articles to the consumers at fair price. There are 1191 Primary consumer Cooperatives with members 236232 at the end of 30th June 1986. The total sale of these stores was of the order of Rs. 43.82 crores.

1.10.3.40. There were 24 central cooperatives consumers stores of which 13 were departmental stores at the end of 30th June 1986 with a membership of 1,17,894 and a total sale of Rs. 47.77 crores, in the year 1985-86. The Gujarat State Cooperative Consumers Federation Ltd., has a membership of 287 and had a turnover of Rs. 7.42 crores during the year 1985-86.

1.10.3.41. During the Seventh Plan 250 Primary consumers stores, 4 departmental stores and 3 Regional distribution centres are proposed to be organised. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, 54 and 47 respectively primary consumers stores are organised. Targets from the year 1987-88 is 50 primary consumers stores which is likely to be achieved. It is proposed to organise 50 stores during the year 1988-89. The targets of the additional distribution of necessities of life in rural and urban areas during the Seventh Plan are as under :—

	(Sale Rs. in crores).
State Consumers Cooperative Federation.	20.00
Central Consumers Cooperative Stores.	40.00
Primary Consumers Cooperative stores.	60.00
Primary Service Cooperative in rural areas.	80.00
	200.00

1.10.3.42. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 with a target to organise 50 new primary consumers stores.

Cooperatives Training and Education

1.10.3.43. The programme of cooperative education and training is being implemented through two tier structure of cooperative education consisting of the Gujarat State Cooperative Union and 4 District Cooperative Union. The State Cooperative Union is a federal body of the 18 District Unions and other apex functional societies. The State Cooperative Union runs four cooperative training centres at Nadiad, Mehsana, Bhavnagar and Surat for training of Junior personnel of cooperative institutions. It also runs cooperative training college *i. e.* Udaybhansinhji cooperative training college at Gandhinagar for intermediate personnel of various cooperative institutions. The Union implements the education programme through the cooperative educational instructors attached to the District Cooperative Unions. The State Cooperative Union also published the cooperative journals, books, booklets, pamphlets, folders etc., covering various aspects of cooperative training education in regional language. It organises conferences, seminars at different levels for Propaganda of cooperative movement. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

COOPERATION

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme (with Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expen- diture 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Outlay proposed	Of which apital contentt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
1.	Cop-1. Establishment of taluka level set up strengthening of District level office etc. (3100100)	298.00	..	3.00	3.00	1.00	..
2.	Cop-2. Financial assistance to supervision committee of Co-operative Dairy audit board for staff. (3100200)	30.00	5.82	8.00	8.00	13.00	..
3.	Cop-3. Cooperative Strengthening of statistical staff. (3100300)	12.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
4.	Cop-4. Setting up of monitoring Cell & creation of new administrative supervisory and statistical staff. (3100400)	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
4.(a)	Cop-4(a). Monitoring & recovery Cell	5.00	0.11	1.00	1.00	1.15	..
Total		350.00	5.93	14.00	14.00	15.15	..
II. Credit Co-operatives							
5.	Cop-5. Village Cooperatives. (3105151)	30.00	21.69	9.00	9.00	11.00	..
6.	Cop-6. Reorganisation and revitalisation of cooperative credit. (3105272)	30.00	3.21	4.00	4.00	10.50	..
7.	Cop-7. Financial assistance to FSS/ LAMPS for training their staff. (3105372)	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Cop-8. Risk fund for consumption finance. (3105472)	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Cop-9. Risk fund contributing outright grant to LDB for long-term advances to tribal (3105572)	2.00	1.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Cop-10. Full coverage scheme for projects in tribal areas. (3105672)	79.00	19.92	15.00	15.00	22.00	..
11.	Cop-11. Scheme for Secretarial cadre for Agriculture Co-operatives. (3105700)	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Cop-12. Agricultural Relief and guarantee fund (3105800)	30.00	3.00	5.00	5.00	0.01	..
13.	Cop-13. Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of cooperative credit for short and medium-term. (3105900)	150.00	698.55	99.50	99.50	65.50	..
14.	Cop-14. Rehabilitation of short-term advance of agricultural and financial assistance to District Co-operative Bnak. (3106072)	423.00	97.74	246.40	246.40	262.88	..
15.	Cop-15. Credit stabilisation fund to Cooperetive Land Development Bank for long-term advances. (3106171-72)	150.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
16.	Cop-16. Share Capital contribution to Agricultural credit institution service cooperatives. (3106273)	90.00	7.41	13.00	13.00	28.00	28.00
17.	Cop-17. Rehabilitation of long-term advances and financial assistance to GSLDB. (3106371-72-73)	300.00	133.11	..	..	58.96	4.42
18.	Cop-18. Scheme for providing financial assistance to cooperative institution in the cooperatively under developed areas. Assistance to District Central Cooperative Banks for non-overdue cover. (3106441)	120.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
19.	Cop-19. Scheme for financial assistance to GSLDB Ltd., against the short falls in recovery of booked overdues. (3106571)	120.00	55.39	30.00	30.00	6.00	6.00
20.	Cop-20. Share capital subsidy to SC/ST members of agricultural credit societies (3106672)	50.00	5.07	4.00	4.00	10.00	..
21.	Cop-21. Interest subsidy to SC/ST members of agricultural credit Cooperatives. (3106772)	50.00	2.22	2.00	2.00	15.00	..
Total II		1630.00	1056.01	445.90	445.90	507.85	54.42
III. Labour Cooperatives							
22.	Cop-22. Labour Cooperatives (3110171-72-73)	30.00	2.95	2.00	2.00	11.00	7.00
Total III		30.00	2.95	2.00	2.00	11.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IV. Farming Cooperatives							
23.	Cop-23. Cooperative Farming societies. (3115172-73)	19.80	0.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.90
24.	Cop-24. Share capital subsidy to farming cooperative for SC members. (3115172)	0.20	..	..	..	..	..
Total IV		20.00	0.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.90
V. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperative							
25.	Cop-25. Financial assistance to Marketing cooperatives. (3120173)	8.00	0.98	4.00	4.00	..	..
26.	Cop-26. Margin money assistance to primary cooperative societies/ taluka Purchase & Sale Union for outright purchase and pooling of agricultural produce in tribal areas. (3120273)	3.00	0.20	..	..	..	..
27.	Cop-27. District Marketing societies godown. (3120372)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Cop-28. Price fluctuation fund. (3120472)	30.00	6.23	13.00	13.00	10.00	..
29.	COP—29 Primary Marketing Societies godown. (3120572)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
30.	COP—30 Rural Societies godowns. (3120672)	6.00	..	..	..	..	..
31.	COP—31 National Grid godown. (3120641)	285.00	86.80	86.00	86.00	85.00	..
32.	COP—32 Financial assistance for strengthening of marketing Organisation. (3120872)	104.00	..	7.00	7.00	..	..
33.	Cop—33 Scheme for creating price fluctuation fund. (3120972)	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—V		461.00	94.21	110.00	110.00	95.00	..
VI Processing Cooperatives							
34.	COP—34 Other processing cooperatives. (3125173)	105.00	13.18	9.00	9.00	15.00	15.00
35.	COP—35 Cooperative strengthening of processing organisation. (3125172)	5.00	30.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
Total—VI		110.00	43.18	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Cooperative Sugar Factories							
36.	COP—36 Cooperative Sugar factories	497.00	117.17	115.00	115.00	130.85	129.20
37.	COP—37 Establishment of separate Sugar Directorate Cooperative Department	75.00	11.42	20.00	20.00	19.15	..
	Total—VII	572.00	128.59	135.00	135.00	150.00	129.20
VIII. Consumers Cooperatives							
38.	COP—38 Distribution of consumers goods/articles in rural areas through village and marketing societies. (3135171-72-73)	11.70	2.27	2.15	2.15	3.00	3.00
39.	COP—39 Urban Consumers Cooperative (3135271)-72-73)	17.40	2.60	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.90
40.	COP—40 Financial assistance to urban cons. societies for purchase of mobile van for sale of vegetable in urban area (3135372)	13.10	..	..	..	..	..
41.	COP—41 Financial assistance to central consumers cooperative stores (3135472)	9.80	1.59	2.05	2.05	2.00	..
42.	COP—42 Rehabilitation of sick-work consumers cooperative store (3135572)	6.00	0.44	1.30	1.30	1.50	..
43.	COP—43 Financial assistance to cons. cooperative of scheduled caste members (3135671-72-73)	10.00	0.85	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20
44.	COP—44 Strengthening of credit-cum-marketing structure in tribal areas	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—VIII	68.00	7.75	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.10
IX. Cooperative Training and Education							
45.	COP—45 Cooperative Training and Education (3140172)	60.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
46.	COP—46 Financial Assistance for cooperative education and training for the personal of cooperative in tribal areas (3140272)	38.00	..	..	..	..	..
47.	COP—47 Financial Assistance for establishment of two additional Training centres (3140372)	14.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.	COP—48 Financial Assistance for construction of campus for Jr. Training Centre (3140472)	14.00	15.00	..	..	1.00	..
49.	COP—49 Scheme for research review and study on cooperation (3140572)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
50.	COP—50 Financial Assistance for setting up of an additional cooperative training college in Gujarat State for imparting training to intermediate level cooperative personnel (3140672)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
51.	COP—51 Finance Assistance to university for introducing cooperation diploma in higher studies at university level (3140772)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
52.	COP—52 Financial Assistance for inter state cooperative study tour and exchange programme (3140872)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
53.	COP—53 Financial Assistance for appointment of additional cooperative education instructions for educating the members.-com-members office bearers and employees of dairy cooperative (3140972)	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
54.	COP—54 Financial Assistance to Gujarat State Cooperative Union for production of documents, films on cooperation in Gujarat State (3141072)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—IX ..	140.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	..
X.	Other Cooperatives						
55.	COP—55 Autorickshaw and redha pullers cooperatives (3145173)	6.00	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	..
56.	COP—56 Financial Assistance to Redha pullers cooperative societies (3145171-72)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
57.	COP—57 Cooperative share capital contribution towards participation in share capital to multi-unit cooperative to KRIBHCO (3145371)	250.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total—X	259.00	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	..
	Total I to X ..	3640.00	1369.49	745.00	745.00	825.00	214.62
	Nucleus budget :	..	..	65.00	65.00	65.00	..
	Grand Total ..	3640.00	1369.49	810.00	810.00	890.00	214.62

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Special Programmes for Rural Development

2.1.1. Introduction

2.1.1.1. Poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the rural areas. The approach of a frontal attack on poverty by designing specific programmes for creation of employment and transfer of assets became well delineated in the Sixth Plan. With a view to accelerating economic activities and stepping up of employment opportunities in rural areas to alleviate poverty it was necessary to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation. To achieve these objectives a multi-pronged strategy has been adopted. The main elements in this strategy include :

(1) Programme for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor, through IRDP ;

(2) Work programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities through NREP and RLEGP.

(3) Special Area Development Programme through DPAP and DDP.

2.1.2. Programmes proposed for 1988-89.

2.1.2.1. The State Government, during the course of first three years has accelerated the poverty alleviation programmes. On account of this, the Seventh Plan original outlay would stand revised from Rs. 6000 crores to about Rs. 6400 crores. The programmes for 1988-89 are proposed keeping in view the enhanced ceiling.

2.1.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 3070.00 lakh has been proposed in the State Plan for 1988-89. The Programmewise outlays proposed for 1988-89 are as under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Annual plan 1988-89 outlay proposed
Intrgrated Rural Development Programme.	1208.00
Strengthening and Suporting Special Programmes Organisation.	486.20
Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	7.30
National Rural Employment Programme.	1000.00
Drought Prone Area Programme	322.50
Strengthening Training facilities for RD.	6.00

Total:—(A & RDI)	3030.00

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I. M. & E. D.)	40.000

GRAND TOTAL: -	3070.00

The outline of the programmes is given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Intergrated Rural Development :

2.1.2.3 The Intergrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the major instruments for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The programme has been included in the 20 Point Economic Programme. The programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and cross the poverty line.

2.1.2.4 The programme is to be implemented during the Seventh Plan with its focus sharpened for taking the benefits to the target household. The Seventh Plan strategy envisages to assist by giving supplementary dose of assistance to the families who have been assisted during the Sixth Plan but have not crossed the poverty line. The families below the poverty line will have to be provided with supplementary dose of assistance in order to consolidate the investments made on them during the Sixth Plan and to enable them to cross the poverty line. Thus the strategy for IRDP during the Seventh Plan will be two fold. First, to consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line. Second part of the strategy would be to take new beneficiaries after providing for the second dose of assistance. The number of families to be assisted by supplementary dose has been determined by carrying out the household survey of all the families assisted during the Sixth Plan.

2.1.2.5. The programme is being implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between the State Government and Central Government. The programme is implemented in 218 Blocks covering the entire state.

2.1.2.6. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 5284.00 lakh has been provided in the state plan and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targeted to assist 4.85 lakhs families (old and new families) during the Seventh Plan. During the first three years of Seventh Plan 3.73 lakhs families (1.49 lakh old families and 2.24 lakh new families) are likely to be assisted.

2.1.2.7. An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been proposed as state share for 1988-89 and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India as matching share. The process of assisting those old families of Sixth Plan who were below poverty line and found eligible for second dose of assistance will be completed by the end of 1987-88. Thus during 1988-89 it is proposed to assist only new families. It is targeted to assist 90,000 new additional families during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh has also been proposed for 1988-89 for 50:50 Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening of Training infrastructure under TRYSEM.

2.1.2.8. For working out the target for 1988-89, amount of subsidy available for acquisition of assets after providing funds for TRYSEM. Infrastructure development and administration at 20% of the total funds (state share and central share) and the average per family subsidy of Rs. 2100 for new families have been taken into consideration. A higher subsidy rate is assumed keeping in view the escalation of price of assets.

Scheme for Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation

2.1.2.9. The Commissionerate of Rural Development has been created at the state level during 1981-82 for supervising and guiding the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in implementing rural development programme. moreover, the block level administration has been strengthened for more effective implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. Expenditure towards most of the posts at the block level and some posts at the State Level is shared equally by the State Government and Central Government.

2.1.2.10. For maintenance of the posts for implementation of rural development programmes an outlay of Rs. 486.20 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 in the State Plan. This provision will attract a matching contribution of about Rs. 35720. lakh from Government of India.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

2.1.2.11. The scheme for Development of women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was introduced in 1983-84 as a sub-scheme of IRDP in Ahmedabad and Junagadh district and was extended Panchmahals district during 1986-87. During 1987-88, the scheme has been extended to Bharuch District. The Scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under IRDP. This

scheme helps organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. The scheme is being implemented with State, Central Government and UNICEF participation.

2.1.2.12. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh has been provided as state share in the State Plan.

2.1.2.13 For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 7.30 lakh has been proposed as state share and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is proposed to extend the programme to further areas during 1988-89. It is targetted to organise 140 groups.

National Rural Employment Programme

2.1.2.14. National Rural Employment Programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed persons in the rural areas and creating productive community assets for direct and continuing benefits to the poverty groups and for strengthening the rural economic and social infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunities and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing between the State and Central Government.

2.1.2.15. The Community works which directly help in strengthening the rural infrastructure and result in the creation of durable community assets in the rural areas are undertaken under the programme.

2.1.2.16. Under the programme priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such works as mainly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker section of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefitting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For Social Forestry at least 25% of the outlay is earmarked from 1986-87.

2.1.2.17. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 3700 lakh has been provided in the State Plan and it is targetted to generate employment for 231.25 lakh mandays. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan employment is likely to be generated for 270.54 lakh mandays.

2.1.2.18. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakh has been proposed as state share and equal amount is anticipated from Government of India. It is targetted to generate employment for about 68.00 lakh mandays during 1988-89 under the programme. For working out the target 50% of the outlay as wage component and average wage rate of Rs. 15/- per manday have been taken into account.

Drought Prone Area Programme

2.1.2.19 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 areas. The ultimate objective is to reduce through appropriate investment and technology, the severity of drought conditions and create a long term stable basis for production and employment. The important programme elements are development and management of water resources; afforestation and grassland development; soil and moisture conservation on water-shed basis; animal husbandry and dairy development.

2.1.2.20 For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1575 lakh has been provided as state share in the State Plan. Important achievement during 1985-86, 1986-87 and proposed target for 1987-88 are as under :

1	Minor Irrigation	Unit	Achievement		Target
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	Irrigation potential created	Hect.	2315	3887	1200
	Afforestation and Grassland Develop. Plantation	Hect	3413	3015	3700
	Soil & Water Conservation Works Areas covered	Hect	2972	528	3300

2.1.2.21 For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs 322.50 lakh has been proposed as state share at the rate of Rs 7.50 lakh per taluka for 43 talukas in the state, against which equal amount is anticipated from Government of India proposed sectoral allocation of the State Plan outlay for 1988-89 is given below.

(Rs in lakh)

Sub-Sector	Outlay proposed for 1988-89
Minor Irrigation	64.50
Afforestation and Pasture Development	80.65
Soil & Water Conservation Works	96.75
Animal Husbandry & Dairy development	46.00
Agriculture and other	2.35
Direction and Administration	32.25
Total : D P A P	322.50

Proposed targets for 1988-89 for important activities are as under :

Item	Unit	Area to be covered
Minor Irrigation— Irrigation potential to be created	Hect	1032
Soil and Water Conservation— Area to be covered	Hect.	3870
Afforestation & Pasture Development— Plantation to be covered	Hect.	4480

Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development

2.1.2.22 With the launching of special programmes for Rural Development the need for training of rural development personnel at various levels and officials of banks have become imperative. Training strategy propose would include organisation of special course of Rural Development and Seminars and workshops, etc. In order to achieve this objective a new scheme, viz, a scheme for Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development was introduced during 1985-86.

2.1.2.23 For the Seventh plan an outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh has been provided in the state plan. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, 1100 persons are likely to be trained in various training institutions during first three years against the target of 1250 persons to be trained during Seventh Plan period.

2.1.2.24 For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh is proposed in the State Plan. It is targetted to train 750 persons during 1988-89.

Desert Development Programme:-

2.1.2.25 The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through

optimum utilisation of physical, human live-stock and other bio-logical resources, while striving to achieve this ultimate objective, the programme would emphasise prevention of further deterioration of the desert areas and arrest the spread of desert areas and desertic condition. This programme is 100% centrally sponsored programme from 1985-86.

2.1.2.26 For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs 165.00 lakh is proposed as 100% central share at the rate of Rs 17.5 lakh per 1000 Sq.kms for 9.37 lakh Sq kms of total area of 9 blocks in the state. Proposal target for 1833 hectares of afforestation & grass lan development and 495 hectares of soil & water conservation works to be carried out.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

2.1.2.27 The RLEGP introduced during 1983-84, with more or less the same objectives as those of NREP is entirely funded, by the Central Government. The projects under the scheme are sanctioned by the Central Government. Projects under various sector with total estimated cost of Rs 2985.32 lakh were sanctioned by Government of India, during the Sixth Plan. Against the allocation of Rs 1920.00 lakh during the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs 1595.71 lakh was incurred.

2.1.2.28 For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs 7400 lakh has been provided as 100% central share and it is targetted to generate employment for 231.25 lakh mandays. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan employment is likely to be generated for 213.82 lakh mandays.

2.1.2.29 For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs 2000.00 lakhs is proposed as 100% central share from the Government of India. It is targetted to generate employment for about 68.00 lakh mandays during 1988-89. For working out the target labour component at 50% of the outlay and average wage rate of Rs 15/- per mandays have been taken into account.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme :

2.1.2.30 The State Governmet has promoted Gujarat Energy Development Agency in 1979 for promoting renewable energy systems and energy conservation. Since the inception, the agency has done considerable work in promoting renewable energy systems in rural areas through demonstration and extension projects. It has also undertaken Integrated Rural Energy Programme for specific villages. However, Planning Commission has initiated Integrated Rural Energy Programme for which Gujarat Government designated Gujarat Energy Development Agency as the nodal agency and allotted Rs 25 lakh for the year 1986-87. Gujarat Energy Development Agency has already selected Sankheda block of Baroda district and Vansda block in valsad district. Another 6 blocks have been selected for implementing the programme in this year.

2.1.2.31 Gujarat Energy Development Agency has sponsored a study for carrying out the rural energy survey in about 60 villages in different agroclimatic regions of the State. The study was carried out by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for North Gujarat; Bhavnagar University for Saurashtra and Kachchh and Jyoti Consultants for South and central Gujarat. The survey included not only the energy consumption pattern in the villages but also it gives estimates of resources potential such as cattle population, wast land available agricultural residue etc.

2.1.2.32 Gujarat Energy Development Agency has further carried out detailed feasibility studies in selected villages for setting up Integrated Rural Energy Centres. Gujarat Energy Development Agency also sponsored study of the availability of agricultural residue in the state and their use pattern with a view to devise plan for optimal usage.

In tegrated Rural Energy Centre

2.1.2.33 The projects are intended to meet total energy needs of villages from locally available energy resources GEDA has already taken up 8 villages for IREC under DNES Proposals for 3 IRECS under Urja Gram project are submitted to INES for approval

Plan of Action

2.1.2.34. IREP Work has already been taken up in Vansada and Sankheda blocks in Valsad and vadodara districts respectively. During 1986-87, implementation of Rural Energy Survey and Integrated Rural Energy Plans for Six more blocks viz., Hansot (Bharuch), Sihor (Bhavnagar), Mangrol (Junagadh), or Dhanera (Banaskantha), Halvad (Surendranagar) and Abdasa (Kachchh) is being undertaking during 1987-88.

2.1.2.35. It is proposed that GEDA will take up 10 more blocks in different agro-climatic zones as shown in Appendix-I during 1987-88 for preparation of plan and installing some Renewable Energy Systems.

Method of Implementation :

2.1.2.36. GEDA would follow the guidelines prepared by Planning Commission for the mode of implementation and method of monitoring the I.R.E.P.

2.1.2.37. A high level Co-ordination is being formed which will coordinate all the planning and monitoring activities at the state level. It will work under the direct supervision of Secretary, I.M.E.D. and will be located at Gandhinagar. The block level Cells will be formed in 7 blocks in collaboration with voluntary organisations.

2.1.2.38. Rural Energy Survey will be carried out in the ten blocks of different agro-climatic zones and block level Rural Energy Plans will be prepared by engaging competent consultants. Selective hardware will be installed in 1987-88 in seven blocks for demonstration and experimentation work. Following hardware will be installed and demonstration for the benefit of rural people in seven blocks which are already surveyed in 1986-87.

- Solar Cookers
- Smokless Chulhas
- Wind Mills
- Solar Photo-voltaic Pumping Systems
- Solar Photo-voltaic Lighting
- Solar Stills
- Solar Timber Seasoning Klins
- Gasificer Pump Sets
- Solar Hotwater Systems.
- Community Biogas Plants.

2.1.2.39. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh is provided towards Integrated Rural Energy Programme for 1987-88. With this provision of Rs. 40 lakh the Planning Commission has sanctioned six more blocks during 1987-88 in Hansot (Bharuch Dist), Jhalod (Panchmahal Dist.), Songadh (Surat Dist.), Lodhika (Rajkot Dist.), Mangrol (Junagadh) and Sami (Mehsana). Rural energy hardware would be installed in these blocks. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakh is proposed towards Integrated Rural Energy Programme and six more blocks would be undertaken in the year 1988-89.

APPENDIX—I

Proposed Ten Blocks for I.R.E.P. Programme 1987-88

Blocks	Districts
Mangrol or Dhanera	Junagadh/Banaskantha
Devgadh Baria	Panchmahals
Zalod	Surat
Khambhat (Cambay)	Kheda
Dhari	Amreli
Bhiloda	Sabarkantha
Okha	Jamnagar
Lodhika	Rajkot
Sami	Mehsana
or Dehgam	Ahmedabad
Ahwa (Mahal Area)	Ahwa-Dangs

APPENDIX—II.

NREP Physical Assets created

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1986-87
1.	Afforestation	Hect (No. in Plants (in lakhs)	10300
2.	Group Housing for SC/ST	No.	278 5432
3.	Drinking water well for SC/ST and others	No.	38
4.	Village Tank	No.	169
5.	Flood protection works	No.	1174
6.	Soil and Water Conservation	Hect	412
7.	Rural Roads	K.M.	1500
8.	School compound wall	No.	11
9.	School Room	No.	266
10.	Panchayat Ghar	No.	9
11.	Community Centre	No.	36
12.	Balwadi Building	No.	13
13.	Minor Irrigation	Hect	759
14.	Land levelling works for SC/ST	Hect	123
15.	Mid-day meal kitchen-cum-store room	No.	866
16.	Paving works	No.	16
17.	Other works	No.	59
18.	Rural Bank Building	No.	17
19.	Sanitary Latrines	No.	50

STATEMENT

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1988-89

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme (with computer code Nos.)	Seventh five year plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure		1987-88			1988-89
			1986-87	Outlay	Anti. expnd.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	RDD-1 Integrated Rural Development programme (2100100)	5284.00	1162.18	994.00	994.00 (+ 84.32*)	1208.00	..	
2.	RDD-2 Scheme for strengthening & supporting special programme organisation (2120141)	80.00	330.28	354.50	354.50	486.20	..	
3.	RDD-3 Development of women & children in Rural areas (2155141)	40.00	1.02	15.00	15.00	7.30	..	
4.	RDD-5 National Rural Employment Programme (2105100)	3700.00	1064.18	792.00	792.00 (+ 49.00)*	1000.00	..	
5. RDD 4- Drought Prone Area Programme								
(i)	Minor Irrigation (2110141)	315.00	126.65	75.20	75.20	64.50	..	
(ii)	Afforestation & pasture develop. (2110241)	315.00	56.51	65.80	65.80	80.65	..	
(iii)	Soil Conservation (2110341)	395.00	36.13	81.88	81.88	96.75	..	
(iv)	A.H. & Dalrying (2110441)	235.00	105.35	57.37	57.37	46.00	..	
(v)	Agriculture (2110541)	30.00	2.76	0.50	0.50	2.35	..	
(vi)	O&M. & uncommitted (2110641)	285.00	39.01	41.75	41.75	32.25	..	
Total		1575.00	366.41	322.50	322.50	322.50	..	
6.	RDD-6 Strengthening Training facilities for R.D.	10.00	1.37	4.00	4.00	6.00	..	
Total (A&RDD)		10689.00	2925.44	2482.00	2482.00	3030.00	..	
7.	RDD-7 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.M. & E.D.)	—	11.65	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	
8.	RDD-8 Desert Development programme (2115141)	256.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. RDD-9 Project Linkage (2125100)		35.00	..	..	..	..	..
10. RDD-10 Regional Rural Bank (2140100)		11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	10991.00	2937.09	..	2522.00	2522.00 (+133.32)	3070.00	..

* Figures in brackets in column 6 indicate addition in the outlay.

2.2 LAND REFORMS

2.2.1. Introduction

2.2.1.1. 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 Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus land and complete compilation of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles. The programmes of this sub-sector are included in the new 20 Point Programme.

2.2.2. Review of Progress

2.2.2.1. 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 holdings came in force from April, 1976.

2.2.2.2. As on 1-9-1987, nine Agricultural Land Tribunals are functioning in the state to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government has issued orders for finalising all the pending cases under the Ceiling Act. The progress achieved upto the end of June, 1987 in implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act (The Revised and Pre-revised Act) is shown in the table below:

Item	Unit	Pre-revised Ceiling Act-achievement upto June 1987	Revised Ceiling Act-achievement up to June 1987	Total achievement under Pre-revised Act and Revised Act
Area declared surplus	Hectares	18,588	78,736	97,324
of which Possession taken	"	18,090	40,732	58,822
(a) Allotment on permanent basis	"	17,930	25,657	43,587
(b) Beneficiaries of grant of land.				
S. T.	No.	9,940	1,662	11,602
S. C.	"	1,534	7,898	9,432
Others	"	3,310	395	3,705
Total	"	14,784	9,955	24,739

2.2.3. Outlay for 1988—89

2.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 373 lakh is proposed for the Land Reforms for the year 1988—89, the break up of which is as under :—

Item	Proposed outlay for 1988—89 (Rs. in lakhs)
Consolidation of Holdings	50.00
Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land (CSS)	1.00
Others	322.00
	373.00

2.2.4. Programme for 1988-89

2.2.4.1 The programmewise details are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Consolidation of Holdings

2.2.4.2. This scheme contemplates operational holdings compact thereby providing for optimum result of the labour and money spent by the cultivators. It is designed to take care of the evil of fragmentation of holdings. Consolidation of scattered holdings into a compact block effects economy in labour and cost of agriculture and to induce cultivators to take new improvements.

2.2.4.3. The work of consolidation of holdings has to be undertaken in 14,715 villages covering 7,208 thousand hectares in the State. The State Government has declared its intention to prepare the scheme of consolidation of holdings in 7,126 villages. The scheme has been implemented in 4,463 villages covering 2577 thousand hectares upto the end of 1986-87. During the year 1987-88, the work of 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares is to be executed. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for execution of the scheme in 60 villages covering 30 thousand hectares.

Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Villages

2.2.4.4. The total number of villages, the original survey of which had been done some 80 to 90 years ago and for which resurvey is keenly felt, is 3,787 villages of Ex-Bombay regime and deemed settled villages. The work in 2,401 villages has been completed upto the end of 1986-87. The programme for the year 1987-88 envisaged completion of the work of 140 villages including 70 villages in Tribal Area Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs. 65.65 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1988-89 with the target of 250 villages in non-tribal area and Rs. 48.00 lakh in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan with the target of 210 villages.

Introduction of Village Site Survey

2.2.4.5. Village site survey is pre-requisite for orderly development of the villages both by local authority and Government. It also provides the Record of Rights (Property Card) showing clearly the rights, title, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies and Government on each property. Such survey is also useful for administrative purpose and for determining non-agricultural revenue, reduction in encroachments on Government land and public street land and detection of un-authorized non-agriculture uses etc. It also provides accurate maps which are useful for various purposes.

2.2.4.6. Village site survey activity is taken up under the following categories :

- (1) The work of village site survey under State Plan.
- (2) Village site survey in the villages having population over 5,000 inhabitants.
- (3) Villages situated within the periphery of 5/1 kms. from the urban agglomeration.

(I) Introduction of Village Site Survey under State Plan

2.2.4.7. By the end of 1986-87, 35,190 properties were covered under this scheme. In addition, 1713 properties are covered upto June, 1987 as against the target of 2 villages. An outlay of Rs. 4.80 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 with a target of covering 12,000 properties.

(II) Village Site Survey in the Villages having population over 5000 inhabitants

2.2.4.8. Since its commencement *i. e.* 1980-81 till 1986-87, the theodolite work of 423 villages, PT work of 386 villages and enquiry work of 7 villages was completed. During 1987-88, it is envisaged, to cover PT works of 44 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages. An outlay of Rs. 96 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 1988-89 with a target to complete the theodolite work of 50 villages, PT work of 50 villages and 2.40 lakh properties.

(III) Village Site Survey in the villages within the periphery of 5/1 kms from the Urban Agglomeration

2.2.4.9. The work of 104 villages was completed upto the end of 1979-80. Till 1986-87, theodolite work of 46 villages, PT work of 55 villages, enquiry work of 71 villages and 45619 properties was

completed. During 1987-88, the enquiry work of 5 villages and 1095 properties is completed as against the target of 3 villages. An outlay on Rs. 25 lakh is proposed with a target to complete the work of 46000 properties for the year 1988-89.

Reclassification of the land of Villages of Jamnagar District

2.2.4.10. Most of the villages of Jamnagar District are adjoining sea coast, as a result of which, the lands of this district have become saltish. This factor has adversely affected the fertility of the land and the agricultural production. This scheme was introduced in the year 1983-84. Upto the end of 1986-87, the work of 295 villages was completed while barsat work of 235 villages and kayam kharda work of 149 villages was completed. During 1987-88 and 1988-89, all the villages of Jodia taluka is proposed to be covered with an outlay of Rs. 6 lakh for 1988-89.

Record of Rights

2.2.4.11. In order to discover the concealed tenants and to update the record to ensure the position as on field tallies with the position on record, a scheme to update the Record of Rights has been introduced as an item of 20-Point programme.

2.2.4.12. Upto March, 1987, 12,965 villages have been covered in the first round, 12,709 villages in the second round, 4685 villages in the third round and 74 villages in the fourth round. In addition, 6549 villages in Sauarashtra area and 948 villages in Kachchh area are also covered. Updating the Record of Right cannot be considered complete, as with the passage of time, it is again likely to lag behind and requiring to be updated. Moreover, in the area surrounding big cities, unauthorised constructions etc. also required to be detected thoroughly. In addition, some basic work to the following extent is also done upto March, 1987:

1. 161 lakh pages of village form No. VII-XII verified.
2. 1.33 lakh orders of A. L. Ts. noted.
3. 0.60 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.
4. 0.33 lakh cases of breach of conditions discovered.

2.2.4.13. In Gujarat, the RTS teams have brought 2,89,841 omitted tenants on record and have listed 2,89,838 tenants in the detailed list. During 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 42.80 lakh is proposed with a target to cover 1,400 villages.

Record of Rights (TASP)

2.2.4.14. Under the similar scheme in tribal area, the RTS teams have done basis work to the following extent upto March, 1987.

1. The work of 8279 villages have been completed.
2. 25.28 lakh pages of village form No. VII-XII verified.
3. 0.01 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.
4. 0.29 lakh orders of A. L. Ts. noted.

2.2.4.15. The scheme is to be continued during the year 1988-89 for which, a provision of Rs. 17.40 lakh is proposed with a target to cover 700 villages.

Protection against Unauthorised Alienation of land held by tribals (TASP)

2.2.4.16. This scheme is introduced to detect alienation of land held by tribal and to restore the possession of such land to them, for which a new section 73-AA to 73-AD has been introduced from 1st February, 1981 under Land Revenue Code. The new amendment has empowered the Collectors to declare invalid transfers made by the tribals to non-tribals in contravention of the provision of Bombay Land Revenue Code. Upto March, 1987, such alientation is detected in 21236 cases covering an area of 24993 hectares of land, out of which 18209 cases covering an area of 21197 hectares of land are dis-

posed off. In 16909 cases, the possession is restored to tribals in 19846 hectares. The scheme is to be continued during 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs. 12.55 lakh with a target to detect 1,500 cases.

Financial assistance to the allottees of Surplus Land under Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act (CSS).

2.2.4.17. Generally, the allottees of the surplus land belong to the weaker section of the society and they need financial assistance for the above purpose. The allottees of the surplus land get financial assistance for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 2,500 per hect. from the year 1984-85 is to be treated as subsidy. The share of the Central Government will be 50% in this scheme. The benefit of the above scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme areas also.

2.2.4.18. About 37854 hectares of surplus land which would become available during the Seventh Plan from the pending cases for disposal, vid lands under stay if stay is vacated and cases under litigation, will be required to be distributed to SC/ST/and other beneficiaries according to the provisions of the ceiling act. As against this, by the end of June 1987, under the Revised Ceiling Act, possession of 40732 hectares of land is taken, out of which 25657 hectares of land is disposed off permanently. The remaining 15075 hectares of land could not be disposed off due to reservation surplus land for affected persons in twelve districts due to the Narmada Irrigation Project and due to litigation.

2.2.4.19. Under this scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 235.62 lakh is given to 13643 beneficiaries (including tribals) upto March, 1987. For 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 10 lakh is provided. The scheme is to be continued for the year 1988-89 with an outlay of only Rs. 1 lakh as State's share as Government has restricted the disposal of surplus land for providing financial assistance to the beneficiaries. Equal amount will be available as Central share.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring Occupancy Rights under the B. T. and A. L. Act

2.2.4.20. Under the B.T. and A.L. Act, confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to the payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Land Tribunals. The tenant cultivators from the weaker section of the society and scheduled caste are generally not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and in order to protect the rights of such tenants on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, this scheme has been introduced for advancing loan to such tenant cultivators. Upto March, 1987, an amount of Rs. 145.72 lakh has been spent by way of advancing loans to 14004 tenant cultivators. Government has taken necessary steps to protect the tenancy rights which will make them eligible for the grant of tagavi loans. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakh is made in 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for advancing loans to tenant cultivators.

Subsidy of financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe tenant purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under the B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948 (TASP)

2.2.4.21. A scheme for subsidy of financial assistance to the scheduled tribe tenant purchasers is sanctioned from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948. This will help in raising economic status of this weaker section of the society. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover only those S.T. tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto March 1987; financial assistance of Rs. 15.44 lakh is given to 3171 ST tenant purchasers. The provision of Rs. 2.98 lakh is made in the Annual Plan 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 2 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for the grant of subsidy to ST tenant purchasers.

Subsidy of financial assistance to the Scheduled Caste tenant purchasers to acquire occupancy rights under B. T. and A. L. Act, 1948 (SCP)

2.2.4.22. Under the similar scheme, it is proposed to cover those SC tenants only who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto March, 1987, financial assistance of Rs. 4.96 lakh is given to 764 SC tenants. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for 1987-88. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh for the grant of subsidy to SC tenant purchasers.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89
LAND REFORMS

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1986-87 Actual Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	LND—1 Consolidation of Holdings (2305100)	160.00	72.92	45.00	45.00	50.00	..
2.	LND—2 (A) Resurvey/Revision Survey of the villages in the State (2305200)	107.40	42.33	36.04	36.04	65.65	..
	(B) Resurvey/Revision Survey of the Tribal Area Village of the State (TASP) (2305300)	125.95	45.69	27.50	27.50	48.00	..
3.	LND—3 (A) Intro. of village site survey (2305400)	10.00	3.26	3.00	3.00	4.80	..
	(B) Intro. of VSS in the village having population more than 5000 inhabitants (2305500)	153.65	63.76	58.75	58.75	96.00	..
	(C) Intro. of VSS in the villages within the periphery of 5/1 Kms. in the CTS under ULC Act, 1976 (2305600)	18.00	4.06	3.25	3.25	25.00	..
4.	LND—4 Scheme for Reclassification of the villages of Jamnagar (2305700)	10.00	9.39	8.46	8.46	6.00	..
5.	LND—5 Gujarat Survey Training Institute (2305800)	Merged with LND—3 (2305500)		..	..	..	..
6.	LND—6 Specific measures for land Reforms (Record of Rights) (2305900)	90.00	19.43	32.50	32.50	42.80	..
7.	LND—7 Specific measures for Land Reforms (Record of Rights) (TASP) (2306000)	15.00	5.00	12.50	12.50	17.40	..
8.	LND—8 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by Tribals—TASP (2306100)	40.00	5.99	7.00	7.00	12.55	..
9.	LND—9 Grant of subsidy in interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy Rights TASP (2306272)	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	LND—10 Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act, 1972 (2300100)	150.00	18.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	..
11.	LND—11 Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948 (2306371)	7.50	1.98	1.50	1.50	1.25	..
12.	LND—12 Subsidy of Financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy Rights under B.T. and VVV/18-987/Act, 1948 (2306472)	14.90	3.35	2.98	2.98	2.00	..
13.	LND—13 Subsidy of Financial assistance to SC tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under BT & AL Act (2306572)	7.5	0.54	1.50	1.50	0.50	..
		910.00	295.72	250.00	250.00	373.00	..

2.3. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

2.3.1. Introduction

2.3.1.1. The Community Development Programme which ushered in a new era of people's participation in rural development grew into the Panchayati Raj system aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner through the elected representatives at all levels of Panchayats. The three tier set-up of Panchayati Raj system came into existence on 1st April, 1963. The Panchayat set-up has since grown into vast organization entrusted with the responsibility of implementing major share of state's development programmes. Resources and manpower have been transferred to the Panchayats in sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Health etc. The Panchayat agencies provide the back-up support needed for implementation of anti-poverty programmes. During the Seventh Plan Period (85-90) involvement of the Panchayats in the anti-poverty programmes is proposed to be made more and more effective and positive.

2.3.2. Programmes proposed for 1988-89

2.3.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89. The programmewise details are as under :

Training, Education and Research

2.3.2.2. State Institute of Rural Development, Junagadh has been engaged in imparting training to Panchayat Raj employees. Padadhikaris are also provided the training under the auspices of Gujarat Pradesh Panchayat Parishad Gandhinagar. P.R.T.C.S. at Bardoli, Gandhinagar, Sadra, Samoda, Limwala, Sinosara and Junagadh are also engaged in providing basic training to Talatcum mantri. However large number of functionaries were left uncovered and hence it was decided to start the regional training centred during 1985-90. Accordingly one regional training centre was open at S.I.R.D. Junagadh in 1985-86 and second regional training centre was opened at Vaghodia (Baroda) during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89 to maintain the activities at the two regional training centres created during 1985-86, 1986-87 and making additions & alteration to the campus buildings at Vaghodia & Junagadh.

Strengthening of Block Level Agency

2.3.2.3. High Level Committee on Panchayati Raj (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) has recommended to create the posts of Assistant Taluka, Development Officers on the population basis. Accordingly, 13 posts were created in the first instance during 1978-79. It is proposed to provide similar posts in some of the talukas in the Seventh Plan on population basis. In view of above, the present block level agencies have been strengthened by way of creating 15 posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officer during 1986-87 at the initial stage. Out of the 15 posts of Dy. T.D.O. created during 1986-87, 13 posts of Dy. T.D.O. have been filled in by the end of March' 1987. In 1987-88 it is targetted to create 10 posts out of the remaining 30 posts of Dy. T.D.O. during Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89 to maintain the posts created during 1986-1987, 1987-88 and also proposed to create 10 posts during 1988-89.

Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats

2.3.2.4. Nagar Panchayat areas are those villages having population ranging from 10,000 to 25,000. These areas have been often noticed passing through transitional period in the sphere of development structure. They have many urban characteristics like number of pucca houses, better transport facilities, better schooling facilities, higher literacy rate etc. and also having greater diversification on occupational structure. The Nagar Panchayat areas are also having higher rate of population growth resulting in increased requirement of basic civic amenities. Financially the Nagar Panchayats are virtually not better placed though they have the advantage of the additional income through Octroi.

2.3.2.5. Thus with a view to provide and strengthen the amenities and also to augment the income of the Nagar Panchayat the new scheme has been introduced during 1986-87. The scheme proposes to provide assistance for various facilities including drinking water facility, roads, mandis (markets), public health amenities, electrification aetc.

2.3.2.6. An outlay of Rs. 92.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Integrated Village Environment Improvement Programme

2.3.2.7. The scheme of Gram Safai Shibir, Improvement of rural houses, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram and Environmental Improvement of Harijan Localities were in operation during Sixth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 1980-85, primarily intended for providing basic amenities and reducing the attraction of rural people towards urban area so as to diminish the magnitude of migration towards urban areas. However the components of the various schemes were found being overlapped in nature and some of the components of the scheme were being found not adequately attended too. Further the objectives of the scheme being similar in nature the component of the above said various schemes were suitably integrated in the new scheme known as "Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Scheme."

2.3.2.8. The new scheme introduced first time during 1985-86, envisages to cover community type of activities such as Safai Shibir activities as well as individual beneficiary oriented activities aimed at removing the backwardness of the area for providing healthy and hygienic environment and primary basic amenities for targetted group *viz.* (1) Families having yearly income less than Rs. 6000/- P.A. in case of SCs. STs. and Economically Backward Classes and in case of others families whose family income less than Rs. 3600/- P.A. would be provided 100% financial assistance. (2) In case of the families other than SCs., STs., and E.B.C financial assistance would be provided 50% subject to the family income in between Rs. 3600/- to Rs. 6000/- P.A.

2.3.2.9. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh has been proposed to be provided for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988—89.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (with computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expendi- ture 1986-87	1997-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Community Development & Panchayats.							
1.	CDP—1 Planning Cell for District Plan (2200100).	2.20	..	..	..	..	..
2.	CDP—2 Training Education and Research (2200200)	25.00	7.28	6.00	6.00	8.00	..
3.	CDP—3 Community Development (Core Budget) (2200300)	75.00	..	..	..	..	..
4.	CDP—4 Strengthening of Block Level Agency (2200400)	45.80	1.47	6.00	6.00	10.00	..
5.	CDP—5 Strengthening of Infra-structure of Nagar Panchayats. (2200500)	337.00	73.73	88.00	88.00	92.00	..
CPD—Total		485.00	82.48	100.00	100.00	110.00	..
Rural Development							
6.	RDD—7 Integrated Village Environment Improvement Programme (2145100)	44.00	70.94	72.00	72.00	80.00	..
TOTAL—CDP & IVEIP (1 to 6)		529.00	153.42	172.00	172.00	190.00	..

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1. In Gujarat, agriculture is the back bone of the State's economy as nearly two third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 20% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Govt. and Private) at present.

3.1.1.2. Gujarat is one of the States in the country with relatively limited water resources for irrigation. Moreover, there are physical limitations about the available storage and diversion sites for economic and optimum exploitation of the resources. They are either not available or are inadequate in view of the flat nature of the terrain in the region where principal rivers flow. The ultimate irrigation potential of surface and ground water has been reassessed in April, 1984. Likewise potential harnessed upto June, 1983 for Major/Medium irrigation schemes was also reassessed. The ground water potential for each district was re assessed on the basis of long term data in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board which is an expert body at the national level. In the case of ground water it is likely to have increase in the ultimate potential considering the level of development and updated data on ground water recharge etc.

3.1.1.3. The ultimate irrigation potential through surface water as per latest estimate is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakh hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. As regards ground water resources, also they are relatively limited without augmentation by the Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. In fact, some of the ground water resources have been depleted specially in Mahesana district (where control on the sources of tapping ground water is called for) and the coastal parts of Saurashtra where the advancing ingress of salinity into the ground water has reduced potentially fertile soils into marginally productive or unproductive soils. The precise assessment of ultimate irrigation potential by ground water in alluvial and rocky tracts depends upon several factors and studies covering the whole of Gujarat are yet to be made. Development of ground water potential through private sector is an important factor. This will give the pattern of ground water potential creation and utilisation. However, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by ground waters. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential of the State as reassessed (April, 1984) works out to 64.88 lakh hectares. The details and the status of development in 1987 are given in the table below :

(Lakh Hec.)				
Item	Ultimate irrigation potential	Harnessed potential (June, 1987)	Maximum utilisation	
1	2	3	4	
Surface Water				
1. Major and Medium Schemes based on Surface Waters (without Narmada)	18.00	11.23	7.38	
2. Narmada Project (including Conjunctive Use)	17.92	..	..
3. Minor Irrigation Scheme	3.48	1.80	1.01	
Total : (A)	39.40	13.03	8.39	
(B) Based on Ground Waters	25.48	18.57	15.66	
Total	64.88	31.60	24.05	

3.1.1.4. It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 52% while the surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 31.66%. The total cultivable area in the State is 124.45 lakh hectares and with the present potential created and irrigation (utilisation) achieved, these percentages are 25% and 19.30% respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one third.

3.1.2. Mid-Term Review :

3.1.2.1. The emphasis under this Sector is to complete the ongoing irrigation projects and achieve full physical benefits. State Government is also committed to the World Bank aided projects under this sector and massive measures to be undertaken for the prevention of salinity ingress in coastal areas of the State and above all, the life line project of Gujarat viz. Sardar Sarovar Project.

3.1.2.2. The State Government has set up a Committee in 1985 under the chairmanship of principal Secretary, Finance Department for taking overall review of development of irrigation in the State and indicating investment needs for completing ongoing schemes and also investment requirements for ultimate irrigation development in the State. One of the findings of the Committee is that irrigation sector of the State would face a deficit of about Rs. 1640 crores during 1990-2000 period for completing ongoing programmes and meeting developmental needs of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The Sardar-Narmada Project of the State has received environmental clearance only in April, 1987 and therefore the tempo of activities will gather momentum particularly during the last two years of the Seventh Plan. Keeping this in view, adequate outlay for this project will need to be provided by the State Government during the last two years of the Seventh Plan by readjusting the outlays as under :—

Projects	(Rs. in crores).	
	Original	Revised
1. Sardar Sarovar.	1063.50	722.39
2. Major & Medium Projects.	398.53	739.64
TOTAL :	1462.03	1462.03

3.1.2.3. Due to less utilisation of plan outlays by Sardar Sarovar Project in the first two years and consequent diversion of savings to ongoing major and medium irrigation projects it has been possible to work for speedy completion of projects in advanced stages and derive immediate benefits in terms of 1 lakh hectares of new irrigation potential by 1987-88, thus achieving the Seventh Plan target in three years. With the reallocating of resources it would be possible to achieve another one lakh hectares of irrigation potential by the end of the Seventh Plan.

3.1.2.4. The two groups of World Bank projects are receiving top priority. However, due to less provision in the first two years, the project schedules are likely to be extended. The closing date for Major Composite Group (1011 IN) will be December, 1989 against original April, 1989. The closing date for Medium Projects would have to be extended by 2 years beyond the original date 31st December, 1989.

3.1.2.5. The other ongoing major and medium projects will also receive a boost with the reallocation of funds in the next two years. The strategy will be to complete these projects before the Sardar Sarovar project picks up momentum.

3.1.2.6. The following table indicates the physical achievement by way of creating irrigation potential and level of utilisation by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan.

Plan period	(In lakh hectares)	
	Irrigation potential created (cumulative)	Maximum utilisation achieved
At the end of the Sixth Plan (1980-85)	10.61	6.63
At the end of 1985-86	10.92	6.78
At the end of 1986-87	11.23	7.38
At the end of 1987-88 (Likely)	11.63	7.58

3.1.3. Proposals for the Annual Plan 1988-89

3.1.3.1. Out of the 80 on going major-medium projects excluding Sardar Sarovar Project included in the Water Development Sector, 11 schemes have been completed during 1986-87 and 15 schemes will be completed in 1987-88. Considering the likely actual expenditure at the end of March, 1988, the range of financial progress in case of remaining 54 Nos. of projects will be as under :—

	(Nos.)
More than 90% progress	7
80% to 90% ..	19
70% to 80% ..	10
60% to 70% ..	3
50% to 60% ..	4
40% to 50% ..	1
Below 40% ..	10
Total ..	54

3.1.3.2. For the Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 36,000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89. The broad break-up is as under :—

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)
<i>World Bank Aided Projects—</i>	
(A) Major Composite Projects	5000
(B) Medium Line of Credit	8000
Ongoing Major Projects	500
Ongoing Medium Projects	1810
New Schemes	Nil
Other Programmes	1415
	<hr/>
Sub Total ..	16725
	<hr/>
Sardar Sarovar Project	19000
	<hr/>
Sub Total ..	35727
	<hr/>
Flood Control	275
	<hr/>
Total ..	36000

3.1.3.3. Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand and keeping in view the overall, targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan the targets of creating 40000 hectares of an additional irrigation potential and 20,000 hectares of utilisation have been fixed for the year 1988-89. With these targets the level of achievement of potential and utilisation will be as under :—

Item	Level of achievement at the end of				
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Likely)	1988-89 (Target)
1. Potential	10.61	10.92 (0.31)	11.23 (0.31)	11.63 (0.40)	12.03 (0.40)
2. Utilisation	6.63	6.78 (0.15)	7.38 (0.60)	7.58 (0.20)	7.78 (0.20)

Figures in bracket are net addition during the year.

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.3.4. Agreements for the loan/credit of 1450 million dollars have been signed with the World Bank in May, 1985 which have come into effect from 6th January, 1986. For purchase of turbine-generator sets for river bed power house, a loan agreement for 2850 million Yen (about Rs. 15 crores) has been signed in November, 1985 with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan which have come into effect from 13th January, 1986. The Government of India has approved the project from environmental angle in June, 1987.

3.1.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 19,000 lakhs is proposed for this project for the Annual Plan 1988-89 towards the share of Gujarat under Water Development Sector. The gross outlay for this project including share of other beneficiary States (*i.e.* Rs. 9,264 lakhs) and Power Sector of the State (*i.e.* Rs. 1,470 lakhs) will be Rs. 29,734 lakhs during the year 1988-89.

World Bank aided Projects:

Major Composite Projects

3.1.3.6. Damanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD Components including modernisation), Karjan, Training Institution and Saurashtra Coastal Prevention of Salinity Ingress projects have been accepted for assistance by the World Bank under this group. Considering the importance and requirements of funds for reconstruction of Machhu-II project and strengthening of Machhu-I dam negotiations were made with the World Bank for inclusion of this project in this group. Accordingly, World Bank has given its clearance and accepted Machhu-II & I under this group for assistance. The total latest estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 51,459 lakhs. The agreement was signed in May 1980 for the credit of 175 million U.S. dollars for these projects. An expenditure of Rs. 37,317 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 5,000 lakhs provided for the year 1987-88. This is exclusive of Rs. 2,133 lakhs as U.T. Share. An outlay of Rs. 5,000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

3.1 3.7. The total outlay of Rs. 5,000 lakhs for the groups also includes following provision

Field channels	Rs. 200 lakhs
Command Area Roads	Rs. 174 lakhs
Radio Telephone	Rs. 200 lakhs
Research activities	Rs. 121 lakhs
River and Rain gauge station	Rs. 30 lakhs

Total ..Rs. 725 lakhs

Medium Line of Credit

3.1.3.8. This group includes in all 29 schemes 6 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. Remaining 23 schemes are continuing schemes. The latest estimated cost as per RIS-1987 of these 29 projects works out to Rs. 89,931 lakhs. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.1.3.9. An agreement for credit assistance of 85 million dollars was signed with the World Bank in July, 1978 and for 30 million dollars with USAID in August, 1978, for the medium irrigation projects. The extended agreement period has also been over by June, 1984. The ultimate aim of the World Bank for releasing the credit assistance was to introduce a Stable Water Management System based on the principle of equity and scheduled allocation of water as per the size of the holding of the farmer. The construction of only damworks was almost completed on most of the schemes by June, 1984 but the network system were lagging behind the schedule, which in turn, defeated the above purpose of the World Bank.

3.1.3.10. In view of the above, the inception of the further credit had become obligatory. Accordingly the new credit (No. 1496 IN) as a whole, was further introduced and a new agreement for the credit assistance of £ 172 M was signed in July, 1984 and has become effective upto the end of the year 1989, for all the 29 medium irrigation schemes included in the old credit. An expenditure of Rs. 58,982 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 7,400 lakhs provided for the year 1987-88. Machhan Nallah project was completed during 1986-87. Ver II project will be completed during 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, it is planned to complete Kelia (Bhadar) (PMS), Hadaf and Uben projects. Thus, 6 schemes from this group will be completed by the end of March, 1989. An outlay of Rs. 8,000 lakhs has been proposed for 1988-89 for the projects under this group for which an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs has been proposed for the construction of field channels on similar consideration as discussed in the schemes in major composite group and an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs for radio telephone and Rs. 120 lakhs for river and rain gauge station and research activities.

Ongoing Medium Irrigation Schemes

(Non-World Bank Aided)

3.1.3.11. There are 49 schemes in this group. The total estimated cost of these schemes is about Rs. 20076 lakhs. The total likely expenditure upto the end of March, 1988 will be about Rs. 14,545 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 1,460 lakhs provided for the year 1987-88.

3.1.3.12. In all there were 49 on going schemes included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 under this group. Machhu II project has been accepted by World Bank for assistance during last year, as such the same is now included under the group of major composite projects with World Bank aid. The work of Shedhi Branch have been transferred to Sa dar Sa ovar Project where as Vrajani project have been accepted by the World Bank for assistance as a part of prevention of Salinity Ingress in Saurashtra region.

Completion of Ongoing Schemes

3.1.3.13. During the year 1986-87 following 10 medium irrigation projects have been completed.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Vaidy | 6. Mitti |
| 2. Nara | 7. Mathal |
| 3. Fathegadh | 8. Barechia |
| 4. Bhukhi | 9. Don |
| 5. Rajawal | 10. Kalaghogha |

3.1.3.14. During the year 1987-88 it is planned to complete 15 more medium irrigation projects. On reviewing the progress of each schemes in August, 1987, it is found that the following 14 schemes will be completed during 1987-88.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Hiran (s) | 8. Lakhigam |
| 2. Pigut | 9. Edalwada |
| 3. Karmal | 10. Sonmati |
| 4. Ishwaria | 11. Bangawadi |
| 5. Hamirpara | 12. Rangmati |
| 6. Malgadh | 13. Daiminsar |
| 7. Lakhanka | 14. Jamgadia. |

3.1.3.15. Thus, in all 24 projects will be completed by the end of 1987-88 as per original estimates. It has been decided to revise the cost estimates to extend the canals from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. block, construction of field channels and warabandhi for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for each of the such scheme is proposed for the year 1988-89.

3.1.3.16. Out of the remaining 24 schemes, following 6 more schemes will be completed during the year 1988-89.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Harnav-II | 4. Khambhada |
| 2. Kabutari. | 5. Raidy |
| 3. Umaria | 6. Falla (Kankavati). |

The total outlay for the schemes in this group will be Rs. 1810 lakhs for the year 1988-89.

Drainage

3.1.3.17. With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils, the problems of drainage have assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master plan for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are costing Rs. 2033 lakhs and Rs. 1946 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2125 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 4383 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 330 lakhs provided for the year 1987-88. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed.

Modernisation of existing irrigation channels

3.1.3.18. In tune with the national policy and in terms of the requirement of this State, modernisation of the earlier plan projects especially canal systems has been given a high priority in view of the need to utilise the available water resources optimally and at a relatively, smaller capital investment. This programme is therefore, included under the World Bank Programme under Medium Line of Credit and also under Major composite project. The details of the outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, likely expenditure upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of an outlay provided for the year 1987-88 and an outlay proposed for the year 1988-89 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme.	Outlay in Seventh Plan	Likely Expenditure upto the end of 1987-88	Outlay proposed for the year 1988-89.
<i>World Bank Programme :</i>				
1	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite project.	900	4881	572
2	Projects under Medium Line of credit.	3900	7859	1260
Total		4800	12740	1832

3.1.3.19. Over and above the schemes mentioned above under the World Bank aided programme the modernisation programme of other schemes is also taken up. The cost of these works are estimated at Rs. 3056 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 485 lakhs has been provided for this programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 1190 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988, inclusive of Rs. 100 lakhs provided for the year 1987-88. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay of Rs. 1907 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Water Development Services

3.1.3.20. This provides for survey and investigation of irrigation projects and also for the research activities carried out through the Gujarat Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara. The tempo on the irrigation activities can be maintained only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. At present, two investigation circles are entrusted with the work of investigation.

3.1.3.21. The Government of India has directed that adequate provision should be made for Research Schemes in the Five Year Plan. The Engineering Research Institute, Vadodara is doing a pioneering work in the field of engineering. A number of research projects are also undertaken by this Institute for which the State Government has to participate with the Government of India. The various hydraulic model studies pertaining to Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project are being carried out by this Institute. Looking to the type and size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been provided, for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 5047 lakh is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 550 lakhs provided during the year 1987-88. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion

3.1.3.22. The National Commission of Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaishukhalal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control schemes. These recommendations are kept in view in framing the revised master plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3569 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 190 lakhs provided for the year 1987--88. An outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs is proposed for this programme for the year 1988-89. This is inclusive of Rs. 50 lakhs for contingents at Dwarka.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.1.3.23. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purposes of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra Combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimension. Currently an area of as much as 10.65 lakhs hectares is affected with a population of about 3.29 lakhs. The number of wells affected comes to 43000. Under the World Bank Programme an expenditure of Rs. 4994 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 820 lakhs provided during the year 1987--88. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 750 lakhs is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the works not covered under the World Bank Programme for the year 1988--89.

Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak

3.1.3.24. with a view to have better management of irrigation it is necessary that a few number of farmers are covered under one outlet. It is also necessary to have shorter field channels from last Govt. outlet to the farmers field. So that such field channels are managed properly by the farmers. To achieve this, it is necessary to extend the existing point of supply to the fields so as to reduce the present area of 40 ha. chak to manageable area of 8 Ha. chak. The planning Commission has also directed in October, 1979 that irrigation channels upto 8 Ha. chak instead of 40 Ha. chak will have to be constructed at project cost.

3.1.3.25. By the end of June 1988 an irrigation potential of 11.63 lakh hectares will be created. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs have been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 251 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1988 inclusive of Rs. 130 lakhs provided for the year 1987--88. An outlay of Rs. 130 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988--89 for this programme.

Steps for increasing utilisation :

3.1.3.26. The Department has reviewed the actual area available for irrigation on the major and medium irrigation projects completed so far. It has been found that in the area of 11.23 lakh hectares in which the irrigation potential have been created by June, 1987 actual irrigation is to the extent of 7.38 lakh hectares only. With a view to close the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation the department has taken the following steps/programmes.

(a) On farm development works are proposed to be carried out in the entire command area of the irrigation projects completed by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and 50% of the area to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Optimum targets are fixed at the level of Chief Engineer and their achievements are monitored from time to time.

(c) The rotational water distribution system is introduced in about one lakh hectares so far and the programme is continuing.

(d) The formation of water Cooperative Societies under the command areas is encouraged.

(e) So far four Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in the State. It is under consideration to create Fifth Area Development Authority for all the minor irrigation schemes of the State.

(f) Intensive training programme in water management for in service Engineers and Officers of Agriculture Department is undertaken through Water and Land Management Institute.

3.1.4. An outlay of Important Projects

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.4.1. During 1988--89, the proposed activities under each unit of the project will be as under:—

Unit-I : Main Dam and App. Works :

3.1.4.2. The construction of the concrete gravity main dam for Sardar Sarovar Project amounting to Rs. 320 crores which is started on 24th April, 1987, will be in progress. Procurement and installation of Dam instruments and seismological instruments around the reservoir will be on hand. The procurement process for fabrication and supply of Radial Gates and other gates such as river sluices gates, penstock gates will be initiated. Also construction of Vadgam Saddle Dam will be taken on hand. At the end of the year, rehabilitation of 10 villages in Gujarat and 6 villages in Maharashtra will be nearly completed.

Unit-II Main Canal

3.1.4.3. The works of canal lining between km. 0 to 21 and Head Regulator and cross drainage works upto 21 km. will be in progress. Also works of Irrigation bye-pass tunnel will be taken up. The works of Rock-fill dams and link channels, which is in progress, will be completed by the end of the year.

3.1.4.4. The works of earthwork, lining and structures between km. 21 to 50 amounting to Rs. 67 crores and those between km. 50 to 82 amounting to Rs. 68 crores started in May 1987, will be in progress. Major structures such as Heran Canal system at km. 30 and Orsang Aqueduct at ch. 49 km. will be taken up. Other major structures on Deo, Karad, Meshri, Kun and Mahi will also be started.

3.1.4.5. Agencies for the Main Canal works between km. 82 to 108 and km. 108 to 143 are proposed to be fixed and works will be started.

Unit-III Hydro Power Works

Civil Works

3.1.4.6. Fabrication work of penstocks for both the power houses will be in progress. Civil works of the River bed power house will be also be in progress. Swithyard excavation will be started. Fabrication of draft tube gates for R.B.P.H. and trash rack gates and stop logs for canal head power house will also be started.

Electro--Mechanical Works.

3.1.4.7. Manufacture of T. G. sets for the Canal Head Power House will be in progress. Procurement of steel for the transmission lines will be started.

Group -IV : Branches and Distribution System

3.1.4.8. Construction of Miyagam Branch Canal km. 0 to 19 will be in progress. Also the construction of Jambusar Branch Canal will be on hand. Construction of Vadodara Br. Canal km. 0 to 21, Miyagam, Br. Canal between km. 19 to 43 and between km. 43 to 72 Por and Untiya branches, Kundhela branch, Luwara branch km. 0 to 36, Dora Branch, Mandwa Branch and Luwara Branch km. 36 to 68 will be started. All these Works are World Bank aided works.

3.1.4.9. Under Phase-II, *i.e.* beyond river Mahi, construction of Shedhi branch canal including its remaining distributories, and network blocks will be in progress.

3.1.4.10. Survey and investigation works of other branches and distribution system will continue and preparation of plans and estimates, design of structures etc. will also continue. Land acquisition procedures for branches of Phase-I will be on hand.

General

3.1.4.11. Construction of residential and non-residential buildings in the command area will be on hand.

Karjan

3.1.4.12. This is a World Bank aided project under the major composite group located on the river Karjan near village Jitgadh of Nanded Taluka of Broach District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 17868 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 77600 Hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. An important strategy on the project would be to push through the canal in progress.

3.1.4.13. Work on masonry and concrete dam is completed to the extent of 98%. Right Bank canal and distribution system is 100% complete; Where as works on Left Bank Canal and distribution system is in progress where 50% works will be completed by the end of 1987--88. During the year 1988--89, the remaining works on the left bank main canal and distribution system will be completed. For the year 1988--89, an outlay of Rs. 1605 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Damanganga

3.1.4.14. This is a multi-purpose Inter-State project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro power generation. The project which is the major composite group under World Bank Aid is located on the river Damanganga near village Madhuban of Dharampur Taluka of Valsad District. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 16051 lakhs. An irrigation potential of this project is about 56600 hectares. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra and Nagarhaveli and Daman.

Upto March, 1987, the earthen dam was practically completed. The work of distribution system is completed in an area of about 30,000 hectares. During the year 1987--88 it is planned to complete the head works remain works of right bank main canal and left bank main canal about 90% of the work. During the year 1988--89, the remaining work of left bank main canal will be completed. The command area roads will also be completed. For the year 1988--89, an outlay of Rs. 1109 lakhs is proposed for this project as State Share.

Jhuj

3.1.4.15. This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Kaveri near village Jhuj of Vansda Taluka of Valsad District. The Project is in the tribal area. The latest estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 2648 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 15,008 hectares. Upto March, 1987, the earth dam and the masonry spillway are practically completed. 40% of the main canal is completed and the distribution system is also completed nearly 40%. It is planned to complete the main canal and the distribution system in another 400 hectares during the year 1987--88. During the year 1988--89, it is proposed to complete the canal system and the distribution system. It is also proposed to construct field channels in an area of about 25% of the command area. An outlay of Rs. 460 lakhs has been proposed for this project for the year 1988--89.

Und-Jivapur

3.1.4.16. This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit located on the river Und near village Khokheri of Paddhari Taluka of Rajkot District. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3099 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is 8000 hectares.

3.1.4.17. Upto March 1987 about 96% dam work is completed, where as main canal and distribution and other sub-head the physical achievement is about 70%. During the year 1987--88, it is planned to complete major part of the dam works, main canal, distribution system and progress on other sub-head works shall be 98%, 85%, 40%, and 80% respectively.

During the year 1988-89, the dam works are to be completed fully. The remaining works of the main canal, distribution system and sub-head works will be in progress towards completion, For the year 1988-89, an outly of Rs. 440 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

Machhu—II

3.1.4.18 This not a new projects but re-construction of projects, Machhu-II. The head work of project was completed in all respects in the year 1971. In the year 1979, due heavy rains and floods in the river Machhu washed away the earthen dam partly causing considerable damage to the crop, land and people and property.

3.1.4.19 After enquiry in the disaster, it was decided to re-construct the dam again with an estimated cost of Rs. 3792 lakhs. Considering the importance and huge requirement of funds, it was decided to pose this project for inclusion in the group of major composite project under World Bank aid in place of Hiran (Vadodara) projects which has been decided to drop on technical grounds. Accordingly, this project was included in the major composite group in the year 1986-87. Up to March, 1987 only 50% of the dam works and nearly 80% of other sub-head works except canals completed. During the year 1987-88, about 70% of the dam works, 35% of main canals and sub-head works fully and only 10% of distribution system will be completed.

During the year 1988-89, it is proposed to complete about 80% of the dam works and distribution system fully. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 639 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Aji—II

3.1.4.20 This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit located on the river Aji near village Manaharpur of Rajkot Taluka of Rajkot District. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1200 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 2380 hectares.

3.1.4.21 Up to March 1987, the dam works are fully completed, whereas 65% works of main canal, 30% in distribution system and about 80% in their sub-head works have been completed. It is planned to complete works of main canal fully whereas distribution system and other sub-head works will be carried out towards completion.

During the year 1988-89, it is planned to complete the remaining works of distribution system and other sub-head works. For this project, an outlay of Rs. 155 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Sipu

3.1.4.22 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit and is located on the river Sipu near Village Dhanera of Deesa Taluka of Banaskantha Dist. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project is having potentialities of antidesertification project. The latest estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 9189 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 32,000 hectares. Up to March, 1987, about 60% of the dam works are completed. The main canal work in part length is in progress and about 40% of the canal works have been completed. During the year 1987-88, it is planned to push the dam works. The works on main canal are planned to be completed. Earth dam works of this project is partially entrusted to the departmental organisation with machineries. Special type of technical problems and site condition have been met with on Right Bank portion of earth dam. Solution of such a situation in consultation with C.W.C. has been given for the on going project works.

During the year 1988-89, earthen dam works will be completed. The masonry dam will be raised. The main canal works and other works will be taken up. For this project, an outlay of Rs. 825 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Sukhi

3.1.4.23 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Sukhi near village Sangoghra of Pavi-Jatpur Taluka of Vadodara District. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8978 lakh and an ultimate irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average.

3.1.4.24 Up to March, 1987, about 95% of the dam works have been completed whereas the main canal, distribution system and other sub-head works have been progressed up to 80%. During the year 1987-88, it is planned to complete 99% of the dam works. Main canal distribution system and progress in other sub-head works will also be advanced. During the year 1988-89, the dam works will be completed fully and remaining other works of main canal, distribution system and other sub-head works will progress towards completion. An outlay of Rs. 655 lakhs has been proposed for this project for the year 1988-89.

Watrak

3.1.4.25 This is a World Bank aided project under the medium line of credit located on the river Watrak near Village Pahadia of Malpur Taluka of Sabarkantha District. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4758 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential is about 18,000 hectares.

3.1.4.26 Up to March 1987 about 96% of the dam works of the projects are completed, where as main canals and distribution and other sub-head the progress achieved is about 80%. During the year 1987--88, it is planned to complete the dam works up to 100%. Main canals, Distribution system and other works will progress considerably. During the year 1988-89, the dam works are planned to be completed. Remaining works of the main canal and other sub-head works will be completed up to 90%. An outlay of Rs. 315 lakhs has been proposed for this projects for the year 1988-89.

Deo

3.1.4.27 This is a World Bank aided project under the mediumline of credit located on the river Deo near Village Kuberpura of Halol Taluka of Panchmahals District. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 4039 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 10,000 hectares.

3.1.4.28 Up to March 1987, the dam works are practically completed and the water is stored in the reservoir. The main canal works are also 90% completed. The progress achieved is about 70% in the distribution system. During the year 1987--88, it is planned to complete main canal works. During the year 1988-89 it is planned to complete almost all the remaining works of the canal. An outlay of Rs. 315 lakhs has been proposed for this project.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1988—89

Financial Progress of Major/Medium Projects.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the projects.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985.	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88 outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure (4+9)	Spillover (3-10)	Proposed outlay 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. World Bank Aided Projects.											
A. Major Composite Projects—											
1.	Karjan	17868.00	8559.45	1860.96	1837.01	1900.00	1900.00	5597.97	14157.42	3710.58	1605.00
2.	Damanganga	16051.00	9045.70	568.15	591.90	900.00	900.00	2060.05	11105.75	2811.82	1109.00
	U. T.	..	1710.61	182.82	90.00	150.00	150.00	422.82	2133.43	..	150.00
3.	Modernisation of Canals— Ukai-Kakrapar.	5687.00	3300.21	533.90	447.16	600.00	600.00	1581.06	4881.27	805.73	572.00
4.	Prevention of Salinity Ingress.	6237.00	2595.86	741.81	836.24	820.00	820.00	2398.05	4993.91	1243.09	750.00
5.	Machhu--II	3161.00	512.26	267.43	398.83	475.00	475.00	1141.26	1653.52	1507.48	639.00
6.	Machhu—I	511.00	..	..	..	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	436.00	75.00
7.	WALMI.	1944.00	..	90.67	129.35	230.00	230.00	450.02	450.02	1493.98	250.00
	Sub-Total--A	51459.00	24013.48	4062.92	4240.49	5000.00	5000.00	13303.41	37316.89	12008.68	5000.0
	U. T.	..	1710.61	182.82	90.00	150.00	150.00	422.82	2133.43	..	150.00

(Rs. in lakhs)											
Sr. No.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985-86	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure (4+9)	Spil/over (3-10)	Proposed outlay 1989-89
						Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. Medium Line of Credit.											
1.	Panam	5989.50	4626.89	273.57	251.10	350.00	350.00	874.67	5501.56	487.94	330.00
2.	Sukhi	8978.10	5184.01	723.15	650.24	690.00	690.00	2063.39	7247.40	1730.70	655.00
3.	Watrak	4758.00	2868.39	375.91	393.64	470.00	470.00	1239.55	4107.94	650.06	315.00
4.	Sipu	9189.20	1930.98	470.19	486.55	710.00	710.00	1666.74	3597.72	5591.48	825.00
5.	Machhannala (T)	1177.51	962.17	84.20	101.14	30.00	30.00	215.34	1177.51	..	2.00
6.	Ver-II (T)	1528.00	1192.65	68.46	126.87	60.00	60.00	255.33	1447.98	80.02	90.00
7.	Kelia (T)	1542.00	924.23	71.51	113.17	203.00	203.00	387.68	1311.91	230.09	235.00
8.	Sukh Bhadar	1704.60	897.90	121.90	148.55	250.00	250.00	520.45	1418.35	286.25	230.00
9.	Machhundri	1587.20	312.27	083.69	67.15	220.00	220.00	370.84	1283.11	308.09	220.00
10.	Kalubhar	1660.85	322.76	127.61	120.28	200.00	200.00	447.89	1370.85	290.00	205.00
11.	Deo	4039.00	2581.87	258.71	344.66	320.00	320.00	923.37	3505.24	533.76	315.00
12.	Venu-II	1836.30	685.11	59.96	93.81	265.00	265.00	418.77	1103.88	732.42	330.00
13.	Aji-II	1200.00	651.30	84.82	97.75	155.00	155.00	337.57	988.87	211.13	155.00
14.	Undjivapur	3099.10	1514.64	206.53	226.90	397.00	397.00	830.43	2345.07	754.03	440.00
15.	Bhudar (PMS)	2737.58	1899.26	144.18	244.14	270.00	270.00	658.32	2557.58	180.00	200.00
16.	Aji III	2472.50	1304.13	149.59	156.95	315.00	315.00	621.54	1925.67	546.83	215.00
17.	Mazam	2236.99	1193.84	124.46	388.69	250.00	250.00	763.15	1956.99	280.00	200.00
18.	Demj II	1073.60	500.00	61.82	83.02	135.00	135.00	279.84	779.84	293.76	158.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure (4+9)	Spill-over (3-10)	Proposed outlay 1988-89
						Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Hadaf	1631.53	1093.98	103.05	134.50	200.00	200.00	437.55	1531.53	100.00	110.00
20.	Guhai	3477.00	1307.48	399.04	302.38	510.00	510.00	1211.42	2518.90	958.10	560.00
21.	Zankhari (T)	7869.50	195.65	31.84	2.01	10.00	10.00	43.85	239.50	7630.00	10.00
22.	Jhuj (T)	2648.16	1529.02	126.29	292.85	250.00	250.00	669.14	2198.16	450.00	460.00
23.	Uben	1178.22	679.16	55.90	113.16	160.00	160.00	329.06	1008.22	170.00	175.00
24.	Modernisation of Canals.	16312.90	5085.32	919.43	873.94	980.00	980.00	2773.37	7858.69	8454.21	1260.00
25.	Misce. items										155.00
	Total (B)	89931.34	40643.21	5125.81	5813.45	7400.00	7400.00	18339.26	58982.47	30948.87	8000.00
(c) Sardar Sarovar Project:											
	State plan	452000.00	20034.36	3293.00	3184.63	12350.00	12350.00	18827.63	38861.99	413138.01	19000.00
	Beneficiary Share.	109200.00	6976.16	2541.45	1926.11	8763.00	8763.00	13230.56	20206.72	88993.28	9264.00
	Power (c)	18100.00	1291.00	433.00	326.96	1466.00	1466.00	2225.96	3516.96	14583.04	1470.00
	Total :	579300.00	28301.52	6267.45	5437.70	22579.00	22579.00	34284.15	62585.67	516714.33	29734.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure.	Spill-over (3-10)	proposed Outlay 1988-89
						Outlay	Anticipated Expendi-				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. Non-World Bank Aided Projects.											
(A) On going Major Projects.—											
1.	Sabarmati	9600.00	7806.16	296.04	252.74	450.00	450.00	998.78	8804.94	795.06	495.00
2.	Bajajsagar	4670.00	3719.82	..	7.69	50.00	50.00	57.69	3777.51	892.49	5.00
Total : (A)		14270.00	11525.98	296.04	260.43	500.00	500.00	1056.47	12582.45	1687.55	500.00
(B) Medium Projects:—											
1.	Vaidy	180.55	177.06	1.49	2.00	..	..	3.49	180.55	..	10.00
2.	Nara	169.47	166.11	2.15	1.21	..	..	3.36	169.47	..	10.00
3.	Fatehgadh	129.67	112.05	1.80	15.82	..	..	17.62	129.67	..	10.00
4.	Bhukhi	225.48	183.03	6.38	36.07	..	..	42.45	225.48	..	10.00
5.	Rajwal	393.17	378.99	6.56	7.62	..	..	14.18	393.17	..	3.00
6.	Mitti(Kachchh)	298.69	272.36	13.06	13.27	..	..	26.33	298.69	..	10.00
7.	Mathal	233.92	173.53	15.24	45.15	..	..	60.39	233.92	..	10.00
8.	Barechia	81.52	66.83	4.32	10.37	..	..	14.69	81.52	..	10.00

											(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure.	Spill-over (3-10)	Proposed outlay 1988-89
						Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Don	111.38	104.04	3.99	3.35	..	..	7.34	111.38	..	10.00
10.	Kalaghogha	139.72	118.93	1.97	18.82	..	..	20.79	139.72	..	10.00
11.	Hiran (S)	671.42	600.90	15.51	11.01	..	..	26.52	627.42	44.00	54.00
12.	Pigut	320.05	261.82	13.63	20.60	..	..	34.23	296.05	24.00	16.00
13.	Karmal	330.98	274.58	14.31	17.11	..	..	31.42	306.00	25.00	35.00
14.	Ghoda Dharoi	400.00	230.70	19.66	7.37	..	..	27.03	257.73	142.27	142.00
15.	Hamirpura	226.58	197.18	11.06	8.34	..	..	19.40	216.58	10.00	19.00
16.	Malgadh	132.57	92.29	24.97	10.31	..	..	35.28	127.57	5.00	15.00
17.	Lakhanka	284.92	255.89	9.03	9.20	..	..	18.23	274.12	10.80	21.00
18.	Lakhigam	231.12	191.71	13.03	18.38	..	..	31.41	223.12	8.00	18.00
19.	Edal wada.	263.59	202.44	13.11	37.04	..	..	50.15	252.59	11.00	..
20.	Sonmati	285.82	203.18	6.02	26.62	40.00	40.00	72.64	275.82	10.00	15.00
21.	Bangawadi	360.79	195.75	54.39	49.65	30.00	30.00	134.04	329.79	31.00	26.00
22.	Rangmati	226.24	141.92	10.32	28.00	46.00	46.00	84.32	226.24	—	15.00
23.	Dai (Minsar)	723.15	547.63	66.53	19.99	47.00	47.00	133.52	681.15	42.00	52.00
24.	Iswaria	234.00	153.89	19.69	25.75	32.00	32.00	77.44	231.33	2.67	5.00
25.	Jangadia	242.84	140.38	15.04	12.42	75.00	75.00	102.46	242.84	..	10.00
26.	Harnav-II	650.00	335.59	89.65	98.85	75.00	75.00	230.50	599.09	50.91	35.00

Sr. No.	Name of the projects	Estimated Cost.	Expenditure upto 1985	Expenditure 1986-87	Expenditure 1986-87	1987--88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	total Expenditure	Spill over (3-10)	Proposed outlay 1988-89
						Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Sani	973.34	233.57	81.69	136.98	100.00	100.00	318.67	552.24	421.10	30.00
28.	Amipur	540.35	289.39	35.96	30.94	60.00	60.00	126.90	416.29	124.06	80.00
29.	Kabutari	478.21	276.59	46.62	46.00	40.00	40.00	132.62	409.21	69.00	79.00
30.	Sankara	201.73	73.55	1.54	0.34	..	..	1.88	75.43	126.30	..
31.	Dholi	380.00	107.64	36.01	60.01	70.00	70.00	166.02	273.66	106.34	100.00
32.	Umariya	469.93	271.63	32.37	57.02	30.00	30.00	119.39	391.02	78.91	89.00
33.	Shedi Branch	1443.68	860.38	83.30	198.14	250.00	250.00	531.44	1391.82	51.86	100.00
34.	Lift Irrigation	369.67	154.87	..	..	39.00	39.00	39.00	193.87	175.80	10.00
35.	Chopadvav	600.00	355.75	34.59	64.20	35.00	35.00	133.79	489.54	110.46	90.00
36.	Khambhada	350.00	84.53	54.80	57.00	70.00	70.00	181.80	266.33	83.57	70.00
37.	Raidy	500.00	268.28	54.59	69.96	50.00	50.00	174.55	442.83	57.17	65.00
38.	Vrajami	313.75	168.99	41.91	9.83	56.00	56.00	107.74	276.73	37.02	(—)
39.	Mukteshwar	1600.00	531.94	139.59	98.81	150.00	150.00	338.40	870.34	72.66	40.00
40.	Falla (Kankavati)	366.00	186.95	6.60	25.41	38.00	38.00	70.01	256.96	109.04	111.00
41.	Kakadiamba	550.00	260.15	28.10	30.00	20.00	20.00	88.10	348.25	201.75	165.00
42.	Nyri--II	650.00	357.46	105.74	119.73	27.00	27.00	252.47	609.93	40.07	20.00
43.	Kalindri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated cost.	Expenditure upto 1985	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	total Expenditure	Spill-over (3-10)	Porposed outlay 1988-89
						Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44.	Und-II	924.00	..	0.07	8.45	20.00	20.00	28.52	28.52	895.48	30.00
45.	Ozat (Dharafud)	490.00	..	0.26	2.00	20.00	20.00	22.26	22.26	467.74	30.00
46.	Limbali	430.00	..	..	1.89	20.00	20.00	21.89	21.89	408.11	30.00
47.	Vadia	238.00	..	..	0.10	20.00	20.00	20.10	20.10	217.90	30.00
48.	Falku	500.00	..	..	10.40	20.00	20.00	30.40	30.40	469.60	30.00
49.	Motisar (Patiyali)	160.00	..	..	6.36	20.00	20.00	26.36	26.36	133.64	30.00
Total 1 to 49—(B)		20076.30	10260.45	1236.65	1587.89	1460.00	1460.00	4284.54	14544.99	5531.31	1810.00
(C) New Schemes of Seventh Plan not started.											
1.	Veradi	321.57	1.50	1.19	0.62	..	..	1.81	3.31	318.26	..
2.	Men	1368.90	50.41	1.22	..	..	..	1.22	51.63	1317.27	..
3.	Ani	1004.96	15.67	0.30	..	..	..	0.30	15.97	988.99	..
4.	Goma	952.00	61.00	3.36	..	..	..	3.36	64.36	887.64	..
5.	Valan	1002.30	65.01	1.01	0.51	..	..	1.52	66.53	935.77	..
6.	Loliyana	284.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284.00	..
7.	Bakrol.	1087.99	5.13	0.21	..	..	..	0.21	5.34	1082.65	..
8.	Kaniyad	151.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151.10	..
9.	Dared Milana	651.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651.10	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated Cost.	Expenditure up to 1985.	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure	Spill-Over (3-10)	Proposed outlay 1988-89
						outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Sidumber	3062.23	2.44	..	..	..	..	..	2.44	3059.79	..
11	Aji--IV	776.10	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	776.09	..
12.	Gunda	335.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335.10	..
13.	Machhu-III	456.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456.10	..
14.	Ozat-II	1910.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1910.10	..
15.	Kali-II	618.10	..	0.23	..	..	..	0.23	0.23	617.87	..
16.	Uben-II	1087.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1087.10	..
17.	Sarangpur Gala.	451.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451.00	..
Total —(C)		15519.75	201.17	752	..	1.13	..	8.65	209.82	15309.93	..

(D) Other Programme.

1.	Extention Canals 40 Ha. to 8 Ha.	..	54.11	27.18	39.70	130.00	130.00	196.88	250.99	..	130.00
2.	Water Development Services.	..	3649.97	424.35	422.69	550.00	550.00	1397.04	5046.91	..	500.00
3.	Drainage	..	3500.89	221.90	330.47	330.00	330.00	882.37	4383.26	..	300.00
4.	Modernisation of Canals other than world Bank.	..	1042.64	11.06	36.51	100.00	100.00	147.57	1190.21	..	75.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects.	Estimated Cost.	Expenditure up to 1985	Expenditure 1985—86	Expenditure 1986—87	1987—88		Total Expenditure (5+6+8)	Total Expenditure	Spill-over (3—10)	Proposed outlay 1988—89
						outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
5.	Prevention of Salinity Ingress.	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	60.00
6.	Extension and Improvement.	..	986.18	75.58	82.77	50.00	50.00	208.35	1194.53	..	..
7.	Special requirement of completed Projects.										
	Major	..	30571.59	312.18	268.65	250.00	250.00	830.83	31402.42	..	275.00
	Medium	..	2978.33	59.24	45.02	50.00	50.00	154.26	3132.59	.	75.00
8.	Flood Control	..	2984.35	168.06	226.26	190.00	190.00	584.32	3568.67	..	275.00
	Total—(D)	..	45767.96	1299.55	1452.07	1660.00	1660.00	4411.62	50179.58	..	1690.00
	Grand Total	643256.39	152449.65	15321.49	16540.09	28370.00	28370.00	60235.85	164632.04	478624.35	36000.00

S T A T E M E N T
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89.
Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Schemes	Code No.	Seventh five year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88 Outlay	Antioipated expenditure	1988-89 Outlay proposed	of wh'eh onpital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A) Multipurpose Projects								
1	IRG-1 Sardar Sarovar Project	3500500	166350.00	3184.63	12350.00	12350.00	19000.00	19000.00
	Beneficiary Share	..	83190.00	1926.11	8763.00	8763.00	9264.00	9264.00
	Power	..	14650.00	326.96	1466.00	1466.00	1470.00	1470.000
	Total		204190.00	5437.70	22579.00	22579.00	29734.00	29734.00
2	IRG-2 Damanganga	3500200	1400.00	591.90	900.00	900.00	1109.00	1109.00
3	IRG-3 Panam	3500300	1000.00	251.10	350.00	350.00	330.00	330.00
4	IRG-4 Sabarmati	3500100	150.00	252.74	450.00	450.00	495.00	495.00
5	IRG-5 Bajajsagar	3500400	250.00	7.69	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00
	Total A State plan.		109150.00 (86768.00)	4288.06	14100.00	14100.00	20939.00	20939.00
	Beneficiary Share		83190.00	1926.11	8763.00	8763.00	9264.00	9264.00
	Power		14650.00	326.96	1466.00	1466.00	1470.00	1470.00
	U. T.		550.00	182.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
(B) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.								
I. Major Schemes								
6	IRG-6 Karjan	3505300	3700.00	1837.01	1900.00	1900.00	1605.00	1605.00
7	IRG-7 Watrak	3505100	950.00	393.69	470.00	470.00	825.00	825.00
8	IRG-8 Sipu	3505200	2000.00	468.55	710.00	710.00	315.00	315.00
9	IRG-9 Sukhi	3505400	1200.00	650.25	690.00	690.00	655.00	655.00
10	IRG-10 Zakhari	3505500	10.00	2.01	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11	IRG-11 Sidumber	3605600	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		7861.00	3369.45	3780.00	3780.00	3410.00	3410.00
II. Medium Irrigation Projects								
12	IRG-12 Sukh Bhadar	3510600	600.00	148.55	250.00	250.00	230.00	230.00
13	IRG-13 Machhundri	35107000	380.00	67.15	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
14	IRG-14 Kalubbar	3511300	400.00	120.28	200.00	200.00	205.00	205.00
15	IRG-15 Machhan nala (T)	3510300	61.30	101.14	30.00	30.00	22.00	22.00
16	IRG-16 Ver-II (T)	3510100	121.00	126.87	60.00	60.00	90.00	90.00
17	IRG-17 Deo	3511000	570.00	344.66	320.00	320.00	315.00	315.00
18	IRG-18 Venu-II	3510800	477.00	93.81	265.00	265.00	330.00	330.00
19	IRG-19 Aji-II	3514100	390.00	97.75	155.00	155.00	155.00	
20	IRG-20 Und (Jivapur)	3511500	900.00	226.90	397.00	397.00	440.00	440.00
21	IRG-21 Bhadar (Pms)	3511200	334.00	244.14	270.00	270.00	200.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	IRG-22 Aji-III	3515000	740.00	156.95	315.00	315.00	275.00	275.00
23	IRG-23 Masam	3512400	370.00	388.69	250.00	250.00	290.00	290.00
24	IRG-24 Demi-II	3514000	180.00	83.02	135.00	135.00	158.00	158.00
25	IRG-25 Hadaf	3512200	180.00	134.50	200.00	200.00	110.00	110.00
26	IRG-26 Guhai	3512300	1300.00	302.38	510.00	510.00	560.00	560.00
27	IRG-27 Kelia	3512800	170.00	113.17	203.00	203.00	235.00	235.00
28	IRG-28 Jhuj	3516000	517.00	292.85	250.00	250.00	460.00	460.00
29	IRG-29 Uben	3513400	249.00	113.16	160.00	160.00	175.00	175.00
30	IRG-30 Harnav-II (T)	3510200	105.00	98.85	75.00	75.00	35.00	35.00
31	IRG-31 Pigut (T)	3510400	36.00	20.60	..	..	16.00	16.00
32	IRG-32 Vaidy (T)	3510500	35.00	2.00	..	..	10.00	10.00
33	IRG-33 Nara	3510900	49.00	1.21	..	..	10.00	10.00
34	IRG-34 Sani	3511100	375.00	136.98	100.00	100.00	30.00	30.00
35	IRG-35 Amipur	3511400	94.00	30.94	60.00	60.00	80.00	80.00
36	IRG-36 Goda Dharoi	3511600	12.00	7.37	..	..	142.00	142.00
	Total		18645.00	3453.92	4425.00	..	4773.00	..
37	IRG-37 Hiran (S)	3511700	12.00	11.01	..	..	54.00	54.00
38	IRG-38 Jangadia	3511800	60.00	12.42	75.00	75.00	10.00	10.00
39	IRG-39 Bhukhi	3512000	36.00	36.07	..	..	10.00	10.00
40	IRG-40 Rajwala	3511900	77.00	7.62	..	..	3.00	3.00
41	IRG-41 Mithi (Kachchh)	3512100	10.00	13.27	..	..	10.00	10.00
42	IRG-42 Lakhigam (T)	3512500	20.00	18.38	..	..	18.00	18.00
43	IRG-43 Kabutari (T)	3512600	67.00	46.00	40.00	40.00	79.00	79.00
44	IRG-44 Motisar Patiiyadi (ADJ)	3512700	10.00	6.36	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
	IRG-44 Sankara	3512700	..	0.34	..	..	..	..
45	IRG-45 Dholi (T)	3512900	224.00	60.01	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
46	IRG-46 Umariya (T)	3513000	95.00	57.02	30.00	30.00	89.00	89.00
47	IRG-47 Shodhi Br. Ex. M &BC	3513100	300.00	198.14	250.00	250.00	100.00	100.00
48	IRG-48 Lift Irrigation Schemes.	3513200	125.00	..	39.00	39.00	10.00	10.00
49	IRG-49 Karmal	3513900	42.00	17.11	..	..	35.00	35.00
50	IRG-50 Nathal	3514300	150.00	45.15	..	..	10.00	10.00
51	IRG-51 Chopadvav (T)	3514500	20.00	64.20	35.00	35.00	90.00	90.00
52	IRG-52 Barechiya	3515400	75.00	10.37	..	..	10.00	10.00
53	IRG-53 Don	3515800	40.00	3.35	..	..	10.00	10.00
54	IRG-54 Khambhada	3514700	265.00	57.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
55	IRG-55 Bangawadi	3515200	180.00	49.65	30.00	30.00	26.00	26.00
56	IRG-56 Hamirpura	3517300	96.00	8.34	..	..	19.00	19.00
57	IRG-57 Sonmati	3513600	27.00	26.62	40.00	40.00	15.00	15.00
58	IRG-58 Raidy	3514200	63.00	69.96	50.00	50.00	65.00	65.00
59	IRG-59 Rangmati	3516900	62.00	28.00	46.00	46.00	15.00	15.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60	IRG-60 Vrajmi	3513300	150.00	9.83	56.00	56.00	..	..
61	IRG-61 Dai (Minsar)	3513700	20.00	19.99	47.00	47.00	52.00	52.00
62	IRG-62 Lakhamka	3513800	13.00	9.20	..	..	21.00	21.00
63	IRG-63 Edalwada (T)	3514400	20.00	37.04	..	..	..	..
64	IRG-64 Mukteswar	3514900	172.00	98.81	100.00	100.00	40.00	40.00
65	IRG-65 Fatehgadh	3515500	11.00	15.82	..	..	10.00	10.00
66	IRG-66 Falia (Kankavati)	3516300	125.00	25.41	38.00	38.00	111.00	111.00
67	IRG-67 Kakliamba	3514600	51.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	165.00	165.00
68	IRG-68 Mulgadh	3515300	21.00	10.31	..	..	15.00	15.00
69	IRG-69 Kalaghogha	3516500	16.00	18.82	..	..	10.00	10.00
70	IRG-70 Iswariya	3517400	20.00	25.75	32.00	32.00	5.00	5.00
71	IRG-71 Nyari-II	3515900	170.00	119.73	27.00	27.00	20.00	20.00
72	IRG-72 Und-II	3517100	2.00	8.45	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
73	IRG-73 Ozat (Durabad)	3518200	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
74	IRG-74 Veradi	3516400	1.00	0.62	..	..	..	..
75	IRG-75 Machchhu-II	3517600	1250.00	398.83	550.00	550.00	714.00	714.00
76	IRG-76 Men (T)	3517700	90.00	..	..	..	..	..
77	IRG-77 Ani (T)	3517800	90.00	..	..	..	..	..
78	IRG-78 Goma	3517900	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
79	IRG-79 Valan (T)	3518000	8.00	0.51	..	..	..	..
80	IRG-80 Loliyana (ADJ)	3518100	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IRG-80 Dam on Nanivahiyal	3518100	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	IRG-81 Bakrol	3514300	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
82	IRG-82 Kaniyad	3516100	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
83	IRG-83 Dared (Milana)	3516600	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
84	IRG-84 Limbali (ADJ)	(3515100)	..	1.89	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
	IRG-84 Sangavadi	3515700	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	IRG-85 Vadia (ADJ)	3515700	1.00	0.10	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
	IRG-85 Ramnath	3515700	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	IRG-86 Aji-II.	3517000	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
87	IRG-87 Ginda	3516800	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
88	IRG-88 Falku (ADJ)	3515600	1.00	..	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
	IRG-88 Mithapur	3515600	..	10.40	..	..	..	..
89	IRG-89 Machchhu-III	3517200	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
90	IRG-90 Ozat II	3518200	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
91	IRG-91 Kali II (T)	3518400	618.00	..	..	..	..	..
92	IRG-92 Uben II	3517500	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
93	IRG-93 Sarangpurgala (ADJ)	(3516100)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	IRG-93 Kajipur	3516100	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	IRG-94 Kalindri		..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00
	Total		13757.00	5143.82	6200.00	6200.00	6974.00	6974.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(C) Other Programme								
94	IRG-94 Drainage	3525200	2125.00 (4920.00)	330.47	330.00	330.00	300.00	300.00
95	IRG-95 Modernisation of canal		900.00	447.16	600.00	600.00	572.00	572.00
	1. Ukai-Kakrapar	3525351	(900.00)					
	2. Midium line of credit	3525532	3900.00 (8450.00)	873.94	980.00	980.00	1260.00	1260.00
	3. Other then World Bank	3525353	485.00 (0)	036.51	100.00	100.00	75.00	75.00
	Total : IRG-95	5285.00	5285.00 (9350.00)	1357.61	1680.00	1680.00	1907.00	1907.00
96	IRG-96 Flood Control and Antierosion work	3525400	1200.00 (1200.00)	226.26	190.00	190.00	275.00	110.00
97	IRG-97 Extension of channels from 40 Has to 8 Hac Chek	3525600	900 (X)	39.70	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00
98	IRG-98 Extension and Improvement	3525700	300.00 (X)	82.77	50.00	50.00	..	..
99	IRG-99 Water development service	3525100	1500.00 (1500.00)	422.69	550.00	550.00	500.00	..
100	IRG-100 Prevention of Salinity Ingress (World Bank aided)	3525500	2400.00 (2400.00)	836.24	820.00	820.00	750.00	750.00
101	IRG-101 Prevention of salinity Ingress (Other World Bank)	3525900	1000.00 (X)	..	10.00	10.00	60.00	60.00
102	IRG-102 Special Requirement of completed Major and Medium scheme.	3525851-52	725.00 (X)	313.6J	313.67	300.00	350.00	350.00
103	IRG-103 Training Institute	3526000	(a)	129.35	230.00	230.00	250.00	..
104	Miscellaneous Items like training W.M.V. Quality control P. P. M. and studies etc.	..	..	..	..	..	155.00	155.00
	Total	..	..	3738.76	4290.00	4290.00	4677.00	3762.00
	Grand Tortal A+B+C		146203.00 (148109.00)	16540.09	28370.00	28370.00	36000.00	35085.00
	Beneficiary share		83190.00	1926.11	8763.00	8763.00	9264.00	9264.00
	Power		14650.00	326.96	1466.00	1466.00	1470.00	1470.00
	U. T.		550.00	190.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00

Note:—(1) Figures in Bracket in col. No. 3 are the figures adopted by the Planning Commission.

(2) (X) Show provision included in the lump provision of Rs. 4920 lakhs.

(3) (a) Show provision included in CAD Sub-sector

3.2. MINOR IRRIGATION

3.2.1. Introduction

3.2.1.1. Minor Irrigation plays an important role in irrigated farming. Minor Irrigation works though small, are numerous and give quick results. As many of them are taken up at the instance of the local public, they have a more pronounced public participation aspect resulting in maximum utility. They are comparatively of simpler nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quick. Emphasis is laid on the implementation of Minor Irrigation which would benefit mostly small farmers and generate productive employment among rural people.

3.2.1.2. The annual rainfall in Gujarat varies from 24.9 cm. to 241 cm. The areas of Kachchh, Saurashtra and North Gujarat with comparatively lower rainfall have many small rivulets and streams. Minor Irrigation schemes can tap all these available natural resources providing irrigation facilities to such areas where benefits from large irrigation projects would be difficult. Similarly, tribal areas of Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and some pockets in Banas-kantha district are mainly hilly tracks. Here also, due to the topography, there is greater potential for Minor Irrigation works.

3.2.2. Types of Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.2.1. Minor Irrigation works comprise of the following

- (a) Tanks, Bandharas, Check dams and Percolation tanks.
- (b) Tubewells
- (c) Lift Irrigation
- (d) Assisting scheduled caste/scheduled tribe cultivators in Providing irrigation facilities.

3.2.3. Programme for 1988-89

3.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 3,820 lakhs is proposed for 1988-99 as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) <i>Irrigation Department</i>	
Tanks, Bandharas and Lift Irrigation through GWRDC	2300
Tubewells	1400
	<hr/>
Sub-Total	3700
(2) <i>Agriculture and Rural Development Department</i>	
Assistance/Subsidy to weaker sections for providing irrigation facilities	100
(3) <i>Co-operation Department</i>	
Co-operative Lift Irrigation	20
	<hr/>
TOTAL :	3820
	<hr/>

Irrigation Department's Programmes

Surface Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.3.2. During the year 1988-89, Rs. 1300 lakhs is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 9000 hectares through Minor irrigation Works viz. tanks and bandharas while Rs. 420 lakhs is proposed for check-dams and percolation tanks to create an additional irrigation potential of 500 hectares. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for safe staging to minor irrigation works executed during the scarcity of 1985-86 and 1986-87 which would create an irrigation potential of 1000 hectares.

Tubewells

3.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 1400 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for the tubewells programme to create an additional irrigation potential of 4000 hectares. The outlay proposed also includes component of repayment of loan, capitalised interest etc.

Lift Irrigation (GWRDC)

3.2.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 80 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for Lift Irrigation scheme with a target to create irrigation potential of 500 hectares.

3.2.3.5. Thus, under Irrigation Department's programme, it is proposed to create irrigation potential of 15000 hectares during the year 1988-89.

Agriculture and Rural Development Department's Programmes.

Grant of Subsidy to S.C. Cultivators for Irrigation facilities

3.2.3.6. The object of the scheme is to grant subsidy to S.C. cultivators for construction of dug wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors/pump-sets so as to enable them to raise agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 with a target of 227 wells and 455 pump-sets.

Grant of Subsidy to Tribal Cultivators for Irrigation facilities

3.2.3.7. This scheme is proposed for giving subsidy to tribal farmers in tribal area for construction of new wells, installation of oil engine, electric motors, pump-sets and pipeline for increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakh and the target of 560 new wells, 1120 pump-sets and pipelines in the fields of 100 tribal cultivators is proposed for 1988-89.

Grant of Subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. Cultivators residing outside tribal areas

3.2.3.8. The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to adivasi farmers and other scheduled tribe farmers residing outside tribal areas to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakh and the target of 100 new wells and 57 pump-sets are proposed for 1988-89.

Boring/Blasting Works of Irrigation Wells (GSLDC)

3.2.3.9. Minor Irrigation is most important factor in agriculture production. In view of the severe drought during 1987, further deepening of wells has become necessary.

3.2.3.10. For the year 1988-89, the physical targets and outlays proposed are as under :—

Programme	Physical target (No. of shots)	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakh)
Improvement of Irrigation wells possessed by the farmers other than SC/ST	8000	34.00
Improvement of Irrigation wells of SC cultivators	60000	15.00
Improvement of Irrigation wells of ST cultivators	60000	7.00
TOTAL :	128000	56.00

Co-op. Department Programme**Co-operative Lift Irrigation**

3.2.3.11. Lift Irrigation schemes are taken up either on the bank of the rivers, nalas, tanks, canals, etc. where sufficient flow of water is available or on the wells. Minor Irrigation activities are organised in the form of Cooperative Lift Irrigation Societies. The pattern of assistance under this programme is—capital component and 10% of the total cost of the scheme. The Government gives 45% cost of the scheme as subsidy raised to 75% in tribal areas. The subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1700 per acre. Government also gives managerial subsidy for employing technically competent hand to the extent of Rs. 3000 each year for the first and second year and Rs. 2,000 each year for the third and fourth year.

3.2.3.12. An amount of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 with a target of organise 36 lift irrigation societies.

Physical Targets

3.2.3.13. As a result of the above programmes, the targets for the Minor Irrigation Sub-sector are as under :—

Item	Unit	1984-85 Achieve- ment	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target (Cum.)	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Antici- pated Achieve- ment.	1988-89 Target proposed
1. (A) Potential-Ground Water							
1. Ground Water-Tube- wells (ID)	'000 Ha.	228	298	245	246	248	252
2. Dugwells (ARDD)	„	1529	1779	1531	1533	1535	1537
3. Lift Irrigation (Co- op. Deptt).	„	64	82	75	78	81	81
Total (A)	„	1821	2159	1851	1857	1864	1870
(B) Surface Water-Tanks and Bandharas (ID)	„	162	264	168	180	190	201
Total (A+B) Potential	„	1983	2423	2019	2037	2054	2071
2. (A) Utilisation-Ground Water							
1. Ground Water-Tube- wells (ID)	'000 Ha	112	154	146	147	148	151
2. Dugewells (ARDD)	„	1374	1521	1376	1378	1380	1382
3. Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt).	„	38	49	39	41	41	41
Total (A) :	„	1524	1724	1561	1566	1569	1574
(B) Surface Water- Tanks and Bandharas (ID)	„	93	153	94	101	107	111
Total (A+B) Utilisation.	„	1617	1877	1655	1667	1676	1687

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-1988-89

MINOR IRRIGATION

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme With Code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anti. Exp.	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Irrigation Department							
1.	MNR-1 Tanks and Bandharas, Check dams, P. T. etc. (including lift irrigation by GWRDC) (3600100 and 3001400)	7751.00	1327.00	1680.00	1680.00	2300.00	..
2.	MNR-2 Tubewells and Ground Water- Survey and Investigation (3600200)	4989.00	600.00	325.00	325.00	1400.00	..
Sub-Total : ID		12740.00	1927.00	2005.00	2005.00	3700.00	..
A and R D Department							
3.	MNR-3 Grant of subsidy for Harijan, SC cultivators for irrigation facilities (3605172)	140.00	22.42	22.00	22.00	25.00	..
4.	MNR-4 Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities including wells, pump-sets and pipelines (3605272)	160.00	..	2.85	2.85	13.00	..
5.	MNR-5 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribal areas (3605372)	50.00	2.92	2.10	2.10	6.00	..
6.	MNR-6 Subsidy to other SC and ST farmers for failed wells (3605472)	137.00	..	..	..	..	..
7.	MNR-7 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring (3605500)	25.00	9.95	18.05	18.05	34.00	..
8.	MNR-8 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for SC cultivators (3605700)	45.00	0.64	11.00	11.00	15.00	..
9.	MNR-9 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting and boring for ST cultivators (3605600)	50.00	0.95	4.00	4.00	7.00	..
Sub-Total : ARDD		607.00	36.88	60.00	60.00	100.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Co-operation Department							
10.	MNR-10 Co-operative lift irrigation-subsidy (3610172)	70.00	21.68	10.50	10.50	14.00	..
11.	MNR-11 Creation of Technical Cell for co.op. lift irrigation-subsidy (3610272)	30.00	3.08	3.70	3.70	3.50	..
12.	MNR-12 Interest subsidy for loans to lift irrigation societies-subsidy (3610372)	3.00	..	0.10	0.10	..	..
13.	MNR-13 Working capital loan to lift irrigation societies--loans (3610471)	5.00	1.25	0.70	0.70	2.50	2.50
	Sub-Total : CD	108.00	26.01	15.00	15.00	20.00	2.50
	GRAND TOTAL	13455.00	1989.89	2080.00	2080.00	3820.00	2.50

3.3. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1. Introduction

3.3.1.1. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation and as such assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture. Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium irrigation projects is a must. It is, therefore, very much important to adopt integrated area development approach to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agriculture production. For implementing this programme in the command areas of major and medium irrigation projects, Four Area Development Authorities have been set up in Gujarat. The main activities covered under this programme are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping, kyari making, strengthening of water co-operative's net work, strengthening of extension machinery and training programme.

3.3.2. Review of Progress

3.3.2.1. The important activities under this programme are :

- (1) Field Channels.
- (2) Warabandhi.
- (3) Filed Drains.

3.3.2.2. The work used to be carried out till recently on behalf of the cultivators at their cost. Consent of atleast 51% or more cultivators is required to be obtained before the work of field channels could be taken up. The cultivators were required to bear 50% of the cost of construction of field channels. Small and marginal farmers get some subsidy depending upon fulfilment of certain criteria. Cultivators are generally reluctant to give consent of taking up the work of field channels. Subsequently it has been decided to construct field channels at Government cost with effect from 1st October, 1984. In Annual Plan only field channels and warabandhi are included whereas land Levelling works will be taken up from institutional funds. The central assistance for field drain works is now available as per recent norms. So field drains are now included in the Annual Plan 1988--89.

3.3.2.3. In the Mid Term Review, it is suggested to achieve the targets set out for utilisation of irrigation potential. It is proposed to cover the entire backlog of existing projects and additional irrigation potential created during the Seventh Plan under command Area Development Programme.

3.3.2.4. The physical targets and achievements are as under : (In lakh hectares)

Item	1984-85 Base Year Level	Seventh Plan Target	Cumulative Achievement at the end of			
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Anticipated)	1988-89 (Target)
Field channels.	5.44	12.00	5.94	6.84	7.86	8.74 (0.88)
Warabandhi	1.60	8.45	2.72	3.92	5.67	7.80 (2.13)
Field drains	..	..	..	..	..	0.17 (0.17)

(Figures in bracket show net targets)

3.3.3. Programmes for the year 1988--89 Establishment of CAD Organisation

3.3.3.1. For establishment of command area development authorities which covers administrative set up at state level and at field level to carry out on farm development works, an outlay of Rs. 430 lakhs is proposed in the State Plan for the year 1988--89. An equal amount will be available as central share.

On Farm Development Works

3.3.3.2 On Farm Development works cover construction of field channels and warabandhi which are proposed under the State Plan. This is an important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential. Two Command Area Development Authorities were established in the State in the year 1974 for carrying out OFD works on the projects. The projects which have been taken up for on farm development works are as under :—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mahi-Kadana | 12. Mitti |
| 2. Ukai-Kakrapar | 13. Mathal |
| 3. Shetrunji | 14. Karad |
| 4. Bhadar | 15. Patadungri |
| 5. Machhu-I | 16. Hiran |
| 6. Panam | 17. Wankleshwar Bhey |
| 7. Dharoi | 18. Umaria |
| 8. Dantiwada | 19. Jojwa--Wadhvana |
| 9. Meshwo | 20. Deo |
| 10. Hathmati | 21. Karjan |
| 11. Damanganga | |

Further, a proposal to include following 16 new projects as C.A.D. projects is submitted to Government of India for approval.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Rudramata | 9. Sasoi |
| 2. Kalai | 10. Phophal |
| 3. Niruna | 11. Brahmani |
| 4. Kankavati | 12. Vartu |
| 5. Gajod | 13. Malan |
| 6. Khodiar | 14. Wadhwan Bhogavo |
| 7. Dhatarwadi | 15. Limdi Bhogavo |
| 8. Rangola | 16. Rojki |

3.3.3.3. It is proposed to take up construction of field channels and warabandhi in all the 21 Projects already approved by Govt. of India and 16 new projects for which proposal is submitted to Govt. of India for approval during 1988--89. For the year 1988--89, an outlay of Rs. 766.50 lakhs is proposed under the State Plan. Equal matching central share will be available during the year 1988-89.

Science and Technology (Research & Development)

3.3.3.4. Various studies, experiments and research activities and adaptive trials would need to be taken up so as to make optimum utilisation of the available resources. With a view to get maximum agricultural production per unit of land and per unit of water, such activities could be as under :

- (a) To study water losses by seepage in earthen and lined channels including research in lining materials.

(b) To study soil test crop response with a view to grow suitable crop depending on type of the soil available.

(c) To conduct adaptive experiments for new crops under irrigated condition.

(d) To conduct adaptive trials for improved varieties of crops.

(e) Evaluation programme.

3.3.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed in the State Plan for the year 1988-89 and an equal amount will be available as central share.

Education and Training

3.3.3.6. 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 improved agricultural implements. For this programme, an outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs as state share is proposed during the year 1988-89. An equal amount will be received towards central share.

Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies

3.3.3.7 Under this programme, it is proposed to form Water Co-operative Societies in the State. Each society is given an assistance of Rs. 10,000. Each water co-op. society may cover about 150 hectares of land. An outlay of Rs. 10,00 lakhs has been proposed as state share for the year 1988-89 and an equal amount will be available as central share.

Conjunctive Use of Ground and Surface Water

3.3.3.8 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the command area of the irrigation projects so as to :

(a) lower ground water level,

(b) augment canal water with ground-water,

(c) supply water for crops during canal closure.

(d) supply water to lands having higher levels in the command areas.

3.3.3.9. It is also proposed to drill tubewells in the command areas. For this activity an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 as state share and an equal amount will be available as central share.

Introduction of Sprinklers/Drip System of Irrigation as Adaptive trial.

3.3.3.10. With a view to encourage cultivators to adopt sprinklers and drip system of irrigation and to educate them in raising this system, it is proposed to demonstrate use of sprinklers/drip irrigation system on farmer's fields as adaptive trial. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan for the year 1988-89 and an equal amount will be available as central share.

Reclamation of Saline land in the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects (Pilot Project)

3.3.3.11. With the introduction of irrigation and excessive use of water, good agricultural land get saline. With a view to make studies to reclaim such land economically, it would become necessary to set up a pilot project. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Soil Survey of the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects

3.3.3.12. Soil surveys of the command areas of the completed projects becomes necessary after introduction of irrigation with a view to suggest cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is expected that about 3 lakh ha. may need post irrigation soil survey. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Radio Telephone/Wireless System in the command areas

3.3.3.13 At present telephone system is provided in the command areas of the completed projects. Tapping points are being provided at major off takes and important locations. But the telephone system gets out of order in rain and on stormy days actually when its services are required. so, much difficulties have experienced in many cases. To over come such difficulties, the better alternative is to provide radio telephone/wireless system for which an outlay of Rs. 59.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89. This will be one of the component of warabandhi system and an equal amount will be available as central share.

STATEMENT

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditures.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with Code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Outlay proposed	Of which Capital Content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	CAD- 1 Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation (3700151-152)	463.00	419.74	387.50	387.50	430.00	..	
2.	CAD- 2 On farm Development Works.(3700251-252)	4481.50	509.24	762.50	762.50	766.50	..	
3.	CAD- 3 Science and Technology (3700300)	10.00	—	1.50	1.50	1.50	..	
4.	CAD- 4 Education and Training (3700451-54)	50.00	4.60	10.00	10.00	26.00	..	
5.	CAD- 5 Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies. (3700500)	250.00	9.80	15.00	15.00	10.00	—	
6.	CAD- 6 Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water (3700600)	20.00	—	6.00	6.00	5.00	..	
7.	CAD- 7 Introduction of Sprinklers & Drip System of Irrigation (3700700)	17.50	—	5.00	5.00	10.0	..	
8.	CAD- 8 Reclamation of Saline land in Command Areas of Irrigation Projects. (3700800)	25.00	6.37	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	
9.	CAD- 9 Soil Surveys of the Command Areas of Irrigation Projects. (3700900)	150.00	..	2.50	2.50	2.00	..	
10.	CAD-10 Establishment of Water and Land Management Institute. (3701000) (*)	600.00	..	..	..	..	..
11.	CAD-Adj. Radio Telephone/Wire less system in the command areas (New)	..	..	..	..	59.00	..
GRAND TOTAL :		6067.00	949.75	1200.00	1200.00	1320.00	..	

(*) Expenditure details are covered under Water Development Sector (IRG-103).

4. ENERGY

A. POWER DEVELOPMENT

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1. Electricity is basic necessity of any Modern society. The growth in demand for electricity in India since independence has been phenomenal. In spite of energy crisis and the development of other sources of energy, the demand of electric power will continue to grow. The development of Power sector, therefore, requires to be accorded the highest priority.

4.1.2. The progress of any society can be measured in terms of per capita electricity consumption. The per capita consumption in Gujarat was only 48 units in 1960-61 but has risen rapidly to 275 units in 1985-86. The actual total sale of Electrical energy has gone up by about 22 times.

4.1.3. Since the inception of Gujarat State in May 1960, substantial resources have been allocated to the power sector. This has enabled addition of installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period.

4.1.4. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarised in the following table.

Years	Installed capacity MW.	Electricity Generated Million Units.	Electricity sold Million. units.	Villages electricified nos.	Pumps energised Nos.
1960-61	315	546	441	823	5401
1970-71	879	2976	2346	4087	67052
1979-80	2384	8255	6244	10867	202853
1984-85	3383.5	12375	8578	16042	292387
1985-86	3593.5	13280	9015	16957	317403
1986-87	3803.5	14996	9701	17651	338046

4.2. Seventh Five Year Plan-1985-90

4.2.1. The strategy of allocating highest priority to the development of Power Sector has been continued during Seventh Five Year Plan also. 24.44% of the total plan allocation is provided for power sector i. e. Rs. 1466.50 crores has been provided for the power sector out of total plan provision of Rs. 6000 crores.

4.2.2. It was programmed to add 1948 MW of installed capacity to the State Power System. The target is almost double the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 achievements which was 999.5 MW. However, some of the old and obsolete units which have outlived their useful lives will have to be retired during Seventh Five Year Plan. The installed generating capacity which was 3383.5 MW at the beginning of Seventh Plan is targetted to be raised to 5113 MW by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is programmed to introduce 400 KV transmission system in the State during Seventh Plan. It is also programmed to achieve 100% electrification in the State and energising one lakh wells in the state. The physical targets for Core indicators of Seventh Five Year Plan Power Development are as under :

Sr. No.	Item	Units	1984-85 Achievement	1985-90 — Target.	
				Cummulative	Net.
1.	Installed Capacity.	MW	3383.5	5113	1729.5
2.	Electricity generated including purchase.	MKWH	12375	22640	22640

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Electricity sold	MKWH	8578	16850	16850
4.	Transmission lines (220 KV and above)	CKM	4347	7391	3844
5.	Rural Electrification.				
(a)	Villages electrified (1971 census)	Nos.	16042	18275	2233
(b)	Pump-sets and tubewells energised by electricity.	Nos.	292387	392387	100000

4.3. Review of Progress

4.3.1. The installed capacity at the end of 1985-86 was 3593.5 MW. During the year 1986-87, fifth unit of 210 MW capacity at Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Extension was Commissioned, raising the installed capacity in the State to 3803.5 MW. Progress on other ongoing projects were maintained during the year. 1028 circuit K. M. of transmission lines, comprising of 267 CKM of 400 KV, Lines, 189 CKM of 220 KV Lines, 84 CKM of 132 KV lines and 488 CKM of 66 KV lines were added to the system. 694 villages and 20643 wells/tubewells were electrified during the year. Also 348 vilages have been electrified for all purpose electrification from agriculture purpose electrification.

4.3.2. The likely achievements during 1987-88 are shown below :

	<i>Addition (net) 1987-88</i>
Installed capacity MW	335
Rural Electrification Village Electrification (Nos.)	418
Energisation of Tubewells and pump sets (Nos.)	20000
Electricity generated+purchased (Million units).	16436
Electricity sold (Million units).	11400
Transmission lines (220 KV and above) (circuit Kms)	460

The target are likely to be achieved by the end of the eay..

4.4. Mid-Term appraisal

4.4.1. As per the estimates of the Twelfth Annual Power Survey Committee, Power demand of the State is expected to reach to 4038 MW by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Adopting most conservative and un-realistic norms of 64% peak availability factor, an installed capacity of 6309 MW is needed to meet this demand. This means about 2926.0 MW of installed capacity will have to be added to Gujarat Power System. However, due to fund constraints, an amount of Rs. 146650 lakhs only has been allocated to Power Sector for Seventh Five Year Plan. With this it is targetted to add about 1730 MW to the system leaving a deficit of 1196 MW.

4.4.2. The target set for the Seventh Plan was thus to raised the installed capacity from 3383 MW to 5113 MW. The precarious situation can be eased to some extent, if the total generation from Vindhyachal Super Thermal Station and Kawas Gas based Thermal Station is allocated to Gujarat for atleast 5 to 6 years, that is till adequate generating capacity is created in Gujarat. This too will be possible only if new schemes submitted by Gujarat are cleared immediately. This will ease the power situation in the mid-eighth five year plan period. By the end of 1987-88 it is expected to raise the installed capacity to the level of 4138 MW and it would be necessary to adhere to the envisaged commissioning schedule during the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan so as to achieve the target of reaching installed capacity to 5113 M.W.

4.5. Programmes proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89

4.5.1. The broad break up of the proposed outlays is as under:—

Item	1988-89 proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
Hydel generation	4605
Thermal Power Generation including gas power generation.	23016
Transmission and Distribution	10850
Rural Electrification	800
Others	262
Sub-total	39533
Non-conventional sources of energy including Bio-gas.	400
Nucleus Budget	39933
Grand Total	67
	40000

4.5.2. While proposing outlays for 1988-89 care has been taken to provide adequately for new generation projects which have been approved by Central Electricity Authority but are awaiting approval of Planning Commission which is not forthcoming for want of adequate provision. It was not able to provide adequate funds for new generation projects for the first three years of Seventh Plan. The gestation period of Generation projects being large, action for new schemes has to be taken on large scale right now or otherwise it will not be possible to add generating capacity in the initial years of Eight Five Year Plan leading to chronic power shortage position in the State.

4.5.3. Due to inadequate provision for the power sector during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the commissioning of approved and ongoing power generation projects has been delayed. This has widened the gap between demand and supply. This is not expected to be narrowed even by the Seventh F. Y. P. end. As explained in the above paragraph, addition of generation capacity in the initial years of Eighth Five Year Plan is not envisaged. All these have necessitated quick actions to face forthcoming chronic power position. Hence, it is proposed to instal gas based power station whose gestation period is only 30/36 months which is small compared to around 60 months for conventional thermal power stations.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station stage--I (3 × 210 MW).

4.5.4. The scheme envisaged the installation of three units each of 210 MW capacity on the river Mahi in Kaira District at an estimated cost of Rs. 23758 lakhs. All the three units have been commissioned. The first in March 1982, second in January 1983 and third in March 1984. Alternative water supply arrangement to take care of the power station during colsure of the canal is taken up. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 23758 lakhs the expenditure incurred upto March 1987 is Rs. 23521 lakhs. The provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 100 lakhs which is expected to be utilized fully. Rs. 111 lakhs are proposed for the year 1988-89, for completing the balance works for alternative water supply arrangement.

Ukai Thermal Power station Extension unit No. V (1 × 210 MW).

4.5.5. The scheme comprised of installation of one additional unit of 210MW, Unit No. 5 at the estimated cost of Rs. 8843 lakhs. The Unit has been commissioned in January 1985 and is working on full load.

4.5.6. Since the Scheme is completed no provision is made for the current year i. e., 1987-88 and no funds are proposed for 1988-89.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2 × 60 MW)

4.5.7. The Station has been designed as peaking station on the Kadana Dam across river Mahi having an ultimate capacity of four units each of 60 MW. Stage-I of the project comprises the installation of two units of 60 MW Units each. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12513 lakhs. The civil works for all the four units including installation of two units of Stage-I are in full swing. The excavation work of tail race channel and diversion channel is in progress. Draft tube work for all the four units are completed.

4.5.8 The plant and equipments for both the units are already received at site. Order for other necessary equipments are placed and received at site. The tentative layout for Dolatpura Weir (alternative site for Ljmbodara Weir) is submitted to Central Water Commission for approval. Erection of the rails and hoists for draft tube gates are completed. Both the 165 tonnes E.O.T. cranes are already commissioned. Rectification of major manufacturing defects in the equipments supplied by M/s. BHEL pushed back the commissioning schedule of the project. Erection, contract has been awarded and the erection work is taken up. The total expenditure incurred upto March 1987 is Rs. 6399 lakhs and the provision for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 1300 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 2000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89

Kadana Hydro Electric Project Extension (2 × 60 MW).

4.5.9 The civil engineering works of unit No. 3 and unit No. 4 are being carried out alongwith unit No. 1 and 2. The revised estimated cost of additional two units to be provided under Stage-II is Rs. 5938 lakhs. The negotiations are under progress with M/s. BHEL to supply the plant and machinery for Units 3 and 4. The works were to be taken up and completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However, due to funds constraints provisions could not be made in the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan. Hence, benefits of the schemes which were earlier expected to be available in Seventh Five Year Plan will now be available beyond Seventh Five Year Plan. This will add to deficit envisaged. A Start has to be made during 1988-89 to derive the benefits of the scheme at least in the middle of Eighth Five Year Plan. Rs. 1000 lakhs are proposed for the scheme for the year 1988-89 for payment of part advance for main equipments of the project and preliminaries.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2 × 2.5 MW)

4.5.10 The scheme envisaged installation of 2 units each of 2.5 MW located on the left bank canal of Ukai Dam. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 510 lakhs. The Main power plant order is placed with Ms. Jyoti Limited, Baroda who have already supplied most of the equipments. P.H. Civil works are nearing completion. Removal of Cofferdam is completed. Main plant equipment and other equipment erection is taken up. Unit-I and II are scheduled for completion in October 1987 and December 1987 respectively. Against the total revised estimated cost of Rs. 510 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1987 is Rs. 393 lakhs and provision for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 55 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilized. Rs. 35 lakhs are proposed for the year 1988-89.

Wanakbori Thermal Power Station Extension Stage-II (3 × 210 MW).

4.5.11 The stage-II of Wanakbori Thermal Power Station envisages installation of additional 3 units of 210 MW capacity bringing the total capacity of power station to 1260 MW on completion. The estimated cost of the extension project is Rs. 40570 lakhs. The project is in an advanced stage of execution. First and second units of the project are commissioned in March 1986 and Sept. 1986 respectively. Erection of third unit is in progress. Boiler lightup is completed in July 1987. Cooling tower for this unit is also completed. The Unit is programmed for synchronisation in December 1987. Against the revised estimated cost of Rs. 40570 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1987 is Rs. 31637 lakhs. The provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 2200 lakhs which is expected to be utilized fully. An outlay of Rs. 2500 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Lignite Based Thermal Power Station in Kachchh (2 × 70 MW)

4.5.12 The scheme envisaged installation of 2 units each of 70 MW capacity at Panandhro using lignite as fuel at the estimated cost of Rs. 20000 lakhs. The scheme is approved by the Planning.

commission in September 1979. The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s BHEL in March 1981. The work orders for various civil works i.e. main power station building foundations, cooling towers, chimney, quarters etc. have been placed and works are under progress. Necessary steel and cement have been arranged. The scheme has been accorded lower priority since beginning. So far as funds provision is concerned, large commitments have been entered into. This has pushed back the completion of the project. As per the present schedule Unit-I and II are targetted for completion in Dec. 1989 and June 1990 respectively. Against the total revised estimated cost of Rs. 20000 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1987, is Rs. 9820 lakhs. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs. 4100 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 3000 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Replacement (1×120MW)

4.5.13 The scheme envisages installation of one Unit of 120MW capacity to replace the existing old units. The work of the project is in advanced stage of construction. All the Civil, electrical, Mechanical works are nearing completion. Boiler lightup is successfully done in July 1987. The unit is expected to be synchronised in December 1987. The supplies from BHEL are abnormally delayed and water supply position for power station is tight due to draught condition. By December 1987 Commissioning is possible only if BHEL supplies all materials in time and adequate water supply is available.

4.5.14 Against the total revised (latest) estimated cost of Rs. 15066 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1987 is Rs. 11065 lakhs. Provision for 1987-88 is Rs. 2200 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the year 1988-89, for balance works and making end payments.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit--III (1×210MW)

4.5.15 The installation of one unit of 210MW capacity has been approved by the Planning Commission in July 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 12391 lakhs. The orders for the main power plant are placed with M/s. BHEL in May 1983. Order for Civil engineering works i.e. Power Station building, quarters, equipment foundation etc are awarded and the works are under progress. Due to paucity of funds in last few years, adequate funds could not be provided for the project, whereas large commitments were entered into. Boiler drum was lifted in position in April, 1987. Works of colony and cooling towers are delayed due to delayed decision regarding the land. The present schedule for completion of the project is December 1989. The expenditure upto end of 1986--87 is Rs. 9073 lakhs, against the revised cost (latest) of the project of Rs. 26270 lakhs. The outlay for 1987--88 is Rs. 6363 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 6000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988--89.

Ahmedabad Electricity Company -'F' Unit (1×110 MW.)

4.5.16 Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Sabarmati have submitted a scheme for installation of 110 MW Unit 'F' at their Sabarmati Power Station. The scheme has been recently approved by Planning Commission. Ahmedabad Electricity Company has taken up the project for execution and considerable progress has been achieved. The unit is programmed for commissioning in 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 2708 lakhs has been made for assistance to Ahmedabad Electricity Company for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An assistance of Rs. 350 lakhs and Rs. 1000 lakhs have been released during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. Provision of Rs. 1350 lakhs has been made in the year 1987-88. No outlay is proposed for the year 1988-89 as Seventh plan outlay is fully provided for in the first three years.

Narmada Hydro Project :

4.5.17. As per discussions with the Central Electricity Authority, the following units are proposed.

1. River Bed Power House	6×200MW=1200MW
2. Canal Bed Power House	5×50MW=250MW
	TOTAL..1450 MW

Gujarat's share is 16% i.e. 232 MW.

4.5.18. Seventh Five Year Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 14650 lakhs. An expenditure of 1121 lakhs is incurred by the year 1986-87. A provision for the year Rs. 1987-88 is Rs. 1466 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1470 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Extension Unit-IV (1×210 MW)

4.5.19 It is proposed to further augment Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station by installing fourth unit of 210 MW capacity. The scheme is approved by the Central Electricity Authority. Planning Commission has very recently accorded investment approval in April, 87 to the Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 16388.5 lakhs.

4.5.20 As an advance action, order for main plant equipment was placed with M/S. BHEL who have supplied material worth about Rs. 29 crores. The State Government has not made any provision for the first two years of the seventh Plan. Also for third year i.e. 1987-88, Rs. 533 lakhs has been provided. Thus providing no funds during first two years & meagre funds in the third year of Seventh F.Y. Plan has resulted in delay in commencement of the project work. With this meagre provision during current year it will not be possible to go for placement of orders for other E&M equipment & remaining Civil Works. The whole work will have to be shifted to 1988-89.

4.5.21. Expenditure of Rs. 783 lakhs has been incurred upto 31.3.87. An outlay of Rs. 533 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88. A minimum provision of Rs. 6000 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Joint Pit Head Power Station At (1) Bandhav (4×500 MW And (2) Mand (2×210 MW)

4.5.22 The Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board in concurrence with Gujarat Electricity Board has submitted two schemes of Joint Pit Head Power Station at Bandhav (4×500MW) and Mand (2×210 MW) to the Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission in the years 1981 and 1983 respectively, on the basis of 50% sharing of cost and benefits. Clearance by the Central Electricity Authority to the project is in progress. Various issues raised by the Central Electricity Authority are being complied. The schemes are likely to be approved as Eighth Plan schemes but advance action is required to be taken. Provision has not been made for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 & 1987-88. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Narmada Thermal Power Station at Sinor (4X500 MW).

4.5.23. The scheme of establishing first Super Thermal Power Station in Gujarat with a capacity of 4 units each of 500 MW has been proposed to the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning Commission in April, 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 1200 Crores.

4.5.24. Coal linkage in 'Principle' has been granted by Planning Commission for 2x500 MW in December, 1985. Standing Linkage Committee has yet not decided about the coal field. The work for approval of Techno-economic clearance from Central Electricity Authority is in progress.

4.5.25. With a view to start acquisition of land and its development, a token provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Extension (1×120MW)

4.5.26. The scheme has been submitted to Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission. It envisages the installation of 2nd 120 MW Unit at an estimated cost (latest revised) of Rs. 10270 lakhs. Central Electricity Authority has accorded techno-economic approval to the scheme in April, 1986. As the necessary infrastructural facilities exist, it will be possible to complete the project in comparatively short period. However, State Government will have to confirm adequate provision for the project so that approval by Planning Commission can come forth quickly. Anticipating early approval and also to take advantage of bulk ordering, an order for the supply of main plant and equipment has been placed on M/s. BHEL and part advance has been paid.

4.5.27. An expenditure of Rs. 227 lakh has been incurred on the project by the end of 1986-87. For making payment of balance advance amount to M/s. BHEL and also to take up civil works on the project, Rs. 1000 lakh have been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Installation of 77MW Diesel Generating Sets at Various Places in Gujarat

4.5.28. A project report for installation of Diesel Generating Sets at 22 locations aggregating to 77 MW is submitted to State Government. To improve the system voltage conditions in the State and to take care of Power Supply to remote areas and to help cutting down the peak, the scheme needs immediate consideration. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Micro Hydel Project

4.5.29. In the context of changing circumstances due to energy crises and very high fuel cost for thermal station, priority is proposed to be given to Micro Hydel Projects. Gujarat Electricity Board has proposed the following Micro Hydel Schemes to Central Electricity Authority/State Government for approval.

Sr. No.	Name of schemes	Estimated cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Remarks.
1.	Panam Mini Hydel Project (2 × 1000KW)	333.41	Scheme is approved by Planning Commission in April. 1987.
2.	Damanganga Hydel scheme (1 × 1000 KW)	236	Scheme is approved by Planning Commission in June. 1987.
3.	Dharoi River Bed Power House (2 × 1000 KW)	370	Scheme is approved by Planning commission in June. 1987.
4.	Dharoi Right Bank Canal Power House (1 × 600 KW)	168	Scheme is cleared by Government of Gujarat.
5.	Karjan Hydel scheme (2 × 1500 KW)	576	Project report submitted to Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission.

4.5.30. A provision of Rs. 150 lakh is made for the year 1987-88. A provision of Rs, 100 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Utran T. P. S. (GAS BASED) (1 × 120 MW)

4.5.31. With the possibilities of getting gas allocation at Utran, the feasibility study for gas based thermal unit was entrusted to M/s. DCPL. Final project report prepared by M/s. DCPL, is submitted to State/Central Authorities for approval in October, 1986.

4.5.32. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 12038 lakh. Gas allocation and clearance to the project is expected during the current year. It is proposed for the year 1988-89 to carry out preliminary works and ordering of main plant equipment during 1988-89.

Gas Based T. P. S. (3 × 30 MW) At Balol, Kalol & Ankleshwar :

4.5.33. ONGC has indicated that small quantity of gas can be made available at Ankleshwar near Bharuch, at Kalol near Ahmedabad, and Balol near Mehsana. Project report for installation of three units of 30 MW each has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs. 12000 lakh and is submitted to State/Central Authorities for approval in January 1987.

4.5.34. The work on the project can be taken up immediately on receipt of the gas allocation and the project clearance. Since the work of installation of gas turbines will be a turn key job, the gestation period will be quite less in comparison with Thermal Power Station. Approval to the project is expected during the current year.

GAS BASED T. P. S. AT GANDHINAGAR (600 MW)

4.5.35. Project report for gas based power station of 600 MW capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 43400 lakh is submitted to State/Central Authority for approval in June, 1987.

4.5.36. Confirmation regarding gas allocation and clearance to the project is expected during the year 1988-89. For all the gas based stations, it is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 2000 lakh for taking up preliminaries and ordering main plant and equipments as per the receipt of the approval to the project.

Re-novation Schemes

4.5.37. For operation of existing power station at optimum level it has become essential to carry out necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or outdated. Unless the renovation schemes are effected the plants will run at reduced efficiency, subsequently resulting in lower outputs and higher maintenance cost. Keeping this thing in view with the renovation scheme at Dhuvaran T. P. S. Ukai TPS and Gandhinagar TPS have been taken up.

4.5.38. The estimated cost for renovation schemes at Dhuvaran TPS, Ukai TPS and Gandhinagar, TPS is Rs. 7258 lakh, Comparising of Rs. 2426 lakh under Central assistance and Rs. 4833 lakh under State Plan. Expenditure incurred for Ukai TPS, Dhuvaran TPS and Gandhinagar TPS under State Plan upto 31st March 1987 is Rs. 19 lakh, 257.18 lakh and 618 lakh respectively, and under Central Sector Rs. 448.42 lakh, 204.18 lakh and 655.43 lakh respectively. For the year 1987-88 Rs. 86 lakh, 147 lakh and 92 lakh under Central sector have been approved for Ukai TPS, Dhuvaran TPS and Gandhinagar TPS respectively. Under State Plan a provision of Rs. 500 lakh for Ukai TPS, and Rs. 627 lakh for Dhuvaran TPS have been approved for the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 8000 lakhs under State Plan, comprising of 674.28 lakh for Ukai TPS and Rs. 325.72 lakhs for Dhuvaran TPS is proposed for the year 1988-89. Outlay of Rs. 793 lakh comprising of Rs. 86.71 lakh for Ukai TPS, Rs. 341.61 lakh, for Dhuvaran TPS and Rs. 364.44 lakhs for Gandhinagar TPS is proposed under Central assistance for the year 1988-89.

Transmission and Distribution Schemes (including System Improvement Schemes)

4.5.39. The development of transmission and distribution system is a continuous process and has to keep pace with increase in generation capacity on one hand and requirements of the consumers on the other hand. Hence, Development of Transmission and Distribution System needs a special attention. Due to funds constraints the outlays during the first three year of seventh Five Year Plan were less than requirement. This has resulted in slowing down of works. If the situation is continued during fourth Year also T and D losses will increase, reliability in power supply position will decrease system condition will be more unstable and the voltage condition will still be poorer. to boost up the programme an outlay of Rs. 11030 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Rural Electrification

4.5.40. Rural Electrification is a socio-economic activity. It aims at the upliftment of living standards of the rural population. Recognising its importance, priority has been given to rural electrification. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 16042 towns and villages were electrified in the State leaving a balance of 2233 villages. 1609 villages were electrified during first two years of Seventh Plan. It is targetted to electrify 418 villages during 1987-88. It is programmed to achieve 100% village electrification in the State.

4.5.41. 1,00,000 wells/tube-wells are programmed to be electrified during Seventh Five Year Plan. 45659 wells/tube wells have been electrified during the first two years of Seventh Plan. During 1987-88 it is targetted to electrify 20000 wells/tube wells. Further 25000 wells/tube-wells are proposed for electrification during 1988-89 with a proposed outlay of Rs. 800 lakh (including Rs. 67 lakh for Nucleus Budget)

Survey and Investigation

4.5.42. Investigation for sites for new Power Generation Schemes and formulation of project reports etc. is included in this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 32 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Acquisition of Licences

4.5.43. Gujarat Electricity Board has taken over most of the licences in the State on expiry or revocation of their licences. For making further payment to the Baroda licence an outlay of Rs. 150 lakh is proposed to be provided for the year 1988-89.

Training Reserach and Development

4.5.44. To keep pace with the over changing technology, it is always required to provide training facilities for employees and provide with research facilities for alround development of the organisation. Rs.50 lakh is oamme for the year 1988-89.

Scheme For Enforcement of House Hold Appliance by Chief Engineer (Electrical)

4.5.45. The Government of India, in the Ministry of Industry has issued an order *viz.*, "The House Hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control Order 1981) under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The main object of this order is to control and stop the sale and use of sub-standard household electrical appliances not conforming to the relevant standard of the Indian Standard Institution as well as to maintain and improve the quality of various house electrical appliances. This will provide better protection to the users of such appliances and public at large against the inferior quality of the house hold equipment. The Chief Electrical Inspector has been appointed as an implementing authority for this order and to assist him, the additional staff is sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 30 lakh is made in Seventh Five Year Plan.

Scheme for providing rural safety by Chief Engineer (Elect)

4.5.46. This scheme is aiming at providing safety in rural areas of the State with a view to save human and animal lives from electrical accidents. Under this scheme, the quality of maintenance and electrical safety will be checked and visit will be made to agricultural electrical installations of the consumers located in rural areas of the State and these installations would be advised about the electrical safety and would be asked to carry out necessary rectification wherever necessary. The implementation of the scheme would also facilitate the quick inquiries of such accidents and early settlement of claims of compensation preferred by the victim or their heirs and public at large. With a view to carry out various activities under this scheme a separate administrative and supervisory set up is required. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

4.5.47. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89, for the above schemes.

(B) NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Assistance to Gujarat Energy Development Agency

4.5.48. This Agency was constituted in 1979 for promoting and propogating non-conventional and renewable energy sources for the Rural and Tribal upliftment of Gujarat State and to discourage use of and promoting conservation of conventional, non-renewable energy sources *viz.*, Coal, Coke, Petrol, Kerosen and other petro-based fuels.

Recently, the Agency has also undertaken the number of projects as follows :

- Obtaining Electricity from Wind Energy.
- Growing Energy Plantation.
- Demonstration-cum-subsidy schemes gasifiers.
- Smokeless chullah development programme.
- Demonstration project on community/Institutional Bio-gas plants.
- Bio-mass powered cold storage.
- Water pumping wind mills.
- Solar hot water, hot air, hot water, food conservation and marine product drawing systems,
- Subsidised Solar Cooker Programme.
- Solar photo voltaic-lighting programme and Solar passive Building construction.
- Integrated Rural Energy Centres.
- Energy conservation in Agriculture, Food processing and marine based industries.

4.5.49. An outlay of Rs. 936 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 220 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

National Project on Biogas Development

4.5.50. The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence from November, 1981. The project is also included in the revised 20 Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crises, 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 Sources of Energy for fuel
- (ii) Bio-Fertilizer
- (iii) Recycling of Wastes
- (iv) Environmental Sanitation etc.

4.5.51 Though this is a centrally sponsored scheme, the State Government is also providing liberal state subsidy under Plan Sector to the beneficiaries, besides the financial assistance from the Government of India.

4.5.52 An outlay of Rs. 364/- lakh has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) for this programme. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period it is targetted to construct 54,000 Biogas Plants.

4.5.53 During the year 1985-86, about 13,563 Biogas Plants have been set up against the target of 11500 plants. During the year 1986-87 about 14534 Biogas plant have been set up against the target of 15000 plants.. During the year 1987-88, it is expected to construct 15000 Biogas Plants which also includes a tentative target of 1500 plants for Scheduled Castes beneficiaries under special component plan and 4000 plants for Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries under Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

4.5.54 For the year 1988-89, it is proposed to construct 15000 Biogas Plant which includes a tentative target of 1500 plant for scheduled castes beneficiaries under special component plan and 4000 plants for Scheduled tribes beneficiaries under tribal area sub-plan. An outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs is proposed for Biogas programme for 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

ENERGY

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the Scheme with code number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anti-cipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Power Development							
1. Generation							
(a) Schemes completed by 31-3-85							
1.	PWR-1 Wanakbori T.P.S. Stage-I (3X210 MW) (4100400)	1086	97	100	100	111	111
2.	PWR-2 Ukai TPS Extn. Unit-V (1X210 MW) (4100500)	483	198	..	..	..	..
3.	Other completed schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (a)		1569	295	100	100	111	111
(b) Approved & On going schemes for benefits during VII th F.Y. Plan							
1.	PWR-3 Kadana HEP Stage-I (2X60 MW) (4100100)	4175	742	1300	1300	2000	2000
2.	PWR-4 Kadana HEP Stage-II (2X60 MW) (4100300)	3410	..	..	..	1000	1000
3.	PWR-5 Ukai L.B.C. Project (2X2.5 MW) (4100200)	220	95	55	55	35	35
4.	PWR-6 Wanakbori T.P.S. Extn. Stage-II (3X210 MW) (4100600)	11149	3399	2200	2200	2500	2500
5.	PWR-7 Lignite based T.P.S. in Kutch (2X70 MW) (4100800)	13153	3234	4400	4400	3000	3000
6.	PWR-8 Sikka T.P.S. Stage-I (1X120 MW) (4100800)	9266	3210	2200	2200	1000	1000
7.	PWR-9 Gandhinaar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1X210 MW) (4100900)	14908	4647	6363	6363	6000	6000
8.	PWR-14 Gandhinagar T.P.S. Extn. Unit-IV (1X210 MW) (4105300)	7702	..	533	533	6000	6000
Sub-Total (b)		63983	15327	17051	17051	21535	21535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) New Schemes for Benefits during VIIIth Five Year Plan							
1. PWR-10 A.E.Co.'s Extn. Unit (1X110 MW) (4105151)		2700	1000	1350	1350	..	..
Sub-Total (c)		2700	1000	1350	1350	..	..
(d) Approved & Ongoing schemes for benefits beyond VIIIth Five Year Plan							
1. PWR-11 Narmada Hydro Project (4101000)		14650	688	1466	1466	1470	1470
Sub-Total (d)		14650	688	1466	1466	1470	1470
(e) New schemes for benefits beyond VIIIth Five Year Plan							
1. PWR-17 Joint pit head station at Bandhav (4X500 MW) (Gujarat share 50%) (4105453)	Included in B(8)					5	5
2. PWR-18 Joint pit head station at Mand (2X210 MW) (Gujarat share 50%) (4105454)			..	..	..	..	..
3. PWR-19 Narmada TPS at Sinor (4X500MW) (4105533)				..	..	100	100
4. PWR-20 Sikka TPS Extn. Stage-II (1X120 MW) (4105554)			..	..	..	1000	1000
5. PWR-21 Lignite based TPS Extn. in Kutch (1X70 MW) (4105555)			..	..	..	..	..
6. PWR-23 Installation of DG Sets (77 MW) (22×3.5MW) (4105600)			..	..	..	500	500
7. PWR-24 Micro Hydel schemes (4105557)			..	150	150	100	100
8. PWR-12 Urtan TPS/Gas based (120/123 MW)		644	..	..	..	2000	2000
9. Gas based TPS (3X30 MW (4105200)			..	..	..	..	..
10. Gas based TPS at Gandhar (600 MW)			..	..	..	..	..
11. Sikka TPS Stage-III (2X210 MW)			..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (e)		644	..	150	150	3705	3705
Sub-Total Ongoing (A+B+D)		80202	16310	18617	18617	23116	23116
Sub-Total New Schemes (C+E)		3344	1000	1500	1500	3705	3705
TOTAL (I) (A+B+C+D+E)		83546	17310	20117	20117	26821	26821

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. PWR-26,27,28 Renovation Schemes (4110152) (4110153) (4110154)		3939	381	1127	1127	800	800
III. PWR-29 Transmission & Distribution schemes (including system improvement schemes) (4115100)(T) (4115200)(D)		50000	6187	8000	8000	10850	10850
IV. PWR-30 Rural Electrification (41209161)		7240	1081	1200	1200	800	800
V. PWR-31 Survey & Investigation (4125100)		100	4	20	20	32	32
VI. General							
1. PWR-32 Acquisition of Licences (4130100)		200	11	150	150	150	150
2. PWR-33 Training Research and Development (4140100)		200	20	30	30	50	50
3. PWR-34 Scheme for enforcement of H.H. equipment by C.E. (E) (4150100)		30					
			23	23	23	30	..
4. PWR-35 Schemes for providing rural safety by C.E.(E) (4160100)		70					
5. PWR-36 Plasma physical programme Unit (4170100)		25	12	3	3	..	..
Grant Total: A-Power Development	145350		25029	30670	30670	39600	39503
B. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy							
1. PWR-37 Assistance to GBDA (4135100)		936	70	180	180	220	..
2. PWR-38 Bio-gas Plants (4155100)		364	177	150	150	180	..
Total-B		1300	247	330	330	400	..
C. Nucleus Budget							
(For Rural Electrification)		..	..	..	..	67	..
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)		146650	25276	31000	31000	40000	39503

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.

5.1 Introduction :

5.1.1. Rapid and balanced industrialisation in the State is necessary with a view to benefitting the common man in the shape of increasing availability of goods at fair prices, larger employment and higher per-capita income. Industrialisation is also essential to provide the much needed support for agriculture and for the development of infrastructural facilities by energy, transport, housing etc. The pattern of distribution of benefits due to industrialisation should be such that it should cover a large segment of the State population both urban and rural.

5.2. Review of performance

5.2.1. In 1960 there were 3647 working factories providing employment to 3.30 lakh persons. The number of these factories and the number of persons employed therein rose to 10674 lakhs and 6.36 lakh persons respectively at the end of 1980. The number of these factories and employment therein has further increased to 12963 and 7.16 lakh persons respectively at the end of 1984.

5.2.2. The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs. 246 crores producing goods worth Rs. 421 crores. This has increased to Rs. 3300 crores and Rs. 7309 crores in 1981-82. The net value added was Rs. 121.33 crores at the end of 1961 which rose to Rs. 1167 crores in 1981-82.

5.2.3. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This increased to 43682 in 1980 and 82000 by the end of March, 1987.

5.2.4. The Industries Department has offered Rs. 16 crores by way of subsidy and other incentives. The State subsidy and the share of entrepreneurs was expected to provide employment to about 50,000 persons.

5.2.5. This Phenomenal growth is supported by the State's Progressive policies administered through the Industries Commissioner and District Industries Centres and the corporate net work of GMDC, GIDC, GSFC, GIIC and GSIC. etc.

5.2.6. Government has modified the strategy of capital investment subsidy from District to specified Talukas, this is expected to bring more dispersal of industries and employment to rural inhabitants.

INDEXT—B :

5.2.7. The Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXT-B) continued to play the role of promoting rapid development of industries in the state. The organisation earned the recognition from Government of India. and it recommended INDEXT-B as a 'Model O' of development for extension activity to the other states. About 45700 enquiries were disposed off by 31st March, 1985, by this organisation. Out of this, a good number of projects (1300) were assisted for clearance from Govt. of Gujarat.

Small Scale Industries :

5.2.8. Continuous efforts have been made for promoting Small Scale Village and cottage Industries in the State. The District Industries Centres have been set up in all districts except in Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State Level to Co-ordinate & supervise the progress of District Industries Centres and to meet the smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the cash subsidy, the small scale Units are offered subsidy on power consumption, subsidy for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and subsidy on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI Units. Cottage Industry receives the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also interest under the bankable schemes.

Mid-Term Appraisal.

5.2.9. The major portion of the outlay during the first three years has been towards the nationalisation of textile mills. This is a new scheme for which advance plan assistance of Rs. 65 crores has been sanctioned. The total cost for the 12 closed mills of Ahmedabad is Rs. 87 crores. In addition

to this, the State Government has been called upon to shoulder the responsibility of 5 more old mills, the capital required for this will be a massive Rs. 40 crores.

5.2.10. On the industrial development front, the State Government has enunciated a new incentive package scheme which has come into effect from 1st April, 1986. For encouragement and promotion of industrialisation in backward areas, the State Government is committed to provide assistance at enhanced levels, which will increase the needs of this sector. The State Government has maintained the tempo of industrial development in the State against odds but to provide for nationalisation of textile mills and the extra commitments towards incentives it will be necessary for the State Government to increase the expenditure substantially against the original outlay Rs. 258 crores.

5.3 Programme for 1988-89

5.3.11 An outlay of Rs. 8184.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 under Industries and Mineral Sector. The broad breakup of which is as under.

	(Rs. in lakhs) Proposed amount for Annual Plan 1988-89
1. General Industries	364.75
2. Large and Medium Industries	3110.00
3. Village and Small Industries	
(a) Small Industries	2810.25
(b) Cottage Ind.	889.00
4. Mining and Metallurgical Industries	925.00
Nucleus Budget	35.00

	Sub-Total
	8134.00
5. Weights and Measures	50.00

GRAND TOTAL	8184.00

5.4 General Industries

Compilation of Industrial Data

5.4.1. The data of industries in Gujarat can be broad grouped into three main segments namely (1) Small Scale Sector (2) Medium and large scale sector and (3) data on technical process adopted by the DGTD registered units.

5.4.2. There are now more than 79000 small scale registered units and about 1100 medium and large scale sector units existing in the State but systematic data is not available for these units. The data relating to the registration of SSI units compiled on the basis of registration made with DIC's could partially account for the total number of registered units. Further, the details available corresponding to the investment and employment are available only at the time when the unit was registered. With a view to have a detailed statistical analysis of registration data it is proposed to make use of the Computer.

5.4.3. The State Commissionerate of Industries is receiving monthly production returns from certain categories of large and medium scale industrial units on a voluntary basis. The production data in respect of certain selected items has also been compiled manually on the basis of these returns. It is proposed to work out a scheme to collect as many returns as possible and evolve a computer system to compile these data.

5.4.4. Apart from the above, entrepreneurs requiring guidance for the various technical process available for the product or the data on the process which are already being utilised by the existing units are not available. Thus, there is a need for an organised way of collecting the data and re-tracing the same as and when required. These data are voluminous and varied in technical details and at the same time very important from the technical point of view. These data will have to be compiled through a Computer.

5.4.5. In view of the expanding Statistical net work, and updating of industrial activities in the State, it is proposed to strengthen the Statistical wing in the Industries Commissionerate and at the DIC level. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 4.50 lakh for this scheme for the year 1988-89.

Creation of salt cell in the Industries Commissionerate

5.4.6. Gujarat produces about 60% of the total production of Salt in India. The State Government is collecting the royalty at the rate of Rs. 1.00 per M.T. on despatch of salt and if the salt work fails to produce the minimum quantity of salt as per lease agreement, Unit (Salt works) has to pay the minimum royalty at Rs. 1.00 per MT for the quantity of salt agreed to by the lease agreement. Salt department, Government of India is collecting the cess, on despatch of salt at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per M.T. The Government of India is giving assistance from salt cess fund for the Development and Labour Welfare works to the Salt works. The State Secretariat has already sanctioned a Staff of 32 employees. Out of the sanctioned posts, only 2 posts of Dy. Engineers (Gazetted) and 2 posts of Junior Engineer (MGO) are to be filled up. By filling up all the above posts, it is hoped the outstanding royalty which is pending for recovery since years together with the current royalty will be recovered effectively and the maximum benefit from Salt Cess, Fund can be taken by Gujarat State. A provision of Rs. 6 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar

5.4.7. As per policy of the State Government, various offices of Industries Department and Heads of Offices of various Corporations of State Government are to be located in one building to be constructed in the State Capital at Gandhinagar named as Udyog Bhavan. Land admeasuring about 30,900 sq.mtrs. in Sector 11 is allotted. The proposed building has a total carpet area of 378,815 sq. mtrs. which includes over and above the working carpet areas, passage, utility and amenity carpet areas. The planned building has total built up area of 78,780 sq. mtrs. and the estimated cost for Udyog Bhavan is Rs. 21.12 crores. The entire work is to be carried out through Roads and Buildings Department of the State Government. The first phase of construction has already began for which a provision Rs. 31.00 lakhs is made in the current year and for the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 45.50 lakh is proposed.

Industrial Education, Research & Training

5.4.8. The State Government is encouraging Research and Development activities with a view to promote industrial development, testing facilities and training of skilled an power. The Research and Development programmes are carried out in close collaboration with the following professional institutions in the respective fields.

- (1) Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology, CIPET, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Electrical Research and Development Agency, ERDA, Vadodara.
- (3) Man Made Textile Research Association, Mantra, Surat.
- (4) National Productivity Council, NPC, Ahmedabad.
- (5) ISI Laboratory.
- (6) Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute CGCRI, Ahmedabad.
- (7) Poly Technological clinic, PTC, Ahmedabad.
- (8) CLRI (Central Leather Research Institute), Ahmedabad.
- (9) Field Testing Station for Dyes & Intermediates.
- (10) Tools Room Project (To be implemented).

5.4.9. An outlay of Rs. 140.50 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Establishment of Tools Room Project, Baroda

5.4.10. It had been established beyond doubt by the Survey conducted by the Western Region officers of Small Industries Service Institute that there is a need for establishing the Tool Room in the Western Region. There are nearly 10,000 engineering industries in Small Scale Sector and about 300 engineering industries in the medium and large sector in Gujarat. It is observed that the growth of industries is the highly sophisticated and higher technological processes is scotched because of non-availability of facilities required for the design fabrication of precision toolings and jigs and fixtures required in the process. Government should take a lead in establishing and indentifying the need for the facilities to be created for the use of engineering industries particularly in the small scale sector.

5.4.11. The cost of the proposed project is estimated at Rs. 500 lakhs.

Land 5 acres	20 lakhs
Building construction	55 lakhs
5000 sq.m. area	400 lakhs
Machinery etc.	25 lakhs
	500 lakhs

The machinery cost will be borne by Central Government and U.N.D.P. assistance and the cost of the land and Building will be provided by State Government. The approval of Government of India is awaited.

5.4.12. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed.

Hosiery & Training and Research Institute

5.4.13. Hosiery Training and Research Institute is established by the Central Government for the entrepreneurs Development in the year 1980-81. In this organisation training is given, pertaining to different trade of hosiery like cutting, stitching, circular knitting, double bed hand flat knitting. Under the scheme during 1980-81 to 1984-85 412 artisans are trained; of which 89 have started hosiery industry. The main objectives of the scheme are :—

- (1) to train people for knitting, cutting-stitching, dyeing-bleaching operations required in hosiery including operations on imported machines.
- (2) to motivate the hosiery machinery manufacturers, to develop skill in machinery maintenance and repairing to provide technical services to hosiery machinery manufactures.
- (3) to provide testing laboratory, laboratory designing and technical services to hosiery industry.
- (4) to train supervisory and managerial cadre for hosiery industry.
- (5) to motivate people for establishing hosiery industry and to train them.

5.4.14. Upto the year 1986-87, 661 persons are trained, out of these 155 persons have started their own industrial centres, 41 propose to install hosiery unit and 210 persons have got job in hosiery industry. 180 persons are expected to be trained for hosiery unit in the year 1987-88.

5.4.15. For the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed.

Gujarat Industrial Research Laboratory at Baroda

5.4.16. Government of Gujarat had set up in August, 1981 the Gujarat Industrial Resources and Development Agency at Vadodara (GIRDA) with the objective of promoting research, development, extension, assistance and guidance in respect of technology, raw materials, finished products, Quality control, including development of new uses of polymers etc. The Industrial Research Laboratory has since been merged with GIRDA. Efforts are to be made to take up research and development projects jointly with industries etc. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 50 lakh is proposed.

Export Award

5.4.17. The scheme is intended to provide incentives to the registered exporters, Export Houses and Merchant Exporters to boost export of products of both small and large scale units from Gujarat State. Government of Gujarat has decided to give silver trophy instead of merit certificates to the best exporters so as to attract large number of participants under the Scheme. The Awards will be in the form of a Silver Coated Replica, and the total No. of awards will be as under :—

<i>Revolving Trophy</i>	<i>Big Trophy</i>	<i>Small Trophy</i>
1 No.	32 Nos.	221 Nos.

5.4.18. It is proposed to continue this scheme for which an amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Subsidy to SSI Units for pollution Control Scheme

5.4.19. The task of pollution control and protection of environment is very vast in dimension. Gujarat State particularly has a good number of chemicals, dyestuff and pharmaceuticals industries. The sphere of Industry is such that air and water pollution will be a problem and the need to control and prevent pollution is acknowledged by all. The water pollution control Act, 1974 and Air Pollution Control Act, 1981 are administered by a Statutory Body created under the provision of the Acts. Thus, Gujarat Pollution Control Board is the Statutory Body for the State to enforce and to implement the Acts. Recently Government of India has passed an Environmental Protection Act, 1986. With these legislatively measures, it is the intention of the Government to control water and air pollution and also to protect the environment.

5.4.20. As the cost of pollution control is considered to be non-productive investment, to encourage the pollution control in small scale sector, the State Government has sanctioned a cash subsidy scheme at the rates given below :—

(1) For the consultancy expenditure the subsidy may be to the extent of 80% of expenditure with the ceiling limit of Rs. 2,500/- to the individual unit.

(2) The subsidy on account of the expenditure made on creating the pollution control facilities is 50% of the cost of the plant, machinery and laboratory equipment or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is less.

(3) For engaging technical person having minimum qualification of Diploma in Engineering or B.Sc., Graduates, on maintenance and operation of pollution Control facilities. the unit will be eligible for cash subsidy of Rs. 150 per month per person and not exceeding 2 persons per unit.

5.4.21 For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Construction of quarters :

5.4.22. Government had considered to construct quarters for the Officers and staff of the Government presses at the cost of Rs. 2.00 crores during the Seveth Five Year Plan. The following works are proposed for the Government pressess.

	Rs. in lakhs
1. Officers quarters at Rajkot	9.81
2. Class-III Quarters for Govt. Photo Litho Press, Ahmedabad	20.00
3. Class-I, Class-II and Class-III of Government Press, Baroda	22.75
4. Class-III and Class-IV quarters at Government Press, Rajkot	18.72
5. Staff and Officers quarters at Government Press, Sachin	165.62
	<hr/>
	236.90

5.4.2.3. Out of the above stated works the work at Sr. No. 1 is in progress and is likely to be completed by the current financial year. The works at Sr. No. 2 and 3 are awaiting administrative approval of the Government. The works shown at Sr. No. 4 and 5 has been proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1988-89.

For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakh is proposed.

Construction of two new Government presses and allied buildings at Mehsana and Sachin (near Surat)

5.4.24. Two new Government presses at Mehsana and Surat were to be established during Seventh Five Year Plan. But the Government has accorded sanction to only one Government Press at Sachin and also decided not to open another press at Mehsana. The work of construction of this building at Sachin is in progress and it is likely to be completed at the end of 1988. It is very likely that the Government press at Sachin will also start functioning by that time. A total provision of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs. 3 lakhs for construction of stationery and form stores at Bhavnagar.

5.5. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation Limited.

5.5.1. The Government had approached in 1979 to Government of India through its fully owned Company named GSPCL for the request of granting Letter of Intent for setting up a Gas Cracker Plant for the production of Ethylene, propylene and other down stream projects, as Government of India had taken decisions in 1979-80 for fixing the land fall point of sub-sea pipeline of the Gas at Ubrat and setting up a gas separation plant at Kawas near Surat. Government of India has also approved the site for the Gujarat Petro-Chemical Complex at Kawas, near Surat.

5.5.2. GSPCL has already prepared an Environmental Impact Study and the report was considered by the Department of Petroleum in June 1984 and the Department of Petroleum has cleared the project from the location point of view.

5.5.3. Pending receipt of letter of intent, Corporation had undertaken the Feasibility Study of the various products. The Corporation has also made review of available technologies for the various products and shortlists of the process licensors for the Cracker and HDPE/LDPE have been prepared.

5.5.4. The Corporation has already initiated actions for acquiring the land required for the project to the extent of about 350 hectares through GIDC. It has also registered its demand of 16 MGD water with the Irrigation Department. It will be necessary to make payments for land as well as water amenities, immediately once the implementation of the project is taken up.

5.5.5. Based on the discussions with the officials in the Ministry of Petroleum during August 1985, and subsequent period, GSPCL has submitted a revised application for the letter of intent for Condensate-based Cracker Complex. Government of India has favourably responded and it is hoped that the Letter of Intent will be received in a very near future. On receiving clearance of the project, from Government of India, exact estimates of yearwise project expenditure and means of finance will be worked out.

5.5.6. After the submission of the revised letter of intent application in October 1985, series of meetings have been held by the officers of the State Government with the officers of the Department of Petrochemicals and the Ministry of Industry. As an outcome of these discussions the State Government has written to the Government of India in February, 1986 requesting for increase in the size of the cracker so as to produce 320,000 TPA of Ethylene and increased quantities of Propylene (155,000 TPA) and C4 cut (98,000 TPA).

5.5.7. The entire complex is estimated to cost Rs. 1965 crores. State Government, being the principal promoter will be required to contribute its share of equity before approaching public for equity as well as loans. The national financial institutions also insist that the principal promoter should contribute their share of equity in toto before approaching the other sources for finance.

5.5.8. State Government has proposed to set up the complex in association with the Gujarat Corporations. A detailed feasibility report with the scheme of financing the project has been submitted to the Government of India in February 1987 and the same is under consideration of Government of India. Pending clearance of letter of intent application it is proposed to make a token provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the year 1988-89.

Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd., Baroda

5.5.9. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Ltd., (GCEL) was launched in the year 1975 by the Government of Gujarat to form a nucleus and a focal point for the proliferation of the electronics industry in the state. GCEL, in a short span, has acquired a national status and is recognised as a reliable source both in terms of quality and delivery schedule of complete range of highly sophisticated professional grade electronic equipment required by Railways, Post and Telegraphs, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Defence Services, Civil Aviation, Indian Television, Doordarshan etc. GCEL also undertakes a whole gamut of assignments on a turnkey basis including systems engineering procurement of appropriate equipments and their integration into a total system followed by installation and commissioning.

5.5.10. The company's production programmes and development and engineering efforts yielded highly gainful results. The capacity has been enhanced by developing more than 200 small scale entrepreneurs to manufacture hardware items and electronics sub assemblies required for the manufacture of high grade electronics equipments.

Achievement upto 1986-87

5.5.11. The Company has achieved sales turnover of Rs. 2,319.28 lakhs (net of excise and sales tax) compared to sales turnover of Rs. 17.25 crores in the previous year. Similarly, the total production activity and other income have gone up to Rs. 26.61 crores compared to Rs. 20.82 crores in the previous year. This represents an increase in additional activity by 27.47%.

5.5.12. During the year, the Company has entered into collaboration agreement with M/s Sony Corporation of Japan for a new product *i. e.* High Band VCR and with M/s Rohde and Schwarz of W. Germany for F. M. Transmitters for transfer of technology in respect of above products. The Company has also obtained industrial licence in respect of both the new products as stated above.

5.5.13. The Company's division at Gandhinagar has started implementing its project for manufacture of Electronic Push Button Telephones and critical components. The Company expects to start commercial production by mid July, 1987. The Company has received order for supply of 50,000 Telephone instruments from Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

Plan for the year 1987-88

5.5.14. The Company has plans to produce and sell equipments and systems worth Rs. 5,827/- lakhs with a profit before tax of Rs. 358.90 lakhs during the year 1987-88. The Company proposes to manufacture and sell CADF equipments. PCM MUX, MART System, 1" VTR's 3/4" VCRs-both Low Band and High Band, Colour Monitors etc. In addition, Gandhinagar unit will contribute Rs. 700/- lakhs in total sale plan of Rs. 5,827/- lakhs. The Company's new product lines such as High Band VCRs and F. M. Transmitters will contribute Rs. 900/- lakhs in total Sales programme.

5.5.15. The Company has entered into collaboration agreement with AMPEX CORPORATION, USA for VPR and TBC-6 products and with M/s NEC CORPORATION, JAPAN for products like DME equipments, DM-100 W, DME-1 KW. The Company has entered into collaboration agreement for transfer of technology with MACOM DCC in respect of new product line-Echo Concel and with M/s Sky Switch Satellite Communication Co. USA for transfer of technology in respect of Micro Processor Control Satellite Earth Station. Further, the Company is negotiating with M/s BTS Broadcasting, W. Germany to enter into collaboration agreement for manufacture of BCN-52 1" VTR product.

Plan for the year 1988-89

5.5.16. To achieve the above sales target, the Company will need around Rs. 2,498.66 lakhs towards requirements of funds for capital expenditure, payment, of technical knowhow, repayment of loans and working capital margin. This is proposed to be met from equity of Rs. 250/- lakhs from Government of Gujarat, Rs. 1,040/- lakhs from financial institutions and Rs. 600/- lakhs by way of bonds/public deposits and remaining from internal accruals.

5.5.17. Against the above requirement of the company an outlay of Rs. 200-00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

(1) GUJARAT STATE TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD.

5.5.18 The GSTC was formed by the State Government as an instrument to take over and run the sick textile mills. It is at present running eleven mills - six out of twelve nationalised mills of Ahmedabad in November, 1985, one which was purchased from Gujarat Cotton Federation (Sahayog) and four out-station mills which were nationalised in June, 1986. The Corporation requires funds from Government for meeting liabilities arising out of nationalisation and for keeping the mills running.

5.5.19 In addition to above, Government of Gujarat has nationalised four out-station mills (Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Cambay Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar and New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar). As per commitment of the Government arising out of this nationalisation provision of 25% of total old bank and financial dues i. e. Rs. 6.40 crores will have to be made for meeting this commitment to banks and financial institutions.

5.5.20. The requirement of fund for these nationalised mills will be mainly for acquisition of assets, working capital etc.

5.5.21 For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh was provided and the total expenditure including S. D. was Rs. 920.00 lakhs. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 215.00 lakh is proposed.

(2) Nationalisation of 12 Textile Mills

5.5.22 State Government has promulgated an ordinance on 8th November, 1985 nationalising 12 closed Textile Mills of Ahmedabad. In the ordinance, It has been suggested that by restructuring and reorganising these 12 textile mills, 5 to 6 viable units will be re-started. The total scheme of nationalisation is of Rs. 179.00 crores. In addition to above 12 mills Government of Gujarat nationalised four out-stationed mills. As per commitment of the Government arising out of these nationalisation provision of 25% of Total old bank and financial dues i. e. 6.40 crores will have to be made for meeting this commitment to bank and Financial institutions.

5.5.23 For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 3500.00 lakhs was provided for this and the total expenditure including S. D. was Rs. 4500.00 lakhs. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakh is provided. For the year 1988-89, an amount of only Rs. 800.00 lakh is proposed.

GUJARAT INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

5.5.24 GIIC Limited is established under the Companies Act, 1956 on 12th August, 1968 as a wholly owned Government Company. The Corporation has been established with a twin objective of (i) providing direct financial assistance to the industrial units in the State of Gujarat (ii) promoting projects which are vital to the economy of the nation. In other words, the Corporation acts as an Industrial Catalyst, in the State of Gujarat. The corporation had formulated various schemes like Technicians' Scheme, New Entrepreneurs' Scheme and General Scheme under which the financial assistance has been provided to the industrial units in the State of Gujarat. However, in last few years, our major thrust is now geared around financing of medium and large scale industries and the small scale industry has been left over to GSFC. In order to sustain and accelerate the activities of the Corporation for the financial year 1988-89, realistic assessment of requirement of funds on scheme-wise basis would be as under:

Development Banking

5.5.25. Under General Scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance to medium and large scale industries, whose requirements exceed Rs. 60.00 lakh. The loans under this Scheme are usually for a period of 8 years with moratorium period of 2 years. To be in the line with the policy formulated by the State Government, the Corporation provides concessional financial assistance, to the units situated to be situated in the backward districts/talukas. In the financial year 1985-86, the Corporation's sanctions had reached to a new target of Rs. 54.68 crores and disbursements were to the extent of Rs. 34.17 crores. In the financial year 1986-87 the Corporation could scale a new height in sanctions to the extent of Rs. 67.46 crores and disbursements of Rs. 46.48 crores.

5.5.26. In the financial year 1988-89, the Corporation is confident of achieving total sanctions exceeding Rs. 75.00 crores and disbursements of about Rs. 60.00 crores. This will be achievable in view of the fact that the IDBI has revised its guidelines in providing refinance to the State Industrial

Development Corporations (SIDC's) whereby the unit whose total cost of the project is upto Rs. 5.00 crores (previously Rs. 3.00 crores) will be eligible for refinance. In view of this development, the Corporation is confident that the target set-up by them will be certainly attained. Although the Corporation has been making successful impact in the industrial activity of the State, the funds provided by the State Government are not sufficient enough to meet with their requirement.

Market borrowing

5.5.27. In order to assess the requirement of market borrowings for the financial year 1988-89, the following points needs consideration :

(i) Although the refinance is provided by IDBI for eligible units, the Corporation is required to meet with the margin of 35% even in case of refinanceable units. In other words, IDBI will provide refinance only upto 65% of our disbursements (35% will have to be provided by GIIC). In other words, for a loan of Rs. 1.00 crore, the Corporation receives the refinance to the extent of Rs. 65.00 lakh only. Hence, these funds are required to be provided by the Corporation being the margin money in refinanceable scheme.

(ii) The Corporation is required to redeem bonds aggregating Rs. 1.10 crores in the financial year 1988-89. Hence, this will be its out-flow for repaying loans to the bonds subscribers in the year 1988-89.

(iii) Although the IDBI has relaxed its norms in regard to the availability of refinance for certain category of units, some of the units though coming for the first time in Gujarat are not eligible to get financial assistance from the Corporation due to the norms laid down by IDBI as they are non-refinanceable. Such types of units are also required to be financed by the Corporation as a special case.

5.5.28. As mentioned earlier, for disbursement to the tune of Rs. 60.00 crores, margin money of Rs. 21.00 crores would have to be found by GIIC. Part of this amount will be from internal accruals/revenues etc. Keeping this in view, the minimum market borrowing required for 1988-89 will be Rs. 6.00 crores.

5.5.29. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakh is provided and an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Project Loan

5.5.30. The catalytic role of GIIC has been pursued by the Corporation through implementation of various projects either in joint sector and/or associate sector. The Corporation, in the last one decade, has already established 41 companies for various industrial projects in the State of Gujarat out of which 22 have already commenced their commercial activities and 3/4 more are likely to start their production before the end of financial year 1987-88.

5.5.31. The projects like Polycarbonate, Cycles, Aluminium Foils, Hoetels, Alfa Olefins, Gas supply etc. will require funds for investments. It is expected that the Corporation's requirement of funds would be of the order of Rs. 1800.70 lakhs in the financial year 1988-89.

5.5.32. It is expected that the total investment after all these projects are commissioned would be about Rs. 1500.00 crores and will create employment opportunity for more than 50,000 persons and along with ancillary industry, it may perhaps go upto 1,00,000 persons.

5.5.33. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88 and for the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 700.00 lakh is proposed.

Share Capital contribution to Gujarat Fusion Glass Ltd.

5.5.34. The Government of Gujarat has taken an investment decision to participate upto 15% of the equity capital in the associate sector with M/s. Window Glass Limited, Calcutta to set up a Project for manufacture of Sheet Glass in technical collaboration with -M/s. Corning Glass Works, U.S.A. The project will be implemented by the Company named Gujarat Fusion Glass Limited. The State Government is one of the promoters having 15% equity in this project through direct participation. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 43 crores and the State Government's equity contribution at 15% of the Equity Share capital comes to Rs. 2.12 crores.

5.5.35. During the year 1987-88, it is expected to release Rs. 1.06 crore and therefore against the balance contribution of Rs. 1.06 crores. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Interest free loan for large Engineering and Electronics Projects (LEEP)

5.5.36. Government has introduced LEEP Scheme in October, 1982 with a view to attract Large Engineering and Electronics Projects in Gujarat. The large scale Engineering units, with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 7.5 crores and employing atleast 1000 persons directly and located in some of the eligible location are considered for interest free loan assistance from the State Government. Similarly electronic projects with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 3.00 crores and manufacturing electronic components and professional electronic equipments and also employing atleast 1000, persons directly located in an eligible location are also considered for loan assistance under this scheme. The loans admissible under the scheme range from 10% to 20% of the fixed capital investment. The loan is repayable in annual instalment with moratorium for 9 years. Under the Scheme the State Government has approved Gujarat Cycles Limited and M/s Hindustan Motors Ltd. which are required to be provided financial assistance in the form of interest free loan.

5.5.37. The State Government has approved Gujarat Cycle Ltd., under the scheme with a financial assistance of Rs. 3.50 crores. As against of Rs. 3.50 crores the State Government has also sanctioned of Rs. 50 lakhs to this project in the financial year. The remaining loan assistance will be released in the current year. Both these projects are fast moving in their implementation and M/s. Gujarat Cycles Limited is likely to commission their production before the end of the financial year 1987-88 whereas M/s. Hindustan Motors Limited will be through with their project by the end of 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Grant in aid to Industries for promotional activities of technical wing

5.5.38. The major functioning of the Technical Wing include preparation of various project reports with primary function of encouraging industrial development in the State and advise Industries Commissioner; Government and also prospective entrepreneurs in respect of concerned field of industries for technical matters pertaining to industrial projects and work for its prospective promotional efforts. The activities of the wing during the year therefore could include preparation of report, organising seminar, preparation of project profiles and technical articles and guiding entrepreneurs in the specific field. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed.

Monitoring Cell of letters of intent

5.5.39. Monitoring Cell for Letters of Intent was set up for speedier implementation of the projects in the State. In this regard INDEXTb has totally computerised implementation of Letters of Intent which ensures monitoring and follow up of project implementation in a sequential manner. The computerisation pinpoints in which stage project is held up and the official responsible for it. The work for the 526 Letters of Intent issued during the period 1983 to 1986 has so far been undertaken by the Monitoring Cell. By the time of reporting the progress of the Cell, data for all the 526 Letters of Intent has been collected. This work is undertaken every quarter, computerised and reported regularly.

5.5.40. The progress report of these Letters of Intent collected for the quarter ending March, 1987 reveals that 142 Letters of Intent have been converted into Industrial Licence and 117 Letters of Intent have gone into production. Further 243 Letters of intent are under various stages of implementation. The project implementation rate is 55% in Gujarat as against the annual national average of only 40%. The monitoring of Letters of Intent and the monitoring work of DGTD registrations is also undertaken during quarterly.

5.5.41. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual plan 1988-89.

Grant of Loan to Industries for amount of Sales Tax paid on Sales of finished products

5.5.42 This scheme was introduced in December, 1977 and is implemented through GSFC and GIIC. Under the scheme, eligible industrial units which commenced commercial production during the operative period of the scheme are entitled to the benefits of loan equal to the amount of sales tax paid on sale of their finished products during the period of five years from the date of commercial production. The validity of the scheme has expired on 31st October, 1982. However, the claims for loans against sales tax paid during the period of five years from the date of commercial production are required to be entertained, for which Rs. 50.00 lakh have been provided for Annual Plan 1987-88 and for the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed.

Grant of loan to industries in lieu of sales Tax Deferment.

5.5.43. Government has introduced a new Sales tax incentive Scheme effective from 1st June, 1980. Sales Tax incentive are available to small, medium and large scale units under two different schemes (1) Sales tax Exemption and (2) Sales Tax Deferment. Under the Sales-tax deferment scheme as unit is allowed to collect the sales tax on sales of finished goods. The payment of the sales tax amount so collected will be deferred for 12 years. Till 31st October, 1983, 447 units have opted for sales tax deferment scheme and received benefit for the sales tax amount of Rs. 2,137 lakhs.

5.5.44. Several industries associations have, however, represented that the new industries do not get the full benefit of the sales tax deferment scheme on account of introduction of new section 43-B in the Income tax Act, which provides that the deduction of any sum payable by the assessee by way of tax under law shall be allowed only in the year in which such sum is actually paid by him. The tax collected and deferred by the new industries will be treated as income and will not be eligible as expense and so the industries will have to pay about 55% of the amount of tax so deferred and the advantages available to new industries will be lost.

5.5.45. In view the above, it is proposed to revive the earlier scheme of grant of loan to the industries for amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs is proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan for this scheme.

5.5.46. No provision is made for the year 1987-88 while Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1988-89.

Infrastructure Loan to Industries in lieu of Sales Tax Deferment Benefit.

5.5.47. Government has introduced a scheme in August, 1983 under which loan is granted to the pioneer units for meeting the expenditure on railway siding, powerline and water Supply system. The loan is recoverable after 12 year from the date of disbursement and is given interest free. The units with a fixed capital investment over Rs. 25 crores are eligible. The loan is granted not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs per unit but limited to 40% of expected benefit from sales tax deferment. M/s. Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd., have a cement project at Kodinar. The unit has been granted pioneer status. Government has also agreed to sanction a loan of Rs. 3 crores for this unit, for meeting cost of infrastructure on the eligible items and the Government has sanctioned Rs. 200 lakhs to GIIC in the year 1986-87. The cement project of the cois nearing completion and the Co. has Spent over Rs. 2 crores towards the Infrastructure. The balance loan assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs will be sanctioned to GIIC for this project. However more projects are likely to come forward. for financial assistance under this. scheme. A provision of Rs. 100-00 lakhs has therefore been. proposed in Annual plan 1988-89.

5.6. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

Share Capital Contribution Loans to Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

5.6.1. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries in the State. The Corporation grants term loan assistance upto Rs. 60 lakh to limited companies and Co-operative Societies, to proprietary and partnership concern, the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs. 30 lakh.

5.6.2. During the last 27 years of its operation the Corporation has assisted 27,512 units with loans of Rs. 667.90 crore. The loan outstanding stood at Rs. 263.52 crore at the end of 31st March, 1987. Since the inception of the Corporation, disbursements have been made in respect of 19062 accounts amounting to Rs. 426.39 crores of the assistance rendered, as many as 7721 units were provided assistance of 200.40 crores in backward areas. In terms of number of units, the units assisted in backward areas constituted 28.06% of total units assisted. In terms of amount the assistance to backward areas was of the order of 30%.

5.6.3. The Corporation has assisted 20830 small scale units with loans of Rs. 394.49 crore. In terms of number of units assisted, the share of the small scale units was 96.5% and in respect of amount 75.6% of the total. The Corporation has formulated a number of schemes for industrialisation, the prominent schemes being the corporation loan scheme, the New Entrepreneurs Scheme, Mini Loan Scheme, Equipment Finance and Modernisation Scheme, and a scheme to provide term loan assistance

to self employed doctors, quality control Equipment scheme and Women Entrepreneurs schemes. The Corporation also extend assistance to Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Entrepreneurs on liberal terms.

5.6.4. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share capital, market borrowings, refinance from IDBI etc. The main source of the Corporation's lending is to get refinance from IDBI. The Corporation is taking full advantage of the refinance facilities. However, the extent of each resources available to the corporation is restricted by the formula of resources-mix prescribed by IDBI. According to the Business Plan of the Corporation approved by IDBI, the Corporation has to raise the capital plus plough back to the extent of 20% of the total disbursement to be envisaged during the year. The Corporation has put the total disbursement during the year 1988-89 at Rs. 75 crores; 13.33% of this Rs. 75 crores comes to about Rs. 10 crores which is to be contributed equally by State Government and IDBI. Thus the share of capital contribution comes to Rs. 5.00 crores to meet the resources of the Corporation. Since the lending operations of the corporation are increasing as a result of various incentives announced by the State Government for the promotion of industries the Corporation will be called upon to increase its resources substantially in the year ahead. For the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 225.00 lakh is provided. and For the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh is proposed.

Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation

5.6.5 The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation was established in the year 1962 with the objective of providing industrial infrastructure to achieve rapid, orderly and balanced industrial growth in the State. GIDC would like to strengthen the existing industrial estates and would give priority to the establishment of new estates at potential locations, particularly which have 'no Industry' or 'no estate' status at present. Keeping this in view, GIDC has planned for development of existing industrial estate in terms of social physical and economic infrastructure facilities.

5.6.6. The Corporation has programmed to established some 36 new estates, acquire about 6432 hectares of land, develop some 4080 hectares of land, construct some 5173 Factory sheds and 12,466 housing quarters with the total capital expenditure of Rs. 210.30 crore.

5.6.7 During the year 1986-87, the Corporation has established some 6 new estates, acquired about 989.13 hectares of land, developed about 350 hectares of land, constructed 866 Factory Sheds and 1434 workers quarters.

5.6.8 During the year 1987-88 the Corporation expects to establish some 13 industrial estates, acquire some 799.83 hectares of land, construct 318 Factory sheds and 336 Workers quarters.

Programme for 1988-89.

5.6.9. As per the tentative estimates, the total financial requirement would be of Rs. 76 crores. Out of this, about 36.66 Crores would be spent towards land acquisition, development of infrastructure, construction of Factory sheds and workers quarters. It has been programmed to acquire about 1731 hectares of land at the cost of Rs. 437.80 lakh, to provide infrastructure development at the cost of Rs. 2029.71 lakh, to take the construction of 315 new sheds along with 196 spill over i.e. incomplete sheds that would remain by the end of current financial year with the outlay of Rs. 1062.50 lakh, to take up construction of about 336 new housing quarters along with 96 spill over which would remain incomplete by the end of current year with the outlay of Rs. 135.94 lakh.

5.6.10. Against the financial requirement of development programme of Rs. 3666 lakh as above and the committed expenditure of about Rs. 3950 aggregating to Rs. 7616 lakh the Corporation expects to provide funds from following sources :

1. Internal resources i.e. down payment and instalments on the lease of plots/ hire purchase of Factory sheds, workers quarters, receipts from water charges, rent of buildings etc.	Rs. 4,850.00
2. Loans from Banks and other financial institutions.	Rs. 1,850.00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 6,700.00
3. Requirement of margin money assistance from Government Government loan (Margin money)	Rs. 806.00
4. Open market borrowings Gross Rs. 220.00 (-) Repayment Rs. 110.00	Rs. 110.00
	<hr/>
Total :	Rs. 7,616.00

5.6.11. Thus, the Corporation expects to generate Rs. 9.00 crore after meeting the requirement of committed expenditure to be utilised towards the development expenditure programme of Rs.36.36 crores. As such, to meet the balance amount for development expenditure of Rs. 27.66 crores, Corporation would raise institutional finance to the extent of Rs. 18.50 crores, which would need margin money of Rs. 916 lakh. This would be required by way of Government assistance in the form of long term loan, by way of margin money and open market borrowings. Usually, Corporation is allowed to raise funds from open market borrowings to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and hence, Corporation would need Government loan by way of margin money of Rs. 800 lakh. To carry out the proposed development programme of Rs. 3666 lakh.

5.6.12 As against the above requirements of the Corporation an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakh is proposed for market Borrowing & Rs. 250.00 lakhs for Margin Money.

Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial Self Employment in Rural and Backward Areas.

5.6.13 During the year 1987-88, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has proposed to organise entrepreneurship development programmes for (1) manufacturing entrepreneurs, (2) for women entrepreneurs, (3) for rural entrepreneurs, (4) for tribals, and (5) for scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has planned to conduct 77 training Programmes covering 1500 trainees through various training programmes in the State. Centre for Entrepreneurship Development had trained 1160 trainees under EDP, Special Component and Tribal Schemes out of which 615 trainees will be self employed or establishing their own small scale units. In the year 1986-87, the centre for entrepreneurship development had run 77 training programmes by developing 1500 Entrepreneurs in various schemes. An outlay of Rs. 22 lakh has been provided in the State Plan for 1987-88. For the Annual Plan 1988-89, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed.

Subvention to GSIC

5.6.14 The Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Ltd. was set up by the State Government with a view to promoting and protecting the interests of Small Scale Industries of Gujarat. The State Govt. holds 94.75% in the equity of this Corporation. The Government had guaranteed payment of minimum of 4% dividend on the share capital of G.S.I.C. Thus when there is no profit or when the Corporation is not able to pay dividend to its share holders, the State Government has to provide subvention assistance to G.S.I.C. to meet the commitment of minimum 4% dividend. An amount of Rs. 5 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Capital Investment subsidy for new Industries in Backward Area.

5.6.15 Phenomenal Industrial progress was made in Gujarat in the last decade due to various promotional measures taken by the State Government. State Cash subsidy for industrial units set up in backward area and growth centre has played a very prominent role for achieving rapid and balanced industrialisation.

5.6.16 Capital investment subsidy scheme for industries which was declared in Nov; 1977, was available in ten backward districts, 120 growth centres and GIDC areas outside the banned areas. These units which had taken specific effective steps till October 1982 are also made entitled for the subsidy till the assets created upto October, 1983.

5.6.17 The State Government declared in August, 1983, a new scheme for capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas. This scheme came into effect from 1-11-82. The eligible areas for this scheme are 10 backward districts and 20 talukas declared by Hathi Committee and certain specified GIDC Estates. The subsidy is available at different specified rates based on location of concerned units.

5.6.18 In the meantime, Government of Gujarat has announced a new subsidy scheme to the industries in backward areas for five year with effect from 1-4-1986. In the new scheme, Taluka has been considered as a unit for deciding the backwardness of area instead of District. The salient features of the schemes are as under:—

(1) Rates of subsidy for Central and State are aggregated therefore wherever Central subsidy is not available. Unit can avail the portion of Central Subsidy from the State Government.

(2) Banned distance limit is reduced to Urban Development Authority, thereby, making more units eligible for subsidy.

(3) In Central subsidy eligible area wherever 30 crores investment in fixed assets is taken place, no Central subsidy is available from 1st April, 1983. However, because of this new scheme if the taluka, has been declared eligible the part of Central Subsidy will be borne by the State Government.

5.6.19. The main objectives of the Scheme are---

(1) Development of backward areas and dispersal of industries away from big cities, and (2) Industrial development and generation of employment opportunities in rural and backward areas.

5.6.20. During the year 1986-87, the subsidy amounting to Rs. 1658.69 lakhs has been sanctioned to 729 units. A provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been provided in Annual plan 1987-88 with a view to sanction subsidy to individual units. Under the Scheme more eligible areas and industries are being added for the incentives. A provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1988-89.

Special Package Incentives to Electronics Industries.

5.6.21. 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. To promote the development of electronic industry in Gujarat the State Government has introduced the following special scheme with effect from 1st April 1986.

- (1) Investment subsidy scheme for electronic industry
- (2) Sales Tax incentive scheme for electronic industry.
- (3) Interest subsidy scheme for electronics industry.

(1) Investment subsidy scheme

The eligible electronic units for backward areas will be entitled for the subsidy at the following rate.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Rate of subsidy (Sales tax central)</i>
1. Backward District, backward talukas and electronics estates	30 % limited to Rs. 30 lakh.
2. Area within the Limit of Urban Development Authority.	10% limited to Rs. 10 lakh.
3. All other areas not included in the above categories.	20% limited to Rs. 20 lakh.

(2) Sales Tax incentives.

A new unit will be eligible for sales tax deferment at the following rate.

Category	I	100%	of the fixed capital investment	
Category	II (A)	100%	of the fixed capital	(SSI)
	(B)	90%	of the fixed capital	(L&M)
Category	III (A)	80%	of the fixed capital	(SSI)
	(B)	70%	fo the fixed capital	(L&M)

(3) Interest subsidy

The electronic unit is eligible for interest subsidy upto maximum Rs. 20 lakh. This Interest subsidy is available in the loan amount not exceeding 25% of the fixed capital investment or the actual loan amount disbursed which ever is less. The interest subsidy will be available for the first five years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.

5.6.22. For the year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs (Rs. 100 lakhs for Capital subsidy, and Rs. 100 lakhs for interest subsidy) has been provided which is likely to be fully utilised.

5.6.23. For electronic industries a provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs for Capital subsidy and Rs. 800.00 lakhs for interest subsidy has been proposed in Annual Plan, 1988-89.

District Industries Centre :

5.6.24. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on sharing basis limited to Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC. According to the new Industrial policy of the Central Government, 18 District Industries Centres have started working in Gujarat State, except in the Dangs district. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the district industries centres. Over and above activities of industrialisation, various schemes are implemented through the DIC like Central Cash subsidy on Capital Investment, power subsidy, interest subsidy, Testing subsidy, sales tax exemption, sales tax deferred payment, State cash subsidy, bankable scheme for cottage industries, Central/State self employment scheme, vocational training, assistance to industrial co-operatives etc. etc.

5.6.25. A Monitoring Cell has been established at State Level to Co-ordinate and supervise the working of the District Industries Centres and to help smooth implementation of the various scheme.

5.6.26. For the year 1988-89 Rs. 110. lakhs is proposed for smooth working of DICs. as share of the State Government and an equal amount is expected as central share.

Rural Artisans programme and Rural Industries Programme (RAP/RIP).

5.6.27. The Government of India have directed to implement the rural Industries programme and rural artisan 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 25,000. Ratio of expenditure to be met with is 50 : 50 by Central Government and the State Government limited to Rs. 1.00 lakh for DICs. The scheme is mainly proposed to encourage the youths in rural areas. This scheme covers a training programme, demonstration, study-tour, power connection subsidy, tool-kits, publicity and propaganda etc.

5.6.28. A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakh is made to cover 18000 beneficiaries for the Seventh Five Year Plan.

5.6.29. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh was made to cover 1750 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87. An expenditure of Rs. 8.06 lakh was incurred covering 1356 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87.

5.6.30. A provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh is made to benefit 1750 beneficiaries for Annual Plan of 1987-88. and the amount is likely to be spent during the year.

5.6.31. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 3000 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan of 1988-89.

Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses

5.6.32. Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Government Presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 workmen and 1:5 for some other trade workers. The scheme has been introduced in Government Presses with effect from 1st September, 1978. The duration of training is of three years and at present the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 230/- p.m. Rs. 260/- and Rs. 300/- p.m. during at the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsmen in Printing trade. Out of the total trainees ratio for Scheduled Caste is 1:14 which is as per the norm laid down in Apprentice Act, 1961. The number of apprentices required to be trained and already under training, is shown here below :—

Year	No. of trainees trained		Required to be trained
	S.C.	Total	
1985-86	38	236	269
1986-87	36	242	269
1987-88 (Upto June, 1987)	37	239	269

5.6.33. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakh is proposed.

Package assistance to SSI Units

Package Assistance to Small Scale Industry

5.6.34. Various Schemes viz., (1) subsidy on power consumption, (2) subsidy for testing of products of SSI and purchase of testing equipment, (3) quality marking on products of cottage and small scale industries are merged into one scheme namely "Package Assistance to SSI Units". The details are as under :—

(1) *Subsidy on power consumption.*—Under the provision of Gujarat State subsidy to Electric power consumption (Cottage and Small Industries) Rules, 1965 the subsidy is granted on consumption of electric power to industrial units which are having less than 80 H.P. connection. The power subsidy is given to the units for only motive power. The idea behind giving this subsidy is to enable the SSI Unit which is established in remote area, to stand in competition in the market. The quantum of subsidy depends upon the place of establishment of the units for the period between 7 to 10 years graded on the population basis. The benefit is upto difference of 3 paise to 9 paise per unit of power consumed and limited for 2000 units per annum. This scheme is discontinued from 1st July 1982 for the new units.

(2) *Subsidy on testing of product and purchase of equipments.*—In order to make industrialists quality conscious, a scheme on subsidy for purchase of testing equipment as well as subsidy for cost of test in charges is in operation since 1971 under the head of Gujarat State aid to industries (purchase of testing equipment for establishment of Testing houses or private laboratories) Rules, 1971 and Gujarat State/aid to Industries (Testing as products of small scale industries) Rules, 1971.

(i) For the purchase of testing equipments, 50% subsidy on the cost of testing equipments is given limited to maximum of Rs. 10,000 per annum.

(ii) For the establishment of testing house of private laboratories unit has to first obtain approval of their project report from the Industries Commissioner. After getting approval they are eligible for 12 1/4% subsidy on the cost of laboratory equipment limited to Rs. 25,0000.

(iii) For the testing of product SSI Units which get their product tested as per ISI/BSS/IP/BP: or any other standard specified, in an approved laboratory, they are given 50% subsidy on the testing charges paid limited to maximum of Rs. 1,000/- Rs. per annum.

(3) *Quality Marking Scheme* : The absence of quality consciousness has adversely affected the sales of SSI products. A scheme of quality marking of selected commercial products of SSI Units has been introduced which is implemented through the industrial chemical laboratory, Baroda, and in respect of Diesel Engine by the proto-type-cum-trading centre, Rajkot. The progress of the scheme is as under:—

Amount

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year	Testing Subsidy		Power Subsidy		Q. Marking		Total	
	Amt.	Unit.	Amt.	Unit.	Amt.	Unit	Amt.	Unit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980—85.	62.64	1694	67.97	10370	3.86	377	134.47	12441
1986—87.	14.30	415	8.70	964	0.84	14	25.84	1393

5.6.35 In the year 1988-89 Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed. This will take care of old cases of power subsidy also.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR ORGANISATION OF EXHIBITIONS, TRADE FAIRS AND SEMINARS ETC.

5.6.36 The Trade Fair Authority of India organises India/International Trade Fairs at New Delhi every year. Similarly, important exhibitions and seminars are also held from time to time by various agencies and State Government is asked to participate in such exhibitions etc. The Gujarat State Export Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad has been nominated as nodal agency for taking effective part in such exhibitions, fairs, seminars, etc. on behalf of the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 29.40 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 and Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for sanctioning financial assistance to Gujarat State Export Corporation and other agencies.

Scheme for State Award to SSI for Producing Qualitative Good.

State Award Scheme for the Best quality item Manufacturers in Small Scale Sector

5.6.37 The details of the scheme are—

(1) This scheme aims to encourage the Small Scale Manufacturers which produce the item as per national & international standards and also to provide better after sales service to the customers.

(2) Items for which after sales service is not available and to encourage production of best quality material, so that produced goods may not go in vain and the customers may not be put to difficulties.

(3) It aims to encourage major section of small scale sectors to be aware of the quality.

(4) It aims at that self-dependence of manufacturers of domestic goods for the customers and to increase export of Indian goods and also to create a good impression of the same.

5.6.38 Keeping in view the customers interest and national economy in each selected group, First, Second and Third Awards will be given every year. Award will be in the form of cash and a replica. Cash prize for first and second and third award will be of Rs. 5,000/-, Rs. 4,000/- and Rs. 3,000/- respectively. While replica will be given to all award winners once in a calendar year. Units holding permanent SSI registration of the State Industries Department and continuous production for minimum last three years will be eligible to participate as per provision of this scheme. Rs. 66,000/- has been granted during the financial year 1987-88 under the scheme. Since it is a scheme of giving awards no enhancement in expenditure is envisaged and therefore it is proposed to provide Rs. 0.66 lakh for the year 1988-89.

Approach Road to Industries

5.6.39 The scheme for approach road to industries was framed by the Government in 1970. Government has revised it frequently after making it beneficial to many more industries. Govt. acquires land for the approach roads and bears the expenditure on this account. 25% of expenditure on road building is to be borne by the industries, and 75% expenditure will be borne by the State Govt. if the industries are small and are in rural areas. If the industrial unit is a medium or large industry then the share of the industry & Government will be equal *i.e.* 50:50. For working out share, the total estimated expenditure is to be divided by the number of industries participating. The areas having population of less than 25,000 (1981 census records) will be considered rural areas.

For the year 1988-89 it is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs.

Margin Money Scheme for Self-employment

5.6.40 Small entrepreneurs always need finance to put up ventures for self-employment. Financial institutions usually insist for margin money from 10% to 30% of the total cost of project and even more for working capital finance. However, these entrepreneurs are not always able to raise margin money due to their weak financial status. In order to mitigate this difficulty the Government had sanctioned margin money/seed capital assistance scheme. Under this scheme, margin money loan is provided at the subsidised rate of interest for putting up small ventures like agro-service centres, repair workshops, sales and service establishments etc. The benefit of this scheme is available to the towns/villages having a population of 1 lakh. An amount of Rs. 5 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89.

Margin Money Loan for Working Capital to Sick Units Under Sick Units Revival Programme

5.6.41. With a view to assisting the State Government in reducing the incidence of sickness amongst small scale industries and to ensure greater utilisation of installed capacity the Government of India has formulated a margin money scheme for revival of SSI units. It is often observed that small industrial units fall sick for want of timely financial assistance. In cases where banks are also willing to assist, they are unable to bring in margin money of their own. Consequently, for the revival of such units under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20,000 per unit at an interest of not less than 4% p.a. interest are admissible. This loan can be availed of to the extent of 50% of margin money requirement (in exceptional cases even 75%). These loans are repayable in nine years including moratorium which should not in any case, exceed four years. The Government of India will contribute to the extent of 50% of the loan and the balance amount is required to be contributed by the State Government.

5.6.42. The approval of Government of India has been received only in June 1987 and hence no expenditure incurred upto 30th June, 1987. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

Development and Registration of Powerlooms

5.6.43. The work relating registration/renewal, transfers and development of powerloom industry, has been transferred by the Government of India to State Government under the Textile Control Order 1986. For the development activities such as financial assistance through banks and state financial agencies, technical guidance to powerloom entrepreneurs, marketing of products, training to weavers through powerlooms service centre Testing facilities and quality control of the product have to be monitored by Industries Commissioner being State Textile Controller and sponsoring authority declared by State Government. In order to have service effectiveness to powerloom industry of Gujarat registration activity by Computerisation is adopted and powerloom industry being scattered in rural areas and being labour oriented industry, it is necessary to create supporting structure in Commissionerate of Industries and therefore, an amount of Rs. 15 lakh is to be proposed to be provided for 1988-89.

5.6.44. Powerloom registration fees collected by Textile Commissioner of Rs. 283 lakh is transferred to the State Government. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 60 lakh will be collected by way of renewal of registration certificate every five years.

5.6.45. For 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed.

Interest Subsidy to Engineering Entrepreneurs

5.6.46. This is a Central Government scheme known as Engineers Entrepreneurs (Interest subsidy) Scheme. It is applicable to un-employed engineering graduates or a diploma holder with atleast three years training in any branch of engineering technology recognised by the Government. The scheme envisages to give difference between the interest rate of 7% p. a. and the normal rate of interest charged by approved financial institutions of loans given for the fixed assets to the entrepreneurs to start a new industry. Maximum assistance available under the scheme is Rs. 20,000 p. a. to the eligible entrepreneurs for a period of 5 years in selected backward areas and for 3 years in non-backward areas.

This scheme is being administered through the District Industries Centre. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is envisaged during 1988-89.

Census-cum-Sample Survey of Small Scale Industries

5.6.47. This is a Central Scheme. Under the scheme, the Government of India is collecting information from selected small scale industrial units on various facets of working of the unit, such as the range of product manufactured, the type and quantity of raw materials used, the types of products manufactured in terms of physical quantity and value, the pattern of financing of units, managerial skill, imports, exports and participation in the Government purchase programme.

5.6.48. Under this scheme there is a nucleus cell at the state level and 27 Inspectors are for field work. The nucleus cell consists of one Deputy Director, 2 Research Officers and 1 Research Assistant, while inspectors are working at DIC level.

During the year 1987-88, the field work of first phase of second round is likely to be complete by the end of September, 1987.

5.6.49. Meanwhile, Government of India has decided to undertake the Census of SSI units registered upto 31st March 1987 as a Central scheme. As a preliminary work for the proposed census the Government of India has directed the State Commissionerate of Industries to prepare a frame of registered SSI units of the State. As per the direction from Government of India, the work relating to preparation of frame list is undertaken by the help of the staff sanctioned and is likely to be completed during 1987-88. The modus operandi for conducting the ensuing census as well as the sanction of the staff etc., is still awaited from the Government of India.

Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

5.6.50. This is a Central Government Scheme implemented by the State Government. The main objective is to encourage industrial development in selected backward districts/areas of the State. The expenditure on this account is re-embursed by Government of India. This scheme was in operation upto 31st March 1987 and no intimation is yet received either for extension of the old scheme or any new scheme that may be announced by Government of India. The new policy is under consideration of Government of India. The programme is not a statutory requirement. It is the development programme floated by the Government of India. Right now with the stoppage of scheme from 31st March 1987 no new registrations are given. However, we may have to fulfil the committed liability and unless the new scheme is announced, it is difficult to foresee or assess the future requirement of budget provision.

5.6.51. For regulating the expenditure on the programme, vigilant approach is taken by all disbursing agencies. In fact to make sure that unit gets subsidy in full only after they complete the Project and go into production, we disburse the subsidy only to the limits of 85% and remaining 15% are disbursed only after the unit goes into production and produces project completion certificate from their financial institute.

5.6.52. A provision of Rs. 1320 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

VILLAGE & COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Introduction

5.6.53. Removing poverty and unemployment and increasing productivity have been the unassailable objectives of the plan. Village and Cottage Industries play a vital role in generating larger employment opportunities for artisans in general and weaker section of the community in particular with special emphasis on utilisation of local resources and skills. The main object of the Seventh Plan is to generate productive employment and thereby to alleviate poverty and eliminate inter-class, inter-regional and rural urban disparities which can be achieved through Cottage and Village Industries.

5.6.54. The details of the programmes have been given in subsequent paragraphs.

Administration and Supervision

5.6.55. The Directorate of Cottage Industries was established in 1973 with a view to implement the programme effectively and catering to the needs of the industrial Co-operative societies. The other programmes being implemented are, Handloom and Handicrafts Industries, training and financial Assistance to artisans and technical marketing guidance to the artisans. The Director of Cottage Industries needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems of the artisans and proper implementation of the programmes of handlooms, handicrafts, leather, coir, industrial finance and marketing etc.

5.6.56. It has been proposed to continue this scheme in 1988-89 for conducting the various examination under training programme. Monitoring cell is also sanctioned to monitor and review the schemes implemented by the Department. It is proposed to establish a separate monitoring cell to supervise the progress of the schemes under the 20 point programme. In order to avail the institutional finance in Cottage Industries Sector, It is proposed to create the post of a Joint Director (Finance) in the Directorate. Post of Class-II Accounts Officers is proposed to be created for recovery of Government dues and proper maintainance of records relating to loan and advances. An outlay of Rs. 3 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

Handloom Industry

5.6.57. Handloom is second biggest sector from the view point of employment and it contributes to provide clothing to the poor people. It is a labour intensive industry concentrated in villages and the activities of weaving are carried out in dwelling of weavers without the aid of electricity. Development of handloom industries in the 20 points programmes assumes significant importance and a high priority is accorded to it in the Seventh Plan. As against the 3.6 millions handlooms in India, there are 23741 handlooms in Gujarat State. In Gujarat 80% to 85% of the handloom weavers are from S.C. community and the rest are from minorities. The development of handloom is encouraged through cooperative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation. The financial assistance to handloom industrial cooperative societies is provided under revised package scheme. The Government has prepared the direct production programme as per the norms suggested by the Central Government which includes modernisation of looms. Formation of new societies and revitalisation of dormant looms etc. The pattern of the scheme of workshed-cum-residence is revised and the amount has now been enhanced to Rs. 30,000/- with 50% loan and 50% subsidy per unit.

5.6.58 In view of the revised textile policy the census of handloom is to be conducted in the State by appointing technical staff etc.

5.6.59. The thrift fund scheme is being introduced as centrally sponsored scheme for benefit of weavers and to provide them social security. In this scheme the weaver of the society will contribute 6% of the wages earned by him and the State Government and Central Government will contribute the equal amount limited to Rs. 60 per weaver per annum. The weavers can withdraw the amount on certain occasions viz. marriage, medical treatment purchase of foodgrains etc.

5.6.60. As per the new textile policy a monitoring cell is to be created to monitor the activities of handloom at district level.

5.6.61. An amount of Rs. 143.58 lakh was spent during the year of 1986-87 to cover 4548 beneficiaries of 155 societies. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is made for the year 1987-88 to cover 2900 beneficiaries of 58 societies for the Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed to cover 3400 beneficiaries of 68 societies for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries

5.6.62. The Handloom Development Corporation is implementing the intensive development project scheme since 1976. The object of the scheme is to supply raw materials and to take back the finished goods after paying wages to ensure better return to the weavers who are not covered under cooperative sector. It provides for training in designing & processing and supplying tools and equipment also to enable them to produce quality goods. It has covered handlooms of all the districts of the State.

5.6.63. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is made to cover 1400 beneficiaries during the year 1987-88 and an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Handloom Development Corporation

5.6.64. The Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1979 to develop the handloom sector in the State for better production and giving wages to weavers, to improve their old looms and modernisation etc. It has been implementing the intensive development project for the weavers not covered under cooperative sector. It give raw materials to the weavers and take back the finished goods after giving wages. It gives training to weavers for product designs subsidy/loan for tools and equipments etc. The project is assisted under the State plan scheme now. The Corporation is producing Janta and Non-Janta cloth under intensive handloom development scheme. The Corporation receives share capital, subsidy and looms from Government in order to carry its operation. To meet its working capital requirement it has arranged for cash credit facility with nationalised banks for the year 1988-89. An amount of Rs 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Handicraft Industry

5.6.65. Gujarat has rich heritage in art and crafts. In addition to artistic value of the Handicraft products it has a large market at home and abroad. Gujarat's Handicrafts are based on textile, wool, ceramics, bamboo work, wood carving and block engraving, and die knitting and embroidery

and such other by products. The State Design Centre provides valuable services in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. The other activities are as under:—

- (1) Establishment of handicrafts cooperative's and their association.
- (2) Financial assistance to handicraft artisans and their cooperatives.
- (3) Celebration of special weeks and exhibitions of best design.
- (4) Establishment of show cases at conspicuous places viz, air port, railway station etc.
- (5) Training to artisans in handicrafts through State Design Centre.
- (6) State Handicrafts Development Corporation provides marketing support and export facilities to such artisans.

5.6.66. For the year 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 11.51 lakh was incurred and 95 beneficiaries were covered. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88 with a view to cover 250 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Handicraft Development Corporation.

5.6.67 With a view to accelerate the promotion revival and development of handicraft Industries a separate Corporation has been established in 1973. The Corporation encourages the artisans by providing raw materials and by providing marketing facilities. It has opened emporia at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta in the country. It sets up production centres, introduces new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products in exhibitions. It also exports best articles of handicrafts.

5.6.68. For the year 1986-87 expenditure of Rs. 21.12 lakh was incurred covering socy. & 2100 beneficiaries. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakh is made for 1987-88 for covering 1100 beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 26 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

CARPET WEAVING CENTRE:

5.6.69 Carpet weaving is an old Indian craft introduced by King Akbar from Persia during the Moghal period. After years of stagnation it has emerged as a flourishing cottage industry offering large employment opportunities to artisans under 20 Point Programme. The carpet weaving requires the skill formation for which teenagers are most useful. It has an ample scope for marketing abroad. This activity is becoming popular in rural areas.

5.6.70 Cooperative societies and registered trusts are provided liberal assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,85,000/—for establishing a centre for providing training to 50 youths. These centres absorb their trained artisans for production programme after completion of training. They also form a Coop. Society of trained artisans

5.6.71 During the year 1986-87, the expenditure of Rs. 41.00 lakhs was incurred covering 45 cocys. and 2250 beneficiaries. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been made with a target to cover 700 trainees of 20 carpet weaving centres during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 with a target to cover 1250 trainees of 25 carpet weaving centres ,

Financial Assistance to Industrial Cooperative Societies.

5.6.72. The package scheme for financial assistance to Industrial Cooperative Societies was sanctioned in 1979. The new revised package scheme was sanctioned in 1980. Most of the Industrial Cooperatives are formed by the people of weaker section with view to strengthen and enable co-operative societies to generate more employment opportunity for their members. Liberal financial assistance is provided in form of share capital contribution, share, loan, managerial subsidy. Interest subsidy. rebate on sale of production, subsidy for purchase of machinery, tools and equipments, reserve funds subsidy, grant for demonstration propaganda, training and celebration of special weeks.

5.6.73. The Department has taken care to develop the industrial co-operative societies in all respects and thus the provision of assistance is made for all activities of societies. An expenditure of Rs. 63.00 lakh was incurred covering 29920 beneficiaries under the scheme during the year 1985-86. An expenditure of Rs. 49.86 lakh was incurred during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh is provided to cover 7175 beneficiaries of 110 societies for the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 57.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

5.6.74 There are five co-operative spinning mills working in the State. The two cooperative spinning mills are under weavers Sector while remaining three are in growers sector. In addition to this other two cooperative woollen spinning mills ltd. at Ahmedabad, Sarvodaya Cooperative Spinning Mill Ltd., Patdi, District- Surendranagar has already started production on trial basis and other is the Banas-kantha Dist. Co-operative Spinning Mill at Palanpur. District Banaskantha. The Saurashtra Co-operative Spg. Mills Ltd., Limbdi, Dist- Surendranagar and Visnagar Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd., Visnagar are in weavers Sector and other three mills at Surat, Broach and Himatnagar are under grower sectors.

5.6.75 The State Government is contributing in the share capital of co-operative spinning mills in the ratio of 1:2. The contribution is provided to strengthen the share capital base of the mills for increasing borrowing capacity from the financing institutions.

5.6.76 During the year 1982-83, Rs. 1.10 lakh was given to Shree Sarvodaya Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd. Patdi as a share capital contribution. During the year 1982-83, Rs 2.70 lakh was sanctioned to Limbdi Mill. During the year 1984-85 Rs 1.00 lakh was given to Shree Sarvodaya Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd, Patdi as share capital contribution.

5.6.77 A provision of Rs 10.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1987-88 under adjusted old scheme to cover coop. spinning mills to give benefit to 3600 beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 to cover 7 co-op. spinning mills to give benefit to 4200 beneficiaries.

Power-Loom Industries

5.6.78 There were 853 powerlooms allotted to 30 co-operative societies in Sixth Plan. 700 New power looms have been allotted to cooperative sector to cover 64 societies, thus 1553 power looms are covered in co-operative fold. Government of Gujarat has so far sanctioned a scheme to assist the powerloom societies. The pattern of assistance is as under:

(1) A loan amount of Rs. 15,000 is given to purchase powerloom, electric motor and other equipments etc .

(2) For purchase of shed or for construction of shed Rs. 5,000/- is given.

(3) Share capital loan of Rs. 1,000/- per member is given to the society.

(4) To purchase prime winding machine a loan of Rs. 5,000/- is given to the unit of 12 power-looms.

(5) Subsidy is given for the first three years to meet with the expenses of management of the society—for the first year Rs. 7,200/-, for the Second year Rs. 6,000/- and for the third year Rs. 4,800/- is given to the society.

5.6.79. An expenditure of Rs. 4.77 lakh was incurred to cover 312 beneficiaries of 13 societies for the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 13.00 lakh is made to cover 270 beneficiaries of 15 societies for the year 1987-88 and an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Gujarat Rajya Khadi Gramodyog Board

5.6.80. Khadi and Village Industries are employment oriented programmes. The adoption of improved technology in khadi and village industries has raised the production, standard of quality and has minimised the manual labour. The Board is established in 1960 with a view to provide training in khadi and village industries to adopt improved technology, to under-take survey and publicity, propoganda for production and sale and to settle more and more persons under this programme.

5.6.81. The Board is being financed by the State Government as well as by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The Board provides finance to subsidiary institutions for implementation of 23 various programmes such as soap making, khadi production, tel ghani, leather, parmugur, pottery, khandsari, blacksmithy, carpentry and other activities.

5.6.82. Khadi Board intends to develop khadi and village industries in the unexplored areas and also intends to develop local leadership for implementation of KVC programmes. An expenditure of Rs. 385.40 lakh was incurred covering 2600 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 163.00 lakh is made to cover 2450 beneficiaries during the year 1987-88, and an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakh is proposed to cover 1500 beneficiaries during the year 1988-89.

Training to Artisans

5.6.83. Main object of the scheme is to train the artisans of hereditary crafts and potential, Small entrepreneurs in different cottage industries for improving their skills and enabling them for improved methods, new technology and thereby to increase employment opportunities. The directorate of Cottage industries at present runs 45 training centres having 192 classes of different trades in 18 districts of the state, the training course is of one year duration. The S.T. trainee is paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 125, S. C. SEB (BAXI) and EBC trainees at the rate of Rs. 100 and others at the rate of Rs. 75 per month. Two new training centres sanctioned for Rajkot and Gandhinagar with a capacity of 4 classes covering 80 trainees each are to be established in the year 1987-88.

5.6.84. An expenditure of Rs. 41.24 lakh was incurred to cover 1670 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakh is made to train 2000 trainees for the Annual Plan of 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 85.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Training to Unskilled Artisans

5.6.85. A scheme for untrained artisans has been introduced by the Government since 1981. Under this scheme the untrained rural artisans are to be trained under various trades through training programmes. The approved institutions have to run the training classes for providing training to untrained artisans. During the year 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 5.05 lakh was incurred to cover 565 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakh is made to benefit 450 beneficiaries in the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 400 beneficiaries during 1988-89.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans :

5.6.86. Financial assistance to individual artisans for cottage industries was made available under the State Aid to Industries Rules of 1935 as well under Block loan scheme of the Government through cooperative banks upto 1979. A new scheme has been introduced to ensure the flow of funds from scheduled banks and urban banks and other financial institutions. The objects of the scheme is to promote self employment amongst artisans having some skill and entrepreneurship and engaged them into production activities. The underlying aim of the scheme is to help the people to set up cottage industries and to provide self employment. A loan with maximum limit of Rs. 25000/- is provided by the financial institution for establishment of cottage industries on recommendation of DIC. The Department has prepared detailed project profiles of 158 Cottage Industries.

5.6.87. The subsidy on purchase of new tools and equipments and interest subsidy is provided by the Department as per the details given as under :

Loan amount sanctioned.	Rate of subsidy.		
	ST.	SC.	Others.
Upto Rs. 5000	50%	40%	30%
Rs. 5001 to Rs. 10000	50%	35%	25%
Rs. 10001 to 25000	40%	30%	20%
Interest subsidy	6%	5%	4%

5.6.88. An expenditure of Rs. 129 lakh was incurred to cover 8125 beneficiaries during the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 125.00 lakh has been made to cover 8250 beneficiaries during the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 10300 beneficiaries for the year 1988-89.

Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation

5.6.89. The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Ltd. has been established in 1979 with a view to providing marketing facilities to rural artisans. These artisans have to rely middle-man and traders for marketing their products. On account of the exploitation made by traders and middle-man the artisans get very low returns despite their hard labour for their products. GRIMCO has tried to provide marketing support to such artisans in selling their products though in a limited way. An expenditure of Rs. 20.00 lakh was incurred during 1986-87 covering 1858 beneficiaries. A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakh is made to benefit 750 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 900 beneficiaries during 1988-89.

Village Flaying Centres

5.6.90. The cattle population in the State is about 200 lakh. There are three lakh leather workers in the State out of which 0.50 lakh are engaged in flaying and one lakh in tanning. There are 1.50 lakh cobblers in the state. For the economic upliftment of the most neglected, chamar community, which is dealing in leather industry since long, a liberal scheme for providing grant of Rs. 2.27 lakh has been introduced since 1979-80 so that they can produce good quality of leather through improved technology and methods which may fetch them attractive returns.

Pattern of assistance

Sr. No.	Purpose	Provision (Rs.)
A. Tannery Centre		
1.	For purchase of levelling of land.	10,000
2.	For construction of tannery with 20 pits, store room, light fitting, drainage etc.	98,920
3.	Water arrangement such as digging of well electric motor pipe line etc.	25,000
4.	Miscellaneous expenses.	6,080
		1,40,000
B. Flaying Centres		
1.	For purchase of levelling of land	5,000
2.	Construction of flaying centre	13,500
3.	Water arrangement	5,000
4.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	1,470
		25,000
	∴ For 3 flaying centres 25000 X3=	75,000
C. Technical staff		
	Pay of Leather Supervisor	12,000
	Total	2,27,000

5.6.91. Looking to the price escalation, the present scheme is proposed to be revised to the tune of Rs. 3.92 lakhs per tannery.

5.6.92. During the 7th Plan period, it is proposed to establish 25 Tanneries of Taluka or District level with 50 flaying centres at village level and 3 common facility centres at regional level and one training centre at the state level.

5.6.93. An expenditure of Rs. 16.95 lakh was incurred covering 285 beneficiaries of 18 societies during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 36.00 lakh has been made for 1987-88 to cover 360 beneficiaries of 12 Centres. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Rural Production Centre

5.6.94. In order to generate employment for rural Industrial artisans, a scheme of training-cum-production centre has been sanctioned by the Government in 1979. The aim of the scheme is to provide employment and employment opportunities to rural artisans for production-cum-sale. The scheme is implemented by GRIMCO. It has established 23 centres of foot-wear garments, tannery hand-lorry, furniture making and Bamboo works.

5.6.95. An expenditure of Rs. 14.00 lakh was incurred during 1986-87 covering 1050 beneficiaries of 24 societies. A provision of Rs. 17.00 lakh is made to cover 750 beneficiaries of 18 societies for the Annual Plan 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed to cover 1000 beneficiaries of 25 centres during the Annual plan 1988-89.

Rural Technology Institute

5.6.96. The role of rural technology institute is to identify technological problems, to develop tools and equipments which will reduce fatigue of rural artisans and ensure productivity in large quantity and better quality. The institute has been established in 1979. Most of the artisans in tribal areas belong to the category of village pottery, Carpentry-Black-Smiths and Bamboo weavers. The Rural Technology Institute organises demonstration-cum-Training Centres, to study the problems of rural artisans. Such Centres have been started in Bharuch, Panchmahals and Valsad Districts. It also proposes to establish Bamboo technology centre at Mandavi and Bhiloda.

5.6.97. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs was spent to assist 335 beneficiaries during the year of 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made to assist 430 beneficiaries during the year of 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to help the institute to cover 500 beneficiaries for the year 1988-89.

Financial assistance to vocationally trained persons for self employment :

5.6.98. Scheme of financial assistance to vocationally trained persons has been implemented since 26th February, 1980. Under the scheme a person trained by training institute and willing to start an industry by getting finance under Bankable scheme is covered. To encourage trainee a provision of subsidy is made on the stage, to prepare loan application etc. The beneficiary is given Rs. 250/- a consumption Finance. The beneficiaries is given Rs. 250/- after sanction of loan by the bank. Thus the trainee gets Rs. 500/- as consumption finance subsidy for starting of Cottage Industry.

5.6.99. An expenditure of Rs. 1.96 lakh was incurred covering 435 beneficiaries for the year of 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is made to cover 960 beneficiaries during the year of 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

Mini-Industrial estate under financial assistance to vocationally trained persons self employment.

5.6.100. The scheme of Mini-Industrial Estate is proposed as a new adjusted scheme under IND-52. The purpose of the scheme is to provide a shed to the rural artisan of Cottage Industry. Most of them are engaged in Cottage Industries viz. weaving pottery, Carpentry, Blacksmithy etc. The scheme is to be implemented through recognised institutions, financial assistance to be given by the Government. The artisans who are willing to have independent space for production activity will be covered in a cluster in rural areas. It is proposed to apply the prevailing rate of cost of construction for the sheds in the estate. The loan portion is to be obtained from the financial institutions and the margin money will be given by way of subsidy.

5.6.101. The scheme can be implemented in the Villages having population of above 50,000. Two sheds can be constructed under this scheme. One is Rs. 50,000/- and second is of Rs. 15,000/- 25% subsidy is being given for the big type of shed and 40% subsidy is being given for small type of sheds.

5.6.102. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was made to cover 1298 beneficiaries for the year 1987-88. The amount is likely to be spent during the year of 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed under this adjusted scheme for the year 1988-89 to cover 2000 individuals.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS:

5.6.103 A scheme of financial assistance of self employed persons has been introduced from 21st-August, 1981 in the State. Urban petty Self-employed persons in order to develop their business, are provided loan and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipments under scheme. Hawkers, vendors and others engaged in small business like newspapers, cuttlery, kerosene, fruit, waste papers and Umbrella repairing and road side borders etc. are provided loan/subsidy under the scheme. Financial assistance upto the limit of Rs. 500 is provided in form of subsidy in kind. In case of financial assistance from Rs. 501 to 5000, a subsidy of the rate of 50% and 33 1/2% is provided to the beneficiaries belonging to S. C.; S. T.; E. B. C. and Women.

5.6.104 Recently the scheme is extended to cover the beneficiaries of the whole state.

5.6.105 An expenditure of Rs. 18.00 lakh was incurred covering 3331 beneficiaries during the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakh is made to benefit 2500 beneficiaries for the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 3000 beneficiaries for the year of 1988-89.

SERICULTURE INDUSTRY:

5.6.106. There is a vast potentiality for development of sericulture in Gujarat. Sericulture Industry has been initiated in the State. This activity has been introduced in Gujarat by District Panchayat Sutrain the the year 1982-83. This activity can provide gainful employment to Small and marginal farmers, from labourers reeler and weavers and they can play an important role to up-life the standard of living by considerable increase in their income. Gujarat is a major raw silk User State. Hence., by developing this industry, raw silk material can be produced for silk weaving in the State. Looking to the possibility of development of Sericulture Industry Government of Gujarat has sanctioned the scheme of setting up of Sericulture Research Training Institution, establishment of Reeling unit and package scheme for financial assistance to Sericulture Co-op. Societies by way of Govt. share capital contribution.

5.6.107. During the year 1986-87, the expenditure of only Rs. 3.90 lakh was incurred covering 220 beneficiaries during that year. A provision of Rs. 54.00 lakh was made to benefit 900 beneficiaries for the year of 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is proposed for annual Plan 1988-89.

SCHEME FOR F. A. ORGANISATION INTEGRATED ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP FOR WOMEN'S INSTITUTIONS AT DISTRICT LEVEL :

5.6.108. Under the Cottage Industries Department there are various schemes which provide self-employment to women and encourage them in self-supporting. There are 167 Women industrial Cooperative Societies in the State which are engaged in activities such as tailoring, patchwork, Stationery articles making, Masala, Bakery, Breakfast, etc. There was only one post of Women organiser to look after the working of Women Cooperative Societies. Due to organisation of new Women Industrial Cooperative Societies, guidance to existing societies in their day to-day working revival of dormant Societies necessity of Special staff of District Level is felt and accordingly. 3 posts of Women Cooperative Officers in the grade of Rs. 1400-2600 have been sanctioned during the year 1985-86 for Kutch, Saurashtra and other parts of the state. No expenditure was incurred during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakh was made for the year of 1987-88 and an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed for the year of 1988-89.

5.7 MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES:

Expansion and Reorganisation of the Directorate of Geology and Mining, purchase of equipments, technical assistance etc.

5.7.1 Mineral Exploration and Mineral Administration are the prime responsibilities of the department. The result achieved through consistent effort of the past years have brought number of economic minerals into the Mineral Map of Gujarat. These minerals are Lignite, Bauxite, Basemotals, Limestone, Dolomite, Bentonite, Chinaclay, Chalk, Gypsum, Nepheline Syenite, Phosphorite, Marble, Atapulgitite, Granite, etc. This is being made possible by deploying Pre-detailed, Detailed and Drilling Mineral exploration schemes through four Mineral exploration circles situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Bhuj.

5.7.2 Mineral Administration includes administration of Mineral concessions granted under Prevailing Mineral rules, collection of royalty, collection and maintenance of mineral statistics etc. These activities are carried out through the district officers under the competency of respective collectors. There were about 1,294 Mining Leases and 4670 Quarry leases existing at the end of 1985. Royalty receipt under GMMR 1966 for the financial year 1985-86 is Rs. 202.15 lakh, whereas Royalty receipt under MCR for the year 1985 is Rs. 483.79 lakh. Royalty income under Petroleum & natural gas rules was Rs. 4980.00 lakhs.

5.7.3 The Physical target of the Seventh the plan of the department are 16,750 sq. kms of geological mapping, 25000 mts of drilling, and 17500 numbers of samples for chemical and petrographic analysis. For the Seventh Plan the provision for achieving this target is Rs. 600.00 lakhs. The physical target fixed for the year 1987-88 is 500 mts of drilling 1250, sq. kms for survey mapping and analysis 2750 chemical and petrographic samples, against which 1720.04 mts of drilling 626.82 sq. km of Survey and Mapping and 925 samples were analysed in chemical and Petrographic Laboratory up to the first quarter of 1987. The physical annual target for the year 1985-86 was 500 mts of Drilling, 100 sq. kms of Survey and Mapping analysis of 300 samples; against which 1496 mts. of Drilling 343 sq. km. of Survey and Mapping, and 1988 numbers of samples were analysed during the year. The physical annual target for the 1986-87 was 5000 mts for Drilling, sq.kms for Survey and Mapping and 2750 numbers of samples for analysis. Against which 7890.57 mts of Drilling 1312.95 sq. kms. area surveyed & Mapped and 2390 samples were analysed. The annual target fixed for the year 1988-89 is 5000 mts. of drilling, 1250 sq.kms. of Survey & Mapping and analysis of 3750 samples.

5.7.4 It is proposed to continue the activities of mineral exploration and mineral administration, in the state for the year 1987-88. Total of about 18 schemes are proposed which consist of 4 Pre-Detailed, 8 Detailed and 6 Drilling schemes. For Mineral Administration and Mineral exploration and amount of Rs. 100 lakh has been provided against which 9.75 lakh has been spent during 1st quarter i. e. April, 1987 to June 1987.

5.7.5 Against the requirement of Rs. 168.46 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Loan to GMDC

5.7.6 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 adivasi inhabited or otherwise backward areas of the state. GMDC employment goes either to Adivasi or to the local population of Kutch Dist. The fluorspar project at Kadipani (Dist. Baroda) and the Lignite mines at Rajpardi (Dist. Broach) and the Multimetal Project at Ambaji (Dist. Banaskantha) are in Adivasi populated areas, while the Lignite project at Panandhro (Dist. Kutch) is in one of the most backward areas of the country. Projects-wise details of activities and projected expenditure are given below:

1. FLUORSPAR PROJECT - KADIPANI (DIST. BARODA)

5.7.7 The Ambadungar hills at Kadipani in Baroda Dist. contain the only substantial deposits of fluorspar mineral in India. The deposits have been assessed to be 11 million tonnes. GMDC Corpn. opened an open-cast mine in 1965 and commissioned a Fluorspar Beneficiation Plant adjacent to the mine in 1970. The production of the beneficiation plant has been ranging between 16,000 and 18,000 MT per annum based on 1,25,000 tonnes of raw ore. The process adopted for the beneficiation plant had initially been taken from the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur. This was thereafter modified and improved from time to time through the efforts of the project technicians. 95% of the country's production of fluorspar comes from this plant. Our production meets only a part of the indigenous requirement; about 66% of the country's consumption is required to be imported.

5.7.8. Thus, the Corporation's indigenous effort is in the nature of import substitute—since the beginning, the aggregate production of fluorspar has been 2,25,000 MT which is estimated to have saved the country Rs. 27 crores worth of foreign exchange.

5.7.9. Since considerable quantities of raw material are still required to be imported, the corporation has taken a decision to increase the existing production capacity from 20,000 tpa to 50,000 tpa, at estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores.

5.7.10 GMDC had submitted a Term Loan application for Rs. 16 crores to IDBI for the scheme which has been sanctioned on 17th July, 1987. The project schedule is two years and expansion will be completed by July, 1989.

Based on the projections, Rs. 1890 lacs will be spent during 1988-89, which will require a support of internally generated funds amounting to Rs. 616 lacs. No budgetary support is required from the Government for this expansion.

2. LIGNITE PROJECT—PANANDHRO (KUTCH)

5.7.11 GMDC's largest operation is the Lignite mine at Panandhro, Kutch District. This project is based on a 200 million tonnes lignite deposit. So far the Corporation has been mining relatively shallow lignite deposits with conventional equipment such as excavators, shovels, dumpers, loaders etc. The availability of lignite as a supplementary fuel is a great boon to the industries of Gujarat which otherwise have to rely on coal from distant Madhya Pradesh. To take locational advantage of the fuel available in the State, GEB is setting up a power plant (2 X 70 mw) at Panandhro, based on our lignite. To meet GEB's steady requirement of 6.5 lac tpa, as also to cater to the growing requirements of industries in the State, they took a chance to expand the production capacity to 16.5 lacs tonnes per annum. The expansion project will provide employment to about 1,000 personnel of various categories from the area. In addition, trickle-down effect to the villages neighbouring Panandhro would be manifold. GMDC has also taken steps to make the project site a nodal point for high quality infrastructural facilities which will compare with those available at the district head-quarter at Bhuj. The Corporation has set up a full-fledged hospital with facilities for fourteen in-door patients, operation theatre, pathological laboratory and other medical aids. It has also set up a primary school and large complex for providing recreational facilities to the workers. These infrastructural facilities will be available not only to the Corporation's employees, but also to the nearby villagers. After the IFFCO's fertilizer plant at Kandla, GMDC's lignite mine expansion project will be the largest ever investment in Kutch District. The location of the mine—Lakhpat taluka—is one of the most backward areas of the country.

5.7.12 The Expansion Project, for raising the capacity from the current level of 8 lac tonnes per year to 16.5 lacs tonnes per year has an estimated cost of Rs. 100.4 crors. The scheme involves a switchover from conventional mining equipment (excavators and dumpers) to specialised mining equipments (Bucket Wheel Excavator, Conveyors, Reclaimers etc.) and the project is progressing exactly on schedule. Infrastructural facilities have been completed and are in use. Till August 1987, five shipments of imported machineries from GDR have already been received; the 6th shipment is expected to reach by November, 1987. Thus all the consignments of imported plant and machinery would be received well before December, 1987. The first technological line of the expansion programme is mechanically complete. No load tests are under way. Regular performance tests are scheduled for early October 1987. It is estimated that the Corporation will spend Rs. 8988 lacs on the expansion scheme by 31st March, 1988; out of this Rs. 6000 lacs has already been spent upto 31st July, 1987. According to the broad financing pattern for the Project decided by the IDBI, Rs. 616 lacs are required as equity contribution of the State Government. This is only an assumption that the final provision of equity for this project from the Government of Gujarat in 1987-88 will be raised to Rs. 1409 lacs as against the initial provision of Rs. 900 lacs. If this does not come about, the required provision for 1988-89 for this project would rise to Rs. 1125 lacs.

3. LIGNITE PROJECT—RAJPARDI (DIST BROACH)

5.7.13 Another lignite deposit, comparatively smaller than the Panandhro field, is being exploited near Rajpardi (District Broach). This has proved very useful for the large number of industries situated in South and Central Gujarat. Since the reserves are small, to stretch out the life of the mine as long as possible, the capacity of the mine has been limited to 2.25 lac tonnes per year. Conventional mining equipment (hydraulic excavators, dumpers etc.) are being used to mine lignite in this project. The production was 2,29,000MT in 1986-87, which is planned to be maintained in 1988-89. A small provision of Rs. 100 lakh is proposed mainly for replacement of existing equipments.

4. MULTIMETAL PROJECT, AMBAJI (DIST: BANASKANTHA)

5.7.14 Our Corporation was earlier not able to make headway with this project as there was no market for the concentrate in the country. Therefore, our Corporation had to stagger the implementation of the project so as to dovetail with the plan of the Central Government to set up a large Imperial Smelter in Rajasthan. With the likely clearance of the Imperial Smelter of the Central Sector, our Corporation should also be able to go ahead with the Multimetal Project in the near future. In the context of the recent developments, our Corporation has taken up with M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. the modalities of sale of concentrate and the pricing formula, on the basis of which the same will be regulated.

5.7.15. With a view to continue the mines development on a modest scale, operations at this project are continuing, for which a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been proposed for the year.

5.7.16. Summerising, the above total estimated expenditure of Rs. 3572 lakhs is expected to be finalised, against which it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 825 lakhs as State Government loan for the year 1988-89.

5.8. Weights and Measures

5.8.1. Bombay Weights & Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 is the Consumers protection oriented Act and is supposed to protect consumer interest.

5.8.2. Central Government having realised the situation has amended the constitution of India and has taken implementation of Weights & Measures Act on concurrent list of the constitution and has already passed the new Act i.e. 'Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1985' and rules thereunder.

5.8.3. New Act has very wide coverage. Over and above routine type activity of verification and stamping of Weights and Measures etc., used by trading community, it will cover calibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometer, taxi autorickshaw meter, electricity meter, water meter etc. New Act solely emphasis consumers protection which will be clear from the fact that the provisions regulating packaged commodities have been made in the new Act. The State controller of Weights and Measures has been appointed as controller of legal metrology. The State Government is also anxious to protect the consumers' interest and has concentrated the attention to the protection of Consumers interest. As a preliminary action, in this direction, the State Government has Weights and Measures activities from the Industries Commissionerate with effect from 1st February, 1979. Looking to the nature of work this organisation has been placed under the direct control of Food and Civil Supplies Department. Thus, the expectations of Government as well as consumers from the Department are much more than they were in the past. Recently the Central Government has passed the standard of Weights and Measures Rules, 1986. The same is to be implemented as soon as the same are notified by State Government.

5.8.4. So far achievement is concerned the Annual Verification has been introduced in the cities having population of 40,000 to 65,000 Flying Squad units and tribal units have been strengthened for better enforcement work. More posts have been sanctioned for implementation of packaged commodities Rules. The Government is very anxious to implement the new act. The main salient features of the new act are annual verification of packaged commodities Rules. Registration of users of Weights and Measures and deterrent penalty provision etc., To implement new act the Annual Verification will have to be introduced at all places. By implementing new act every weights and measures used or intended to be used in any transaction or for industrial production or for protection shall be verified or reverified and stamped atleast once in a period of twelve months. By introducing Annual Verification the revenue of the Department will increase.

5.8.5. All the provisions of the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977 that are at present applicable only in inter state transactions will also be applicable in the course of intra state i.e. within in state trade and commerce too, an introduction of new act 1985. The consumers will be protected for the packages manufactured prepared and sold within state transaction also.

5.8.6. Further, the standard of weights and measures Act, 1985 provides Registration of users of weights and measures. By proper implementation of this new Act better protection to consumer will be ensured.

5.8.7. The construction of office building at Ahmedabad and Surat and laboratory building at Ahmedabad could not be completed so far. An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed to construct office building at Ahmedaad and Surat and laboratory building at Ahmedabad.

5.8.8. Thus in all Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan of 1988-89 for all the activities under the scheme.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988--89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (with Computer Code numbers)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Industries and Minerals							
A- General Industry							
(a) Direction and Administration							
IND-1	Compilation of Industrial data (4500200)	65.00	..	8.00	8.00	4.50	..
IND-2(1)	Establishment of Salt Cell in Industries Commisisoner's Office (4500300)	25.00	5.62	6.00	6.00	7.00	..
IND-2-Adj(2)	Construction of Udyog Bhavan at Gandhinagar	..	..	31.00	31.00	45.50	45.50
Sub-Total (a)		90.00	5.62	45.00	45.00	57.00	45.50
(b) Industrial Education, Research and Training							
IND-3	Research and Development Scheme (4505100)	500.00	106.00	100.00	100.00	140.50	..
	Adj. Establishment at Tool Room Project at Ahmedabad	..	..	50.00	50.00	25.00	..
IND-4	Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED) (4505200)	50.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	6.50	..
IND-5	Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industry (4505372)	15.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
IND-6	Industrial Research Laboratory at Vadodara (4505400)	200.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	10.00
Sub-Total (b)		765.00	151.00	202.00	202.00	222.00	10.00
(c) Other Expenditure							
IND-7	Export Award (4510100)	5.00	0.36	1.00	1.00	0.75	..
IND-8	Pollution Control Scheme (4510200)	60.00	0.60	10.00	10.00	8.00	..
H-791-45							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IND-9	Construction for Residential Quarters for employees of Govt. Presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of Printing and Stationery Building (4510300)	200.00	1.70	16.00	16.00	17.00	17.00
IND-10	Establishment of new Government Printing Press and allied Offices (4510400)	800.00	18.34	50.00	50.00	60.00	60.00
	Sub-Total (c)	1065.00	21.00	77.00	77.00	85.75	77.00
	Total A—General Industry	1920.00	177.62	324.00	324.00	364.75	132.50
B Large and Medium Industry							
(a) Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries							
IND-11	Gujarat Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. (4515100)	700.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total (a)	700.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
(b) Ship Building and Aeronotical Industry							
IND-12	Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd., (4520100)	62.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total (b)	62.00	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Telecommunication and Electronics Ltd.							
IND-13	Share Capital Contribution to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd. (4525173)	750.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00
	Sub-Total (c)	750.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00
(d) Consumer Industry							
IND-14(1)	Gujarat State Textile Corporation (4530100)	500.00	300.00	200.00	200.00	215.00	215.00
	Adj(2) Nationalization of 12 Textile Mills	..	4500.00	1100.00	1100.00	800.00	800.00
					(+)4983.00)*		
	Adj(3) Girnar Scooters Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total (d)	500.00	4800.00	1300.00	1300.00	1015.00	1015.00
					(+)4983.00)*		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(e) Industrial Financial Institution							
IND-15	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation M.B.(4535100)	500.00	110.00	90.00	90.00	120.00	120.00
IND-16	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation(Project)(4535200)	3500.00	700.00	400.00	400.00	700.00	700.00
	Adj. Guj. Fusion Glass Ltd.	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00
IND-17	Loans to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for interest free loans for Engineering and Electronics Projects (LEEP) (4535317)	300.00	50.00	150.00	150.00	800.00	800.00
	Sub-Total (e)	4300.00	860.00	640.00	640.00	1670.00	1670.00
(f) Other expenditure							
IND-18	Index grant for promotional activities (4540100)	100.00	15.75	20.00	20.00	22.00	..
IND-19	Monitoring cell for information of letter of intent (4540200)	25.00	..	5.00	5.00	3.00@	..
IND-20	Grant of loan to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products (4540371)	400.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	40.00	40.00
IND-21	Grant of loans to industries in lieu of sales tax differement (4540471)	500.00	..	..	..	50.00	50.00
IND-22	Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax differement benefit (4540571)	300.00	200.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
	Sub-Total (f)	1325.00	240.75	125.00	125.00	215.00	190.00
	Total—(B)	7637.00	6050.75	2175.00	2175.00	3110.00	3085.00 (+)4983.00*
	Total Large and Medium Industry (A+B)	9557.00	6228.37	2499.00	2499.00	3474.75	3217.50
C. Village and Small Industries							
(A) Small Industries							
IND-23	Share Capital Contribution Loans to Gujarat State Financial Corporation (4600173)	1000.00	280.00	225.00	225.00	400.00	400.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IND-24	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation(M.B.) (4600200)	750.00	300.00	90.00	90.00	125.00	125.00
IND-25	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation(M.M.) (4600300)	2500.00	200.00	230.50	230.50	250.00	250.00
IND-26	Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial self employment in Backward areas (4600400)	200.00	29.00	22.00	22.00	25.00	..
IND-27	Supervision to Gujarat Small Industries Corporation(4601200)	25.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
IND-28	Capital Investment subsidy for industries in backward areas (4600572)	4000.00	1658.69	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	..
	Adj. Special package incentives to electronic industries	..	..	..	..	800.00	..
IND-29	District Industries Centres (4600641)	500.00	92.34	100.00	100.00	110.00	..
IND-30	Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans project (4600741)	45.00	8.55	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
IND-31	Apprentice training for Govt. Printing Press (4600800)	50.00	6.84	7.50	7.50	7.50	..
IND-32	(1) Package assistance to S.S.I. Units (4600900)	100.00	23.17	24.00	24.00	24.00	..
	Adj (2) Adoption of sick units	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Adj (3) Financial Assistance for Organisation of exhibition Trade fares and seminars	..	..	29.40	29.40	15.00	..
	Adj (4) State awards for production of quality goods	..	..	0.60	0.60	0.75	..
	Adj (5) Approach Road to industries	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
IND-33	Margin Money assistance for self employment (4601300)	70.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
IND-34	Margin Money loan for working Capital to sick units under sick units revival programme (4601471)	121.00	..	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
	Adj. Registration of powerlooms	..	..	..	..	15.00	..
	Sub-Total (a) Small Industries	9361.00	2598.59	1748.00	1748.00	2810.25	794.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) Village and Cottage Industries							
IND-35	(1) Administrative and Supervisory staff (4605100)	75.00	..	15.00	15.00	3.00	..
	Sub-Total (1)	75.00	..	15.00	15.00	3.00	..
(2) Handloom Industry							
IND-36	Handloom Industry (4610100)	470.00	143.58	90.00	90.00	100.00	..
IND-37	Intensive Development of Handloom Industry (4610200)	275.00	38.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	..
IND-38	Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation (4610300)	70.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
	Sub-Total (2)	815.00	191.58	142.00	142.00	140.00	10.00
(3) Handicraft Industry							
IND-39	Handicraft Industry (4615100)	70.00	11.51	14.00	14.00	12.00	..
IND-40	Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation (4615200)	80.00	21.12	14.00	14.00	26.00	..
IND-41	Carpet Weaving Centre (4615300)	150.00	41.00	30.00	30.00	23.00	..
	Sub-Total (3)	300.00	73.63	58.00	58.00	61.00	..
(4) Co-operative Industry							
IND-42(1)	Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives (4620100)	350.00	49.86	60.00	60.00	57.00	4.00
	Adj.(2) Spinning Mills	..	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
IDD-43	Powerloom Co-operatives (4620200)	200.00	4.77	13.00	13.00	12.00	..
	Sub-Total (4)	550.00	54.63	83.00	83.00	79.00	4.00
(5) Khadi Industries							
IND-44	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board (4625100)	1000.00	385.40	163.00	163.00	180.00	15.00
	Sub-Total (5)	1000.00	385.40	163.00	163.00	180.00	15.00
(6) Other expenditure							
IND-45	Training to Industrial Artisans (4630100)	600.00	41.24	90.00	90.00	85.00	9.00
IND-46	Training to Industrial Artisans for self employment (4630100)	25.00	5.05	7.00	7.00	8.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IND-47	Financial Assistance to individual Artisans (4630200)	700.00	129.80	125.00	125.00	150.00	..
IND-48	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation or Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO) (4630300)	75.00	20.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
IND-49	Establishment of village flying centres and village tanners (4630400)	200.00	16.95	36.00	36.00	33.00	..
IND-50	Rural Production Centres (4630500)	100.00	14.00	17.00	17.00	15.00	..
IND-51	Rural Technology Institute (4630600)	75.00	17.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..
Ad-	Financial assistance to vocationally trained person for self employment (4631000)	35.00	1.96	7.00	7.00	6.00	..
IND-52	Mini Industrial Estate	..	..	30.00	30.00	30.00	..
IND-53	Financial Assistance for self employment	125.00	18.60	25.00	25.00	30.00	..
IND-54	Secreculture Industries (4030700)	300.00	3.90	44.00	44.00	26.00	..
IND-55	Subsidy for approved women Institutions (4630872)	25.00	..	10.00	10.00	8.00	..
Sub-Total		2260.00	268.50	427.00	427.00	426.00	24.00
Total (b) village and Cottage Industries		5000.00	973.74	888.00	888.00	889.00	53.00
Total—Village and Small Industries		14361.00	3572.33	2636.00	2636.00	3699.25	847.00
Mining and Metallurgical Industry							
(a) Mineral Exploration and Development							
IND-56	Expansion and Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining (4700100)	600.00	46.85	100.00	100.00	100.00	7.00
(b) Loans for Mining and Metallurgical Industries							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IND-57	Loan to GMDC (4700271)	1267.00	675.00	900.00	900.00	825.00	825.00
	Total—Mining and Metallurgical Industries	1867.00	721.85	1000.00	1000.00	925.00	832.00
	N B	..	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	..
	Sub-Total—Industries and Minerals (IMED)	25785.00	10556.55	6170.00	6170.00	8134.00	4896.50
	Weights & Measures				+(4983.00)*		
WAM-1	Regulation of weights and Measures Act F. & C.S. D. (4700100)	182.00	8.29	28.00	28.00	50.00	25.00
	Grand Total : Industries & Minerals	25967.00	10564.84	6198.00	6198.00	8184.00	4921.50
					+(4983.00)*		

*Additional for Textiles.

6.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

Introduction

6.1.1.1. Gujarat is a principal maritime State and is having a long Coastline which is about 1/3rd of the total of the country. Out of 10 Major and 139 Intermediate and Minor ports in the country, 1 Major, 11 Intermediate and 28 Minor Ports are located on the Coastline of Gujarat from Koteswar in the north to Umergaon in the South. Some of the Gujarat ports are well developed and connected with their vast cat hinterland extending over central and northern India by good roads and railways. The Gujarat Ports are located on the main international sea trade route. Due to this locational advantages these ports constitute an important infrastructural facility for the development of maritime economy of the country and they function as growth centres in coastal areas.

6.1.1.2. In view of the good facilities existing at the intermediate and minor ports, each of the 11 Intermediate ports viz., Mandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi, Sikka, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar Broach, and Magdalla handle a traffic of more than one lakh tonnes in a year. The 6 Intermediate Ports at Bhavnagar, Jafrabad, Porbandar, Okha, Sikka, and Magadalla have direct berthing facilities and these ports are all weather ports. Except at Jafrabad and Magdalla which are used by small coastal ships, large ocean going ships can berth at other direct berthing ports. The remaining 5 Intermediate ports are lighterage ports where facilities exists for handling cargo by lighters. The 28 minor Ports are Fair Weather lighterage ports or sailing vessels ports or ports having fishing activities.

6.1.1.3. Gujarat Ports handle a traffic of over 5 million tonnes in a years, consisting of sizeable exports to foreign countries, which earn foreign exchange of about Rs. 24,000 lakhs per year, for the country. About 98% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate ports and 4 Minor Ports viz. Dahej, Pipavav, Mahuva and Mundra.

6.1.1.4. The development, conservation and management of all the Minor and Intermediate Ports of the State is done by the Gujarat Maritime Board. The development activities have been concentrated at these Intermediate and Minor Ports which handle sizeable volume of traffic in a year.

6.1.2 Review of Progress

6.1.2.1. During the Sixth Plan, port facilities were provided at Jafrabad and Magdalla ports for handling the captive traffic of linker. The first stage works of terminal facilities at Dahej and Gogha for operating a Trans-sea-Ferry Service between these two places were completed. At Alang and Sachana facilities for shipbreaking were developed to a considerable extent. The work on the project of providing port facilities at Pipavav, in the backward district of Amreli, was started during the last year of the Sixth Plan. Other important works were undertaken at Navlakhi, Bedi, and Bhavnagar. Additional Flotilla units and cargo handling equipment were purchased. The targets in respect of above mentioned important programmes were generally achieved.

6.1.2.2. The targets envisaged for the Seventh Plan are providing port facilities at Pipavav, Sikka, Koteswar and Hazira. Provision of additional facilities at Navlakhi and at the shipbreaking yards at Alang and Sachana and completion of the work of providing terminal facilities at Dahej and Gogha. Provision of terminal facilities at Jafrabad as part of the RO-RO Service between Jafrabad and Bombay is also envisaged during the Seventh Plan period. The work on Pipavav project is in progress. The works developing port facilities at Sikka port at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12.00 crores. were started in 1985-86. These works have been completed and the first vessel berthed at that jetty in May, 1987. The remaining works will also be completed during the Seventh Plan. In addition programmes, for augmenting the flotilla units, the dredging capacity and the cargo handling equipment etc. will be undertaken as envisaged in the Seventh Plan. These programmes will improve both the rate of cargo handling and the volume of traffic handled at the ports.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.3 The Ports of Gujarat were traditionally export oriented ports, though, since last five years, imports have considerably increased. The major items of exports are de-oiled cakes, groundnut seeds, bauxite, clinker, salt, foodgrains, bentonite, etc. and principal imports are fertilizer, Rawmaterials for fertilizers, clinker, fuel oil, coal, coke and iron scrsap etc. The traffic handled during the last decade and the projections for the two years 1987-88 and 1988-89 are indicated below :—

(in lakh tonnes)

Year 1	Import 2	Export 3	Total 4
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	10.40	14.30	24.77
1980-81	14.92	12.88	27.80
1981-82	17.11	12.77	29.88
1982-83	14.51	17.32	31.83
1983-84	26.95	15.21	42.16
1984-85	30.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86	34.17	17.12	51.29
1986-87	29.37	19.00	48.37
1987-88	34.00	20.00	54.00
(Projected)			
1988-89 (Projected)	31.00	24.50	55.50

6.1.2.4 The volume of traffic handled has been showing a steady increase. During the first year of the Seventh Plan it crossed the five million mark for the first time, and further steady increase in traffic is anticipated during the subsequent years. The increase in the traffic is mainly due to more handling of items like clinkar, sulphur, phosphoric acid and other raw materials for fertilizer, oil cakes, bauxite ships for scrapping etc. It is expected that the Central Government will allocate more ships of fertilizer for being handled through the Gujarat ports in future due to quick turn round of ships at these ports and also due to the fact that handling cargo through minor ports is comparatively cheaper than handling through some of the major ports in the country.

6.1.2.5 In addition, captive facilities have been created at Sikka and Koteshwar. Hence, the volume of traffic is expected to increase further in future.

MID-TERM APPRAISAL

6.1.2.6 An exercise on Mid-Term Appraisal of this Sector has shown that the State Government will almost adhere to the outlays of Rs. 30.36 crore allocated for the period of Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90.

6.1.3 Programme for Annual Plan, 1988--89

6.1.3.1 The approved outlay for Seventh Plan is Rs. 30.36 crore which include spill over liability of Rs. 20.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 630.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the development of ports under State Sector. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

Programme	(Rs. in lakh) Outlay proposed for 1988--89
A. Ports and Pilotage :	
—Development of Minor Ports	570.00
—Construction and Repairs	10.00
—Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	40.00
—Ferry Service	6.00
TOTAL (A)	626.00
B. Light Houses and Light ships (including construction and development of other navigational aids)	
Navigational Aids	4.00
TOTAL (B)	4.00
TOTAL (A)+(B)	630.00

6.1.3.2 Details of Important works / activities are as under :—

(Rs. In Lakhs)

No.	Programme	Outlays 1988-89
1. Development of Minor ports :		
	Construction of docks, berths & Jetties	25.00
	Port equipment and Machinery	20.00
	Transport facilities including internal roads and cargo stacking platform.	10.00
	Floating crafts like tugs, barges, etc.	160.00
	Warehousing facilities	10.00
	Other expenditure including Pipavav port Development project, Development of Ship-breaking yards at Alang, Sachana, Office buildings, quarters etc.	340.00
	Creating of new posts for Management like Mechanical Circle, Divisions etc, for Ports.	5.00
	TOTAL (1)	570.00
2. Construction & Repairs :		
	Construction and Repairs including development of new Ports at Sikka, Koteshwar and Hazira	10.00
	TOTAL (2)	10.00
3. Dredging, Surveying & Investigation :		
	Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast	2.00
	Dredgers and Dredging at various ports	38.00
	TOTAL (3)	40.00
4. Ferry Services :		
	Dahej-Ghohga Ferry Service, Jafrabad RO-RO Service and Inland water Transport Works	6.00
	TOTAL (4)	6.00
5. Navigational aids at various ports :		
		4.00
	TOTAL (5)	4.00
	GRAND TOTAL (1) + (2)+(3) + (4) + (5)	630.00

6.1.3.3 It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 5.00 crore would be required to complete the works which would have been completed to the extent of 80% in 1987-88. They are to be expedited for early completion and which will be spill over works during 1988-89.

The outlays proposed for the above mentioned programmes are discussed in detail in the succeeding paragraphs.

Development of Minor Ports

Construction of Docks, Berths and Jetties :

6.1.3.4, Under this programme following main works will be undertaken viz, (i) Extension of Steel piled wharf at Navlakhi, (ii) Raising the existing parapet wall in breakwater at Porbander, (iii) Strengthening to Bayt passenger Jetty at Okha. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at different ports are envisaged to be carried out. The estimated cost, the outlay envisaged expenditure incurred and provision made for these works are as under :

Estimated cost	Rs. 141.80 lakhs
Seventh Plan outlay	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
Expenditure during 1986--87	Rs. 87.53 lakhs
Anticipated expenditure during 1987--88	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
Outlay proposed for 1988--89	Rs. 25.00 lakhs

Port Equipment and Machinery :

6.1.3.5. It is proposed to purchase equipment like wharfs, cranes, tools and plants etc. for different ports, for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89. The Seventh Plan Outlay, amount spent in 1986--87 and outlay for 1987--88 against this programme are Rs. 50.00 lakhs, Rs. 8.36 lakhs and Rs. 35.00 lakhs respectively. This programme will help in achieving faster handling of cargo.

Transport Facilities :

6.1.3.6 It is proposed to provide paved platforms for keeping bulk cargo and other related facilities at important ports, for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89. The plan outlay and amount spent during 1986--87 and outlay for 1987--88 for this programme are Rs. 25.00 lakhs, Rs. 22.79 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively. These works will facilitate keeping and clearing of cargo from the wharf.

Floating Crafts :

6.1.3.7 Under this programme, it is proposed to purchase one 350. BHP Tug for Veraval and one for Alang, one 1000 BHP Tug for Okh and Barges, Launches etc. for different ports, at an estimated cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988--89. The plan outlay, the amount spent in 1986--87 and provision made for 1987--88 are Rs. 300.00 lakhs, Rs. 57.69 lakhs and Rs. 135.00 lakhs respectively, A Plot cum Survey Launch is expected to be received during 1987--88. This programme is undertaken with a view to handling more traffic at the Ports.

Warehousing Facilities :

6.1.3.8 It is proposed to construct storage godowns and transit sheds at Okha, Bedi, Veraval, A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1988--89 The plan outlay and the amount spent during 1986--87 under this programme are Rs. 25.00 lakhs, and Rs. 3.86 lakhs respectively while the provision made for 1987--88 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs. These works will increase the storage capacity at the ports.

Other Expenditure including Projects :

6.1.3.9 Under this programme the important works to be undertaken are Development of Pipavav Port, Development of Shipbreaking Yards at Alang and Sachana and other smaller works at different ports.

Development of Pipavav Port :

6.1.3.10 The estimated cost of this project is Rs 987.00 lakhs. The outlay envisaged for this project during the Seventh Plan is Rs. 820.00 lakhs. Most of the development works like steamer berth, approach bund, godowns, provision of

harbour crafts, etc, are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan. The provision made for the year 1987--88 and the provision proposed for the year 1988-89 are Rs. 150.00 lakh and Rs. 270.00 lakh respectively. The project when completed is expected to generate additional traffic of about 3 lakh tonnes per year.

Development of Shipbreaking Yards at Alang & Sachana.

6.1.3.11 The shipbreaking industry has assumed considerable importance in the country. This is highly a labour intensive industry. Two sites at Alang and Sachana have been developed for ship-breaking at an estimated cost of Rs. 181.00 lakhs. Various facilities like roads, developed plots, fire fighting facilities, electrification, water supply, etc, have been provided. During the Seventh Plan, further development of these yards will be done and modern facilities will be provided. It is proposed to spend Rs. 80.00 lakhs in these development works during the Seventh Plan. The provision made for the 1987--88 and the provision proposed for the year 1988--89 are Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 15.00 lakhs respectively. The traffic handled at Alang and Sachana during the year 1986--87 was 4.54 lakhs tonnes and the revenue earned was Rs. 217.34 lakh.

Other Smaller Works

6.1.3.12 Other smaller works comprising construction of quarters, water supply, reclamation etc. estimated to cost Rs. 180.00 lakhs are proposed to be undertaken during the Plan period. The provision made for these works for 1987--88 and the provision proposed for 1988-89 are Rs. 50.00 lakhs and Rs. 55.00 lakhs respectively.

Creation of new posts for management

6.1.3.13 Out of the total outlay of Rs. 10.0 lakhs provided under the Seventh Plan for setting up a Management Cell, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1988-89.

Construction and Repairs

6.1.3.14 The development of the new port facilities at Hazira, Koteshwar and Sikka fall under this Minor Head, for which a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1988-89, against a total plan outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

HAZIRA

6.1.3-15 It is proposed to provide port facilities at Hazira comprising wharves, quays, reclamation, harbour craft etc, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs. In addition, capital dredging and works for providing ancillary services like water supply, electrification, roads, etc. will be undertaken. All these works may be undertaken after conducting necessary investigations and presently only a token provision is made. The new port at Hazira when completed can be expected to generate additional traffic to the extent of 5 to 6 lakh tonnes per year.

KOTESHWAR

6.1.3.16 Port facilities estimated to cost Rs. 45.00 lakhs have been recently provided for handling captive traffic of lignite at Koteshwar. These facilities were provided of the funds made available by the user industry. It is expected that initially a traffic of about 0.50 lakh tonne per year will be handled at Koteshwar.

SIKKA :

6.1.3.17 The works for providing port facilities for improving phosphoric acid and liquid ammonia for Dia-Ammonia Phosphate Fertilizer project of M/s Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (GSFC) have been recently constructed at Sikka port at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12.00 crores. These works were started in 1985-86 and most of the works are completed. The port has been commissioned in May, 1987. It is expected that a captive traffic of liquid cargo to the tune of about 4 lakh tonnes per annum will be handled at the jetty.

Dredging, Surveying and Investigation

6.1.3.18 A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for carrying out the annual programme of Survey and Investigation for doing capital dredging in the approach channels at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports and also for purchase of dredgers for doing dredging operations in the ports. By improving the draft by dredging at Okha and outside the lock Gate at Bhavnagar bigger ships can be berthed at these ports. The Seventh Plan provision for this programme is Rs. 500.00 lakh. The amount spent during 1986-87 was Rs. 9.12 lakh and for the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakh is made.

Ferry Service :

Dahej-Gogha-Ferry Service :

6.1.3.19. The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses, etc, across the Gulf of Khambhat between Gogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both the ends are to be provided by Gujarat Maritime Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500.00 lakh. Works relating to acquisition of ferry boat and operation of ferry service by joint Sector Co., *Viz.*, "Dahej- Gogha Trans-Sea Ferry Service Ltd., are under consideration. The State's share in the share capital of this company is Rs. 26.00 lakh.

For providing terminal facilities at both the ends, an amount of Rs. 260.00 lakh has been spent so far. Medet studies for finalising the designs of port facilities are under progress hence a token provision has been proposed at this stage.

Development of Inland Water Transport

6.1.3.20. There is great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the rivers of Nar-mada, Tapi, etc., flowing through Gujarat. For this purpose, following programmes are envisaged :

- (a) Development of landing facilities such as wharves, Jetties etc.
- (b) Providing facilities for passengers and cargo (transit and storage)
- (c) Dredging the navigable water ways.
- (d) Undertaking hydrographic survey, economic feasibility studies, developing boat design, etc.

6.1.3.21 A separate organisation for Planning and development of Inland Water Transport will be set up. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh for 1988-89 has been proposed for providing terminal facilities for ferry service at Dahej-Gogha and for development of Inland Water Transport. Out of Seventh Plan outlay, the amount spent during 1986-87 and provision made for 1987-88 are Rs. 650.00 lakh, Rs. 1.00 lakh and Rs. 10.00 lakh respectively.

6.1.3.22 The Government of India has provided in the Seventh Plan 3 Schemes of Inland Water Transport for Gujarat State, the estimated cost of which will be Rs. 303.00 lakh. The State Share towards these three IWT Schemes has been considered at 25% as Rs. 75.75 lakhs, during the Plan period. Accordingly, in the Annual Plan, 1988--89, an outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is included in the provision of Rs. 6.00 lakh. PRT -5 The Central Government's approval to these Schemes is awaited.

Navigational aids :

6.1.3.23. Local Navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights etc., at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports, where lighterage fleet have to work in creeks and during nights. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose for 1988-89. During the Seventh Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 26.00 lakh. During the year 1986-87, Rs. 17.75 lakh was spent and for the year 1987--88 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is made.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.1.3.24. The possibility of reviewing the scheme for Central Financial assistance for development of selected Minor Ports is under the active consideration of the Government of India. It is expected that the development of Pipavav Port Project and development of Port Hazira proposed to be undertaken during the Seventh Plan may be approved as centrally sponsored scheme. Schemes for development of Inland Water Transport are centrally sponsored schemes and financial assistance is given by Government of India upto 75% of the cost of the scheme as interest bearing loan. Under Inland Water Transport Development Schemes estimated to cost Rs. 303.00 lakh a provision of Rs. 75.75 lakh has been made in the State Plan and amount of Rs. 227.25 lakh will be available as loan assistance from the Government of India. during the Seventh Plan.

Gujarat Maritime Board

6.1.3.25. The erstwhile Ports Directorate under the State Government has been converted into an autonomous body known as the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) from 5th April, 1982 and the development and management of ports of Gujarat is vested with this Board.

STATEMENT—

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with computer code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay of which proposed capital content		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping								
(A) Ports and Pilotage								
1. Development of Minor Ports								
1. PRT. 1. Development of intermediate and Minor ports								
	(a) Construction of docks, berths and jetties (51 001 01)	150.00	87.53	40.00	40.00	25.00	25.00	
	(b) Port Equipment & Machinery (51 001 02)	50.00	8.36	35.00	35.00	20.00	20.00	
	(c) Transport Facilities (51 001 03)	25.00	22.79	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	
	(d) Floating Crafts (51 001 04)	300.00	57.69	135.00	135.00	160.00	160.00	
	(e) Warehousing Facilities (51 001 05)	25.00	3.86	30.00	30.00	10.00	10.00	
	(f) Other expenditure (Including Projects) (51 001 06)	1000.00	227.08	210.00	210.00	340.00	340.00	
	(g) Creating of new posts like mechanical circle, divi--etc. for Ports (51 001 07)	10.00	107.79	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	
Total—I		1560.00	515.10	485.00	485.00	570.00	565.00	
II. Construction and Repairs								
2. PRT. 2. Construction and Repairs including development of new Port at Hazira (5105100)								
		300.00	20.21	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	
Total-II		300.00	20.21	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
III Dredging, Surveying and Investigation							
3.	PRT. 3: Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast (51 101 00)	100.00	1.18	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
4.	PRT. 4. Dredger & Dredging	400.00	7.94	50.00	50.00	38.00	38.00
Total—III		500.00	9.12	60.00	60.00	40.00	40.00
IV. Ferry Service							
5.	PRT: 5. Inland Water Transport and Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service RO-RO Service	650.00	1.03	10.00	10.00	6.00	6.00
Total-IV		650.00	1.03	10.00	10.00	6.00	6.00
Sub Total : (A) I to IV		3010.00	545.46	570.00	570.00	626.00	621.00
B. Light Houses and Shipping							
Construction and development of other Navigational Aids							
6.	PRT. 6 : Development and construction of other navigational Aids at intermediate and minor ports. (51 20 100)	26.00	17.75	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
Sub-Total (b)		26.00	17.75	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
Grand Total (A+B)		3036.00	563.21	575.00	575.00	630.00	625.00

6.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

6.2.1. Introduction

6.2.1.1. The roads play an important role in the development of industries, agriculture, trade and commerce and have now become a part of the fabric of our daily life. The dispersal of industries and general socio-economic development depend upon adequate road system. Rural roads play vital role in rapid socio-economic development of rural area in addition to providing facilities for industries in backward areas and productive employment for the rural poor.

Road Development Plan

6.2.1.2. The road development in the country started with the Nagpur Plan and adopted a grid and star formula for determining kilometerage of two categories of roads, namely, Main Roads and Other Roads. The 1961-81 plan laid down a comprehensive formula for arriving at the kilometerage required for National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and depending upon the (i) developed and agriculture areas (ii) semi-developed areas (iii) undeveloped and uncultivable areas and (iv) No. of towns/villages with population in different groups.

6.2.1.3. The 1981-2001 plan laid down the kilometerage for National Highways, State Highways on the basis of area and also to have inter connections with taluka head quarters and cities, industrial towns etc. Kilometerage for M.D.R. is envisaged to connect all villages having population of 1500 and above while for O.D.R. it is proposed to connect villages having population 1000 and above. Rest of the villages are proposed to be connected by the end of the Century by the village roads. As per 1981-2001 plan the target road length for Gujarat is kept 1,14,886 k.m. against the present length of 60,139 k.m. The state had to achieve a road length of 57628 k.m. by 1981 as per 1961-81 plan. However, as on 1981 the state could reach only 47426 k.m. meaning a back log of nearly 10,000 k.m. The Gujarat State is thus trailing behind in road development which shall have to be achieved at least in 1981-2001 plan.

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.1.4. Rural roads need greater attention now especially to achieve green revolution. Roads are required to supply fertilizers, hybrid seeds, finished goods, etc. to the villages and to sell out marketable surplus quickly to the marketing centres. During the Sixth Plan, revised Minimum Needs Programme came into being which envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1500 and above and 50% of villages having population between 1000 and 1500 by the end of 1990, except in tribal, coastal and desert areas. While in tribal, desert and coastal areas it is envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1000 and above and 50% of villages having population between 500 and 1000, by the end of 1990.

Introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan

6.2.1.5. Special attention is given to the tribal and hilly areas by introducing a Tribal Area Sub Plan so as to spend specific amounts within the tribal areas for the specific purpose. Since Fifth Five Year Plan; while special attention is being paid to the Component Plan in the Sixth Five Year Plan also.

6.2.2. Review of Progress

Road Length

6.2.2.1. The road length (excluding National Highway) is about 60,139 k.m.s by the end of 1986-87-

Number of villages connected

6.2.2.2. The position in respect of villages connected by pucca roads as on 31st March, 1987 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Population Group of villages	No. of villages as per 1981 census	No. of villages joined by pucca roads as on 31-3-1986	No. of villages joined by pucca roads as on 31-3-1987
1.	1500 & above	5051	4722	4776
2.	1000—1500	3249	2597	2696
3.	500—1000	4955	3119	3311
4.	Less than 500	4859	2176	2388
	Total	18114	12614	13171

6.2.2.3. The accessibility of villages as on 31st March, 1987 is given below :—

TABLE

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population as per 1981 census(Provisional)				
		1500 & above	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Connected by pucca roads as on 31-3-1987	4776	2696	3311	2388	13171
2.	Connected by Kachchha roads as on 31-3-1987	168 (127)	359 (129)	956 (189)	1201 (172)	2684 (617)
3.	Not connected by any road as on 31-3-1987	107 (88)	194 (82)	688 (132)	1270 (115)	2259 (417)
4.	Total villages that will be connected by roads by the works incl. in 1987-88	(215)	(211)	(321)	(287)	(1034)
Total		5051	3249	4955	4859	18114

Note.—Figures in brackets indicate number of villages to be connected by pucca roads on completion of works budgetted in 1987-88 which include several spillover works of the earlier years.

6.2.2.4. The existing number of major bridges in Gujarat State as on 31st March, 1986 is 1034.

6.2.2.5. In addition to this, there are 53170 culverts with linear waterway upto 6 mts. and 3876 minor bridge with linear waterway between 6 mtrs. to 30 mtrs. as on 31st March, 1986.

6.2.2.6. Expenditure on road development during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 i.e. first 3 years of the Seventh Plan is as under :—

(a) Financial

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Year	Outlay	Actual expenditure
1.	1985-86	2739	3515
2.	1986-87	2999	3757
3.	1987-88	4200	4200 (anticipated)
		9938	11472

(b) *Physical*

Sr. No.	Details	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	New Road length (in km)	600	2897	600	818	840
2.	Kacha to surfaced road (in km)	500	687	500	510	630
3.	No. of villages to be connected	350	636	350	557	375

Mid Term Appraisal :—

6.2.2.7 The outlays for Roads and Bridges for the Seventh Plan would be Rs. 257.85 crores. The physical targets under Minimum Needs will also be achieved. An exercise on Mid Term Appraisal has shown that it will not be necessary to revise the outlay for this Sector for Seventh Plan.

Spillover Liability

6.2.2.8. The Annual Plan, 1988-89 will open with spillover liability of Rs. 13,951 lakh as shown below :—
below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	No. of works	Balance cost of remaining works	Budget provision for 1987-88	Spillover liability as on 1-4-88
(I) Normal					
A. Panchayat					
	Roads & Bridges	1113	7094	1275	5819
B. Government					
	i. Roads & Bridges	145	4110	873	3237
	ii. Command Area Roads	16	175	10	165
	iii. Rural Roads (World Bank)	266	2557	700	1857
	Total of (B)	427	6842	1583	5259
	Total of A+B	1540	13936	2858	11078
(II.) Tribal					
A. Panchayat					
	i. Roads & Bridges	414	2141	364	1777
B. Government					
	i. Roads and Bridges	34	1211	289	922
	ii. Command Area Roads	85	100	10	90
	iii. Rural Roads	15	104	20	84
	Total (B)	134	1415	319	1096
	Total A+B	548	3556	683	2873
	Grand Total I+II	2088	17492	3541	13951
42.00 crore					

6.2.3. Programme for 1988-89

6.2.3.1. Basic considerations in framing the proposals of the annual plan for 1988-89 are as under :—

(1) Spillover works are to be given to priority for their earliest completion so as to make the investments made so far productive. It is desirable to complete as many on going works as possible during 1988-89.

(2) The works included in the rural road project which under the World Bank Aid (IDA Credit) are proposed to be taken up on priority. World Bank has framed a programme of 7 years of completion starting from 1986-87 and the programme is of Rs. 222 crore. World Bank has informed that due to drought conditions in Gujarat they may agree to 90% reimbursement for the first half of the programme. Adequate funds, therefore, need to be provided for this World Bank aided project.

(3) Road works connecting villages having population of 1500 and above in non-tribal area and road works connecting remaining villages having population of more than 1000 which are not connected by any road are to be expeditiously taken up to satisfy MNP requirement.

(4) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 1500 and not connected by any road. This land acquisition is required so as to take up the road works under Rural Bandless Employment Guarantee Programme or the scarcity programme.

6.2.3.2. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 5500 lakh is proposed to be provided with a target to construct new additional road length of 800 kms. and improve 700 kms. of earthen surfaced road with surfaced road. It is also envisaged to connect 375 villages by alweather roads during 1988-89.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details	Spillover liability as on 1-4-1988	Actual requirement	Proposed outlay 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
I (A) Panchayat Works.				
(1) Works in progress				
(a) Category	A	170	170	170
(b) Category	B	390	390	390
(c) Category	C	1400	900	800
(2) New Works 1988-89		..	50	50
			1510	1410

1	2	3	4	5	6
(B) State Works :					
(1) Works in Progress					
(a) Category	A	345	345	345	
(b) Category	B	570	570	470	
(c) Category	C	440	220	220	
(2) New Works 1988-89					
		..	50	50	
(3) Command Areas Roads (in progress)					
		..	25	25	
(4) Rural Roads (W.B.)					
		..	1525	1525	
(5) New Works of R.R. (W.B.)					
		..	600	600	
		..	3335	3235	
II TRIBAL :					
(A) Panchayat Works :					
(1) Works in progress :					
(a) Category	A	40	40	40	
(b) Category	B	80	80	80	
(c) Category	C	550	265	265	
(2) New Works 1988-89					
		..	25	25	
			410	410	
(B) State Works :					
(1) Works in progress					
(a) Category	A	15	15	15	
(b) Category	B	70	70	70	
(c) Category	C	550	210	210	
(2) New Works 1988-89					
		..	25	25	
(3) Command Area Road					
		..	25	25	
(4) Rural Road W. B.					
		..	75	75	
			420	420	
III Component Plan					
(1) Works in progress					
		..	20	20	
(2) New Works 1988-89					
		..	5	5	
GRAND TOTAL :		..	5700	550	

Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakh is proposed to be provided for Minimum Needs programme. It is proposed to connect 375 villages during 1988—89. Out of the outlay of Rs. 600 lakh, an amount of Rs. 500 lakh is for panchayat works and Rs. 100 lakhs are for Rural Roads programme with world Bank aid. Population wise break-up of village to be connected is as under.

Population	No. of Villages
1500 and above	50
1000 - 1500	85
500 - 1000	130
Below 500	110
	375

Rural Roads Project for World Bank Aid—

6.2.3.4. The Gujarat Rural Roads Project with World Bank assistance covers construction of rural roads in 7 districts viz., Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha, Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bhavnagar for meeting the transport needs in these districts for achieving integrated rural development and to cope with the transportation needs of the agricultural products and Dairy Industries in these areas. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 222/- crores. The road works under this project are classified into three categories : (a) New Construction, (b) Re-construction and (c) improvements.

6.2.3.5. As per the Staff Appraisal Report for Gujarat Rural Roads Project IDA Credit No. 1757-IN, the project is to be completed in Seven Years, starting from January 1987. The physical and financial details are as under :

Civil Works

Road Work

(a) Road works	17300 lakhs
(b) Engineering, Supervision & Training	2140 lakhs
(c) Machinery & Equipments	2240 lakhs
(d) Buildings & Housings	312 lakhs
(e) Studies, Road safety	270 lakhs
Total	22262 lakhs Say Rs. 222 crore.

The total length of roads of various categories as per the project report is as under :—

(a) New construction	1031 kms
(b) Re-construction	988 kms
(c) Improvements	2023 kms
Total	4042 kms

The above project will connect new villages as under :

	Population				Groups of villages (1981 census)
	1500 and above	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500	Total
	43	98	250	115	506

It will also improve the condition of existing roads connecting some 1150 villages.

6.2.3.6. In the current financial year of 1987-88, 266 works have been included with an estimated cost of Rs. 2557 lakhs with a budget provision of Rs. 700 lakhs during 1987-88. The requirement of funds for the works in progress during financial year 1988-89 is Rs. 1525 lakhs so that the works could be completed as per the implementation schedule. For the new works (Road works including Buildings, Housing and Machinery & Equipments) the requirement of funds during 1988-89 is Rs. 675 lakhs. Thus the total requirement of funds during 1988-89 is Rs. 2200 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 2125 lakhs is for the Normal Plan works and Rs. 75 lakhs for the works in Tribal Area. This will provide the minimum needs component of Rs. 200 lakhs connecting about 21 villages having populations of 1500 and above. As this an externally aided project which is given IDA credit and as the World Bank has suggested that they may agree to 90% reimbursement for the first half of the project looking to successive drought conditions in Gujarat, it may be considered to enhance plan ceiling of the road sub sector during the Seventh plan.

Roads of Inter-State Importance and Roads of Economic Importance

6.2.3.7. Roads of Inter-State Importance is a 100% Central Assistance Programme and programme of Roads of Economic Importance is on loan basis i.e. 50% loan by Central Government and 50% share by State Government. The amount of works sanctioned under Roads of Economic Importance programme during Fourth Plan, Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan is Rs. 79.43 lakh, Rs. 150.00 lakh and Rs. 348.65 lakhs respectively, and under Roads of Inter-State importance, programme is Rs. 125 lakh. No new sanction will be accorded during the Seventh Five Year Plan by the Government of India. Overall picture of this programme is as under :-

Sr. No.	Details	Central loan	State share	Total
1.	Sanction authorised by Govt. of India	477	225	690
2.	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1987	465	155	621
3.	Revised Estimates for 1987-88	..	48	48
4.	Estimates for 1988-89	..	5	5

Command Area Road Works

6.2.3.8. Government of India has taken up the following programme of construction of Roads under the Command Areas of Major Irrigation Projects viz :-

(1) Heran, (2) Karjan, (3) Damanganga, (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and Medium Irrigation schemes of Panam and sukhi with World Bank assistance.

6.2.3.9. The total road length of 161 Roads under Major Irrigation Project Command Area is 698 kms., while the road length of 61 Roads is 210 kms under Medium Irrigation Project Command Area. The Revised project cost for the Roads component for Major and Medium Irrigation Project in Gujarat is as under :-

(A) Roads component in 4 Major command	Rs. 2701 lakh.
(B) Roads component in Panam and Sukhi medium irrigation projects.	Rs. 596 lakh
Total :	..Rs. 3297 lakh

The total expenditure incurred is as under:—

	<u>Upto 31-3-1987</u>
(1) Major	Rs. 2406 lakh
(2) Medium	Rs. 538 lakh
	<u>Rs. 2944 lakh</u>

The total liability as on 1st April, 1987-88 for the road component is as under:—

(A) Major	Rs. 295 lakh
(B) Medium	Rs. 58 lakh
	<hr/>
	Rs. 353 lakh.
(+) For Non-W.B. Aided works of Heran Project.	Rs. 22 lakh
	<hr/>
	<u>Rs. 375 lakh</u>

The provision for the Roads component is Rs. 120.00 lakhs in the 1987-88.

6.2.3.10. Roads component from part of the Irrigation Projects and the command Area Road works have been taken up for execution with World Bank assistance as part of the Irrigation Project. The realistic revised implementation schedule for completing the roads by December, 1989 is framed and submitted to the world Bank. Thus, the project date is revised upto December, 1989, for major Projects and the medium Projects. The spill-over liabilities for Road component of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat would be to the extent of Rs. 255 lakhs as on 1-4-1988. Provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for Command Area Roads during 1988-89. The remaining amount will be made available by Irrigation Department for maintaining the progress of ongoing works.

Statement

Draft Annual Plan 1988-89

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated expdr.	Outlay Proposed	of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Roads and Bridges	25785	3757	4200	4200	5500	5500
	A. Rural Roads (5200161)						
	B. State Roads (other than Rural Road) (5200200)						
	C. Misc. & Estt. (5200300)						

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1. Introduction

6.3.1.1. Passenger road Transport services have been completely nationalised in Gujarat State since 1969-70. It is, therefore, necessary for the Corporation, as a sole operator, to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

6.3.1.2. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 10.5% per year while the growth of railway traffic is about 4% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 6% per year the balance of this rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicle utilisation.

6.3.2. Review of Progress

6.3.2.1. The Corporation had planned to cover 1810 villages with direct services as on 31st May 1984. Accordingly, most of the villages were covered with direct services. As a result, 92.74% of the total villages and towns, covering 98.55% of the population were directly served by S.T. services as on 31st March 1986. The Corporation had not made expansion in the last 2 to 3 years. However, the Corporation has decided to expand its services by about 5% to 6% in the remaining years of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

6.3.2.2. During the year 1986-87 a gross capital expenditure of Rs. 3785.91 lakhs was incurred with the capital contribution of State Government at Rs. 2369.00 lakhs, Loan from L.I.C. at Rs. 310.00 lakhs, Capital Contribution from the Central Government at Rs. 1295.79 lakhs and re-payment of borrowing at Rs. 188.88 lakh (including L.I.C.).

6.3.2.3. Number of schedules have increased from 5939 as on 31st March, 1986 to 6275 as on 31st March, 1987. Thus the schedules increased by 336 @ 5.66%. The Corporation could not achieve the targetted rate of 7% because of the agitation of farmers during the current year. During the year 1986-87 883 new vehicles were registered, out of which 370 were used for expansion and 513 for replacement. For operation of 6275 schedules, 693 overaged vehicles were utilised.

6.3.2.4. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 2641.00 lakhs comprising of capital contribution of the State Government at Rs. 2300.00 lakhs loan from L.I.C. at Rs. 341 lakhs was provided. An amount of Rs. 3441 lakhs is expected to be spent for purchase of 1104 vehicles, Rs. 100.00 lakhs for land and buildings, Rs. 60 lakhs for plant, machinery and equipment and Rs. 199.00 lakhs for repayment of loans.

6.3.2.5. The Corporation has decided to expand the schedules by about 4% in 1987-88. Thus the number of schedule is likely to be increased by 215 from 6275 to 6526 at the end of March, 1987. However out of the total of 1104 vehicles, 276 vehicles will be used for expansion and the remaining 828 vehicles will be used for replacement against 1177 vehicles due for replacement.

6.3.2.6. To increase the internal resources the revision of fares has already been implemented with effect from 14th April, 1987. With the implementation of the fare revision, the load factor has started showing sharp declining trend due to acute drought condition in the State. This is the 3rd successive year of drought in the State which has affected the passenger traffic. As a result the internal resources will not be generated. As on 31st March, 1987 the liabilities of interest on Capital of the State Government was Rs. 28.77 crores.

Mid—Term Appraisal

6.3.2.7. An exercise on Mid Term appraisal has indicated that it will be necessary for the State Government to revise upward the outlay of this sector from Rs 85 crores to atleast Rs. 133 crores. This will be necessary to match the requirements of State Government capital contribution against the loan from L.I.C. capital contribution from the central Government repayment of borrowing (including L.I.C) and reimbursement to depreciation fund.

6.3.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan-1988-89

6.3.3.1. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 2525.00 lakhs is proposed from the State Government and Rs. 375 lakhs from L.I.C. The matching capital contribution of the Central Government is placed at Rs. 1262.50 lakhs. Thus, the total capital outlay is placed at Rs. 4162.50 lakhs. for this sub-sector. for 1988-89.

6.3.3.2. Out of the total capital outlay of Rs. 4162.50 lakhs, Rs. 3631.50 lakhs will be utilised for vehicles, 120 lakh will be spent on land and buildings and Rs.72 lakh will be utilised for plant machinery and equipment and Rs. 229 lakhs for repayment of loans and Rs. 110 lakhs for repayment public loan which was raised in 1978-79.

6.3.3.3. An amount of Rs. 3631.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent for purchase of 1110 vehicles. Out of these vehicles 309 will be used for expansion and the remaining 776 will be used for replacement, leaving 208 vehicles due for replacement.

STATEMENT

Scheme—wise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan. (with computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expendi- ture	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Road Transport.								
1	RTS-1 Road Transport (5300100)	8494.00	2679.00	2641.00	2641.00	2900.00	2900.00	

6.4 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT

6.4.1. Introduction :

6.4.1.1. An efficient and modern communication system is absolutely essential for proper maintenance of law and order. Gujarat is a flood and cyclone prone area. During times of natural calamity, the normal communication system may fail particularly during floods/cyclones or due to heavy rains when they are needed most. In addition, remote places like irrigation dams, forests, etc. are also required to be connected for monitoring and controlling flood and natural calamities. The flood warning, rescue and relief operations are also required to be streamlined. It is, therefore, essential to set up an efficient wireless network using modern equipments. This network will help in maintaining law and order more effectively in the State in addition to making flood warning rescue & relief work more efficient.

6.4.1.2. The total number of wireless sets available at present in the State is 2421 as detailed below:-

A HF wireless	513
B VHF (Low bands)	738
C VHF (High bands)	1170
	2421

6.4.1.3. During the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 849.00 lakhs has been provided for modernising the existing wireless network. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, no provision was made. For each of the years 1986—87 and 1987—88 an equal provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made.

6.4.2. Proposed Programme for 1988—89 :

6.4.2.1 There are about 22 new Police Stations in the State and it is proposed to provide wireless communication cover to these new Police Stations during 1988—89 and also Police Stations mobile with mobile wireless sets at a cost of Rs. 12,85,300/-.

6.4.2.2. It is also proposed to provide 10 (Ten) Wireless sets to each District Unit in the State for controlling riots, communal disturbances and for spots selected for intensive police scouring or for emergency at a cost of Rs. 31,87,800/-

6.4.2.3 Besides, it is proposed to provide each S.R.P.F. Group with self contained wireless communication as a package for improving impact and efficiency of SRPF Groups for public order duties by providing wireless fitted jeeps at Company Commander level and Motor Cycles with sets at Platoon Commander level as one package for all the 11 SRPF Groups in the State at a cost of Rs. 1,67,86,708/-

6.4.2.4. In all an outlay of Rs. 220 lakhs is proposed for this sub-section, for 1988—89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988—89

Scheme wise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 Outlay	1986—87		1987—88		1988—89	
			Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay of Proposed	Which Capital Content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Mordenisation of Equipment (Wireless Net Work) (9700100)	849.00	80.51	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	

7.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

7.1.1. Introduction

7.1.1.1. The importance of the role of Science and Technology as an instrument of social and economic change has been recognised and hence the development of scientific and technological capability and its application has become an integral part of planning. Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is imperative that massive application of science and Technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sector. In order to find quicker and inexpensive solutions, Science and Technology has to be a vital input in all investments. In order to achieve this it is important to create appropriate instruments and mechanism that would help policy formulation for application of Science and Technology in planning, implementation and review.

7.1.1.2. The Government of India has emphasised the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology Councils for the formulation of policy and plans of Science and Technology at the State level and (ii) Setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The areas of concern have to be identified to make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in Science and Technology and also generate science consciousness and scientific temperament amongst people at large. It is in this context of requirement of major effort that the need for creating a Department and Council of Science and Technology at the State level has been accepted.

7.1.2. Review

7.1.2.1. In the Year 1986-87 a high level State Council of Science & Technology, under the chairmanship of Hon. Chief Minister, has been formed with appropriate aims and objectives. A cell, with immediately required professional post and supporting staff, has been established in the Education Department.

7.1.3. Programme for 1988-89

7.1.3.1. Emphasis will be laid on the following areas to achieve the objectives of development of science and Technology.

7.1.3.2. For strengthening activities of the Department of Science and Technology and newly formed State Council of Science and Technology a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89.

7.1.3.3. Funding of specific Science and Technology schemes including strengthening of existing State level institutions for research in specific problems of the region a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the development of the Library.

7.1.3.4. Encouragement to talented individuals to carry out research in National Laboratories, State Organisations and Institutions in the specific approved areas of interest is identified by the State Council and Department of Science and Technology. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this purpose.

7.1.3.5. For establishment of Entrepreneurship parks including promotion and support to entrepreneurs having scientific and technological background, a provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

7.1.3.6. For setting up of pilot plant and initiation of programmes of product development for the purpose of bringing useful laboratory research results to the stage of viable production, distribution of 10 soil testing Kits has been envisaged. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89 for the programme.

Institute of Science and Technology

7.1.3.7. It is proposed to establish Gujarat Technological University affiliating all the technical colleges of the State and Institute of Applied Electronics Technology. A provision of Rs. 0.75 lakhs is proposed for the Institute for the Annual Plan, 1988-89 for survey of needs, preparation of project report and other related matters.

Popularisation of Science

7.1.3.8 In order to popularise science and disseminate information on Science and Technology and to cultivate scientific temper and appreciation of the importance of Science and Technology in socio-economic development, specially the young, the following steps are proposed:

(a) Establishment of/support to community Science Centres;

(b) Publication of/support to scientific and technological knowledge and material, which can be understood by common people.

(c) Support programmes of dissemination of knowledge of Science and Technology through other medias of mass communication like Radio, Television, Films etc.

(d) Help to centres and the teachers in the preparation of science kits and other audio-visual aids useful for spreading the understanding of science and technology. A provision of Rs. 4.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the programmes listed above.

National Natural Resources Management Systems :

7.1.3.9 Survey and management of National Natural Resources is one of the most important requirement for economic development. Valuable natural resources if discovered and harnessed will provide valuable inputs. The Department of Science and Technology will support these activities, as one of its important functions. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988 89 for this programme.

7.1.3.10 Assisting and rewarding models etc. prepared by students as project work in Technical Institutions. In the curriculum of Final year in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics there is a provision for project work. Students have to take up specific projects and submit the work for examinations. Students try to develop good prototypes and working models. It is envisaged to encourage popular Science inviting, children's Science writing and Science journalism. A provision of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988 89 for this purpose.

7.1.3.11 To increase chances of success of students from Gujarat in national competitive tests, both at school and university level, it is proposed to conduct crash training programmes. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988 89 for this purpose.

7.1.3.12 Survey of scitech toys, human resources (national and overseas) and projects of Gujarat is necessary as the base. Hence for creation of inventory of such items would need a provision of Rs. 0.20 lakhs is proposed for 1988 89.

7.1.3.13 Consequent upon the success of the Peoples' Science Movement, it is considered desirable to hold science exhibitions at various smaller locations for dissemination of scientific temper among masses. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this purpose.

(2) PLM-6. Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts :

7.1.3.14 Processing of sizeable data at district level with speed and in time requires introduction of computerisation for its processing at district level. The information available from different weekly monthly, quarterly and annual returns also needs to be computerised. For this purpose one micro computer at Surendranagar in Surendranagar district under the joint project of CMC Ltd., IIM, Ahmedabad and State Government and the other at Nadiad in Kheda district under NREMS Project of DST have been installed during 1986-87. During the year 1987 88, a provision for installation of micro computer has been made for 1987-88 for two more districts. During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to install micro-computers in three more districts.

7.1.3.15 An outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89. Out of this an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed as state share and an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is envisaged as central share.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. Plan	Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Plan (with computer Code No.)	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expdr. 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
					Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Science & Technology								
1.	STP-1	State council of S&T and Deptt. of S&T	20.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.50	..
2.	STP-2	Development of S&T Laboratory	40.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.25	..
3.	STP-3	Research and Support to individuals in institution & Laboratories	5.00	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
4.	STP-4	Establishment of entrepreneurship parks & development of entrepreneurship based on S & T	10.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
5	STP-5	Setting up pilot plant including product development	50.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.20	..
6	STP-6	Support of Research and Development on Medical Research & Health	20.00	..	0.25	0.25	—	..
7.	STP-7	Establishment of Institute of S&T	155.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.75	..
8.	STP-8	Popularisation of Science & dissemination of scientific information	50.00	0.16	2.00	2.00	4.40	..
9.	STP-9	Establishment of Cell for evolution of National Natural Resources Management System	100.00	..	1.00	1.00	8.00	..
10	STP-10	Adj Assistance & rewards for models prepared by students as project work in technical institutions	..	..	0.50	0.50	0.20	..
11	STP-Adj.	Assistance to training programmes for national competitions tests in S&T	..	..	..	..	1.50	..
12.	STP-Adj.	Creating an inventory of Scitech toys, personnel & projects	..	..	..	..	0.20	..
13	STP-Adj.	Setting up Science Exhibitions	..	..	..	..	2.50	..
14.	PLM-6	Establishment of EDP Cells in districts	173.15	0.43	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total :			623.15	0.86	20.00	20.00	31.00	12 00

7.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

7.2.1. Introduction

7.2.1.1. Only through environmental protection, it is possible to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use, the air we breathe and the land that sustains us. Many environmental problems arise from our attempts to "develop" for meeting the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. "Development" effort leads to industrialisation, urbanization, over use and depletion of natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction.

7.2.2. Programme for 1988-89

9.2.2.1. With this background a total outlay of Rs. 154 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Environment Schemes, For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for these schemes, the schemewise breakup of which is as under. :—

Environmental Education :

7.2.2.2. Due to increasing population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, the environmental problems are being aggravated. The problems of pollution, soil erosion, desertification etc., which are of environmental origin cannot be solved effectively without the participations of people from all walks of life and all sections of the society a mass educational drive for environmental awareness is necessary not only for re-improving the quality of life but for survival. The activities proposed to be undertaken under this scheme are (1) Organisation of environmental awareness camps at various levels and at various locations. (2) Preparation of literature, material, exhibits, films, audio-visuals etc. for environmental education. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Grant-in-aid to the GEER Foundation

7.2.2.3. The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in September, 1982. The implementation of the scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar has been entrusted to this Foundation from 1st February, 1983. This Foundation has also taken over the management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running of Nature Education Camps in this Sanctuary. Other projects such as ecological survey of Gujarat as well as setting up of a Nature Park at Dharoi area also are under contemplation by this Foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out various projects it is proposed to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 10 lakh to this Foundation during 1988-89.

Training of Officers and staff in the field of Environmental Planning, conservation, education, extension and monitoring :

7.2.2.4. The environmental problems caused by the fast depletion of non-renewable and renewable resources of the State on account of increasing human population, desertification, industrialisation and urbanisation are required to be dealt with immediately. For this, it will be necessary to impart necessary technical and specialised training to the officers and staff of various Government Departments so that they can effectively carry out the functions of environmental planning, environmental conservation, pollution control as well as environmental education, extension and monitoring. Training facilities available within and outside the country will be identified for this purpose. Training capabilities are to be 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 at least 5 officers and staff members of various Government Departments under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89 for this scheme.

7.2.3. Water Pollution Control

7.2.3.1. The Gujarat Pollution Control Board is constituted under the Water (prevention and Control of pollution) Act. 1974. Its primary function is to enforce the water and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Acts as well as Water Cess Act. The other functions pertain to planning a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control and abatement of pollution, to lay down effluent standards, to evolve methods of treatment and disposal of effluent, to encourage research relating to pollution problems, to create public awareness and to advise the State Government with respect to the location of any industry likely to pollute the environment. Since the inception of the Board in

October 1974, it has made tremendous progress in implementing the provisions of the Acts and to perform the important functions assigned to it. In the past one year the activities of the Board have been stepped up considerably as a result of which considerable achievement has been made in various areas.

Activities of the Board

7.2.3.2. The Board finalised 4281 Consent applications under the Water Act, 2744 NOC applications and 2610 applications concerning the NA recommendations as of 31st July, 1987. Under the Air Act, 1268 applications were finalised. Under the Water Cess Act, Rs. 292.14 lakhs were collected and Rs. 282.14 lakhs were remitted to the Central Government as on 31st July 1987. The number of industries having effluent treatment facilities is 929: approximately 65 industrial units are in the process of constructing effluent treatment plants. In addition to these major activities, the other activities carried out by the Board can be summarised as under :

7.2.3.3. The Board has made it a policy to consider distance criteria, zoning of the estates, requirement of green belt, use of treated effluent on land for plantation/Irrigation and proper handling of hazardous/toxic substances and other relevant factors pertaining to preservation of environmental quality while finalising the location clearance applications for the industrial projects. The large scale units suspected to have pollution potential are required to submit environmental impact assessment reports which are scrutinised carefully before granting the location clearance.

7.2.3.4. The Board published emission standards for the vehicular emission and conducted testing of vehicular exhaust on voluntary basis to create public awareness as regards the need for control of pollution resulting from vehicular emission. The Board demonstrated the use of Exhaust Gas Analyser and Hartridge Smoke Meter to GTS., RTQ, AMTS and the Association of Automobiles. On a regular basis the testing of the vehicles is being carried out at the major cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Surat and Rajkot with the help of Regional Offices. To enhance the public awareness, slides are shown in the cinema theatres in the major cities, in addition to regular campaign with the help of advertisements, posters, hand bills, etc. The rules under the Motor Vehicles Act have also been amended and notified in the Government Gazette in June, 1987.

7.2.3.5. The Board received important instruments for stack monitoring and monitoring of ambient air quality. With the help of these instruments, stack monitoring and ambient air quality surveys have been started throughout Gujarat. This will help in enforcing the Air Act more effectively.

7.2.3.6. With the constant persuasion of the Board, the effluent disposal scheme of Jetpur was put in operation on 18th July, 1987. The Board has also asked the Jetpur Dyeing and Printing Association to make permanent arrangement for the collection of the effluent within Jetpur area by constructing impervious channels. This work is in progress.

7.2.3.7. At two industrial estates viz., Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal estate at Odhav, Ahmedabad and Bharuch District Cooperative Industrial estate at Bholav, Dist. Bharuch, the common effluent treatment plants were started.

7.2.3.8. The Board continued monitoring of river waters and other water resources under Global Environmental Monitoring Systems (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINAR) project. The Board also carries out monitoring of effluent and gaseous emission under the Water and Air Acts. The Board is also having ambient air quality survey projects at Vadodara, Surat and Ahmedabad. The proposal to carry out Coastal marine Pollution survey has been accepted by the Central Board and almost finalised for implementation.

7.2.3.9. In order to create public awareness, a massive campaign in the form of advertisements in the leading newspapers, hoardings at important locations in the major cities of Gujarat, slide shows, exhibitions, seminars, workshops, demonstration programmes, etc. was carried out throughout the State to create general public awareness and civic sense in the common people about the need to preserve the quality of the environment. The month of November, 1986 was celebrated as "Environment Month". The activities undertaken during this month include radio talk, TV discussion, seminars, exhibitions, video shows, slide shows, debates and other programmes throughout the State to enhance public awareness. The Board prepared and distributed a small booklet titled 'Man and Environment' in October, 1986.

7.2.4. Review of the Progress

7.2.4.1. During 1985-86, the existing Regional Offices were strengthened in terms of purchasing the laboratory instruments for the monitoring of stack emission and ambient air quality. During the year 1986-87, the existing Regional Offices have been strengthened by purchasing additional instruments and in the upgradation of the Regional Office and Laboratory at Vadodara and establishment of the Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar. This amount was utilised in the preparation of preliminary plans and details of the Central Laboratory proposed to be established at Gandhinagar. For the year 1987-88, Rs. 15 lakhs have been allotted for the implementation of these two schemes. This amount is to be utilised as under. During 1987-88 new sub-Regional Office at a Vapi is set up under the scheme strengthening of the existing Regional Offices and opening of new Regional offices this will include land, building instruments, support facilities and staff for the new sub-Regional Office. For establishment of Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar. Steps have been taken and construction work has started during 1987-88.

7.2.5.. Programme for the Annual Plan 1988--89.

7.2.5.1. For the Annual Plan 1988-89, An outlay of Rs. 28 lakhs is proposed. An amount of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed for strengthening the Regional Offices and establishment of new sub-Regional Offices. It is also proposed to set up one new sub-Regional Office at Ankleshwar during the year 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to meet the running expenses of the sub-Regional Office of Vapi expected to be opened during 1987-88. For setting up of the Central Laboratory and amount Rs. 21 lakhs is proposed for construction of the building.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan- 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated exp.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. Environment :								
1.	EPC-1 Creation of Environmental Cells at State & Dist. level (62 001 00)	27.00	—	—	—	—	—	
2.	EPC-2 Environmental Education (62 002 00)	40.00	0.49	0.50	0.50	1.50	—	
3.	EPC-3 Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation (62 003 00)	35.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	—	
4.	EPC-4 Setting up of Nature Parks in the State (62 004 00).	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	EPC-5 Development of Education material publicity & support to NGO (62 005 00).	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	EPC-6 Detailed Survey & Analysis of status of Envl. (62 006 00)	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	EPC-7 Computerised Data Banks of all aspects of Envl. (62 007 00)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	EPC-8 Training of Officer & staff in the field of Envl. Planning Conservation (62 008 00).	4.00	0.24	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	
Sub-Total : I		154.00	9.73	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	
II. Water Pollution Control.								
9.	EPC-9 Strengthening of existing Regional Offices and opening of new Sub-regional Offices. (62 05 100)	90.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	7.00	3.00	
10.	EPC-10 Setting of Central Laboratory at Gandhinagar. (62 05 200)	106.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	21.00	21.00	
Sub-Total II		196.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	28.00	24.00	
GRAND TOTAL (I + II)		350.00	19.73	25.00	25.00	40.00	24.00	

8.1 PLANNING MACHINERY

8.1.1. Organisation of the Planning Division

8.1.1.1. The Planning Division in the General Administration Department headed by the Chief Secretary has been placed in charge of the Secretary (Planning). This division provides general direction and looks after co ordination of plan programmes and reviews the overall progress of plan implementation. This Division is organised in seven units as under:--

1. State Planning Board Unit
2. Perspective Planning Unit
3. Programming Unit.
4. Monitoring and Evaluation Unit
5. Multilevel Planning Unit
6. 20 Point Economic Programme Unit
7. Backward Area Development Unit

8.1.2 Programme for 1988--89

Introduction of Modern Methods

8.1.2.1. The monitoring function in the Seventh Plan has undergone a substantial change and it has to be put on a modern and professional line so as to cope up with demands which are likely to be placed upon it. It would be necessary to introduce modern methods of data collection, storage, processing and use. It is envisaged that the monitoring functions at the State level would be computerised and micro-processors installed down to the District level. The monitoring wing would need modernisation and equipment to quickly collect, compile, process and analyse data if dissemination of information is to be made quicker and effective in order to ensure a better sense of public participation in the planning process. The working group on monitoring and information systems at State and District levels during Seventh plan period (1985-90) appointed by the Planning Commission have also in their report, emphasised the need for a wide use of computers and data processing facilities, It has also suggested the Planning Commission's scheme of providing 2/3 assistance for Planning Machinery should be extended to computerise information system also.

Cartography Unit

8.1.2.2 A cartography unit has been established in the office of the Directorate of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gandhingar. Hitherto cartography was being used to bring out statistical and planning atlases in addition to miscellaneous maps. Maps have proved to be a useful medium in portraying the development profile, comparison of maps showing the same information over a time period has been found useful in immediately highlighting the progress made through planning. Cartography has proved to be a useful statistical aid in improving public involvement in planning in a visually appealing manner. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs 3.17 lakh is proposed for this scheme. The State share will be Rs 1.05 lakh and Rs 2.12 lakhs is expected towards central share.

Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at the State level

8.1.2.3 It has reminded the policy of State as well as Central Government to give more attention to the improvement of Backward Areas and rural areas by giving more emphasis to poverty alleviation employment programmes. It is necessary to know and assess the impact of various poverty alleviation programmes. Evaluation studies are very useful to know the impact of such measures. It has been considered necessary to strengthen and create a special trained cell at the State level for undertaking quick appraisal and case studies pertaining to the poverty alleviation and employment programmes in the rural areas. The cell will provide continuous feed-back to the concerned programme administrative

departments. Besides, this the Directorate of Evaluation will try to fulfil its responsibility of imparting training to the personnel involved in planning process on regular and continuous basis through this Cell.

8.1.2.4 An amount of Rs. 7.26 lakhs will be required for the year 1988-89. Out of the same Rs. 2.42 lakhs is proposed under State Plan and Rs. 4.84 lakhs under non-plan against Central Assistance.

Strengthening of Computer Centre at the State level and Regional level

8.1.2.5 The present ICL-1901-A computer which was installed in 1975 has outlived its normal life in terms of its utilisation. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the same by a more powerful machine with a large memory and a number of interactive terminals and few Remote Job Entry computers. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the State Government, it has been decided to instal a power/ful computer at the Gujarat computer Centre and to instal Remote Job-Entru, (RJE) computers, one at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar and one each at Ahmedabad and Vadodara. It is further proposed to instal four graphic terminals, and 20 terminals for query programme development and data entry. The new computer alongwith RJE Systems and graphic systems is likely to cost more than Rs. 2.50 crores.

8.1.2.6 The RJE computer at Ahmedabad will cater to the computing and processing needs of users like Commissionerate of Sales Tax, Technical Examination Board and Commissionerate of Industries, Directorate of Agriculture and other State Government offices at Ahmedabad. The RJE (Computer) at Vadodara will cater to the needs of Narmada Project and various Government offices located at Vadodara. The RJE (Computer) at Sachivalaya in Gandhinagar will be used more or less for data retrieval and query purposes so that important key data required for taking policy level decisions can be retrieved instantly.

8.1.2.7 For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 44.25 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Establishment of Central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cells

8.1.2.8 It is proposed to establish EDP Cells in each district equipped with a Micro Computer. Various computer applications and computer based information systems will have to be developed for implementation on the district Micro-Computers. For effective communications with the computer user organisations and better understanding of their information requirements and imparting training to the users and the district level DEP cells in using the computerised information systems, this Central EDP cell had been established in the year 1986-87.

8.1.2.9 It is also proposed to strengthen the Central EDP Cell by establishing one Regional EDP Cell each for a group of 4-5 districts. These Regional Cells will be working on similar lines to that of the Central EDP Cells for the corresponding 4-5 districts. They will also work as a link between the Central EDP Cell and the district EDP Cells. An outlay of Rs. 3.24 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89. Out of this outlay, Rs. 1.62 lakhs is proposed as State share and the rest Rs. 1.62 lakhs will be made available by Central share.

8.1.2.10 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for "Planning Machinery" for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme and computer Code number.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated expendtr.	Outlay proposed	Of Which Capital conten t.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PLM-1 Monitoring Unit (8500353)	3.67	..	0.66	0.66	0.66	..
2.	PLM-2 Cartography Unit (8500200)	6.67	0.73	0.85	0.85	1.05	..
3.	PLM-3 Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State Level (8500700)	9.00	1.52	1.96	1.96	2.42	..
4.	PLM-4 Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level (8500800)	284.66	..	..	..	..	..
5.	PLM-5 Strengthening of Computer Centre (8500400)	383.00	0.24	267.36	267.36	44.25	..
6.	PLM-6 Establishment of EDP cells in Districts (8504500)			Transferred to Science and Technology			
7.	PLM-7 Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for District micro Computer/Regional EDP cells (8500600)	27.85	0.06	1.17	1.17	1.62	..
GRAND TOTAL		719.85	2.55	272.00	272.00	50.00	..

8.2. TOURISM

8.2.1. Introduction

8.2.1.1. The scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wild life alongwith archaeological monuments which date back to the dawn of civilisation are of great tourist interest in Gujarat where colourful folk life and history are filled with traditions and legends. Thus, Gujarat provides necessary potential for tourist destination. After the identification of the three travel circuits, the stress has been on developing centres identified along them. Moreover 40 lakh domestic tourists visit the State annually. Amenities for these tourists at various centres need to be improved. The private sector would need to be encouraged to put up more hotels and motels in the State. For about 25,000 foreign tourists, who visit the State every year, more facilities would need to be provided at Ahmedabad, Bet Dwarka, Somnath and at selected places.

8.2.2. Review of Progress

8.2.2.1. An amount of Rs. 67.00 lakh was provided for the year 1985-86 for the schemes under Tourism, out of this, an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakh was provided towards equity contribution to the T.C.G.L.

8.2.2.2. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakh was made which included an amount of Rs. 42.90 lakh towards Share Capital of the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited and the remaining amount was supposed to have been spent for promoting tourism by way of creating accommodation and other facilities. During the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 97.53 lakh was spent which is 97.53% of the Plan outlay. During 1986-87, 4 properties were commissioned viz, Hotel Champaner, Pavagadh, Hotel Girnar Junagadh, Sagar Aavas, Chorwad, and a wing at Tithal, Also Ropeway at Pavagadh was started which is the first Ropeway in entire Western India.

8.2.2.3. During the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs was made, out of which Rs. 32.90 lakh is provided towards the Share Capital of Tourism Corporation to Gujarat Limited. At Patan, the land is being acquired and the work of Cafeteria is going to start shortly. A scheme for providing infrastructure facilities at Somnath, Limbdi, etc., is being undertaken. Government is also undertaking remodelling of Saputara and Ubharat Complexes. Ubharat has tremendous tourist potential. Its remodeling will attract national and international tourists. Till now no major repairs have been carried out. It is therefore proposed to develop these for tourists complex with an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the first phase. A systematic publicity campaign of tourism has also been undertaken. Entire amount of the Plan Outlay is likely to be spent by the end of Financial year.

8.2.3. Plan proposals for the year 1988-89

8.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89, the broad breakup is as under :

	(Rs. in lakh)
	1988-89
	Outlay proposed

1. Tourist Accommodation	38.00
2. Tourist Information and Publicity	20.00
3. Other expenditure	62.00

	120.00

The activities proposed to be undertaken under the sub-sector for the year 1988-89 are narrated in the following paragraphs.

Cafeteria at Patan

8.2.3.2. Patan which is an ancient capital of Gujarat and has got historical importance is proposed for upgradation as tourist spot. It is proposed to provide facilities in the Cafeteria for tourists. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for this for 1988-89.

District Level Tourist Centres

8.2.3.3. There are a large number of places of touristic importance in the State but there is lack of infrastructure facilities. It is proposed to develop two or three centres in the State for which an outlay of 3.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Purchase of Computer

8.2.3.4. The number of tourists has been increasing day by day and it is become necessary to modernise the existing information and reservation system. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase a Computer. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Tourist Camping Facilities

8.2.3.5. A large number of student groups come to Gujarat from all over India as tourists. At present, the State does not have adequate camping facilities for such tourist groups. It is, therefore, proposed to create camping facilities at various centres in Saurashtra Circuit for which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Tourist Publicity

8.2.3.6. Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and places of pilgrimage. These centres require publicity within as well as outside India through various media. Video Films on tourism are proposed to be produced. At present, a major portion of the publicity consists of printed material i. e. folders, brochures, booklets, maps, guide books, picture postcards, posters, etc. Publicity through other media like hoardings, audio visual programmes, exhibitions, films etc, is therefore proposed to be organised towards promotional efforts for development of tourism in the State. These efforts, are also aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Gujarat. For this, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, 1988-89.

Fairs and Festivals

8.2.3.7. There are many Fairs and Festivals in the State. A few Fairs like Tarnetar, Chitra, -Vichitra Madhavpur etc., have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Diwali, etc., are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed to provide facilities like lodging etc, at the places of such fairs and festivals. It is also proposed to organise inter-State conducted tours of youths. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh is proposed for this purpose during 1988-89.

Tourist Information Bureau

8.2.3.8. Government of Gujarat is maintaining Tourist Information Bureau at various places. In the current year, it is proposed to start such centres at Rajkot and Calcutta. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for these information centres during 1988-89.

Electrification of Beyt Dwarka

8.2.3.9. Beyt Dwarka does not get electricity from the Gujarat Electricity Board and hence cost of Electricity is very high as it is an island. It is pilgrimage centre and is very close to the famous Dwarka Temple. All the pilgrims who visit Dwarka, invariably visit Beyt Dwarka. It is proposed to provide, Rs. 0.1 lakh as subsidy to the Local Gram Panchayat for electrification during 1988-89.

Re-modelling of Existing Properties

8.2.3.10. It has been observed that more and more people visit places like Ubhrat, Saputara and stay for long duration. In order to provide adequate facilities at these places, it is proposed to completely remodel these two tourists complexes at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakh. This will add to the quality of existing facilities and provide more beds to the tourists.

Capital outlay to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd

8.2.3.11. Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited's Share Capital has been enhanced from Rs. 3.00 crore to 5.00 crore. The TCGL has raised internal resources during last three years as stated below:—

Year	Total income	Increase(Rs. in lakh)
1984—85	65.16	—
1985—86	90.54	(+) 25.38
1986—87	115.00	(+) 24.76

In order to undertake its activities, it is proposed to provide Rs. 42.90 lakhs as Share Capital to TCGL.

Infrastructure Facilities

8.2.3.12. Somnath, Beyt Dwarka, Limbdi, Dakor, Ankleshwar are the places which are famous tourists centres but lack basic infrastructure facilities like drinking water, toilets, etc. It is proposed to provide such facilities at these places for which an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Wayside amenities for Motorists

8.2.3.13. Small Cafeterias on the way-sides is an essential facility to the motorists travelling on high ways. Initially an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89. Also an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for providing primary facilities like toilets, drinking water, etc.

Project Feasibility Report

8.2.3.14. It is proposed to undertake survey for new projects like Marine Park, pleasure land hover craft etc., for which an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with computer code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Tourist Accommodation							
1	TRS—1 Development of Sasan Veraval Porbandar complex (5400 100)	30.00	26.73	—	—	—	—
2	TRS—2 Development of Ahmedabad Complex (5400 200)	3.00	—	—	—	5.00	5.00
3	TRS—3 Development of Hotspring and Picnic spots (5400 300)	10.00	—	—	—	—	—
4	TRS—4 Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bungalows, Hotels & Motels Ropeway etc. (5400 400)	130.00	4.58	25.00	25.00	33.00	33.00
Total—I		173.00	31.31	25.00	25.00	38.00	38.00
II. Tourist Information & Publicity							
5	TRS—5 Tourist Publicity through various media (5400 500)	60.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	—
Total—II		60.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	—
III. Other Expenditure							
6	TRS—6 Coastal conducted tours, InterState tours and development of tourist facilities and Tourist Spots etc. (540 5200)	125.00	5.89	11.10	11.10	6.10	1.50
7	TRS—7 Share Capital to Tourism Corporation Gujarat Ltd. (5400 673)	35.00	42.90	32.90	32.90	42.90	42.90
8	TRS—8 Development of Infrastructure facilities (5400 5300)	32.00	2.43	21.00	21.00	13.00	13.00
Total— III		192.00	51.22	65.00	65.00	62.00	57.40
GRAND TOTAL		425.00	97.53	110.00	110.00	120.00	95.40

8.3 S T A T I S T I C S

8.3.1. Introduction

8.3.1.1. With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the problems of planning and co-ordination of economic activities are becoming more and more complex. Correspondingly the demand on statistical system to provide empirical data for planning and policy making has considerably increased. With the increasing awareness of an integrated approach to development planning and taking into account the complexity of the process of development and decentralised planning at regional, district and block level, the availability of detailed information in time in respect of various programme undertaken by the Government is a pre-requisite of development planning.

8.3.2. Review of Progress

8.3.2.1. Efforts have been made to improve the coverage, time-liness and quality of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the State Economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at different levels particularly in setting up of statistical machinery at district and lower levels and streamlining procedures for collection and compilation of statistics relating to different sectors.

8.3.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for the schemes under Statistics in the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively an expenditure of Rs. 4.42 lakhs and Rs. 6.70 lakhs respectively has been incurred. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88.

8.3.3. Programme proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89

8.3.3.1. For Statistics sub-Sector, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89. Details of these schemes are given in the following paragraphs.

Strengthening of the existing publication unit in the Bureau

8.3.3.2. "Socio-Economic Review" is a budget publication which covers various aspects of the State economy. Under the publication "Hand Book of Basic Statistics", the coverage has been almost doubled. The work in the Publication Branch of the Directorate has increased and to cope up with to cope up with this work, it has been proposed to strengthen this unit with a suitable staff in the year 1988-89 for which an outlay of Rs. 0.84 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening of the Training Division in the Directorate

8.3.3.3. The statistical activities of all the departments are expanding and a very powerful computer is to be shortly installed in the Computer Centre of the Directorate. The training division with the skeleton staff at present imparts training to Statistical Assistants and Research Assistants of the Directorate and Panchayats. With the introduction of computerisation in various Government Departments, more and more officers and staff members are being trained in computer application and programming languages.

8.3.3.4. The Training unit organises the training classes by inviting experienced cadre officers of the Directorate and subject specialists from other departments for delivering the lectures on different topics. This arrangement will continue though more emphasis will be given to development of certain faculties in the Directorate itself. Moreover, in order to impart intensive training, it is required to organise case studies, seminars, field visits and to give assignments during the course of training. Adequate supporting staff and training equipment *e.g.* audiovisual equipment are required to meet the needs of the training. This scheme is being implemented since 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 0.93 lakhs is proposed.

Financial Assistance to Research Institutions

8.3.3.5. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been conducting Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and collecting necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of fields of economic activities, where the advantage of the expertise and technical competence of research institutions, University departments, management institutes, etc., can be taken by entrusting them surveys and studies on various aspects of development in different areas of the State. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Studies for compiations of Regional Accounts

8.3.3.6. The Regional Accounts are meant to provide information on various Macroeconomic aggregates like income, consumption, capital formation, savings, depreciation of fixed capital, etc., for the State economy. In view of great emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the Government and considering the importance of these macro-economic aggregates in the formulation of Regional Plans, the work relating to evolving metirgology for construction estimates of fixed capital formation initiated and the estimates for the same would be built up atleast for certain important categories viz., State Government Department Enterprises, State Government non-departmental enterprises, Panchayats and Municipalities by the end of Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1.69 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

8.3.3.7. It is proposed to accelerate the activities of the Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy with the objective of monitoring the progress and changes in different sectors of the State economy on a comprehensive and continuous basis with as small a time lag as possible. The Centre will take up the work of monitoring of the current economic development in different sectors of economy of the State and the major projects implemented in the State. Work has already been started with the assistance of the existing staff "Quarterly Review of Gujarat Economy" and 'Gujarat Economy in Figures' are published under this scheme. It is proposed to strengthen the Centre with suitable posts, equipment and machines such as photocopier electrical typewriter etc. During the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs. 1.29 and Rs. 1.70 lakhs was incurred respectively on this scheme. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 2.45 lakhs is provided for this scheme. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakhs is proposed.

Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat

8.3.3.8. Preparation of Planning Atlas of Gujarat was started in the Sixth Plan with the association of Operations Research Group of Vadodara. Preparation of Planning Atlas of the Sabar Kantha and Panch Mahals was also taken up in the Sixth Plan. The preparation of the Planning Atlas on Resource profile is at an advance stage of printing. The work relating to the Planning Atlas of Sectoral Profile is expected to commence in the current year. Preparation of District Planning Atlas for Sabar Kantha District in association with the Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology is over and for Panchmahals District is in progress in association with Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research Ahmedabad. The scheme is to be continued in the year 1988-89, for which an outlay of Rs. 1.68 lakhs has been proposed.

Strengthening of the Headquarter Staff of NSS for quick and detailed tabulation of NSS data

8.3.3.9. Information on various Socio-economic aspect is collected regularly in different rounds of NSS. Though the summary results on important characteristics of the subject covered in each round are brought out within a very short time, the work of detailed tabulation and the preparation of the reports take considerable time. It is envisaged to carry out detailed tabulation and prepare detailed reports by strengthening the existing NSS unit with more staff. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this scheme.

Strengthening of Administrative machinery.

8.3.3.10. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is a Central Agency at the State level and its activities have increased considerably as a result of the implementation of several plan schemes. There has therefore been an increase in the statistical staff in the last few years. A part from the growth of the activities of the Directorate proper the statistical activities have expended in the various departments of Government corporations and Boards. The increase of various statistical activities and activities and statistical staff in the different cadres has added heavily to the workload of the administrative machinery of the Directorate. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Directorate by creating few posts in a phased manner and with a modern equipments and a vehicle for efficient functioning of the administration. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 0.54 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Strengthening of District Statistical Offices in District Panchayats

8.3.3.11. The functions and the activities of the District Statistical Officers have considerably increased and shall further increase during the Seventh Plan with the implementation of schemes/programmes under the decentralised planning. The District Statistical Officer provide considerable data and technical notes to the District Planning Boards for the formation of District Plans. Besides village Amentity survey other surveys are also being carried out by the D.S.O. The Sixth conference of the CSO held in New Delhi in January, 1984 has also recommended that the statistical machinery at district and lower level needs to be strengthened. In view of the above it is proposed to strengthen the district level machinery with suitable staff. The scheme is partly sanctioned and the staff is posted in each District Panchayat. An outlay Rs. 9.47 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for this scheme.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988—89

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (with computer code No.)	Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) outlay	Expendi- ture		1988—89		
			1986-87	1987—88	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	STT-1 Strengthening of A.S.I. Unit in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (8600800)	10.16	..	..	..	..	..
	STT-2 Strengthening of the existing publication branch in the Directorat (8601000)	8.30	..	1.80	1.80	0.84	
	STT-3 Strengthening of Training Division in the Directorate (8601100)	20.00	..	3.00	3.00	0.93	
	STT-4 Financial Assistance to Re- search Institutions (8601500)	7.67	1.69	1.75	1.75	2.50	
	STT-5 Strengthening of Socio Econ- omic Analysis Division (8600400)	5.62	..	..	..	..
	STT-6 Strengthening of three field level sub-Offices of the Directorate (8600500)	22.00	..	..	..	..
	STT-7 Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts (8600100)	10.00	0.21	1.85	1.85	1.69	
	STT-8 Setting up of a Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy. (8600200)	1.85 14.00	1.70	2.45	2.45	1.85	
	STT-9 Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat (8500300)	10.54	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.68	
	STT-10 Strengthening of Head-Quar- ters staff of N.S.S. for quick and detailed tabulation of N.S.S. data (8600600)	9.00	..	1.60	1.60	0.50	
	STT-11 Conducting Annual Survey of Industries in the factories not covered by N.S.S. (8600700)	7.04	..	..	..	..
	STT-12 Creation of Statistical unit for co-ordination of Statistical activities in the State (8600900)	5.67	..	..	..	..
	STT-13 Strengthening of the Admini- strative machinery of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. (8601200)	10.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.54	
	STT-14 Strengthening of the District Statistical Offices in District Panchayats (8601300)	40.00	2.30	6.25	6.25	9.47	
	STT-15 Strengthening of Taluka level Statistical machinery in Taluka Panchayats (8601400)	20.00	..	..	..	..
	Total	200.00	6.70	20.00	20.00	20.00	

8.4. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER'S PROTECTION

8.4.1. Introduction

8.4.1.1. During the Sixth Plan positive steps towards strengthening the public distribution systems were taken in the form of establishing the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. bringing the Controller of Weights and Measures under the Food and Civil Supplies Department, "providing broad based schemes for assistance to Consumers" Protection Agencies, providing telex facilities at State Head Quarter and all Districts for faster flow of information in both direction and providing flying squads under the enforcement branch of the Directorate of Civil Supplies. Parliament passed an Act viz. the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980. This enabled the department to sharpen its cutting edge in the field of enforcement.

8.4.1.2. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., the entire responsibilities of servicing the Public Distribution System and providing and necessary finance was transferred to it and the drawal from budgetary resources of the State was reduced by Rs. 25 crores annually. With the creation of GSCSC, the entire financing of the Public Distribution Scheme has been provided through institutional finance.

8.4.2. Review of Progress

8.4.2.1. The number of fair price shops have gone up. On 31st March, 1986, there were 10761 fair price shops, while on 31st March, 1987, there were 11290 fair price shops, an increase of 529 fair price shops during the year 1986--87. By the end of 1987--88, the number is likely to be 12,500 and it will be further increased gradually. With the creation of the G.S.C.S.C. and addition of edible oil, as regular item of distribution through the fair price shops. the basic infrastructure for the public distribution system has come to a stable stage facilitating smooth and regular functioning of the fair price shops. We have made fair price shops viable by upward revision in the commission and transport charges. Exemption from professional tax to the fair price shop keepers with annual turnover less than Rs. 1 lakh was granted. Moreover in the public distribution system, one scheme of the Central Government in ITDP areas of distribution of wheat and rice at the reduced price and another scheme of the State Government. "Food for All" where the family having annual income of less than 5000 Rupees are given. Wheat, Rice, and Coarsegrains at a subsidised price at above, half the normal rates of P. D. S. the State Government by this scheme of "Food for all" bears the subsidy portion to the tune of Rs. 30 crore per annum from its own resources. These measures have strengthened the public distribution system and these measures have particularly provided beneficial to the people in ITDP areas and the the poor people in the whole State. Moreover, from Oct. 1986 onwards distribution of oil and foodgrains through Public Distribution System has been started even to the sugar card holders, thus removing the income criteria of general ration card holders. Additional terms for distribution through fair price shops have ensured a level of availability which sustains fair price shops through thick and thin. With the provision of mobile shops to cover tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas, a more effective coverage on consumers of the weaker section has been ensured. Upto June, 1987, 20 Mobile Shops were functioning in Adivasi areas. It is anticipated to further increase mobile shops progressively. We are now standing on very firm and broad basis of Public Distribution for all and particularly for the weaker section. However, in this scheme, there is sufficient provision for taking up new scheme.

8.4.3. Proposed Programme for 1988-89

8.4.3.1. It is proposed to establish 5 mobile shops in 1988-89. Each sub-shop costs more than Rs. 3 lakh. For this we propose to provide Rs. 16 lakh as a capital cost. These mobile shops will be handed over to Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., which will run them and bear the recurring expenditure. In the year of drought and scarcity by these mobile shops, the services will be taken to the doorsteps of drought affected people.

8.4.3.2. Further a new scheme of subsidy in interest in Bank loan to Public Distribution Systems shopowners is proposed. It has been expenced that many marginal F. P. Shop keepers rotaters their mearge capital investment in a month four to five times and this creates difficulties for the consumers to get P. D. S items ready at all times in the shops. It is therefore, proposed that about 500 shop keepers will be encouraged to take bank loans upto Rs. 25000/- so that their base is widened and they will be stocking the material for the whole month in P. D. Shops. However, as the bank rate of interest on such loan is higher say 12 1/2 % shopkeepers try to avoid taking loans. However, by this scheme, it is proposed to subsidise the Fair Price Shopkeepers in the interest

portion of such loan by 5%. It is estimated that such requirement for 1988-89 will be to the tune of Rs. 4 lakh and the scheme will be implemented for one year in the first instance.

8.4.3.3. In strengthening the public distribution system in the beginning of Seventh Plan period it was thought of making available financial resources to the GSCSC by contribution of share capital to the Corporation. But however, in the year 1984-85, 1985-86, Corporation has made provisionally good profit and therefore, Government, thought that Corporation is not in need of additional share capital. Rs. 3.00 lakh have been provided for 1987-88 which will be utilised. No outlay for share capital is, therefore, proposed for 1988-89.

Consumers, Protection

8.4.3.4. The State Government is very keen for protection of the consumers. In this direction the Government has already established Consumers' Affairs and Protection Agency of Gujarat an apex level Institution. The Government has issued revised scheme for recognition and financial aid to Consumer Protection Association in the State effective from 1.4.1986. At present, there are total 21 recognised Consumer Protection Associations which are duly recognised by Government. Government has also established "CAPAG", an autonomous body under Food and Civil Supplies Department. Government has, therefore, to give appropriate grant to "CAPAG" to carry out Consumer Protection activities now on a large scale. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakh as grant to "CAPAG" and Consumer Protection Associations.

8.4.3.5. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, a Central Act on Protection of Consumer has already come into the force in all the States, Government has initiated steps towards following for implementation of act.

- (i) Constitution of State Consumer Protection Council.
- (ii) Establishing redressal Commission at State Level.
- (iii) Establishing redressal forums at District Level.

8.4.3.6 It is decided by the Government to form three district redressal forums in the State in Surat, Ahmedabad and Rajkot. It is also decided that appointment of presidents and other members in the State Commission, as well as Districts forums should be on part time basis. The estimated expenditure on these would be Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Thus an amount of Rs. 14 lakh is proposed for consumer protection.

Studies and Training in Commodities

8.4.3.7 The availability of data at present is not sufficient to provide effective and scientific analysis to enable the Government to either intervene timely and counter the effects of market forces working against both the consumer and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies in specific important commodities through recognised institutions, studies in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing of essential agricultural products. It is also proposed to take effective measures and intervene and to rectify the imbalances created by the open market forces. It is, therefore, proposed to impart training to the staff engaged in activities relating to market intelligence and enforcement for which an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is provided during the Annual Plan 1987-88 which will be utilised. For the year 1988-89 Rs. 2 lakh are proposed for the same purpose to strengthen the activities of marketing Cell.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1988--89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (with computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay.	Expenditure 1986-87	1987--88		1988--89	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Outlay proposed	Of which Capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PDS. 1. Share capital to G.S.C.S.C. Ltd., (9500173)	300.00	—	3.00	3.00	..	..
2.	PDS. (Adj.) 1 Mobile Vans.	..	..	..	..	16.00	16.00
3.	PDS. (Adj.) 1(a) Subsidy to F. P. shop keepers on loan interest.	..	..	..	..	4.00	..
4.	PDS..2 Consumers Protection. (9500300)	30.00	4.53	8.00	8.00	14.00	..
5.	Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell. PDS-3 (9500200)	36.00	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..
TOTAL..		366.00	4.53	12.00	12.00	36.00	16.00

9.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

9.1.1 Introduction

9.1.1.1 The importance of education in the State and the national economy needs no mention. Provision of education facilities as an essential social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plans. Education holds the key to allround development of the society and the State. The State Government has always accorded a very high priority to Primary Education which forms the base of the educational pyramid. An exercise on mid Term Appraisal has indicated that the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 86.76 crores for this sector will be adequate to fulfill the target set.

9.1.2 Programme for 1988--89.

9.1.2.1 Considering the requirement of the sub sector, the plan proposals for Rs. 4448.00 lakhs have been prepared for the Annual Plan 1988-89, the broad breakup of the proposed outlay is as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads	Outlay proposed for 1988-89
1.	Primary Education	
	(i) Elementary Education	2585.76
	(ii) Teachers' Training	24.30
	(iii) Special Adult Education	120.00
2.	Secondary and Higher Education	
	(i) Secondary Education	784.94
	(ii) Higher Education	325.00
	(iii) University Education	296.00
	(iv) Physical Education	27.00
	(v) National Cadet Corp	6.00
3.	Sports and Youth Services	50.00
4.	Art and Culture.	174.00
5.	Development of Languages	11.00
6.	Nucleus Budget	44.00
	Total : General Education :	4448.00

9.1.3 Primary Education

9.1.3.1 Primary Education being the part of Minimum Needs Programmes has been given priority. In the National Policy on Education, 1986 also more stress has been laid on universalisation of Primary Education. New Education policy aims at universalisation of Elementary Education by 1995. To reach nearest the goal, it is envisaged to achieve 94% enrolment of the children in the age group 6-14 by the end of Seventh Plan. The target of enrolment of 20.66 lakh children tentatively fixed for the Seventh Plan is increased to 22.66 lakh children to cover 6.00 lakh children under Non-Formal system instead of 4.00 lakh children intended to cover at the end of Seventh Plan looking to the trend of the programme of Action drafted by the task force. To wipeout the deficit of teachers

at the end of Sixth Plan, it was proposed to appoint 26650 teachers during the Seventh Plan on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325/- P.M. Accordingly 7590 New teachers have been appointed during the first two years on stipendary basis. All these posts have now been converted into those of regular pay scale.

9.1.3.2 The shortage of class rooms has also attracted the attention of the Task Force and hence it has been proposed to give priority to operation backboard of the programme of Action. Accordingly looking to the vast demand as big as 36000 class rooms of the State, the Government has appointed a high level committee to take up the programme of construction of class rooms in a big way and intended to construct 3600 class rooms during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan under various schemes viz R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P. and public contribution through voluntary agencies..

9.1.3.3 Teachers appointed under the scheme conversion of single teacher's schools into two teachers schools will be continued for the remaining period of the Seventh plan. Government intends to extend schooling facility to as many villages having population upto 200. To attract more pupils to schools, Government intends to supply sets of Text Books free of cost to all the children of Std. I to XII in Tribal area and Std. I to VII in other areas. Government also intends to supply a pair of school uniform to tribal pupils upto Std. VII free of cost over and above special incentives in the form of food grain to the parents of pupils from primitive groups To promote girls education in backward communities, financial assistance to SC/ST and OBC girl pupils and coaching classes for weak students would be continued with the same tempo in the Seventh plan.

9.1.4. Review Of Progress.

9.1.4.1 The position of enrolment in the age group 6-10 & 11-13 at the end of Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85 was 48.27 lakhs and 14.53 lakhs respectively, the details are as under :—

(Figure in '000)

AGE GROUP	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
6—10	2759	2068	4827
11—13	902	551	1453
6—13	3661	2619	6280

The target for Seventh plan is 100% & 75% in the age group 6-10 & 11-13 respectively. The details are as under :—

AGE GROUP.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTAL.
6—10	3050	2722	5772
11—13	1273	901	2174
6—13	4323	3623	7946

9.1.4.2. The likely achievement during 1985-86 & 1986-87 are as under :—

AGE GROUP.	1985-86			1986-87		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
6—10	2857	2112	4969	2906	2162	5068
11—13	1045	679	1724	1052	726	1778

9.1.5 Programme for Annual Plan 1988--89 :

9.1.5.1 Generally items of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as items covered under 20-Point programme are to be considered on priority basis and accordingly primary education is considered equally at par to those of other programmes under M.N.P. and 20-point programme. The national policy on education-1986 has added more weight in considering the programme for primary education for the year and accordingly the State Government has proposed to increase the outlay of the year to Rs. 2610.06 lakhs. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under :—

(Figure in lacs.)

Minor Head.	Outlay for Seventh plan.—	Expdt. for		1987-88		Proposed outlay 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay.	Likely Expdt.	
Elementary Education.	4863.45	449.96	575.22	1208.60	1208.60	2585.76
Teacher's Training.	273.15	65.45	14.55	16.40	16.40	24.30
Total :—	5136.60	515.41	589.77	1225.00	122.50	2610.06

(I) Elementary Education.

Appointment of Additional Primary Teachers for Additional Enrolment :

9.1.5.2 As suggested in programme of action by the task force under National policy on Education 1986, 100% enrolment is targetted by 1995. The state has envisaged to achievement 94% enrolment in the age group 6-13 by the end of Seventh plan. The target and likely achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 are indicated below :—

(Figurs in '000)

AGE GROUP	Target for Seventh Plan 1985-90	ACHIEVEMENT		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88. Anticipated.
6-10	5772	4969	5063	5232
%	(100)	(112)	(112)	(116)
11-13	2174	1724	1778	1898
%	(75)	(66)	(67)	(72)
6-13	7946	6693	6846	7130
%	(114)	(69)	(96)	(99)

9.1.5.3 The gross ratio of enrolment for boys and girls is as much as 22% of the enroled Children ag group 6-10 are mostly overage Taking into consideration the above the State has fixed the target nearer to the realistic achievement.

9.1.5.4 It is expected that 22.66 lakhs children will be additional enrolled during the Seventh Plan. Out of this, 6.00 lakhs children are proposed to be covered under Non-Formal system. To man the remaining enrolment of 16.66 lakhs children, it is proposed to appoint 26650 teachers during the Seventh Plan. In the last three years 8775 stipendary teachers on a fixed pay of Rs. 325 p.m. were appointed they have now been converted into regular time scale w.e.f. 1st April 1987. All these teachers will be continued. For this an amount of Rs. 1525.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Construction of class rooms :

9.1.5.5. Taking into consideration the opinion of the task force, the State Government has appointed a high level committee with a view to Co-ordinate popular Co-operation in the work. According to the position prevailing, there is a shortage of 36000 class rooms in the State. The Government proposes to meet with the requirement by the end of Seventh Plan with the assistance from Government of India under R.I.E.G.P. & N.R.E.P. schemes and also with the help of popular contribution through the voluntary agencies as well as with the help of District Planning Boards.

9.1.5.6. The State Government for 1987-88 prepared a programme for construction of 1904 class rooms. To meet with the matching contribution of the State govt. an amount of Rs. 304.64 lakhs is required out-of the total requirement an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs have been provided in 1987-88 while the remaining amount of Rs. 204.64 is proposed for 1988-89.

Opening of new primary schools :

9.1.5.7. As per the Fourth Educational Survey, the State has covered 98.5% population under schooling facilities, however a good number of villages with the population between 100 to 200 have no such facility in their own villages and hence children have to walk a distance about 1.5 k.m.. It is proposed for detailed school mapping exercise in order to prepare a Master Plan of Universal provision of facilities for elementary education. It is Proposed to open 50 New Primary schools in the villages where there is no school. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh for opening 2 new schools in the new Capital of Gujarat an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

Conversion of single teachers schools into two teacher schools :

9.1.5.8. Single teacher schools remain closed when the teacher is absent and it adversely affects the Universalisation of elementary education. For qualitative improvement, more stress has been laid upon in the National Policy on Education:1986 and hence single teacher schools are proposed to be converted into two teachers schools. Accordingly, the State Government has covered almost all such schools within two years. Under the scheme Government has appointed 1,400 teachers on a fixed remuneration of Rs. 325 p.m. All these stipendary posts have been converted into regular time scale w.e.f. 1st April 1987. These teachers will be continued till the end of Seventh Plan. No additional teachers are required to be appointed under the Scheme. For this an amount of Rs 240.12 lakhs has been proposed for 1988-89.

Physical Facilities :

9.1.5.9. Operation Blackboard is one of the important as well as essential programme framed under National Policy on Education 1986. To bridge the disparity between a school giving good education and an average school, operation blackboard is a must. Under the programme a list of items which have been considered essential facilities at the primary stage has been prepared. To cope up with the requirements of the needy school, it is proposed to take up the program in a phased manner. For 1988-89. 1200 schools are proposed to be covered under the scheme for which an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Science kit Boxes

9.1.5.10. Over and above the essential facilities at the Primary stage, government has also decided for qualitative improvement of Education and therefore a programme for supply of Science Kit-boxes to the Primary schools having standard--V to VII has been taken up. Out of 15,400 such schools, 6000 schools have been covered by the end of Sixth Plan. Remaining schools are proposed to be covered by the end of Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for 500 Kit Boxes for the year 1988-89.

Incentive Schemes with special Central Assistance.**Incentive to children Tribal Area:—**

9.1.5.11. Literacy rate in the tribal areas as compared to that of in non-tribal areas is very low. Due to poverty, tribal people are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give incentives to attract the children to schools. 13.75 lakh children has been enrolled in schools in tribal area upto 1986-87.

It is proposed to supply text books to all students of Std. I to XII free of cost from 1987--88 in tribal area while all the students from Std. I to VII will be benefitted in Non-Tribal area. Taking into consideration the average cost of a set of school text books an amount of Rs. 465.00 lakh for 61.23 lakh sets of books which including 11 lakh sets for tribal area. is proposed for 1988--89.

9.1.5.12 Two pairs of uniforms per pupil area proposed to be supplied to 9.50 lakh pupils including 3.80 lakhs girl students free of cost at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 per Uniform for which an amount of Rs. 570.00 lakhs is proposed under special central assistance, during 1988--89.

Special Incentive to parents (Families) of primitive Groups.

9.1.5.13. It is proposed to continue special incentives to the parents of the primitive pupils in the form of foodgrains at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 per family per annum if they send their children to schools regularly. Parents of these children who attend school regularly are thus induced and given incentive. There are about 10583 primitive groups families in tribal areas. It is proposed to give Rs. 250 in the form of foodgrains to 10,000 primitive group families for encouragement to their children, of which one would be girl student. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed to cover 10,000 families of primitive groups in 1988--89.

Financial Assistance to scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and other Backward (Baxi Panch) and to Talented girl pupils.

9.1.5.14. There is a huge wastage in elementary education system after standard--IV, particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girls' education particularly in backward communities. the scheme of giving a cash award of Rs. 100 per student every year to the first five talented girls of S. C., S. T., and O. B. C. in order of merit of the annual examination of Std. IV of each taluka was in operation in the Sixth Plan. This scheme is continued with, some modifications. It is proposed to give cash award to first girl of each Std. V, VI, and VII of each community (i. e., S. C. S. T., and O. B. C.) of each school of taluka having very low literacy in 99 Talukas. An amount of Rs. 57.60 lakhs is proposed to cover 57,600 girl pupils during 1988--89.

Special incentive to girls for regular attendance :

9.1.5.15. In Gujarat, literacy rate for women as compared to that of men is low by 22%. With a view to promote girls education, in addition to the financial assistance to talented girl pupils, Government has decided to link up teachers as well schools in the campaign of universalisation of elementary education. To bring forward the school and also to maintain the tempo of the campaign it is proposed to award cash prizes to the schools. For this purpose, three best primary schools in rural area of each district will be selected on the basis of (1) increase in general enrolment (2) increase in general attendance (3) increase in girls enrolment (4) increase in girl average attendance. The first four schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 5,000. The second four schools and the third four schools of each district will be given an amount of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 each respectively. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89 to continue the award schemes.

Coaching Classes for weak students :

9.1.5.16. It is proposed to conduct coaching classes for students who are found weak in English, Maths, and Science in Std. V to VII. A teacher who will conduct a class of not less than 50 pupils in the second term will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 100 per month. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 50,000 pupils during 1988--89.

Non Formal Education :

9.1.5.17. Under the programme of action drafted by the task force under National Policy on Education--1986 more stress has been given to the new programme of non-formal Education. In New Programme modern technological tools viz., Audio-visual aids, Radio cassette players are to be used and over and above this learning material of high quality is to be developed taking into consideration the several assets. A learner centred approach, emphasis on learning rather than teaching etc. are the salient features of the New programme. It is proposed to increase the coverage from 4.00 lakh to 6.00 lakh students in the seventh Plan. During 1988--89, 0.24 lakh children are targetted to be covered under the New Programme and for that Rs. 20.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1988--89.

Pre-primary schools and early childhood centres :

9.1.5.18. Taking into consideration the tarast on Early Childhood centres under National Policy on Education 1986, Government has decided to start early childhood centres in the Tribal Areas over and above the payment of grant to pre-primary schools in rural areas.

9.1.5.19. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed for payment of the grant to pre-primary schools and Rs. 5.00 lakh has been proposed to continue the centres started in the existing primary school of Tribal Areas.

Strengthening the directorate of Primary Education :

9.1.5.20 The system of monitoring and evaluation of the programmes has changed under New Policy on Education. For smooth and effective implementation of the programmes undertaken under the New Policy, it is proposed to strengthen the existing machinery at State level as well as at district level. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the same for the year 1988-89.

II Teachers training :

Training of primary teachers of standard-V to VII (Science Kit Boxes)

9.1.5.21. Science Kit-Boxes are provided in primary Schools. It is necessary that the teachers should know/the use of these science kits. It is targatted to impart training to 25,000 teachers 25000 teachers for using Science Kits during the Seventh Plan. 1985-90. An amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed to cover 3000 teachers during 1988-89. For Publication of magazines, Science Fairs and Hobby Corners, Workshops for science teachers and administrative machinery of S.I.E., an a outlay of Rs. 72.65 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. For all these schemes including a building for P.T.C. at Santrampur an amount of Rs. 24.30 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

III. Special Education :

Adult Education :

9.1.5.22. The adult Education Programme has been given priority by Government of India and as such is has been included in the 20 Point Programme and also is the New Education policy as well as Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has also realised its in persance. According to 1981 census the total number of illiterates is 192.00 lakhs of which 47.85 lakhs illiterates are in the age group 15.35. Taking into consideration annual population growth at the rate of 2.80 % (i.e. 1.34 lakhs illiterates adulats) the growth of illiterate adults would be 49.00 lakhs 1985-90. It is targatted to cover 1.20 lakhs illiterate adulats for imparting Adult Education threlth State Adult Education Programme in the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 1.10 lakhs illiterate adults during the year 1988-89.

Incentive Grants to voluniary agencies :

9.1.5.23 Government of India gives 100% grant on field cost and 75% grant on administrative cost while sanctioning projects of Voluntary agencies under the scheme of assistance to Voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education. With a view to encourage the Voluntary agencies to take up adult education programmes under this scheme, an incentive grant of 15% on administrative costs is paid to them. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988 -89 for this scheme.

Advertisement :

9.1.5.24 Adult Education Programme requires to be videly publicised through mass-media. Publicity through News Papers, Radio, T.V. Films, Cinema, slides, Wall Posters, Banners, and Documentary Films etc. is proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Administrative set-up for adult education :

9.1.5.25 The State Government of Gujarat has established the administrative structure-at state level and at district level-for implementing, monitoring and controlling the adult education programme through 100% centrally sponsored Rural Functional literacy Programme. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to strengthen the state Directorate of Adult Education for the year 1988-89.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

9.1.5.26. Keeping in view the pa rapid expansion of secondary education during the Sixth Plan period and the net increased in the number of students seeking admission to secondary classes, it is proposed to start new secondary schools in such a way as to cover areas uncovered so far. Similarly, while approving new divisions in the existing schools, utmost care will be taken to ensure maximum utilisation of the existing facilities. It is not however, possible to adhere to a definite physical target. The Government is committed to provide facilities for secondary education to all the students who seek admission. It is also one of our objective to increase the retention rate from the present level (at present only 35% of the students who join the 1st standard reach the 8th standard) The New Education Policy lays down a ratio of 1 secondary school for every 2.5 upper primary schools. There are 27,300 primary schools in the State, out of which 15,400 are upper primary schools. For achieving the ratio mentioned, above, we should have 6160 secondary schools. Presently there are only 4240 secondary and Higher Secondary schools in the State. This would mean that we have to start another 2000 new Secondary schools. The new education policy also lays emphasise on the need for a secondary school within a distance of 10 K.M. Taking all these consideration, large scale expansion of secondary schools is called for in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

9.1.5.27. In the first three year, of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 6 530 new secondary schools were opened. In addition, 1535 new divisions were started in the existing schools. Out of this, 129 new schools and 185 new divisions were in the tribal areas. In 1988-89 it is expected that about 150 new schools and about 500 new divisions will be started.

9.1.5.28. Existing schemes for distsibution of text books to economically weaker students, financial assistance to schools for improving laboratory facilities and in service, training to teachers will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Physical convenience form an important part of educational facilities. Attention will be given to proper maintenance and repairs of Government schools.

Higher Secondary Education

9.1.5.29. As in case of secondary education Government is committed to provide facilities to all the students seeeking admission. The number of students seeking admission to 11th standard has been steadily growing from 88,000 in 1979-90 to about 1,56,000 in 1985-86, the net increase being about 10,000 between 1984-85 1985-86. For accommodating the increasing number of students, new higher secondary schools as well as new divisions will have to be sanctioned. During the first three year of the Sexenth Plan 106 new schools and 184 new divisions were started. The Plan also contains provision for pro- viding financial assistance for improvement of Science Education.

Higher Education

9.1.5.30. A new University has been started for districts of Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Banaskantha. The new university will have to be equipped with buildings, staff furniture, and library etc. The scheme of providing matching assistance for developmental programmes undertaken by the colleges and by the universities with the help of UGC fund will also be continued. Emphasis will be given to the introduction of courses of Manage ment, Computer Science and other Profossional subjects. Already the Government run Gujarat college has started a graduate course in Electronics.

Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

9.1.5.31. An outlay of Rs. 1432.94 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89. The broad sectorwise outlay is shown as under :—

	1988-89
	Outlay proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Secondary Education	784.94
2. Higher Secondary Education	325.00
3. Higher Education	296.00
4. Games and Sports	27.00

Total ..	1432.94

5. Development of Languages	.. 11.00

The details of the proposed schemes are given below :—

IV. Secondary Education :

Regulated growth of Secondary Education

9.1.5.32 The net increase in the number of students seeking admission to the secondary classes every year is about 34,000. As the Government is committed to providing educational facilities to all those who seek admission, new schools/classes have to be opened every year. During the first three years of Seventh Plan, 530 new schools and 1535 new divisions were started. In 1988-89, 150 new schools and 500 divisions will be started. For 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 532.19 lakh is proposed which includes Rs. 40.19 lakh in the Government Schools.

Remedial teaching for weak students

9.1.5.33 The scheme provides for coaching weak students, especially in Science and Maths subjects. Under the scheme a class of 20 students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers per class in selected schools for the period of 8 months. The classes will be conducted outside school timings. For the extra work the teacher will be paid Rs. 125 per class per month, which will amount to Rs. 2,000 per class. It is also proposed to organise a few such classes during the vacation. An amount of Rs. 12.80 lakh, is proposed to organise 640 classes covering 12,800 students during 1988-89

Improvement of Science Education

9.1.5.34 With a view to equip Science laboratories in the Secondary Schools, it is proposed to provide an assistance of Rs. 10,000/- each to 90 selected Secondary Schools in 1988-89, for which a provision of Rs. 9.00 lakh is proposed.

Setting up of Book Banks

9.1.5.35. The scheme envisages provision of free text books to needy students. Text books are distributed through the District Education Officer every year. It is proposed to supply text books to all students of Std. VIII to XII in tribal districts. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is proposed for the same. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh for S.C. students, and Rs. 5.00 lakh for other economically backward students is proposed. Thus with the outlay of Rs. 52 lakh, 1,50,000 sets of text books will be supplied to the students of Std. VIII to XII. The average cost of one set of text books is estimated at Rs. 30.

Strengthening the Directorate of Education and District Education Offices

9.1.5.36. In order to effectively implement the elements of the new education policy it would be necessary to establish a state council of Educational Research and Training in the state. Accordingly it is proposed to establish S.C.E.R.T. in the State during the year 1988-89. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed and Rs. 18.00 lakhs are also required for meeting expenditure on staff created during the plan period.

Construction and Repairs to Government Secondary Schools and District Education

9.1.5.37. Most of the Government Schools are housed in very old buildings. These buildings require substantial repairs. With the introduction of higher secondary classes in Government schools, it has also become necessary to construct additional rooms and improve, existing laboratories. New buildings are required for two Government secondary schools started in tribal areas *i.e.*, Almawadi and Kolwan in Bharuch district. An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is proposed for tribal areas and Rs. 19 lakhs for Government Secondary Schools. In all, a provision of Rs. 55 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Strengthening of State Examination Board :

9.1.5.38. The State Examination Board conducts various examinations related to teachers training, Commerce, Arts and Vocational Courses. Presently, as many as 96 examinations are conducted by the Board. For the purpose of strengthening the Board, a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening of Institute of Vocational Guidance :

9.1.5.39. The Institute of Vocational Guidance is disseminating information on career opportunities and educational facilities through distribution of literature, and organisation of students and teachers training camps etc. The Institute proposes to setting up of 100 information centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 500 per centre). It is also proposed to train the teachers, dissemination of information about proposed training of teachers dissemination of information about educational and career opportunities. In addition the Institute will prepare literature/charts for distribution. An outlay of Rs. 11 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for this scheme.

Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas :

9.1.5.40. There are 45 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State. These Pathshalas are given encouragement by way of grant-in-aid. In addition scholarships are also proposed to be given to students studying in these pathshalas. An outlay of Rs. 4.40 is proposed for the purpose.

Performance Awards to secondary schools :

9.1.5.41. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh is proposed for giving 3 performance awards to secondary schools in tribal areas. Each award will be of Rs. 15,000 to be given to the best schools in the respective group of districts.

State Scholarship to talented SC/ST students :

9.1.5.42. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide incentive scholarship to SC/ST students. In each taluka there will be 3 scholarships of Rs. 350, 250 and 200 for the SC/ST students who stand first, second and third respectively in the taluka. Scholarships will be given on the basis of marks obtained in the VIIth standard examination. A provision of Rs. 4.40 lakhs is proposed for the purpose for 1988-89.

V. Higher Secondary Education :**Opening of new higher secondary schools**

9.1.5.43. There is a net increase of about 10,000 students seeking admission to XIth standard every year. For the purpose of accommodating these students new higher secondary schools/divisions have to be sanctioned. 34 new higher secondary schools and 64 new divisions were started in 1985-86. In 1986-87 almost the same number of new schools/division were started. It is expected that this trend will continue in 1987-88 and 1988-89. For the purpose of meeting expenditure on teachers appointed in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and teachers proposed to be appointed in 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 305 lakhs is proposed.

Improvement of Science Education, in higher secondary schools :

9.1.5.44. Under the scheme it is proposed to provide financial assistance to higher secondary schools for improving their laboratories. The financial assistance will be of the order of 20,000 per school. In 1988-89, it is proposed to cover 25 schools with a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Vocationalisation of Education Grant-in-aid to Voluntary agencies

9.1.5.45. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide financial assistance for purchase of equipment to Higher Secondary Schools starting vocational courses as heavy emphasis has been laid upon vocationalisation of Education under + 2 stage under national policy of Education. An amount of Rs. 115 lakh is proposed to cover 40 schools on the basis of 50% aid as matching contribution during 1988-89.

VI. University Education :

Grants to Universities for higher administrative and managerial courses :

9.1.5.46. The Government has sponsored a scheme for coaching students from Gujarat for appearing in the IAS and allied examinations. This has been done because the number of successful candidates in the All India Competitive Examinations hailing from Gujarat has been very small. Three training centres are being run at Gujarat University, Sardar Patel University and M. S. University. In 1988-89, the capacity of the training centre is proposed to be raised from 120 to 160. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Performance Awards to Colleges :

9.1.5.47. Under the scheme, colleges are given performance awards of Rs. 50,000 each in all the four faculties *i.e.*, Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for the Scheme for 1988-89.

Development of Government Colleges :

9.1.5.48. There are 15 Government Colleges in the State. For the purpose of expanding physical facilities in these colleges, a provision of Rs. 27 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 which includes Rs. 9 lakhs for constructing Government College at Ahwa, Dangs, a tribal district.

Special coaching classes for weak students :

9.1.5.49. For the purpose of providing special coaching to weak students belonging to SC/ST and other backward classes, a scheme for special coaching classes is being implemented in selected colleges. It is proposed to continue coaching classes in 1988-89 for which an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs. is proposed.

Provision of matching share against UGC grants to colleges :

9.1.5.50. The U.G.C. provides financial assistance to colleges for approved schemes. The State Government has to provide 25% of the cost of such schemes. In 1988-89, it is envisaged that an amount of Rs. 74 lakhs will be required as matching assistance against financial assistance from U.G.C.

Grants to Universities :

9.1.5.51. The Universities undertake educational projects with the help of financial assistance from U.G.C. and State Government. The State Government share is ranging from 25% to 75%. An amount of Rs. 51 lakhs is required to complete development/construction schemes sanctioned by the U.G.C. in IVth and Vth Five Year Plan. In addition, new schemes will be sanctioned by the U.G.C. for which it is expected that State Government will have to provide an amount of Rs. 56 lakhs in 1988-89. In all a provision of Rs. 107 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for purpose of providing grants to universities.

Establishment of North Gujarat University

9.1.5.52. The new university of North Gujarat has been started. For the purpose of providing building, library staff etc., a provision of Rs. 56 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Creation of Higher Education Board :

9.1.5.53. For the purpose of improving the standard of higher education and bringing about uniformity in the pattern of education in different universities, it was proposed to create a Board of Higher Education in 1987-88. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure of staff and allied requirements.

Loan Scholarships :

9.1.5.54. Under the scheme, loans scholarships are given to students whose family income is not more than Rs. 6,000 per year. The amount of loan scholarships is Rs. 600 per year, for those studying in Arts, Commerce, Science Colleges and Rs. 900 per year for those studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the purpose for 1988-89.

Free Education for Girls

9.1.5.55. Girls studying in various colleges as well as various types of diploma courses are eligible to get free education now. The estimated revenue loss on account of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 2 crores per year. Since most of these educational institutions are receiving grant-in-aid reimbursement is required only in respect of those institutions which are not receiving grant-in-aid. For the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

VII. Physical Education :

Games and Sports.

9.1.5.56 At present the scheme of providing financial assistance for sports equipment is applicable only in the tribal areas. Under the scheme the management of the institutions has to make a matching contribution. There is a need for expanding the scheme to other areas also and also for removing the condition of matching grants by the management. Physical Education plays an extremely important part in the overall development of the younger generation. During the last decade physical education has not received as much attention it deserved. While the Country has developed in almost all sectors, physical education has lagged behind. It is proposed to provide equipment for sports and Gymnastic costing about Rs. 2,000 to all the 4000 high schools in the State in during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89. for this scheme.

Development of new college of Physical Education:

9.1.5.57. The Government has started a new college of Physical Education in Mangrol, district Junagadh. This is the only college of Physical education in the whole of Saurashtra region. The college has been started without adequate building and play-ground facilities therefore it is proposed to provide these facilities, for which an outlay of Rs 2 lakh is proposed, for 1988-89.

National Services Scheme:

9.1.5.58. The National Services scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced in most of the colleges and universities. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the Central and the State Government in the ratio of 7.5. The amount is spent on organising camps and other social service activities. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Development of Languages:

9.1.5.59. An outlay of Rs. 11 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1988-89 for the development of languages as under:—

- (1) Development of Gujarati language and literature. For the programmes pertaining to Gujarati language and literature to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Academy, and outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed. These programmes include financial assistance to writers, awards to books, publication of selected literature, honouring well-known authors etc.

(2) Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other Indian languages . For promotional programmes of these languages a provision of Rs 4 lakhs is proposed. The programmes are similar as in the case of Gujarati

(3) Development of Sanskrit language:---

For promotional schemes in Sanskrit an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed.

Border Area Development Plan Scheme.

(Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

Under the Border area development plan, it is proposed to start 18 Government. Secondary Schools in the 7 border talukas of Kutch and Banaskantha districts. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for provision of school building, equipment and salary of staff. An amount of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed for upgrading of 3 Government, Secondary Schools to Higher Secondary Schools. Out of the existing Government High Schools. In addition two Higher Secondary Schools will be provided for starting vocational courses. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for taluka Hostel in the 7 border talukas.

NCC Training

9.1.5.60. Students all over the State are very keen to receive the adventurous Air Wing training of NCC. Only two NCC Air Sqns were there in the State (at Ahmedabad and Baroda) upto 1986 and as such there was no facility for imparting NCC Air Wing training to students of Saurashtra Area. One NCC Sqn (Flying) was, therefore, started at Bhavnagar in 1987-88 for the benefit of students of the area. The NCC Air Sqn is proposed to be continued. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is, proposed for this Scheme for the year 1988-89.

VIII Sports and Youth Services.

Integrated Scheme for Youth Welfare.

9.1.5.61. With a view to develop the spirit of adventure amongst the Youth and to provide them maximum opportunities to develop their personality and to utilise their energy in the nation building activities in various field, it has been proposed to take up various activities during the Seventh Plan period as per the recommendations of the Working Group of Youth Programme. During the year 1988--89, the following new schemes are proposed in addition to the existing schemes of Life Saviour Camp, Interview Clinic, Basic Course for Water Sports for Hon. Instructors.

(1) Establishment of Adventure Akademi :

9.1.5.62. It is proposed to establish an Akademi of Adventure in Gujarat. The following activities will be conducted by this Akademi.

Aero (1) Sky Diving.

Sports: (2) Hang Gliding

(3) Power Hang Gliding

(4) Micro Light

(5) Hot air ballooning

Mountain : (1) Rock climbing

(2) Adventure course for children

(3) Trekking in mountains

(4) Artificial rock climbing

- (5) Ice; and Snow craft training
- (6) Skiing Course
- (7) Trekking (cycle tour, tour on foot and trekking in Forests.)

Sea : (III) SEA WATER SPORTS AND OTHER WATER SPORTS :

- (1) Sea Boat Race
- (2) Boating
- (3) Wind Surfacing
- (4) Sea/River expedition by Boat
- (5) Canoeing
- (6) Water Scooter/Sea Swimming Coaching/Competition.

(2) Construction of youth Hostel at Bhuj (Junagadh/Saputara)

9.1.5.63. It is proposed to construct three Youth Hostels at Saputara, Junagadh and Bhuj during the year 1988--89, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For this an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs as State's share, is proposed; Thus a total amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988--89 under the integrated scheme of Youth Welfare.

Rs. 3.00	Youth Hostel
2.00	Continuing Scheme.
5.00	Lakhs.

Expansion of Sports Activities.

9.1.5.64. With a view to create awakening in the field of Sports at Grass Root level and to have alround expansion, different developmental sports schemes have been framed. It has been proposed to establish Sub-Coaching Centres, recruitment of coaches for various games and sports, providing Duplicating Machines and telephones to the District Sports Officers, strengthening of the Directorate Strengthening of the offices of the existing Sub Coaching Centres Conducting National tournaments and in addition to the existing schemes of constructing Stadia at Rajkot, construct and establish a Sports Hostel in Gandhinagar. It is also proposed to take advantage of schemes of Sports Authority of India and centrally sponsored schemes for development of Sports. For all these activities, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Cultural Activities :

Cultural Activities of Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi.

9.1.5.65. The development activities under Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi included construction of Open-Air-Theatres at Taluka level and to institute National Annual Award in the field of Culture and Lalit Kala : Literature, and Sports, establish performing art Centre, documentation Unit, Dance ensamble and the construction of theatres at Rajkot, Vadodara and Surat during the Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for these activities during the year 1988-89.

Lalit Kala Akademi :

9.1.5.66. The activities of Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akademi include the expansion of the activities of State art Gallery at Ahmedabad and thereby strengthening of staff;documentation of art and artists, establishment of Art Centre at Surat and Bhavanagar and other art activities and organising exhibitions camps etc. These schemes are proposed in addition to existing schemes and programmes of Lalit Kala Akademi. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988--89 for these activities.

(IX) Development of Libraries :

9.1.5.67 Library at the door step is the object of the Seventh Plan. Library Service through "Mobile Van" is an effective measure. It is proposed to have 4 Mobile Library Service Units each in the District of Surat, Vadodara, Surendranagar, and Bhavanagar. An amount of Rs. 13.40 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for 1988-89. as a new item.

Construction of Library Building :

9.1.5.68. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for District Library building at Mehsana and Rs. 11.50 lakhs for Valod Taluka Library at Valod, District, Surat is proposed for the year, 1988-89.

Purchase of Furniture :

9.1.5.69. It is proposed to provide furniture *i. e.* racks, chairs News Paper Stands, Reading tables, Periodical tables, Counters at the libraries both in Tribal and Non-tribal areas. during the year 1988-89, for which an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed.

Purchase of Reading materials :

9.1.5.70. It is proposed to supply reading materials for libraries situated in Tribal as well as non tribal areas for which an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation :

9.1.5.71. Grant in aid Libraries are equipped with healthy and popular literature and equipments. Under the scheme Foundation is giving assistance equal to the State Share. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed as State Share under this scheme.

Refresher courses, workshops for employees etc.

9.1.5.72. To promote Library Service and Library Education, Refresher's courses, workshops, conference are being conducted. G.I.A. is also given to recognised Library Science Training Classes for six months duration. This activity will be continued in 1988-89 for which an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed.

Strengthening the office of Curator of Libraries and Assistant Curator.

9.1.5.73. To cope up with the work load and library Service effective, an outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Strengthening of Central Library :

9.1.5.74. The central Library, Gandhinagar is established in 1983-84 as State Central Library. An Outlay of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for this scheme.

Strengthening of District Libraries and other Government Libraries.

9.1.5.75. An Outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89. for strengthening District Libraries and other Government Libraries.

Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar.

9.1.5.76. The Government of Gujarat has decided to construct Swaraj Bhavan building at Gandhinagar which will serve as a mirror to reflect Gujarat's contribution in the freedom struggle for the country. It is proposed to provide a permanent display room, a library and auditorium with necessary audio visual equipment. An amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

9.1.5.77. In addition, it is also proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs for construction of Shahid Smaraks at various places in the State and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for systematic and methodical collection of data of freedom fighters and preparation of history of freedom movement during the year 1988-89. Thus, an amount of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Development of Archaeology :

9.1.5.78. The aims and objectives of the Department are to unearth the relics and Antiquities of by gone ages and to protect and preserve the cultural and art heritage of Gujarat.

9.1.5.79. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan of 1988-89 and following target are proposed to achieve for this programme as mentioned below :—

Sr. No.	Activities	Target 1988-89
1	2	3
1.	Explorations (Villages)	600
2.	Excavations (sites)	5
3.	Conservation of Monuments :	
	(1) Major	20
	(2) Wire fencing	50
	(3) History plates	75
4.	Chemical treatment of Monuments	20
5.	Publications :	
	(1) Books	10
	(2) Folders	15
6.	Epigraphic Survey (Inscriptions/Manuscripts)	50
7.	Exhibition	10
8.	Marin Archaeological Expeditions	1
9.	New post	45
10.	Vedio Documentation of Monuments	10

Development of Archives

9.1.5.80. A separate department of Archives was set up in 1971 by Government of Gujarat. It is being developed gradually. It serves as instrument for public as a source of historic material and to preserve the cultural heritage for the posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non current records for permanent nature.

9.1.5.81. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed

Development of Museums :

9.1.5.82. The Department of Museums is mainly concerned with preservation of Cultural Heritage and enrichment of museums by addition of new Collections, reorganisation of old galleries of museums on modern lines., research and creation of new museums for educational benefit of Students, scholars and general public. At present , there are 11 Government Museums and 2 Grant-in-Aid Museums in the State of Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90.

9.1.5.83. An outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988 89. for this programme to carry on the following activities.*

1. Purchase of laboratory equipments for setting up Conservation Laboratories at Kutch Museum, BHUJ and Lady Wilson Museum, DHARAMPUR.
2. Display work in the newly established museums at **Bharuch and Shamalaji**
3. Printing of critical catalogue based on research work.
4. Purchase of educational films for carrying out educational activities of the Department off Museums.
5. To provide G.I.A. to private museums for assisting them in running museum activities smoothly.
6. Establishment of museums in important tribal area as well as in cultural and Historical places.
7. Printing of popular and professional publications.
8. To carry out educational programmes.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays and expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme (with computer code)	Seventh five year plan 1985-90 outlay.	Expendi- ture. 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	antici- pated expen- diture.	Outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Primary Education.							
(I) Elementary Education.							
1.	EDN-1 Additional teachers for additional enrolment primary school.(6500161)	2689.30	254.75	802.00	802.00	1525.00	..
2.	EDN-2 Constructions of class rooms (6500261)	50.00	10.00	100.00	100.00	204.64	204.64
3.	EDN-3 Opening of New Primary schools (6500461)	10.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
4.	EDN-4 Opening of New primary schools at Capital Town. (6500561)	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..
5.	EDN-5 Conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools. (6500661)	751.87	38.28	159.60	159.60	240.12	..
6.	END-6 G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities. (6500761)	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	..
7.	EDN-7 Science Kit Boxes (6500861)	50.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
8.	EDN-8 Supply of free school (Adj) text books)	..	69.00	10.00	10.00	465.00	..
9.	EDN-8 Incentive to parents of (Adj 2) tribal pupils (6500961)	TASP	Scheme	100%	SCA		
10.	EDN-9 Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC/(Baxi Panch Girls Pupils(6501061)	288.00	63.62	57.60	57.60	57.60	..
11.	EDN-10 Residential primary schools in tribal area (6501261)	184.68	TASP	Scheme			
12.	EDN-11 Incentive to girls for regular enrolment/attendance. (6501361)	52.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	EDN—12 Strengthening of supervisor machinery (6501461)	155.60	—	—	—	—	—
14.	EDN—13 Coaching Classes for weaker students in summer vacation (6501561)	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
15.	EDN—14 Introduction of non formal education for the age group 9-14 (6501661)	250.00	60.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..
16.	EDN—15 G.I.A. to Pre-primary schools (6501861)	200.00	41.46	22.50	22.50	25.00	..
17.	EDN—15-A Opening of early childfood centres (6501961)	..	..	2.50	2.50	5.00	..
18.	EDN—16 Strengthening the existing machinery at State and district level (6501961)	30.00	1.71	3.00	3.00	2.00	..
Total (I)—Elementary Education		4863.45	575.22	1208.60	1208.60	2585.76	204.64
II. Teachers training							
19.	EDN—17 Inservice training for teachers (6505161)	190.00	..	..	..	..	..
20.	EDN—18 Training of primary teachers for Std. V to VII (Science Kit Boxes) (6505261)	0.50	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
21.	EDN—19 Magazines for schools boys (6505361)	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
22.	EDN—22 Science Fair at Dist. and State Level (6505461)	6.00	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	..
23.	EDN—21 Science Hobby corners innovation and experimentation in science education (6505561)	4.50	0.15	0.60	0.60	0.60	..
24.	EDN—22 Workshop for science teachers for primary education (6505661)	1.66	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
25.	EDN—23 Strengthening the administrative wing of S.I.E. A'bad. (6505761)	3.61	0.32	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
26.	EDN—24 Strengthening of publication unit of SIE. Ahmedabad (6507461)	0.85	..	0.05	0.05	..	..
27.	EDN—25 Strengthening the activities of group centres in the State (6505861)	33.07	8.20	8.75	8.75	8.75	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	EDN—26 Strengthening library services of SIE, Ahmedabad. (6505961)	1.80	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
29.	EDN—27 Tribal cell of SIE, Ahmedabad (6506061)	4.73	..	0.05	0.05	..	..
30.	EDN—28 Strengthening of SIE unit (Development of Community Science Centre) (6506161)	3.93	..	0.35	0.35	0.35	..
31.	EDN—29 Learning material for non formal education <i>i.e.</i> open schools by correspondence and contract (6507361)	10.00	2.00,	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
32.	EDN—30 Construction of Govt. PTC Coliege & SIE Building (6507561)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00
Total— (II) Teachers Training		273.15	14.55	16.40	16.30	24.30	10.00
Total (I+II) Primary Education		5136.60	589.77	1225.00	1225.00	2620.06	214.64

III. SPECIAL EDUCATION

33.	EDN—31 State Adult Education (6510161)	500.00	119.97	93.65	93.65	110.00	..
34.	EDN—32 Post Literacy (6510261)	120.00	18.69	10.00	10.00	..	..
35.	EDN—33 Incentive grants to voluntary agencies (6510361)	10.00	1.30	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
36.	EDN—34 Publicity (Adult) (6510461)	10.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
37.	EDN—35 Administrative set up (Adult) (6510561)	35.00	..	1.35	1.35	5.00	..
38.	EDN—36 Prize scheme in Adult Education (6510661)	25.40	..	..	..	..	..
Total (III)—Special Education..		700.40	141.46	110.00	110.00	120.00	..

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION

39.	EDN—37 Regulated growth of Sec. Schools (6515165)	350.00	231.04	140.00	140.00	592.00	..
40.	EDN—38 Regulated growth of Government Sec. Schools (6515152,	50.00	15.51	17.00	17.00	40.19	..
41.	EDN—39 Remedial teaching for weak students (6515200)	15.00	3.22	5.40	5.40	6.00	..
42.	EDN—40 Improvement of science Education (6515300)	20.00	..	8.00	8.00	9.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	EDN—41 In service training to teachers (6516300)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
44.	EDN—42 Setting up of Book Bank (6515400)	70.00	11.82	16.00	16.00	52.00	..
45.	EDN—43 Strengthening of Directorate of Education and District Education offices (6515600)	35.00	5.86	12.00	12.00	20.00	..
46.	EDN—44 Construction and repairs to Govt. Secondary schools and District Education offices (6515600)	50.00	8.20	18.00	18.00	55.00	55.00
47.	EDN—45 Strengthening of State Examination Board (6515700)	15.00	..	3.00	3.00	0.50	..
48.	EDN—46 Strengthening of institution of vocational guidance (6515800)	5.00	0.86	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
49.	EDN—47 Development of Sanskrit pathshalas (scholarships) (6515941)	10.00	1.96	2.00	2.00	4.40	..
50.	EDN—48 Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking State (65159141)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
51.	EDN—49 Performance award to secondary scholls (6516000)	20.00	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	..
52.	EDN—50 State scholarships to talented SC/ST students (6516100)	4.00	1.59	2.45	2.45	4.40	..
53.	EDN-51 Coaching classes for national talented students (6516200)	3.00	..	1.20	1.20	..	..
Total-IV Secondary Education		667.00	280.51	226.50	226.50	784.94	55.00
V. Higher Secondary Education							
54.	EDN-52 Opening of new Higher secondary schools, including Govt. Higher Secondary Schools (6520151)	300.00	28.50	50.00	50.00	305.00	..
55.	EDN-53 Performance award to higher secondary schools (6520200)	30.00	2.96	3.00	3.00	..	..
56.	EDN-54 Improvement of science education in higher secondary schools (6520300)	20.00	2.80	6.00	6.00	5.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57.	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies (6520400)	40.00	..	..	..	15.00	..
58.	EDN-56 Vocationalisation of Education, Supervision Control, direction and Placement (6520500)	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total-V of Higher Secondary Education		410.00	34.26	59.00	59.00	325.00	..
Total IV+V		1077.00	314.77	285.50	285.50	1109.94	55.00
VI. University and Other Higher Education							
59.	EDN-57 Grants to Universities for Higher administration and Managerial development courses (6525100)	16.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	..
60.	EDN-58 Performance award to colleges (6525200)	10.00	3.23	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
61.	EDN-59 Development of Government Colleges (6525300)	70.00	15.44	25.00	25.00	27.00	9.00
62.	EDN-60 Special coaching classes for weak students (6525400)	16.00	0.70	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
63.	EDN-61 Provision of matching share against UGC grant to colleges (6525500)	10.00	9.67	6.00	6.00	74.00	..
64.	EDN 62 Grants to universities (6525600)	125.00	59.03	59.00	59.00	107.00	..
65.	EDN 63 Establishment in New University of North Gujarat (6525700)	100.00	59.03	10.00	10.00	56.00	..
66.	EDN 64 Opening of new non Govt. colleges (6526800)	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
67.	EDN 65 Creation of higher Education Board (6525900)	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
68.	EDN 66 Loan Scholarships (6526000)	5.00	5.20	2.00	2.00	5.00	..
69.	EDN 67 Free Education to Girls (6526100)	5.00	31.17	13.00	13.00	15.00	..
Total-VI University Education		397.00	127.44	127.00	127.00	296.00	9.00
VII. Physical Education							
70.	EDN 68 Games & Sports (6530100)	25.00	0.41	2.00	2.00	8.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71.	EDN 69 New Colleges of Physical Education (6530200)	20.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
72.	EDN 70 National Services Schemes (6530341)	15.00	7.10	8.00	8.00	17.00	..
Total-VII Physical Education		60.00	7.51	12.00	12.00	27.00	1.00
Total : IV+V+VI+VII		1534.00	450.12	425.00	425.00	1432.94	65.00
73.	EDN-70-ADJ NCC Training starting of one Air Squardren (Flying) NCC at Bhavnagar	..	..	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
VIII. Sports and Youth Services							
74.	EDN 71 Integrated scheme of Youth Welfare (6535100)	52.00	..	7.19	7.19	5.00	1.00
75.	EDN 72 Expansion of Activities of Sports Council (6535200)	220.00	13.45	43.00	43.00	45.00	25.00
Total-VIII Sports and Youth Services		272.00	13.45	50.19	50.19	50.00	26.00
IX. Arts and Culture							
(i) Development of Libraries							
76.	EDN-73 Library Development (6540151)	15.00	5.75	3.27	3.27	13.40	..
77.	EDN-74 To start Mobile Unit (6540152)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
78.	EDN-75 Construction of Library Buildings (6540200)	15.00	0.25	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.50
79.	EDN-76 Purchase of Furniture in Govt. Libs. (6540300)	15.00	0.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
80.	EDN-77 Purchase of Reading Material for Govt. Libraries (6540400)	15.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
81.	EDN-78 State Contribution towards RRRLF Calcutta (6540500)	15.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	..
82.	EDN-79 Opening of New Village Library (6540600)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
83.	EDN-80 Refresher courses for employees etc. (6540700)	10.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
84.	EDN-81 Strengthening of office of Curator of Libraries (6540800)	10.00	1.63	0.75	0.75	0.60	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	EDN-82 Strengthening of Assistant Curator of Libraruy's office (6540900)	10.00	2.35	2.50	2.50	3.00	..
86.	EDN-83 Strengthening of Central Libraries (6541000)	30.00	2.56	1.98	1.98	1.00	..
87.	EDN-84 Stengthening of Govt. District Libraries (6541100)	25.00	1.38	1.50	1.50	3.00	..
88.	EDN-85 G. I. A. to Non Govt. Libraries (6541200)	40.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sub Total (1) Development of Libraries		215.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	32.00	3.50
(2) Cultural Activities							
89.	EDN-86 Sangeet Nritya Natya Academi (6545100)	96.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	5.00
90.	EDN-87 Lalit Kala Academi (6545200)	32.00	..	9.81	9.81	20.00	2.00
91.	EDN-87A Construction of Swaraj Bhavan at Gandhinagar.	..	..	21.00	21.00	32.00	32.00
92.	EDN-88 Development of Archaeology (6545300)	75.00	1.33	5.00	5.00	15.00	..
93.	EDN-89 Development of Archives (6545400)	75.00	1.74	5.00	5.00	10.00	..
94.	EDN-90 Development of Museums (6545500)	100.00	11.00	24.00	24.00	35.00	25.00
Sub-Total (2) Cultural Activities		378.00	59.07	104.81	104.81	142.00	64.00
Total (IX) Art and Culture		593.00	77.07	123.81	123.81	174.00	67.50
X. Development of languages and Books Production.							
95.	EDN-91 Development of Gujarati language and its literatures (6550100)	130.00	9.18	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
96.	EDN-92 Development of Urdu, Sindhi, and other languages (6550200)	65.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
97.	EDN-93 Development of Sanskrit language (6550300)	30.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	..
Total (X) Development of languages		225.00	11.68	13.00	13.00	11.00	..
Nucleus Budget (6655100)		215.00	43.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	..
Grand total : General Education		8676.00	1326.15	1996.00	1996.00	4448.00	379.14

9.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

9.2.1 Introduction :

9.2.1.1. This being the fourth year of Seventh Five Year Plan, review of the developments which have taken place in the Technical Education in Gujarat in later part of Sixth Five Year Plan and first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan, which are likely to influence the planning in the remaining years of Seventh Plan has been made while formulating Annual Plan of 1988-89. Important changes in the dimension and the character of the activities under this sub-sector have taken place. Acceptance of National Education Policy, 1986 and its implementation will need further attention. Management and monitoring of new changes and consolidation of expansions will have to be attended to.

9.2.2 Review :

9.2.2.1 Major expansion in the field of increasing number of Government Engineerings Colleges, Government Polytechnics and Certificate level Government Technical Institutions have been initiated with almost token provisions during last three years of previous plan with anticipation of adequate provision in Seventh plan. Thus major funding effort is required during current plan period. Introduction of diversified degree, diploma and certificate courses as per requirement of fast technological changes adds to dimensions special consideration is needed throughout this plan period to stabilize above expansions and diversification of programmes.

9.2.3 Programme Proposed For 1988-89.

9.2.3.1. The broad break up of the proposed programme for 1988-89 is as under :
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay proposed for 1988-89
1.	Direction & Administration	7.90
2.	Technical high Schools.	88.00
3.	Polytechnics	280.00
4.	Grant -in -aid to Pvt. Polytechnics	13.00
5.	Engineering Colleges	176.00
6.	Grant-in-aid to Private Engg. Colleges.	16.00
7.	Scholarships	0.10
8.	Training	..
9.	Other Expenditure	119.00
		700

9.2.3.2 The year 1988-89 is expected to be the peak year of building activities and for procurement of machineries, instruments etc for all newly started institutions and courses, Obviously, therefore, allocation proposed for the year 1988-89 is 700 lakhs against the provision of 486 lakhs during the year 1987-88 as minimum requirement. Building work of Engineering College, Polytechnics and Vocational Training Centres started in 1986-87 and 1987-88 will be in full swing in 1988-89 and calculating allotment at the rate of 1/3rd of each project cost the requirement of funds for capital works itself will be 439 lakhs. The new institutions and the newly started diversified courses have already reached the final year and hence substantial allotment for machineries instruments, other learning equipments etc. is essential for fulfilment of prescribed practice work of concerned courses.

National Education Policy, 1986

- (a) A Nodel Centre is established in the Directorate of Technical Education as a part of computerised National Manpower Information System.
- (b) It is proposed to establish policy implementation cell in the Directorate for planning, monitoring and review of schemes.
- (c) A Curriculum Development Cell is proposed in the Technical Examinations Board for updating diversification of Technical Courses.
- (d) Good number of Colleges and Polytechnics are covered under modernisation and removal of obsolete projects.
- (e) Flexibility in Diploma Courses structure based on credit and multipoint entry system is being adopted.
- (f) As a part of expansion of Computer Education, Master Degree Course in Computer application, is proposed at two centers, Programme of training of existing teachers in Computer Application and providing Micro-Computer to Polytechnics for use by students started earlier will be doubled in 1988-89.
- (g) As part of Expansion of Technical Education Facilities for women, Post Diploma in Computer Application is proposed to be started at Girls Polytechnic, Ahmedabad, Construction of Hostel for women studying in Technical Courses is started at Morbi and similar hostel facilities for women will be provided at Bhavnagar.
- (h) Under continuing education programme for already employed craftsmen and technicians. part time diploma courses are proposed at more centres.
- (i) An exercise on midterm appraisa has indicated it will not be necessary to revise the outlay of Rs. 18.20 crore allocated to this sector for the Seventh Plan as targets set under different programmes are likely to be achieved during the period of Seventh Plan.

The activities proposed to be undertaken during 1988-89 are narrated in the following paragraphs.

I. Direction and Administration :

9.2.3.3. The programme of strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education is necessary for implementing National Education policy and management of expansion. It is proposed to create development monitoring evaluation cell in directorate. The need of establishment of curriculum Development Cell in Technical Examinations Board is emphasised. Looking to the audit work of Government institutions and grain-in-aid institution suitable posts for audit cell are required to avoid the major audit objection. This will keep the accounts regular and will keep a watch on better utilization of the bud get grant provided for the institutions. An amount of Rs. 7.90 lakh is proposed for the above purpose.

II. Government Technical High Schools :—

9.2.3.4. It is proposed to start construction of buildings for technical institutions and staff quarters for newly established Technical Institutions at Vyara, Chhota-Udepur, Veraval-Patan, Bhavnagar and Patan (N.G.) Additional equipment/staff is also needed for I. T. I. pattern Vocational course already started in Technical High Schools. It is also proposed to establish T. T. I. Centres its own building Equipment and staff at Kalol in Mehsana district. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakh is proposed for the above purposed in 1988-89.

III. Government Polytechnics :

9.2.3.5 It is proposed to start diploma courses in Chemical Engineering and Instrumentation & Control Engineering, which are in great demand at new centres. One additional course is proposed at each new Polytechnics of Palanpur and Himatnagar. It is proposed to modernise and up date diploma courses in Textile Manufacturing Technology and Textile Processing Technology. It is also proposed to start part-time diploma courses at more centres. However, the major requirement of funds will be for buildings, equipment and staff of new Polytechnics and new courses. A provision of Rs. 280.00 lakh is proposed for the above purpose. Under border area development programme, establishment of a Polytechnic at Bhuj as centrally sponsored scheme is proposed.

IV. Private Polytechnics :

9.2.3.6 Diploma courses in Electronics & Radio Engineering, Computer Technology have been started at B & B Polytechnic, Vallabh Vidyanagar. Grant-in-aid for staff and equipment will be provided for this course, after approval by the A.I.C.TE. Similar provision is to be made for Diploma Course in Construction Technology at C.E.P.T. A provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89 for grant-in-aid to the private institutions for the programmes already started.

V. Engineering Colleges:

9.2.3.7. Major provision under this head is for college buildings, Equipment, Library facility etc. for establishment of Engineering Colleges at Bhavanagar and Modasa. One additional degree course in Electronics & Communications Engineering is proposed at Engineering College, Bhavanagar, Deficiency in Physical facilities for new courses already started is to be made up. An outlay of Rs. 176.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme. Masters course in Computer Application is proposed at two Centres with Central Assistance. Strengthening of existing Post Graduate Courses and starting of new programme as centrally sponsored scheme are also proposed.

VI. Grant-in-aid Engineering Colleges:

9.2.3.8. New Degree Courses in Computer Engineering and Production Engineering are proposed at S.V. Regional Engineering College, Surat. Degree Courses in Electronics and Production Engineering have been started at Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar and Civil Engineering and Electronics & Communication Engineering have been sanctioned at Dharamsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad. An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakh is proposed for these schemes.

VII. Other Expenditure :

Revision of staff Structure:

9.2.3.9. It is proposed to adopt the revised staff structure for Polytechnic Teachers as per Madan - Committee Report. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 lakh during 1988-89 for this purpose.

Staff Quarters:

9.2.3.10. Due to continuous pressure for the expansion of courses and seats, provision of quarters for essential staff required to stay on the campus has not been made earlier. This deficiency is a constraint in attracting and retaining teachers in this faculty. It is proposed to gradually provide staff quarters in tribal areas like Dahod, Chhota-Udepur, Vyara, etc. and places like Por-banlar, Surat, Bhavnagar, where staff finds it difficult to get residential accommodation. Quarters are also to be provided in new Colleges and Polytechnics. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

Hostel for Ladies :

9.2.3.11. It is proposed to construct Girls' Hostel at Bhavnagar with 50 seats where Girl students of Engineering College and Polytechnic will be admitted. It is also proposed to complete the construction of Girl's Hostel at L.E. College, Morbi. An amount of Rs. 32.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988--89
Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Programme		Seventh Five Years Plan 1985—90 Outlay	Expen- diture 1986-87	1987—88		1988—89	
				Outlay	Antici- pated Exp.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1. TED-1	Strengthening Adm. Machinery of Technical Edu. Deptt. and Tech. Exam. Board (6600100)	15.00	3.33	5.40	5.40	7.90	..
2. TED-2	Tech. High Schools (Vocational) (6600200)	340.00	58.65	72.90	72.90	88.00	50.00
3. TED-3	Dev. of Govt. Poly. including Quality improvement programmes/ industrial Training for Students of Diversified and sandwich courses of Dip.level.(6600300)	822.70	146.25	192.26	192.26	280.00	175.00
4. TED-4	Grant-in-aid to Pvt. Poly & Dev.of FoodCraft institute,Ahmedabad(6600400)	15.00	2.50	9.47	9.47	13.00	..
5. TED-5	Dev. of Govt. Eng. Colleges including Quality improvement programme, Dev. of special Trg. Proga. for specific requirement in Gujarat (6600500).	415.00	64.07	94.13	94.13	176.00	97.00
6. TED-6	Grant-in-aid to Private Engg. College including S.V.R.C. Surat (6600600)	40.00	58.53	15.02	15.02	16.00	..
7. TED-7	Increase in No. of Scholarship in Engg and institution (6600700)	5.00	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.10	..
8. TED-8	Trg. of Teachers & Instructor for Tech. Institutions (6600800)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
9. TED-9	Provision of Students amenities in Tech Instts. (6600900)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
10. TED-10	Revision of Staff structure (66001000)	17.30	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
11. TED-11	Continuing Edu. Prog. (Non--Formal Edu.) 660100)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
12. TED-12	Const. of Staff Quarters for Engg. Colleges & Polys. (6601200)	90.00	9.40	84.76	84.76	85.00	85.00
13. TED-13	Constru. of Hostels for Students of Tech. Instts. (6601300)	40.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	32.00	32.00
GRAND TOTAL		1820.00	347.74	486.00	486.00	700.00	439.00

9.3 MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

9.3.1. Introduction

9.3.1.1. The Constitution of India enjoins the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty with a view to develop the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunities by the State to men and women and children to develop their health. Pursuant to the directive in the Constitution, the State has been undertaking from the year 1951--52 programmes of development in the field of Health. Programme of development taken up include rural health care service, nutrition, family welfare, health education and water supply. Health Programmes capable of delivering services to large number of people, especially in the rural areas and covering the rural poor are emerging from plan to plan and correspondingly the health infrastructure is hereby getting stronger and stronger in the State. The aggregate indices like expectation of life, the death rate, infant mortality rate, etc., reflect the improved health infrastructure and its delivering capacity. The health activities envisaged for the period 1985--90, will strengthen the health infrastructure. It is envisaged to bring health services to more and more people so that the national commitment of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." is achieved.

9.3.2. Review of progress

9.3.2.1. A para-medical system at base level with Primary Health Centres and sub-Centres have been established in the rural areas. They had their origins in 1952 when a national programme of community development was taken up. Beginning with curative services, the primary health centres have gradually extended their activities. They now provide a package of services which includes nutrition, sanitation, family planning, health education, maternal and child health care, the control of communicable diseases and the collection of epidemiological and other data. The sub-Centres normally provide services primarily on the preventive side. The PHCs as well as their sub-Centres also provide referral services. At the end of the Sixth Plan, 1980-85, there were 21 community health centres, 260 primary health centres, 50 subsidiary health centres and 4869 sub-centres in the State under different programmes like Health programme, Family Welfare Programme, Minimum Needs Programme and Multipurpose Workers' schemes. During the Seventh Plan, 1985--90, additional, 1250 sub-Centres, 690 PHCs /SHCs and 100 CHCs will be established. During the year 1985-86, 300 sub-Centres, 45 PHCs/ SHCs and 14 CHCs are established. During the year 1986-87, 300 sub-centres, 102 PHCs and 39 SHCs and 6 CHCs/Referral hospitals sanctioned. During the year 1987-88, 300 sub-centres, 210 PHCs/ SHCs and 25 CHCs have to be established.

9.3.2.2. Community participation was encouraged through recruitment of community health volunteers under the revised national health policy of 1977. Community health volunteers provide basic medical services in each village. More complicated cases are referred from the primary health centres or sub-centres. At the end of 1984-85, 25091 village health guides were serving in the rural areas of the State. As per the decision of the Govt. of India, female community health volunteers would be replaced by posting male health volunteers from 1st July, 1986. During the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, additional 6000 health volunteers will be trained.

9.3.2.3. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, a multi-purpose workers scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health services which includes health care services, nutrition and family planning. The multi-purpose workers are attached to the PHCs. They carry out their functions in the villages by visiting the households. They also supervise the work of village health volunteers. Upto 1984-85, out of 5921 trained multi-purpose workers, 4980 multi-purpose workers have been posted in the State. During the Seventh Plan, additional 580 MPW and 145 supervisors for MPW will be added.

9.3.2.4. At the higher level above PHCs, there are CHCs, taluka and district hospitals, Civil Hospitals and other hospitals dealing with special medical care.

9.3.2.5. At the end of the Sixth Plan, *i.e.* 1984-85, there were 345 hospitals and dispensaries in urban areas and 480 in rural areas, the bed strength by the end of the Sixth Plan was 11621 in urban areas and 5387 in rural areas. During the year 1985-86, 739 beds in urban areas and 350 beds in rural areas are added in the present strength. During 1986-87, 600 beds in urban areas and 612 beds in rural areas are added in the present strength.

9.3.2.6. A full fledged vaccine institute producing antirabbic vaccine has also been started at Vadodara During 1985-86, 4104120 ml. antirabbic vaccine and 550510 ml. cholera vaccine are produced and during the year 1986-87, 3145580 ml. antirabbic vaccine were produced. The install capacity of production is 48 lakhs ml. Per annum. The Institute has maintained more or less annual production of around 44 lakh ml.

Medical Education and Research

9.3.2.7. Under the control of Medical Education and Research, there are four Government Medical Colleges. One dental college and hospital, one nursing College and four teaching hospitals attached to Government Medical Colleges at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Jamnagar and Surat. Four general nursing schools each at four teaching hospitals, Paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad; M & J Institute; Ahmedabad; Institute of Cardiology, Ahmedabad, Kidney Diseases and Research Institute, Ahmedabad and Director of Post-Graduate studies and Research, B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.

9.3.2.8. The details regarding number of annual admission in the medical colleges and number of beds of the teaching hospitals are as under :—

Sr. No.	Name of medical college and hospitals	Annual admission	Existing beds
1.	B. J. Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	210	1615
2.	Medical College and Hospital, Vadodara.	140	1010
3.	M. P. Shah Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar.	175	920
4.	Medical College and Hospital, Surat.	100	735
5.	Govt. Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	59	20
		684	4300

9.3.2.9. For Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 1197.00 lakhs has been provided for the medical education and research. For the first year 1985-86 of the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 147.90 lakhs was allotted against which an amount of Rs. 224.32 lakhs has been spent for expansion and improvement of medical teaching of undergraduates and post-graduates education and to meet the requirements of medical council of India, Dental Council and Nursing Council.

9.3.2.10. Equipments for upgrading of Central Patho Lab, Psychiatric Deptt. Gastroentology Deptt. Emergency wards, paraplegia centre, Kidney Institute, Urology Deptt. Hospital and B. J. Medical College. Ahmedabad has been purchased. Essential staff such as pharmacist, plant operator, staff for physiotherapy department staff for open heart Surgery has also been provided at SSG hospital, Vadodara. Deadbody van and essential equipments has been provided at G. I. G. Hospital, Jamnagar and Medical College, Surat.

9.3.2.11. Equipments for solar steel has been provided at all the four teaching hospitals during the year 1985-86. The building works such as hostels building for cardiology at Ahmedabad and staff quarters, OPD building at Surat are under progress.

Prevention and Control of Communicable and other Diseases

9.3.2.12. The communicable diseases programme has also made significant progress in the state during the last 35 years.

National Malaria eradication programme

9.3.2.13. The programme was launched in 1953 as a national programme to cover the malarious areas of the Country and Control malaria. The success achieved initially emboldened the programme administration at the national level to modify the objective from control of eradication. The State also adopted this objective. A number of major snags developed in the implementation in 1965, 15000 malaria cases were reported through the surveillance activities. Instead of getting rid of malaria once and for all by 1966, as it was envisaged, a significant number of population got back to the consolidation or attack phase. In 1977, the eradication plan was modified. The modified plan of operation aimed at making strenuous efforts to contain malaria so as to prevent deaths reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria and to maintain industrial and farm production by anti-malaria measures. Under the modified plan of operations there has been a decline in the incidence of malaria.

Activities upto Sixth Plan and during the year 1985-86 shown in the following table:—

Year	Blood slides collected	Annual blood Exam. rate (ABER)	Malaria positive cases	Annual positive Index (API)	Plasmodium falciparum	Slides positively rate (SPR)
1984	4233474	11.8	253552	7.0	29606	5.19
1985	3858300	10.8	139207	3.8	22097	3.6
1986	4419658	12.3	153262	4.2	35098	3.4

Provision for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 2385 lakhs. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 632.16 lakhs were spent and in the year 1986--87, an expenditure of Rs. 730.81 lakhs was incurred and for the year 1987--88, Rs. 500.00 lakhs are provided.

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.2.14. The Programme was launched in 1956 as a national scheme and was taken up in the State. Filaria in the State is confined to coastal areas of Sauratra and South Gujarat. 11 Filaria control clinics have been set up to provide protection to the affected population. Rs. 72.12 lkhs are provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1986-87, Rs. 9 lakhs were spent. Rs. 9.00 lakhs have been provided for the year 1987-88.

National Tuberculosis control Programme

9.3.2.15. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (at 1971 Census level) was infected with T.B. In 1962, the national tuberculosis institute at Bangalore formulated a nationally applicable and socially acceptable tuberculosis programme for India. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis centres which is required to organise tuberculosis work in the entire district as an integral part of the general health services. 19 district centres are functioning in the State with a bed strength of 300 (isolation) beds. Besides, a T.B. demonstration, training and research centre has been established at Ahmedabad during the Sixth Plan period. Rs. 372.00 akhs

are provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 32.01 lakh and Rs. 38.93 lakh was incurred respectively and Rs. 56.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88. T.B. centres at Petlad and Mansa are proposed for commissioning during the year 1987-88.

Small Pox

9.3.2.16. Small pox was eradicated in the State by May, 1975. The international commission appointed for the purpose has examined and issued a certificate that small pox has been totally eradicated in the Gujarat State.

National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.2.17. There is a high incidence of leprocy in the district of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarakantha districts. The infrastructure consisting of 11 control units and 365 surveys, education and treatment units, have been established under the programme in the State. This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme but for strengthening leprosy hospital and State administration, a provision of Rs. 2.83 lakh was provided for the year 1985-86 and expenditure of Rs. 1.66 lakh was incurred. Rs. 3.07 lakh were provided for the year 1986-87 for continuation of staff sanctioned in the year 1985-86, and an amount of Rs. 0.56 lakh was spent. Rs. 4.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 for continuation of staff.

National Programme for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness

9.3.2.18. There is high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh area. A programme to establish ophthalmic services in the district hospitals and primary health centres was taken up in 1978-79 under the national programme. For the purpose of promoting the programme, trained ophthalmic assistants were to be obtained and medicines and equipments were to be supplied. 5 hospitals and 210 PHCs were covered under the programme. Besides, 4 upgraded ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established in the State. This scheme is fully centrally sponsored scheme.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

9.3.2.19. The E.S.I. Scheme is Social Security Scheme runs with the help of contribution of Industrial workers. The scheme was implemented in the State in the year 1964 by starting 42 E.S.I. Dispensaries at Ahmedabad in the first instance, and thereafter gradually expanded in 25 centres. The process of rapid industrialisation in the last three decades in the State has led to rise in the factory employment. Average No. of workers employed daily in the factory sector in the State stood at 7 lakh accounting for 9% of the factory employment in the Country. As a measure of Social Security and for the welfare of Labourers, the scheme of E.S.I. is in operation in this State. Under the scheme a network of Hospitals, dispensaries and Diagnostic centres have come into existence to provide service for Medical sickness, maternity, Disablement dependent benefit, etc, to 6.33 lakh Insured persons (as on 31.3.86) in the State. At the end of the Sixth plan, there are 7 own E.S.I. Hospitals with 1375 beds, 42 D.C. and 117 E.I.S., Dispensaries including 3 Mobile Dispensaries. Over and above this, 808 beds have been reserved in other hospitals for industrial workers under E.S.I. Scheme.

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the construction work of two own hospitals have been completed and as soon as possession of the buildings is received two more one 50 beded Hospital at Bhavanagar and one 100 Beded T.B. Hospital at Vadodara will be commissioned. The possession of building for starting E.S.I. Dispensary at Himatnagar District Sabar Kantha has already been taken and Dispensary will be started at Himatnagar during 1987--88.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteratio

9.3.2.20. The State Drugs Control Administration is required to mainly enforce the status relating to drugs and food adulteration and price control of drugs, such as Drugs and Cosmetics Act, (1940), Drugs and Magic Remedies Act (objectionable Advertisement) 1954, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Drugs (Price Control order) 1979. Apart from the above the Administration is also concerned with Pharmacy Education. During the plan periods, 14 Circle offices in certain districts and offices of Drugs Inspectors in remaining districts have been created with additional technical field staff and certain branches at Head Quarter to administer the above Acts and monitor quality of food articles and Drugs

Manufactured in the State. Drugs Laboratory at Vadodara, which was started in 1956, was gradually expanded with staff and equipments so as to undertake all types of drugs except Sera and Vaccine and all types of food articles. Regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot has been established, Public Health Laboratory, Bhuj was also expanded during first three year of the Seventh Plan Period. There are, at present, 4 institutions leading to Degree Course in Pharmacy and 6 institution leading to Diploma Course in Pharmacy running with intake capacity of 165 Students in Degree Course and 330 in Diploma course. Of the above institutions one institute for Degree and Diploma course is run by the Government while the other institutions are run by private institutions to whom G. I. A. is paid by the Government. Section 42 of the amended Pharmacy Act becomes operative from 1-9-84 in the Country. According to the amended Act, no persons other than a registered pharmacist is allowed to compound prepared, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner. As a result of this amendment and as per the provision made in amended Act, unqualified pharmacist working in Hospitals, dispensaries and trades were imparted training, so that they may not be thrown out of their present job.

Ayurved/Homeopathy

9.3.2.21. There are 9 Government Ayurvedic Colleges, out of which 4 are run by Government and remaining are run by private bodies; 192 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 31 Ayurvedic Hospitals with bed strength of 935, 3 mobile units, 9 botanical gardens, 3 collection centres and 14 District Ayurved offices, were functioning at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90 it has been envisaged to expand the Government Ayurved Colleges to develop Ayurved. University Naturopathy, homeopathy accupuncture publication department etc. It has been envisaged to open 100 Rural Health Centres. 5 Ayurvedic Hospitals, one Botanical Garden and 20 Homeopathic Dispensaries 30 each Ayurvedic Dispensaries (i.e. Rural and Tribal area) have been opened during 1985-86 1986-87 and 1987-88. Two 10 beded Ayurvedic Hospitals have been opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87. In tribal area one 20 beded Ayurvedic Hospital is to be opened in the State during 1987-88. 40 each additional beds were provided at teaching hospitals at Ahmedabad and Junagadh new 9 homeopathic Dispensaries were opened during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. One Botanical Garden was sanctioned during the year 1986-87 at Valsad. One separate unit for development of Botanical Garden and collection centre was sanctioned during 1985-86. One Herber Unit attached with Garden at Gandhinagar has been sanctioned during 1987-88. Tube-well at Botanical Garden Nani Ridi was provided during the year 1985-86. Construction of Hostel Building at Vadodara was completed during 1986-87. Two Dispensaries building with staff quaters at Dumakhil and Kashipura were completed. For the development of Ayurved University steps have been taken during 1987-88.

9.3.2.22. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 the financial achievements as under:—

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1985-86	35.00	30.18
1986-87	35.00	33.83
1987-88	50.00	50.00 (Anticipated.)

9.3.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan—1988-89

9.3.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

The programmewise outlays are as under:—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay provided for 1987-88	Outlay proposed for 1988-89
1	2	3
1. Direction and Administration	9.00	9.00
2. Medical Relief	163.00	248.00

1	2	3
3. Training:—		
1. Health	5.00	5.00
2. Medical	9.00	14.00
3. Medical Education	3.00	25.00
4. Medi. Education and Research	230.00	330.00
5. Indigenous system of Medicine	50.00	80.00
6. Employees' State Insurance Scheme	10.00	11.00
7. Prevention and control of communicable and other diseases.	574.00	900.00
8. Minimum Needs Programme	922.00	1270.00
9. Other Programmes (Including School Health)	25.00	28.00
10. Drugs Control	50.00	80.00
Total : Medical and Public Health	2050.00	3000.00

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Directorate of Health

9.3.3.2. With increase in work load on the Health as well as Medical and Medical Education sides, the Directorate of Health needs to be strengthened. The Government of India have also recognised the need of strengthening the Health and Medical Directorate. It is proposed to decentralise suitably in the functions and activities under Medical, Health and Family Welfare with appropriate staff so as to supervise and monitor all the activities more efficiently and achieve desired results by applying organisation and methods system and also by strengthening the centralised recruitment systems in the Directorate.

9.3.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, for the activities under Direction and Administration for new programmes and sanctioned programmes in Sixth Plan period. Rs. 4.00 lakh were provided for 1985-86 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.49 lakhs was incurred. Rs. 6.70 lakh were provided for 1986-87 against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.89 lakh was incurred. Rs. 9.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1987-88 for continuing existing staff and new items for strengthening the health Directorate. Rs. 9.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1988-89 for continuing as well as new schemes.

Medical Relief

9.3.3.4. Under this programme, eleven schemes are to be implemented and the proposed provision is mostly under programme for maintenance of beds staff is provided at Bharuch, Surendranagar, Sol a, Valsad and Glucose Saline plant at Rajkot, I.C.C. Unit and Orthopaedic Unit at Rajkot, 4-Dentral units in non tribal area hospitals and 2 Dental units in Tribal area hospitals. Capital works are under progress at Jamabai Hospital Vadodara Sola, Himatnagar, Palanpur, Surendranagar, and P. K. Hospital, Rajkot.

Following are the new items which are proposed under this programme for the year 1986-89.

(1) Strengthening of hospitals and increase of beds in hospitals with adequate staff up to the end of 7th Five Year Plan, 1985-90	Additional beds
(i) Civil Hospital, Amreli	15
(ii) Civil Hospital, Gandhinagar	50
(iii) Civil Hospital, Nadiad	25
(iv) Civil Hospital, Himatnagar	5
(v) Civil Hospital, Surendranagar	20
(vi) Civil Hospital, Valsad	50
(vii) Civil Hospital, Patan	90
(viii) Civil Hospital, Morbi	26
	281 Beds

- (2) Orthopaedic ward at each remaining district hospitals with latest equipments and instruments.
- (3) Modernisation of Kitchen in each district hospitals.
- (4) Staff for Paediatric ward at Sir T. Hospital, Bhavnagar.
- (5) Purchase of sophisticated equipments and instruments for various hospitals.
- (6) Construction of staff quarters at Civil Hospital, Limbdi.
- (7) Construction of Kitchen and staff quarters at Civil Hospital, Sola, Ahmedabad.
- (8) Upgradation of Morbi, and Patan Civil Hospitals.
- (9) Vehicles to Civil Surgeon.
- (10) Uniform Specialist Services.
- (11) Emergency medical care for V.I.P.
 - (a) E.C.G. Machine
 - (b) Diesel Generator sets—10
 - (c) Ambulance Vans—6
 - (d) Emergency Drugs and essential instruments
 - (e) Cold Storage Boxes—6 sets.

Rs. 2.50 lakhs are proposed for Eye Hospital, Rajkot under centrally sponsored schemes (N.P.C.B.).

An outlay of Rs. 248.00 lakhs is proposed for medical relief programme for the year 1988-89.

Training

(a) Health

9.3.3.5. A Public Health Training Institute is proposed to be established at Vadodara to provide health education for the Doctors who are rendering the public health services in the State. Its establishment would reduce the dependence of the State on the Public Health Institute. Calcutta for health education for the employed doctors. The Institute will be able to impart training to a large number of doctors in services who have not been able to get Diploma in Health for want of seats in the Public Health Institute would also be used for the other categories of staff concerned with Public Health.

9.3.3.6. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, for the continuing staff sanction during the Sixth Plan and New Staff. Rs. 3.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 1.90 lakh was incurred. Rs. 4.30 lakh are provided for the year 1986-87 for continued programme and new scheme of Training of MPW partially centrally sponsored scheme and Rs. 1.99 lakh was spent. Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1987-88 for continuing the scheme and for the year 1988-89, Rs. 5.00 lakhs are proposed.

(b) Medical

9.3.3.7. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988—89 under this programme. 9 General Nursing Schools are maintained under this programme each one at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Bhuj, Nadiad, Palanpur, Bharuch and Morbi. 4 New General Nursing Schools are proposed for the year 1988—89. One each at Porbandar, Himatnagar, Navsari and Amreli. Rs. 3.00 lakhs are proposed for continuing capital works at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh.

9.3.3.8. It is proposed to provide opportunity for upgradation of skill and to update the knowledge of medical personnel by imparting training in and outside the State especially for super speciality subjects even by relaxing the existing rules. It is also proposed to depute the nursing staff for M.Sc Training. Three seats have been increased at physio Therapy school, Vadodara. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakh has been proposed for these activities for the Annual Plan, 1988-89.

Medical Education and Research

9.3.3.9. The Annual Plan seeks to cope up with the gaps in Medical Education. The proposals are as follows :—

1. For adequate treatment 20 more beds have been added at the paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad. The centre has also been provided with an artificial limbs division and this would be maintained during 1988-89.

2. New Ambulance, Nursing Staff, para-medical staff and Class-IV staff have been provided at S.S.G. Hospital, Vadodara during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and these would be continued during the year 1988-89 also.

3. Orthopaedic Units at I. G. Hospital, Jamnagar and New Civil Hospital, Surat have been provided during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 and these would be maintained during the year 1988-89.

4. 50 seats have been increased at M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, staff and equipments have also been provided at M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.

5. 9 seats have been increased at Government Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad during 1985-86 and this would be maintained during 1988-89 also.

6. Staff, equipment and buildings as per the requirements of medical council of India, Nursing Council and Dental Council and according to the requirements of concerned Universities have been provided at all the teaching hospitals and medical colleges and this would be continued during the year 1988-89.

7. Staff for Medical Colleges and Hostels is provided during the year 1987-88. Equipments such as ultra sound machines at all the teaching hospitals, X-Ray machines, equipments for Operation theatres and various departments of medical colleges and teaching hospitals will be provided during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 302.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

For maintenance of Staff and new programmes, an outlay of Rs. 330-00 lakhs has been proposed as under:

1. window type wall air conditioning to the ultrasound machine for the four teaching hospitals..
2. Air-conditioning to A/3, neo-natal ward at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
3. Additional storey on existing ladies hostel at M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
4. Anaesthesia team for paraplegia centre at Ahmedabad.
5. Installation of solar plant at paraplegia centre.
6. Equipments for ENT and gastroenterology department at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
7. Staff and equipments for neonatal ward at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad.
8. Equipments for neurology, urology and operation theatre and colimeter for Cobalt therapy at S.S. G. Hospital, Vadodara.
9. Additional staff for second phase for increased seats from 125 to 150 and 150 to 175 and staff for hostel at M. P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.
10. Purchase of X-Ray machine for Civil Hospital, Surat.

Indegenious Systems of Medicine

9.3.3.10. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for the development of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy for which Rs. 55.00 lakhs are proposed for the continuance of the schemes which were started during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88. Rs. 25.00 lakhs are

proposed for 1988-89 for the new programme *i.e.* opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural/Tribba Area (10 each Dispensaries). Opening of 20 beded Ayurvedic Hospital and 5 Homoeopathic Dispensaries. It is proposed to start Logevity Centres at Taluka level. Nursing Course at three centers. To start two District Ayurved Offices at Bhuj, Mehsana. It is also proposed to develop Naturopathy and extend grant-in-aid to Gujarat Ayurved University.

E.S.I. Scheme

9.3.3.11. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is Social Security measures in operation in the State. The aim of the E.S.I. Scheme is to envisage to extend the benefit to more and more industrial workers by covering more industrial centres.

Following activities are proposed for the year 1988—89 :—

- (1) Implementation of the E.S.I. Scheme by starting 6 E.S.I.s dispensaries in 4 mofussil centres.
- (2) Creation of Vigilance cell.
- (3) Modernisation of the E.S.I.s Hospitals—purchase of equipment and/or instrument
- (4) Replacement of ambulance Van and mobile Van.

An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89, towards E.S.I. Scheme.

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases and Other Diseases

9.3.3.12. Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from T.B., Filariia, Goitre, Guinea-warm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During Annual Plan, 1987-88, present activities will be continued to bring the diseases under control and some cases like Guinea-warm and Leprosy, eradicate them in the near future. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase/replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings.

9.3.3.13. National programmes on T.B., Filaria, Malaria Eradication, Guinea-warm, control of Leprosy, etc., are being taken up either as fully centrally sponsored scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and Centre.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme Programmes (on shareable basis)

National T.B. Control Programme

9.3.3.14. The following activities will be taken up in Annual Plan, 1988-89 under this programmes.

1. Introduction of Chemotherapy treatment.
2. Continuation sceme of T.B. Centre at Petlad and Mansa.
3. Construction work of staff quarters of T.B. Centre and spillover construction work of Isolation wards and T.B. room at Public Health Centres.

9.3.3.15. Rs. 372.00 lakh have been provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. Rs. 48.12 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 and an expenditure of Rs. 32.01 lakhs was incurred. For the year 1986-87, Rs. 52.98 lakh were provided and Rs. 38.93 lakh were spent. Rs. 56.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88. For the year 1988-89, Rs. 68.00 lakh are proposed.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

9.3.3.16. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on widers scale so as to control and eradicate Malaria and prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to Malaria.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is on 50 : 50 shareable basis from Central and State Government. The expenditure on operational cost of last 3 years is as under :—

1984-85	Rs. 874.18 Lakh
1985-86	Rs. 900.98 „
1986-87	Rs. 958.29 „
1987-88	Rs. 1200.00 „ (Probable)

In 1987-88, the pay and allowances of staff increase due to revised Pay Rules, 1987 and also during 1988-89, the expenditure operational cost due to ROP 1987 is likely to be increased and about Rs. 1320.00 lakh is considered to be probable operational cost.

The allocation under Plan is Rs. 800.00 lakh. The details of the same is as under :—

I Operational Cost	Rs. 1320.00 Lakhs
II Expenditure of Insecticidal spray	Rs. 280.00 Lakhs
Total ..	<u>Rs. 1600.00 Lakhs</u>

The details of the Insecticidal spray operation for the year 1988 89 will be as under :—

As ceiling of the proposed outlay to be incurred in insecticidal spray is given Rs. 280.00 lakh the spray plan for the year 1988 89 will be as follow :—

Population to be covered under DDT 89.74 lakhs only. Break-up of total expenditure is as follows:—

Cost of DDT 75%	897 M.T.	Rs. 161.54 Lakh
Expenditure on spray staff		Rs. 100.51 Lakh
Other Expenditure		Rs. 17.95 Lakh
Total		<u>Rs. 280.00 Lakhs</u>

However, it is envisaged to cover 203.31 lakhs population (API-2 and above 1982) considering increase Malaria cases and PI cases for control Malaria Situation.

9.3.3.17. An outlay of Rs. 2385.00 lakh have been provided for the Seven Plan, 1985--90. Rs. 380.00 lakh were provided for 1985-86 against which an expenditure of Rs. 632.16 lakh was incurred. Rs. 418.00 lakh were provided for the year 1986--87 and Rs. 730.81 lakh was spent. For the year 1987--88, an outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is provided and an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for continued scheme and purchase of insecticides.

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.3.18, In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985--90, it is proposed to consolidate filariasis control measure and extend them where they are needed. It is also proposed to enforce anti-larval measures. In fulfilment of the above objectives, it is proposed to strengthen the staff in these filaria control units. An outlay of Rs. 72.12 lakh have been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985--90. Rs. 9 lakh were provided for the year 1985--86. Rs. 9.00 lakhs were provided for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 9.00 lakh were spent. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh are provided for 1987--88, and an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

National Goitre Control Programme

9.3.3.19. The Goitre disease in the State is widely prevalent in Bharuch and Valsad. A survey undertaken in 1984 has shown that nearly 37% of population in these two districts is affected by the disease. The disease is the result of Iodine deficiency. The treatment for the disease involves supply of iodised salt and encouraging its consumption supply of iodised salt in these districts. Tribals, pregnant women and child upto 5 years would be given priority for the treatment through injections of iodised salt. Rs. 5.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985--86. For the year 1986-87, Rs. 5.50 lakh were provided and Rs. 5.13 lakh were spent. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987 88 and it is proposed to cover all the remaining districts of in the State in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakh for the year 1988 89 is proposed.

Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan)

9.3.3.20. There are five Leprosy Hospitals with 625 beds in the State of which Meghji Pethras Leprosy Hospital at Bhavnager and Parvatibai Leprosy Hospital at Surat are under private management with 450 beds strength. As these Hospitals are playing useful role in the treatment of Leprosy patients in the State they are required to be strengthened under State Plan. In this connection, necessary G.I.A. to private Hospitals will be provided and Government Hospitals will be strengthened by providing sufficient staff to cope up with the increased work load. Rehabilitation of Leprosy patient is also important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training, etc. Rs. 2.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 and an expenditure of Rs. 1.66 lakh was incurred. Rs. 3.07 lakh were provided for the year 1986--87 and 0.56 lakh was spent. Rs. 4.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.3.3.21 The Minimum Needs Programme has been provided the whole section of the society in the rural area among other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth 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-centre buildings and staff quarters of existing Primary Health Centres. It is now envisaged to have—

(i) One sub-centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated areas.

(ii) One Primary Health Centre per 30,000 of population in general areas and per 20,000 of population in hilly tribal area and sparsely populated areas.

(iii) One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health Centres under its jurisdiction.

(iv) One male and one female health assistant at primary health centre.

9.3.3.22. The key target envisaged under MNP in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 and in the proposed Annual Plan, 1988-89, are as under—

Item	Target for Seventh Plan (Net.)	Proposed Target for Annual Plan, 1988-89
1. Sub Centres	1250	300
2. Primary Health Centre subsidiary Health Centre	690	180
3. Community Health Centre	100	30
4. Multipurpose Workers	500	..
5. Health Supervisor for M. P. W.	145	..
6. Health guide	6000	..

9.3.3.23. During the Seventh Five year Plan, 1985-90, with regard to targets set for PHCs/SHCs and CHCs, mostly the dispensaries would be upgraded to PHCs and existing referral hospital and taluka Hospitals would be upgraded to CHCs and PHCs and CHCs would be opened in exceptional conditions.

9.3.3.24. During 1985-86, 25 CHCs 50 PHCs and 300 sub centres were proposed and 14 CHCs, 45 PHCs, /SHCs and 300 sub-centres were established. During the year 1986-87, 39 CHCs, 102 PHCs and 300 sub-centres are established. During 1987-88, necessary provision for maintenance of these CHCs, PHCs /SHCs has been made in the Annual Plan and additional 250 PHCs /SHCs will be established by upgrading existing dispensaries and 25 PHCs, will be converted into CHCs. For maintenance of sanctioned PHCs, necessary outlay is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1988-89, and additional 180 PHCs/SHCs will be established by upgrading existing dispensaries and 25 PHCs will be converted into CHCs.

9.3.3.25. The Provision for MNP (Public Health) for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 4792.00 lakh. Rs. 530.00 lakh were provided for the year 1985-86 against which an expenditure of Rs. 426.88 lakh was incurred. Rs. 625 lakh were provided for the year 1986-87 and Rs. 525.57 lakh were spent. Rs. 922.00 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 and an outlay of Rs. 1270.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for continued and new services as under—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Continued schemes sanctioned in 1985-86 , 1986-87 and 1987-88.	633.36
2. Spillover construction work.	196.32
	<hr/>
	Rs.. 829.68

New services proposed during 1988--89 are as follows :

1. Upgrading 180 existing dispensaries into PHCs.
2. Upgrading 30 existing PHCs into CHCs.
3. Purchase 50 vehicles for PHCs.
4. Staff quarters of CHCs./PHCs.

Thus, a total Rs 1270.00 lakh are proposed for the year 1988-89.

1. Seventh Plan target is fixed 690 PHCs of which 45 PHCs are established in the year 1985--86, 102 PHCs in 1986--87 and 210 PHCs in the year 1987--88. During 1988--89, it is proposed to establish 180 PHCs by upgrading existing dispensaries.

2. Seventh Plan target is fixed 100 CHCs of which 14 CHCs established in the year 1985--86, 39 CHCs in the year 1986--87 and 25 CHCs in the year 1987--88. During the year 1988-89, it is proposed to establish 30 CHCs by upgrading existing PHCs.

3. To provide 100 new vehicles PHCs during 1988-89 and to make dieselisation of 60 old petrol vehicles of the PHCs.

As per guidelines of the Government of India, it is decided to establish one PHC for 30,000 population in rural areas and 20,000 population in tribal areas by 1989-90. It is necessary to provide one vehicle to each PHC so that preventive, promotive and curative services can be efficiently provided. So far 169 PHCs established from 1982-83 to 1986-87 have not been provided with vehicles. As a result of which PHCs cannot function efficiently. It is proposed to provide 50 new vehicles to 50 PHCs against the existing 169 PHCs without vehicles during the year 1988-89.

4. Construction of 27 staff Qrts. for CHCs upgraded PHCs.

20 CHCs sanctioned during 2 years of the Seventh Five Year Plan have not been provided with facility of staff quarters, It is very essential that a emergency staff should available to the CHCs premises so that emergency cases can be treated at any time. To meet with this requirement, it is proposed to construct minimum 8 staff quarter in each CHC. 12 upgraded PHCs established during Sixth Five Year Plan were not provided with staff quarters, hence it is proposed to construct 87 staff quarters in 12 upgraded PHCs. 280 PHCs established during Sixth and Seventh Plan were not provided staff quarters. Hence it is proposed to construct 483 staff quarters for PHCs.

Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurvedic).

9.3.3.26. Under this programme, it has been envisaged to open 100 Rural Health Centres (Ayurved) under Minimum Needs Programme during Seventh Five Year Plan, for which Rs. 50-00 lakhs have been provided Rs. 26.00 lakhs have been provided for continuance of 60 (sixty) Rural Health Centres. Which were opened during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, while Rs. 5 lakh are proposed for opening of 20 New Rural Health Centres during 1988-89.

Other Programmes.

Expansion of Vaccine Institute at Vadodara.

9.3.3.27. The Vaccine Institute set-up in the Third Five Year Plan with the object of providing anti Rubi vaccines was strengthened in subsequent plan periods and its activities were diversified with a view to produce cholera Vaccine and Titanus Toxoid. Potentials to manufactures the anti Diphtheria vaccine has also been created. It is proposed to expand the production activities of the vaccine now produce and start production of T.T., D.T. and D.P.T. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the expansion of the institute for the Seventh plan. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided against which and Rs. 0.50 lakh was spent. For the year 1986-87 Rs. 4.72 lakhs were provided in the year 1987-88 and Rs. 2.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1988-89.

Health Statistics

9.3.3.28 Incidental to the administration of delivery of the Health and Medical care services, substantial information as well as data are generated at the level of primary health centres, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions in the field. Presently this information and data flow directly

into the State Bureau of Health intelligence where it is processed and the important ones, helpful in planning, policy making and decision making is published in the publication "Health Statistics." However, the data regarding hospitals treatment diseases, etc. are not properly and systematically collected and completed in the Hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90, Rs. 3.50 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 and Rs. 4.00 lakh are proposed for the year 1988-89.

Health Education Programme

9.3.3.29. The various efforts which are being made in the field of Health will not yield full results unless they are backed up by health education. Such an education if they are to produce desirable results should be taken up at all levels more especially at adult and family levels and through all medias. Much can be achieved through health education of patients, their care taken and the people at large. Realising the importance of education both formal and non-formal, the following programmes have been formulated :

1. Establishment of District Health Bureau

9.3.3.30. The multi-purpose health workers and the multi purpose health supervisors, among other things are required to educate the people with whom they come into contact. Many health problems prevailing now are the result of poor environmental sanitation, malnutrition communicable diseases, etc. The incidence of illness diseases relating to the above, can to a great extent be reduced and motivating the people about them. Whether the multipurpose worker and their supervisors are educating the people and what methods should be used by them to make people conscious of these, these, how far are the multipurpose workers and their supervisors are educated in the matters they have to educate about etc., all these need to be continuously looked into. District Health Bureau in the State has been established for this purpose.

2. Hospital Health Education

9.3.3.31. The hospitals not only attract patients but also their friends and relatives who come to attend them and cheer them. This population should be the target of education. It is proposed to introduce health education for this group of people in all the Class-I Hospitals in the State as a part of the hospital management administration. Health education, therefore, is proposed to be imparted the target group through audio-visual and other communication medias.

Health Education Materials in Community Health Centres

9.3.3.32. The best educators in health are the field workers like health guides, DMPWs, etc. delivering health services and the best target group for them are the people amongst whom they live. These field workers would be able to communicate better if they are themselves adequately orientated in Health Education from time to time. All the workers belonging to the community health services will be made conscious of measures and facilities offered by Government to the people for the improvement of their Health. Each community centres will be provided with communication medias like projectors, film slides, etc.

4. Strengthening of State Health Education Bureau

9.3.3.33. The State Education Bureau was established for planning, health education, production of health education materials, training, research into health education, etc. The Bureau will also impart education to educators to people.

Base Production Centres

9.3.3.34. Health Education through television needs to be undertaken. Production of Video cassettes covering the subjects of public interest of health will be necessary. Under the scheme of "Health Education Programme" an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 2.00 lakh were provided and Rs. 0.33 lakh was spent. For the year 1987-87, Rs. 3.25 lakh were provided for continuing schemes. An outlay, Rs. 3.50 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 and Rs. 5.00 lakh are proposed for the year 1988-89.

Production of Video cassettes covering the subjects of public interest of health will be necessary. Under the scheme of "Health Education Programme" an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. During the year 1985-86, Rs. 2.00 lakhs were provided and Rs. 0.33 lakh was spent. For the year 1986-87, Rs. 3.25 lakh were provided for continuing schemes. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakh are provided for the year 1987-88 and Rs. 5 lakh are proposed for the year 1988-89.

School Health Services :

9.3.35 To provide school health services to the children in rural as well as urban areas, these services comprise the following :—

- Promotive school health services which includes Mid-day meal, Nutrition and Health education.
- Preventive school health services which will include immunisation against childhood diseases.
- Early detection of abnormalities for which it is absolutely necessary that para-medical check-up should be provided to the school going children.

An outlay Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the year 1985-86 Rs. 5.00 lakh were provided. Rs. 5.50 lakh were provided for the year 1986-87. For the year 1987-88, Rs. 7.00 lakh are provided for continuing and new schemes and for the year 1988-89, Rs. 8.00 lakh are proposed.

9.3.36. Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration.

9.3.36. An outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for the development of food and drugs activities of this Administration viz.,

- (i) Starting of diploma centres in Pharmacy in North Gujarat.
- (ii) Non-Technical staff for B. K. Modi Pharmacy College Rajkot.
- (iii) Expansion of drugs Laboratory, Vadodara and Bhuj.
- (iv) Expansion of Food and Drugs Control Administration at Jamnagar, Banas Kantha and F. I. helper, etc.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Prevention of visual impairment and control of Blindness :...

9.3.37. This being one of the important National Programmes, Government of India provides full central assistance for the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 211.37 lakh is proposed for health components for 1988-89. The programme is divided in all three sections viz. Medical, Medical education and Health.

Medical

9.3.38. Under this programme, 17 ophthalmic units of District hospitals and 1 ophthalmic Unit at sub-Divisional Hospitals have been upgraded in the State. It is proposed to continue and maintain the existing units and to provide 6 District Mobile ophthalmic Units in the State in 1988-89.

Medical Education and Research

In order to provide sophisticated services in the fields, it is proposed to maintain ophthalmic services in all the medical college and M & J Institute of Ophthalmology during 1988-89.

Health

9.3.39. As per the guidelines of Central Government, the scheme is being implemented under this sub-Sector and has covered 250 Primary Health Centres under this programme. In Gujarat State activities under National Programme for Control of Blindness were started in the first end of the Fifth Plan as soon as the Government of India adopted to develop various components under N.P.C.B.

By 1986-87, the components has been developed as under :—

1250 Primary Health Centres have been identified and ophthalmic Assistants have been posted at these Primary Health Centres at the Block level.

2. Ophthalmic Department of the District level, Civil Hospital except at Ahmedabad, Jamnagar have been upgraded and under National Programme for Control of Blindness sub-divisional hospital at Morbi has been identified.

3. Ophthalmic department of 3 medical colleges have been upgraded.
4. Regional Institute has been established at M & J Institute of ophthalmology, Ahmedabad.
5. Three schools for training of ophthalmic Assistant have been established at Ahmedabad, Surat and Navsari with intake capacity of 30 per year per school.
6. Central Mobile Units have been sanctioned with each Medical College.

For proper implementation, monitoring and Control of programme activities at the State level, Ophthalmic Cell has been established at Directorate level, Participation of voluntary organisations engaged in eye care works are being encouraged to carry out comprehensive eye Health care activities particularly in remote rural area voluntary organisations are being assisted for eye camp.

Eye Health Education

A number of educational folders in different type and other audio visual materials have been distributed to intensify community health education.

National Leprosy Control Programme

(1) Object and implementation

9.3.3.40. National Leprosy Eradication programme is based on (A) early detection of leprosy cases from house to house survey (B) treatment of cases at outdoor clinic and indoor beds through establishment of SET centres, Leprosy control unit, urban leprosy centres, T.H. wards under N.L.E.P.

9.3.3.41. The units/centres under N. L. C. P. established during First to Sixth Plan periods are non-plan units under C.S.S. and no central assistance is available to the State for these continuing units set-up to Sixth Plan. As per decision taken by Planning Commission, 100% Central assistance will be available during Seventh Plan period for (A) setting up of units targetted during 1985-86 and subsequent period of Seventh Plan (B) Setting up of units targetted during Sixth Plan but not established and implemented during that period.

9.3.3.42. The Government of India allots the physical targets for developing infrastructure and allocates the funds under N.L.C.P. (C.S.S.).

9.3.3.43. The establishment of leprosy rehabilitation promotion unit is targetted during the Sixth Plan period but could not be established and implemented. An outlay of Rs. 15.21 lakh was provided for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 15.21 lakh is proposed to be provided for the year 1988-89, as the Government of India has approved the establishment of L.R.P. U. attached with 'Shram Mandir Trust' Rehabilitation centre. The total outlay of Rs. 81.26 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

9.3.4. Family Welfare Programme (Fully Centrally Sponsored).

Introduction

9.3.4.1. Expansion of Health Facilities eradication of large scale epidemics introduction of new drugs, modern Method of health treatment, improvement in the production of foodgrains in the State during the last 35 years have resulted in a rapid increase in population of the State. The population of the State which was about 1.63 crores in 1951 went up to 3.41 crores in 1981. The average annual growth rate was around 2.5 percent in the sixties and 2.4 percent in the seventies. The rapid growth of the population in the State has had many adverse effects. It has allowed to down the per capita income growth and is cutting economic progress resulting in increase poverty among the people. It also hinders efforts at improving the quality of life of millions of people.

Objectives and Strategies

9.3.4.2. With a view to limit the adverse result and securing the small family norms all evaluate the poverty and improve the quality of life. Population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development of Plans of the State. For attaining the objective and strategy to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD oral pills, conventional contraceptives have been adopted in the plans, the acceptance have been made purely voluntary the Family welfare programme is a fully centrally sponsored programme the expenditure thereon is fully met by the Central Government. The visible effects of the measures

taken by the State Government have been felt as reflected in the decreasing growth rate of population in the decade 1971-80 as compared to the sixties as mentioned earlier. The Seventh Five Year Plan not anytime of controlling the growth of population further by continuing the birth control measures and Family Welfare measures followed in the earlier plans, but also to accelerate the tempo of activities being undertaken for the purpose.

Review of Progress

9.3.4.3. Till the mid 1960s the approach to Family Welfare was mostly clinical in character. There was a shift in the Family control measure after 1963 from the clinical approach to the more vigorous, extension education approach. A goal to bring the birth rate from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was fixed then. Subsequently to achieve the goal time bound targets were fixed and recognising that birth control measures were integrated with maternity and child health care services nutrition and minimum needs programme to improve the quality of life of the people when the human culture was changed from Family Planning to Family Welfare.

Performance of the programme during the Sixth plan 1980-85.

9.3.4.4. The objective of the programme during the Sixth Five Plan, 1980-85 was to reduce the birth rate to a level from 35 per thousand in 1980 to 30 per thousand population by the end of the year 1984-85. The method to contain the delivery the growth population ratio remaining the same as in the earlier Plan period. The following targets have been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Sterilisation | 8.12 lakhs |
| 2. IUD | 8.36 lakhs |
| 3. Contraceptive users including oral pills users. | 13.76 lakhs |

Year-wise achievements in the terminal and spacing method are as under:-

Year	Sterilisation	I U D	Oral pills.
1982-83	241619	63127	20383
1983-84	235853	111574	38130
1984-85	256516	214161	61503
1985-86	333423	291227	74900
1986-87	260101	287819	96277

9.3.4.5. The performance of the Family Welfare Programme in the Sixth Plan has been remarkable This is indicated by the couple protection rate which went upto 46.7% as on 31st March 1985. As a support to the achievement of the target the following additional facilities are likely to be available by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

1. Urban Family Welfare Centres and moveable dispensaries - 16
2. Post partum Unit1

9.3.4.6 The number of couples protected by various methods of the programme in Gujarat is given in the Table below:-

Year	Estimated Sterilisation			No. DIU		Contraceptive		Total
	No. Couples in productive age group	% age	No. DIU	% age	No. % age	No.		
1982-83	5840	1964	33.6	112	1.9	123	2.1	2199
1983-84	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483
1984-85	6120	2311	37.8	258	4.2	2.91	4.0	2860
1985-86	6244	2495	39.9	383	6.1	327	5.2	3205
1986-87	6458	2608	40.4	470	7.3	403	6.2	3481

Immunisation programme achievement

(No. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Methods	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	Tetanus Toxoid (TT)	7.6	6.2	6.6	7.2	7.5
2.	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT)	7.4	5.0	6.7	8.1	8.5
3.	Diphtheria and Tetanus	10.0	6.3	7.6	9.6	9.7

Proposals for the Annual Plan, 1988-89

9.3.4.7. The outlay of Rs. 4250.86 lakh is proposed for the fully centrally sponsored Family Welfare Programme for the Annual Plan 1988-89. The details are given below :—

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Sub-head</i>	(Rs. in lakh) <i>Outlay Proposed for 1988-89.</i>
A. 1	State Family Welfare Bureau	41.85
2	City Family Welfare Bureau	10.00
3	District Family Welfare Bureau	142.37
		<u>194.22</u>
B. 1	Rural Family Welfare Centres	619.06
2	Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres	898.00
3	Health Guid Scheme	186.42
		<u>1703.48</u>
C.	Urban Family Welfare Centre	273.26
D.	Immunisation	92.00
E. 1	Maintenance and supply of vehicles for rural family Welfare Centres	71.90
2	State Health Transport	14.22
		<u>86.12</u>
F. 1	Vasectomy	319.95
2	Tubectomy	943.40
3	IUD	51.50
4	Ex-Gratia	13.70
		<u>1328.55</u>
G. 1	Maintenance of Beds	45.95
2	Post partum centres	239.39
3	Intensive District Programme	15.64
4	Conventional Contraceptive	1.90
5	Awards	10.00
		<u>312.88</u>

H.	Mass Education Programme	68.00
I.	1 Regional Family Welfare Training Centres	18.85
	2 Training of AMM Dais and LHVS	171.60
	3 Demographic Research Centres	1.90
		192.35
	Grand Total	4250.86

9.3.4.8. Having achieved a couple protection of 51.33 percent by 31st March, 1986, the State has set its goal to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a birth rate of 60 per thousand population at a couple protection rate of 51.33 percent during 1985-88. 56 lakh births have been averted upto March, 1986. Target for various spacing and terminal methods of Family Planning have been worked out keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the goal fixed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89.

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	Oral pills and conventional contraceptives
1988-89	3.0	3.13	6.8

For achieving the targets the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infra-structure have been proposed during 1988-89 of the Annual Plan.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Programme

9.3.4.9. The State Family Welfare Bureau Administers the family welfare programme in the State. It undertakes a vigorous and continuous monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the targets are achieved in the given time and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. During 1988-89, Audit parties will be created for exercising control over expenditure.

Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres

9.3.4.10. Apart from strengthening the State Family Welfare Bureau, it is also proposed to increase the number of sub-centres for achieving the objective and targets of the programme. During 1988-89, it is targeted to establish 300 sub-centres.

Urban Family Welfare Centres

9.3.4.11. There are new 34 urban family welfare services centres in the State, it is proposed to revamp the scheme in the urban area during 1988-89.

Post Partum Services

The main objective of post partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services primarily to the obstetrics and abortion cases admit to hospitals as well as to other patients in the hospital. The P. P. Units classified as "A" type (*i.e.* medical college or Medical Institutions having more than 3000 obst. & Gynac. cases annually, "B" type institutions having 1500 to 3000 obst. cases annually and "C" type institutions having 800 to 1500 obs. and abortion cases annually, at the end of Sixth Plan, it is expected that there would be 45 P.P. units functioning in the State, 10 addnl. P.P. Units will be set up during the 1988-89.

Reserve Bed Scheme

9.3.4.12 At present there are in all 842 Additional beds reserved for family planning purpose at the hospitals/Dispensaries/PHCS run by Government voluntary organisation and local bodies. Their break up is as under :—

Government	..	407
Voluntary Organisation	..	347
Local Bodies	..	88
		842
	Total	842

Health Guide Scheme

9.3.4.13. Actual facilities available at the end of Seventh Plan, 1985-90, there would be 6000 female health Guides in the State, it is proposed to strengthen the MO of Health Guides cadre during the course of the 1988-89, looking to the needs of the family welfare programme in the Seventh Plan 1985-90, in the State.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Number and Name of the Scheme with Code Number	Seventh Five Year Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89		
				Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Outlay	Af which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Medical & Public Health	(I) Direction & Administration							
1	HLT-1 Strengthening of Directorate (Health Medical Education)	6700100	32.00	7.89	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
	Strengthening of Health Directorate Establishment of O & M Cell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Strengthening of Health Directorate Staff Selection Committee Cell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total (I)	..	32.00	7.89	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
Medical and Public Health	(II) Medical Relief (Medical)							
2	HLT-2 X-Ray Services to Hospitals	6705900	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	HLT-3 Ambulance Services	6705100	7.60	0.33	0.43	0.43	9.45	..
4	HLT-4 Strengthening of Dist. Hospital and increase of Beds in District Hospital	6705200	209.60	81.31	78.50	78.50	124.55	22.00
5	HLT-5 Strengthening of T.H.	6705300	112.50	32.33	52.86	52.86	55.00	7.00
6	HLT-6 Staff quarters in District Hospitals	6705400	7.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	12.00	11.00
7	HLT-7 Staff Quarters in Taluka Hospital	6705400	6.00	1.05	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00
8	HLT-8 B.T.S. Centres	6705600	1.20	..	..	..	..	..
9	HLT-9 Mental Health Unit in District Hospital, Junagadh	6705700	63.50	..	..	..	..	..
10	HLT-10 Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar	6705800	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
11	HLT-11 Improvement of Nursing Care in Hospitals	6706100	40.00	11.61	14.95	14.95	25.00	..
12	HLT-12 Additional Class III & IV Technical Staff	6706000	25.00	14.11	14.76	14.76	20.00	..
	Sub-Total : II (M.R.Med.)		480.00	141.74	163.00	163.00	248.00	53.00
Medical & Public Health	(III) Training Programme Medical							
13	HLT-13 Construction of Hostel for nurses	6710100	28.00	6.44	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
14	HLT-14 Expansion of General Nursing School ANM	6710200	9.00	2.90	6.00	6.00	11.00	..
	Sub-Total : (Medical)		37.00	9.34	9.00	9.00	14.00	3.00
	Health :							
15	HLT-15 (i) Certification Course in .H V. School, Surat, Public Health Nurses, School	6710400	4.00	1.99	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
	(ii) Estt. of P. H. Training Institute at Vadodara	6710300	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	(iii) Training of MPW PSS.	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
	Sub-Total : (Health)		14.00	1.99	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
	Medical Education :							
16	HLT-16 Training Programme	6715100	9.00	2.87	3.00	3.00	25.00	..
	Sub-Total : (M.E.)		9.00	2.87	3.00	3.00	25.00	..
	Sub-Total : III (Training)		60.00	14.20	17.00	17.00	44.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(IV) MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH :							
17	HLT-17 Expansion of Medical College & Hosp. Ahmedabad.	6720100 510.00	15.83	39.28	39.28	50.95	10.25
18	HLT-18 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital Baroda.	6720200 130.00	8.84	34.97	34.97	34.87	0.75
19	HLT-19 Expansion of Medical College & Hospital Jamnagar.	6720300 130.00	27.30	65.53	65.53	106.68	36.75
20	HLT-20 Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Surat.	6720400 100.00	51.75	37.47	37.47	49.50	30.50
21	HLT-21 Expansion of Medical Education Facilities.	6730500 80.00	14.14	26.86	26.86	40.00	..
22	HLT-22 Expansion of Medical Records Organisation	6720600 12.00	3.62	4.40	4.40	5.70	..
23	HLT-23 Strengthening of Libraries in Medical College.	6720700 18.00	3.85	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
24	HLT-24 Specialist Units	6720800 102.00	0.78	3.31	3.31	4.70	..
25	HLT-25 Expansion of Dental College and Hospital Ahmedabad.	6720900 15.00	..	3.18	3.18	1.60	..
26	HLT-26 Re-orientation of Medical Education Nursing School	6721241 100.00	22.21	11.00	11.00	14.00	..
27	HLT-Adjusted Grant-in-aid Medical College, Karmad	.. ..	..	..	..	17.00	..
Sub-Total (IV)		.. 1197.00	148.32	230.00	230.00	330.00	78.25

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH**(V) Indigenous System of Medicines
Ayurved And Homeopathy**

28	HLT-27 Expansion of existing Ayurved College	(6724100) 60.00	1.49	5.00	5.00	3.00	..
29	HLT-28 Construction of Hostel Building for Ayurvedic College	(6725200) 32.00	5.20	2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00
30	HLT-29 Development of Ayurved University, Jamnagar	(6725200) 30.00	4.12	8.00	8.00	10.00	..
31	HLT-30 Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensaries College, and G.I.A.,	(6725400) 20.00	0.25	3.00	3.00	5.00	..
32	HLT-31 Trainees Training	(6725500) 2.00	..	..	..	..	..
33	HLT-32 Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospitals attached With teaching Institutions	(6725600) 13.00	7.52	2.50	2.50	3.00	..
34	HLT-33 New financial Assistance to Ayurvedic teaching institution Naturopathy and Unani.	(6725700) 15.00	0.25	..	..	1.00	..
35	HLT-34 New Financial Assistance to Acupuncture.	(6725800) 5.00	..	..	..	..	..
36	HLT-35 New Development of Publication Department	(6725900) 5.00	..	..	..	0.50	..
37	HLT-36 Opening of Rural Health Centres in Rural/Tribal area (MNP)	(6726061) 35.00	11.48	22.00	22.00	35.00	..
38	HLT-37 Construction of Rural Health Centres Bldg. With staff quarter (MNP)	(6726161) 15.00	0.95	..	..	..	..
39	HLT-38 Strengthening of the Directorate and strating of D.A.Os.	6726200 10.00	0.33	1.00	1.00	3.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Medical and Public Health.	40 HLT-39 Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospital expansion of existing ayurvedic hospital	6726300	18.00	2.07	3.50	3.50	7.00	..
	41 HLT-40 Research Botanical Survey and Herbs garden	6726400	15.00	0.17	3.00	3.00	2.50	..
	42 HLT-41 Upgrading and expansion of Pharmacy	6726500	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
	43 HLT-42 Establishment of collection centres	6726600	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	44 HLT-43 Opening of Ayurvedic wing in District Head quarter Hospitals	6726700	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	45 HLT-44 Provision of Panch-Karma section in Government Ayurvedic Hospitals	6726800	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total V (Ayurvedic)		300.00	33.83	50.00	50.00	80.00	10.00
(VI) Employees State Insurance Scheme :								
	46 HLT-45 Employees State Insurance Scheme.	6730100	60.00	..	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
	Sub-Total (VI) ESIS	..	60.00	..	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
Medical And Public Health	(VII) Prevention of Control of Communicable Disease :							
	47 HLT-46 National T.B. Control Programme.	6735141	372.00	38.93	56.00	56.00	68.00	14.10
	48 HLT-47 National Filariasis Control Programme	6735241	72.13	9.00	9.00	9.00	15.00	..
	49 HLT-48 National Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan)	16735341	2.88	0.56	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
	50 HLT-49 National Malaria Eradication Programme	6735441	2385.00	730.81	500.00	500.00	800.00	..
	51 HLT-50 National Goitre Control Programme New.	6735500	5.00	5.13	5.00	5.00	12.00	..
	Sub-total VII Public Health		2837.00	784.43	574.00	574.00	900.00	14.10
(VIII) Minimum Needs Programme :								
	52 HLT-51 Upgrading of PHC into 30 bedded Hospital community Health Centres.	6740161	1052.00	360.00	532.32	532.32	645.06	171.03
	53 HLT-52 Construction work of Sub Centres(Back 10g)	6740261	450.00	25.55	51.49	51.49	60.15	60.15
	54 HLT-53 Drugs and Medicines (Establishment of Additional Primary Health Centres)	6740361	120.00	5.40	30.05	30.05	53.36	..
	55 HLT-54 Upgrading of dispensaries into PHCs/SHCs and New PHCs.	6740461	2010.00	103.84	252.77	252.77	407.02	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	HLT--55 Constructon work of PHC building with staff quarters (Pack Log.)	6740561	1160.00	31.24	55.37	55.37	94.41	94.41
	Sub-Total(VIII MNP)		4792.00	525.57	922.00	922.00	1270.00	334.62
	(IX) Other Programme :							
57	HLT--56 Expansion of Vaccine Institute Vadodara	6745100	30.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
58	HLT--57 Strentheing of Hea- lth Educaton Bureau	6745200	20.00	..	3.50	3.50	5.00	..
59	HLT--58 Strengthening of Hea- lth Statistics.	674300	20.00	..	3.50	3.50	4.00	..
Medical and Public Health	60 HLT--59 Expansion of Health Transport.	6745400	20.00	4.96	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
	Sub-Total I.. Other Programme		90.00	4.93	18.00	18.00	20.00	..
	(X) School Health Programme :							
61	HLT--60 Health Services to School going children State School		20.00	0.11	7.00	7.00	8.00	..
	Sub total .. School Health Programme.		20.00	0.11	7.00	7.00	8.00	..
	(XI) Family Welfare (State Plan)							
62	HLT--61 Payment of Addi- tional Incentive under FWP		62.00	..	..	..	..	..
			62.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(XII) Drugs Control :							
63	HLT--62 Traing of Pharma- cists							
	(a) Rrant-in-aid to new Govt. Institution for conducting diploma and degree course in Pharmacy.	6760151	35.00	6.24	7.50	7.50	8.50	..
Medical and Public Health	(b) Construction of Building for Govt. Colleges and hostel building at Rajkot Aug- mentation of Stsff for Degree course.	6760152	3.00	1.95	7.50	7.50	33.00	27.00
64	HLT-63 Expansion of Foods and Drugs Control Administrative	6760200	85.00	7.73	12.60	12.60	16.00	..
65	HLT-64 Expansion of Intelligenc ranch.	674300	3.00	0.41	1.00	1.00	1.10	..
66	HLT-65 Expansion of Foods and Laboratory, Vadodara & Bhuj	670400	92.00	12.39	17.85	17.85	17.15	3.00
67	HLT-66 Establishment of Regio- nal Food Lab. Rajkot.	6760500	7.00	0.99	2.65	2.65	3.50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
68	HLT-67 Establishment of Regional Food Lab. in North Gujarat.	6760600	30.00		..	..	..	..	..
69	HLT-68 Providing of vehicle in each circle office.	6760700	10.00		0.30	0.30	0.30	0.10	..
70	HLT-69 Providing of Mobile Lab. at Bhavnagar & Surat.	6760800	15.00		..	..	..	..	..
71	HLT-70 Strengthening of Cell at Margin Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954.	6760900	2.00		0.57	0.60	0.60	0.65	..
72	HLT-71 Construction of Staff quarter at Vadodara.	67601000	10.00		..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total XII Drugs Control		292.00		30.58,	50.00	50.00	80.00	30.00
Medical 73	HLT-72 Central Medical Stores and rganisation Building for office Public and Godown.	6765100	92.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health	GRAND TOTAL		10314.00		1691.63	2050.00	2050.00	3000.00	522.97

9.4. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

9.4.1 Introduction

9.4.1.1 The programme under Sewerage and Water supply 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 69% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population in urban areas is covered in 255 towns, 9038 villages were identified as "No Source" villages as per the survey carried out upto 1980. Thereafter, more than 5000 villages/hamlets have been identified to be eligible for "No Source" category. Government has accorded high priority to the programme of providing drinking water facilities to such "No Source" villages.

Mid Term Appraisal

9.4.1.2. An exercise undertaken for Mid Term Appraisal has indicated that outlays provided for this Sector during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, will be revised upward mainly for the implementation of the IDA Projects, Bilateral assistance Projects and to cover the increasing number of "No source" villages because of the ingress of salinity and industrial effluents. Besides, this programme is covered under the new 20 Point Economic Programme and forms also part of Minimum Needs Programme.

9.4.2 Annual Plan Proposals for 1988-89

9.4.2.1. The outlay provided for different schemes under Sewerage and Water Supply Sector for the year 1988-89 is as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Proposed Outlay for 1988--89
1	2	3
1.	Survey and Investigation	4.00
2.	Research and Development	103.00 (85.00)
3.	Urban Sanitation	3200.00 (2305.00)
4.	Rural Sanitation (MNP.)	7.00
5.	Urban Water Supply	2251.00 (420.00)
6.	Rural Water Supply (As and When) MNP.	85.00
7.	Rural Water Supply "No source" (MNP)	800.00 (90.00)
8.	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes (MNP.)	10.00
9.	Construction of Office Building	30.00
10.	Construction of Staff Quarters	10.00
GRAND TOTAL :		7500.00 (2900.00)

Note : Figures in bracket indicate IDA component.

9.4.2.2. The programme proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89 is discussed in the following paragraphs:—

(i) World Bank Aided Project

9.4.2.3. The World Bank Project estimated to cost Rs. 137.51 crore has been taken up by the State Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The break-up of the cost of this project is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost.
1	2	3
(A) Urban Water Supply Schemes :		
1.	Nadiad	433.16
2.	Godhra	260.61
3.	Jamnagar	958.80
4.	Bhavnagar	767.15
5.	Anand	122.20
TOTAL : A		2541.92
(B) Urban Sewerage Schemes		
1.	Nadidad	861.14
2.	Anand	354.33
3.	Savarkundla	325.38
TOTAL : B		1540.85
(C) 7 Regional Rural Water Supply Schemes Covering 257 Villages		1980.00
(D) Individual Villages Water Supply Schemes for 111 Villages		910.73
(E) Low Cost Sanitation Project (for 15 towns)		600.00
(F) Loan fund for House Connections		200.00
(G) Training		77.00
(H) Equipment		70.00
TOTAL : C		3837.73
(D) Corporations :		
1.	Sewerage Scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	3379.03
2.	Sewerage Scheme of Rajkot Municipal Corporation	2454.03
TOTAL : D		5833.06
GRAND TOTAL : (A+B+C+D)		13753.56
i.e. Rs.		137.54 Crore.

9.4.2.4 The project was negotiated in June, 1982. The World Bank accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of 72 million dollars (Rs. 61.2 Crore) in July, 1982 and the project agreement was signed

on 9th November, 1982. The credit has become effective from 8th February, 1983. The period from March, 1982 to March, 1984, was utilised for preparing detailed engineering designs. The project entered the construction stage only in 1984-85.

9.4.2.5. The drainage scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation costing Rs. 3379.03 lakhs is being executed by the Corporation itself while rest of the schemes costing Rs. 10374.53 lakh are being executed through the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board.

9.4.2.6. The credit closing date for Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Project including Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Component is 30th September, 1987. There has been delay in implementation of the project for many reasons. The project however, has gained momentum now. The State Government has requested Government of India to approach IDA to extend the credit closing date upto 30th September, 1990. The expenditure on the schemes included in the GWSSB component upto March, 1987 is Rs. 5230.00 lakh while that on the AMC drainage projects is Rs. 1750.00 lakhs. The total provision kept for IDA component in the Annual Plan, 1987-88 for sewerage and Water Supply is Rs. 2342.00 lakh of which provision for GWSSB component is Rs. 1847.00 lakh and for AMC drainage project is Rs. 495.00 lakhs.

9.4.2.7. An outlay of Rs. 2900.00 lakh is proposed for the works under this World Bank Aided Project during 1988-89.

Survey and Investigation

9.4.2.8. The Water Supply and Sewerage programme envisages providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to problem villages and urban towns in the State. Survey and Investigation is an essential pre-condition to the execution of the planned works. It would involve.

1. Geohydrological Survey
2. Pumping test
3. Investigation for sources
4. Surveying and levelling for Water Supply and Sewerage Projects
5. Chemical Analysis of water samples
6. Soil Testing for foundations, and
7. Strength tests of R.C.C. structures

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is proposed for undertaking survey and investigation works during 1988-89.

Research, Development and Training

9.4.2.9. The importance of Research, Development and Training hardly needs to be stressed in the present day context of fast changing and improving technologies. During the period 1988-89, the following activities are proposed to be taken up under Research, Development and Training.

Public Health Engineering (PHE) Laboratory

9.4.2.10. There is a P.H.E. Laboratory at Vadodara with regional laboratory at Rajkot under it. The analysis of water samples for fixing sources of water, waste water analysis and pollution studies and routine water quality checking during operation stage are being carried out at these laboratories. Another regional laboratory at Mehsana has been recently started.

9.4.2.11. Besides the water quality testing, it is proposed to set up facilities for testing of various kind of pipes, cement, concrete cubes etc., at the existing PHE laboratory at Vadodara. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the purpose during 1988-89.

Radiation Technology for Sewerage sludge treatment

9.4.2.12. A project to cost Rs. 100.00 lakh (at 1983 prices) for sewerage sludge treatment at Vadodara is envisaged in coordination with Vadodara Municipal Corporation and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay. 1/3rd of the capital cost and 1/5th of the O. & M. cost is to be borne by the State Government. The civil works of the project are on hand and equipment are also being received. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed during 1988-89 towards capital share of State Government.

Training

9.4.2.13. Training is an essential input for proper operation, maintenance and repairs of water supply, sewerage and sanitation schemes. Lack of trained personnel has resulted in short comings in services and frequent break downs and failures of pipe systems, motors, boring equipment, etc., in a number of cases, particularly in rural water supply schemes which are situated in remote and interior places far away from the cities. The need for training of lower level personnel such as pump operators, pipeline fitters, valvemen, engine drivers, electricians, wireman, etc., is, therefore, acutely felt. A central training institute to cater to the needs of GWSSB, Panchayats, Municipalities, etc., is contemplated to be set up at Gandhinagar under the IDA Assisted Project.

9.4.2.14. The original estimated cost of the Training Institute and equipment etc., was Rs. 147.00 lakh. The revised cost of the Institute Complex now works out to Rs. 302.00 lakh. An expenditure of Rs. 85.30 lakh has been incurred on this project upto 31st March, 1987 and a provision of Rs. 56.00 lakh is kept during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh is proposed during 1988-89.

9.4.2.15. The Institute building will be ready during the current year and it will be possible to run the training courses at this institute from 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the purpose which is in addition to the proposed outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh mentioned above.

Thus, the total outlay proposed for R. D. and T. during 1988-89 will be as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Research and Development.	
P. H. E. Laboratory	3.00
Radiation Technology	15.00
Training	85.00
Total :	103.00

Urban Sanitation

9.4.2.16. In all, there are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 Census. 25 towns including Corporations have been covered with underground drainage schemes by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. 5 more towns have been covered during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Target for 1987-88 is to cover 5 more towns.

9.4.2.17. Urban underground drainage schemes of non-Corporation towns are taken up on "As and When" basis. Under this scheme, the local bodies are firstly required to deposit funds and grant-in-aid is given on the basis of actual expenditure as per availability of funds. The scale of grant-in-aid varies depending upon the population of the town. If the local body cannot deposit the funds from its own resources, then GWSSB assists the local bodies in securing LIC loan under Government guarantee.

For low cost sanitation, financing pattern is as under:—

- (i) 50% subsidy.

- (ii) 30% loan to local bodies (Not to be borne by beneficiaries)
- (iii) 20% from beneficiaries

9.4.2.18. There are 48 Non-IDA urban drainage schemes of "As and When" under implementation at various stages. There was a backlog of Rs. 705.00 lakh of grant-in-aid in respect of these schemes. Provision of grant-in-aid during 1987-88 is Rs. 350.00 lakh. Taking into account this provision and the expenditure planned on these schemes during 1987-88 on which grant-in-aid will become eligible, the backlog of grant-in-aid at the commencement of 1988-89 will be about Rs. 682.00 lakh. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 375.00 lakh for payment of grant-in-aid during the year 1988-89.

IDA Drainage Schemes

There are 5 such schemes of which are eligible for getting grant-in-aid. A provision of Rs. 370,000 lakh is to be kept for giving grant in aid to these 4 schemes. The position of fifth drainage scheme of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation is as under :—

Original cost Rs. 3300 lakh to be funded as under:—

IDA loan	1100 lakh
MBL (Guarantee)	1100 lakh
MBL (Unguaranteed)	1100 lakh
Total	3300 lakh

Expenditure on the schemes are Rs. 1982 lakh of which Rs. 760 lakh is passed on as IDA loan by State Government. Revised cost of project due to inclusion of power component and price escalation comes to Rs. 5100 lakh. The reimbursement from IDA against this cost will be of Rs. 1700 lakh i. e., about Rs. 900 lakh additional over Rs. 760 lakh. Thus, it will be necessary to provide additional Rs. 2200 lakhs (5100—1982—900=2218 say 2200 This is proposed to be provided as under:—

- 1200 lakh MBL in about 4 years.
- 600 lakh GOG loan in about 4 years
- 400 lakh Contribution from AMC.

2200 lakh

It is, therefore, proposed to make following provision for this scheme during 1988-89.

- Rs. 300 lakh MBL.
- Rs. 150 lakh Government loan.
- Rs. 100 lakh IDA loan.

Rs. 550 lakh

9.4.2.19. The proposed outlay for both non-IDA and IDA schemes under urban sanitation during 1988-89 would be as under :—

(Rs. in lakh s)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1988-89		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Grant-in-aid			
	Underground drainage Scheme	375.00	370.00	745.00
	Low cost Sani. Scheme	..	100.00	100.00
2.	Government Loan			
	For IDA Project (Excluding low cost sanitation schemes)	..	985.00	985.00
	Anand		80.00	
	Nadiad		100.00	
	Savarkundla		55.00	
	Rajkot.		500.00	
	A. M. C.		250.00	
			<u>985.00</u>	
	Low cost Sani. Scheme.	..	50.00	50.00
3.	L. I. C. Loan.	800.00	..	800.00
4.	Market borrowing	..	800.00	800.00
	A. M. C.		300.00	
	R. M. C.		500.00	
			<u>800.00</u>	
	Total	895.00	2305.00	3 200.00

9.4.2.20. During 1988-89, additional 5 towns are targetted to be covered subject to payment of required contribution by the local bodies.

Rural Sanitation (MNP)

9.4.2.21. Very little progress has been made so far in the field of rural sanitation. Due to weak financial position of smaller local bodies, they cannot afford to take up underground drainage schemes. Also L. I. C. does not grant loans to small Panchayats and hence it is necessary to provide for Government loan to complete such schemes. Only one drainage scheme is in progress costing Rs. 23.64 lakh. Backlog of grant was Rs. 7.70 lakh of which Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided during 1987-88. The backlog of grant at the commencement of 1988-89 is expected to be about Rs. 500 lakh taking in to account the expenditure planned during 1987-88.

9.4.2.22. The outlay for 1988-89, is, therefore, proposed as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1988-89 proposed outlay
1.	Grant-in-aid. For "As and When" Schemes	5.00
2.	Government loan for "As and When Schemes"	2.00
Total :		7.00

One scheme is targetted to be completed during 1988--89.

Urban Water Supply

9.4.2.23. There are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 Census, 181 towns have been covered with water supply facilities by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. One more town is covered during 1985--86 and 1986--87. Target for 1987--88 is 3 new towns.

9.4.2.24. 49 Non-IDA urban water supply schemes are under implemetation on 'As & When' basis. There was a back-log of Rs. 336.00 lakh in respect of these schemes. A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakh is kept for grant-in-aid for these schemes during 197--88. Taking this into account and the expenditure planned to be incurred in 1987-88 the expected backlog at the commencement of 1988--89 will be Rs. 44.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 275 lakh is, therefore, proposed for the purpose during 1988--89 so that backlog of most of the schemes will possibly be cleared.

9.4.2.25. The proposed outlay for grant-aid-for non-Corporation IDA water supply schemes is kept at Rs. 200.00 lakh as per schemewise break up given below :-
will be as under :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Towns	Proposed outlay for GIA for 1988-89
1.	Jamnagar	60.00
2.	Bhavnagar	25.00
3.	Godhra	115.00
Total :		200.00

9.4.2.26. Head works of Porbandar, Dwarka, Kandla and Godhra are owned by Government and maintained by GWSSB. Works of capital nature like aigmentation of Source, replacement of pipelines are often required to be undertaken in respect of those schemes for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for 1988--89.

Water supply project for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation

9.4.2.27. The project costing Rs. 3100.00 lakh for augmenting water supply of Ahmedabad city has been take up by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The funding of the project was to be done as under :

Rs. 1200.00 lakh	State Government.
Rs. 900.00 lakh	L I. C.
Rs. 1000.00 lakh	A. M Cs own resources
<hr/>	
Rs 3100.00 lakh	

The project has been under implementation for quite some time. The expenditure on the project is Rs. 3800.00 lakh. The funding done is as under:

L. I. C.	750.00 lakh	
G. O. G.	1184.00 lakh	(including Rs. 249.00 lakh from GOI Rs. 150.00 lakh as bridging loan from GOG till LIC loan is received)
A. M. C's Contribution	1868.00 lakh	
	<u>3802.00 lakh</u>	

The revised cost of the project is Rs. 7600.00 lakh, The funding of Rs. 3800.00 lakh is proposed to be done as under :—

L.I.C.	1400.00 lakh	(including Rs. 150.00 lakh yet to be given as per funding for old cost). per year in
G.O.F. loan	800.00 lakh	(in 4 years)
N.B.L.	1200.00 lakh	(Rs. 300.00 lakh 4 years)..
A.M.C.'s	400.00 lakh	
Own resources	<u>3800.00 lakh</u>	

Accordingly, an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh for M.B.L. and Rs. 200.00 lakh for Government loan are proposed to be provided for this project during 1988--89.

Water Supply Scheme for Rajkot-Based on Bhadar Dam.

9.4.2.28. Rajkot town having a population of about 5 lakh has been experiencing acute water supply problem every now and then. The Rajkot Municipal Corporation, therefore, has taken up a Scheme costing Rs. 3150.00 lakh to bring 45 mld water from Bhadar dam situated at about 62 km.s. from Rajkot. Funding arrangement is as under :-

L.I.C.	Rs. 1040 lakh
M.B.L.	Rs. 1040 lakh
State loan	Rs. 260 lakh
Contribution from R.M.C.	Rs. 810 lakh
Total	<u>Rs. 3150 lakh</u>

9.4.2.29. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh and Rs. 380.00 lakh is provided as Government loan and market borrowing respectively for this project during 1987-88 LIC loan of Rs. 900.00 lakh has been sanctioned for this project. The implementation of the project is started and it will be in full swing during 1988--89. An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh as Govt. loan and Rs. 226.00 lakh as MBL has, therefore, been proposed during the year 1988--89.

9.4.2.30. Thus, the outlay proposed to be provided for urban water supply is Rs. 2251.00 lakh as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1988—89		
		Non--IDA	IDA	Total
1.	Grant-in-aid "As and When" schemes	275.00	200.00	475.00
2.	LIC Loans	700.00	..	700.00
3.	Government Water Supply Schemes	10.00	..	10.00

			(Rs. in lakh)
4	MBL		
	Non--IDA		
1.	RMC W/S		226.00
2.	AMC W/S		300.00
			526.00
	IDA		
	Bhavnagar W/S		40.00
		680.00	240.00
			920.00
5	Government loan—		
	(i) for A.M.C.	200.00	200.00
	(ii) for R.M.C	120.00	120.00
	(iii) for IDA Project	..	180.00
		1831.00	420.00
			2251.00
	Jamnagar	30.00	
	Bhavnagar	60.00	
	Godhra	90.00	
		180.00	

5 new and 7 augmentation schemes are targetted to be completed during 1988-89 subject to payment of required contribution by the local bodies.

Minimum Needs Programme

(A) Rural Water Supply (GIA) (MNP)

9.4.2.31. The water supply scheme of villages other than "No Source" villages are taken up on "As and When" basis. According to the procedure, the local body has to first deposit the amount and the grant-in-aid as per availability of funds is released on the basis of expenditure incurred in 75 schemes which are on-going. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 1137.00 lakh. There is a backlog of Rs. 136.00 lakh in payment of grant-in-aid for these schemes LIC does not advance loans for small rural schemes. It is proposed to provide Rs. 60.00 lakh as grant-in-aid and Rs. 25.00 lakh as Government loan is proposed during 1988-89 as under :—

	(Rs. in lakh)
Government loan	25
Grant-in-aid	60
	85

9.4.2.32. It is targetted to cover 8 willages during 1988-89 subject to payment of required contribution by the local bodies.

(B) Rural Water Supply (No Source) (MNP)

9.4.2.33. The supply of safe drinking water to "No Source" villages is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programmed in the Water Supply and Sewerage Sector and is also included in the New 20 Point Programme and under the Minimum Needs Programme. Most of the areas of the State depend for the water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi-arid which do not get adequate rainfall. Only few rivers in the State are perennial. The State has a long coastline of about 1600 kms. and the areas bordering the coastline are experiencing problem of salinity. Some areas in Amreli district of the State have high flouride content in ground water which is detrimental to health. Some areas of the State are affected by guinea worm disease. Sub-Soil water levels are going deeper every year aggravating the water problem.

9.4.2.34. There are 18,114 inhabited villages in the State. 9038 village were identified as "No Source" villages upto 1980. Thereafter, 5250 villages/hamlets have been identified as "No Source" making the total to 14288. The coverage so far has been as under :

Upto March 1980	3720
During Sixth Plan (1980--1985)	5657
During Seventh Plan:—	
1985—86	1012
1986—1987	1002
	<hr/> 11391 <hr/>

Thus, 2897 villages remained to be covered at the end of 1986-87. Target for 1987-88 is 1050 villages and hence 2776 villages are expected to remain uncovered as on 1st April, 1988.

9.4.2.35. The villages now left are of more difficult nature requiring through investigation of source. In many cases long distance pipe lines will have to be laid if potable water is not available within economic reach and application of techniques of desalination etc., do not turn to be comparatively economical and viable.

9.4.2.36. Three districts, namely, Kachchh, Jamnagar and Dang have been taken up under Mini-Mission of Technology Mission. A Source Finding Committee has been set up at State level which guides in selection of water sources in difficult areas.

9.4.2.37. Schemes of 367 villages consisting of 111 individual schemes and 7 regional schemes covering 256 villages have been taken up under the World Bank Project. Good progress has been made on these schemes and it is planned to complete the Rural Water Supply component of the World Bank Project during 1988-89.

9.4.2.38. 3 Regional Rural Water Supply Schemes covering 195 villages and costing Rs. 4113.00 lakhs have been approved under Dutch (Holand) bilateral assistance. As per the financing arrangement, about 60% will come in the form of reimbursement and hence only 40% outlay is proposed to be provided in the Plan.

9.4.2.39. It is planned to cover total 800 villages during 1988-89 from out of spillover schemes of 1987-88 and from new schemes to be taken up during 1988-89. The requirement of funds will be Rs. 3950.00 lakh of which Rs. 1800.00 lakh have been proposed to be provided under MNP and Rs. 1800.00 lakh are anticipated under ARP and Rs. 180.00 lakh from LIC. Out of the total provision of Rs. 1800.00 lakh kept under MNP, Rs. 160.00 lakh are proposed to be provided for maintenance of regional rural water supply scheme.

Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes (MNP.)

9.4.2.40. Maintenance of regional rural water supply schemes is to be done by GWSSB. Accordingly 203 schemes covering 1862 villages are presently being maintained by GWSSB. Some of these schemes were executed long back and hence in many cases improvements, rectification, augmentation have become necessary. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for rehabilitation of some of these schemes.

Construction of office building for Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

9.4.2.41. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed in the year 1979. Presently, the office of the Board as well as its circles, divisions and sub-divisions are accommodated in the rented premises for which the Board has to pay heavy rental charges. In the long run, it would be economical to have its own office building and its sub-offices. There is a provision of the Rs. 40.00 lakh during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for taking up construction work of the building during 1988-89.

Residential Accommodation for the staff of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board

9.4.2.42. The activities of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board are expanding and extending to talukas and villages where the housing accommodation for residential purpose is not adequate and satisfactory. Unless the staff members are provided with suitable residential accommodation, their application to work and performance is not likely to be as desirable as it should be. It is, therefore, proposed to provide to the staff residential accommodation. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1988-89 for the purpose.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with computer code Nos.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		Proposed outlay for 1988-89		
			1986-87	1987-88	Total	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	WSS-1 Survey and Investigation (6800100)	6.00	2.72	3.00	3.00	4.00	..
2.	WSS-2 Research and Development (6800200)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) PHE Laboratory	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
	(b) Radiation Technology	10.00	..	20.00	20.00	15.00	15.00
	(c) Desalination	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
	(d) Defluoridation	10.00	69.21	..	..	..	..
	(e) Biogas Plants	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Estt. of Training Institute	70.00	..	56.00	56.00	75.00	85.00
		(70.00)	..	(56.00)	(56.00)	+10.00	..
	Total : WSS-2	120.00	71.93	86.00	86.00	103.00	103.00
		(70.00)	..	(56.00)	(56.00)	(85.00)	..
3.	WSS-3 Urban Sanitation	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) GIA	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1. Underground drainage schemes (6805100)	1070.00	..	608.00	..	745.00	..
		(575.00)	..	(258.00)	..	(370.00)	..
	2. Low cost sanitation (6805200)	252.00	..	57.00	..	100.00	..
		(192.00)	..	(57.00)	..	(100.00)	..
	3. Conversion of latrins (6805600)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Government Loan to	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1. IDA Project (6805400)	1560.00	509.97	283.00	..	985.00	985.00
		(1560.00)	..	(283.00)	..	(985.00)	..
	2. Low cost sanitation (6805500)	180.00	..	20.00	..	50.00	60.00
		(115.00)	..	(20.00)	..	(50.00)	..
	3. Conversion of Latrins (6825600)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) L.I.C. Loan (6805600)	1350.00	..	308.00	..	520.00	520.00
	(d) M.B.L. (6825500)	1780.00	..	750.00	..	800.00	800.00
		(1060.00)	..	(750.00)	..	(800.00)	..
	Total : WSS-3	6182.00	509.97	2026.00	2026.00	3200.00	2855.00
		(3502.00)	..	(1368.00)	..	(2805.00)	..
4.	WSS-4 Rural Sanitation G.I.A. to :-	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) As & When Schemes (6810100)	10.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
	(b) Low cost sanitation (6810200)	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Government Loan to :-	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) As & When schemes (6810300)	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Low cost sanitation (6810400)	20.00	2.00	..	..	20.00	2.00
	
	Total : WSS-4	70.00	51.65	7.00	7.00	7.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. WSS-5 Urban Water Supply							
(a) Govt. Schemes (6815100)	200.00	..	15.00	..	10.00	10.00	
(b) G.I.A. (6815200)	680.00 (280.00)	...	506.00 (256.00)	..	475.00 (200.00)	..	
(c) L.I.C. Loan (6825600)	1090.00	...	700.00	..	700.00	700.00	
(d) M.B.L. for Corporations (6825500)	890.00	...	492.00 (112.00)	..	566.00 (40.00)	566.00	
(e) Government Loan							
A.M.C. (6815300)	50.00	...	10.00	..	200.00	200.00	
R.M.C. (6815300)	175.00	...	10.00	..	120.00	120.00	
IDA Project (6815300)	910.00 (910.00)	...	100.00 (100.00)	..	180.00 (180.00)	180.00	
Total : WSS-5	<u>3995.00</u> (1190.00)	<u>835.89</u>	<u>1833.00</u> (468.00)		<u>1833.00</u>	<u>2251.00</u> (420.00)	<u>1776.00</u>
6. WSS-6 Rural Water Supply (As and When Schemes)							
(a) Government Loan (6820100)	10.00	..	15.00	..	25.00	25.00	
(b) G.I.A. (6820200)	50.00	..	20.00	..	60.00	..	
Total : WSS-6	<u>60.00</u>	<u>37.82</u>	<u>35.00</u>		<u>35.00</u>	<u>85.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>
7. WSS-7 Rural Water Supply (MNP) (6825300)	6233.00 (1233.00)	1764.34	1120.00 (450.00)	..	1800.00 (90.00)	1800.00	
8. WSS-8 Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply [MNP] (6825300)							
Water Supply Schemes (6825300)	120.00 6413.00 (1233.00)	.. 1802.16	30.00 1185.00 (450.00)	..	.. 1185.00 +500.00 <u>1685.00</u>	10.00 1895.00 (90.00)	10.00 1835.00
9. WSS-9 Construction of office building (6825400)	50.00	..	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00	
10. WSS-10 Construction of staff Quarters (6825400)	20.00	..	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	
(a) Government loan(IDA)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.B.L.	..	1936.63	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	<u>16866.00</u> (5995.00)	<u>5210.95</u>	<u>5200.00</u> (2342.00)		<u>5200.00</u> +500.00	<u>7500.00</u> (2900.00)	<u>6111.00</u>

* Figures in bracket indicate IDA component

+ Additional amount provided through supplementary Demand,

9.5 HOUSING

9.5.1. Introduction

9.5.1.1. Housing is one of the basic necessities of life, next only to drinking water, food and clothing. Housing has become problematic due to the growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Shortage of housing is on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in house building activity. Housing inadequacies have both quantitative and qualitative dimensions.

9.5.1.2. Besides generating direct and indirect employment on a massive scale, housing also generates demand for goods and materials produced and manufactured by village and small scale industries and organised industries. Moreover, decent working conditions keep down death and mortality rates, check epidemics, and help in increasing labour productivity.

9.5.1.3. According to the 1981 census 17.8% of the urban population lives in slums. According to 1971 census data there were 55.29% of the occupied residential houses in the State, of which 18.54 lakh constituting 33.5% were in urban areas. In 1981, there were 56.59 lakh households of which 19.00 lakh were in urban areas. The information also revealed that 52.3% of the households in urban areas live in one room accounting for 45.6% of the urban population. Further 29.4% of the households in urban areas live in two rooms constituting 29.7% of the urban population. Thus 81.7% of the urban population lives in houses with two rooms or less. Besides it also revealed that 58% of the urban population was living in rented accommodation. The average household size in urban areas works out to 5.58. The housing deficit works out to 3800 units per year. The 1981 census showed that 234.80 lakh people in rural areas. i.e. 40.30 lakh families live in 35.51 lakh houses. In addition to an outright shortage of 4.88 lakh houses at least 7 percent of the houses fall below the accepted standards of habitation.

9.5.1.4. Various housing schemes are being implemented as a part of the State Plan. The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are undertaking housing activities in urban areas. Similarly, Gujarat Rural Housing Board is undertaking housing activities in rural areas. Police and Jail Housing as well as House Building Advance to Government employees contribute towards mitigating housing problems.

9.5.2. Proposed Programme for 1988-89

9.5.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 3485 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89; broad break-up of which is as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Proposed Outlay 1988-89	
1. Urban Housing	-	336.00
2. Rural Housing		1545.00
3. Government Residential Buildings & Administrative Buildings		750.00
4. Police and Jail Housing		600.00
5. H.B.A. to Government employees		254.00
	Total ..	3485.00

Urban Housing

9.5.2.2. An outlay of Rs. 336.00 lakh is proposed for Urban Housing under the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the following programmes :—

Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakh)
	Proposed Outlay 1988-89
Economically Weaker Section Housing	85.00
Low Income Group Housing	76.00
Slum Improvement and Upgradation	5.00
Seed Capital to the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board for EWS Housing	120.00
World Bank Aided Project	50.00
	336.00

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme

9.5.2.3. The people having a monthly income upto Rs. 700/- can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 15,000/-. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for various categories of people :—

- (a) 10% for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (b) 10% for the communities declared socially and economically backward.
- (c) 10% for defence personnel.
- (d) 3% for the blind and physically handicapped.

9.5.2.4. During 1985-86, the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have constructed 866 and 1191 tenaments respectively and during the year 1986-87, 800 and 2335 tenaments have been constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively. It is targetted to construct 1000 and 3000 tenaments with an outlay of Rs. 152.00 lakhs by the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively during the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 205.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 of which Rs. 85.00 lakh is to be given to Gujarat Housing Board and Rs. 120.00 lakh is to be given to Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively. It is targetted to construct 1000 and 3000 tenaments by the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively during the year 1988-89 respectively.

Lower Income Group Housing Scheme

9.5.2.5. The people having monthly income upto Rs. 701 to 1500 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban B category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 30,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for the scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling unit built up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved on the same pattern adopted for the Scheme of EWS Housing.

9.5.2.6. During the year 1985-86, the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board constructed 4800 and 1082 tenaments respectively and during the year 1986-87, 2884 tenaments have been constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1987-88 with a target of 2500 houses to be constructed by Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board. An outlay of Rs. 76.00 lakh is proposed with the target of 2000 houses to be constructed during the year 1988-89.

Slum Improvement and Upgradation

9.5.2.7. Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and shortage of low-cost land for housing in accessible areas are the causes of the proliferation of slums in big cities. The living environment of slum areas and living units are substandard. Urban slum dwellers are enabled to improve the same through following forms of assistance :—

- (i) Subsidy of Rs. 1000 to 2000 on sliding scale, to individuals.
- (ii) The remaining amount, would be met by the beneficiary or would be tied up with the Financial Institutions like HUDCO, Nationalised Banks etc.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

World Bank Aided Projects

9.5.2.8. The Government of Gujarat has decided to avail the assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The schemes of Area Development, Gujarat Housing Board and Institutional Strengthening Component are covered under Urban Housing Sector. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan, in Housing Sector. During the year 1986-87, an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakh has been incurred against a provision of Rs. 41 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for 1987-88, which will be disbursed as per the progress. Looking to the likely expenditure during 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

Rural Housing

9.5.2.9. An outlay of Rs. 1545.00 lakhs is proposed for Rural Housing Programme for 1988-89.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.5.2.10. Two schemes namely housesites for landless labourers and assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted have been covered under Minimum Needs Programme. These schemes are also included in the 20 point programme. The schematic details are as follows:—

Housesites for Landless Labourers

9.5.2.11. The scheme, firstly introduced during the year 1972-73 in the Central Sector, envisages to provide loan admeasuring 100 sq. yards to every landless labourers who has no land of his own and who maintains his livelihood through manual labour including rural craftman in order of priority to SC, ST, Others. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which beneficiary may built hut or small dwelling. The land for housesites is proposed to be provided from surplus land or wasteland. However the scheme envisages to provide land by acquiring from appropriate sources including private land. In case of the shortage of the available land, land admeasuring minimum 50 sqyards are also being given to beneficiary.

9.5.2.12. The scheme also provides Rs. 150/- per plot as a subsidy towards the development of the plot including levelling, fencing and masonry wall for group of houses, approach roads, street lights etc. An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan with a target of providing 2,06,666 house-sites to the beneficiaries. During 1985-86, 31,198 housesites were allotted against the target of 16000. Against the target of 33,000 housesites, 42302 housesites were allotted during 1986-87. A target of 35,000 house sites is expected to be achieved during 1987-88. An outly of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 with a target of allotment of 35,000 housesites.

Assistance for construction of Houses on the Housesites Allotted

9.5.2.13. Under the scheme of providing housesites to the Landless Labourers introduced during 1972-73, the beneficiaries were not in a position to construct the houses on their own and hence the scheme for providing the financial assistance was introduced w.e.f. 2nd October 1976. The financial pattern of assistance has since undergone many chages for providing a small but pucca house and thereby causing a change in the pattern of design and also due to hike in the cost of raw construction material. Following is the revised pattern of assistance for a house costing Rs. 6000/- for the beneficiaries.

Sr. N. 1	Particular 2	Current Pattern of Assistance 3
		Rs.
1.	State Government Subsidy	1,750
2.	State Government loan.	750
3.	HUDCO/Bank loan.	3,000
4.	District Panchayat contribution.	250
5.	Beneficiaries-contribution	250
	Total ..	6,000

9.5.2.14 An outlay of Rs. 6140 lakhs has been provided during 1985-90 with a target of constructing 3,07,000 houses. During 1985-86, against a target of constructing 37,000 houses 37,484 houses were constructed. Against a target of constructing 39500 houses, 39,994 houses were constructed during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs has been provided during 1987-88 with a target of constructing 44,000 houses, however Rs. 123.77 lakhs has been spent by the end of June 87 and 3930 houses are constructed. Since the beginning of the scheme till June 87 about 4.21 lakh beneficiaries are provided houses with the Government assistance including 0.96 lakh belonging to SCs. 1.08 lakhs belonging to STs, and 2.17 lakh belonging to others. An outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided during 1988-89 with a target of constructing 44000 houses in the State as a whole.

Assistance for Improvement of Rural Houses

7.5.2.15 There are large number of house/huts existing in the areas requiring improvement in ventilation facilities and smokeless Chullas. The closely covered dark houses with smoke nuisance poses a threat to the health due to marky atmosphere of the rural inhabitants. Thus in view of dire necessity for improvement of the houses in the area the scheme has been introduced during 1973-79. The scheme provides the installation of ventilators and smokeless chullas. The norm of assistance is limited to Rs. 50/- in case of ventilators and Rs. 100/- in case of smokeless chullas (100% assistance for SCs. STs. and Socially and Economically Backward classes as well as in case of those whose income does not exceed Rs. 4000/- p.a. and 50% assistance in case of the other whose income is between Rs. 4000/- to 6000/- p.a.).

9.5.2.16 An outlay o Rs. 163.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. During 1985-86, 13097 ventilators and 6063 smokeless chullas were provided During 1986-87, 15539 ventilators and 15184 smokeless chullas were provided. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1987-88. 355 ventilators and 573 smokeless chullas have been provided by the end of June 87. Since the inception of the scheme till the end of June -87, 145445 ventilators and 103990 smokeless chullas have been provided to the beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided during 1988-89.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

9.5.2.17 The low Income Group revised scheme covers people whose monthly income is within Rs. 1500 P.M. Generally Rs. 30,000 per unit scheme is in practice in which Rs. 25,550 is loan from State Government and Rs. 4500 is beneficiaries share. During 1986-87 an expenditure of 72.04 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 76.50 lakhs has been provided for the current year and an amount of Rs. 145.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 with a target for constructing 568 units.

Economically Weaker Section Scheme (with HUDCO Participation)

9.5.2.18 Hudco has introduced a rural housing finance Scheme with 50% loan Assistance out of the total cost of Rs. 10,000/- per each house for the persons from Economically Weaker Section whose income is less than 700 P.M.

Under this scheme, State Government provides loans of Rs. 2500/- for each house to Gujarat Rural Housing Board. The pattern of the scheme is as under :

(a)	HUDCO Loan	Rs. 5000/-
(b)	Government Loan	Rs. 2500/-
(c)	Subsidy from Social Welfare Department.	Rs. 1500/-
(d)	Beneficiary Share	Rs. 1000/-
		Rs. 10000/-

During 1986-87, 1047 houses were constructed. The target for 1987-88 is to construct 7000 Houses (2000 units of Rs. 6000 and 5000 units of Rs. 10000) for which an outlay of 155 lakhs is provided. Similarly for 1988-89 target is to construct 6000 units for which an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed.

Loans to Rural Farmers for construction of houses

7.5.2.19. The scheme introduced in 1980-81, envisages financial assistance to Rural farmers other than Landless Labourers for constructing of modest dwelling. Under this scheme it was proposed to give loans limited to the ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- to the farmers through district panchayat. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided for the year 1986-87 against which Rs. 2.04 lakhs were spent. An outlay of Rs. 27.50 lakhs provided for the year 1987-88. From the current year, this scheme is to be transferred to Gujarat Housing Finance and hence no budget provision is kept for the year 1988-89.

Loans to Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation Limited.

9.5.2.20 The State Government has decided to establish the Gujarat Rural Housing Finance Corporation (GRUH) mainly for financing the rural housing in the State. It has been envisaged to provide Rs. 2 Crores payable in 3 instalments spread over from 1986-87 to 1988-89, the first instalment being of Rs. 50 lakhs, the second of Rs. 1 Crore and third of Rs. 50 lakhs. The loan shall bear an interest of 5% per annum, the initial period of 3 years being interest free. After three years the rate of interest would be linked with the dividend declared, the minimum being 5% per annum. Repayment of the principal will begin in the 11th year and will be completed in 5 years. Thus the period of loan will be 15 years with a moratorium of 10 years on principal, interest/dividend being payable after 3 years as prescribed and a repayment period of 5 years after the moratorium. Accordingly the first instalment of Rs. 50/- lakhs has been released in 1986-87. The provision of Rs. 1 crore has also been made by way of supplementary demand in the current financial year. i. e. 1987-88. Thus the second instalment of Rs. 1 crore would be released in 1987-88. During the year 1988-89 Rs. 50/- lakhs will have to be paid to this corporation. It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 50/- lakhs for this purpose for the year 1988-89.

Government Residential and Administrative Buildings :

(A) Residential Buildings :

9.5.2.21 The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government servants had been taken up right from the year 1970-71 when the requirement of about 29,000 quarters at District Head quarters and 12000 quarters at Taluka Head quarters was assessed. Initially, from 1971-72 to 1974-75, a large number of quarters could be taken up for construction; but, thereafter, the pace of construction slowed down, on account of steep rise of price of building materials and increase in wages of labour. Totally 6577 units are completed during the sixth plan 1980-85. As on 31-3-1985, 69158 residential quarters are made available for use of Govt. Employees.

9.5.2.22 According to the data recently collected on the requirement of residential quarters, as on 1.4.1987, 25993 employees are on waiting list at various districts/taluka head quarters.

9.5.2.23 Out of total requirement of 25993 units at District and Taluka Head Quarters, 5658 units are included in the budget of 1987-88. Out of these works of 3404 units are in progress. Thus the net requirement can be considered to be 22589, say 22600 units. During the year 1986-87, 25 works (1327 units) or residential quarters and 57 works of administrative buildings are practically completed. During the year 1987-88, 57 works of residential quarters (about 2228 units) are likely to be completed out of 3404 units in progress.

9.5.2.24 Requirement of funds for the year 1988--89.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details	Spillover liability as on 1.4.1988	Actual requirement	Proposed Outlay 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5
I. Normal :				
<i>(A) Residentail</i>				
1. Work in progress :				
	(a) Cat. A (Above 70%)	11.37	11.37	11.37
	(b) Cat. B (Betn. 50 to 70%)	278.43	278.43	250.00
	(c) Cat. C (Below 50%)	528.74	365.75	158.20
		818.54	655.55	419.57
2. Works yet to be started :				
	(d) Cat. D (New works)	242.98	80.00	20.00
	TOTAL.. (A)	1061.52	735.55	439.57
<i>(B) Non--Residential :</i>				
1. Work in progress :				
	(a) Cat. A.	32.37	32.37	32.37
	(b) Cat. B.	95.55	95.55	94.55
	(c) Cat. C.	430.45	145.12	72.08
	(d) Cat. D.	1095.91	82.00	20.00
	TOTAL.. : (B)	1654.28	355.04	219.00
	{Grand Total Normal--I (A+B)	2175.80	1090.59	658.57
II. Tribal :				
<i>(A) Residential :</i>				
1' Work in progress :				
	(a) Cat. A.	..	..	..
	(b) Cat. B.	1.25	1.25	1.25
	(c) Cat. C.	5.36	5.36	5.36
		6.61	6.61	6.61

1	2	3	4	5
2. Work yet to be started :				
(d) Cat. D.		91.89	41.89	30.00
Residential :	TOTAL (A)	98.50	48.50	36.61
(B) <i>Non-Residential</i> :				
1. Works in progress :				
(a) Cat. A.		2.99	2.99	2.99
(b) Cat. B.		1.81	1.81	1.81
(c) Cat. C.		..	..	..
2. Works yet to be started :				
(d) Cat. D. (New works)		117.70	70.16	50.02
Non—Resi. Total (B)		122.50	74.96	54.82
Tribal—II Total : (A+B)		221.00	123.46	91.43
Total —I+II		2936.80	1214.85	750.00

9.5.2.25 There shall be a heavy spillover liability of Rs. 1160.02 lakhs as on 31-3-1988 Out of this the spillover liability of ongoing works is Rs. 825.15 lakhs and therefore looking to the limited provision of Rs. 476.18 lakhs (which included Rs. 36.61 lakhs for TASP works) available for this programme during the year 1988-89 it is proposed to complete 20 works (2134 units) which are in advanced stage of progress, both under the normal plan and tribal area sub-plan programme.

(B) Administrative Buildings.

9.5.2.26 Many of the new offices are housed in private premises, by paying a very high rent. Government has, therefore, taken up a programme for construction of Multistoried Buildings to provide adequate space within the land available for better facilities to the public as well as Government servants. Office Buildings are constructed at following places so far.

1. Ahmedabad : M. S. Buildings, Lal Darwaja, Sales Tax Office, Labour Employment & Training Centre (Sardar Bhavan) R.T.O. Office.
2. Vadodara : M. S. Buildings & Narmada Bhavan.
3. Surat : M. S. Buildings for Central Offices.
4. Rajkot : M. S. Building, Treasury Office. R.T.O. Office.
5. Planpur : District Office Building.
6. Valsad : District Office Building.
7. Bhavnagar : R.T.O. Office.
8. Jamnagar : Treasury Office.

The works of Judicial complex at Ahmedabad, District court Building at Surat, Central office building at Junagadh Multistoried Building at Amreli, Mehsana, Nadiad & Bharuch are taken up partly during the year 1987-88 and only spillover works as on 1-4-87 are kept in just normal progress except initiations works in Tribal sector. During the year 1986-87, 25 works of administrative buildings have been practically completed. During the year 1987-88 it is proposed to complete 30 works of administrative buildings.

9.5.2.27 As on 31-3-1988 the spillover liabilities of the works under this programme works out to be Rs. 1776.78 lakhs. Out of this spillover, liability of on going works is Rs. 1659.08 lakhs. It is anticipated that during the year 1988-89, 13 works of administrative buildings will be completed. An outlay of Rs. 273.82 lakhs is proposed for works for the year 1988-89, out of which Rs. 54.82 lakhs are for works in tribal area.

9.5.2.28 Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 750.00 lakhs is proposed for Government Residential and Administrative Buildings for 1988-89.

Police Housing

9.5.2.29 The need of houses for the Police Personnel are to be viewed differently from the needs of houses for the other Government Servants. The Police Personnel have duties to maintain law and order and as such their services are required round the clock to deal with problems calling urgent attention. As such a provision was made in B.C.S.R to provide rent free accommodation to the Police Personnel up to the rank of Police Inspectors and that too at one place as far as possible, so as to make it more convenient to collect together immediately in case of urgency.

9.5.2.30 The details of the sanctioned strength, the quarters allotted, etc. as on 1-9-1987 are as under:—

Category	Sanctioned strength as on 1-9-87	No. of Quarters. allotted	No. of Quarters. to be constructed
1	2	3	4
Police Inspector	623	279	344
Police Sub-Inspector	2662	1047	1615
Constabulary	59122	32470	26652
Total	62407	33796	28611

9.5.2.31. During the financial year 1987-88 a provision of Rs. 244 lakhs was made for Police Housing Scheme, and Rs. 100 lakhs was made for repayment of loan to HUDCO. The fund of Rs. 244 lakhs was left for construction work and, therefore, these funds were given only to the works in progress as spillover liabilities of the quarters under constructions was high. At present the spillover liability is around Rs. 4 crores. The total outlay of Rs. 590.00 lakhs proposed for 1988-89 for Police Housing includes Rs. 372 lakhs for payment to Housing Board, Rs. 80 lakhs for the Police Residential works under progress and funds of Rs. 38 lakhs is proposed for new Police Residential works of urgent nature.

Police Housing Scheme with HUDCO loan

9.5.2.32. The State Govt. has entrusted the work of constructing 3186 police quarters at various District head quarters in the state with loan assistance from HUDCO through Gujarat State Construction Corporation. The summary of all the works is as under :

I. Works already completed and handed over to Police personnel.		1332
II The work in progress	312	
The preliminaries going on	36	
	<hr/>	
	348	348
III The schemes under approval with HUDCO		372
IV The schemes/Estimates etc. under preparation by GSCC.		1134
		<hr/>
		3186
		<hr/>

9.5.2.33. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89.

Jail Housing :

9.5.2.34. Jail Employees are required to stay in Jail Premises and hence they are provided with rent free quarters in Jail premises. It is envisaged to construct 65 quarters in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. 20 new quarters are proposed to be constructed during 1988--89. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89.

House Building Advance to Government Employees

9.5.2.35. There is a large demand from the Government and the Panchayat Employees including primary teachers for purchase/construction of houses for which house building advance is being sanctioned. An outlay of Rs. 254.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise outlays and expenditures

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme with code number	Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay Proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Urban Housing							
1.	HSG- 1 EWS Housing Scheme (6900100)	1200.00	39.71	70.00	70.00	85.00	85.00
2.	HSG-2 LIG Housing Scheme (6900200)	800.00	228.29	50.00	50.00	76.00	76.00
3.	HSG- 3 Site and Service (6900300)	200.00	8.00	..	..	..	..
4.	HSG- 4 Slum Improvement and Upgradation (6900400)	55.00	..	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
5.	HSG- 5 Seed Capital to Gujarat Slum Clearance Board for EWS Housing (6900500)	200.00	129.00	82.00	82.00	120.00	120.00
6.	HSG- 6 World Bank aided Housing Projects (6900600)	700.00	40.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00
Total : (Urban)-I		3155.00	445.00	306.00	306.00	336.00	331.00
II. Rural Housing							
7.	HSG- 7 Housesites for landless labourers (MNP) (6905761)	310.00	75.26	65.00	65.00	70.00	..
8.	HSG- 8 Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted to landless labourers (6905261)	6140.00	703.87	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	330.00
9.	HSG- 9 Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses (6905300)	163.00	17.12	30.00	30.00	30.00	..
10.	HSG-10 Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme (6905100)	634.00	72.04	76.50	76.50	145.00	..
11.	HSG-11 Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO Participation (6905400)	636.00	19.13	155.00	155.00	150.00	..
12.	HSG-12 Loans to farmers for construction of Houses (6905571)	125.00	2.04	27.50	27.50	..	..
13.	ADJ- Loans to Rural Housing Finance Corporation.	..	..	100.00	100.00	350.00	..
Total : (Rural)-II		8008.00	889.46	1554.00	1554.00	1545.00	330.00
III. Government and Administrative Residential Buildings							
13.	HSG-13 Government Residential Quarters (6910100) and Government Administrative Buildings (6910200)	1735.00	337.00	275.00	275.00	476.18	476.18
		1602.00	194.00	280.00	280.00	273.92	273.82
Total—III		3337.00	531.00	555.00	555.00	750.00	750.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
IV. Police and Jail Housing								
14.	HSG-14	Police Housing (6915100)	1305.00	260.00	344.00	344.00	590.00	590.00
15.	HSG-15	Jail Housing (6915200)	30.00	6.91	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total—IV. ..			1335.00	266.91	354.00	354.00	600.00	600.00
V. Loans to Government employees for House Building.								
16.	HSG-16	Loans to Government employees for House Building (6720171)	607.00	37.42	131.00	131.00	254.00	254.00
Total—V. ..			607.00	37.42	131.00	131.00	254.00	254.00
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)			16442.00	2169.79	2900.00	2900.00	3485.00	2265.00

9.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.6.1 Trends in Urbanisation

9.6.1.1 According to 1981 Census, the Population of Gujarat was 3.41 crore, of which 2.35 crore persons resided in the rural areas and 1.06 crore persons in the urban areas. Thus the proportion of urban population in Gujarat State is 31.10 percent. The urban population of Gujarat increased in the last eight decades from 2.03 million in 1901 to 10.6 million in 1981. Since 1961 it has doubled from 5.32 million to 10.6 million.

9.6.1.2 Gujarat is one of the highly urbanised states in the Country and ranks third among the states of India after Maharashtra (35.03%) and Tamilnadu (32.95%). The rapid urbanisation and changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilized in time will bring even haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the very quality of life of urban dwellers. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life.

9.6.2 Review of Progress

9.6.2.1 During the Seventh Plan period, the activities and programmes under Urban Development sub-Sector comprise of (1) Town and Regional Planning (2) Urban Development Programme, (3) Financial Assistance to local bodies, (4) Minimum Needs Programme (5) World Bank aided Urban Projects.

9.6.2.2 The scheme of Environmental Improvement of Slums was introduced by the Government for the first time in the year 1972-73. In order to provide basic minimum services, the scheme of environmental improvement has been introduced from 1st April 1987, a subsidy of Rs. 300 per capita is given to local bodies for providing basic amenities and services like water supply, drainage sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc, in slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for the next 10 years.

9.6.2.3 From December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities Urban Development and Area Development Authorities. Priority is to be given to the slums located on Government or Municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly scavengers. In view of the amendment made in the Land Acquisition Act, in 1981, various projects located on private land have been taken up for improvement. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85, on 40 cities have been covered benefitting 356163 slum dwellers.

9.6.2.4 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided with a target to cover 2 lakh beneficiaries. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 45590 and 13074 beneficiaries were covered respectively. It is targeted to cover 30,000 population during the year 1988-89.

9.6.3 Proposed Programme for Annual Plan, 1988-89

9.6.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 1334 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, 1988-89 for various Urban Development Programmes. The broad break up of the proposed outlay is as under :-

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the Minor head	1988-89 outlay
1. Town and Regional Planning	110.00
2. Urban Development Programme	143.00
3. Financial Assistance to Local bodies	311.00
4. Minimum Needs Programme (EIS)	100.00
5. World Bank Aided Urban Projects	600.00
6. Other schemes	70.00
Total :	1334.00

Town and Regional Planning

Preparation of Regional Plans and creation of PPM Cell

9.6.3.2 Regional Planning is necessary not only to prevent sporadic and unhealthy urban expansion but also to arrest deterioration of rural environment and to secure balanced growth of industry and agriculture, to achieve better utilisation of human and physical resources and more desirable pattern of agro-industrial and rural urban relationship.

9.6.3.3 During the year 1988-89, the Project on South Gujarat Regional plan will be completed, other works, additions and alteration of Department Manual as and when required, standardisation of Urban Parameters, Urban Management and Administration, Study of Implementation practice in different stages will be undertaken. It is also proposed to work for urban poor and urban policy aspects as per requirements. It is also proposed to develop land parcel system as a sub system/URIS. It is proposed to cover 4 more towns, *i. e.* Nadiad, Mehsana, Kalol and Kapadawanj for which there is a need to prepare a Token Directory.

9.6.3.4 During the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been provided from which the total anticipated expenditure to first three years 1985 to 1988 will be 49.64 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89 of which Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for special cell created in Sachivalaya for the work of World Bank Aided Project.

Preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning Scheme

9.6.3.5 Within the framework of Regional Plan the development plan emphasised all aspects of the physical planing such as designation of landuse, proposal of traffic and transportaiton system, reservation of land for public purposes such as chools, gardens, play grounds and shopping centres etc. It is proposed to take up the work of 10 development plans *viz.* Thangadh, Morvi, Ranavav, Balasinor, Palapur, Ranpur, Shamalaji, Kosamba, Tarsali and Savli. It is also proposed to take up 4 draft Town Planning schemes *viz.* Mahuva 2, Borsad 2, Bilimora 1 and Bharuch 2.

9.6.3.6 An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988 89 for this scheme.

Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development Plan and Town Planning Scheme.

9.6.3.7 This is continuous grant-in-aid scheme. Under this scheme, at preset grant is given for the Implementation of the Town Planing schemes, against the expenditure incurred subject to the maximum of the percentage of the rates of the net cost of the town panning schemes. as prescribed by the State Government *viz.* 50% of the net cost of the schemes for the Municipalities of 'B' and 'C' class and 33% of the net cost of the schemes for the Muniaplities of Class 'A'. The grant is given in two instalments per year, to the deserving appropriate authorities only, after following prescibed procedures. Periodic inspection with reference to the work and accounts is also made.

9.6.3.8 The scope of the scheme which is made available only for the implementation of Town Planning scheme needs to be extented for implementation of Development plans. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89. The proposals for making available the grants for implementation of Development plan is under consideration of Government. Moreover the grant-in-aid is available only to the Urban and Area Development Authorities, municipalities and Nagar pan-chayats, so far, but now it is proposed to make the grant available to the Muniapl Corporations also.

City Survey

9.6.3.9.. The work of introduction of City Sprvey of 23 vilages covering 33 T. P. Schemes ithin Ahmedabad Muniipal Corporation limites has commenced since the Sixth Five Year Plan. The teh odolite wor of 26 T. P. schemes, P. T. work of 18 T. P. schemes was completed and the rest was in progress at the end of 1979.80 at the costo Rsl 19.98 lakh. Duding the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Tehedolite work of 6 T. P. Schemes, P. T. work of 18 T. P. Schemes, and enquiry work of 17 T. P. schemes covering 92,698 properties was completed, while the Enquiry of work of rest of the progeties in 17 T. P. schemes awas in progress at the csot of R2. 68.38 lakh. During the year 1985-86, inquiry work o 17436 properties was carried out. For 1986-87 inquiry o 4602 properties have been envisaged. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, for 1988-89 and it is envisaged to complete Enquiry work of 81.000 properties during the year.

Urban Development Programme

9.6.3.10. The Urban Development Programme comprises of —

1. Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities
2. Urban Community Development Project
3. Urban Local Development Programme, and
4. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities

9.6.3.11. With a view to regulate, guide and provide for the development in and around the larger cities, the Government of Gujarat has constituted four Urban Development Authorities namely Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara, Surat and three Area Development Authorities namely, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Hajira. These Urban/Area Development Authorities require assistance at the initial stage. These authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas and to prepare and implement the Development Plans and Town Planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contribution from the local bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charges. They can also utilise the loan made available by HUDCO, LIC., and Banks and also avail of assistance under Integrated Urban Development programmes. To make them get on in the initial period, the scheme of giving financial assistance in the form of the Seed Capital was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This Seed Capital is given in the form of loans on the basis of revolving fund for undertaking various projects by these Authorities. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89, for this scheme.

Urban Community Development Project

9.6.3.12. In order to provide the basic minimum civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreational, cultural and educational activities for the relatively disadvantaged sections of the community, a scheme of urban Community Development Project has been introduced. At present, 11 projects are in progress and it was proposed to take up 2 new projects during the year, 1985-86 and 1986-87. But only one project could be started during the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakh is proposed with the target to take up 2 new projects for the year 1988-89 for this scheme.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

9.6.3.13. This is a Centrally sponsored loan scheme of continuing nature under which the projects are prepared and revised in consultation with the T.C.P.O., New Delhi, through the State Government. The concerned appropriate authorities are given loans for these projects, infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns are increased resulting in improvement of life in such towns. During the year 1988-89 the remaining work of implementation of projects in 17 towns will be carried out and also the work in 7 new towns selected during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be taken up. An outlay of Rs. 700 lakh is provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

Market Borrowing to municipal Corporations for Miscellaneous Development Activities.

9.6.3.14 Open market borrowings are major source of revenue of Municipal Corporations for Developmental activities. The open Market borrowing are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations. The amount that can be raised by the Municipal Corporations is subject to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. An outlay of Rs. 306.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this scheme.

Loans to Municipalities for miscellaneous Development Activities

9.6.3.15. Loans are given to local bodies for miscellaneous development activities which are not covered in the sectoral programmes of the State Plan. Loans worth of Rs. 17.61 lakh were sanctioned during the Sixth Five year Plan for purchase of fire fighters and other purposes. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan for this scheme. No provision was made during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this scheme.

Minimum Needs Programme

Environmental Improvement of Slums

9.6.3.16. The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 300 per capita of slum population to the local bodies for providing certain essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community bathrooms and latrines, street lights and road improvement, etc., in

the slum areas which are not likely to be cleared for the next 10 years. From December, 1980 the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Urban Development and Area Development authorities. Priority is to be given to the slums located on government or municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly scavengers. The benefit of this scheme has now been made available to the private land slums also, in view of the amendments of the Land Acquisition Act, 1981. Due to this amendment, various Projects located on private lands have been taken up for improvement.

9.6.3.17. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakh is provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90, with a target to cover 2,00,000 slum dwellers under the programme. 82,664 Slum dwellers are likely to be covered. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 with a target of covering the 30,000 population.

Urban Poor

9.6.3.18. There is considerable influx of people in urban centres from rural areas which has created many problems in urban areas. With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the poor people residing in urban areas viz, towns and cities having population of more than 50,000 a special provision of Rs. 2 crore was made during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for taking up works benefitting the urban poor such as sites and services scheme, slum clearance, primary schools, water supply, skill formation, construction of public latrines, medical care, etc.

9.6.3.19. The programmes are formulated by the Municipal bodies and submitted to District Planning Boards for approval through the Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board. The Administrative and technical sanction to such schemes approved by the District Planning Boards is accorded by the District Collectors and the competent officer of the department concerned.

9.6.3.20. The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board is responsible for disbursement of funds to them Municipalities. This programme has generated consciousness towards the problem of urban poor. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is provided for this programme; for the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 24.00 lakh is provided for this scheme. This amount will be put up at the disposal of the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board for distribution among the Municipalities. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this scheme.

World Bank Aided Project

9.6.3.21. The Government of Gujarat has decided to avail the assistance of the World Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The total outlay of the Urban Development projects (Credit No. 1643 IN) is Rs. 156 crore. The world Bank has sanctioned a credit of U.S. Dollars 62 Million (SDR 58,500,000) which has become effective since November 1986.

9.6.3.22. The Gujarat Urban Projects have now entered into the phase of implementation. The tender documents for all the projects are approved by the World Bank. The agencies have now started floating tender notices for procurement of services or equipments for their various contracts, either through World Bank in case of L.C.B. or directly by local advertisement for L.C.B. contracts.

9.6.3.23. Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar Municipal Corporations, Gujarat Housing Board, Palanpur Municipality have been covered under these projects. The projects of individual Municipal corporations, municipalities are of solid waste management, priority infrastructure, Area Development, Slum upgradation and Town Planning schemes.

9.6.3.24. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Vadodara Municipal Corporation, Rajkot Municipal Corporation and Jamnagar Municipal Corporation have also undertaken various studies for improvement of financial and managerial aspects studies to identify problems areas and various inservice training programmes and institutional strengthening component, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has already started inservice training programme with the help of All India Institute of Local Self Government.

9.6.3.25. As per the decided financial pattern, 1/3 cost of the project will be borne by the implementing agency, 1/3 share will be provided by the State Government and 1/3 share will be provided by the World Bank. However, at present 1/3 share of the World Bank will be provided by State Government which will be reimbursed by the World Bank on presentation of reimbursement claim.

9.6.3. 26. During the year 1985-86, the State Government had given Rs. 67.00 lakh. During the year 1986-87 Rs. 357 lakh had been given to the agencies. The provision for Gujarat Urban project during 1987-88 is Rs. 718.00 lakhs for both sectors i.e. Urban Development (Rs. 618.00 lakh) and Housing (Rs. 100 lakh). This will be disbursed in phases. A provision of Rs. 600.00 lakh is proposed for these projects for the year 1988-89.

Urban Basic Service

9.6.3.27. Government of India has introduced a new Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Basic Service over the period 1985-90 with a view to enhance the survival and development of children and women of the urban low income families in a selected number of least developed districts in all the States. The Government of India has decided to implement the scheme initially to cover the development of 200 towns selected in 36 districts of the Country and so far as Gujarat state is concerned, Rajkot and Vadodara districts are selected for implementation of this programme at first instance. The State Government have sanctioned 10 (ten) projects in the State as under:—

- (1) Rajkot district : (1) Rajkot (2) Upleta (3) Dhoraji (4) Jetpur (5) Gondal (6) Morbi and (7) Wankaner.
- (2) Vadodara district : (1) Vadodara (2) Dabhoi and (3) Padra.

9.6.3.28. The Urban Basic Service programme is to be implemented through the concerned Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, in accordance with the financial pattern of the scheme. The staff should be appointed by the implementing agencies as per the norms prescribed in the guideline of the above programme.

9.6.3.29. The expenditure of the project will be met on a sharing basis i.e. 40% UNICEF, 40% State and remaining 20% Central Government. It has been decided that the Government share as well as State Government share should be passed on to the concerned local bodies through the State Government, who would authorise the Director of Municipalities to make necessary disbursement to the concerned local bodies. So far as the UNICEF Assistance is concerned, UNICEF will release the amount of its share through the Director of Municipalities.

9.6.3.30. Initially the expenditure shall be borne by the State Government and thereafter on the basis of the quarterly accounts and the figures of expenditure submitted by the Director of Municipalities to State Government the claim will be preferred by the State Government to the Central Government as well as UNICEF for reimbursement. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 for this scheme.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1988--89

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with code number	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A Town and Regional Planning							
1. UDP--1							
	1. Preparation of Regional Plan (7000100)	75.00	13.50	15.00	15.00	20.00	..
	2. PPM Cell (7000500)	..	3.02	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
		75.00	16.52	19.00	19.00	25.00	..
2. UDP:2: Preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning schemes (7000200)							
		200.00	17.30	20.00	20.00	30.00	..
3. UDP.3 : Grant in aid for implementation of Development plan and Town planning schemes (7000300)							
		525.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	..
4. UDP-4 Introduction of City Survey Around Ahmedabad Muniipal Corporation (7000400)							
		103.00	11.97	50.00	50.00	30.00	—
	Sub-Total : A	903.00	51.79	99.00	99.00	110.00	..
B. Urban Development Programmes							
5. UDP. 5 : Seed Capital to Urban Area Development Authority (7005100)							
		1000.00	203.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	..
6. UDP. 6 : Urban Community Development Project (7005200)							
		100.00	8.36	10.00	10.00	13.00	..
7. UDP. 7 : Urban Local Development programme (7005300)							
		100.00	..	..	..	..	..
8. UDP-8 : Assistant to Municipal Finance Board (7005400)							
		100.00	14.00	..	..	..	..
9. UDP-9 : Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns (7005541)							
		700.00	5.50	20.00	20.00	30.00	..
	Sub-Total : B	2000.00	230.86	110.00	110.00	143.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies							
10.	UDP-10 : Loans to Municipalities for Misc. Dev. Activities (7010171)	200.00	..	..	..	5.00	..
11.	UDP-11 : Market borrowing for Misc. Dev. Activities (7010200)	1300.00	253.00	278.00	278.00	306.00	..
	Sub-Total : C	1500.00	253.00	278.00	278.00	311.00	..
D. Minimum Needs Programme							
12.	UDP-12 : Environmental Improve- ment of slums (70115161)	500.00	51.09	70.00	70.00	100.00	..
E. New Schemes							
13.	UDP-13. Urban Poor (IYSH) (7020100)	400.00	..	24.00	24.00	50.00	..
14.	UDP-14 : Grant-in-aid for Urban Renewal Programmes (7020200)	65.00	..	..	..	..	..
15.	UDP-15 : World Bank Aided Project (7020300)	4000.00	316.90	618.00	618.00	600.00	..
16.	UDP-16 : Urban Basic Service (705700)	400.00	..	1.00	1.00	20.00	..
	Grand Total :	9768.00	903.64	1200.00	1200.00	1334.00	..

9.7 CAPITAL PROJECT

9.7.1. Introduction

9.7.1.1. Gandhinagar, the new Capital of Gujarat is situated on the bank of river Sabarmati, the site occupying an area of about 5785 Hectares. The city proper is planned to the Western Bank of Sabarmati river.

9.7.1.2. The Master Plan of township envisaged the development in two phases of self contained city with a targetted population of about 3.5 lakhs. The population of the city as on 31st March, 1985 was 85,000.

9.7.2. Review of progress

9.7.2.1. Though the preliminary survey works etc. for the Capital Project were started in the year 1960-61, the actual execution of works commenced in 1966-67. The cumulative expenditure incurred till the end of March, 1987 is Rs. 11,599 lakhs and expenditure on budgetted works in progress upto March, 1987 is Rs. 4,309 lakhs.

9.7.2.2. The main works completed upto 31st March, 1987, are as under :—

(1) 14285 Nos. residential quarters (682 quarters completed during 1986-87)

(2) Administrative offices including Sachivalaya, (Block No. 9, 10 and 13 are completed during 1986-87)

(3) Schools and Colleges

(4) Dispensaries and Hospitals

(5) Town Hall and Olympic size Swimming Pool

(6) Main District Shopping Centre

(7) Engineering Staff College in Sector-17

(8) E, F Block in Civil Hospital Complex

(9) Radial Collector well including pipe line etc

(10) Widening of GH-6 Kolawada road

Moreover the programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of water supply and drainage and electricity in 22 out of 33 sectors have been nearly completed.

9.7.2.3. For the period ending December, 1983, 696 hectares of land was sold or allotted for various purposes like Residential, Educational, Religious and other institutions yielding a cumulative return of Rs. 14.66 crores. Further during the period of April, 1984 to March, 1987, 6.38 hectares of land was disposed off yielding an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores. Total amount yielded on this account till March 1987 is Rs. 20.66 crores as under :—

Period	Land disposed off in Hectares	Amount Yielded (Rs. in Crores)
Upto December, 1983	696	14.66
April, 1984 to March, 1986	5.468	5.32
April, 1986 to March, 1987	0.897	0.68
	Total	20.66

For the period of Seventh Five Year Plan, the land disposal programme is worked out as under :

Period	Land in Hectares	Total Revenue from land sale (Rs. in Crores)	Net amount after deducting the development cost (Rs. in Crores)
1985-1990	77.26	50.00	42.12

9.7.2.4. The anticipated revenue from land disposal during the year 1985-86 was estimated at Rs. 1.20 crores. Actual proceeds stand at Rs. 3.188 crores. Whereas the anticipated land to be disposed off during 1986-87 is 10.9 hectares with an anticipated revenue of Rs. 6.8 crores gross and Rs. 5.71 crores net after deducting the development cost the actual proceeds amounts to Rs. 0 684 crores out of the sale of land of 0 89 hectares.

Spillover liability :

9.7.2.5. The spillover liability of all the works included in the budget at the end of 1986-87 is Rs. 2980 lakhs. However the spillover liability of the works physically in progress will be Rs. 708.90 lakhs at the end of 1987-88.

9.7.2.6. An outlay of Rs. 3,337 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan. An annual outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is proposed for as under :—

	1985-90	1988-89
Works in progress	2537	675
New works	300	..
Direction and Administration	500	125
Total	3337	800

Requirement does not consider L. A. liability of Rs. 1.94 crores for land of Sector No. 4.

9.7.2.7. Following main works in progress at the end of 1987-88 are proposed to be completed by the end of the year 1988-89.

- (a) Residential quarters 2228 units
- (b) Sachivalaya complex including Heads of Departments
- (c) E.I.R. Air-conditioning, Lifts etc. in Sachivalay complex
- (d) Fire Brigade Station
- (e) Providing infrastructure facilities like water supply, drainage and roads in [sector 6, 8 and 13 which are under development

9.7.2.8. Looking to the spillover liability of the works in progress, no new works are proposed during 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme (with computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89		
				Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Outlay of which proposed	capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	SCP-1 Capital Project	(7100200)	3337.00	907.32	600.00	600.00	800.00	800.00

9.8. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

9.8.1. Introduction

9.8.1.1. Publicity to development programme is essential for the better understanding of Government policies and plan measures adopted by Government and for the involment of the people for the purposeful collaboration in the implementation of the development activities of the State. In the formulation of publicity programmes, the basic approach is to provide minimum facilities in the areas which are backward and the areas which need special treatment in the provision of the information services. The objective of the publicity scheme is to cover large section of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, rural poor and other sections of the society

9.8.2. Review of progress

9.8.2.1. The activities under "Information and Publicity" gathered momentum during the period ending Sixth Five Year plan. The schemes relating to rural broadcasting printed and pictorial publicity traditional media exhibitions, Information Centres and field publicity units were implemented. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 10205 radio sets and 1375 T.V. Sets were also installed in villages. One mobile exhibition unit van was also established. Five buildings for information centres at Ahwa, Amreli Himatnagar, Surendranagar and Jamnagar have also been constructed. Other activities under this sector have also been accelerated. The Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd. has been set up. 32 field publicity units at Taluka level were started at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

9.8.3. Programme proposed for 1988--89

9.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89. The broad break-up of the programme is as under :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Minor Head	Proposed outlay for 1988-89.	
I	Direction and Administration	104.71
II	Field Publicity	137.50
III	Strengthening of Information Centres.	27.79
		270.00

(I) Direction & Administration

News Service

9.8.3.2. News Service called as 'Samachar Seva' has been started by the Directorate from January, 1984. This is very useful service to the small and medium news papers numbering about 600. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Improving Feedback Mechanism

9.8.3.3. A unit has been set up to provide information feedback to Government. An amount of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is proposed for continuing this scheme in 1988-89. The Directorate is resorting to Photo coverage of various programmes and activities. As the photographs of such programmes are very important, it is necessary to preserve transparencies properly and keep them in photo library. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation

9.8.3.4. In order to make the rural people well aware of the various Government Schemes and plans, various publicity programmes, such as Katha Kirtan, Lok-Katha, Lokgeets, Puppet-show, dramas are arranged in rural areas and as a part of such programmes, details of developmental programmes and messages are conveyed. An outlay of Rs. 6.90 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the 1988-89.

Modernisation of Directorate of Information

9.8.3.5. The activities of the Directorate are expanding day by day. In view of the functioning of the taluka publicity units and district offices the decentralisation of functions is necessary. It is therefore proposed to set-up office of Joint Director of Information at Vadodara and at Rajkot as two important regional centres. T. V. stations and All India Radio station are also existing at both the places. About 10 daily newspapers, more than 60 weeklies, 18 fortnightlies and 119 monthlies are published from the districts falling under Vadodara region. Likewise 20 dailies, 115 weeklies, 25 fortnightlies and 123 monthlies are being published from the districts falling under Rajkot region. Regional Joint Director would undertake the job of maintaining liaison with all these publications. In the current situation, it is essential to have direct contact with the editors of Dailies especially when print media resorts to sensational news items and often exaggerated versions of communal and other incidents. At one time Ahmedabad was focal point for large dailies but over a period of time newspapers have grown regionally and even Ahmedabad based newspapers have now regional editions. It is therefore proposed to have a senior officer, both at Vadodara for South Gujarat and at Rajkot for Saurashtra region. A provision of Rs. 3.00 Lakh has been proposed for this purpose. There are 67 Offices of the Directorate at district as well as taluka level. It is proposed to strengthen Accounts Section, within the Directorate also for which an amount of Rs. 2 lakh is proposed.

9.8.3.6. A Gujarati weekly, 'Gujarat's is published by the Directorate at present which conveys information to the people about actions taken by the Government in promotional programmes like 20-Point, meeting challenges of natural calamities and important policy matters. It is proposed to have a quarterly publication in English also on all India basis to inform about developmental programmes and achievements of the state. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1988-89.

9.8.3.7. Publication of folders, leaflets and booklets is essential for wider publicity of the Governments welfare schemes. Government activities will be given publicity through Radio, T V, newspapers pamphlets, brochures, posters, exhibitions and other such media. It is envisaged to bring out 33 publications on various subjects during 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 75.50 Lakhs is proposed for this activity for the year 1988-89.

9.8.3.8. At present 67 offices of the Directorate of Information are functioning at district as well as Taluka Levels. An Inspection-Budget Unit is working at the head office at Gandhinagar with the help of the nucleus staff. For inspection of district offices and taluka units and to cope-up with increasing work-load, it is proposed to strengthen this unit for which an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

9.8.3.9. Thus for modernisation of Directorate of Information an amount of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

Financial Assistance to film studios.

9.8.3.10 The State Government has decided to encourage development of film industry in Gujarat by granting subsidy to film studios and laboratories. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is made for the year 1988-89.

(II) Field Publicity.

Rural Broadcasting and community T. V. Centres.

9.8.3.11 The Government of India has implemented a massive programme of T. V. Service expansion in the country and following thus, 70 percent population has come under TV coverage. TV transmitters have been set up at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, and Dwaraka in Gujarat. Low-power TV centres have started functioning at Bhuj, Amreli and Palanpur. In view of this, it is decided to set up and maintain community TV sets phase-wise in the rural areas. It is proposed to instal DR TV sets in the villages of these areas where TV reception is not possible. 400 black and white TV sets, 100 colour TV sets and 60 DR TV sets are envisaged under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for this purpose

Exhibitions

9.8.3.12. A permanent exhibition at Gandhinagar is proposed to be set up to inform the visitors and other about the development activities of the State for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakh is proposed for the same.

9.8.3.13 In the scientific age, it is necessary to involve modern electronic technology and VCR, Colour TV and other projection equipments in the field of information centres for which an outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

9.8.3.14. An amount of Rs. 9.65 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of permanent exhibition at Dandi, and for the participation in the exhibitions at National, State, District and Taluka level. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 20.65 lakhs is proposed for various activities under this programme.

9.8.3.15. T. V. Programmes are made in such a way that viewers get information about the progress of the State. The programmes include Gujarat's progress in the fields of industries, agriculture, health, education etc. Documentary films are shown on TV. for which an arrangement has also been made. An outlay of Rs. 1.25 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

Setting up field Publicity Unit.

9.8.3.16. Documentary films about development activities and projects of the State of Gujarat, give information to villages. During the year, 1988-89, for production of documentaries, purchase of film prints and raw stock, starting of Video unit, purchase of Camera, VCR and other equipments, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed.

9.8.3.17. A new building for the office of the Information Department has been constructed at Jamnagar. The information centre is to be accommodated in the new building for which an amount of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is proposed for staff and equipments.

9.8.3.18. The State Government has set up Field Publicity Units at Taluka level. It is targeted to set up thirty-five new field publicity units at the taluka offices during the Seventh Plan. In 1988-89, 5 new publicity units are proposed to be set up at the taluka level for which an outlay of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed. VCR and TV and Projection units have been sanctioned for 10 taluka units in 1985-86, for 5 taluka units in 1986-87 and 5 for district offices in 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 23 lakhs is also proposed for maintaining equipments in the 20 units set up during first three years of the Seventh Plan.

9.8.3.19. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 65.60 lakhs has been proposed for different activities under this scheme of Field Publicity Units.

INFORMATION CENTRES

STRENGTHENING OF INFORMATION CENTRES

9.8.3.20. For the Information centre at Surendranagar an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed to carry on its normal activities.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS OF DISTRICT OFFICES.

9.8.3.21 An outlay of Rs. 21.29 lakhs is proposed for construction of buildings for the district offices of the Information Department at Bhuj, Palanpur, Bhavnagar, Nadiad and Godhra. Also for maintaining 99 vehicles and 70 projectors and 35 generators, the make-shift work-shop exists at Ahmedabad which does not meet the requirement as it is not properly housed. It is therefore proposed to set up a work-shop at Gandhinagar for which an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for construction of a new building for the workshop in the premises of Rural Broadcasting Wing, at Gandhinagar.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (With Computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction & Administration							
1.	PUB-1 News Service (7200100)	10.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.50	..
2.	PUB-2 Improving Feedback Mechanism (7200200)	8.00	..	1.10	1.10	4.30	..
3.	PUB-3 Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation (7200300)	50.00	5.00	9.90	9.90	6.90	..
4.	PUB-4 Modernisation of Directorate of Information (7200400)	75.00	..	60.57	60.57	90.00	..
5.	PUB-5 Financial Assistant to Film Studios (7200500)	20.00	2.40	2.68	2.68	0.01	..
II. Field Publicity							
6.	PUB-6 Rural Broadcasting & Community T.V. Centres (7245100)	220.00	46.28	73.97	73.97	50.00	..
7.	PUB-7 Exhibitions (7205200)	35.00	5.09	8.65	8.65	20.65	..
8.	PUB-8 T.V. Utilisation (7205300)	20.00	..	..	..	1.25	..
9.	PUB-9 Setting up Field Publicity Units (7205400)	250.00	48.85	45.50	45.50	65.60	..
III. Strengthening Information Centres							
10.	PUB-10 Strengthening of Bombay & Delhi Offices and starting of new Office at Madras (7210100)	20.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	..
11.	PUB-10A (Adj) Setting up of Information Centres and TV premises	..	8.63	40.13	40.13	26.29	26.29
IV. Others							
12.	PUB-11 Gujarat Film Development Corp. (7215173)	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
13.	PUB-12 Small & Medium Newspapers Development Corp. (7215200)	20.00	..	3.25	3.25	..	..
Grand Total		758.00	117.25	250.00	250.00	270.00	26.29

9.9. WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Introduction

The Constitution of India (Article 46) specifically directs that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In order to fulfil this mandate, special efforts are being made by the Government of Gujarat to bring about rapid socio-economic development of the backward classes in Gujarat. The backward classes in the State comprise of the Scheduled Castes (SCs), the Scheduled Tribes (STs), the Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes (NT & DNTs), the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs), the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) and the Minorities.

9.9.1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (Social Welfare Department)

General

9.9.1.1. Out of a total population of Gujarat of 340.86 lakhs, the population of the Scheduled Castes was enumerated as 24.38 lakhs in the 1981 Census. There are no precise figures of the population of the remaining backward classes. The Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the Economically Backward Classes do constitute a sizeable section of the total population. The population of the Minorities is estimated at 30 lakhs and of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes at 7 lakhs. The population of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in the North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts.

9.9.1.2. In addition to the benefits which flow to these backward classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development, several special schemes, mainly of a supplementary nature have been devised to ensure that a fair share of the benefits of development actually reaches these groups, the vast majority of which are below the poverty line. The specific provisions made for the Scheduled Castes in all the sectors of development are aggregated into the Special Component Plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes.

9.9.1.3. While many special programmes for these backward classes are carried out through the Director of Social Welfare (DSW), three autonomous bodies have been set up in order to implement the economic development programmes more effectively to benefit specially targetted sections among the backward classes. These are the Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation (GSC EDC) for the Scheduled Castes, the Gujarat Backward Classes Development Corporation (GBCDC) set up recently for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the Gujarat Minorities Board (GMB) for the religious and linguistic minorities.

9.9.1.4. The various schemes being implemented under these programmes for the welfare of the backward classes (other than the Scheduled Tribes) could be grouped into three categories *viz.*, (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and Others.

9.9.1.5. Education is the foundation on which the progress of any community, in particular the backward class rests. Government, therefore, has several schemes to promote the education of these backward classes. These include scholarships, reimbursement of tuition and examination fees. Ashram shalas, (residential schools for primary students) and Chhatralayas (hostels), Residential Schools for the talented students from backward classes, Special coaching facilities for selected courses and the like. For students belonging to the Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva communities, which are identified as chronically backward communities among the backward classes, special scholarships are given to provide them incentive to go to school. The expenditure on various schemes of education amounted to about 66 % of the total outlay for the year 1987-88, under these programmes.

9.9.1.6. It is well known that the vast majority of these backward classes live below the poverty line. It is therefore but logical for the government to give high priority to schemes designed to provide employment and income to them. Many of these schemes for their economic uplift are being implemented through other departments like Rural Development Department and the autonomous bodies mentioned above. These schemes include providing training for both wage and self employment and providing financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan through the financial institutions for self employment. The provision for these schemes during 1987-88 amounts to 17.7% of the total outlay for the programme.

9.9.1.7. In the third category are included schemes under which these backward classes persons are given loan and subsidy for construction of houses on individual as well as collective basis. Assistance is also provided for persons suffering from serious illnesses such as cancer and tuberculosis. 11.99% of the total outlay of this programme is devoted to the schemes falling in this category of Health, Housing and other activities.

9.9.1.8. Some of the important activities under this sub sector are :—

(i) Stipends for the students in Ashramshalas and Chhatralayas have been increased from 100 rupees per month to 150 rupees with effect from 1st April, 1987.

(ii) A scheme for granting financial assistance of 15,000 rupees (7000 as subsidy and 8000 as interest free loan) to medical graduates belonging to SC, NT & DNT & SEBC is in operation. A new scheme of giving financial assistance (margin money loan of upto 22,500 rupees and subsidy of upto 7,500 rupees) to medical post graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes to start their own clinics has been introduced.

(iii) The rate of subsidy under the scheme for the Economic Uplift of the Scheduled Castes (BCK--23) has been increased from the earlier flat rate of 750 rupees per applicant to 1/3 rd of the NABARD unit cost, subject to a maximum of 3,000 rupees. In the case of the chronically backward communities of Bhagi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva the subsidy is 50% of the units cost subject to a limit of 5,000 rupees.

(iv) At present 903 Balwadis are being run—413 for SCs, 81 for NT/DNTs and 409 for SEBCs.

(v) A total of 122 Ashramshalas have been established so far—38 for SCs, 28 for NT & DNTs and 56 for SEBCs.

(vi) 551 Chhatralayas are being run in the state 272 for SCs, 7 for NT & DNTs and 272 for SEBCs 113 of these are for girls.

(vii) The students of standard I to VII belonging to the chronically backward communities of Bhagi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva are given special scholarship of 250 rupees to boy student and 300 rupees to girl students to encourage them to attend schools.

(viii) Special cells are created at the State, Regional and unit level to oversee the implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act and investigate and follow up the cases of atrocities on Harijans.

(ix) The rate of assistance to Harijans in the case of their ostracization have been increased to four rupees per day with effects from July, 1986. (Maximum duration 6 months)

(x) The relief admissible to the families of the victims of atrocities on Scheduled Castes persons in cases where the victim dies has been increased from ten thousand rupees to twenty thousand rupees.

(xi) 4 Residential schools have been established so far (2 for SCs and 2 for SEBs)

Review of the Progress :

9.9.1.9 The total provision for this sub-sector for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes (other than the Scheduled Tribes) for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 7427 lakhs. The categorywise and groupwise break up of the expenditure for the first two years of Seventh Plan i. e. for 1985-86 and 1986-87, the provisions for 1987-88, the anticipated expenditure for 1987-88 and the outlay proposed for 1988-89 are given in the Table 1.

9.9.1.10 It can be seen from the table that the actual expenditure in the first two years of the plan Rs. 2286.20 lakhs which is 30.78% of the total plan provision. This expenditure when seen against the actual provision of Rs. 2588 lakhs works out to 88.3% utilization.

9.9.1.11 Under the category of education, the provision and actual expenditure are Rs. 598.62 lakhs and Rs. 664.82 lakhs respectively for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 886.15 lakhs and Rs. 737.09 lakhs respectively for 1986-87. The main reason for the shortfall during 1986-87 was the slow implementation of the Adjusted Plan Scheme of Residential Schools for bright backward classes students. Being the first year of the scheme, unforeseen difficulties were encountered in securing accommodation to start the schools and in obtaining land to start construction.

9.9.1.12 For the schemes in the economic uplift category the provision and actual expenditure are Rs. 278.68 lakhs and Rs. 278.11 lakhs respectively for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 297.90 lakhs and Rs. 177.72 lakhs respectively for 1986-87. The main reason for the shortfall was that fewer than anticipated beneficiaries came forward to avail of the benefits of these schemes. This could be due to the fact that several similar schemes of other departments were more attractive. Some construction could not be carried out due to non-availability of land. The provision for the construction of a training centre at Gandhinagar became surplus as a government building was readily available,

TABLE I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme Scheme No.	Categories	7th Plan (1985-90) Outlay	Actual (1985-86) Expenditure	Actual (1986-87) Expenditure	Annual Plan (1987-88) Outlay	Likely (1987-88) Expenditure	Outlay Proposed for 1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	TOTAL EDUCATION	SC	1816.50	336.30	346.07	490.17	490.17	670.23
		NT & DNT	176.00	13.69	32.27	23.45	23.45	30.86
		SEBC	1340.40	238.95	287.54	339.10	339.10	489.06
		EBC	345.80	69.46	59.53	59.25	59.25	72.05
		MINORITIES	84.20	6.43	11.68	8.10	8.10	10.00
	TOTAL	3762.90	664.83	737.09	920.07	920.07	1272.20	
2	TOTAL-ECONOMIC UPLIFT	SC	892.30	106.35	36.82	118.70	118.70	117.62
		NT & DNT	118.00	4.44	5.71	11.10	11.10	13.71
		SEBC	570.80	119.85	78.77	83.54	83.54	154.14
		EBC	118.60	26.44	30.56	17.00	17.00	21.00
		MINORITIES	162.40	21.03	25.86	27.70	27.70	34.22
	TOTAL	1862.10	278.11	177.72	258.04	258.04	340.69	
3	TOTAL HEALTH, HOUSING & OTHER SCHEMES	SC	734.90	88.37	100.33	104.70	104.70	121.33
		NT & DNT	74.00	2.61	2.81	10.30	10.30	12.72
		SEBC	453.00	49.16	38.62	46.66	46.66	54.95
		EBC	93.00	8.22	9.76	8.05	8.05	8.94
		MINORITIES	74.20	0.29	0.41	5.05	5.05	5.24
	TOTAL	1429.10	148.65	151.93	174.76	174.76	203.18	
4	TOTAL DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION	SC	234.30	69.40	39.52	69.94	69.94	86.39
		NT & DNT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		SEBC	118.80	7.61	9.58	25.00	25.00	25.93
		EBC	6.60	0.00	0.00	5.40	9.40	6.67
		MINORITIES	13.20	0.85	0.91	4.00	4.00	4.94
	TOTAL	372.90	77.86	50.01	104.34	104.34	123.93	
GRAND TOTAL		SC	3678.00	600.42	522.74	783.51	783.51	995.57
		NT & DNT	368.00	20.74	40.79	44.85	44.85	57.29
		SEBC	2483.00	415.57	414.51	494.30	494.30	724.08
		EBC	564.00	104.12	99.85	89.70	89.70	108.66
		MINORITIES	334.00	28.60	38.86	44.85	44.85	54.40
	TOTAL	7427.00	1169.45	1116.75	1457.21	1457.21	1940.00	
EDUCATION	TOTAL	3762.90	664.83	737.09	920.07	920.07	1272.20	
ECONOMIC UPLIFT	TOTAL	1862.10	278.11	177.72	258.04	258.04	340.69	
HEALTH HOUSING & OTHERS DIR. & ADM.	TOTAL	1429.10	148.65	151.93	174.76	174.76	203.18	
	TOTAL	372.90	77.86	50.01	104.34	104.34	129.93	
GRAND TOTAL			7427.00	1169.45	1116.75	1457.21	1457.21	1940.00

9.9.1.13. In the case of the schemes falling in the category of health, and housing and others, the provision and actual expenditure are Rs. 194.99 lakhs and Rs. 148.65 lakhs respectively for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 182.56 lakhs and Rs. 151.93 lakhs respectively for 1986-87. The main reason for the shortfall is that there were only limited number of applications under the housing programme schemes as some of the other schemes such as the Indira Awaas Yojana provided better terms for the beneficiaries. The provision for the current year 1987-88 under this programme is Rs. 1457 lakhs, the detailed breakup of which is given in Table 1. According to the present (September 1987) assessment to major variations in expenditure are likely.

9.9.1.14. A mid-term appraisal of the performance under this sub-sector was carried out during the year. It was noticed that during the first two years the expenditure under certain schemes was negligible (zero to less than 10%). In addition to examining the reasons for this poor performance, an assessment was made of the utility of such schemes. Zero-Base Budgeting Exercise is being carried out to identify schemes that could be scrapped. As a result of this exercise it is likely that several adjustments such as clubbing schemes with similar objectives and scrapping schemes that are either redundant because other departments are implementing similar schemes or there is no response to them is likely during the coming year.

Proposed programme for 1988-89

9.9.1.15. The proposed provision for the programme for Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes (other than the Scheduled Tribes) for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 1940 lakhs which represents a 27.50% increase over the provision of Rs. 1467 lakhs for the current year *i.e.* 1987-88. This increase is considered imperative in view of the fact that overall expenditure during the first three years of the Seventh Plan is likely to be about 50.4% of the provision for the entire five year period. Increased provision will be necessary under all the schemes, in particular for the Residential Schools Scheme. The detailed schemewise, category-wise provisions proposed for given in Table-I.

9.9.1.16 High-lights of physical Targets proposed for 1988-89 are as follows:—

- (1) Residential schools—To open for Residential schools. (2 for SC and 32 for SEBC)
- (2) Ashram Schools—To establish 11 new ashram schools (5 for SC, 5 for SEBC and 1 for NT/DNT).
- (3) Chhatralayas:—To open 40 new grant-in-aid Chhatralayas (20 for SC and 20 for SEBC) and to increase 350 seats in the existing sanctioned strength.

9.9.2. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (TRIBAL DEPARTMENT)

General :

9.9.2.1. As per the 1981 census, the population of the scheduled Tribes in the State is 48.48 lakhs which comes to 14.22% of the total population of 340.86 lakhs of the state. The population of scheduled Tribes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in South Gujarat. For economic upliftment of the scheduled tribes, the scheduled Tribes Economic Development Corporation has been set up. Tribal Research & Training Institute is also working for this caste.

9.9.2.2. Under this Programme also the schemes have been classified mainly in three groups of programmes viz., (i) Education, (ii) Economic Uplift and (iii) Health, Housing and other schemes. The activities being taken up under each of these groups are more or less the same as these for S.C.s etc.

The State Government took various important measures for the welfare of scheduled Tribes.

- (i) The rate of post Matric Scholarships (Government of India) has been enhanced from 1982-83.
- (ii) The economic limit for pre-SSC scholarships is raised from Rs. 6,000/- to Rs. 10,000/- p.a. from the year 1985-86.
- (iii) The stipends in the B.C. hostels and Ashram Schools have been raised from Rs. 75/- per month to Rs. 100/- per month with effect from 1st June, 1982.
- (iv) The rates of the scholarships in Training-cum-Production Centres have been raised from Rs. 65/- to Rs. 100/- per month with effect from 1st January, 1980.
- (v) Assistance for Hostel Building is raised from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- with effect from 1st January, 1980.
- (vi) The scheme for granting assistance to Medical Graduates upto Rs. 15,000/- (Rs. 7,000/- as subsidy and Rs. 8,000/- as interest free loan) is in operation. A new scheme of giving loan as margin money upto Rs. 22,500/- and subsidy upto Rs. 7,500/- to the medical post Graduates belonging to scheduled Tribes to start their own clinics has also been introduced.
- (vii) The rate of subsidy under Economic Uplift of Scheduled Tribes (BCK-23) has been revised from earlier flat rate of Rs. 5,000/- to percentage basis of unit cost with maximum limit of Rs. 5,000/-.
- (viii) Balwadies for scheduled Tribes and Balwadis for Tribal area sub plan.
- (ix) In case of atrocities on Scheduled Tribes persons, the amount of relief for murder, injury and other calamities has been raised from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- with effect from 1986-87.

Review of progress

9.9.2.3. The programme drawn up for the Seventh Plan envisages an outlay Rs. 4100.00 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes and Tribal Area Sub Plan under the State Plan. Against the outlay of Rs. 4,100.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan, a total amount of Rs. 4,100.00 lakhs has been provided for the first two years i. e., 1985-86 and 1986-87. However the expenditure incurred during the first two years is Rs. 997.14 lakhs (i. e., 71% of the total outlay of the first two years). The Planning Commission has also approved during 1986-87 a Scheme of Residential Schools to be established in the State at total estimated cost of Rs. 4,160 lakhs as an adjusted Scheme. This is the major change for the Seventh Plan as well as rest of the Annual Plans.

9.9.2.4. The progress achieved under different groups of the programme is as detailed below :

Education : For the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 252.76 lakhs was provided for this programme against which the expenditure incurred was to the tune of Rs. 186.80 lakhs (74%) while for the year 1986-87 against a provision of Rs. 424.12 lakhs, the expenditure for Education schemes was Rs. 292.01 lakhs (i. e. 69%). Main reasons for the shortfall is the fact that the scheme of the Residential schools is implemented in the State for the first times as an adjusted schemes in order to open 12 schools in the State. Actually, 6 schools have been opened at different stages; hence the expenditure towards staff, construction of building etc. was not incurred. Some of the schemes related to purchase of land and construction has shown poor progress.

Economic uplift:- An outlay of Rs. 161.13 lakhs has been approved for the year 1985-86, against which the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 127.94 lakhs. While for the 2nd year i.e. 1986-87 against an approved outlay of Rs. 158.87 lakhs Rs. 144.62 lakhs was the expenditure. The reasons for shortfall during the year 1986-87 under this sector were as follows :-

(i) Less number of beneficiaries came forward to take advantage of the schemes (BCK-22, BCK-25, BCK-27 etc.)

(ii) Due to non-availability of land for construction, works could not be carried out (BCK-35, 36 and 37).

(iii) For training centre at Gandhinagar (BCK-33) ready building was available hence the construction cost was not incurred.

(iv) BCK-40 Scheme was not approved for certain reasons.

9.9.2.5 Under this programme, the members of ST are given loan and subsidy for construction of their houses on individual basis through Housing Boards etc. There are also few special schemes for more BC for housing. The Schemes for medical aid for ST are also being implemented.

Health, Housing & Other Schemes : During the year 1985-86 against an outlay of Rs. 194.11 lakhs, Rs. 107.04 lakhs were spent. While for the year 1986-87 against an outlay of Rs. 194.91 lakhs, Rs. 137.49 lakhs has been incurred. Reasons for shortfall is due to less number of applications under housing scheme and due to non-availability of land in urban areas (BCK-52).

9.9.2.6 During the first two years of implementation of schemes, it has been observed that the expenditure under certain schemes was zero or less than 10% while the actual expenditure under certain Schemes was more than the approved outlays. To avoid such a position, it is decided to club the schemes having common purposes and to reduce the number of schemes. Moreover, enough weightage will be given to the schemes where there is over expenditure. The schemes where the expenditure is less than 10% will be reviewed and will be modified accordingly.

Proposed Programme For 1988--89

9.9.2.7 An outlay of 1400.00 lakhs have been proposed for the welfare of STS. More and more allocation needs to be provided for to certain schemes of education programme. (i.e. Residential Schools, Ashram Shalas.). Under economic uplift schemes, also some modifications have been carried out. The scheme viz. cottage industries and profession subsidy of Rs. 750/- has been revised to percentage basis against unit cost which need more provision for the development. Considering all other aspects, as well as revised rates announced for ST Hostels (GIA to BC Hostels) by State Government, the size of ST welfare sector have been kept at Rs. 1400.00 lakhs.

9.9.3. Administrative Machinery For TASP

9.9.3.1. The State Government has evolved a system of functioning within the existing administrative frame work which would approximate to the condition of single line administrative control. The tribal areas for the State has been demarcated into project areas for which separate administrative structure has been sanctioned. Each Project team is headed by the Project Administrator of the rank of additional District Development Officer or Additional Collector except for Banaskantha and Dangs districts. For the district of Banaskantha the responsibility of Project Administrator is entrusted to District Development Officer and for Dangs the responsibility of the Project Administrator is entrusted to the Collector, Dangs. In Banaskantha district the District Development Officer is given the help of the Deputy Project Administrator also. They have also been given the support of specialist in Agriculture, Co-operation and Forest and other administrative staff, Although the Project Administrators have been sanctioned a nucleus staff in the form of the subject specialists etc. They have been kept out of the Panchayati Raj fold and therefore they are not subject to the control and influence of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Some sort of administrative control is however being extended over the Project officer-Cum-Taluka Development officer and other Government and Panchayat staff working in the Project Areas.

9.9.3.2. To look after working of the Project and monitoring and evaluation of the schemes the post of Tribal Development Commissioner at the state level was created from 27th April, '82. After wards the Government has created the post of Secretary-Cum-Tribal Development Commissioner. He is provided with the supporting staff like the Director of Primitive Group and Ex-officio-Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director (Planning), Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Director (Agriculture) Deputy Director (Animal-Husbandry) and other administrative staff Tribal Development Commissioner is responsible for the implementation of TASP, Government has recently created the post of Joint Director (Tribal) under the Director of Social welfare for implementing and monitoring the tribal welfare schemes.

9.9.3.3. For the purpose of meeting the expenditure on the administrative staff provision of Rs 106.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89, in which the amount of state flow is Rs 23.80 lakhs and assumed central assistance is Rs. 83.00 lakhs In addition, the state flow of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed for Growth Centre, While Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided from assumed Central assistance for same purpose.

Additional Staff

9.9.3.4. A separate Department of Tribal Development has been created in the year 1984-85. The Secretary of the Department is also working as the Tribal Development Commissioner. There are three experts in the rank of Deputy Directors for the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Programmes and Planning. During the Seventh Five Year Plan similar experts are needed for advising the T.D.C. in the fields of Co-operation, Forest, Education, Statistics, Medical and Health, Institutional Finance etc.

9.9.3.5. The Tribal Development Department has initiated a scheme of Direct Purchases of the Tribal Agriculture Production a large scale so as to ensure the elimination of exploitation in the matter of rates of agricultural produce, weight, and payment to a certain extent. The linkage to Co-operative Societies for direct purchasing as well as for findings outlet for the produce purchase has also to be organised. The tribals also require provision of consumption credit along with the short term finance for purchasing agricultural inputs for which various kinds of subsidies are provided to them. For establishing all these linkages in consultation with the Co-operation. Department, it is necessary to create a small administrative infrastructure in the office of the TDC.

9.9.3.6. In the tribal areas, 40% of the total land is under Forest. Forests play an important role in tribal economy. Importance of forests in influencing the environment and improving the quality of life cannot be over looked in addition to its protective, productive and bio-aesthetic influence. Forests and tribals can develop only in mutually reinforcing relation-ship. The state has taken up large number of measures to ameliorate the Socio-Economic conditions of tribals and bring them closer to main stream of development. Very recently, with the help of Special Central Assistance, the development of 194 Forest Settlement Villages under the Administrative and Teritorial control of the Fores Departments has been taken up. Under the nucleus budget also large number of forestry programmes are taken up with the administrative and technical assistance of Assistant Project Administrator (forest). Formation of tree growers co-operative societies in the tribal & envisaged and the waste land development projects are also framed on a very large scale. For implementation of all these programmes, and effective supervising and monitoring, the TDC needs the assistance of one expert in Foetry.

Monitoring and Evaluation Cell

9.9.3.7 Monitoring is an integral of the planning process. The success of planning depends not only on proper formation of the plan but also on their implementation. Proper implementation in quantitative as well as qualitative terms only can lead to the fulfilment of the objectives laid down in planning of any activity. Monitoring is a tool to assess the quantity and quality of implementation. In the recent years, there has been a growing emphasis on beneficiary family oriented programmes, more particularly in tribal areas. Several schemes, have been formulated for the specific needs of the tribal people residing in remote areas. This has led to outlays being earmarked for TASP on a very large scale. It is extremely important to not only ensure that the outlay provided are fully utilised but also to ensure that the physical benefits accrue to the target groups. It is also necessary to monitor, whether the assets given are being put to good use and are generating additional income. This has considerably enhanced the importance of monitoring on the other hand. The extent to which the objective has been achieved can be measured with the help of evaluation. The importance of reporting, appraisal and evaluation has been recognised in all organisations which operate through an impersonal hierarchical system. A monitoring and evaluation unit is proposed to be strengthened in the office of the Tribal Development Commissioner.

9.9.3.8. With the advancement and introduction of computer technology in the various fields of administration, a statistical computerisation unit with the adequate staff in the office of the T.D.C. for the purpose of compiling, collecting, retrieving and feeding computer data with regards to development or otherwise the Government of India is pressing to have a single line administration for the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan scheme. In the State of Gujarat the scheme of the democratic decentralisation has been fully implemented at the village, taluka and district level. For the implementation of the TASP a system has been evolved and the Project Administrator has been made to play a key role by Co-ordinating activities of Officers working under the District Panchayat and the State so far as the schemes under TASP are concerned. The officials functioning for the non-transferred activities like forest, soil conservation, medium irrigation etc, are also made responsible to the Project Administration so far as their activities in TASP is concerned. Thus, even though there is no single line administration in Gujarat under the TASP, a position akin to that has already been established by different administrative orders and the conventions established over the year.

9.9.3.9. There is no staff to look after office work of the TASP in the Taluka Panchayat. Therefore it is proposed to create one post of Dy. Project Administrator at ITDP level for Co-ordination and implementation work. It is also proposed to create a post of Assistant Taluka Development Officer in the Cadre of Extension Officer/Dy. Mamlatdar specifically to look after the work of TASP in Taluka Panchayat Office.

Growth Centres and Evaluation Studies

9.9.3.10 The Bench Mark Survey was conducted in the areas covered under I.T.D.P. including pocket area in the year 1977--78. The work relating to tabulation of data has been completed. State level reports based on household schedules, village schedules, and hamlet schedules have been prepared. In addition, three taluka level reports have been prepared each based on (a) village schedules, (b) hamlet schedules and (c) family schedules. It has been decided to prepare reports based on these schedules.

9.9.3.11 In order to study the socio-economic changes that have taken place in the areas covered under the Tribal Area sub Plan, Assessment Surveys are being undertaken by the unit created in the Directorate of Evaluation.

9.9.3.12 The work pertaining to (1) An evaluation of Nucleus Budget (Ad-hoc) (2) An evaluation study on integrated Tribal Development Project, Songadh and (3) An evaluation study on grant-in-aid hostels is on hand, for which an outlay of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is proposed for 1988--89.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakh).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (With Computer Code No.)	Caste	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
					Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Education								
1.	BCK-1 Examination Fees							
	7400181	SC	16.50	3.51	3.00	3.00	3.75	..
	7400184	NT	2.50	0.41	0.35	0.35	0.34	..
	7400185	DNT	2.50		0.35	0.35	0.35	..
	7400186	SEBC	16.50	2.28	5.25	5.25	3.20	..
	7400187	EBC	16.50	1.79	2.00	2.00	2.10	..
	7400188	Mino	5.00	0.22	0.35	0.35	0.40	..
	TOTAL		59.50	8.21	11.30	11.30	10.14	..
	T.D.D. „ „							
	7400182	ST	5.00	0.79	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
	7400183	TASP	3.50	3.38	2.35	2.35	3.50	..
	TOTAL	8.50	8.50	4.17	4.35	4.35	5.50	..
2.	BCK-2 Tution Fees							
	7400281	SC	53.00	17.31	16.00	16.00	18.00	..
	7400284	NT	2.00	0.66	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
	7400285	DNT	2.00		0.50	0.50	0.60	..
	TOTAL		57.00	17.97	17.00	17.00	19.20	..
	T.D.D. BCK-2 : Tution fees							
	7400282	ST	3.30	1.34	3.00	3.00	2.00	..
	7400283	TASP	1.50	9.31	7.00	7.00	10.00	..
	TOTAL		4.80	10.65	10.00	10.00	12.00	..
3.	BCK-3: Merit scholarship for Pre S.S.C. students :							
	7400381	SC	110.00	35.87	30.00	30.00	35.00	..
	7400384	NT	8.00	4.51	2.00	2.00	3.00	..
	7400385	DNT	8.00		2.00	2.00	3.00	..
	7400386	SEBC	402.50	81.25	75.00	75.00	82.00	..
	7400387	EBC	100.00	22.89	25.00	25.00	27.50	..
	7400388	Mino.	20.00	7.62	5.25	5.25	7.90	..
	TOTAL		648.50	152.14	139.25	139.25	158.40	..
	T.D.D. „ „							
	7400382	ST	43.00	7.16	11.00	11.00	10.00	..
	7400383	TASP	20.00	51.64	40.00	40.00	50.00	..
	TOTAL		63.00	58.80	51.00	51.00	60.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	BCK-4 : State scholarship for Pre-S.S.C. children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	7400481	SC	83.00	28.70	20.00	20.00	32.00	..
	T. D. D. "		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	BCK-5 : State Scholarships for post S.S.C. Girls students not eligible because of income criteria service and family size.	7400581	SC	6.50	3.01	3.00	3.00	3.50	
		7400584	NT	2.50	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.40	
		7400585	DNT	2.50		0.50	0.50	0.40	..
	TOTAL			11.50	3.61	4.00	4.00	4.30	..
	T.D.D. BCK-5 ((contd.))	7400582	ST	10.00	2.27	2.50	2.50	2.75	..
		7400583	TASP	10.50	0.35	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
	TOTAL			20.50	2.62	4.50	4.50	3.75	..
6.	BCK-6:Scholarship for post SSC Students (other than SC/ST) like NT/DNT and SEBC Students	7400684	NT	15.00	7.10	2.00	2.00	3.50	..
		7400685	DNT	15.00		2.00	2.00	3.50	..
		7400686	SEBC	39.50	3.48	3.00	3.00	4.00	..
		7400687	EBC	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL			76.50	10.58	7.00	7.00	11.00	..
	T.D.D. " "			..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	BCK-7:Scholarship for students studying in Higher Secondary i.e. STd. XI to XII.	7400786	SEBC	109.00	10.57	18.00	18.00	19.00	..
		7400787	EBC.	100.00	14.67	10.00	10.00	16.20	..
		7400788	Mino.	46.60	3.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	TOTAL			255.60	28.29	29.00	29.00	36.20	..
	T.D.D. " "			..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	BCK-8--:Scholarship for students of Technical and Professional courses.	7400881	SC	76.00	11.08	13.50	13.50	14.00	..
		7400884	NT	4.00	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		7400885	DNT	4.00		0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		7400886	SEBC	103.00	17.19	18.00	18.00	20.00	..
		7400887	EBC	119.00	20.18	22.00	22.00	26.00	..
		7400888	Mino.	7.60	0.17	0.50	0.50	0.20	..
	TOTAL			313.60	48.78	54.20	54.20	60.40	..
	T.D.D. " "	7400882	ST	2.00	4.21	1.50	1.50	4.00	..
		7400883	TASP	4.00	0.05	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
	TOTAL			6.00	4.26	2.00	2.00	4.50	..
9.	BCK -9Free Books and Clothes to children of SC/ST/NT/DNT/Landless Labourers whose parents annual income is upto Rs. 10,000.	7400981	SC	160.00	37.85	30.00	30.00	47.00	..
		7400984	NT	10.00	15.96	3.20	3.20	4.43	..
		7400985	DNT	19.90		3.20	3.20	4.44	..
		7400986	SEBC	53.00	2.72	8.00	8.00	8.00	..
	TOTAL			233.00	56.53	44.40	44.40	63.87	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
T.D.D.	„	„	7400982	ST	16.00	5.69	5.00	5.00	4.00	..
			7400983	TASP	40.00	6.04	15.00	15.00	7.00	..
			TOTAL		56.00	11.73	20.00	20.00	11.00	..
10. BCK—10										
			7401081	SC	924.00	127.49	160.00	160.00	165.00	..
			7401084	NT	15.00	2.87	1.00	1.00	1.50	..
			7401085	DNT	15.00		1.00	1.00	1.50	..
			7401086	SEBC	165.00	29.54	15.00	15.00	33.00	..
			TOTAL		1119.00	159.90	177.00	177.00	201.00	..
T.D.D.	„	„	7401082	ST	63.20	12.43	8.00	8.00	7.00	..
			7401083	TASP	160.00	13.79	5.00	5.00	10.00	..
			TOTAL		223.20	26.22	13.00	13.00	17.00	..
11. BCK—11										
			7401181	SC	26.00	30.31	40.00	40.00	43.00	..
			7401184	NT	2.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.30	..
			7401185	DNT	2.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.30	..
			7401186	SEBC	26.00	..	..	..	..	..
			TOTAL		56.00	30.31	40.50	40.50	43.60	..
T.D.D.			7401182	ST	5.00	4.54	10.00	10.00	5.00	..
			7401183	TASP	16.00	7.28	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
			TOTAL		21.00	11.82	16.00	16.00	11.00	..
12. BCK—12										
			7401281	SC	6.50	0.79	1.00	1.00	2.50	..
			7401284	NT	2.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
			7401285	DNT	2.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
			7401286	SEBC	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
			TOTAL		17.50	0.79	2.20	2.20	3.70	..
T.D.D.	„	„	7401282	ST	3.30	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
			7401283	TASP	6.60	1.60	1.20	1.20	1.00	..
			TOTAL		9.90	1.60	1.70	1.70	1.50	..
13. BCK—13										
			7401381	SC	99.00	15.85	22.00	22.00	34.48	..
			7401384	NT	8.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.40	..
			7401385	DNT	8.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.40	..
			7401386	SEBC	100.00	80.73	50.00	50.00	68.00	..
			7401388	Mino	5.00	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
			TOTAL		220.00	97.20	74.00	74.00	103.78	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
T.D.D.	"	"	7401382	ST	55.00	14.73	15.00	15.00	18.50	..
			7401383	TASP	70.00	38.09	40.00	40.00	69.00	..
			TOTAL		125.00	52.82	55.00	55.00	87.50	..
14.	BCK-14A :									
Grant-in-aid to Backward Hostel for Building construction (Boys Hostel)			7401481	SC	20.00	2.45	1.60	1.60	6.50	
			7401484	NT	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	00.50	..
			7401485	DNT	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
			7401486	SEBC	40.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
			Total		74.00	2.45	6.60	6.60	10.50	..
T.D.D.	"	"	7401482	ST	6.00	2.09	1.00	1.00	1.85	..
			7401483	TASP	15.00	2.76	2.50	2.50	8.15	..
			Total		21.00	4.85	3.50	3.50	10.00	..
15.	BCK-14B :									
Grant-in-aid to Backward class girls hostel for building construction.			7401581	SC	20.00	..	4.40	4.40	8.50	..
			7401584	NT						
			7401585	DNT	..	..	..	..	..	..
			7401586	SEBC	25.00	6.73	6.50	6.50	7.00	..
			Total		45.00	6.73	10.90	10.90	15.50	..
T.D.D.	"	"	7401582	ST	7.20	..	2.00	2.00	3.50	..
			7401583	TASP	15.00	..	2.50	2.50	6.50	..
			Total		22.20	..	4.50	4.50	10.00	..
16.	BCK-15									
Admission to SC/ST students in hostel attached with colleges]			7401881	SC	8.00	..	..	..		This scheme is dropped in the year 1985-86
			7401884	NT	2.00	..	..	..	..
			7401885	DNT	2.00	..	..	..	..
			7401886	SEBC	6.50	..	..	..	..
			Total		18.50	..	..	..	..
T.D.D.	"	"	7401882	ST	1.60	..	..	..	..
			7401883	TASP	5.00					
			Total		6.60	..	..	..	..
17.	BCK-16									
Additional coaching centre in Grant in aid and Government Hostels.			7401981	SC	6.00	0.93	0.70	0.70	2.50	..
			7401986	SEBC	10.00	0.91	1.60	1.60	1.60	..
			7401987	EBC	3.30	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
			Total		19.30	1.87	2.55	2.55	4.35	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
T.D.D.	"	7401982	ST	5.00	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.50	..
		7401983	TASP	5.20	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.75	..
		TOTAL		10.20	1.07	0.80	0.80	1.25	..
18. BCK—17									
Establishment of & Development of Government Hostel for boys and girls.		7402181	SC	34.00	12.94	13.00	13.00	15.00	..
		7402186	SEBC	13.00	2.46	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
		TOTAL		47.00	15.40	18.00	18.00	20.50	..
T.D.D.	" "	7402182	ST	13.20	2.65	3.60	3.60	4.00	..
		7402183	TASP	25.00	22.18	6.00	6.00	13.50	..
		TOTAL		38.20	24.83	9.60	9.60	17.50	..
19. BCK—18									
Construction of Government hostel for boys		7402281	SC	35.00	..	2.50	2.50	8.00	8.00
		7402286	SEBC	40.00	..	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00
		TOTAL		75.00	..	7.50	7.50	16.00	16.00
T.D.D.		7402282	ST	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
		7402283	TASP	20.00	35.51	7.00	7.00	31.00	31.00
		TOTAL		25.00	35.51	7.00	7.00	31.00	31.00
20—BCK—18-A									
Construction of Government hostel for girls.		7402331	SC	30.00	..	2.50	2.50	8.00	8.00
		7402386	SEBC	26.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.50
		TOTAL		56.00	..	4.00	4.00	8.50	8.50
T.D.D.	" "	7402382	ST	5.00	..	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00
		7402383	TASP	20.00	..	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00
		TOTAL		25.00	..	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00
21—BCK—19									
Purchase of private land for construction of Government hostel for Boys and Girls.		7402481	SC	40.00	..	1.00	1.00	3.50	3.50
		7402483	SEBC	26.40	..	1.00	1.00	3.00	..
	Total			66.40	..	2.00	2.00	6.50	3.50
T.D.D.	" "	7402482	ST	13.20	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		7402483	TASP	20.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		TOTAL		33.20	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
22. BCK-20										
Ashram School		7402681	SC	66.00	12.09	13.72	13.72	20.00	..	
		7402684	NT	8.00	..	0.22	0.22	0.25	..	
		7402685	DNT	8.00	..	0.23	0.23	0.25	..	
		7402686	SEBC	132.00	41.37	27.15	27.15	53.16	..	
TOTAL				214.00	53.46	41.32	41.32	41.32		
T.D.D.	"	7402682	ST	43.00	0.58	9.00	9.00	3.30	..	
		7402683	TASP	110.00	17.85	75.00	75.00	69.70	..	
TOTAL				153.00	18.43	84.00	84.00	73.00	..	
23. BCK-21 :										
Post basic Ashram schools		7402782	ST	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
T. D. D.		7402783	TASP	162.00	5.25	58.88	58.88	75.23	..	
Total				182.00	5.25	58.88	58.88	75.23	..	
24. BCK-21 A :										
Residential school for talented students (Adjusted scheme)			SC	..	5.86	112.25	112.25	200.00	100.00	
			SEBC	..	8.31	81.09	81.09	169.10	..00.00	
Total				..	14.17	193.34	193.34	369.10	200.00	
T. D. D.	"		ST	..	5.98	37.17	37.17	25.27	10.00	
			TASP	..	11.40	187.20	187.20	466.07	300.00	
Total				..	17.38	224.37	224.37	491.34	310.00	
TOTAL EDUCATION :				SC	1816.50	346.07	490.17	490.17	670.23	119.50
				NT	88.00	32.27	11.72	11.72	15.43	..
				DNT	88.00	—	11.73	11.73	15.43	..
				SEBC	1340.40	287.54	325.09	325.09	489.06	108.50
				EBC	345.80	59.53	59.25	59.25	72.05	..
				Mino.	84.20	11.68	8.10	8.10	10.0	..
Total				3762.90	737.09	906.03	903.03	1272.20	228.00	
(T. D. D.)				ST	325.09	90	114.97	114.97	96.17	11.00
				TASP	729.30	227.11	465.73	465.73	837.95	339.00
TOTAL				1054.30	292.01	580.70	580.70	934.12	350.00	
GRAND TOTAL (Education)--				4817.20	1029.10	1486.76	1483.76	2206.32	578.00	
ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT										
24 BCK-22 : Financial Assistance for purchase of camel carts and Bullock carts etc.		7405481	SC	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.60	..
		7405486	SEBC	18.00	1.49	1.50	1.50	3.00	..	
		7405487	EBC	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
Total				..	24.60	1.49	4.50	4.50	6.60	..
T.D.D. Financial assistance for purchase of camel carts and Bullock carts etc.		7405482	ST	..	0.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
		7405483	TASP	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
Total				..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
25	BCK-23 : F.A. for Cottage Industries self employment including bamboo work and traditional occupations like vadi, Bhavaiya etc.	7405581	SC	240.00	8.05	25.00	25.00	29.50	..		
		7405584	NT	38.00	2.04	3.50	3.50	3.70	..		
		7404485	DNT	38.00	..	3.50	3.50	3.70	..		
		7405586	SEBC	211.00	31.26	30.00	30.00	40.10	..		
		7405487	EBC	76.00	10.90	8.00	8.00	10.00	..		
		7405588	Mino.	71.00	11.13	10.00	10.00	13.02	..		
		Total ..		674.00	63.38	80.00	80.00	100.02	..		
T.D.D.	" "	7405582	ST	150.00	17.11	10.00	10.00	19.00	..		
		7405583	TASP	264.00	48.08	40.00	40.00	62.20	..		
		Total ..		414.00	65.19	50.00	50.00	81.20	..		
26	BCK-24 : F.A. to Law and Medical Graduates	7406081	SC	35.00	2.17	3.70	3.70	4.00	2.00		
		7406084	NT	8.00	1.69	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.45		
		7406085	DNT	8.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.90	0.45		
		7406086	SEBC	83.00	0.20	2.50	2.50	3.25	1.50		
		Total ..		84.00	4.06	7.20	7.20	9.05	4.40		
T.D.D.	" "	7406082	ST	13.00	0.56	1.70	1.70	1.00	0.50		
		7406083	TASP	13.00	0.49	3.20	3.20	5.00	2.50		
		Total ..		26.00	1.05	4.90	4.90	6.00	3.00		
27	BCK-25 : F.A. to Medical Post Graduates for starting clinic , Pathological laboratory, Medical store		SC	20.00	0.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	..		
		T.D.D.	" "	7406182	ST	6.20	..	1.00	1.00	0.75	..
		7406183	TASP	13.00	0.30	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.50		
		Total ..		19.20	0.30	2.50	2.50	1.75	0.50		
28	BCK-26 : Tailoring Centres for women	7406281	SC	6.50	3.52	2.00	2.00	2.42	..		
		7406284	NT	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..		
		7406285	DNT	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..		
		7408266	SEBC	6.60	4.57	6.00	6.00	7.00	..		
		7407288	Mino.	4.00	0.04	1.00	1.00	0.50	..		
		Total ..		21.10	8.13	9.40	9.40	10.32	..		
T.D.D.	" "	7406282	ST	1.50	0.26	0.20	0.20	0.50	..		
		7406283	TASP	6.00	0.40	2.00	2.00	1.00	..		
		Total ..		7.50	0.66	2.20	2.20	1.50	..		
29	BCK-27 : Mahila Training Cum-production Centre (Radio and T.V. Repairing centre)		SC	13.00	0.42	0.50	0.50	1.00	..		
		T.D.D.	" "	7406382	ST	6.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		TASP	..	..	1.30	1.30	1.30	..	
		Total ..		6.50	..	1.80	1.80	1.80	..		
30	BCK-28 : Training to Backward Class artisans at approved workshop	7406481	SC	20.00	12.33	6.00	6.00	13.00	..		
		7406484	NT	4.00	1.98	0.75	4.75	1.45	..		
		7406485	DNT	5.00	..	0.75	0.75	1.45	..		
		7406486	SEBC	86.00	22.57	6.00	6.00	25.00	..		
		7406487	EBC	20.00	19.66	6.00	6.00	8.00	..		
		7406488	Mino.	21.00	8.69	6.00	6.00	9.00	..		
		Total ..		157.00	65.23	25.50	25.23	57.90	..		
T.D.D.	" "	7406482	ST	10.00	2.51	2.00	2.00	2.70	..		
		7406483	TASP	20.00	3.41	5.00	5.00	5.00	..		
		Total ..		30.00	5.92	7.00	7.00	7.70	..		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
31	BCK-29 : Setting up and running of training cum production centre	7406581	SC	33.00	4.75	12.00	12.00	12.25	..
		7406586	SEBC	104.00	9.39	24.79	24.79	26.79	..
		7406588	Mino.	8.60	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		Total ..	145.60	14.14	37.29	37.29	39.54	..	
T.D.D.	" "	7406582	ST	13.00	0.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		7406583	TASP	33.00	6.46	9.00	9.00	8.00	..
		Total ..	46.00	7.37	10.00	10.00	9.00	..	
32	BCK-30 : Construction of Building for training-cum-production Centre	7406681	SC	10.00	..	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00
		7406686	SEBC	6.20	..	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00
		Total ..	16.20	..	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	
T.D.D.	" "	7406682	ST	5.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00
		7406683	TASP	18.00	0.72	5.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
		Total ..	23.00	0.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
33	BCK-31 : Pre-Examination Training Centre and shorthand typing classes	7406881	ST	13.00	2.44	3.00	3.00	4.00	..
		7406884	NT	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
		7406885	DNT	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
		7406886	SEBC	10.00	2.04	2.00	2.00	3.00	..
		Total ..	27.00	4.48	5.40	5.40	7.40	..	
T.D.D.	" "	7406882	ST	6.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.50	..
		7406883	TASP	10.00	0.46	1.00	1.00	2.00	..
		Total ..	16.00	0.46	2.00	2.00	3.50	..	
34	BCK-32 : Coaching Centre for administration field jobs such as teachership and for these preparing for para medical service (T.D.D.)	7406983	TASP	3.50	0.21	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
35	BCK-33 : Training complex and Centre at Gandhinagar. T.D.D.	7407081	SC	35.00	0.35	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00
		7407082	ST	35.00	0.35	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.00
36	BCK-34 : Stipend to Backward Class students for IAS/IPS and allied services	7407281	SC	3.50	0.02	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
T.D.D.	" "	7407282	ST	3.50	..	0.25	0.25	0.10	..
37	BCK-35 : Dry hostel for technical courses trainees under apprenticeship ITI & other professions	7407381	SC	3.00	..	0.5	0.05	..	..
		7407382	ST	3.00	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
		7407383	TASP	3.00	..	0.05	0.05	..	..
	T.D.D.	Total ..	6.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.05	..	
38	BCK-36 : Working Men's shed	7407481	SC	6.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		7407481	ST	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
		7407483	TASP	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL		13.50	..	..	..	..	..
39	BCK-37 : Working Men's hostel	7407581	SC	6.80	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		7405582	ST	7.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.20	..
40	BCK-38 : Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes Coporation & other Boards	7407681	SC	396.00	..	44.10	44.10	30.00	..
		7407686	SEBC	79.00	7.25	8.00	8.00	43.00	30.00
		7407687	EBC	13.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
		7407688	Mino.	52.80	6.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
		TOTAL	540.80	13.25	63.60	63.60	85.50	30.00	
T. D. D.	" "	7407682	TASP	554.00	59.79	32.00	32.00	70.00	38.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
41	BCK-39 : F.A. to Agricultural labourers for purpose of equipment	7407981	SC	8.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..		
		7407984	NT	3.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.20	..		
		7407985	DNT	3.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.21	..		
		7407986	SEBS	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..		
		7407987	EBC	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..		
		7407988	Mino.	5.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..		
		TOTAL		32.50	..	3.20	3.20	3.11	..		
T. D. D.	" "	7407982	ST	6.80	0.27	0.50	0.50	0.50	..		
		7407983	TASP	13.00	1.17	2.00	2.00	1.50	..		
		TOTAL		19.80	1.44	2.50	2.50	2.00	..		
42	BCK-40 F.A. to Backward Class Farmers for purchasing agricultural land	7407081	SC	13.00	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	..		
		7408084	NT	1.00	..	0.15	0.15	0.20	..		
		7408085	DNT	1.00	..	0.15	0.15	0.20	..		
		7408086	SEBC	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..		
		TOTAL		22.00	0.02	2.30	2.30	2.40	..		
T. D. D.	" "	7408082	ST	5.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.20	..		
		TASP	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.20	..			
		TOTAL		15.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.40	..		
42..	BCK-41 F.A. to Backward Class farmers for repairing of oil pump and electric motors.	7408081	SC	6.50	0.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	..		
		T. D. D.	" "	7408182	ST	3.50	0.09	0.50	0.50	0.20	..
		7408183	TASP	6.60	0.74	1.00	1.00	0.20	..		
		TOTAL		10.10	0.83	1.50	1.50	0.40	..		
44	BCK-42 F.A. for Dealership for Petrol Pump Kerosene and Gas Agency.		SC	..	0.25	..	..	1.00	..
		T.D.D.	" "	7407882	ST	18.00	0.25	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
		740883	TASP	15.60	..	3.00	3.00	1.50	..		
		TOTAL		33.60	0.25	4.00	4.00	2.00	..		
45	BCK-43 F.A. for shifting Chamkunds	7408581	SC	10.00	2.00	1.60	1.60	1.60	..		
46	BCK-44 F.A. to Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation for D. R. I. Scheme.	7407781	SC	13.00	..	3.00	3.00	1.00	..		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
TOTAL : ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT			SC	892.30	36.82	118.70	118.70	117.62	8.00	
			NT	59.00	5.71	5.55	5.55	6.85	0.45	
			DNT	59.00	..	5.55	5.55	6.86	0.45	
			SEBC	570.80	78.77	100.50	100.50	154.14	32.50	
			EBC	118.60	30.56	17.00	17.00	21.00	..	
			Mino.	162.40	25.86	27.70	27.70	34.22	..	
			TOTAL	1862.10	177.72	275.00	275.00	340.69	41.40	
			ST	299.50	22.39	27.70	27.70	37.70	6.50	
			TASP	989.70	122.23	110.05	110.05	164.40	44.00	
			TOTAL	1289.20	144.62	137.75	137.75	202.10	50.50	
		GRAND TOTAL (Economic Upliftment)		3151.30	322.34	412.75	412.75	522.79	65.40	
HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES										
47	BCK-45	Free Medical aid	7410181	SC	42.80	12.90	19.00	19.00	16.00	..
			7410184	NT	10.00	1.39	2.50	2.50	3.00	..
			7400085	DNT	10.00	..	2.50	2.50	3.00	..
			7400086	SEBC	52.80	9.01	8.00	8.00	11.29	..
			7410187	EBC	13.00	2.51	3.00	3.00	3.89	..
			7410188	Mino.	6.60	..	..	..	..	..
			TOTAL	135.20	25.81	35.00	35.00	37.18	..	
	T.D.D.	..	7410182	ST	23.20	1.16	8.00	8.00	7.38	..
			7410183	TASP	60.00	8.20	18.00	18.00	15.00	..
			TOTAL	83.20	9.36	26.00	26.00	22.38	..	
48	BCK-46	Balwadis	7410281	SC	66.00	8.59	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
			7410284	NT	10.00	0.23	0.60	0.60	0.60	..
			7410285	DNT	10.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.60	..
			7410286	SEBC	53.00	18.56	20.00	20.00	22.00	..
			7410287	Mino.	6.60	0.41	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
			TOTAL	145.60	27.79	31.70	31.70	34.70	..	
	T.D.D.	..	7410282	SP	29.80	0.71	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
			7410283	TASP	60.00	7.43	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
			TOTAL	89.80	8.14	12.00	12.00	13.00	..	
49	BCK-47	Special facilities to Children for Balmandir run by Voluntary Organisation.	7410281	SC	6.60	1.79	1.50	1.50	2.00	..
	T. D. D.	..	7410382	ST	6.50	0.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
			7410383	TASP	3.75	0.16	0.75	0.75	0.75	..
			TOTAL	10.25	0.54	1.75	1.75	1.75	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
50	BCK-48 F. A. to Youth and Mahila Mandal for activities	7410481 SC	1.30	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
		7410486 SEBC	1.30	0.04	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
		7410487 EBC	1.00	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
		7410488 Mino.	1.00	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
		TOTAL	4.60	0.15	0.45	0.45	0.45	..
	T. D. D. ,, ,,	7410482 ST	0.90	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
51	BCK-49. Community Centre	7410581 SC	13.20	1.55	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
	T. D. D. ,, ,,	7410582 ST	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
		7410583 TASP	26.40	8.04	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
		TOTAL	31.40	8.04	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
52	BCK-50. F. A. to housing on individual basis.	7410681 AC	132.00	17.78	20.00	20.00	22.00	11.00
		7410684 NT	12.00	1.19	1.80	1.80	2.51	1.25
		7410685 DNT	12.00	..	1.80	1.80	2.51	1.25
		7410686 SEBC	67.00	4.32	6.00	6.00	6.50	..
		7410687 EBC	40.00	1.24	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
		7410688 Mino.	30.00	..	4.00	4.00	3.94	..
		TOTAL	293.00	24.53	35.60	35.60	38.46	13.50
	T. D. D. ,, ,,	7410682 ST	55.00	0.72	5.00	5.00	3.50	1.75
		7410683 TASP	172.00	16.35	20.00	20.00	30.00	15.00
		TOTAL	227.00	17.07	25.00	25.00	33.50	16.75
53	BCK-51. F. A. for individual housing to Most Backward Class Community of SEBC	7410886 SEBC	86.00	2.51	4.00	4.00	4.75	2.85
	T. D. D. ,, ,,		..	..	..	..	..	..
54	BCK-52. F. A. for housing in urban areas.	7410981 SC	33.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	..
		7410986 SEBC	33.60	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		7410987 EBC	7.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		7410988 Mino.	30.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.75	..
		TOTAL	103.60	..	2.00	2.00	2.25	..
	T. D. D.	7410982 ST	14.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		7410983 TASP	10.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		TOTAL	24.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
55	BCK-53. F. A. to Halpati Housing Scheme	7411082 ST	138.00	11.98	16.00	16.00	28.00	14.00
		7114083 TASP	429.00	37.47	60.00	60.00	92.00	46.00
		(T.D.D.) TOTAL	567.00	49.45	76.00	76.00	120.00	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56	BCK-54. F. A. for housing to sweepers and Scavengers Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia and Senva for housing.	7411181 SC	199.00	22.96	20.00	20.00	25.00	..
57	BCK-55. F. A. to P.W.R. 219 Co-operative Housing Society	7411381 SC	19.00	8.91	2.50	2.50	5.88	4.00
		7411384 NT	5.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15
		7411385 DNT	5.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.15
		TOTAL	29.80	8.91	3.00	3.00	16.38	4.30
T. D. D.	„ „	7411382 ST	13.20	1.83	3.00	3.00	2.00	1.10
		7411383 TASP	13.20	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.80
		TOTAL	26.40	1.83	4.50	4.50	3.50	1.90
58	BCK-56. F. A. to Co-operative Housing Society through Rural Housing Board.	7411486 SEBC	145.00	3.61	7.16	7.16	8.16	..
		7411487 EBC	32.00	6.00	2.50	2.50	3.50	..
		TOTAL	177.00	9.61	9.66	9.66	11.66	..
59	BCK-57. Free legal assistance for Civil and Criminal proceedings.	7411586 SEBC	1.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7411582 ST	1.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		7411583 TASP	0.75	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
		TOTAL	1.75	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
60	BCK-58. F. A. to encourage inter-caste marriage.	7411881 SC	9.90	2.57	1.75	1.75	2.60	..
61	BCK-59. GIA to District Panchayats	7412081 SC	19.80	3.20	1.00	1.00	3.40	..
		7412086 SEBC	10.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		TOTAL	29.80	3.20	1.50	1.50	3.90	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7412082 ST	9.90	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		7412083 TASP	13.20	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.20	..
		TOTAL	23.10	2.09	2.50	2.50	2.70	..
62	BCK-60. Shibir for Bhangi Kasht Mukti and seminar on un-touchability.	7412181 SC	9.90	0.27	..	..	..	..
63	BCK-61. Social Education Camps	7412281 ST	3.30	0.14	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		7412286 SEBC	3.30	0.57	0.50	0.50	1.00	..
		TOTAL	6.60	0.71	1.00	1.00	1.50	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7412282 ST	3.30	0.91	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
		7412283 TASP	3.30	0.91	0.50	0.50	1.00	..
		TOTAL	6.60	0.91	0.75	0.75	1.26	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		7412381	SC	150.00	12.48	15.00	15.00	23.75	..	
64	BCK-62. Nagrik Cell (SWD.)	7412382	ST	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		7412383	TASP	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		(T.D.D.)	TOTAL	..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
65	BCK-63. Tribal Research and Training Institute.	7412683	ST	1.30	..	1.80	1.80	3.75	..	
		7412683	TASP	10.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.65	..	
		(T.D.D.)	TOTAL	11.30	1.50	3.30	3.30	5.40	..	
66	BCK-64. Research Unit for SC.		SC	3.30	0.09	0.75	0.75	0.50	..	
67	BCK-65. Film Project for Tribal (T.D.D.)	7412883	TASP	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
68	BCK-66. Nucleus Budget (SWD)	7412981	SC	25.0	7.05	4.00	4.00	5.00	..	
	T. D. D.	(T.D.D.)	7412983	TASP	224.00	38.55	34.00	34.00	34.00	..
TOTAL : HEALTH HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEME			SC	734.90	100.33	104.70	104.70	121.33	15.00	
			NT	37.00	2.81	5.15	5.15	6.36	1.40	
			DNT	37.00	..	5.15	5.15	6.36	1.40	
			SEBC	453.00	38.62	46.91	46.91	54.95	2.85	
			EBC	93.00	9.76	8.05	8.05	8.94	..	
			Mino.	74.20	0.41	5.05	5.05	5.24	..	
		(SWD)	TOTAL	1429.10	151.93	175.01	175.01	203.18	20.65	
			ST	301.60	16.79	39.30	39.30	50.13	16.85	
			TASP	1030.60	120.70	151.80	151.80	192.65	63.80	
		(TDD)	TOTAL	1332.20	137.49	191.10	191.10	242.78	80.65	
			GRAND TOTAL	2761.30	289.42	366.11	366.11	445.96	101.30	
69	BCK-67: Staff for Scheme for civil Protection Right Act. (SWD)	741518	SC	40.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	..	
70	BCK-68: Special Prachark for Bhangi Welfare	7415281	SC	26.00	2.20	5.00	5.00	6.00	..	
71	BCK-69: F. A. voluntary agency for propaganda for field work and village level Administration.	7415386	SEBC	13.20	5.42	4.50	4.50	5.43	..	
72	BCK-70 Administrative machinery for post S.S.C. Scholarship	7415481	SC	10.00	..	0.60	0.60	0.75	..	
	T. D. D.	7415482	ST	5.00	..	1.10	1.10	1.00	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
73	BCK-71. Strengthening of Administrative machiner at all level.	7415581	SC	79.20	0.67	8.62	8.62	10.64	..
		7415586	SEBC	79.40	4.16	14.80	14.80	19.50	..
		7415587	EBC	6.60	..	5.40	5.40	6.67	..
		7415588	Mino.	13.20	0.91	4.00	4.00	4.94	..
		Total		178.40	5.74	32.82	32.82	41.75	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7415582	ST	66.00	..	..	..	..	..
		7415583	TASP	264.00	1.24	12.00	12.00	..	..
		TOTAL		330.00	1.24	12.00	12.00	..	..
74	BCK-72. Strengthening of staff for Special comp. Plan (S. W. D.)	7415681	SC	53.00	21.65	35.72	35.72	44.00	..
75	BCK-73 Purchase and maintenance of Vehicles	7415781	SC	13.00	..	..	..	..	..
		7415786	SEBC	13.20	..	1.50	1.50	1.00	..
		TOTAL		26.20	..	1.50	1.50	1.00	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7415782	ST	16.50	..	..	..	..	..
		7415783	TASP	39.40	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL		55.90	..	..	..	..	..
76	BCK-74 Evaluation, Planning and Monitoring Cell	7415881	SC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
		7415886	SEBC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL		13.00	..	..	..	..	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7415882	ST	6.80	..	..	..	..	..
		7415883	TASP	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL		16.80	..	..	..	..	..
77	BCK-75 Follow-up for training	7415981	SC	6.50	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
		7418936	SEBC	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL		13.10	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
T. D. D.	„ „	7415982	ST	6.60	..	..	..	..	..
		7415983	TASP	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL		16.60	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Direction and Administration			SC	234.30	39.52	69.94	69.94	86.39	..
			NT	..	..	..	..	..	..
			DNT	..	..	..	..	..	..
			SEBC	118.80	9.58	21.80	21.80	25.93	..
			EBC	6.60	..	5.40	5.40	6.67	..
			Mino	13.20	0.91	4.00	4.00	4.94	..
		TOTAL		372.90	50.01	101.14	101.14	123.93	..
T. D. D.	„ „		ST	100.90	..	1.10	1.10	1.00	..
			TASP	323.40	1.24	12.00	12.00	..	..
		TOTAL		424.30	1.24	13.10	13.10	1.00	..
		GRAND TOTAL (Direction & Adm.)		797.20	51.25	114.24	114.24	124.93	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
78	BCK-75 (Adj) Development of primitive- tribes (TDD)	TASP	—	20.00	—	—	20.00	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	SC	3678.00	522.74	783.51	783.51	995.57	142.50	
		NT	184.00	40.79	22.43	22.43	28.64	1.85	
		DNT	184.00	..	22.42	22.42	28.65	1.85	
		SEBC	2483.00	141.51	494.30	494.30	724.03	143.85	
		EBC	564.00	99.85	89.70	89.70	108.66	..	
		Mino	334.00	38.80	44.85	44.85	54.40	..	
		TOTAL	7427.00	1116.75	1457.21	1457.21	1940.00	290.05	
		TDD	ST	1027.00	104.08	183.07	183.07	185.00	34.35
			TASP	3073.00	575.36	739.58	739.58	1215.00	446.80
			TOTAL	4100.00	575.36	922.65	922.65	1400.00	481.15
		GRAND TOTAL	11527.00	1712.11	2379.86	2379.86	3340.00	771.20	
	Administrative Machinery for TASP (TDD)		122.00	19.00	20.14	20.14	25.00	..	

9.10 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

9.10 Introduction

9.10.1.1. The Labour and Labour Welfare Programmes deal with:

- (a) resolution of industrial disputes,
- (b) implementation of Legislative and other measures, for the protection and welfare of different classes of workers,
- (c) manpower planning and
- (d) provision for employment services and facilities for acquisition/upgradation of employment oriented skills.

9.10.2. Review of Progress

9.10.2.1. During the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, 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; the factories Act, 1948, and towards improving the enforcement of awards and settlement. In addition, capability for the analysis of statistics relating to factories and to industrial relations has been improved and the process of building up the industrial hygiene laboratory commenced. Innovative schemes have been introduced for the welfare of rural workers who migrate seasonally within the state in search of gainful employment (1985-87) and for the payment of maternity benefit to female workers in the rural sector (1986-88) as well as group insurance for landless Agricultural labourers (1987-88).

9.10.2.2. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan 1985-90. Electronic Data Processing (EDP) has been introduced in the employment exchange at Ahmedabad during 1985-86 and is being introduced in the Employment Exchange, Vadodara, during 1987-88. The extension of EDP to six employment information guidance bureau and to the ST candidates registered at the Districtorate is being implemented (1987-88). The employment exchange at Mehsana has been bifurcated on a functional basis towards providing more effective service during the year 1985-86. In the field of training, the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. have witnessed a substantial increase in intake capacity over 3708 seats in three new I.T.I.s. by upgrading two Mini I.T.I.s. and One Multipurpose workshop of T.A.S.P. diversification of trades covered through the introduction of Chemical trades and Computer trades in Industrial Training Institute. This includes 2056 seats introduced in grant-in-aid Institution and 64 additional seats introduced for girls at 3 I.T.I.s., Gandhinagar, Vadodara and Rajkot. The quality of training has been sought to be improved through the acquisition of deficit machinery and equipment, and also by replacement of old machinery. Government of India, D. G. E. T. New Delhi has prepared five year plan for replacement of machinery and 50% Central share is being made available.

9.10.3 Programme for Annual Plan, 1988-89

9.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1511.40 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 as under:— (Rs. In Lakh)

SR. No.	MINOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT	Outlay proposed for 1988-89.
1.	2	3
A. LABOUR		
1.	Industrial Relations	35.00
2.	Working conditions and safety	31.60
3.	General Labour Welfare	70.19
4.	Social Security for Labour	157.42
5.	Research and Statistics.	6.50
6.	Other Promotional Activities	20.79
7.	Centrally Sponsored Programme.	0.50
Total—A..		322.00

1	2	3
B TRAINING		
	Industrial Training Institute	824.00
	Apprenticeship training	71.00
	Total—B ..	895.00
C EMPLOYMENT		
(i)	Employment Service	
	Direction and Administration	5.90
	Employment Service	60.10
(ii)	Special Employment Programme	228.40
	Total—C	294.40
	Grand Total ..	1511.40

Schemewise details are given in the following paragraphs:—

A. LABOUR

(i) INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

1. Expansion of Labour Establishment

9.10.3.2 Due to rapid growth of industrialisation in Gujarat, problems between labour and employers are rapidly increasing. Such problems result in longdrawn strikes and lockouts. For avoiding such situations a legal cell in the office of the Commissioner of Labour is created. Moreover, an Award Settlement Wing is also created in the Headquarter. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.37 lakhs and Rs. 1.04 lakhs respectively has been spent. An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for strengthening administrative machinery in the office of the Commissioner of Labour.

2. Modernising Library in Head Quarters Office

9.10.3.3 For the efficient and satisfactory implementation of various labour laws, suggesting new legislations, keeping abreast of the latest High Court and Supreme Court Judgements, it is imperative to have an Up-to-date modern library at the Head Quarters Office. The latest law books on various labour laws, their amendments and improvements, periodicals, journals etc. need to be purchased. This work is of a continuous nature. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs. 0.48 lakh and Rs. 0.46 lakh were spent respectively and anticipated expenditure for 1987-88 would be of Rs. 1.00 lakh. For 1988-89, an amount Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

3. Grant-in-aid for training to trade Union workers and others.

9.10.3.4 It is intended to train trade Union leaders to professionalise trade union leadership and make Union organisations strong, stable and effective so that unions can contribute towards socio-economic progress, prosperity and growth by increasing productivity and sustaining better

labour-management relations and at the same time protecting workers' legitimate interests. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 0.56 lakh and Rs. 0.77 lakhs has been spent respectively and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 0.80 lakhs will be spent. For 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 0.80 lakhs is proposed.

(4) Worker's participation in Joint Management Council

9.10.3.5 To promote worker's participation in Management, it is proposed to organise 4 training programmes, two seminars, two small studies and one study tour. With a view to promote worker's participation in management, the workers and Management representatives of Joint Management Council are offered training at the Gandhi Labour Institute. This way, both the parties develop adequate knowledge and understanding about the role of workers' participation and identify critical areas of production and productivity where joint efforts are required. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh and Rs. 0.36 lakh has been spent respectively and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 0.70 lakh will be spent. An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed for 1988-89

(5) Machinery for implementation of the Minimum Wages Act.

9.10.3.6 In order to minimise the burden of statutory responsibilities and duties of Government Labour Officers and for intensively covering seasonal industries a separate wing headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Labour has been created. The main function of this wing is to focus on the effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act, Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act etc, especially for unorganised labour. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 0.19 lakhs has been spent. It is proposed to continue the scheme for the year 1988-89 with a proposed provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs

(6) Starting of New Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts

9.10.3.7 The volume of pending cases/applications are very large. To dispose of all these cases the present machinery is quite inadequate. It is therefore decided to strengthen the present machinery by opening 3 Labour Courts during 1988-89, for which a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed. During the year, 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.68 lakhs and Rs. 0.08 lakhs respectively has been spent and it is anticipated that Rs. 9.10 lakhs will be spent during the year 1987-88.

(7) Construction of office-premises and Staff Quarters for Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts

9.10.3.8 The Courts have been experiencing shortage of accommodation and there have been representations from lawyers and contesting parties about the nonavailability of accommodation for conducting their business. It is therefore envisaged to construct Court buildings, one for Industrial Court/Tribunal and two for Labour Court for which an outlay of Rs. 8.90 lakhs is provided for the year 1987-88. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.34 lakh and Rs. 5.25 lakhs respectively has been spent and it is anticipated that Rs. 8.90 lakh will be spent during the year 1987-88. For the year 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakh is proposed.

(ii) WORKING CONDITION AND SAFETY

(8) Safety Cell for Prevention of Accident

9.10.3.9 In order to check the rising trend of accidents with the rapid growth of industrialisation the safety cell contributes towards the prevention of accidents by increasing safety awareness amongst the workers, trade union leaders and management- by arranging safety Seminars, Safety Conferences, display of safety films and safety exhibitions. Workers, Union leaders, Inspectors and employers are also being trained to achieve the goal of industrial safety. Fatal or serious accidents and dangerous events such as fire, explosion, release of toxic gas etc. are thoroughly examined and necessary precautionary measures are evolved and communicated to all other similar types of industries of the State to avoid recurrence of such accidents and hazards. There are hazardous factories which are producing, using or storing toxic chemicals. Many of Units emit fumes, dust gases etc. seriously affecting the health and safety of workers and people living in the vicinity. Looking to the increasing number of chemical factories, top priority is being given to prevent occurrence of hazardous accidents. Accordingly,

identification of all hazardous chemical factories has been made with reference to various hazardous chemicals. Information of these chemical factories is prepared and maintained. At present 5202 factories are registered employing 729696 workers. Looking to the large number of factories and the large number of workers, the work of safety and prevention of accidents involving hazardous chemicals is a vital task and requires serious attention. The staff of existing safety cell and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory shall be required to be continued during 1988-89. During 1986-85 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 1.56 lakhs and Rs. 1.10 lakhs respectively has been spent. During 1988-89 an outlay Rs. 12.10 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 5.70 lakhs for new activities) is proposed.

(9) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies for safety propagation and training work in industrial sphere.

9.10.3.10 The Gujarat Safety Council undertakes training and propagation of safety in industries in the State as per the instructions given by the National Safety Council. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1988-89. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 0.49 lakh has been spent and during 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is anticipated to be spent. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for this purpose.

(10) Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspector of Factories

9.10.3.11 There are about 15202 factories in the State and a large number of factories are being established every year. It has become absolutely essential to thoroughly inspect and take safety measure in factories. The statistical branch of the chief Inspectorate Factories compiles and prepares periodical returns regarding numbers of employees, accidents, manhours, leave with wages, welfare facilities, wages deduction, fines, payment of bonus, maternity benefits etc. in factories in prescribed returns as laid down by the Labour Bureau, Simla. The Govt. has considered the necessity of a special squad in the Inspectorate of Factories. The duty of the squad is to visit any factory at any place. The squad has also to check the work of the local Inspectors. The jurisdiction of vigilance squads is entire State. Due to phenomenal increase in industrial growth in the State every year about 1000 new factories are added to the register of factories. Accordingly, it is estimated that about 20,000 Factories will be working at the end of 7th Five Year Plan. It was proposed to divide the State into four Regions, viz Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and Rajkot for the purpose of smooth supervision over the work and delegation of powers. Collection of data on hazardous factories in the State for the purpose of monitoring and controlling has been initiated. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.33 lakh and Rs. 3.46 lakhs respectively has been spent and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 11.30 lakhs will be spent. For 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, is proposed for this Scheme.

(11) Expansion of establishment under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers

3.10.3.12 Due to the rapid industrialisation in the State the work pertaining to Boiler Inspection has considerably increased. At present there are 2629 Boilers and 276 Economisers on the register. Moreover, a number of factories manufacturing boilers, Boiler parts, and accessories have increased considerably and there are in addition many large Government undertakings like Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., Indian Farmers Fertilizers Co-operative, Power Stations. KRIBHCO and Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd., etc. As per the norms fixed by the central Boilers Board, per Inspector per year, 150 Boilers are to be inspected. Looking to the existing number of Boilers, along with the rapid growth of industrialisation it is necessary to continue this scheme for the year 1988-89 also. During 1987-88, Rs. 3.20 lakh will be spent. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this Scheme.

(iii) GENERAL LABOUR WELFARE

(12) Enforcement machinery for Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.

9.10.3.13 Under the Inter state Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, stipulated facilities are to be provided to the Inter-State Migrant Workmen. For better implementation of this Act, Government Labour Officers are proposed to be assisted by more Asstt. Govt. Labour Officers as Govt. Labour Officers are entrusted with multifarious inspection duties covering implementation of various Labour laws in force. Initially it has been proposed to provide Asst. Govt. Labour Officers in 8 selected districts. An amount of Rs. 4.60 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1988-89 for this Scheme.

(13) Protection and Welfare of Unorganised Labour

9.13.3.14 The State Government has taken all possible actions to see that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are not violated. However, the present machinery at the taluka level has been found to be quite inadequate, since field officers have to look after various welfare programmes. Accordingly it has become essential to streamline and strengthen the machinery during the year, 1988-89. Accordingly, the creation of posts of Assistant Government Labour officers with supporting staff is proposed. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.26 lakh and Rs. 5.89 lakhs respectively has been spent. During 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 16.79 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

(14) Welfare of Unorganised Female Workers

9.10.3.15. It has been observed that the condition of the female workers during pregnancy and after, in the rural areas is pathetic. During this period, women cannot work which results in unemployment or else she is forced to work till the birth of the child. This affects the health of the mother and the child. In order to prevent child mortality as also for the health of the mother a new scheme has been introduced during 1986-87 for the payment of maternity benefit. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 17.56 lakhs has been spent and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 18.00 lakhs will be spent. For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 48.00 lakhs is proposed.

(15) Non-formal Education for Children

9.10.3.16. The condition of child labourers among the labour force is not satisfactory. The child labourers do not get fair treatment. It is, therefore, necessary that these child labourers are given some education in non-formal way so that they are made aware of their rights and they are not deprived of education to which they do not have access. It is proposed to cover child labour in rural and urban areas under this scheme and provide non-formal education to them, for which a provision of Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

(IV) SOCIAL SECURITY FOR LABOUR**(16) G. I. A. to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for socially desirable objectives**

9.10.3.17. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is given to trade unions registered under the Trade Unions Act and Social Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act who are prepared to undertake operationally feasible schemes for socially desirable objectives i.e. for launching social security measures and family welfare programmes etc. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakh and Rs. 1.92 lakhs respectively has been spent. A provision of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

(17) Oldage Pension for Agricultural Labourers

9.10.3.18. Social security for agricultural labourers is prime necessity. As a measure towards this the scheme was started in 1980-81 which envisaged the payment of pension of Rs. 15/- per month in addition to pension of Rs. 60/- p.m. from Social Welfare Department to old and infirm agricultural labourers. This scheme has proved to be a blessing for old and infirm agricultural labourers. This scheme needs to be continued. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.32 lakhs and Rs. 3.75 lakhs respectively has been spent. During 1988-89, Rs. 6.12 lakh is proposed for ongoing scheme.

(18) Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers

9.10.3.19. Rural labourers basically earn enough only to feed their families, but they are unable to plan for social security. If the earning member dies, his family members are put into a difficult position. Amongst such class of people, the position of landless agricultural workers especially needs attention. The State Government has therefore introduced a group insurance scheme for landless agricultural workers at the cost of Government to provide social security to them. The scheme will cover about 25 lakhs landless agricultural workers within the age group of 18 to 60 years. In the event of the death of an agricultural labourer covered under the scheme his legal heir will get Rs. 1000/-. It is also proposed to cover the case of permanent and partial permanent disability for the purpose of pension as may be decided by Government. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 138.00 lakhs in the year 1988-89 for this purpose.

(19) Inter-state Migrant Workers Act (Agriculture)

9.10.3.20. Inter-state Migrant Workmen's Act is a Central legislation. In south Gujarat, a large number of workers come from Maharashtra for sugarcane cutting and they are required to be provided amenities under the Act. However, it is quite difficult to cover the entire labour force as it is scattered in large areas of Valsad and Surat districts. With a view to ensure the proper implementation of the Act, it is essential to have an effective supervisory machinery. The scheme is exclusively for tribal area. This scheme is to be continued in 1988-89. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been spent. During 1988-89, Rs. 0.80 lakh will be required for the ongoing scheme.

(20) Welfare programme for Intra-State Migrant Workers (Agriculture)

9.10.3.21. The migration of labourers within the state from one district to another in search of work has risen considerably. The economic conditions of the Intra-state migrant workers are found to be Unsatisfactory and their light worsens in the absence of legislation like that for inter-state migrant workmen. It is therefore, envisaged to provide Intra-state migrant workers numbering about 0.25 lakh with the basic facilities for a period of six months in a year when the migrant to other districts. For execution of the scheme, a special administrative machinery is provided. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs and Rs. 0.58 lakh respectively has been spent. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

(V) RESERACH AND STATISTICS**(21) Unit for collection of Labour statistics**

9.10.3.22. The work relating to monitoring and periodical reviews in regard to the industrial disputes at the State Levels is being done by a specially constituted cell headed by an Assistant Commissioner of Labour. The functions performed by the above cell include monthly collection and compilation of the information regarding strikes and lockouts. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1988-89. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amounts of Rs. 0.29 lakh and Rs. 0.77 lakh respectively has been spent. It is anticipated that during 1987-88, Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be spent. An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

(22) Creation of Planning Unit in the Labour and Employment Department

9.10.3.23. With a view to monitor the implimentation of plan schemes a planning Cell has been created in the Department during 1986-87. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been spent. It is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 0.90 lakh will be spent. During 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed.

(VI) OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES**(23) Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Annual Workers Regulation Act 1979 to constitute a Statutory Board-Railway Board and Motor Transport Board.**

9.10.3.24. Under this scheme a Statutory Board called the Cloth Market Board has been set up to provide protection to the unorganised manual labourers engaged in loading and unloading of goods, against exploitation in the cloth Market business. In order to study the employment and working conditions of unprotected and un-organised manual workers. Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri M. B. Desai. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee the constitution of similar Board for workers employed in the loading/unloading of goods in railway yards is being considered. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh and Rs. 1.10 lakh respectively has been spent and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be spent. A provisions of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

(24) Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Labour Institute for Research, Training and Development

9.10.3.25. The main objectives of Gandhi Labour Institute are training, research and consultancy in the fields of labour and employment with special reference to Gujarat. Gandhi Labour Institute is functioning for the last eight years. The Institute has its own building which has enabled the Institute to

give a boost to its activities. During 1985-86, 13 training programmes were organised and 404 participants received training. Moreover 3 seminars were conducted in which there were 65 participants. During 1986-87, 7 training programmes were organised and 176 participants were imparted training. Moreover, 6 seminars on various subjects were organised and 138 participants took part in these seminars. It is intended to organise 26 training programmes and 5 seminars in the year 1987-88. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 15.50 lakhs and Rs. 14.25 lakhs respectively has been spent and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 15.00 lakhs will be spent. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during the year 1988-89.

(25.) Establishment of Rural Workers Welfare Board

9.10.3.26. The establishment of the Rural Workers Welfare Board has brought new hopes for the weaker sections, particularly agricultural labourers, through rural labour welfare centres spread over throughout the State. The centres work as a window for the rural poor and help rural workers in getting economic benefits from ongoing government schemes. Also the Central Government scheme of honorary rural organisers being appointed in these centres is being administered through the Board. 101 Village welfare centres were set up during Sixth Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, 14 new centres and during 1986-87 10 more centres have been sanctioned. In 1987-88, 10 more centres have been sanctioned. In 1988-89, 10 more centres are proposed in the talukas where the population of agricultural labour is more than 10,000, and one additional centre will be opened in the talukas having a population of agricultural worker above 30,000. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs and Rs. 2.15 lakhs respectively has been spent and it is anticipated that during 1987-88 Rs. 4.50 lakhs will be spent. For 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 5.99 lakh is proposed for continuing the scheme.

(26.) Shram Award

9.10.3.27. Under this scheme introduced during 1987-88, in public and private sector units, workers and staff are to be given awards in recognition of their outstanding contribution towards increasing productivity or exemplary performance. For this ongoing scheme an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed during 1988-89.

(VII) CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMMES

(27.) Rehabilitation of bonded labour

9.10.3.28. Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers is one of the items under 20 point programme. In Gujarat 64 bonded labourers have been found of which 59 have been rehabilitated by providing them with durable assets. Moreover if any new bonded labourer is found during 1988-89 he will also be rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored scheme. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

B. TRAINING

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

(28.) Craftsman Training Scheme

9.10.3.29. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, intake capacity under the Craftsman Training Scheme exceeded 26,000 seats (including over 5,000 seats in Grant-in-aid institutions) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the number of Industrial Training Institutes in the State is proposed to be increased by 17 and an increase in intake capacity is proposed is 12,000 seats (including 2000 seats in Grant-in-aid institutions). Under the Craftsman Training Scheme during the first three years of the five year plan, five new I.T.I.'s at Maghraj, Dharampur, Zalod, Tilakwada and Mandvi have been established by upgrading four Mini I.T.I.'s and one multipurpose workshop in T.A.S.P. and 1680 additional seats have been introduced which includes :

- (1) 32 seats reserved for minority communities at I.T.I., Ankleshwar;
- (2) 84 seats in computer trade for S.C. candidates at I.T.I., Visnagar; Surendranagar and Surat.
- (3) 56 seats of computer trade at I.T.I., Ankleshwar.
- (4) 144 seats of 4 chemical Trades at Ankleshwar, Surat and Pardi;
- (5) 64 seats for the Girl's Wing.

9.10.3.30. An amount of Rs. 338.60 lakhs is proposed for new scheme of 1988-89. The programme proposed for 1988-89 envisages an increase in intake capacity of 1004 seats as under :—

- (1) 48 seats at Ahmedabad, Pardi, Bhavnagar for Plastic Processing Operator;
- (2) 32 seats for Gujarati Typewriting Trade at Dharampur, Tilakwada (in T.A.S.P.);
- (3) 764 additional seats in existing ITI's ;
- (4) 64 seats at Balasinor new I.T.I.;
- (5) 96 seats at Panandro-District Kachchh (100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme).

For the continuing scheme it is proposed to provide Deficit Machinery, replacement of machinery in I.T.I., Water Coolers, Increase in the rate of stipend to ST candidates, Workshop building at I.T.I., Palanpur, Ankleshwar and Surat. Acquisition of Land and construction of building at I.T.I., Ukai, Kadana and Kevadia. Administrative and Workshop building at I.T.I., Modasa, Surat, Rajkot, Gondal, Vadodara and Junagadh, I.T.C., Building at Vadodara and deficit staff for I.T.I.'s. An amount of Rs. 381.50 lakhs is proposed for these on going works which include Rs. 83.50 lakhs for revenue and Rs. 298.00 lakhs for ongoing capital works. Thus an amount of Rs. 720.10 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

9.10.3.31 Under Border Area Development Plan, it is proposed to start one new I.T.I. at Panandhro, Dist. Kuchchh with an intake capacity of 96 seats. This being 100% C.S. Scheme, the entire provision is shown under Non-Plan.

(29.) Advance Vocational Training Scheme

9.10.3.32. Intake capacity under the Vocational Training System has been increased by 96 seats during the first three years of the Seventh Plan, this includes the establishment of two new A.V.T.S. Centres at Ankleshwar and Jamnagar. An amount of Rs. 0.90 lakh is proposed for additional staff for A.V.T.S. Centres. An amount of Rs. 52.80 lakhs is proposed for on going scheme which includes Rs. 45.00 lakhs for Administrative workshop building at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat. Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 53.70 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1988-89.

(30.) Industrial Training Centre

9.10.3.33. Under the Industrial Training Centre Scheme, 2056 additional seats are sanctioned during the first three years of the plan, against the target of 2000 seats of Seventh Five Year Plan under Private Grant-in-aid Institutions. In order to ensure working of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 3.40 lakhs is proposed for the administrative structure of the scheme. In all, an amount of Rs. 50.20 lakhs is proposed for this scheme which includes Rs. 46.80 lakhs for on going scheme and Rs. 3.40 lakhs for new scheme.

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

(31.) National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

9.10.3.34. Under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, against the target of 5000 seats and the setting up of 3 Basic Training Centre during Seventh Plan one new Basic Training Centre for Ceramic trade at Surendranagar is sanctioned during 1985-86. Deficit machinery and water cooler are provided at the Basic Training Centres. The construction works of Basic Training Centres at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and Hostel for Apprenticeship at Rajkot will be completed during 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 35.45 lakhs is proposed for additional 1000 seats, starting of one new Basic Training Centre at Vapi for Apprenticeship of Chemical trade, providing of Basic Training Centre for the apprentices of Hotel and Catering trade at Vadodara, creation of additional staff for Basic Training Centre, Surendranagar, Vadodara, and Rajkot, Hostel building for apprentices at Ankleshwar under T.S.P. and to provide water cooler for Basic Training Centre. An amount of Rs. 35.55 lakhs is proposed for ongoing schemes which includes Rs. 30.00 lakhs for capital works at Basic Training Centre Vadodara and Bilimora. Thus, a total provision of Rs. 71.00 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89.

C. EMPLOYMENT

DIRELTIION AND ADMINISTRGTION

(32) Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training

9.10.3.35. During the three years of the plan, E.D.P. Cell with no additional staff is sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 5.90 lakhs is proposed for 1988-89 for (1) Creation of Regional office (Emp.) at Vadodara and strengthening the Head Office Staff and Vehicles for Regional Offices (Emp.), (2) purchase of Water Coolers for 4 Reginal offices (Trg.).

Employment Service

(33) Expansion of Employment Service

9.10.3.36 During the first three years of plan the following schemes are sanctioned :---

- (1) Bifurcation of employment Exchange, Mehsana;
- (2) Computurisation for providing Employment Service at Ahmedabad;
- (3) 6 posts of Junior Employment officer and 3 posts of Head Clerks;
- (4) Water Cooler and Franking Machine of Employment Exchanges.;
- (5) Computerisation of 6 University Employment Bureau and S.T. candidates registered at directora' e
- (6) Travelling allowance to ST candidates for attending Armed Forces recruitment rallies.

The proposal for additional staff as per G A O norms and opening Job Centre at Dwarka under Coastal Area Sub-Plan are still under consideration

An amount of Rs 23.00 lakhs is proposed for (1) Creation of posts of Junior Employment Offices at taluka level, (2) Construction of Building for Town Employment Exchanges at Dharampur, Rajpipla and Chhotaudepur, (3) upgrading the post of Employment officers and (4) Introduction of computaization at 2 Major Employment Exchanges where number of candidates Live Register is more than 50,000. Centreal Assistance of Rs. 1.00 lakhs per Employment Exchange will be available. An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is proposed for ongoing schemes. Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed during 1988-89.

(34) Collection of Employment Market Information

9.10.3.37. In order to strenthen the machinery under the scheme, one post of Statistical Asstt. and 6 posts of the Jr. Clerks were sanctioned during the 1985-86. These have been continued during 1986-87 and 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 1.65 lakhs is proposed for on going scheme. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed for new item of parapetic team and creating the posts of Assistant Director of Em-
ployment and peon, In all, an amount of Rs. 3.90 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

(35) Youth Employment Service

9.10.3.38. This scheme provides 84 career Corners in T.A.S.P. for which an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for the year -1988-89.

(36) Formation of District Employment Generation Conuncil

9.10.3.39. District councils play an impleortant role in preparing employment plan and manpower budget of the districts. Against the target of creating 19 units in employment exchanges 3 units at Godhra, Junagadh and Bharuch were created during 1985-86. These units were continued during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88. It is proposed, to create 3 additional centres at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is proposed for ongoing scheme. Thus an amount of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

(37) Grant of Awards for Employment Service to Physically Handicapped

9.10.3.40. In conformity with the national objective of strengthening and speeding up efforts for rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, the scheme of granting awards to the outstanding em-

ployers, efficient handicapped employees and outstanding officers engaged in the placement of handicapped is to be continued in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Special Employment Programme

38. Career Development Courses

9.10.3.41. Career Development Courses were introduced to alleviate the problem of educated unemployment by imparting short term employable vocational training. Against the target of 3000 seats in need based short term training programme, during the year 1985-86, 40 seats for Pesticides and Agriculture Chemical were introduced and the same were continued during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 10.60 lakhs is proposed for introduction of 400 seats during 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh is proposed for ongoing scheme. In all, an amount of Rs. 11.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 88-89.

39. Mini I.T.I's.

9.10.3.42. In order to provide vocational and technical training to the tribal youth, a concept of starting Mini I.T.I's. in Tribal Areas is adopted. Against the target of 12 new Mini I.T.I's. and 2028 seats, 7 new Mini I.T.I's. at Kumbharia, Bhiloda, Sagbara, Devgadbaria, Bhilad, Palsana and Chhotu-udepur with 556 seats are started during the first three years of the Seventh Plan. During 1988-89, it is proposed to establish two additional Mini I.T.I. at Varsda and Vadoli-Bnatpur (Tribal pocket) with an intake capacity of 92 and 76 respectively. It is also proposed to introduce 328 additional seats and cancel 144 seats of old trades in existing Mini I.T.I's. It is also proposed to increase the rate of stipend for ST candidates. Details about the construction works are as under :—

<i>Construction Work</i>	<i>Places</i>
1. Adm./W.S. Bldg.:—	
(a) In Progress	1. Meghraj, 2. Pardi, 3. Dharampur, 4. Vyara, 5. Tilakwada, 6. Zankhavav, 7. Khedbrahma, 8. Gandevi.
(b) Completed	1. Limkheda, 2. Zalod.
(c) proposed to be taken up shortly	1. Naswadi, 2. Dediapada, 3. Jhagadia.
(d) proposed for 1988-89	....
2. Hostel Buildings—	
(a) In progress	1. Meghraj, 2. Dharampur, 3. Pardi, 4. Zankhavav, 5. Limkheda, 6. Vyara, 7. Khedbrahma and 8. Gandevi.
(b) Completed	1. Zalod, 2. Tilakwada.
(c) To be taken up shortly	1. Naswadi.
(d) proposed for 1988-89	1. Dediapada, 2. Jhagadia.
3. Staff Quarters—	
(a) in progress	1. Meghraj, 2. Pardi, 3. Vyara, 4. Gandevi, 5. Khedbrahma, 6. Zankhavav, 7. Limkheda.
(b) completed	1. Tilakwada.
(c) To be taken up shortly	....
(d) proposed for 1988-89	1. Dediapada, 2. Jhagadia, 3. Naswadi.

9.10.3.43. An amount of Rs. 127.60 lakhs is proposed for ongoing scheme which includes Rs. 105.00 lakhs for Capital Works. An amount of Rs. 63.70 lakhs is proposed for new item which includes Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Capital Works. In all, an amount of Rs. 191.30 lakhs is proposed for scheme during the year 1988-89.

(40) Pre-service training for Recruitment in Defence Services

9.10.3.44. In order to improve the employability of youths of Gujarat to join Army and Navy/non-commissioned vacancies earmarked for Gujarat, 3 more pre-service training centres and a new institute for commissioned vacancies in Army, Navy and Air-Force is proposed in the Seventh Plan. Against this target, one centre for preparing candidates of Gujarat for the examination held by National Defence Academy and Indian Military Academy etc., is sanctioned during 1985-86. The same was continued in 1986-87 and 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 11.70 lakhs is proposed for the centre for the year 1988-89.

(41) Pre-service training scheme for Competitive Examinations for SC/ST

9.10.3.45. In order to increase the employability of the depressed classes of the society, special training classes are conducted for SC/ST candidate so as to enable them to complete successfully against vacancies reserved for them in various competitive examinations held by Banking Service Recruitment Board and Staff Selection Commission etc., Against the target of 2560 beneficiaries in Seventh Plan, 1499 beneficiaries are trained during the first three years of the plan. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 1988-89.

(43) Nucleus Budget

9.10.3.46. With a view to meeting the urgent needs and requirements of project areas, the idea of earmarking some amount of the total allocation to the Tribal Area Sub-Plan for a particular year as nucleus budget and place the amount at the disposal of the project administrators is in practice. Accordingly, An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was provided in the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and also in the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1988-89
Schemewise outlay and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/ Project with Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90 Outlay.	Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Antici- pated Expend- iture.	Outlay proposed	of which capital content.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
(A) LABOUR								
I. Industrial Relations								
1.	LBR--1 Expansion of Labour Establishment (7315200)	39.00	1.04	10.60	10.60	6.50	..	
2.	LBR-2 Modernising Library at Head Quarters Offices (7315100)	2.00	0.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
3.	LBR--3 Protection and Welfare of Unorganised Labour (contract Labour) (7315300)	3.00	..	0.30	0.30	..	..
4.	LBR-4 Grant-in-aid to trade Union Workers and others (7315400)	2.50	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.80	..	
5.	LBR-5 Workers participation Joint Management Council (7315500)	2.50	0.36	0.70	0.70	0.70	..	
6.	LBR- Machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages Act: (7315600)	10.00	0.19	2.95	2.95	6.00	..	
7.	LBR- Opening of new Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts:							
	(i) Industrial Courts/ Tribunal (7315700)	30.00	0.08	3.60	3.60	2.50	..	
	(ii) Labour Courts (7315900)	30.00	..	5.50	5.50	9.50	..	
8	LBR-8 (i) Construction of Buildings for Industrial Courts and Industrial Tribunals (7315800)	35.00	3.65	3.30	3.30	3.00	3.00	
	(ii) Construction of Buildings for Labour Court and Judges Quarters (7316000)	35.00	1.60	5.60	5.60	5.00	5.00	
Total: : I-Industrial Relation-		189.00	8.15	34.35	34.35	35.00	8.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Working conditions and Safety.							
9	LBR-9 Safety Cell for prevention of accidents (7320100)	35.00	1.10	8.45	8.45	12.10	..
10	LBR-10 GIA to voluntary agencies or safety propagation and training in Industrial sphere (7320200)	2.00	0.49	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
11	LBR-11 Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspectorate of Factories (7320300)	50.00	3.46	11.30	11.30	15.00	..
12	LBR-12 Expansion of Establishment under Chief Inspectorate of Steam Boilers (7320400)	10.00	..	3.20	3.20	3.50	..
13	LBR-13 Occupational Health (7320500)	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total : II Working Conditions and Safety.		102.00	5.05	23.95	23.95	31.60	..
III. General Labour Welfare							
14	LBR-14 Enforcement Machinery for Inter-State Workmen Act, 1979 (7325100)	15.00	..	1.90	1.90	4.60	..
15	LBR-15 Protection and Welfare of organised rural Labourers (7325300)	87.50	5.89	18.20	18.20	16.79	..
16	LBR-15A Maternity benefits to unorganised rural labourers/ female workers. (7325301)	..	17.56	18.00	18.00	48.00	..
17	LBR-16 Non-Formal education for child labour (7325400)	4.00	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	..
Total : III General Labour Welfare.		106.50	23.45	38.90	38.90	70.19	..
IV. Social Security and Labour:							
18	LBR-17 GIA to Trade Unions and social institutions for socially desirable objectives (7330100)	10.00	1.92	9.00	9.00	9.50	..
19	LBR-18 Old age Pension for agricultural Labourers (73301200)	35.00	3.75	6.00	6.00	1.12	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	LBR-18A Group Insurance for Landless Agricultural Labourers (7330201)	..	..	150.00	150.00	138.00	..
21.	LBR-19 Inter State Migrant Workers Act, (Agricultural) (7330300)	9.00	0.27	0.70	0.70	0.80	..
22.	LBR-20 Welfare Programme for intera-state Migrant Workers (Agriculture) (7330400)	26.00	0.58	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
Total IV : Social Secucity for Labour		80.00	6.52	168.70	168.70	157.42	..
V. Research and Statistics							
23.	LBR-21 Unit for Collection of Statistics. (7335100)	20.00	0.77	3.00	3.00	4.50	..
24.	LBR-22 Creation of Legal Cell and Planning Unit in Labour and Employment Department.	6.00	0.12	0.90	0.90	2.00	..
Total : V Research and Statistics.		26.00	0.89	3.90	3.90	6.50	..
VI. Other promotional activities like development of institutions							
25.	LBR-23 Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers Regulation Act, 1979 to constitute a statutory Board. (7340100)	10.00	1.10	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
26.	LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Labour Institute for research, Training and development programme (7340200)	50.00	14.25	15.00	15.00	12.00	..
27.	LBR-25 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board (7340300)	40.00	2.15	4.50	4.50	5.99	..
28.	LBR-25A Scheme of Shram Awards (7340301)	..	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	..
Total VI : Other Promotional Activities.		100.00	17.50	22.30	22.30	20.79	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme							
29. LBR-26 Abolition of Bonded Labour (73451141)		2.50	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total :VII: Centrally Sponsored Scheme.		2.50	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total : A Labour Services and Welfare.		606.00	61.62	292.60	292.60	322.00	10.00
8. TRAINING							
1. EMP-1 Craftsman Training Scheme (7300100).		2350.00	508.70	698.10	698.10	720.10	400.00
2. EMP-2. Advance Vocational Training Scheme (7300200)		250.00	36.99	46.15	46.15	53.70	45.00
3. EMP-3. Construction of Building for Rehabilitation of disabled women (7300300).		60.00	..	..	..	..	..
4. EMP-4:-Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITIs based courses (7300400)		105.00	12.25	51.80	51.80	50.20	..
Total : Training		2765.00	557.94	796.05	796.05	824.00	445.00
Apprenticeship Training :							
5. EMP-5:-National Apprenticeship Scheme (7305100)		300.00	111.34	58.00	58.00	71.00	37.00
Total : Apprenticeship Trg.		300.00	111.34	58.00	58.00	71.00	37.00
[C. Employment :							
Direction and Administration							
EMP-6 Strengthening of the Directorate Service(7310300)		40.00	..	1.00	1.00	5.90	..
Total :		40.00	..	1.00	1.00	5.90	..
Employment Service:							
7. EMP- 7 Expansion of Employment Service (7310400)		160.00	6.40	27.00	27.00	50.00	7.50
8. EMP- 8 Collection of Employment Market Information (7310100)		8.00	1.18	1.25	1.25	3.90	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Emp-9 Studies and Survey for Employment Promotion Board (7318200)	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Emp-10 Youth Employment Service and Occupational Information (7310500)	8.00	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
11.	Emp-11 Formation of Dist. Employment General Council (7310600)	35.00	1.76	2.50	2.50	5.40	..
12.	Emp-12 Grant to Awards and Employment service for Physical handicapped (7310800).	6.00	..	0.30	0.30	0.30	..
13.	Emp-13 Strengthening of Directorate of Manpower (7310700)	5.00	..	0.80	0.80	..	..
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.		.. 225.00	9.72	32.35	32.35	60.10	7.50
Special Employment Programme :							
13.	Emp-14 Career Development Courses (7350100).	30.00	0.53	0.80	0.80	11.00	..
14.	Emp-15 Mini ITIs (7350300)	700.00	124.20	124.20	124.20	191.30	125.00
15.	Emp-16 Pre-Service Training for Defence Service (7350400)	25.00	1.13	11.00	11.00	1.70	..
16.	Emp-17 Pre-Service Training for Competitive Exam. for SC/ST (7350500)	25.00	2.27	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
17.	Emp-18 Induction Training for Industrial Employment (7350200).	150.00	..	..	..	9.30	..
18.	Emp-19: Nucleus Budget(7350600)	45.00	4.74	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
Total : Special Employment Programme.		975.00	94.61	150.00	150.00	228.00	125.00
Total : EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.		.. 4305.00	773.61	1037.40	1037.40	1189.00	614.50
GRAND TOTAL :-		.. 4911.00	835.23	1330.00	1330.00	1511.00	624.50

9.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

9.11.1 Introduction

9.11.1.1. The programme and activities under social welfare include the programmes for destitute and delinquent children, distressed women and young girls who are vulnerable to social evils, young offenders, handicapped persons, old and infirm persons, deserted and divorced women or widows and beggars. The measures to combat these problems include the institutional and non-institutional services. It also includes the programme for building greater Social awareness and services aim to generate potential for self employment particularly among women.

9.11.2 Review of Progress

9.11.2.1. The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 728.00 lakh. The expenditure in the year 1985-86 was 54.63 lakh. In the year 1986-87, the expenditure was Rs. 99.69 lakh. In 1987-88 the outlay provided is Rs. 124 lakhs and it is hoped that this amount will be totally utilised.

9.11.3 Programme Proposed for 1988-89.

9.11.3.1. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for the programmes under this sub-Sector. The broad break-up of the outlay proposed is as under—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. Minor Head of Development. No.	Proposed outlay 1988-89
1. Direction & Administration	5.10
2. Child Welfare	13.00
3. Women Welfare	31.50
4. Welfare of Handicaped	49.00
5. Corretinal Services	30.00
6. Welfare of aged, infirm and destitute	5.00
7. Assistance to vol. Organisation	4.40
8. Other programmes of Social Defence	42.00
9. Prohibition	20.00
TOTAL :	200.00

Direction and Administration

9.11.3.2. It is proposed to strengthen the State and district machinery by providing adequate staff to cope up with the increased welfare activities Likewise the State level Directorate is proposed to be strengthened to meet the demand of the new Juvenile Justice Act. The training facilities for the staff are also proposed to be expnaded to verious categories of staff. The overall provision of Rs. 5.10 lakh is proposed for Direction and Administration.

Child Welfare

9.11.3.3. The existing programmes which relate to the overall development for children mostly through non—institutional and specialised services are proposed to be continued. The programmes proposed for 1988–89 also include:

1. Setting up of additional Balkendra.
2. Setting up of more Juvenile Guidance [Centres.
3. To set up 6 units for the services for children in need of care and protection under C.S.P. programme.
4. To establish crech for children for hospitalised mothers.

To carry out these programmes, a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Women Welfare

9.11.3.4. The Women Welfare Programme started during the Sixth Plan which are directed to provide relief and support to the destitute and afflicted women is proposed to be continued.

The new programmes proposed for the year 1988–89 also include :—

1. The programme for Dowry Prohibition Act.
2. Strengthening of the training programmes for socially and economically handicapped women.
3. Establishment of additional Family Counselling Centres.
4. Coverage of more Mahila Mandals.

To meet the above requirements a provision of Rs. 31.50 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Welfare of Handicapped

9.11.3.5 The programmes for the various categories of physically handicapped include education, training and rehabilitation measures through institutional and non-institutional services which are mainly carried out on grant-in-aid basis. Besides, scholarships to the students are also provided to various categories of handicapped. These programmes are proposed to be continued. For 1988.89, following new measures are also proposed :—

1. Raising the level of income for Scholarship to Physically handicapped
2. Construction of building for Deaf and Dumb school at Rajpipla.
3. Establishment of working Blind Girls Hostel.
4. Appointment of special officers for inspection of education and training in institutions of physically handicapped.
- 5 setting up an institute for mentally retarded women at Surat.

To carry out the above programme, Rs. 49.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988–89.

Correctional Services

9.11.3.6 The measures include expansion, establishment and strengthening of educational and vocational facilities in various institutions set up under the Children Act, S.I.T. Act and the Prevention of Begging Act etc. During 1987–88, services already started under the above programme are proposed to be continued. It is also proposed to develop these services by providing adequate staff and services in institutions for women besides the centres under the scheme of Eradication of Juvenile Beggary and Vagrancy are proposed to be continued. It is also proposed to build the required infrastructure under the proposed Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 which has come into force from 2-10-1987. The provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh is thus proposed for 1988–89.

Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitutes

9.11.3.7 Programme under this sub-head provides for expansion and augmentation of existing services to the correctional services. It is proposed to raise the amount of scholarship to orphans. A total provision of Rs. 5.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

Assistance to voluntary organisations

9.11.3.8. The voluntary organisations play a leading and vital role in carrying out various welfare activities for women, children and handicapped. The efforts of these agencies are proposed to be further strengthened by enabling them to start new programme and expanding the existing ones which include providing necessary staff as per the recommendations of the Empowered Committee. A provision of Rs. 4.40 lakh is proposed for carrying out the programme during 1988-89.

Other Programme

9.11.3.9. Under this programme construction of new buildings and extension of existing buildings is taken up. Construction work taken up during 1987-88, is proposed to be continued. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

Prohibition activities and intensive Prohibition drive in the State.

9.11.3.10. The aim of this scheme is to eradicate the evil of drinking drug addition and anti-prohibition activities in the state by intensive prohibition propaganda through various mass medias such as Advertisements on ST Buses. Railway stations, Television, All India Radio, etc. Special programme through well known Artists, Kirtankars Kathakars etc. Shibir sammelans Training camps for students and youths. During the year work of preparing of vidiofilms, full length films, preparing prohibition literature, pamphlets, cartoons books, mobile exhibitions; Hordings, survey work regarding benefits of prohibition is proposed to be carried out.

Starting of Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras.

9.11.3.11. In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to the masses, it is necessary to start 20 New Nashabandhi Sansker kendras in the areas of the State where the incidence of prohibition offences is high. The activities of these Sanskar Kendras comprise of foudoor and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes such as listening of radio programmes films shows, Bhahjan Programmes etc. The Sanskar kendres are accordingly proposed to be equipped, with library books, Daily newspapers, magazines etc, to educate the masses against evil of drinking, drug abuse etc. At present various activities like famiy welfare programmes child nutrition, labour welfare activities women welfare activities, and other sports activities are carried out by the non-official agencies in the State. It is proposed to start 20 New Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras during the year 1988-89.

9.11.3.12 Thus, the total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for these programmes under Prohibition for the year 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1988-89

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme with computer code no.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay:	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Out lay proposed	Of which capital content.
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-7500100	14.00	0.30	3.55	3.55	4.10	..
2.	SCW-2. Training, Research, and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare-7500200	8.00	0.65	0.95	0.95	1.00	..
3.	SCW-3. Monitoring unit and Research for Development Programme.-7500500.	8.00	..	0.05	0.05	—	..
Total		30.00	0.95	4.55	4.55	5.10	..
II. Child Welfare							
4.	SCW-4. Services for children in need of care and protection.-7505100	15.00	6.66	5.50	5.50	7.50	..
5.	SCW-5. Holiday Home for children-7505200	3.00	0.07	0.25	0.25	—	..
6.	SCW-6. Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for problematic children.-7505400	8.00	0.88	3.50	3.50	—	..
7.	SCW-7. Foster care services through Juvenile courts and sponsored programme - 7505300	4.00	0.63	1.75	1.75	5.50	..
Total :		30.00	8.24	11.00	11.00	13.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Women Welfare							
8.	SCW 8. Setting up of Day care Centre and Creches for working mothers. 7510000.	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	—	..
9.	SCW 9. Setting up of Socio-economic units. 7510300.	2.00	0.75	1.00	1.00	..	..
10.	SCW 10. Study of Socio-economic problems of Women engaged in Socio-economic activities. 7510400.	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
11.	SCW 11. Grant to Vol. organisation for Mahila Mandal Project. 7510500.	5.00	0.40	2.00	2.00	4.00	..
12.	SCW. 12. Development programmes by Women's Economic Development Corporation, 7510600.	100.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	..
13.	SCW 13. Nutrition Support to Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers in Rural and Backward areas. 7510700.	10.00	2.27	1.00	1.00	..	..
14.	SCW 14. Financial assistance to destitute widows for their rehabilitation. 7510800.	28.00	2.50	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
15.	SCW-14 (A) Adj-Expansion and development of the institution under moral and social hygiene and after care services.	..	..	..	..	3.00	..
16.	SCW-15. Training Centres for the women in distress (C.S.P.) 7511100	2.50	1.34	0.50	0.50	1.50	..
Total		150.00	21.76	26.00	26.00	31.50	..
IV. Welfare of Handicapped.							
17.	SCW-16. Establishment of Institutions for P. H. children 7515100.	20.00	0.66	0.75	0.75	..	..
18.	SCW-17. Scholarship for P. H. students 7515200.	50.00	27.04	17.50	17.50	34.50	..
19.	SCW.-18. Prosthetic aids/appliances and other relief to P. H. persons encouraging marriage among P. H. persons. 7515300.	10.00	8.81	8.00	8.00	..	..
20.	SCW. 19. Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing institution and Schools for P. H. 7515400.	20.00	0.70	1.00	1.00	—	..
21.	SCW. 20. Grant-in-aids to the P.H. schools and Institutions. 7515500.	100.00	2.78	3.50	3.50	14.50	2.00
Total		200.00	39.99	30.75	30.75	49.00	2.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Correctional Services							
22.	SCW.21. Establishment of Institution under Children Act and expansion and development of the Institution. 7520100.	40.00	0.25	2.50	2.50	20.00	..
23.	SCW. 22. Establishment and expansion of services under S.I.T. Act. 7520400	10.00	1.50	3.00	3.00	..	..
24.	SCW. 23. Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and beggars. 7520400.	20.00	5.65	7.40	7.40	10.00	..
25.	SCW. 24. Expansion of Probation Services. 7520500.	10.00	..	0.10	0.10	..	..
	Total	80.00	7.40	13.00	13.00	30.00	..
VI. Welfare of Aged, infirm and Destitutes							
26.	SCW. 25. After care and Rehabilitation programmes for persons released from correctional and non-correctional Institutions 7520100.	20.00	2.72	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
	Total	20.00	2.72	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
VII. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations							
27.	SCW. 26. Grants to voluntary organisations for expansion of existing services and for starting new services. 7530100.	60.00	0.78	2.70	2.70	4.40	..
	Total	60.00	0.78	2.70	2.70	4.40	..
VIII. Other Programme							
28.	SCW. 27 Provision of buildings for new and existing institutions. 7535100	98.00	11.41	20.00	20.00	42.00	42.00
	Total	98.00	11.41	20.00	20.00	42.00	42.00
IX. Prohibition							
29.	SCW.28. Prohibition 7540100	60.00	6.44	12.00	12.00	20.00	..
	Total	60.00	6.44	12.00	12.00	20.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL :	728.00	99.69	124.00	124.00	200.00	44.00

9.12 NUTRITION

9.12.1 Introduction

9.12.1.1. It is a well known fact that mal-nutrition affects large section of the population particularly among those living below poverty line. Various nutrition surveys have disclosed that Calories and Protein deficiency among children below 6 years of age is 300 calories and 10 grams of Protein. Similarly among pregnant women, and nursing mothers, calorie and protein deficiency has been observed. The Deficiency in pregnant women and nursing mothers of the weaker section is about 300 to 600 calories and 10-20 grams of protein respectively.

9.12.1.2. The over-all strategy for delivery of nutrition services consists of a packing of services under Integrated child Development. Services scheme. This will include supplementary nutrition, medical check-up, immunisation, pre-school education, referral services and health and nutrition education.

9.12.2 Review of Progress

9.12.2.1. There are 73 ICDS Projects sanctioned upto 1986-87. 77 projects have become fully functional. Out of the total 73 projects 62 projects are centrally sponsored and 16 projects are managed from State's own resources.

9.12.2.2. CARE Gujarat is supplying food materials for 64 projects where as in remaining 14 projects, supplementary nutrition is to be provided by procuring local commodities. It was proposed to establish 15 new ICDS projects so as to cover 1.17 lakh additional beneficiaries during 1987-88. As no new blocks was sanctioned it was not possible to cover the additional beneficiaries. The amount of Rs. 500 lakh is being utilised for the on-going project only.

9.12.3 Proposed Programme for 1988-89

9.12.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is proposed for Nutrition Programme. It is proposed to utilise the amount of Rs. 550 lakh for ongoing ICDS project with the total beneficiaries level at 9.06 lakhs including SNP beneficiaries outside ICDS.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme (with computer Code No. 5)	Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	NTR—1 Nutrition including ICDS (7600161)	4550.00	315.19	500.00	500.00	550.00	..

9.13 MID DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

9.13.1. Introduction

9.13.1.1. The Constitution of India envisages provision of free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6 to 14 years. Steps have been taken in this direction during the last 35 years and considerable head way has been made in enrolment of children in primary schools. However, poverty induced absenteeism in schools leading to a heavy rate of drop outs has been major cause of concern. In order to motivate the parents and sustain their interest in childrens' education. It is necessary to create conditions and extend certain facilities which can overcome the handicap of poverty.

9.13.1.2. In the context of alleviating poverty and there by improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it has been found from experience that providing nutritious meals to the primary schools children can play a very vital role. The State Government has therefore drawn-up "Mid-day Meals Programme". This programme was introduced originally in 68 talukas with effect from 19th November, 1984 and then extended to cover the entire State by 7th January, 1985. Initially, this programme was taken-up under Non-Plan sector in the year 1984-85. This programme is incorporated in Seventh Plan.

9.13.2. Status in the earlier plans in Gujarat

9.13.2.1. In Gujarat the Mid-day Meal Programme covered the children in the age-group of 6-11 years under Sub-sector "Nutrition". This scheme was under implementation in Primary schools in 53 talukas at ten Districts viz., Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch, Dangs, Kheda, Valsad, Panchmahals and Sabarkantha. The Programme was implemented in 5083 schools in the above mentioned talukas of the State.

9.13.2.2. Under this programme " CARE " agency provided food commodities i.e., Soya fortified, Bulger, Wheat, Peatnut oil and Salid oil at the rate of 80 gr. and 7 gr. respectively per day per beneficiary. This food provided 300 calories and 10-12 gr. of protein to each school going child. The provision of this scheme increased the attendance in the Primary Schools and also raised the nutritional status of the children attending the school. Since the period of Fourth Five Year Plan this programme benefitted around 2.91 lakh beneficiaries. During the period of Sixth Five Year Plan the State Government also implemented the scheme in a limited way on the "Self reliance basis" covering about 27,000 children in the peak period.

9.13.2.3. The Government of Gujarat for some time past has been considering the introduction of a Mid day Meal Programme in the Primary Schools of the State. The State Government has some experience of running such Programme on a limited scale. The scheme has the following objective.

- (1) Providing Mid-day Meals to the children in Primary schools will be complimentary to the poverty alleviation efforts of the State.
- (2) Raising the nutritional standards of the children in growing age-group.
- (3) Attract more students to schools especially from the poorer sections besides improving the general attendance and preventing drop-outs.
- (4) Generate effective employment in each village.
- (5) Constitute a step towards Social and National integration.

9.13.3. Status in the Sixth Plan

9.13.3.1. The Mid-day Meal Programme has been included as a part of the National Sixth Five Year Plan in the Sub-sector of "Nutrition". The scheme catered to the school children in the age-group of 6-11 years. About 5.1 million children were expected to be covered in Non-Plan and 2.3 million children under the plan making a total of 5.4 million. The National Plan envisaged provision of health inputs and drinking water also.

9.13.3.2 In Gujarat State, the Mid-day Meal Programme covered 6-11 Year age group. In the year 1962-63, Under this scheme, Mid-day Meals were provided to school children for 200 days in a year at the rate of 300 calories including 10 to 12 grams of protein per child per day. The provision of this scheme had increased the attendance in the primary schools and also raised the nutritional status of the children attending the Primary school. The scheme was being implemented under the Seventh Five Year plan with the assistance of food materials from "CARE" and W. F. P.

9.13.3.3 With effect from the 19th November, 1984, The scheme was extended progressively to all school children studying in Government, panchayat and Municipal Primary schools in the State covering all the 50 lakh children studying in standard 1st to VIIth.

9.13.4 Proposed programme for Annual Plan 1988-89.

9.13.4.1 The nutritious meal per day per child is fixed by scale of ration includes cereals pulses, vegetables and cooking oil. The meals are cooked fresh and served hot in the premises of primary schools. These hot meals are provided to the children on all working days, the scheme is being implemented at the school level through full time organisers appointed by the District Collectors in each district. As provided under the rule at State level the scheme is operated by Education Department. The Commissioner for Mid-day Meal is operational head. A separate directorate is set-up for implementation of the scheme. Advisory committees of parents and teachers have been set-up at almost all schools to have a watch over the implementation of the programme.

9.13.4.2 The state Civil Supplies Corporation provides cereals oil and pulses to each school through the net work of fair price shops.

9.13.4.3 Poverty induced absenteeism in the schools leading to heavy rate of drop outs is major cause of illiteracy. In this context that provision of nutritious meals has come as a boom to underfed and ill-nourished children of poor parents.

9.13.4.4 Attention is also being paid to the development of sources of drinking water within or near the schools. A programme has been launched to construct kitchen-cum-store-rooms in every centre. Simultaneously a detailed health check-up of the students are done. The District planning Boards and voluntary agencies have enthusiastically supported the scheme. A fund known as Gujarat Childrens fund has been Set-up to supplement the efforts by stimulating voluntary participation. As may as 78,000 persons in rural areas have found employment as Mid-day Meal organisers, cooks and helpers under the scheme. The majority of them are widows and destitutes in the village.

Cost of the Programme

9.13.4.5 The cost per child per day under the scheme is roughly estimated to be one rupee. As the Mid-day meal is to be provided to 50 lakh school going children of primary schools for 220 days in a year. The outlay provided for the year 1985-86 was Rs. 11000 lakh and the outlay provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 55000 lakh. The expenditure incurred during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 4502.15 lakh which covers 35-81 lakh primary school going children. In the year 1986-87 Rs. 4318.09 lakh expenditure was incurred which covered 30.74 lakh primary school going children of Government, Panchayat and Municipal Schools of standard I to VII. The scheme was implemented for 165 days in 1985-86 and for 194 days in 1986-87.

9.13.4.6 This programme has been continued in 1987-88. Mid-Term Appraisal exercise has indicated that this programme required detailed evaluation. Keeping in view the performance of this sector, it would necessitate downward revision of outlay provided in the Seventh Plan. Provision of Rs. 65 crores has been made in the year 1987-88. Looking to the past expenditure made and to the response of the Programme an outlay of Rs. 50 crore is proposed for 1988-89.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme (With Computer Code Nos.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1987-88			1988-89	
			1986-87	Outlay	Anticipat- ed exp- penditure	Outlay proposed	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Mid-day Meals Scheme (7800161)	55000.00	4318.09	6000.00	6000.00	5000.00	..

10.1. TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

10.1.1. Introduction.

10.1.1.1. Plan projects and programmes in various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies, namely, Government Departments, Public Undertakings, Panchayats & other local bodies and voluntary agencies. Realising the role of training in developing necessary skills, the State has been taking advantage of the training facilities available with the Government of India and the National Institutes engaged in training and research. The State also runs certain training centres/courses for imparting training to suit the needs of programmes in specific sectors like Community Development Public Works, Medical & Health etc. Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities among various administrative & implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programme ultimately depends upon the quality of personnel deployed on this task. It is, therefore, necessary to pay special attention to the training needs of Development personnel. This is sought to be achieved by the development of State's training institute viz., Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration.

10.1.1. 2. The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the Institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training and to improve administrative, technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in economic development, Planning and programme implementation tasks. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation in the Institute, better facilities for the trainees and strengthen and improve the library, film laboratory and research facilities, provide modern equipment and teaching aids on an adequate scale.

10.1.2. Review of Progress:

10.1.2.1. The construction work of the new administrative block and Hostel building of the Institute, was started in 1980. Additions and alternations and modifications were made to provide facilities. The stage-wise construction work carried out and expenditure incurred is shown below :

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. 1980-85 (6th Five Year Plan)	95.02
2. 1985-86 7th Plan	30.45
3. 1986-87 ,,	3.66
4. 1987-88 upto June 87	0.80
	Total : .. 129.93

10.1.3. Programme Proposed For 1988-89

10.1.3.1. It has been decided by the Government that more facilities like lift, centrally airconditioned plant etc. should be provided at sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, A total sum of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this purpose.

Construction of Staff Quarters

10.1.3.2. The work of construction of staff quarters has been started with an estimated cost of Rs. 104 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this purpose.

Training Programmes :

10.1.3.3. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 592 classes were conducted and 22074 participants were imparted training. During the Seventh Five Year Plan from the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, 360 classes have been conducted and 14037 participant have been imparted training.

10.1.3.4 In 1988-89 it is proposed to conduct 200 classes of various types of training which will cover about 9000 participants. In this training classes Prob. IAS officers, Gazetted officers, and other Class III & IV employees will be imparted training. It is also proposed to conduct about 5 to 6 prestigious courses of Government of India. In addition special courses in rural development field, on line of NIRD are also proposed to be conducted in the year 1988-89. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the activities as detailed below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Strengthening of Libraray (Purchase of books)	2.50
(ii) Strengthening of films lab (purchase of films)	0.50
(iii) Research work	1.00
(iv) Strengthening of computer cell	1.00
Total : ..	<u>5.00</u>

In all, an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1988-89 for this sub-sector.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan (With computer Code No.)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Antici- pated Ex- penditure	Outlay proposed	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	TDP-1 Building Campus and Staff Quarters (8800100)	169	2.60	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00
2.	TDP-2 Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration	44	12.35	3.00	3.00	5.00	..
Total		213.00	14.95	22.00	22.00	25.00	20.00

**PART-III
STATEMENTS**

STATEMENT—1

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN--1988--89

Major Headwise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Sr. No.	Head/Sub-head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985--90) Outlay	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
				Outlay	Likely Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(A) ECONOMIC SERVICES							
I. Agriculture and Allied Services							
1.	Crop Husbandry	7720.00	3016.69	1700.00	1700.00	3300.00	422.63
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	5763.00	289.32	400.00	400.00	440.00	30.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	1820.00	329.67	400.00	400.00	505.00	90.12
4.	Dairy Development	182.00	25.50	40.00	40.00	50.00	1.66
5.	Fisheries	2426.00	372.41	550.00	550.00	600.00	281.40
6.	Forestry and Wild Life	11874.80	2194.96	2514.41	2514.41	3251.88	2970.00
7.	Plantations	1089.20	239.13	285.59	285.59	348.12	209.88
8.	Storage and Warehousing	10.00	..	..	..	0.01	0.01
9.	Agricultural Research and Education	3033.00	429.14	500.00	500.00	700.00	314.00
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971.00	121.63	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00
11.	Marketing	111.00	35.53	25.00	25.00	29.99	5.00
12.	Co-operation	3640.00	1369.49	810.00	810.00	890.00	214.62
TOTAL : I : Agriculture and Allied Services		38640.00	8423.47	7325.00	7325.00	10225.00	4649.32
					[(+)1700.00]*		

II. Rural Development**Special Programmes for Rural Development**

1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	5284.00	1162.18	994.00	994.00	1208.00	..
2.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1575.00	366.41	322.50	322.50	322.50	..
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	..	11.65	40.00	40.00	40.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
4. Desert Development Programme (DDP)		256.00	Fully centrally sponsored from 1985-86.					
5. Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation		80.00	330.28	354.50	354.50	486.20	..	
6. Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development		10.00	1.37	4.00	4.00	6.00	..	
7. Project Linkage		35.00	..	..	..	..	..
8. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas		40.00	1.02	15.00	15.00	7.30	..	
9. Regional Rural Banks		11.00	..	..	..	..	..
Rural Employment								
10. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)		3700.00	1064.18	792.00	792.00 [(+49.00)*]	1000.00	..	
Others								
11. Land Reforms		910.00	295.72	250.00	250.00	373.00	..	
12. Community Development and Panchayats including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)		529.00	153.42	172.00	172.00	190.00	..	
TOTAL :II: Rural Development		12430.00	3386.23	2944.00	2944.00 [(+133.32)*]	3633.00	..	
III. Irrigation and Flood Control								
1. Major and Medium Irrigation		145003.00 (146909.00)	16313.83	28180.00	28180.00	35725.00	34975.00	
2. Minor Irrigation		13455.00	1989.89	2080.00	2080.00	3820.00	2.50	
3. Command Area Development		6067.00	949.75	1200.00	1200.00	1320.00	..	
4. Flood Control Projects (including anti-sea erosion etc.)		1200.00 (1200.00)	226.26	190.00	190.00	275.00	110.00	
TOTAL :III: Irrigation and Flood Control		165725.00 (167631.00)	19479.73	31650.00	31650.00	41140.00	35087.50	
IV. Energy								
1. Power		145350.00	25029.00	30670.00	30670.00	39600.00	39503.00	
2. Non-conventional Sources of Energy		1300.00	247.00	330.00	330.00	400.00	..	
TOTAL :IV: Energy		146650.00	25276.00	31000.00	31000.00	40000.00	39503.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Industries and Minerals							
1. Village and Small Industries		14361.00	3606.33	2671.00	2671.00	3734.25	847.00
2. Industries (other than Village and Small Industries)		9557.00	6228.37	2499.00	2499.00	3474.75	3217.50
					[(+)4983.00]*		
3. Mining		1867.00	721.85	1000.00	1000.00	925.00	832.00
Sub-Total : Industries and Minerals (IMED)		25785.00	10556.55	6170.00	6170.00	8134.00	4896.50
					[(+)4983.00]*		
4. Weights & Measures (F & CSD)		182.00	8.29	28.00	28.00	50.00	25.00
Total : V : Industries & Minerals		25967.00	10564.84	6198.00	6198.00	8184.00	4921.50
					(+)4983.00*		
VI : Transport							
1. Ports, Light houses and Shipping		2386.00	562.18	565.00	565.00	624.00	619.00
2. Inland Water Transport (Ferry Service)		650.00	1.03	10.00	10.00	6.00	6.00
3. Roads and Bridges		25785.00	3757.00	4200.00	4200.00	5500.00	5500.00
4. Road Transport		8494.00	2679.00	2641.00	2641.00	2900.00	2900.00
TOTAL : VI : Transport		37315.00	6999.21	7416.00	7416.00	9030.00	9025.00
VII. Communication							
Modernisation of Wireless Network		849.00	80.51	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00
VIII. Science, Technology and Environment							
1. Scientific Research (including S&T)		623.15	0.86	20.00	20.00	31.00	12.00
2. Ecology and Environment		350.00	19.73	25.00	25.00	40.00	24.00
TOTAL :VIII: Science Technology and Environment		973.15	20.59	45.00	45.00	71.00	36.00
IX. General Economic Service							
1. Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)		719.85	2.55	272.00	272.00	50.00	..
2. Tourism		425.00	97.53	110.00	110.00	120.00	95.40
3. Statistics		200.00	6.70	20.00	20.00	20.00	..
4. Civil Supplies		366.00	4.53	12.00	12.00	36.00	16.00
Other General Economic Service							
5. Decentralised District Planning		24405.00	2230.48	3750.00	3750.00	5083.00	..
TOTAL : IX : General Economic Service		26115.85	2341.79	4164.00	4164.00	5309.00	111.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(B) SOCIAL SERVICES							
X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture :							
1.	General Education	7811.00	1235.63	1822.00	1822.00	4224.00	285.64
2.	Art and Culture	593.00	77.07	123.81	123.81	174.00	67.50
3.	Sports and Youth Services	272.00	13.45	50.19	50.19	50.00	26.05
4.	Technical Education	1820.00	347.74	486.00	486.00	700.00	439.00
SUB-TOTAL (X ₁) : Education, Sports, Art and Culture		10496.00	1673.89	2482.00	2482.00	5148.00	818.14
XI. Health							
Medical and Public Health		10314.00	1691.63	2050.00	2050.00	3000.00	522.97
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development							
1.	Water Supply and Sanitation	16866.00	5210.95	5200.00	5200.00 (+500.00)*	7500.00	6111.00
2.	Housing (including Police Housing)	16442.00	2169.79	2900.00	2900.00	3485.00	2265.00
3.	Urban Development	9768.00	903.64	1200.00	1200.00	1334.00	..
4.	Capital Project	3337.00	907.32	600.00	600.00	800.00	800.00
SUB-TOTAL : XII: Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development		46413.00	9191.70	9900.00	9900.00 (+500.00)*	13119.00	9176.00
XIII. Information and Publicity		758.00	117.25	250.00	250.00	270.00	26.29
XIV. (a) Welfare of Scheduled Castes, / Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes		11527.00	1712.11	2379.86	2379.86	3340.00	771.20
(b) Administrative Machinery for TASP		122.00	19.00	20.14	20.14	25.00	..
SUB-TOTAL : XIV : Welfare of S.C.,S.T. and other B.C.		11649.00	1731.11	2400.00	2400.00	3365.00	771.20
XV Labour and Labour Welfare							
(a)	Labour and Labour Welfare	3936.00	740.62	1180.00	1180.00	1283.00	499.50
(b)	Special Employment Schemes	975.00	94.61	150.00	150.00	228.00	125.00
SUB-TOTAL : XV : Labour and Labour Welfare		4911.00	835.23	1330.00	1330.00	1511.00	624.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition							
1. Social Welfare		728.00	99.69	124.00	124.00	200.00	44.00
2. Nutrition		4550.00	315.19	500.00	500.00	550.00	..
3. Mid-Day-Meals Programme		55000.00	4318.09	6000.00	6000.00	5000.00	..
4. Social Inputs		303.00	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL : XVI: Social Welfare and Nutrition		60581.00	4732.97	6624.00	6624.000	5750.00	44.00
TOTAL : B: Social Services		145122.00	19973.78	25036.00	25036.00	32163.00	11983.10
XVII. General Service							
1. Training of Development Personnel		213.00	14.95	22.00	22.00	25.00	20.00
TOTAL : XVII: General Service		213.00	14.95	22.00	22.00	25.00	20.00
GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	96561.10	116000.00	116000.00	150000.00	105556.82

Note .— (1) Figures in brackets in Col. No. 3 indicate figures of Outlays as adopted by Planning Commission.

*Figures in brackets in Col. 6 indicate addition in the outlay.

STATEMENT—II

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN —1988--89

Minor Headwise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	Expendi- ture 1986--87	1987-88		1988--89	
				Outlay	Likely Expendi- ture	Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES							
I. CROP HUSBANDRY							
1.	Direction and Administration	24.00	3.24	5.05	5.05	6.75	..
2.	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	474.61	72.24	96.31	96.31	60.90	7.00
3.	Manures and Fertilizers	127.50	..	15.00	15.00	22.50	5.00
4.	Plant protection	278.00	39.44	29.75	29.75	28.75	..
5.	Commercial Crops	259.90	198.60	230.97	230.97	222.68	..
6.	Horticulture	247.75	37.74	54.78	54.78	66.55	3.00
7.	Extension and Farmer's Training	2931.74	96.53	628.18	628.18	672.73	402.18
8.	Agricultural Engineering	337.50	102.09	87.85	87.85	228.19	5.45
9.	Crop Insurance	5.00	1820.59	122.56	122.56 (+1700.00)*	1500.00	..
10.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	302.00	33.48	34.55	34.55	40.95	..
11.	Dry Farming	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Others	86.00	217.67	10.00	10.00	15.00	..
	Sub-Total	5094.00	2621.62	1315.00	1315.00	2865.00	422.63
	Nucleus Budget	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
	Total	5134.00	2631.62	1325.00	1325.00	2875.00	422.63
13.	Project for SF/MF	2550.00	385.07	375.00	375.00	425.00	..
	Total : A & R.D.D.	7684.00	3016.69	1700.00	1700.00	3300.00	422.63
	Contingency Plan (Revenue Dept.)	36.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total--(1)	7720.00	3016.69	1700.00	1700.00 (+1700.00)*	3300.00	422.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION							
I. Agriculture and Rural Development Department							
1. Soil Conservation		5181.25	213.39	317.80	317.80	350.50	—
2. Other Programme		218.75	8.02	12.20	12.20	9.50	—
Total : (A & R.D.D.)		5400.00	221.41	330.00	330.00	360.00	—
II. Irrigation Department							
1. Ghed Area Development		243.00	49.94	50.00	50.00	50.00	—
2. Khar Land Development		120.00	17.97	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00
Total : (I. D.)		363.00	67.91	70.00	70.00	80.00	30.00
Sub—Total (2)		5763.00	289.32	400.00	400.00	440.00	30.00
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
1. Direction and Administration		80.00	3.53	7.59	7.59	17.23	4.50
2. Extention and Training		5.75	1.22	2.30	2.30	6.00	—
3. Veterinary Services and Animal Health		691.65	77.95	142.39	142.39	174.93	30.71
4. Administrative Investigation and Statistics		17.25	4.89	7.77	7.77	11.43	—
5. Cattle and Buffalo Development		543.85	114.23	108.29	108.29	132.88	27.10
6. Poultry Development		187.20	54.42	30.21	30.21	52.90	5.05
7. Sheep and Wool Development		73.35	16.72	28.19	28.19	31.52	11.45
8. Other Livestock Development		68.45	19.19	30.36	30.36	23.91	10.46
9. Fodder and Feed Development		57.50	18.52	23.90	23.90	35.20	0.85
10. Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)		95.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	—
Sub--Total (3)		1820.00	329.67	400.00	400.00	505.00	90.12
4. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT							
A. & R. D. D.							
1. Direction and Administration		33.00	1.68	3.90	3.90	6.00	—
2. Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Project		84.00	13.25	22.10	22.10	29.00	1.66
3. Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	—
Total : A & R.D.D-		127.00	16.93	28.00	28.00	37.00	1.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Co-OPERATION DEPARTMENT							
4.	Direction and Administration	55.00	8.57	12.00	12.00	13.00	..
	Sub-Total (4)	182.00	25.50	40.00	40.00	50.00	1.66
5.	FISHERSES-						
1.	Direction and Administration	6.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
2.	Extension	32.00	0.95	1.40	1.40	5.00	..
3.	Fish Farms	362.00	84.53	104.70	104.70	81.45	15.47
4.	Hatchery Units	40.00	6.74	9.61	9.61	7.55	1.95
5.	Research	45.00	15.92	8.00	8.00	12.00	..
6.	Education and Training	124.00	23.59	23.25	23.25	26.10	5.50
7.	Inland Fisheries	220.00	43.39	65.81	65.81	71.24	..
8.	Fishing Harbours and Landing facilities	689.00	50.61	69.60	69.60	61.10	33.10
9.	Deep Sea Fishing	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Processing Preservation and Marketing	105.00	6.00	17.50	17.50	22.10	..
11.	Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts	328.00	31.01	43.70	43.70	57.08	..
12.	Others	465.00	104.67	206.43	206.43	254.38	225.38
	Sub-Total (5)	2426.00	372.41	550.00	550.00	600.00	281.40
6.	FORESTS						
	Forestry and Wild Life						
1.	Direction and Administration	188.40	28.62	43.20	43.20	62.10	..
2.	Research	35.00	14.55	17.80	17.80	21.67	..
3.	Education and Training	144.20	21.69	18.11	18.11	23.48	..
4.	Forest Conservation and Development	714.00	153.13	140.94	140.94	419.38	405.87
5.	Plantation Schemes	1089.20	239.13	235.59	235.59	348.12	209.83
6.	Farm Forestry	106.20	5.63	7.14	7.14	8.65	8.65
7.	Communication and Buildings	161.55	12.26	15.53	15.53	34.53	32.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Preservation of Wild Life		387.00	97.11	102.00	102.00	107.42	..
9. Extension		9848.65	1818.46	2114.11	2114.11	2516.21	2509.08
10. Management of Zamindari		67.80	14.43	22.50	22.50	27.38	13.20
11. Other Expenditure		222.00	29.08	33.08	33.08	31.06	1.00
	Sub-Total (6)	12964.00	2434.09	2800.00	2800.00	3600.00	3179.88
7. MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING							
1. Marketing		111.00	35.53	22.00	22.00	26.99	5.00
2. Storage and Warehousing		10.00	..	..	..	0.01	0.01
3. Nucleus Budget		..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
	Sub-Total : (7)	121.00	35.53	25.00	25.00	30.00	5.01
8. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION							
1 Education		881.96	226.01	255.83	255.83	390.60	268.04
2 Extension Education		381.13	29.54	52.51	52.51	57.90	21.30
3 Research		1769.91	173.59	191.66	191.66	251.50	24.66
	Sub-Total : (8)	3033.00	429.14	500.00	500.00	700.00	314.00
9. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS							
1. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions		971.00	121.63	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00
	Sub-Total : (9)	971.00	121.63	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00
10. Co-OPERATION							
1. Direction and Administration		350.00	5.93	14.00	14.00	15.15	..
2. Credit Co-operatives		1630.00	1056.01	445.90	445.90	507.85	54.42
3. Labour Co-operatives		30.00	2.95	2.00	2.00	11.00	7.00
4. Farming Cooperatives		20.00	0.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.90
5. Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives		461.00	94.21	110.00	110.00	95.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Processing Cooperatives	110.00	43.18	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
7.	Sugar Cooperatives	572.00	128.59	135.00	135.00	150.00	129.20
8.	Consumer Cooperatives	68.00	7.75	10.00	10.00	12.00	8.10
9.	Co-operative Training and Education	140.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	..
10.	Other Cooperatives	259.00	0.02	0.10	0.10	..	..
	Nucleus Budget	..	..	65.00	65.00	65.00	..
	Sub-Total : (10)	3640.00	1369.49	810.00	810.00	890.00	214.62
	Total—I Agriculture and Allied Services	38640.00	8423.47	7325.00	7325.00	10225.00 (+1700.00)*	4649.32
RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
2.1 Special Programmes for Rural Development							
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme							
1.	Direction and Administration	396.30	101.12	73.20	73.20	90.00	..
2.	Subsidy to DRDA Agencies						
	1. Agriculture						
	2. A. H. and Dairying						
	3. Minor Irrigation						
	4. Village and Small Industries	4359.30	990.09	807.00	807.00	990.00	..
	5. Road Transport						
	6. Other Expenditure						
7.	Training (TRYSEM)	528.40	70.97	97.00	97.00	120.00	..
8.	Strengthening of Training infrastructure under TRYSEM	..	..	14.80	14.80	8.00	..
9.	Composite Rural Technology and Training Centre.	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Total—I R D P.	5284.00	1162.18	994.00	994.00	1208.00 (+84.32)*	..
2.	Scheme for Strengthening administration	80.00	330.28	354.50	354.50	486.20	..
3.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	40.00	1.02	15.00	15.00	7.30	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Drought Prone Area Programme							
1. Direction and Administration	285.00	39.01	41.75	41.75	32.25	..	..
2. Minor Irrigation	315.00	126.65	75.20	75.20	64.50	..	..
3. Animal Husbandry and Dairying	235.00	105.35	57.37	57.37	46.00	..	..
4. Soil and Water Conservation	395.00	36.13	81.88	81.88	96.75	..	..
5. Afforestation	315.00	56.51	65.80	65.80	80.65	..	..
6. Pasture Development							
7. Other Expenditure	30.00	2.76	0.50	0.50	2.35	..	..
Total : D P A P	1575.00	366.41	322.50	322.50	322.50	..	..
5. Desert Development Programme	256.00	Fully Centrally Sponsored Programme from 1985-86					
6. National Rural Employment Programme							
1. Housing	3700.00	1064.18	792.00	792.00	1000.00	..	..
2. Minor Irrigation							
3. Soil and Water Conservation							
4. Forestry							
5. Water Supply and Sanitation							
6. Community Centres							
7. Road							
8. Suspense							
9. Other Expenditure							
Total—N R E P	3700.00	1064.18	792.00	792.00	1000.00	..	..
				(+)(49.00)*			
7. Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	10.00	1.37	4.00	4.00	6.00	..	..
8. Project Linkage	35.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Regional Rural Banks	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Integrated Rural Energy Programme	..	11.65	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	..
Sub-Total (2.1)	10991.00	2937.09	2522.00	2522.00	3070.00	..	..
				(+133.32)*			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.2 LAND REFORMS							
1.	Consolidation of Holdings	160.00	72.92	45.00	45.00	59.00	..
2.	Record of Rights	105.00	24.43	45.00	45.00	60.20	..
3.	Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under G.A.L.C. Act, 1972.	150.00	18.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	..
4.	Others	495.00	180.37	150.00	150.00	261.80	..
Sub-Total : (2.2)		910.00	295.72	250.00	250.00	373.00	..
2.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS							
1.	Panchayati Raj	48.00	1.47	6.00	6.00	10.00	..
2.	Community Development	75.00	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Training and Research	25.00	7.28	6.00	6.00	8.00	..
4.	Others	337.00	73.73	88.00	88.00	92.00	..
5.	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP)	44.00	70.94	72.00	72.00	80.00	..
Sub-Total : (2.3)		529.00	153.42	172.00	172.00	190.000	..
Total — II Rural Development		12130.00	3386.23	2944.00	2944.00 (+) 133.32)*	3633.00	

III—IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL**3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENTS (IRRIGATION)**

1.	Multipurpose Irrigation Projects	109150.00	4288.06	14100.00	14100.00	20939.00	20939.00
2.	Major Irrigation Projects	7861.00	3369.45	3780.00	3780.00	3410.00	3410.00
3.	Medium Irrigation Projects	13757.00	5143.82	6200.00	6200.00	6974.00	6974.00
4.	Water Development Services	1500.00	422.69	550.00	550.00	500.00	..
5.	Flood Control and Anti-Sea Erosion Works	1200.00	226.26	190.00	190.00	275.00	110.00
6.	Drainage	2125.00	330.47	330.00	330.00	300.00	300.00
7.	Modernisation of Canals	5285.00	1357.61	1680.00	1680.00	1907.00	1907.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Extension of Channels, Extension and Improvement, Prevention of Salinity Ingress etc.	5325.00	1401.73	1540.00	1540.00	1695.00	1445.00
	Sub—Total (3.1)	146203.00	16540.09	28370.00	28370.00	36000.00	35085.00
	3.2. MINOR IRRIGATION	13455.00	1989.89	2080.00	2080.00	3820.00	2.50
	3.3 COMMAAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	6067.00	949.75	1200.00	1200.00	1320.00	..
	Total—III—Irrigation and Flood Control	165725.00	19479.73	31650.00	31650.00	41140.00	35087.50
IV—ENERGY							
(A) Power Development							
	1. Hydel Generation	22455.00	1525.00	2971.00	2971.00	4605.00	4605.00
	2. Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation	65030.00	16166.00	18273.00	18273.00	23016.00	23016.00
	3. Transmission and Distribution	50000.00	6187.00	8000.00	8000.00	10850.00	10850.00
	4. Rural Electrification	7240.00	1081.00	1200.00	1200.00	800.00	800.00
	6. Others	625.00	70.00	226.00	226.00	329.00	232.00
	Total— Power	145350.00	25029.00	30670.00	30670.00	39600.00	39503.00
(B) Non Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas							
		1300.00	247.00	330.00	330.00	400.00	..
	Total : Energy	146650.00	25276.00	31000.00	31000.00	40000.00	39503.00
V—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS							
1. General Industries							
	1. Direction and Administration	90.00	5.62	45.00	45.00	57.00	45.50
	2. Industrial Education, Research and Training	765.00	151.00	202.00	202.00	222.00	10.00
	3. Other Expenditure	1065.00	21.00	77.00	77.00	85.75	77.00
	Sub-Total : (1)	1920.00	177.62	324.00	324.00	364.75	132.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Large and Medium Industries							
1. Petrochemicals and Fertilizers Industries		700.00	—	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Ship Building and Aeronautical Industries		62.00	—	—	—	—	—
3. Tele Communications and Electronics Industries		750.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00
4. Consumers Industries		500.00	4800.00	1300.00	1300.00	1015.00	1015.00
5. Industrial Financial Institutions		4300.00	860.00	640.00	(+)4983.00* 640.00	1670.00	1670.00
6. Other Expenditure		1325.00	240.75	125.00	125.00	215.00	190.00
Sub-Total—(2)		7637.00	6050.75	2175.00	2175.00	3110.00	3085.00 (+)4983.00*
3. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES							
1. Small Industries		9361.00	2598.59	1748.00	1748.00	2810.25	794.00
2. Direction and Administration		75.00	—	15.00	15.00	3.00	—
3. Handloom Industries		815.00	191.58	142.00	142.00	140.00	10.00
4. Handicraft Industries		300.00	73.63	58.00	58.00	61.00	—
5. Co-op. Industries		550.00	54.63	83.00	83.00	79.00	4.00
6. Khadi Industries		1000.00	385.40	163.00	163.00	180.00	15.00
7. Other Expenditure		2260.00	268.50	427.00	427.00	426.00	24.00
Nucleus budget		—	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	—
Sub-Total—(3)		14361.00	3606.33	2671.00	2671.00	3734.25	847.00
4. MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES							
(i) Mineral Exploration and Development		600.00	46.85	100.00	100.00	100.00	7.00
2. Loans to Mining and Mineral Industries		1267.00	675.00	900.00	900.00	825.00	825.00
Sub-Total—(4)		1867.00	721.85	1000.00	1000.00	925.00	832.00
Sub-Total—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS IMED)		25785.00	10556.55	6170.00	6170.00	8134.00	4896.50 (+)4983.00*
5. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (F&CSD)							
		182.00	8.29	28.00	28.00	50.00	25.00
TOTAL ; V- Industries & Minerals.		25967.00	10564.84	6198.00	6198.00	8184.00	4921.50 (+) 4983.00*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI TRANSPORT							
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping							
(a) Minor Ports							
(1) Development of Minor Ports (including Coastal Zone Management)	1560.00	515.10	485.00	485.00	570.00	565.00	
(2) Construction and Repairs	300.00	20.21	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	
(3) Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	500.00	9.12	60.00	60.00	40.00	40.00	
(4) Ferry Service	650.00	1.03	10.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	
Sub-Total (a)	3010.00	545.46	570.00	570.00	626.00	621.00	
(b) Light Houses and Shipping							
(5) Construction and Development of other Navigational Aids	26.00	17.75	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	
Sub-Total— (b)	26.00	17.75	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	
Total-1 Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	3036.00	563.21	575.00	575.00	630.00	625.00	
2. Roads and Bridges	25785.00	3757.00	4200.00	4200.00	5500.00	5500.00	
3. Road Transport	8494.00	2679.00	2641.00	2641.00	2900.00	2900.00	
Total-VI-Transport	37315.00	6999.21	7416.00	7416.00	9030.00	9025.00	
VII.—Communications							
Modernisation of Wireless Network	849.00	80.51	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	
VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT							
1. Science and Technology Programmes	623.15	0.86	20.00	20.00	31.00	12.00	
2. Environment Programmes	154.00	9.73	10.00	10.00	12.00	—	
3. Water Pollution Control.	196.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	28.00	24.00	
Total : VIII-Science, Technology and Environment	973.15	20.59	45.00	45.00	71.00	36.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES							
1. Secretariat Economic Service							
(Planning Machinery)							
(1) Planning Machinery	284.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Secretariat : State Level	3.67	—	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	—
(3) Attached Offices : Evaluation	15.67	2.25	2.81	2.81	3.47	3.47	—
(4) Others: District Offices	388.00	0.24	267.36	267.36	44.25	44.25	—
(5) Computer Centre	27.85	0.06	1.17	1.17	1.62	1.62	—
Total: Secretariat Economic Service	719.85	2.55	272.00	272.00	50.00	50.00	—
2. TOURISM							
(1) Tourist Accommodation	173.00	31.31	25.00	25.00	38.00	38.00	38.00
(2) Tourist Information and Publicity	60.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	—
(3) Other Expenditure	192.00	51.22	65.00	65.00	62.00	62.00	57.40
Total: Tourism ..	425.00	97.53	110.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	95.40
3 Statistics							
State Statistical Bureau	200.00	6.70	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	..
4 Civil Supplies							
(1) Consumer's Protection	30.00	4.53	8.00	8.00	14.00	14.00	..
(2) Public Undertakings	300.00	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
(3) Strengthening of Marketing Intelligence Cell	36.00	—	1.00	1.00	22.00	22.00	16.00
Total—Civil Supplies	366.00	4.53	12.00	12.00	36.00	36.00	16.00
5 Decentralised District Planning	24405.00	2230.48	3750.00	3750.00	5083.00	5083.00	..
Total-IX—General Economic Service	26115.85	2341.79	4164.00	4164.00	5309.00	5309.00	111.40
X SOCIAL SERVICES							
1 General Education							
(a) Elementary Education (MNP)	5136.60	589.77	1225.00	1225.00	2610.06	2610.06	214.64
(b) Secondary Education	667.00	280.51	226.50	226.50	784.94	784.94	55.00
(c) Higher Secondary Education	410.00	34.26	59.00	59.00	325.00	325.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) University Education		397.00	127.44	127.00	127.00	296.00	9.00
(e) Special Education (Adult Education) (MNP)		700.40	141.46	110.00	110.00	120.00	..
(f) Physical Education (including National Cadet Corps)		60.00	7.51	17.50	17.50	33.00	7.00
(g) Sports and Youth Service		272.00	13.45	50.19	50.19	50.00	26.00
(h) Art and Culture							
(1) Development of Libraries		215.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	32.00	3.50
(2) Cultural Activities (including Construction of Swaraj Bhavan)		128.00	45.00	70.81	70.81	82.00	39.00
(3) Development of Archeology		75.00	1.33	5.00	5.00	15.00	..
(4) Development of Archives		75.00	1.74	5.00	5.00	10.00	..
(5) Development of Museums		100.00	11.00	24.00	24.00	35.00	25.00
Sub-Total (h) Art & Culture		593.00	77.07	123.81	123.81	174.00	67.50
(i) Development of Languages							
(1) Development of Gujarati Language		130.00	9.18	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
(2) Development of Urdu, Sindhi & other Languages		65.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
(3) Development of Sanskrit		30.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	..
Sub-Total (i)		225.00	11.68	13.00	13.00	11.00	..
(j) Nucleus Budget		215.00	43.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	..
Total : General Education		8676.00	1326.15	1996.00	1996.00	4448.00	379.14

2 Technical Education

(a) Direction & Administration		15.00	3.33	5.40	5.40	7.90	..
(b) Technical High Schools		340.00	58.65	72.90	72.90	88.00	50.00
(c) Polytechnics		822.70	146.25	192.26	192.26	280.00	175.00
(d) Engineering/Technical Colleges		415.00	64.07	94.13	94.13	176.00	97.00
(e) Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes		55.00	61.03	24.49	24.49	29.00	..
(f) Scholarship		5.00	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.10	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Training		10.00	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Other Expenditure		157.30	14.40	96.76	96.76	119.00	117.00
Total : Technical Education		1820.00	347.74	486.00	486.00	700.00	439.00
3 Medical and Public Health							
(a) Direction and Administration		32.00	7.89	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
(b) Medical Relief		1480.00	141.74	163.00	163.00	248.00	53.00
(c) Training Programme		60.00	14.20	17.00	17.00	44.00	3.00
(d) Medical Education & Research		1197.00	148.32	230.00	230.00	330.00	78.25
(e) Indigenous System of Medicine, Ayurved and Homeopathy		250.00	21.40	28.00	28.00	45.00	10.00
(f) Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved)		50.00	12.43	22.00	22.00	35.00	..
(g) Employee's State Insurance Scheme		60.00	..	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
(h) Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases		2837.00	784.43	574.00	574.00	900.00	14.10
(i) Minimum Needs Programme		4792.00	525.57	922.00	922.00	1270.00	334.62
(j) Drugs Control		292.00	30.58	50.00	50.00	80.00	30.00
(k) Central Medical Stores Organisation—Buildings for public office and godown		92.00	..	..	..	..	..
(l) Family Welfare (State Programme)		62.00	..	..	..	..	..
(m) Other Programme (including School Health Programme)		110.00	5.07	25.00	25.00	28.00	..
Total : Medical & Public Health		10314.00	1691.63	2050.00	2050.00	3000.00	522.97
4 Water Supply and Sanitation							
(a) Survey and Investigation		6.00	2.72	3.00	3.00	4.00	..
(b) Research and Development		120.00	71.93	86.00	86.00	103.00	103.00
(c) Urban Water Supply		3995.00	835.89	1833.00	1833.00	2251.00	1776.00
(d) Rural Water Supply (MNP)		6413.00	1802.16	1185.00	1185.00	1895.00	1835.00
(e) Urban Sanitation		6182.00	509.97	2026.00	2026.00 (+500.00)	3200.00	2355.00
(f) Rural Sanitation		70.00	51.65	7.00	7.00	7.00	2.00
(g) Construction of Office Building		50.00	..	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Construction of Staff Quarters Govt. Loan, IDA, MBL, Govt. Loan MBL		30.00 —	— 1936.63	20.00 —	20.00	10.00	10.00
Total : Water Supply & Sanitation		16866.00	5210.95	5200.00	5200.00 (+500.00)	7500.00	6111.00
5 Housing							
(a) Government Residential Quar- ters and Buildings		3337.00	531.00	555.00	555.00	750.00	750.00
(b) Urban Housing		3155.00	445.00	306.00	306.00	338.00	331.00
(c) Rural Housing—							
(i) Provision of House sites to landless labourers (MNP)		310.00	75.26	65.00	65.00	70.00	..
(ii) Construction assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers (MNP)		6140.00	703.87	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	330.00
Sub-Total : (i)+(ii)		6450.00	779.13	1165.00	1165.00	1170.00	330.00
(iii) Other Programmes of Rural Housing		1558.00	110.33	389.00	389.00	375.00	..
Sub-Total : (c)		8008.00	889.46	1554.00	1554.00	1545.00	330.00
(d) Police Housing		1305.00	260.00	344.00	344.00	590.00	590.00
(e) Jail Housing		30.00	6.91	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
(f) Loans to Govt. Servants for House Buildings		607.00	37.42	131.00	131.00	254.00	254.00
Total—Housing		16442.00	2169.79	2900.00	2900.00	3485.00	2265.00
6 Urban Development							
(a) Town & Regional Planning		903.00	51.79	99.00	99.00	110.00	..
(b) Urban Development Programme		2000.00	230.86	110.00	110.00	143.00	..
(c) Financial assistance to Local Bodies		1500.00	253.00	278.00	278.00	311.00	..
(d) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)		500.00	51.09	70.00	70.00	100.00	..
(e) World Bank Aided Project		4000.00	316.90	618.00	618.00	600.00	..
(f) Urban Basic Service		400.00	..	1.00	1.00	20.00	..
(g) Urban Renewal Programme		65.00	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Urban Poor		400.00	..	24.00	24.00	50.00	..
Total—Urban Development		9768.00	903.64	1200.00	1200.00	1334.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Capital Project	3337.00	907.32	600.00	600.00	800.00	800.00
8	Information and Broadcasting						
	(a) Direction and Administration	143.00	5.00	74.57	74.57	104.70	..
	(b) Direction and Administration (Film)	20.00	2.40	2.68	2.68	0.01	..
	(c) Rural Broadcasting and Establishment of T.V. Centre	220.00	46.28	73.97	73.97	50.00	..
	(d) Exhibitions	35.00	5.09	8.65	8.65	20.65	..
	(e) Film Publicity through Mobile vans	270.00	48.85	45.50	45.50	66.85	..
	(f) Strengthening of Information Centre	20.00	9.63	41.38	41.38	27.79	26.29
	(g) Share capital to Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd.	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(h) Share Capital for Small and Medium News Papers Development Corporation Ltd.	20.00	..	3.25	3.25	..	..
	Total : Information & Broadcasting	758.00	117.25	250.00	250.00	270.00	26.29
9	(A) Welfare of SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes.						
	(a) Scheduled Castes (SWD)						
	(i) Direction and Administration	234.30	39.52	69.94	69.94	86.39	..
	(ii) Education	1816.50	346.07	490.17	490.17	670.23	119.50
	(iii) Economic Uplift	892.30	36.82	118.70	118.70	117.62	8.00
	(iv) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	734.90	100.33	104.70	104.70	121.33	15.00
	Sub-Total:(a)	3678.00	522.74	783.51	783.51	995.57	142.50
	(b) Scheduled Tribes (TDD)						
	(i) Direction and Administration	100.90	..	1.10	1.10	1.00	..
	(ii) Education	325.00	64.90	114.97	114.97	96.17	11.00
	(iii) Economic uplift	299.50	22.39	27.70	27.70	37.70	6.50
	(iv) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	301.60	16.79	39.30	39.30	50.13	16.85
	Sub-Total:(b)	1027.00	104.08	183.07	183.07	185.00	34.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TDD)							
(i)	Direction and Administration	323.40	1.24	12.00	12.00	..	..
(ii)	Education	729.30	227.11	465.73	465.73	837.95	339.00
(iii)	Economic Uplift	989.70	122.23	110.05	110.05	164.40	44.00
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1030.60	120.70	151.80	151.80	192.65	63.80
(v)	Primitive Tribes	..	20.00	..	..	20.00	..
Sub-Total: (c)		3073.00	491.28	739.58	739.58	1215.00	446.80
(d) Notified Tribes (SWD)							
(i)	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Education	88.00	32.27	11.72	11.72	15.43	..
(iii)	Economic Uplift	59.00	5.71	5.55	5.55	6.85	0.45
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	37.00	2.81	5.15	5.15	6.36	1.40
Sub-Total :(d)		184.00	40.79	22.42	22.42	28.64	1.85
(e) Denotified Tribes (SWD)							
(i)	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Education	88.00	..	11.73	11.73	15.43	..
(iii)	Economic Uplift	59.00	..	5.55	5.55	6.86	0.45
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	37.00	..	5.15	5.15	6.36	1.40
Sub-Total :(e)		184.00	..	22.43	22.43	28.65	1.85
(f) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SWD)							
(i)	Direction and Administration	118.80	9.58	21.80	21.80	25.93	..
(ii)	Education	1340.40	287.54	325.09	325.09	489.06	108.50
(iii)	Economic Uplift	570.80	78.77	100.50	100.50	154.14	32.50
(iv)	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	453.00	38.62	46.91	46.91	54.95	2.85
Sub-Total :(f)		2483.00	414.51	494.30	494.30	724.08	143.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(g) Economically Backward Classes (SWD)							
(i) Direction and Administration	6.60	..	5.40	5.40	6.67	..	..
(ii) Education	345.80	59.53	59.25	59.25	72.05	..	..
(iii) Economic Uplift	118.60	30.56	17.00	17.00	21.00	..	..
(iv) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	93.00	9.76	8.05	8.05	8.94	..	..
Sub-Total:(g)	564.00	99.85	89.70	89.70	108.66	..	..
(h) Minorities (SWD)							
(i) Direction and Administration	13.20	0.91	4.00	4.00	4.94	..	..
(ii) Education	84.20	11.68	8.10	8.10	10.00	..	..
(iii) Economic Uplift	162.40	25.86	27.70	27.70	34.22	..	..
(iv) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	74.20	0.71	5.05	5.05	5.24	..	..
Sub-Total:(h)	334.00	38.86	44.85	44.85	54.40	..	..
Total: Welfare of SCs, STs and Other Backward Classes	11527.00	1712.11	2379.86	2379.86	3340.00	771.20	..
B. Administrative Machinery for TASP (TDD)	122.00	19.00	20.14	20.14	25.00	..	..
Sub-Total:9(A+B)	11649.00	1731.11	2400.00	2400.00	3365.00	771.20	..

10. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

(a) Training							
(i) Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Industrial Training Institutions	2765.00	557.94	796.05	796.05	824.00	445.00	..
(iii) Apprenticeship Training	300.00	111.34	58.00	58.00	71.00	37.00	..
(b) Employment							
(i) Employment Services	265.00	9.72	33.35	33.35	66.00	7.50	..
(ii) Special Employment Schemes	975.00	94.61	150.00	150.00	228.00	125.00	..
(c) Labour—							
(i) Industrial Relation	189.00	8.15	34.35	34.35	35.00	8.00	..
(ii) Working Conditions and Safety	102.00	5.05	23.95	23.95	31.60	..	..
(iii) General Labour Welfare	106.50	23.45	38.90	38.90	70.19	..	..
(iv) Social Security for Labour	80.00	6.52	168.70	168.70	157.42	..	..
(v) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	2.50	0.06	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	..
(vi) Other expenditure	100.00	17.50	22.30	22.30	20.79	2.00	..
(vii) Research and Statistics	26.00	0.89	3.90	3.90	6.50	..	..
Total-Labour and Labour Welfare	4911.00	835.23	1330.00	1330.00	1511.00	624.50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Social Welfare							
(a) Direction and Administration		30.00	0.95	4.55	4.55	5.10	..
(b) Child Welfare		30.00	8.24	11.00	11.00	13.00	..
(c) Women Welfare		150.00	21.76	26.00	26.00	31.50	..
(d) Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped		200.00	39.99	30.75	30.75	49.00	2.00
(e) Correctional Service		80.00	7.40	13.00	13.00	30.00	..
(f) Welfare of Poor and Destitutes		20.00	2.72	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
(g) Grant to Voluntary Organisations.		60.00	0.78	2.70	2.70	4.40	..
(h) Other Schemes of Social Defence		98.00	11.41	20.00	20.00	42.00	42.00
(i) Prohibition		60.00	6.44	12.00	12.00	20.00	..
Total—Social Welfare		728.00	99.69	124.00	124.00	200.00	44.00
12. Nutrition							
Special Nutrition Programme and Integrated Child Development Scheme		4550.00	315.19	500.00	500.00	550.00	..
13. Mid-day Meals Programme-State Programme outside MNP		55000.00	4318.09	6000.00	6000.00	5000.00	..
14. Social Inputs		303.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total—IX Social Services		145122.00	19973.78	25036.00	25036.00	32163.00	11983.10
X. GENERAL SERVICE							
1. Training of Development Personnel		213.00	14.95	22.00	22.00	25.00	20.00
Total X—General Service		213.00	14.95	22.00	22.00	25.00	20.00
GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	96561.10	116000.00	116000.00	150000.00	105556.82

* Figures in brackets in Col. 6 indicate addition in the outlay.

STATEMENT—III

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Physical Target and Achievement

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985- 90) Target	Achievement		1987-88		Proposed Target 1988-89
				1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anti- Achie- vement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Agriculture And Allied Activities								
Crop Husbandry								
1. Production of Foodgrainsg								
1. Rice								
	Irrigated	1000 Tonnes	440	288	..	460	..	480
	Unirrigated	„	420	166	..	350	..	350
	Total	„	860	454	446	810	200	830
2. Wheat								
	Irrigated	„	1645	728	655	1530	..	1560
	Unirrigated	„	125	55	12	100	..	100
	Total	„	1770	783	667	1630	600	1660
3. Jower								
	Irrigated	„	47	..	..	46	..	46
	Unirrigated	„	609	..	..	574	..	584
	Total	„	656	355	245	620	150	630
4. Bajra								
	Irrigated	„	420	..	..	310	..	330
	Unirrigated	„	1340	..	..	1300	..	1330
	Total	„	1760	635	1026	1610	200	1660
5. Maize								
	Irrigated	„	35	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	„	485	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	„	520	114	435	500	60	510

11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Other Cereals								
	Irrigated	'000 Tonnes	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	"	160	57	39	150	15	150
7. Pulses								
	Irrigated	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	"	550	338	235	600	100	610
Total-Foodgrains								
	Irrigated	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unirrigated	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	"	6276	2736	3093	5920	1325	6050
2. Commercial Crops								
(i) Oilseeds								
Major Oilseeds								
	Groundnut	'000 Tonnes	2190	448	1276	1928	200	2210
	Caster seed	"	290	202	129	269	20	360
	Sesamum	"	48	20	12	37	40	70
	Rapeseed and mustard	"	312	209	235	300	200	380
	Total—(i)	"	2840	879	1652	2534	460	3020
(ii)	Sugarcane (Gur)	"	950	649	557	800	400	870
(iii)	Cotton	,000 bales each of 170 kg/lint	2000	1987	1093	1800	400	1900
(iv)	Jute and Mesta	"	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v)	Tobacco	'000 Tonnes	262	161	167	240	70	250
3. Commercial Crops (HYV)								
(i)	Hybrid Cotton	'000 Hect	375	355	521	500	100	550
(ii)	Hybrid Castor	"	190	204	188	180	40	210

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Chemical Fertilizers								
(i)	Nitrogenous (N)	'000 Tonnes	523	287	255	448	229	484
(ii)	Phosphatic (P)	"	246	109	112	211	97	228
(iii)	Potesic (K)	"	65	25	35	59	35	62
	Total—(NPK)	"	834	421	402	718	361	774
5. Plant Protection								
(i)	Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	'000 Tonnes	10.00	4.30	2.09	5.50	2.00	5.50
(ii)	Area Coverage							
(a)	Foodgrain Crops	'000 Hect.	2600	1500	1250	3000	1200	3000
(b)	Non-foodgrain Crops	"	10400	4268	1550	8500	1500	8500
	Total	'000 Hect.	13000	5768	2800	11500	2700	11500
6. High Yielding Varieties								
(i)	Rice—Total Area cropped	'000 Hectares	521	492	511	507	240	514
	Area under HYV	"	425	292	350	402	120	412
(ii)	Wheat—Total area cropped	"	750	431	322	730	300	740
	Area under HYV	"	610	293	252	586	250	600
(iii)	Jowar—Total area cropped	"	946	893	882	946	450	946
	Area under HYV	"	130	137	147	128	50	129
(iv)	Bajra—Total area cropped	"	1398	1316	1275	1398	450	1398
	Area under HYV	"	1335	1148	1177	1321	207	1330
(v)	Maize—Total area cropped	"	311	317	314	308	200	309
	Area under HYV	"	130	155	148	124	80	127
	Total area under the above five cereals	"	3926	3449	3304	3889	1640	3907
	Total area under the HYV for above five cereals	"	2630	2025	2074	2561	707	2598
7. Dryland/Rainfed Farming								
(i)	Development of Selected Micro-watersheds							
(a)	No. of watersheds taken up	Number	200	200	438	438	438	438
(b)	Area covered under watersheds	'000 Hect. (Cum.)	523	525	..	..	..	..
(c)	Area under land development	"	234	28	24.25	25	25	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(d) Construction of water harvesting/storage structures	Number	1500	300	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Area covered outside the selected watersheds by dry farming practices	'000 Hect.	2600	2200	2600	2400	2400	2500
(iii)	Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds							
	(a) Distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills	Number	80000	1600	14300	20000	20000	20000
	(b) Distribution of other improved implements							
	(c) Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers	'000 Tonnes	195	175	160	175	175	..
	(d) Distribution of improved drought resistant sheds	„	520	..	..	..	..	..

8. Foodgrains (Area to be covered)

(i)	Paddy	'000 Hect.	521	492	511	507	240	514
(ii)	Wheat	„	750	431	332	730	300	740
(iii)	Jowar	„	946	893	882	946	300	946
(iv)	Bajra	„	1398	1316	1275	1398	450	1398
(v)	Maize	„	311	317	314	308	200	309
(vi)	Other Cereals	„	180	156	137	180	40	180
(vii)	Pulses	„	731	756	709	779	500	783
	Total—Foodgrains	'000 Hect.	4837	4361	4160	4848	2030	4870

9. Commercial Crops

(i) Oilseeds

(a)	Groundnut	'000 Hect.	2247	1793	1823	2110	650	2150
(b)	Castor	„	190	240	209	215	50	240
(c)	Sesamum	„	120	127	133	130	100	140
(d)	Rape and Mustard seeds	„	183	192	182	210	100	225
	Total—Oilseeds	'000 Hect.	2740	2352	2347	2665	900	2755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Sugarcane		'000 Hect.	140	91	69	120	68	130
(iii) Cotton		„	1400	1404	1366	1400	460	1450
(iv) Tobacco		„	120	106	109	115	50	117
Project for SF/MF No. of beneficiaries—SF/MF		Nos.	400000	95904	121944	90000	90000	127000
10. Soil Conservation								
Area Coverage—								
(i) Agricultural land		in lakh hect.	1.562	0.055	0.125	0.153	0.153	0.148
(ii) Forest land		„
(iii) Others (Govt. and Panchayat)		„	0.276	0.043	0.045	0.027	0.027	0.026
		Total	„	1.838	0.098	0.170	0.180	0.174
11. Agricultural Marketing								
(i) Total No. of market at mandi level	}	No. (cum.)	328	312	315	315	315	320
(ii) Regulated markets								
(iii) Sub-markets								
(iv) Sub-market yards developed								
12. Storage								
Owned capacity with								
(i) State Warehousing Corporation		'000 Tonnes (Cum.)	221.8	129.3	146.8	171	171	196
(ii) Cooperatives		„	798	656	725	736	736	800
13. Animal Husbandry and Dairy products								
(i) Milk		'000 Tonnes (Cum.)	3290	3150	3200	3250	3200	3250
(ii) Eggs		Million	348	250	260	270	260	270
(iii) Wool		Lakh Kgs.	23.30	25.60	25.80	26.00	25.80	26.00
14. Animal Husbandry Programmes								
(i) I. C. D. Projects		(Nos. Cum.)	8	5	5	5	5	5
(ii) No. of Frozen semen (Bull) stations		„	3	1	3	3	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iii)	No. of insemination performed with exotic bull semen per annum	In lakhs	5.90	3.57	4.47	5.27	5.27	6.27
(iv)	No. of cross-bred animals (females)	No.	1.00	0.35	0.44	0.59	0.54	0.66
(v)	Establishment of sheep breeding farms	Nos.	4	4	4	4	4	4
(vi)	Sheep & wool extension centres	„	88	88	88	88	88	88
(vii)	Intensive Sheep Development Projects	„	3	3	3	3	3	3
(viii)	Intensive egg. & poultry production-cum-Marketing centres	„	11	11	11	11	11	11
(ix)	District Poultry Extension Centres	„	6	5	5	5	5	5
(x)	Estt. of fodder seed production farms	„	2	1	2	2	2	2
(xi)	Veterinary hospitals/dispensaries	„	324	245	265	290	290	310
(xii)	Polyclinics	„	5	6	6	6	6	6
15. Dairy Programmes								
(i)	Fluid milk plants (including composite and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation	Nos. (cum.)	13	14	14	14	14	14
(ii)	Milk product factories including creameries in operation	„	5	5	5	5	5	5
(iii)	Dairy Co-op. Unions	„	18	19	19	19	19	19
(iv)	Feeder Societies to be organised	No. (Net)	3000	382	392	600	600	600
16. Fisheries								
(i) Fish Production								
(a)	Inland	'000 tonnes	50	24	25	26	25	27
(b)	Marine	„	350	307	310	313	313	314
Total			400	331	335	339	338	341
(ii)	Mechanised boats (IBM/OBM/CANOES/FRB)	Nos.	5204	3530	3675	4120	3986	4267
(iii)	Deep sea fishing vessel	Nos.	2	..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	Fish seed produced (Spawns)	Million	350	75.68	43.60	100	70	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
(v) (a)	Fish Seed Farms	Nos.	25	23	25	25	25	25	
	(b)	Nursery area	Hect. Area	24.40	12.65	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
(v)	No. of Hatcheries	Nos.	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	2(wip)	
17. Forestry									
(i)	Plantation of quick growing species	'000 Hect.	5.00	1.82	1.25	0.98	0.98	1.185	
(ii)	Economic and Commerical Plantatinos	„	16.79	3.94	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	
(iii)	Social Forestry	„	60.50	17.30	13.91	10.89	10.89	12.00	
(iv)	Afforestation								
(a)	Trees planted	'000 Nos.	387500	92882	74311	61179	61179	67722**	
(b)	Trees survived	„	.....80% of the Trees Planted.....					
(v)	Communications								
(a)	Improvement of existing roads	Kms.	40	7	11	10	10	10	
(vi)	Production of some selected forest products.								
(a)	Timber	'000 (cum)	800	155	155	155	155	..	
(b)	Fuel wood	„	625	150	150	150	150	..	
(c)	Bamboo	'000 Notional Tonnes	600	90	90	90	90	90	
(d)	Minor forest Product								
(a)	Tendu Leaves	'000 MT	60	7	1.88	7	4.64	4.64	
(b)	Sal Seeds	'000 quintals	—not available—						
Others									
	Kadaya Gum	'000 quintals	1.50	0.17	0.10	0.17	0.10	0.10	
	Other Gums.	„	0.70	2.00	4.02	2.00	4.02	4.02	
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT									
18. I.R.D.P.									
(i)	Beneficiaries Identified	Nos	385000	71465	89080	70000	70000	110000	
(ii)	Beneficiaries assisted (New)	„	308000	71465	89080	87421	87421	90000	
	(Old)	„	177000	29810	58447	60000	60000	..	

**Include seedlings planted under other programmes such as NREP, DPAP, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iii)	Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribes beneficiaries.(New)	Nos.	114000	24888	27340	20000	20000	33000
	(Old)	„	65500	13085	26661	27000	27000	..
(iv)	Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services & Business (ISB).	„	101600	26513	42950	19000	19000	30000
(v)	Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	„	43600	7614	10725	8720	8720	8720
(vi)	Youths self employment	„	..	2982	4428	4360	4360	4360
(vii)	Strengthening of Administration							
(a)	No. of posts sanctioned	„	3159	3159	3159	3159	3159	3159
(b)	No. of posts filled	„	3159	2956	2956	2956	2956	2956
(viii)	Development of Women and Children in rural Areas (DWCRA).							
	No. of Gorups organised Strengthened	Nos.	480	164	38	300	100	140
19. N. R. E. P.								
(i)	Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	231.25	69.71	132.83	75.87	75.87	68.00
(ii)	Details of physical assets created (with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created).		Details shown in Appendix of the chapter.					
20. DPAP								
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	43	43	43	43	43	43
(ii)	Minor Irrigation potential Created	'000 Hect (cum.)	32.04	28.81	32.70	31.05	33.90	34.93
(iii)	Soil & Water Conservation	'000 Hect. (cum).	197.05	172.89	173.42	181.59	176.72	180.59
(iv)	Afforestation	„	84.89	63.99	} 94.81	99.19	98.51	102.99
(v)	Pasture development	„	27.80	27.80				
21. Desert Development Programme(DDP)								
(i)	Blocks covered	Nos.	9	9	9	9	9	9
(ii)	Minor Irrigation Potential Ceated.	'000 Hect (cum)	N.A.	8.18	8.54	8.18	8.54	8.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(iii) Soil & Water Conservation.	'000 ha. (cum)	8.88	0.51	0.51	2.22	1.47	1.97	
(iv) Afforestation	"	21.32	16.75	} 18.67	20.90	20.47	22.30	
(v) Pasture Development	"	1.74	1.81					
22. RLEGP								
(i) Employment Generated	Lakh Mandays	231.25	70.62	79.63	71.33	71.33	68.00	
23. Land Reforms								
(i) Area declared Surplus	Acres	27000	7998	2742	4000	2300	Not fixed	
(ii) Consolidation of Holdings	'000 Hects.	450	86	74	90	23	30	
III Co-OPERATION								
(i) Short term loans	Rs. in Crores (Net)	1702.00	180.91	221.29	332.00	332.00	390.00	
(ii) Medium term loans	"	275.00	14.56	8.48	55.00	55.00	70.00	
(iii) Long term loans	"	215.00	26.00	25.28	43.00	43.00	49.00	
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	Rs. in crores (Cum.)	300.00	231.84	178.85	275.00	200.00	250.00	
(v) Agricultural produce marketed	"	450.00	303.41	401.00	400.00	410.00	425.00	
(vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer co-operatives	"	180.00	100.00	140.00	180.00	180.00	220.00	
(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas	"	130.00	60.00	72.00	110.00	110.00	170.00	
(viii) Co-operative storage	Lakh M. Tonnes (Cum.)	7.98	6.56	7.25	7.36	7.36	8.00	
(ix) Processing Units								
Organised	No. (Cum.)	185	170	170	179	179	182	
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL								
24. Minor Irrigation								
(i) Ground Water								
(a) Potential	'000 ha.	2159	1851	1857	1864	1864	1870	
(b) Utilisation	"	1724	1561	1566	1571	1569	1574	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Surface								
(a) Potential		„	264	168	180	190	190	201
(b) Utilisation		„	153	94	101	107	107	113
	Total Potential	„	2423	2019	2037	2054	2054	2071
	Utilisation	„	1877	1655	1667	1678	1676	1687

25. Major and Medium Irrigation

(i) Potential created	'000 ha.	1161	1092	1123	1163	1163	1203
(ii) Utilisation	..	743	678	738	758	758	778

26. Command Area Development Programme

(i) Area covered by field channels	„	656	50.00	90.00	102.00	102.00	88.00
(ii) Warabandhi	„	685	112.00	120.00	175.00	175.00	213.00
(iii) Land Levelling	„	112	0.12	..	..	..	..
(iv) Field Drains	„	133	0.59	..	..	..	17.00

V. Power

(i) Installed capacity	MW (Cum.)	5113	3593.5 (210)	3808.5 (215)	4138.5 (335)	4138.5 (335)	4408.5 (270)
(ii) Electricity generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	20240 +2400	10718 +2562	12598 +2398	15021 +1415	15021 +1415	16172 +1540
(iii) Electricity sold	MKWH	16850	9015	9701	11400	11400	12611
(iv) Transmission lines (220 KV & above)	CKM	7391 (3044)	4620 (273)	5076 (456)	5536 (460)	5536 (460)	6049 (513)

(v) Rural Electrification

(a) Village Electrified	Nos. (Cum.)	18275 (2233)	16957 (915)	17651 (694)	18275 (624)	18069 (418)	18275 (206)	
(b) Pumpsets energised by electricity	}	„	392387 (100000)	317403 (25016)	338046 (20643)	358046 (20000)	358046 (20000)	383046 (25000)
(c) Tubewells energised by electricity		„						

VI. Industries and Minerals

27 Villages and Small Industries

1. (A) Small Scale Industries.

		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(a) Units functioning	Nos.	31,000	6,223	6815	6600	6600	6900	
(b) Production	Rs. in lakhs	62000	12446	13630	13200	13200	13800	
(c) Persons employed	No. '000	210	44	48	46	46	48	

2. B. Handloom.

		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Handloom Industries	Soc'y. Individual No.	230/3/030	368/14462	155/4548	58/2900	58/2900	63/3400	

2 Intensive development of Handloom Ind.	Inst/ Individual No.	1/23170	1/1485	1/1410	1/1400	1/1400	1/1400	
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3 Handloom Development Corporation.	Centre/ Individual	16/375	1/75	1/-	1/-	1/-	1/-	
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Sub-Total (B) 247/5575 370/16022 157/5958 60/4300 60/4300 70/4800

3 C Handicraft Ind.	Soc'y./ Trainee No.	..	—/58	—/95	—/250	—/250	—/250	
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1. Handicraft Development Corporation.	Corpo../ Ind. No.	1/12000	1/2000	1/2200	1/1100	1/1100	1/1400	
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2. Carpet weaving Centre.	Centre/ Ind. No.	60/3000	45/2244	45/2250	20/700	20/700	25/1250	
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Sub-Total C 61/15000 46/4302 46/4545 21/2050 21/2050 26/3050

4. D. Cooperative Industries

1 F. A. to Ind. Co-operative Socys.	Soc'y./ Ind. No.	900/45000	519/29920	437/25470	110/7175	110/7175	120/5000	
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2 F A Cooperative Spinning Mills.		5/3600	5/3600	7/4200	
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3 Powerloom Industries.	"	70/2000	38/652	13/312	15/270	15/270	20/300	
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Sub-Total (D) 970/47000 557/30572 450/25782 130/11045 130/11045 147/9500

5 Khadi Industries Gujarat Khadi Gramodyog Board.	Ind./No.	—/12000	—/1740	—/2600	—/2450	—/2450	—/1500	
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6 Other Expenditure Training to Artisans	Trainees No.	—/8500	—/1910	—/1263	—/2000	—/2000	—/2000	
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7 Training to unskilled artisans.	"	—/4020	—/630	—/575	—/450	—/450	—/400	
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8 F. A. to Individual Artisans.	Trainee No.	—/63000	—/10162	—/8125	—/8250	—/8250	—/10300	
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9 Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corpon.	"	—/3500	—/900	—/858	1/750	1/750	1/900	
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10 Village Flying Centres.	Centres/ Individu	30/850	29/1181	18/285	12/360	12/360	15/450	
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11 Rural Production Centre	"	80/4800	25/600	24/1050	18/750	18/750	25/1000	
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12 Rural Technology Institute	"	—/3200	—/480	—/335	1/430	1/430	1/500	
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13 F. A. to Vocationally trained persons for self employment.	"	—/3600	—/602	—/435	—/960	—/960	—/1000	
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14 Mini Industrial Estate.	"	—/2101	—/2101	—/2000	
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15 F. A. to Self Employment	"	—/30000	—/2490	—/3331	—/2500	—/2500	—/3000	
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16 Sericulture Industries	"	—/4500	—/102	—/220	—/900	—/900	—/1000	
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17 Subsidy to approved women Institution.	"	—/1200	
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18 RAP/RIP	"	—/3500	—/5421	—/5421	—/3000	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19 District Industries Centres.								
(a)	Units Registered	Nos.	31006	6223	6815	6600	6600	6900
(b)	Staff in position (as on 31/3/87)							
	General Manager	No.	18	18	18	18	18	18
	Functional Manager.	No.	87	87	87	87	87	87
	Project Managers.	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII Transport								
28 Road.								
(i)	State Highways	Kms.						
	(a) Surfaced	"	9292	9260	9310	9340	9340	9360
	(b) Unsurfaced	"	145	182	172	172	172	172
	Total	"	9437	9442	9482	9512	9512	9532
(ii)	Major District Roads							
	(a) Surface	"	10387	10287	10397	10697	10697	10997
	(b) Unsurfaced	"	958	1033	983	883	883	783
	Total ..	"	11345	11320	11380	11580	11580	11780
(iii)	Other District Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	"	10642	10026	10236	10776	10776	11176
	(b) Unsurfaced	"	2188	2415	2315	2115	2115	1915
	Total	"	12830	12411	12551	12891	12891	13091
(iv)	Village Roads.							
	(a) Surfaced	"	22775	20782	21740	22340	22340	23120
	(b) Unsurfaced	"	4312	5336	4986	4656	4656	4056
	Total	"	27087	26118	26726	26996	26996	27376
(v)	Total Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	"	53096	50355	51683	53153	53153	54653
	(b) Unsurfaced	"	6703	8966	8456	7826	7826	7126
	Total	"	60699	59321	60139	60979	60979	61779
29 Minor Ports								
	Traffic handled	'000 tonnes	5700	5129	4836	5400	5400	5560
30 Tourism								
(i)	International tourist arrivals	Annual Arrived (No.)	35000	20500	30031	29000	29000	35000
(ii)	Domestic tourist arrivals	Annual Arrival (in lakhs)	45.00	35.20	34.48	42.00	42.00	45.00
(iii)	Accommodation available	No. of rooms/beds	400 2080	346 1735	395 1886	385 1914	385 1914	400 2100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VIII. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES								
EDUCATION								
31 Elementary Education.								
(i) Class I-V (age group-6-10)								
(a) Total Enrolment								
Boys		'000	3050	2857	2906	2969	2969	3069
Girls		'000	2722	2112	2162	2263	2263	2313
Total		'000	5772	4969	5068	5232	5232	5382
Percentage to age-group								
Boys			102	126	124	128	128	131
Girls			98	98	98	102	102	104
Total			100	114	112	116	116	118
(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes								
Boys		'000	280	261	294	272	272	278
Girls		'000	198	190	203	195	195	199
Total		'000	478	451	497	467	467	477
Percentage to age-group								
Boys			134	161	178	165	165	167
Girls			102	122	128	123	123	125
Total			114	134	153	144	144	146
(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes								
Boys		'000	427	407	442	417	417	427
Girls		'000	395	303	280	312	312	318
Total		'000	822	710	722	729	729	745
Percentage of age-group								
Boys			103	126	134	127	127	129
Girls			102	98	89	99	99	100
Total			102	111	112	113	113	115
(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group) (11-13) Enrolment								
Boys		'000	1273	1045	1052	1168	1168	1228
Girls		'000	901	679	726	730	730	770
Total		'000	2174	1724	1778	1898	1898	1998
Percentage to age-group								
Boys			82	77	78	86	86	91
Girls			66	54	56	57	57	60
Total			75	66	67	72	72	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Enrolment of Scheduled Castes								
Boys		'000	95	110	114	100	100	115
Girls		'000	86	55	57	62	62	67
Total		'000	181	165	171	162	162	182
Percentage of age-group								
Boys			87	113	117	103	103	118
Girls			90	61	62	68	68	73
Total			89	88	92	86	86	97
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes								
Boys		'000	189	89	109	95	95	105
Girls		'000	173	53	63	60	60	65
Total		'000	362	142	172	155	155	170
Percentage of age-group								
Boys			97	46	56	49	49	55
Girls			91	29	34	33	33	36
Total			89	38	46	41	41	45
32. Secondary Education								
(i) Classes IX-X								
Enrolment								
Boys		'000	448	399	418	430	434	451
Girls		'000	250	217	226	232	234	241
Total		'000	698	616	644	662	668	692
(ii) Classes XI-XII (General Classes)								
Enrolment								
Boys		'000	317	268	276	283	284	291
Girls		'000	88	67	69	72	72	75
Total		'000	405	335	345	355	356	366
(iii) Post High School Stage								
Girls		Nos.	4400	2800	3700	4100	4100	142200
Total		Nos.	16360	8360	9860	11860	11860	13360
33. Enrolment in Non-Formal								
(Part Time / Continuation Classes)								
(Age group 9-13)								
Total		Nos.	600000	22200	94200	118200	118200	142200
Girls		Nos.	180000	6600	28260	35280	35280	42660
34. Adult Education								
(i) Number of participants								
(age-group 15-35)								
		'000	2400	423	461	461	461	431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii)	No. of Centres opened under							
(a)	Central Programme	Nos.	31000	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200
(b)	State's Programme	Nos.	20000	3860	4000	4000	4000	4000
(c)	Voluntary Agencies	Nos.	18000	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500
(d)	Other Programme	Nos.	10000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
35. Teachers								
(i)	Primary Class I-V	Nos.	26650	5990	9175	10175	10175	17175
(ii)	Secondary Classes IX-X	Nos.	43706	49800	51392	53059	53059	54059
36. Health and Family Welfare								
(i)	Hospitals							
(a)	Urban	Nos. (Cum)	308	303	304	305	305	305
(b)	Rural	"	481	450	450	451	451	451
(ii)	Beds							
(a)	Urban hospitals and dispensaries	Nos. (Cum)	12983	11891	112300	12961	12961	14654
(b)	Rural hospitals and dispensaries	"	8337	5777	6328	7541	7603	8688
(c)	Bed population ratio	No.(per 1000)	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
(iii)	Nurse and Doctor Ratio	No. (per 3 doctors)	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
(iv)	Doctor population Ratio	No. (per 1000 population)	1:2021	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175	1:2175
(v)	Health Centres							
(a)	Sub-Centres	Nos. (cum)	6119	5169	5551	5851	5851	6151
(b)	Primary Health Centres	"	1000	355	457	667	667	847
(c)	Community Health Centres	"	121	35	74	99	99	129
(vi)	Training of Auxilliary Nurse Mid-wives							
(a)	Institutes	Nos. (cum)	29	29	29	29	29	29
(b)	Annual Intake	"	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305
(c)	Annual Outturn	"	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
(vii)	Control of Diseases							
(a)	T. B. Clinics	"	21	20	20	21	21	21
(b)	Leprosy Control Units	"	15	11	11	11	11	11
(c)	Filaria Units	"	11	11	11	11	11	11
(d)	SEI Centres	"	480	365	365	375	375	375
(e)	District T. B. Centres	"	21	20	20	21	21	21
(f)	T. B. isolation Beds	"	400	325	350	350	350	350
(g)	Cholera combat Team	"	1	1	1	1	1	1
(h)	STD Clinics	"	4	4	4	4	4	4
(i)	Filaria Control Units	"	11	11	11	11	11	11
(j)	National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness—							
	Mobile Units Set up	"	4	4	4	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	P.H.C.s. assisted	"	400	250	250	250	250	250
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	"	23	23	23	23	23	23
(viii)	Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers—							
	(a) Districts Covered	"	19	19	19	19	19	19
	(b) Trainees trained	"	804	804	804	804	804	804
	(c) Workers trained	"	6501	6121	6121	6121	6121	6121
(ix)	Village Health Guides Schemes :							
	(a) V.H.G.'s Selected	No.	32178	26178	26178	26178	26178	26178
	(b) V.H.G.'s trained	"	31091	25091	25091	25091	25091	25091
	(c) V.H.G.'s Working in the field	"	31091	25091	25091	25091	25091	25091
	(d) No. of PHCs covered	"	1000	355	457	667	667	847
(x)	Family Welfare							
	(a) Rural F.W. Centres	Nos. (Cum)	385	278	278	278	278	278
	(b) District F.W. Bureau	"	19	19	19	19	19	19
	(c) City F.W. Centres	"	4	4	4	4	4	4
	(d) Urban F.W. Centres	"	204	204	204	204	204	204
	(e) Post Partum Centres	"	95	55	55	75	75	75
	(f) Regional F.W. Training Centres	"	2	2	2	2	2	
	(g) ANM Training Schools	"	29	29	29	29	29	29
37.	Sewerage and Water Supply :							
	A. Urban Water Supply							
	(i) Other than Corporation Towns :							
	(a) Original Schemes							
	Towns covered	Nos.	74	1	..	3	3	5
	(b) Augmentation schemes towns covered	Nos.	53	1	2	10	10	7
	B. Urban Sanitation							
	Sewerage Schemes							
	Other than Corporation Towns							
	Original Schemes							
	Towns covered	Nos.	20	1	4	5	5	5
	C. Urban Low Cost Sanitation							
	(a) Latrines constructed	Nos.	25000	184	1861	3500	3500	3500
	(b) Towns covered	"	15	..	..	..	..	..
	D. Rural Water Supply							
	(i) Minimum Need Programme (State Sector)							
	(a) Aided Water Supply Village covered	Nos.	2200	161	158	200	350	65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(b) <i>Hand Pump Tubewells</i> Villages covered	Nos.	800	174	403	200	300	300
	(c) <i>Open Dug Wells</i> Villages covered	Nos.	800	429	72	100	50	50
	(ii) Central Sector (ARP)							
	(a) <i>Piped Water Supply</i> Villages covered	Nos.	400	91	139	125	175	385
	(b) <i>Hand Pump Tubewells</i> Villages covered	Nos.	800	157	227	175	175	..
	(c) <i>Open Dug Wells</i> Villages covered	Nos.	90	..	3	..	..	..
	E. Rural Sanitation							
	(i) Latrines constructed	Nos.	3000	..	200	..	..	..
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos.	60	..	1	1	1	1
88	<i>Housing</i>							
	(i) Rural Housing							
	Provision of Housesites-cum- Construction scheme for rural landless workers							
	(a) Allotment of sites	Nos. (Cum)	1055564	880096	922398	957398	957398	992398
	(b) Construction assistance	..	647025	377509	417503	461503	461503	505503
	(b) Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme with HUDCO participation	..	70621	32554	37554	44554	44554	50554
	(ii) Urban Housing							
	(i) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	..	4800	2884	2500	2500	2000
	(ii) Police Housing	..	3000	368	454	600	..	600
39	<i>Urban Development</i>							
	(i) Town and Regional Planning							
	Master Plans Prepared	Nos.	50	7	11	10	11	10
	(ii) Environmental Improvement of Slums (MNP)							
	Persons benefitted	Nos.	705497	551087	564161	588161	588161	613161
40	<i>labour and Labour Welfare</i>							
	(i) Craftsman Training							
	(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	Nos. (Cumulative)	136	101	112	118	115	119
	(b) Intake capacity	Nos. ..	38648	28196	29312	30364	30364	31358
	(c) No. of persons under- going training	Nos. ..	39500	27400	28531	29828	29932	31368
	Out turn	..	26000	13672	13978	15800	15500	16000
	(ii) Apprenticeship Training							
	(a) Training places located	No. (Cum.)	3000	3111	3135	3180	3168	3200
	(b) Training places utilised	..	3000	3111	3135	3180	3168	3200
	(c) Apprentices trained	..	24000	3754	6174	4500	6200	6500
	(iii) No. of Employment Exchanges		44	42	42	42	42	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(iv) Labour Welfare							
	(a) No. of Labour Welfare Centres		161	115	125	135	135	145
	(b) Bonded Labour		..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Welfare of Backward Classes							
	(i) Pre-Matric Education Incentives							
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends	SWD Nos.	864663	221816	261677	185667	185667	207200
	(b) Other incentive like boarding grants, books/stationery and uniforms	TDD	83999	66761	78934	67999	67999	80000
		SWD	1134379	197109	263414	228656	228656	350133
		TDD	240306	82835	66783	81999	81999	62680
	(c) Ashram Schools	SWD	150	25	12	..	..	..
		TDD	140	3	12	3	3	20
	(ii) Economic Aid							
	For Cottage Industry	SWD	94598	14573	14036	10664	10664	10140
		TDD	55200	4930	8892	6660	6660	7000
	(iii) Hostels							
	(a) Hostels started	SWD	250	72	10	45	45	40
		TDD	115	25	35	25	25	30
	(b) Hostel buildings constructed	SWD	100	..	..	..	..	..
		TDD	..	..	..	..	..	14
42	Social Welfare							
	(i) Child Welfare							
	Creches—Units	No.	43	41	42	42	42	43
	Beneficiaries	Total	1540	1230	1260	1260	1260	1300
	(ii) Women Welfare.							
	(a) Training-cum-Production Centres—Units.	No. of	7	3	3	5	5	7
		Beneficiaries.	Nos.	410	240	240	300	300	400
	(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped							
	(a) Programmes for the Blind—Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos.	16	14	14	14	14	15
		Total	820	720	720	720	720	750
	(b) Programmes for the Deaf—Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos.	8	6	6	6	6	6
		Total	890	690	690	690	90	690
	(c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped Units/Beneficiaries.	Nos.	4	2	3	3	3	4
		Total	380	180	230	230	230	250
	(d) Programmes for the mentally retarded Units. Beneficiaries	Nos.	8	7	8	10	10	10
		Total	870	720	745	840	840	840
	(e) Supply of prosthetic aids—Beneficiaries.	Total	4000	2715	3968	4968	4968	5500
	(f) Scholarship—Beneficiaries.	Total	20000	15196	24273	26693	30273	36000
	(iv) Welfare of destitutes and poor :							
	<i>Financial assistance to :</i>							
	(a) Women (Beneficiaries)	Total	2500	2125	2561	2725	2961	3325
	(b) Childru —do—		400	175	245	895	695	1185

STATEMENT—IV.

ANNUAL PLAN—1988-89

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	Expendi- ture		1987—88		1988—89	
		1985—86	1986—87	Outlay	Likely Expendi- ture	Outlay	Capital Contente
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rural fuelwood	508.65	146.30	81.58	98.11	98.11	116.21	116.21
2. Rural Roads	3724.00	451.23	736.84	560.00	560.00	600.00	600.00
3. Elementary Education	5136.60	515.41	589.77	1225.00	1225.00	2610.06	214.64
4. Adult Education	700.40	122.78	141.46	110.00	110.00	120.00	—
5. Rural Health (including Ayurved)	4842.00	434.23	538.00	944.00	944.00	1305.00	334.62
6. Rural Water Supply (including "As & When" and "Rehabilitation")	6413.00	1690.53	1802.16	1185.00	1185.00 [(+) 500.00*]	1895.00	1835.00
7. Rural House-Sites—Cum- construction Scheme :							
(a) Allotment of Sites	310.00	60.50	75.26	65.00	65.00	70.00	—
(b) Construction assistance	6140.00	469.85	703.87	1100.00	1100.00	1100.00	330.00
(c) Sub-Total :—	6450.00	530.35	779.13	1165.00	1165.00	1170.00	330.00
8. Environmental Improvement of Slums	500.00	90.22	51.09	70.00	70.00	100.00	—
9. Nutrition	4550.00	272.00	315.19	500.00	500.00	550.00	—
10. Public Distribution System	366.00	4.20	4.53	12.00	12.00	36.00	16.00
Total :—	33190.65	4257.25	5039.75	5869.11	5869.11	8502.27	3446.47

* Figures in bracket in Col. 6 indicate addition in the outlay.

STATEMENT—V

ANNUAL PLAN—1988—89

Minimum Needs Programmes—Physical Targets And Achievements

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80 Level	1984-85 Level	Seventh Five Year plan Target (1985-90)	Additional in the plan/Year				
					1985-86 Achieve- ment.	1986-87 Achieve- ment.	Annual plan 1987-88 Target	Likely Achieve- ment.	Annual Plan 1988-89 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rural Fuelwood									
(a) Plantation	Hect	N.A.	N.A.	12300	3594	2567	3400	3400	4100
(b) Raising of Seedling	Nos. in Lakh	N.A.	N.A.	Not Fixed	245	25	Dropped	---	Dropped
2. Rural Roads									
1. (a) Length	Kms.	24034	35842	39917	2717	818	610	610	580
(b) Total No. of Villages in the State.	No.					18114			
(c) Villages connected.									
(i) With popu- lation of 1500 and above	No.(5060)	2441	4644	5051	78	54	89	89	50
(ii) With population of 1000-1500	No.(3241)	1402	2472	2922	125	99	75	75	85
(iii) With population below 1000	No.(9815)	3569	4862	5788	433	404	220	220	240
Total..		7412	11978	13761	636	557	375	375	375
3. Elementary Education									
(a) Class I-V (Age Group 6-11 Years) Enrolment.	000 No.	4209	4827	5772	142	99	154	154	150
(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years)Enrolment	-do-	1093	1453	2174	271	54	120	120	100
4. Adult Education									
(a) No. of participants (15-35 years)	No. in Lakh	8.69	23.29	52.29	4.23	4.61	4.61	4.61	4.81
(b) No. of Centres									
(i) Centre	No.	6202	21866	52666	6200	6200	6200	6200	6200
(ii) State	No.	2820	17307	37307	3850	4000	4000	4000	4000
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	13318	20239	38239	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500
(iv) Other Programme	No.	..	1841	11841	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
5. Rural Health									
(a) Sub-Centres	No.	2500	4869	6119	300	382	300	300	300
(b) PHCs	No.								
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.	251	310	1000	45	102	210	210	180
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	12	21	121	14	39	25	25	30
(e) Community Health Centres (Ayurved)	No.	469	469	569	20	20	20	20	20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9 Environmental Improvement of Slams										
Persons benefited.	No.	149338	595497	705497	45590	13074	24000	24000	30000	
110 Public Distribution										
1 Construction of godowns	No.				12	3	Not fixed	3	Not fixed	
2 Purchase of Trucks and Jeeps.	No.				..		..		..
3 Laboratories for quality Control	No.				..		..		—
4 Fair Price Shops opened	No.				—		—		..	
(a) Rural	No.	..	..	..	250	365	125	77	Not fixed	
(b) Urban	No.	..	..	..	130	164	45	29	..	
Total	No				380	529	170	106	..	

STATEMENT—VI.

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Sharing basis

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expenditure. 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay
				Allo- cation.	Anti. exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Crop Husbandry	3191.66	4270.38	728.98	728.98	2251.07
2.	Animal Husbandry	313.75	43.30	52.63	52.63	82.73
3.	Fisheries.	298.00	61.36	60.98	60.98	49.44
4.	Forests.	324.06	91.80	93.80	93.80	191.21
5.	Agricultural Research and Education	538.35	108.10	87.51	87.51	105.00
6.	Cooperation	405.00	83.80	98.50	83.50	100.00
7.	Rural Development	10680.00	2848.66	2518.32	2570.32	2895.00
8.	Land Reforms.	150.00	18.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
9.	Command Area Development	5172.00	928.58	1187.50	1187.50	1308.00
10.	Industry and Minerals	666.00	100.89	119.00	119.00	128.00
11.	Ports	227.25	..	15.00	..	0.50
12.	Planning Machinery	66.53	4.56	8.11	8.11	9.88
13.	Science and Technology	173.15	0.28	12.00	12.00	12.00
14.	General Education.	56.00	..	9.00	9.00	9.00
15.	Medical and Public Health	3037.00	771.50	567.50	567.50	867.00
16.	Urban Development	700.00	5.50	20.00	20.00	30.00
17.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	965.70	77.79	144.05	143.05	211.65
18.	Labour and Labour Welfare.	2.50	0.06	76.50	76.05	44.10
19.	Social Welfare	17.50	8.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
Total :-		26984.45	9422.56	5815.38	5835.93	8303.58

STATEMENT—VI

ANNUAL PLAN—1988-89

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis
(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Pattern of sharing expenditure	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay
					Allocation	Anti. Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CROP HUSBANDRY							
1 Multiplication and Distribution of Seed							
1	AGR-14.	Processing facilities for Seed Corporation	50:50	16.36	..	..	..
2	AGR-15.	Reserved Stock for certified and foundation and breeder Seed.	50:50	25.25	..	..	18.60
3	AGR-16.	Strengthening of Seed testing Laboratory Services (with CSS) under NSP (Ph-II).	50:50	..	..	53.89	53.89
Sub-Total (1) :				41.61	..	53.89	53.89
2 Manures and Fertilizers.							
4	AGR-18(i)	National project on fertilizers use in dry land.	50:50	..	..	..	12.50
Sub-Total (2)				..	..	..	12.50
3 Plant Protection							
5	AGR-20.	To help farmers in eradication of pests and disease by areo-chemical operation.	50:50	83.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6	AGR-22.	Control of white grubs.	50:50	10.00	2.00	3.50	3.50
7	AGR-25.	Rodent Control.	50:50	1.00	..	..	..
8	AGR-26.	Pilot Sample Survey to estimate the incidence of pests and disease and Consequent loss in Crop yields of oilseeds.	50:50	9.00	..	..	..
Sub-Total:-(3)				103.50	7.50	9.00	9.00
4 Commercial Crops							
9	AGR-28.	Intensive Cotton District Programme including minikits in dry farming areas.	50:50	100.00	22.68	29.06	29.06
10	AGR-30.	Development of pulses.	50:50	95.90	6.80	23.79	23.79
11	AGR-31.	Sugarcane Development in Gujarat State.	50:50	50.00	..	..	..
12	AGR-31(1)	National Oilseeds Development Project	50:50	..	180.62	180.45	180.45
Sub-Total:-(4)				245.90	210.10	233.30	233.30
5 Horticulture							
13	AGR-37.	Development of fruit Nurseries (including NHDR)	50:50	..	..	..	1.00
Sub-Total:-(5)				..	..	..	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
6 Extension and Farmers Training.							
14	AGR-55. Establishment of technology transfer census for farm women in Gujarat	50:50	—	..	—	—	24.05
15	AGR-63. Popularisation of improved Agril. implements.	50:50	40.00	..	5.25	5.25	2.50
Sub-Total-(6)			40.00	..	5.25	5.25	26.55
7 Agricultural Engineering							
16	AGR-73. Sprinkler-drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation.	50:50	135.00	26.00	19.85	19.85	19.85
Sub-Total-(7)			135.00	26.00	19.85	19.85	19.85
8 Agricultural Economics and Statistics							
17	AGR-78. Co-ordination Programme for pre-harvest forecasting yield of crops of Groundnut	50:50	5.00	1.69	..	..	..
18	AGR-79. Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal Crops.	50:50	30.00	4.55	7.50	7.50	19.14
19	AGR-80. Improvement of Crop Statistics.	50:50	17.25	3.39	4.20	4.20	5.31
20	AGR-81. Crop Insurance Scheme in Gujarat State	50:50	..	3631.34	7.50	7.50	..
21	AGR-81(1) Creation of machinery for crop cutting experiments.	50:50	..	..	12.64	12.64	24.31
22	AGR-81(2) Contribution to State Insurance fund for Payment of claims.	67:23	..	..	..	..	1452.83
23.	AGR-83. Sample survey for study of constraints in transfer of new technology under field Condition.	50:50	1.65	0.74	0.85	0.85	1.50
24.	AGR-87. Pilot Sample Survey for determining cost of Production of important fruit and spices and studying their market Practices.	50:50	1.75	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (8)			55.65	3641.71	32.69	32.69	1457.59
9. Dry Farming							
25.	AGR-88. Popularisation of input use in dry farming Areas	50:50	20.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (9)			..	20.00	..	..	..
10. Projects for SF/MF							
26.	AGR-92 Special Programme for SF/MF for increasing Agricultural Production	50:50	2550.00	385.07	375.00	375.00	425.00
Total - Crop Husbandry			3191.66	4270.38	728.98	728.98	2251.07
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
Veterinary Services and Animal Health							
1. ANH-4 Disease Control Programme							
a.	Disease control Programme for Foot & Mouth disease (Purchase of Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine and control of Diseases of National Importance)	50:50	24.75	0.63	5.72	5.72	7.00
b.	Establishment of Pullorum Disease Unit	50:50	5.00	0.33	0.55	0.55	1.00
c.	Establishment of Cell culture viral Diagnostic reagents production unit under Animal Vaccine Institute	50:50	16.50	..	..	..	..
d.	Animal Disease Surveillance rinderpest Eradication Zero-Programme	50:50	8.25	2.44	4.00	4.00	10.00
Sub-Total			54.40	3.40	10.27	10.27	18.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.. Administrative Investigation and Statistics							
2.	ANH-5. Strengthening of Statistical wing Scheme for integrated Sample Survey on estimation of production of major livestock Products.	50:50	17.25	0.13	5.55	5.55	7.43
	Sub-Total		17.25	0.13	5.55	5.55	7.43
3 Cattle and Buffaloe Development							
3.	ANH-6 Cross breeding programme embayo transfer Unit	50:50	5.00	..	..	..	..
4.	ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farm Pregnancy testing Scheme	50:50	4.00	..	..	..	..
5.	ANH-8 Development of Indigenouis Breeds of Cattle and Buffaloes	50:50	47.60	..	4.00	4.00	2.50
6.	ANH-9 Subsidy to cattle bereeding Institutions and Gaushalas-Subsidy to progressive Gushalas for production of high quality in digenous cross-breed heifers	50:50	20.00	4.80	5.00	5.00	5.00
7.	ANH-11 Assistances to small farmers for rearing of Cross breed heifers	50:50	25.00	7.39	6.50	6.50	8.00
	Sub-Total :		101.60	12.19	15.50	15.50	15.50
4. Poultry Development :							
8.	ANH-12 Co-ordinated Poultry Breeding Programme	50:50	5.75	..	..	..	..
9.	ANH-14 Beneficiary Oriented Programme :—						
	a) Assistance to SF/MF/AL/ for poultry Sheep/pig Units under Special Projects Programme	50:50	95.00	25.16	11.50	11.50	24.00
	b) Establishment of District officers under Special Projects Programme	50:50	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total :		100.75	25.16	11.50	11.50	24.00
5. Sheep and wool Development :							
10.	ANH-16 Establishment of sheep Breeding Farms (Nafia)	50:50	15.00	1.25	2.56	2.56	3.30
	Sub-Total :		15.00	1.25	2.56	22.56	3.30
6. Other Livestock Development :							
11.	ANH-18 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm at Village Inaj	50:50	8.65	..	..	..	..
12.	ANH-20 Share Capital Contribution to the Gujart Sheep and Wool Development Corporation	50:50	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total :		8.65	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
7. Feed and Fodder Development :							
13.	ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme						
	(a) Intergrated Fodder Development Programme	50:50	16.00	0.01	0.47	0.47	0.90
	(b) Establishment of Seed multipliation at Patan	50:50	..	1.12	0.50	0.50	1.70
	(c) Continuation of Seed multipliation farm at Mandavi, (Surat)	50:50	..	0.04	0.53	0.53	1.70
	(d) Construction of room and tubewell at seed production farm at Patan.	50:50	..	..	0.75	0.75	0.70
	Sub-Total :		16.00	1.17	2.25	2.25	5.00
	Total : Animal Husbandry		313.75	43.30	52.63	52.63	82.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FISHERIES :-							
1.	FSH-8 Extension of Pelan fish farm Dist . Valsad.	50:50	25.00	0.94	1.26	1.26	0.70
2.	FSH-8 Extension of Pipodara fish farm (Surat Dist)	50:50	20.00	..	0.28	0.28	0.30
3.	FSH-8 Extension of fish farm at Bhadraniya (Dist. Kheda)	70.30	..	7.39	0.86	0.86	0.70
4.	FSH-10 Development of coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchry	50:50	9.00	1.70	2.61	2.61	1.21
5.	FSH-11 Establishment of two 10 hectares hatchry units for fish farm at Surat and Kheda District.	70.30	12.00	6.82	6.31	6.31	4.55
6.	FSH-20 Fish farmer Development Agencies	50:50	52.00	6.46	29.31	28.31	6.51
7.	FSH-24 Development of fisheries ports at various Places	50:50	70.00	24.93	11.00	11.00	16.00
8.	FSH-28 Infrastructural facilities of Water Supply	50:50	20.00	1.43	3.00	3.00	1.50
9.	FSH-26 Navigational aids and other infrastructural facilities (Light signal)	50:50	50:00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
10.	FSH-27 Providing dredging facilities at minor ports	50.50	40.00	10.34	3.00	3.00	5.00
11.	FSH-44 Accident insurance scheme of fishermen members of Co-operative Societies	50:50	..	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
12.	FSH-49 National Welfare Scheme for fishermen	50:50	..	..	..	..	9.62
Total : Fisheries			298.00	61.36	60.98	60.98	49.44
FORESTS :							
1.	FST-30 Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood plantation	50:50	262.06	81.58	90.00	90.00	116.21
2.	FST-16 Management of National park Sanctuaries	100% Non- Recurrent and	..	..	..	..	10.00
3.	FST-17 Development of Gir and Barda lion Sanctuaries	50 Recurrent 100% Non- Recurrent	22.00	1.33	..	..	20.00
4.	FST-18 Development of Wild ass sanctuary	..	10.00	1.95	1.79	1.79	11.00
5.	FST-19 Development of Zoological and Wild life Parks	..	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	..
6.	FST-20 Development of Ratanmahal Dumkhal and Jessore Sloth Bear Sanctuaries	..	10.00	1.17	..	..	6.00
7.	FST-21 Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game sanctuary	100% Non- Recurrent and 50% Recurrent	5.00	0.40	1.01	1.01	8.00
8.	FST-22 Wild life Education Interpretaton and Training	100% Non- Recurrent	..	2.45	..	..	2.00
9.	FST-23 Marine National Park	100% Non- Recurrent	..	..	..	..	5.00
10.	FST-24 Scheme for exhibition to Promote Wild life Conservation	50.50	5.00	..	..	..	..
11.	FST-25 Scheme for Dev. of Nal Sarovar bird Sanctuary	100% Non- Recurrent	..	..	..	..	8.00
12.	FST-28 Development of Black Buck National Park	100% Non- Recurrent 50 % Recurrent	..	0.92	..	..	8.00
Total : Forests			324.06	91.80	93.80	93.80	191.21
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.							
Research							
1.	(a) ICAR Project, Agri. research	25.75	455.25	99.00	80.01	80.01	96.00
	(b) Vety. Research.	25.75	83.10	9.00	7.50	7.50	9.00
Total : Agricultural Research and Education.			..	538.35	108.00	87.51	105.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COOPERATION							
II. COP-18 Providing assistance to Co-op. credit institutions in the under developed and special areas (Assistance to Dist. Central Coop. Bank for non over due cover)		50:50	120.00	5.00	15.00	5.00	15.00
2. COP-31 National grid godowns		50:50	285.00	78.80	83.50	78.50	85.00
Total : Cooperation		....	405.00	83.80	98.50	83.50	100.00
RURAL DEVELOPMENT							
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (RDD-1)		50:50	5285.00	1162.18	1078.32	1078.32	1208.00
2. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas DWCRA(RDD-3)		50:50	40.00	1.02	15.00	15.00	7.30
3. Scheme for Strengthening and Supporting Spl. Programme organisation (RDD-2) (New Mahékam)		50:50	80.00	254.87	261.50	313.50	357.20
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme (RDD-4)		50:50	1575.00	366.41	322.50	322.50	322.50
5. National Rural Employment Programme (RDD-5)		50:50	3700.00	1064.18	841.00	841.00	1000.00
Total : Rural Development		..	10680.00	2848.66	2518.32	2570.32	2895.00
LAND REFORMS							
1. LND-10 Financial assistance to assignee of surplus land under GLC Act, 1972		50:50	150.00	18.00	10.00	10.00	1.00
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT							
1. CAD-1. Establishment of CAD organisation		50:50	463.00	380.42	387.50	387.50	430.00
2. CAD-2. On farm development works		50:50	4481.50	474.76	762.50	762.50	766.50
3. CAD-3 Science and Technology		50:50	10.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50
4. CAD-4 Education and Training		50:50	50.00	67.03	10.00	10.00	26.00
5. CAD-5 Setting up of Water Cooperatives	50:50	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	10.00
6. CAD-6 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water		50:50	..	6.37	6.00	6.00	5.00
7. CAD-7 Introduction of Sprinkler/drip system of irrigation		50:50	17.50	..	5.00	5.00	10.00
8. CAD-9 Soil survey of the Command Area of irrigation projects		50:50	150.00	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CAD-10 (Adj) Radio, Telephone/Wireless system in the command areas (New)		50:50	..	..	..	..	59.00
Total : Command Area Deve.			5172.00	928.58	1187.50	1187.50	1308.00
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS							
1	IND-29 District Industries Centres	50:50	500.00	92.34	100.00	100.00	110.00
2	IND-30. RIP/RAP.	50:50	45.00	8.55	9.00	9.00	9.00
3	IND-34. Margin Money loan for working Capital to Sick units under sick units revival programme	50:50	121.00	..	10.00	10.00	9.00
Total : Industry & Minerals		..	666.00	100.89	119.00	119.00	128.00
PORTS							
1.	Development of Inland Water Transport in rivers of Gujarat (PRT-5)	State 25% Central 75%	227.25	..	15.00	..	0.50
Total : Ports		..	227.25	..	15.00	..	0.50
PLANNING MACHINERY:							
1.	Strengthening of monitoring unit (PLM-1)	67:33	7.34	..	1.32	1.32	1.32
2.	Strengthening of Cartogeaphio Unit (PLM-2)	67:33	13.34	1.46	1.70	1.70	2.10
3.	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State level (PLM-3)	67:33	18.00	3.04	3.92	3.92	4.84
4.	Establishment of a central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cell	50%	27.85	0.06	1.17	1.17	1.62
Total : Planning Machinery			66.53	4.56	8.11	8.11	9.88
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY							
1.	Establishment of a central EDP cell for District Micro Computer/Regional EDP Cells	50%	173.15	0.28	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total : Science and Technology			173.25	0.28	12.00	12.00	12.00
GENERAL EDUCATION							
1.	Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States	50%	20.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00
2.	National service scheme	30:70	36.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total : General Education			56.00	..	9.00	9.00	9.00

11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medical and Public Health							
1.	Re-orientation of Medical programme	50%	200.00	..	11.00	11.00	..
2.	National T. B. Control Programme	50%	372.00	26.00	36.00	36.00	50.00
3.	National Filaria Control Programme	50%	72.12	9.00	9.00	9.00	15.00
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	50%	2385.00	730.81	500.00	500.00	800.00
5.	National Leprosy Control Programme	50%	2.88	0.56	4.00	4.00	..
6.	Training of M. P. W.	50%	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.00
7.	National Goitre Control Programme	50%	5.00	5.13	5.00	5.00	..
Total : Medical and Public Health			3037.00	771.50	567.50	567.50	867.00
Urban Development							
1.	Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns	50%	700.00	5.50	20.00	20.00	30.00
Total : Urban Development			700.00	5.50	20.00	20.00	30.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Schedules Tribes and other Backward Classes							
1.	State Scholarship for Pre-SSC. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation (BCK-4) SWD	50%	80.00	32.72	20.00	20.00	32.00
2.	Book-bank for students studying SWD in medical and Engineering TDD (BCK-12)	50%	6.50 9.90	0.68 ..	1.00 1.50	1.00 1.50	2.50 1.50
3.	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class SWD hostels for Girls (SC/ST) for TDD construction (BCK-14B)	50%	40.00 43.20	0.87 0.79	4.40 5.50	4.40 5.50	8.50 10.00
4.	Construction of Government SWD hostel for girls (BCK-18A) TDD	50%	65.00 50.00	.. ..	2.50 7.50	2.50 7.50	8.00 9.00
5.	Pre-examination training Centre SWD for SC/ST (BCK-31) TDD	50%	6.50 10.00	2.40 1.32	3.50 2.00	3.50 2.00	4.00 3.50
6.	Training complex at SWD Gandhinagar (BCK-33) TDD	50%	35.00 35.00	0.35 0.35	6.00 6.00	6.00 6.00	6.00 6.00
7.	Scheduled Caste Economic SWD Development Corporation(BCK-38)	51.49	380.00	....	30.00	29.00	60.00
8.	Nagrik Cell (BCK-62)	SWD 50%	150.00	21.10	23.75	23.75	23.75
9.	Tribal Research Training Institute (BCK-63)	TDD 50%	11.30	2.60	4.90	.049	5.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Research Unit for S.C. (BCK-64) SWD	50%	3.30	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50
11.	Staff for scheme of protection of Civil Rights Act (BCK-67) SWD	50%	40.00	9.49	20.00	20.00	25.00
12.	Special Pracharak for Bhangi Welfare (BCK-68) SWD	50%	..	4.57	5.00	5.00	6.00
Total : Welfare of Backward classes			965.70	77.79	144.05	143.05	211.65
Labour and Labour Welfare							
1.	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour	50%	2.50	0.06	0.50	0.05	0.50
2.	Replacement of Machinery	50%	..	..	76.00	76.00	20.00
3.	Starting of Plastic processing operator Course	60%	..	..	..	..	21.60
4.	Introduction of Computerisation at two major Employment Exchanges	60%	..	..	..	..	2.00
Total : Labour and Labour Welfare			2.50	0.06	76.50	76.05	44.10
Social Welfare							
1.	Services for children in need of care and protection	45.45%	15.00	6.66	5.50	5.50	6.50
2.	Training Centre for women in district	..	2.50	1.34	0.50	0.50	1.50
Total : Social Welfare			17.50	8.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
Grand Total			26984.45	9422.56	5815.38	5835.93	8303.58

STATEMENT—VII

ANNUAL PLAN—1988-89

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Expenditure 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay
				Allocation	Anti. Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Crop Husbandry	3850.05	13.74	13.55	13.55	20.05
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	600.00	47.40	100.00	75.00	100.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	..	109.05	57.62	57.62	13.09
4.	Forests	275.00	33.70	40.00	40.00	33.88
5.	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	753.00	83.80	59.33	60.63	142.13
6.	Agricultural Research and Education	546.94	91.65	140.25	140.25	78.56
7.	Rural Development Programme	7656.00	1668.60	1742.00	1742.00	2165.00
8.	Energy	3754.30	728.72	325.00	715.00	1312.76
9.	Industry and Minerals	6050.00	560.67	1207.00	1207.00	1336.00
10.	Tourism	—	97.15	5.00	5.00	450.81
11.	General Education	1240.00	139.60	240.50	240.50	359.50
12.	Technical Education	850.50	7.00	90.72	170.50	173.00
13.	Medical & Public Health	20327.14	3664.99	4048.89	4048.89	4555.49
14.	Water Supply	5000.00	1067.00	1040.00	1040.00	1800.00
15.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	1300.00	544.67	220.00	220.00	220.00
16.	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	37.80
17.	Nutrition	3255.00	696.97	1043.56	1043.56	1043.56
Total :		55457.93	9554.71	10373.42	10819.50	13841.63

STATEMENT—VII

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Expendi- ture 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay
				Allocation	Anti. Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CROP HUSBANDRY						
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds						
	1. Community nursery programme in rice.	35.00	1.01	..	..	..
	Sub-Total : 1	35.00	1.01	..	..	..
2. Commercial Crops :						
	1. National Oilseeds Development Project.	3752.00	..	..	..	..
	2. Minikit Demonstration on pulses crops.	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total : 2	3752.00	..	..	..	..
3. Extension and Farmers Training						
	1. Reorganisation and Strengthening of extension services.	9.35	..	..	..	..
	2. Demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in SC and ST areas.	9.75	1.96	2.10	2.10	2.10
	Sub-Total : 3	19.10	1.96	2.10	2.10	2.10
4. Agricultural Economics and Statistics.						
	1. Improvement of Irrigation Statistics.	12.50	2.68	3.20	3.20	5.00
	2. Crop Estimation Survey on fruits vegetables and minor Crops	23.20	6.49	6.60	6.60	10.30
	Sub-Total : 4	35.70	9.17	9.80	9.80	15.30
5. Dry Farming						
	1. Free minikits for cereals crops in dry farming areas.	8.25	1.60	1.65	1.65	2.65
	Sub-Total 5 :	8.25	1.60	1.65	1.65	2.65
	Total—Crop Husbandry.	3850.05	13.74	13.55	13.55	20.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION						
1.	Carrying out Soil Conservation works in the catchment of River valley projects	600.00	47.40	100.00	75.00	100.00
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY						
1. Marketing of Live stock and livestock Product.						
1.	Subsidy to Gujarat State Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Federation under NCDC project.	..	27.27	14.41	14.41	3.27
2.	Loans to Gujarat State Poultry Farmer's Co-operative Federation under NCDC Project.	..	81.78	43.21	43.21	9.82
3.	Cross breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds and improvement of Buffaloes using frozen technique outside operation flood.	..	..	..	..	..
Total—Animal Husbandry.		..	109.05	57.62	57.62	13.09
FORESTS						
1.	Soil Conservation in catchment area of D.R.V.P.	275.00	33.70	40.00	40.00	33.88
MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING						
1.	Development of Selected markets.	60.00	17.50	10.00	10.00	15.00
2.	Development of Rural Markets.	160.00	17.98	25.00	25.00	35.00
3.	Establishment of Grading Centres at Producers level.	5.00	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.63
4.	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation fund of Co-operative Bank.	500.00	45.00	20.00	20.00	82.50
5.	Development of consumer Co-operatives.	28.00	2.75	3.70	5.00	9.00
Total—Marketing, Storage and Ware housing.		753.00	83.80	59.33	60.63	142.13
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION						
1. Education						
1.	I.C.A.R. Development Grant.	175.54	4.72	74.00	74.00	35.00
2. Extension Education						
1.	Assistance for Extension Education Programme.	141.00	36.05	39.69	39.69	28.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Research						
1.	Assistance for the production of breeder seed and foundation Seeds	40.00	14.93	15.00	15.00	15.00
2.	National Agricultural Research Programme	190.40	35.95	11.56	11.56	..
Total : Agricultural Research and Education		546.94	91.65	140.25	140.25	78.56
Rural Development Programme						
1.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	7400.00	1498.87	1577.00	1577.00	2000.00
2.	Desert Development Programme	256.00	169.73	165.00	165.00	165.00
Total : Rural Development		7656.00	1668.60	1742.00	1742.00	2165.00
ENERGY						
1.	National Project on Bio-gas-development	1620.00	269.00	..	390.00	520.00
2.	Renovation Schemes—					
1.	Dhuvaran TPS.	636.00	30.00	147.00	147.00	341.61
2.	Gandhinagar TPS.	917.10	166.00	92.00	92.00	364.44
3.	Ukai TPS.	581.20	263.72	86.00	86.00	86.71
Sub-Total		2134.30	459.72	325.00	325.00	792.76
Total : Energy		3754.30	728.72	325.00	715.00	1312.76
INDUSTRY AND MINERALS						
1.	Census-cum-Sample Survey	25.00	6.40	7.00	7.00	11.00
2.	10% to 15% Central outright subsidy	6000.00	549.27	1200.00	1200.00	1320.00
3.	Interest subsidy to Engineering Entrepreneurs	25.00	5.00	..	..	5.00
Total : Industry & Minerals		6050.00	560.67	1207.00	1207.00	1336.00
Tourism						
1.	New projects for promotion of Tourism in the State	..	97.15	5.00	5.00	450.81
GENERAL EDUCATION						
1.	Rural Functional literacy programme.	675.00	139.60	138.00	138.00	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	—Education Technology Programme.	..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00
3.	National fitness corpsa.	390.00	..	70.00	70.00	80.00
4.	Production of Text-Books and other literature in Gujarat at University Stage	30.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00
5.	National loan scholarship to students	90.00	..	18.00	18.00	20.00
6.	National merit scholarship	20.00	—	3.00	3.00	3.00
7.	Talented student Scholaship in rural areas	20.00	..	3.50	3.50	3.50
8.	Scholarship to non-hindi speaking students in non Hindi states for Post-matric studies in Hindi	15.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00
9.	Secndry Schools under Boarder Area sub-Plan	..	..	..	..	95.00
Total : General Education		1240.00	139.60	240.50	240.50	359.50
TECHNICAL EDUCATION						
1.	Development of post graduate courses and Research Work	50.00	7.00	15.00	18.00	20.00
2.	Establishment of nodel Centre for Technical manpower	..	..	0.72	2.50	3.00
3.	Starting of polytechnic at Bhuj under Border Area plan.	800.50	..	75.00	150.00	150.00
Total : Technical Education		850.50	7.00	90.72	170.50	173.00
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH						
1.	National Programme for control of blindness	858.59	143.03	167.87	167.87	211.37
2.	National leprosy control programme	381.76	19.88	25.42	25.42	81.26
3.	Upgrading the development of post graduate training and research in kaya-chikitsa	25.00	5.21	8.00	8.00	9.00
4.	Family Welfare	18451.79	3417.61	3782.77	3782.77	4250.86
5.	Family Welfare unit in Sachivalaya	10.00	1.18	2.50	2.50	3.00
6.	Multi-purpose workers scheme	550.00	70.63	52.91	52.91	..
7.	Project Planing and Monitoring cell in Sachivalaya	10.00	..	..	..	..
8.	S. T. D. Cell in DHS (H) Ahmedabad	15.00	2.03	3.28	3.28	..
9.	Regional Public Health Training Institute	25.00	5.42	6.14	6.14	..
Total : Medical and Public Health		20327.14	3664.99	4048.89	4048.89	4555.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WATER SUPPLY						
1.	Accelerated Rural Water supply Programme	5000.00	1067.00	1040.00	1040.00	1800.00
	Total : Water Supply	5000.00	1067.00	1040.00	1040.00	1800.00
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES						
1.	Government of India Scholarship for post-S. S. C. Students					
	(a) Scheduled Castes	800.00	290.11	130.00	130.00	130.00
	(b) Scheduled Tribes	500.00	254.56	90.00	90.00	90.00
	Total : Welfare of Backward Classes	1300.00	544.67	220.00	220.00	220.00
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE						
1.	Starting of new ITI at Panandhro	..	..	..	..	37.80
NUTRITION						
1.	Integrated Child Development Programme (I C D S)	3255.00	696.97	1043.56	1043.56	1043.56
	Total : Nutrition	3255.00	696.97	1043.56	1043.56	1043.56
	Grand Total ..	55457.93	9554.71	10373.42	10819.50	13841.63

STATEMENT—VIII
Externally Aided Projects

STATEMENT—VIII
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Source	Name of the Project			Terminal date (original)	Extension date if any	Credit component (latest)	Total cost (latest)	Expenditure upto the Sixth Five Year Plan	
			Credit No.	Name	Date of agreement						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1 Crop Husbandry											
(a)	AGR-47 Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension Service	World Bank aided (IDA) Project	1569-IN	National Agriculture Extension Project-II	10-5-1985	31-3-1990	9-5-1990	1 Incremental Staff 2 Civil Works 3 Vehicle 4 Equipments 5 Training 6 Operation	324.93 696.00 90.84 75.30 31.25	Not in operation during the Sixth Plan	
(b)	AGR-48 Reorganisation and Strengthening of Extension Service in TASP			Second Phase of T&V System				(a) Vehicle (b) T.A. (c) Other Op. Cost. (d) Physical Cont. (e) Price Coni.	119.91 222.68 52.22 80.66 137.12		
									Total	1831.00	
2	Forestry and Wild Life	IDA USD(I)	1611-IN	National Social Forestry Project	24-9-1985	24-9-2005	.. IDA 61-688 US-M-(d) USAID		1264.40	Initiated in Seventh Plan	
									30-652 US-M-(d)		
									92.340 US-M-(d)		
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	World Bank	1011-IN	Major Composite (Gujarat Irrigation-II Project)	12-5-1980	30-4-1988	31-12-1999 (Proposed)	175 Million dollars	51459	24013.48	
4	-do-	World Bank	1496-IN	Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II Project (29-Projects) (Medium line of Credit)	29-6-1984	30-6-1989	30-6-1991 (Proposed)	172 Million dollars	89931	40643.21	
5	-do-	(A) World Bank	1552-IN & loan 2497	Sardar Sarovar Project	10-5-1985	30-6-1995	..	300 Million dollars	1477	20034.21	
		(B) World Bank	1553-IN	..	10-5-1985	31-3-1989	..	150 Million dollars	4316	—	
6	Road Development (Rural Roads)	World Bank Credit	1011-IN	Guj. Major Irrigation Scheme-II Roads Components of Heran, Karjan, Daman-ganga, Ukai, Kaprapar IRR Scheme	12-5-1980	30-4-1988	31-12-1989 (as per R.L. 5 of 3/877)	Road component	3225	1971.00	
7	-do-	-do-	1496-IN	Guj. Medium Irri. Scheme Road Component of Panam & Sukhi Irri. Projects	20-2-1979	30-6-1984	31-12-1989	Road component	684	515.00	

STATEMENT—VIII
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89
Externally Aided Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Seventh Five Year Plan	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		Percentage Completion upto March 1987	1987-88 Targeted percentage completion	1988-89 Proposed Outlay
			Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
11	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
11 Crop Husbandry											
(a)	AGR-47 Re-organisation and Strengthening of Extension Service	1763.04	382.78	123.96	427.66	58.88	405.28	405.28	1 Vehicle 85% 2 Civil Works -15% 3 Equipment 68%	9 171 11	468.07
(b)	AGR-48 Re-organisation and Strengthening of Extension Service in TASP	736.15	70.00	12.85	87.13	..	149.19	149.19			90.75
22	Forestry and Wild Life	9340.00	1420.00	1722.02	1561.17	1726.03	2016.00	2016.00	27.60%	37.24%	2400.00
33	Irrigation and Flood Control	9650 (15932)	3406	3406 +225(UT)	4063 +183(UT)	3765 +125(UT)	4240 +90(UT)	5000 +150(UT)	N.A.	N.A.	5000 +150(UT)
4	-do-	17000 (27744)	3237	5126	4700	5813	7400	7400	N.A.	N.A.	8000
5	-do-	106350 (80000)	6477	3293	6352	3185	12350	12350	N.A.	N.A.	19000
(Figures in brackets in Col. 12 are the outlays adopted by the Planning Commission).											
6	Road Development (Rural Roads)	1256	136	199	43	228	116	166	80%	90%	The road components form part of the Major and Medium Irri. Projects.
7	-do-	211	15	14	7	8	4	20	92%	95%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
8	Water Supply and Sanitation	IDA	1280- IN	Guj. Water Supply of Sewerage Project	9-11-1982	30-9-1937	Proposed upto 30-9-1990	72 Million dollars U.S. i.e. Rs. 6120 lakhs	(i) GWSSB 10375 (ii) AMC 3379	2172.000 654.00 2326.00	
								Total	13754		
9	Urban Development and Urban Housing	IDA	1643- IN	Gujarat Urban Developemnt Project	15-4-1986	31-12-1992	..	62 Million U.S. dollars	15661	..	

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8	Water Supply and Sanitation	5995	2096	(1)GWSSB 1025 (ii) AMC 431 Total 1456	2174	(1)GWSSB 2034 (ii) AMC 580 Total 2594	2342	(i)GWSSB 3897 (ii) AMC 1080 Total 4977	45% GWSSB 46.60% AMC	65% GWSSB 52.89%	2900.00
9	Urban Development and Urban Housing	4700	56	67	646	356	718	718	Agencies have Started issuing tender notices, About 29 are issued against 47 targetted i.e. 60%	About 30 tender notices	650.00

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