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GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DRAFT

ANNUAL PLAN

1986-87

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

CONTENTS

PART—I (PLAAN FRAME)

I	The Current Economic Scene	1
II	The Plan Frame	..	..	..	..	..	5
III	The Twenty Point Programme	..	..	..	..	..	17
IV	Programmes for Backward Areas and Weakerr Sections	..	..	..	..	..	40
V	Decentralised District Planning	..	..	..	..	..	49
VI	Employment and Manpower	..	..	..	..	..	76

PART—II (SECTORAAL PROFILE)

Sectoral Programmes

11	Agriculture and Allied Services						
1.1	Crop Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	1
1.2	Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	..	..	..	16
1.3	Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	..	25
1.4	Dairy Development	..	..	..	..	..	30
1.5	Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	38
1.6	Forests	..	..	..	..	..	49
1.7	Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	..	..	..	..	..	59
1.8	Agricultural Research and Education	..	..	..	..	..	63
1.9	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	69
1.10	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	71
2	Rural Development						
2.1	Special Programmes for Rural Development	..	..	..	..	..	87
2.2	Land Reforms	..	..	..	..	..	96
2.3	Community Development and Panchayats	..	..	..	..	..	105
3	Irrigation and Flood Control						
3.1	Water Development (Irrigation)	..	..	..	..	..	109
3.2	Minor Irrigation	..	..	..	..	..	138
3.3	Command Area Development	..	..	..	..	..	143
4	Energy	..	..	..	..	..	149
5	Industry and Minerals	..	..	..	..	..	163

6	Transport						
6.1	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	..	..	..	..	..	204
6.2	Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	213
6.3	Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	223
7	Science, Technology and Environment						
7.1	Science and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	224
7.2	Environment and Pollution Control	..	..	..	..	..	227
8	General Economic Services						
8.1	Planning Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	231
8.2	Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	239
8.3	Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	244
8.4	Civil Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	251
8.5	Weights and Measures	..	..	..	..	..	253
8.6	Training of Development Personnel	..	..	..	..	..	255
8.7	Modernisation of Equipments (Wireless net work)			..	..	..	257
9	Social Services						
9.1	General Education	..	..	..	..	..	258
9.2	Technical Education	..	..	..	..	..	286
9.3	Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	290
9.4	Sewerage and Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	313
9.5	Housing	..	..	..	..	..	327
9.6	Urban Development	..	..	..	..	..	337
9.7	Capital Project	..	..	..	..	..	346
9.8	Information and Publicity	..	..	..	..	..	349
9.9	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	..					355
9.10	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	384
9.11	Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	399
9.12	Nutrition	..	..	..	..	..	405
9.13	Mid-day Meals Programme	..	..	..	..	..	407
9.14	Social Inputs	..	..	..	..	..	410

PART—III (STATEMENTS)

Statement	I	Major Headwise Summary of Outlays and Expenditure	413
Statement	II	Minor Headwise Summary of Outlays and Expenditure	417
Statement	III	Targets of Production and Physical Achievements	436
Statement	IV	Minimum Needs Programme—Outlays	450
Statement	V	Minimum Needs Programme—Targets and Physical Achievements ..	451
Statement	VI	Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis—Outlays and Expenditure (under Central Sector only)	45
Statement	VII	Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes	467

PART—I
PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER—I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

1.1. Agricultural Situation

1.1.1. The Agricultural year 1984-85 was more or less normal for all kharif crops except for the groundnut crop. The condition of the rabi crops was found to be satisfactory. Total foodgrains production in the State during 1984-85 is estimated at about 52.60 lakh tonnes. The production of groundnut during 1984-85 was 15.73 lakh tonnes, whereas the production of cotton is estimated to be about 20.69 lakh bales of 170 kg. each.

1.1.2. During the current year 1985-86, the on-set of monsoon was delayed by three to four weeks. In the 2nd and 3rd week of July, most of the areas of the State received rainfall and immediately the sowing of kharif crops was started in the State except in a few areas of Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh and Rajkot districts where rain was inadequate. In the first week of August there was a second wet spell and widespread rains were received in the entire State. Sowing of kharif crops could be completed in the entire State. In some of the areas of the State, rainfall was, however, not found adequate for transplanting of paddy crop. From the second week of August there was no rainfall and this dry spell continued in most of the areas of the State, till the withdrawal of monsoon in the entire State. In the last week of August and first week of September, some rainfall was reported in Surat, Valsad, Vadodara and Ahmedabad districts and in some talukas of Kheda, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts. Again in the second week of September, Surat and Valsad districts and some talukas of Rajkot, Junagadh, Amreli and Sabarkantha districts received some rainfall.

1.1.3. Due to long dry spell, growth of all the kharif crops got adversely affected. As a result most of the areas of the State have been affected by drought conditions. Insufficient rainfall in the State has created the problem of supply of drinking water and shortage of fodder.

1.1.4. By the end of the first week of October, many parts of the State received moderate to widespread rainfall for about two days. This rainfall eased to some extent the drinking water problem in some areas of the State, in particular the severely drought affected areas of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad and Sabarkantha districts and parts of Banaskantha district. The situation, however, continued to be critical in Kachchh, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts and parts of Rajkot district.

1.1.5. On account of the inadequate rainfall in the State, the conditions of kharif crops during the current year (1985-86) have been seriously affected. Due to late rainfall in October, the prospects of rabi crops have somewhat improved. On the whole, the agricultural year 1985-86 is considered to be most unsatisfactory.

1.2. Natural Calamity

1.2.1. On account of failure of monsoon during the current year, most of the areas of the State are affected by drought conditions. Most affected districts are Kachchh, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Banaskantha and Panchmahals. Other districts are also more or less affected by drought conditions. In order to meet the situation created by the drought in the State, the State Government has declared 11723 villages in as many as 16 out of 19 districts of the State as scarcity hit. Around 2000 more villages are likely to be added in the list. All the districts except Gandhinagar, Valsad and Dangs have been included partly or wholly in the areas declared as scarcity affected.

1.3. Power Situation

1.3.1. The State experienced difficulties in the generation and availability of power during the current year particularly towards the end of monsoon season on account of closure of some thermal units for short periods, mainly for maintenance and other technical reasons, and non-operation of hydro-units at Ukai due to reduced water level in the reservoir. The State also did not receive normal power from Tarapur and Korba power stations on account of closure of some units. At the same time, there was greater demand of power for irrigation purpose because of inadequate rainfall during the monsoon season. 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 requirement of various consumers as best as possible. The power supply position is likely to be critical for rest of year due to shortfall of hydro generation.

1.3.2. With the commissioning of one unit of 1110 MW of Ahmedabad Electricity Co., and the fifth unit of 210 MW of Ukai Thermal Power Project in 1984-85, the total installed capacity in the State available for power generation including the share of Tarapur Nuclear Power Station and Korba Super Thermal Power Station was 3383 MW at the end of 1984-85.

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

1.3.4. The total number of villages electrified in the State as at the end of 1984-85 was 16135. It is proposed to electrify 870 villages during the year 1985-86. Against this target, 546 villages have been electrified upto November during the year. Thus the total number of villages electrified upto the end of November, 1985 comes to 16681.

1.4. Industrial Growth

1.4.1. According to the Annual Survey of Industries 1981-82, the share of Gujarat State was 11.3 percent of the gross value of output and 8.7 percent of the net value added by manufacture in the entire factory sector of the country. Gujarat State ranked second among the States of India in respect of percentage share of the gross value of output of the factory sector in the country.

1.4.2. The number of registered working factories in Gujarat State increased from 12586 as at the end of 1983 to 14696 (provisional) at the end of 1984. The average daily employment in these factories which was 6.83 lakhs in 1983 increased to 77.16 lakhs (provisional) in 1984. Thus the employment in 1984 increased by 4.8 percent over the year 1983 as compared to the slight decline in the preceding year. About 11 percent of working factories at the end of the year 1983 belonged to each of the industry groups, namely, "Cotton Textiles", "Non-metallic Mineral products", and "Chemical and Chemical Products (except products of petroleum and coal)". The factories belonging to these three groups employed about 35.4 percent, 9.03 percent and 9.18 percent 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, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilisers, engineering, electronics etc. some of the highlights of the recent industrial development in the State are mentioned below :

(1) The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation has decided to launch its lignite mine expansion project at Panandhro in Kachchh district at an estimated cost of about Rs. 100 crores. The expansion project is expected to increase the mining level of lignite from the present 6.5 lakh tonnes per annum to 15 lakh tonnes by July, 1988.

(2) The Central Government is expected to give clearance very soon to the State Government for setting up a huge petrochemicals complex at a cost of about Rs. 1000 crores in the State near Kawas in the South Gujarat. This project will provide opportunity for setting up a large number of downstream industries using the by-products of the petrochemicals complex.

(3) A White Cement Plant under the joint venture of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and M/s Himalaya Cements costing Rs. 11.22 crores was inaugurated on 1st October 1985 at Porbandar. The plant has a capacity to produce 50000 tonnes of white cement per annum.

(4) The Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd. (GACCL), a joint sector company promoted by the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation is setting up a plant to manufacture cement in the Amreli district at an estimated cost of Rs. 62.50 crores. The unit will have an installed capacity of 7 lakh tonnes per annum. The project is at an advanced stage of completion.

(5) The State Government has proposed to the Central Government to set up a sponge iron plant with a production capacity of 4 lakh tonnes a year at an estimated cost of about Rs. 100 crores. The project will be in the joint sector and promoted by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation.

(6) A joint sector project known as Gujarat Oil and Industries Ltd. promoted by Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation to refine waste lubricating oils of various kinds is to be set up at Panoli in Bharuch district. The estimated cost of the project will be about Rs. 2.27 crores.

(7) The foundation stone of the Rs. 74 crores nylon-6 filament yarn project, a joint sector project of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation to be set up at Kharach in Bharuch district was laid on 27th September 1985.

1.4.4. The Industrial policy of the State Government is to broaden 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 new incentive policy announced by the State Government in August, 1983 for promotion of industries in the backward districts of the State was pursued vigorously for rapid and balanced industrial growth. Under the new policy, the State Government grants subsidy in addition to the central subsidy, to new industries in the ten backward districts of Bharuch, Panchmahals, Surendranagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Banaskantha, Mahesana and Sabarkantha. The State subsidy is also granted to GIDC industrial estates in non-backward districts except for a few highly developed industrial estates.

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

1.4.7. Due to adverse conditions in the textile industry a number of mills were closed down in the State within last two years. The State Government had taken a series of timely steps to prevent further closures and to help the closed mills to re-open by arranging financial assistance from the nationalised banks and financial institutions. In order to restart the closed sick mills and to solve the problems of unemployed workers of the closed mills, the State Government issued an ordinance on 8th November 1985 nationalising 12 closed mills. These 12 nationalised mills are: Marsden, Monogram, Bhalakiya, New Swadeshi, Manjushree Textile mills, Silver Cotton Mills, Manekchowk, Ahmedabad Mills, Ahmedabad Cotton Mills (No. 1 and No. 2), Abhay Mills, Tarun Commercial Mills and Sarangpur Cotton Manufacturing Mills, all in Ahmedabad city. According to a provision of the ordinance, the State Government will hand over the mills to the Gujarat State Textile Corporation and create funds by the sale of surplus lands and excess machinery which are expected to yield around Rs. 70 crores. The Government will also constitute a "commissioner of payment" for disbursement of compensation amount to the owners of the mills taken over by the Government. The centre has agreed to provide Rs. 65 crores for reopening the closed units and the State Government will provide another Rs. 10 crores for restarting them. It is envisaged to reorganise and restructure these 12 nationalised mills by regrouping them into five or six units.

1.4.8. In the unorganised sector, the registration of small scale industrial units with the office of the Commissioner of Industries has shown considerable increase in the recent years. At the end of 1984, 65626 units were registered. During the year 1985 upto September, 1985, additional 4165 units have been registered. Thus the total number of registered units as at the end of September, 1985 increased to 70791.

1.4.9. Gujarat has pioneered in establishing effective District Industries Centres covering all districts of the State for providing all services and support under one roof to the village and small entrepreneurs at their doorsteps. The schemes relating to cash subsidy on capital investment, power subsidy, interest subsidy and sales tax loans and tax holiday, State cash subsidy, bankable scheme for cottage industries etc., are implemented through the District Industries Centres. During the year 1984-85, 6501 new units providing employment to 41259 persons came into existence. In the current year 1688 new units providing employment to 13046 persons were established in the first six months.

1.5 Education

1.5.1. With a view to improving the attendance and nutrition levels of students especially coming from poor families, the State Government has launched a programme of providing nutritious mid-day meals to primary school children from 19th November, 1984. This programme would benefit about 50 lakh children. As a result of this scheme, the attendance in the schools has shown improvement.

1.6. Rural Development

1.6.1. Measures of augmenting skills and incomes of rural population have been accelerated. The Integrated Rural Development Programme, initially started in selected blocks has been introduced in the entire State with effect from 2nd October, 1980. The programme aims at identification of the rural poor and raising the level of the income of these families above poverty line, starting with the weakest of the target group. During 1984-85, 1.55 lakh families were provided assistance under the programme for procuring productive assets. During 1985-86, 0.92 lakh families are likely to be covered under the programme.

1.6.2. 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. During 1984-85, the employment of about 99.61 lakh mandays was generated under the programme. In 1985-86, a total provision of Rs. 1480 lakhs (including the Central share) has been made under the programme and the employment of about 57 lakh mandays is likely to be generated during the year. The Government of India has decided to provide wages partly in kind and partly in cash to the beneficiaries under the National Rural Employment Programme. Under this new scheme, wheat is available at the concessional rates of Rs. 1.50 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg. to workers on NREP works.

1.6.3. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme with 100 percent Central assistance has been started in the State during the year 1983-84. The objective of the programme is to provide employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year and to expand employment opportunities, besides creation of durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. During the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 16.00 crores is expected to be incurred under this programme. This outlay is expected to generate additional employment for about 50.14 lakh mandays during the year.

1.6.4 Under the programme of providing free house-sites to landless labourers and financial assistance for constructing dwelling houses, about 8.49 lakh plots have been distributed to eligible beneficiaries till the end of March, 1985. During the year 1985-86, it is proposed to provide 16000 more plots. By the end of March, 1985 about 3.40 lakh houses have been constructed. During 1985-86, it has been targeted to provide assistance for construction of 37200 houses.

1.7 Supply of Essential Items

1.7.1 The State Government has set up the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening outlets in remote and tribal areas, to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under distribution through the fair price shops. A network of about 10594 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 mobile shops in adivasi areas for sale of essential commodities at reasonable prices to adivasi people. The scheme has benefitted the adivasi people who get their requirements of essential commodities at their door steps. The Corporation has also obtained agencies for distribution of gas at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. Moreover the Corporation has got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

1.8. State Domestic Product

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

CHAPTER—II.

THE FIFTH PLAN FRAME

Development Strategies:-

2.1. The National Development Council in its meeting held on November 8-9, 1985 has approved a comprehensive 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 create 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 sections of the people. The stress on decentralisation of planning towards achieving this goal by increasing the involvement of voluntary agencies in the implementation of the Plan programmes particularly in the rural areas is most appropriate.

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 improvements 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 the part of National plan is based on the guiding principles approved by the National Development Council. In Gujarat, the programmes in the the Seventh Plan are in tune with the National approach, priorities and goals.

Concept of allround 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 concept 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 meal 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 been organised to ensure that nutritional deficiencies are corrected and to provide benchmark 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. The Planning Commission has accepted programme for inclusion in the State's Seventh Plan, benefitting 50 lakh children studying in the primary schools of the State.

Performance of the Sixth Plan :

2.6. The State's Sixth Plan was originally approved at Rs. 3680 crores to be financed by Rs. 3680 crores of State's own resources (inclusive of Rs. 1500 crores of additional resources mobilisation) and Rs. 599.68 crores of central assistance (including Rs. 211.94 crores on account of externally aided projects). During the course of implementation of the Sixth Plan, the State gave a good account of itself in the area of resource mobilisation. As a result, the actual expenditure is likely to be of the order of more than Rs. 3855 crores. This was financed to the extent of Rs. 670.44 crores by Central assistance and the balance from the State's resources. As regards additional resource mobilisation, the State raised Rs. 1482 crores against the target of Rs. 500 crores.

2.7 A broad resume of physical achievements during the Sixth Plan is given below:—

- The foodgrain output increased from 40 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to around 52 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- Oilseeds production went up from 19.93 lakh tonnes to 22.11 lakh tonnes.
- Cotton production increased from 17.85 lakh bales in 1979—80 to 20.69 lakh bales in 1984—85.
- Total fertiliser consumption (NPK) increased from 3.78 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to 5.04 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- Fish production has increased from 2.17 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to 3.18 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- Under Integrated Rural Development Programme, 10.93 lakh beneficiaries have identified and 7.85 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted.
- 586 lakh mandays of employment generated under NREP and RLEGP.
- The Irrigation potential has been expanded from 25.98 lakh hectares in 1979—80 to 30.41 lakh hectares in 1984—85.
- With the addition of 1000 MW of installed capacity in Power generation the total installed capacity has gone up to 3383 MW in 1984—85.
- 5268 villages were electrified raising the total number of villages electrified to 16135.
- In the area of road construction, against the target of 51573 Kms. of road length by the end of Sixth Plan, the actual achievement has been 56424 Kms.
- Road connections provided to additional 45666 villages, thus, raising the total number of villages connected by Road to 11978 in 1984—85.
- The traffic handled by the ports of Gujarat has increased from 24.60 lakh tonnes in 1979—80 to 48 lakh tonnes in 1984—85.
- In the Rural Health Services with the sanctioning of 10 new primary health centres, the total number has gone up to 260. With the addition of 2369 sub-centres; total number of sub-centres has gone up to 4869. During the Sixth Plan 50 subsidiary Health Centres are also established.
- 4492 villages of 1980 list and 1165 Villages outside 1980 list provided with drinking water facilities.
- Up to the end of the Sixth Plan, 8.49 lakh free housesites plots distributed, and 3.40 lakh beneficiaries provided with construction assistance.
- Up to the end of Sixth Plan, around 5 lakh dwellers in Urban Slums have been assisted under the programme of environmental improvement of urban slums.
- Around 94 % of the children in the age-group 6-14 are enrolled in schools at the end of the Sixth Plan.
- The small scale industrial units have increased from 43682 in 1980 to 66626 as on 31st March, 1984.
- The intake capacity of craftsman training centres including GIA institutions has increased from 8040 to 26648 seats.
- About 24,000 Bio-gas plants are constructed by the end of March, 1985.

Annual Plan 1985-86.

2.8. The plan outlay for 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan, is Rs. 804 crores. The progress of implementation has been quite satisfactory and the outlay of Rs. 804 crores will be fully utilized. During the year, however, due to inadequate rain fall the State is facing severe drought conditions, which has adversely affected the agricultural production targets. However, the targets set for the infrastructural development and beneficiary oriented programmes are likely to be fully achieved.

Annual Plan 1986-87.

2.9. An outlay of Rs. 950 crores is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87. Consistent with the objectives and strategies of the Seventh Plan, and the programmes initiated in 1985-86, the intersectoral distribution of the outlays is determined on the following considerations :

- the likely level of development at the end of the March, 1986 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, e, 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 for the externally assisted projects
- to provide adequately the requirements of Narmada project
- to provide adequate outlays for the poverty alleviation programme that affect the quality of life of the poor
- to provide for Mid-Day-Meals Programme towards raising educational and nutritional levels of children in vulnerable age groups
- to provide matching investments for centrally sponsored schemes

2.10. The major sectorwise distribution of Rs. 950 crores is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Sector of Development	Outlays for the Seventh Plan 1985-90	Outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86	Proposed outlays for Annual Plan 1986-87
1	2	3	4
11. Agriculture and Allied Services (including co-operation)	38640 (6.44)	6000 (7.46)	6593 (6.94)
22. Rural Development	12430 (2.07)	2143 (2.66)	2800.60 (2.95)
33. Irrigation and Flood Control	165725 (27.62)	17019 (21.16)	19720 (20.76)
44. Power Development (including non-conventional sources of energy)	146650 (24.44)	19480 (24.22)	24246 (25.52)

1	2	3	4
5. Industries and Minerals	25785 (4.30)	4100 (5.10)	5482 (5.77)
6. Transport	37315 (6.22)	4661 (5.79)	5845 (6.15)
7. Science, Technology and Environment	800 (0.13)	15 (0.02)	26 (0.03)
8. General Economic Services (including Decentralised District Planning)	27655 (4.61)	3098 (3.85)	4073 (4.29)
9. Social Services (including Mid-day-Meals Programmes)	145000 (24.17)	23921 (29.74)	26214.40 (27.59)
Grand Total	600000 (100.00)	80437 (100.00)	95000 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total)

The pattern of investment is as per priorities settled in the Seventh Plan.

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

2.11. The highest priority has been given to the programmes of agriculture, rural development, co-operation, irrigation and power. The outlays for these sector add upto 56.17% of the total outlays. Within this, agriculture including rural development and co-operation accounts for 9.89% irrigation and Flood Control 20.76% and power 25.52%. The share of industries and minerals is 5.77% allocation for transport accounts for 6.15% whereas social, (General economic services and scientific services and research, including decentralised district planning and Mid-Day Meals Programme account for 31.91% of the outlay. The investment on Narmada Project which is being assisted by World Bank is given high priority in the allocation of resources. This project accounts for Rs. 73.34 crores in the plan. Of this, Rs. 68.52 crores are provided in the irrigation sector and the balance of Rs. 14.82 crores under power.

2.12. The Twenty Point Programme launched by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in January, 1982 is the embodiment of the nation's full commitment to advance the objectives and targets for the planned development, especially in terms of its impact on the lives of the poor. Around 63 per cent of the proposed outlays accounts for the projects/Programmes covered under the Twenty Point Strategy.

2.13. The State Plan outlays are expected to be supplemented by the centrally sponsored programmes estimated at around Rs. 160 crores during 1986-87.

2.14. 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 and a new programme of integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme to give maximum benefit to the poorest among the poor and to bring them above the poverty line.

2.15. The programme 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 and nutrition.

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

2.17. The Decentralised District Planning is expected to go a long way in fulfilling the basic local needs of small works of villages/talukas. The topographic 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 areas which would directly benefit the backward and problem areas having a spread across the administrative boundaries of one or more taluka/district is now a part of decentralised district planning. A Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, submitted its report on backward talukas and the strategy for their development. The report of this Committee is now under consideration of the State Government.

Minimum Needs Programme

2.18. An outlay of Rs. 42 crores is proposed for the Minimum Needs Programmes which has special relevance in the context of improving productivity and higher incomes for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of shelter, education, nutrition, 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 Roads	380.00
Elementary Education	748.52
Adult Education	150.48
Rural Health (including Ayurved)	630.50
Rural Water Supply.	1190.00
Rural Housing	880.40
Environmental Improvement of Slums	30.00
Nutrition	200.00
Total	4209.90

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.19. The level of production in the current year will fall short of the targets on account of severe drought conditions. However, the targets for agricultural production for the year 1986-87 are worked out on the basis of the normal production potential. The production potential level of food grains is likely to be 56 lakh tonnes. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 24 lakh tonnes by the end of 1986-87. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are :—

- to cover an area of 25.27 lakh hectares in 1986-87 under high yielding varieties of food crops.
- the consumption level of chemical fertilizers is estimated at 6.67 lakh tonnes at the end of 1986-87.
- to bring an additional area of 24000 hectares under the soil conservation measures on watershed approach
- transfer of technology to large number of farmers within the shortest possible time through T and V system
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 47000 hectares as a result of major/medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation works. Apart from tanks and bandharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.

2.20. The installed capacity for power generation is likely to increase from 3383 MW at the end of the Sixth Plan to 3593 MW in 1985-86. It is proposed to add 215 MW of installed capacity during 1986-87. 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 during the Sixth Plan period many experiments to harness renewable sources of energy including the use of solar and wind energy for cooking, heating and pumping purposes.

2.21. By the end of 1985-86, 17005 villages are likely to be electrified. It is proposed to provide electricity to 650 more villages during 1986-87. The programme for energisation of tubewells and pumpsets is to cover 20,000 additional connections during 1986-87.

2.22. The net addition of 600 kms. to the road network has been targetted to raise the total length to 57624 kms. by the end of 1986-87.

2.23. Under the massive programme of skill building and vocational training, it is proposed to introduce additional 1200 seats in ITI courses raising the total intake capacity to 29272 seats at the end of 1986-87.

2.24. It is envisaged to set up 8 to 10 residential schools for the backward class pupils during 1986-1987.

Minimum Needs :

2.25 Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the targets are as under:—

- To take care of 1.55 lakh additional children in the age group 6-10 and 1-20 lakh children in the age group 11-13.
- Electrification of 650 villages and thereby to cover 17655 villages in the State.
- provision of safe drinking water to 1000 'no source' villages.
- connecting 350 villages with pucca roads thus, covering 12678 villages by the end of 1986-87.
- establishment of 300 sub-centres during 1986-87 bringing the total number of sub-centres to 5469
- organising 20 Ayurvedic Rural Health Centres.
- providing construction assistance to 41000 allottees of free plots.
- accelerating the programme of environmental improvement of slums to cover 12000 additional beneficiaries.
- setting up of 23 integrated child development blocks (ICDS) units to provide nutritional services to children and women alongwith a package of Mother Child Health Services.
- implementing the mid-day meal programme covering 50 lakh children throughout the State.

2.26. A statement showing the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved by the end 1986-87 is appended. (Appendix-B).

APPENDIX—A

Statement showing the outlays provided for the Seventh PPlan Annual Plan, 1985-86 and outlays proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	Outlays for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 2	Outlays for the Annual Plan 1985-86 3	Outlays proposed for 1986-87. 4	
II. Agriculture and Allied Services				
1. Crop Husbandry	7720	1335	1461	
2. Soil and Water Conservation	5763	462	508	
3. Animal Husbandry	1820	311	342	
4. Dairy Development	182	28	31	
5. Fisheries	2426	475	523	
6. Forests (including Wild life).	12964	2141	2355	
7. Marketing, Storage and Warehousing.	121	17	19	
8. Agricultural Research and Education	3033	397	437	
9. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	971	74	81	
10. Cooperation.	3640	760	836	
Sub-Total-I		38640	6000	6593
III. Rural Development				
11. Special Programmes for Rural Development	11035	1794	2451	
12. Land Reforms.	910	189	208	
13. Community Development and Panchayats	485	160	141.60	
Sub-Total-II		12430	2143	2800.60
III. Irrigation and Flood Control				
11. Water Development (Irrigation)	146203	15132	16645	
22. Minor Irrigation	13455	1530	1683	
33. Command Area Development	6067	357	1392	
Sub-Total-III		165725	17019	19720
IV. Energy				
1. Power Development	145350	19280	23930	
2. Non Conventional Sources of Energy	1300	200	316	
Sub-Total-IV		146650	19480	24246

1	2	3	4
V. Industry and Minerals	25785	4100	5482
VI. Transport			
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	3036	475	522
2. Roads and Bridges	25785	2739	3013
3. Road Transport	8494	1447	2310
Sub-Total-VI	37315	4661	5845
VII. Science, Technology and Environment			
1. Science and Technology	450	5	6
2. Environment and Pollution Control.	350	10	20
Sub-Total-VII	800	15	26
VIII. General Economic Services			
1. Planning Machinery	304	13	14
2. Tourism	425	67	100
3. Statistics	789	29	32
4. Civil Supplies	366	18	20
5. Weights and Measures	182	24	26
6. Training of Development Personnel.	213	18	20
7. Modernisation of Equipment (Wireless network)	849	..	200
8. Decentralised District Planning.	24405	2910	3640
9. Administrative Machinery for TASP	122	19	21
Sub-Total-VIII	27655	3098	4073
IX. Social Services			
1. General Education	8676	1064	1271
2. Technical Education	1820	252	450
3. Medical and Public Health	10314	1332	1569
4. Water Supply and Sanitation.	16866	4082	4590
5. Housing.	16442	1765	1976.40

1	2	3	4	
6. Urban Development	9768	393	1014	
7. Capital Project	3337	520	572	
8. Information and Publicity	758	223	245	
9. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	11527	1744	1918	
10. Labour and Labour Welfare.	4911	1135	1249	
11. Social Welfare	728	90	111	
12. Nutrition	4550	272	200	
13. Mid-Day-Meals Programme	55000	11000	11000	
14. Social Inputs.	303	49	49	
	Sub-Total-IX	145000	23921	26214.40
	GRAND TOTAL	600000	80437	95000

APPENDIX : B

Selected Physical Targets and Achievements

ITEM	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			
		Seventh Plan Terminal Year Target 1989.90	1985-86 Target	Dikely Achieve- ment	1986-87 proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Crop Husbandry					
1. Foodgrain Production					
(i) Total	'000 tonnes	6276	5385	3000	5600
(ii) of which pulses	"	550	475	265	494
2. Oilseeds production					
(i) Total	"	2840	2262	1000	2400
(ii) of which groundnut	"	2190	1687	746	1800
3. others.					
(i) Production of Cotton	'000 bales	2000	1625	1500	1720
(ii) Production of Sugarcane (Gur)	'000 tonnes	950	740	700	750
4. Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (NPK)					
	"	834	597	300	667
II. Animal Husbandry					
(i) Milk	"	3285	2662	2662	2818
(ii) Eggs	Million	308	237	237	255
(iii) Wool	lakh kggs	23.00	19.94	19.94	20.70
III. I.R.D.P.					
(i) Beneficiaries Identified	in lakhs	3.85	0.39	0.39	0.24
(ii) Beneficiaries Assisted Including old beneficiaries,	"	4.85	0.92	0.92	1.02
IV. N.R.E.P.					
Employment generated	lakh mandays	231.25	75.00	57.00	66.65

	1	2	3	4	5	6
V. Rural Labour Employment						
Guarantee programme/Employment Generated		"	231.25	70.44	50.00	53.35
VI. Minor Irrigation						
(i) potential		'000 Hectt. (cum)	2186	2015	2015	2032
(ii) Utilization		"	1775	1663	1663	1675
VII Major & Medium Irrigation						
(i) potential		'000 hect (cum)	1161	1081	1096	1126
(ii) Utilization		"	743	688	688	728
VIII Power Development						
(i) Instelled Capacity		MW (Cumm)	5113	3593.5	3593.5	3808.5
(ii) Villages Electrified (1971 Census)		"	18275	17005	17005	17655
(iii) Pumpsets & Tubewells energised.		"	392387	317387	317387	337387
IX Road Development						
1. Total Roads (excluding national highways)						
(i) Surfaced		kms. (cum)	53096	47921	47921	49021
(ii) Unsurfaced		"	7603	9103	9103	8603
	Total :	kms (cum)	60699	57024	57024	57624
2. Villages connoted by roads. No. of Villages (cum)						
(i) With population of 1500 & above (5060) villages			5071	4719	4719	4794
(ii) With population of 1000--1500 (3241 villages)		"	2902	2547	2547	2622
(iii) with population below 1000 (9815 villages)		"	5788	5062	5062	5262
Total 18116 villages (1981 census)		"	13761	12828	12328	12678

1	2	3	4	5	6
X General Education					
1. Classes I to V (age group 6-10)					
Total enrolment. Boys	" (cum)	3050	2778	2319	2899
Girls		2722	2445	2158	2233
Total	"	5772	5223	4977	5132
2. Classes VI to VIII (age group 11-13) Total enrolment					
Boys	"	1273	1128	1052	1126
Girls	"	901	680	651	701
Total	"	2174	1808	1703	1823
XI Health					
(i) Sub-Centres	Nos. ((cum)	6119	5169	5269	5469
(ii) Primary Health Centres	}	1000	360	360	260
(iii) Subsidiary Health Centres (Non-PHCs)					
(iv) Community Health Centres	"	121	41	41	46
(v) Rural Health Centres (Ayurved)	"	600	520	520	540
XII Rural Water Supply					
(i) Villages covered	No.	5000 (net)	1000	1000	1000
XIII Rural Housing					
(i) Allotment of sites	No. in lakhs (cum)	10.55	8.65	8.69	9.03
(ii) Construction Assistance	"	6.47	3.77	3.77	4.18
XIV Labour Welfare Craftsmen Training					
(i) No. of I.T.Is.	Nos (cum)	138	109	104	108
(ii) Intake Capacity	"	38648	28072	28072	28272
XV Environmental improvement of slums- persons benefitted.	No. in lakhs (Cum)	7.05	5.16	5.16	5.28

CHAPTER III

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Revised Twenty Point Programme announced in January, 1982, consists of a selection of plan schemes. It is an integral part of the Seventh Plan and focuses attention on certain high priority areas of the national development effort.

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

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

3.2 High Lights of Achievements

3.2.1. According to the review based on Monthly Progress Report of Selected items of 20 Point Programme, The State's performance was ahead of the targets in 13 items during 1984-85; while in 1985-86, the targets for the item of Houseless allotment, Slum population coverage, allotment of EWS house and setting up of ICDS have been surpassed by end of November 1985.

3.3. Plan Approach

3.3.1. Poverty alleviation is one of the basic components of the Plan strategy. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 596.21 crores has been provided which is 62.75% of the total Annual outlay.

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

3.4. Brief details of current status of progress and programme for Annual Plan 1986-87 are indicated in the subsequent paragraphs.

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

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

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

3.4.1.3. Achievement at the end of June 1985 is as under :—

(In lakh hectares)

Item	Ultimate irrigation potential (Reappraised April 1984.)	Potential created	Maximum Utilisation
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	35.92 (17.92 Narmada)	10.61	6.63
2. Minor irrigation (i) Surface water	3.48	1.66	1.00
(i) ground water	25.48	18.14	15.40
Total	64.88	30.41	23.03

3.4.1.4. It can be seen that 47% of the total resources have been harnessed while for surface irrigation it is only 31%. Against the total cultivable command area of 124.45 lakhs hectares present potential created and utilisation achieved is only 24.43% and 19% respectively.

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

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

3.4.1.7. 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 specially set-up to study and recommend measures for speedy sanction and implementation of this specific problem programme.

3.4.1.8. Strategy for Minor Irrigation Works

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

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

Items	(Level in '000 Hect.)		
	1984—85	1985—86 Likely	1986—87 Target
(1) Major/Medium irrigation	1061	1096	1126(30)
(2) Minor irrigation	1980	2015	2032(17)
Total	3041	3111	3158(47)

Command Area Development Programme

3.4.1.10. One major initiative towards increasing the rate of utilization was setting up of Command Area Development Authorities. The State is divided into 4 zones and each zone is served by C. A. D. A. of that area. These authorities are expected to ensure a more efficient operations of irrigation system, accelerate construction of field channels and drains and land shaping, land levelling, exploitation of ground water through tubewells, adoption of suitable cropping pattern etc. Introduction of rotational water delivery system, setting up of water co-operatives modernising canal system and setting up of water management institution have been among the measures taken to improve the rate of utilization during Sixth Plan.

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

(In lakh hect.)

Activity	1979-80 Level	1984-85 level	1985-86 Target (Additional)	1986-87 Target (Additional)
Field Channel	3.89	5.47	0.72	0.97
Warabandhing	0.02	3.61	1.17	1.27

Co-operative Lift Irrigation

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

3.4.1.13. It is proposed that during 1986-87 an additional 36 lift irrigation societies with irrigation potential of 3,000 hectares were added.

Dry Farming watershed Approach

3.4.1.14. Gujarat State Land Development Corporation was set up to undertake soil and water conservation programme. The major part of agriculture fall under dry land agriculture. Out of total 188.20 lakh hectares of reporting area 157.83 lakh hectares areas were covered under soil and water conservation. This is inclusive of 107.33 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. Out of this area, 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 requires soil conservation treatment.

3.4.1.15. Up to Sixth Five Year Plan the main objectives continued to be to cover maximum area under soil conservation and to work on watershed basis. From 1979-80, the technique was rainfed and the officers and the staff were better trained to carry out works on a watershed basis with improved quality and less danger of works being washed away.

3.4.1.16. At the end of 1980-81, 14.99 lakh hectares were covered under soil and water conservation which reached to 15 lakh hectares at the end of 1983-84 and 16.04 lakh hectares at the end of 1984-85. Additional 0.21 lakh hectares will be added during 1985-86 and 0.24 lakh hectares during 1986-87.

3.4.1.17. The Gujarat State Land Development Corporation has submitted 116 projects for treatment dry and ravine land on watershed basis to NAABARD of which 98 projects have been sanctioned up to September, 1985. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub-watersheds of which 765 sub-watershed have been demarcated so far covering an area of 166.49 lakh hectares. At the end of 1984-85 438 sub-watershed projects were under progress and in 1985-86, 29886 hect. of area will be reclaimed and in 1986-87 24,250 hectares will be covered.

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

3.4.2.1. Production of Pulses

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

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

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

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

The Seventh Plan target for pulses production is of 5.50 lakh tonnes. Achievement at the end of 1984-85 is 5.55 lakh Tonnes. Anticipated achievement for 1985-86 is 2.65 lakh tonnes as against the target of 4.75 lakh tonnes. Target for 1986-87 is 4.94 lakh tonnes.

Oil Seeds Production

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

3.4.2.8. During 1986-87 groundnut production will be increased partly by expanding area under summer groundnut and partly by increasing productivity in Kharif groundnut by covering large area under improved seeds, premonsoon sowing, supplementary irrigation, fertilizers and micro-nutrients pest-control management etc. In case of mustard its cultivation will be expanded in non-traditional areas of Saurashtra region and in case of castor its productivity will be increased by large coverage under hybrid variety, fertilizer use, supplementary irrigation and pest control measures.

3.4.2.9 The Seventh plan target for oilseeds production is 28.40 lakh tonnes. Anticipated achievement for 1985-86 is 10.00 lakh tonnes as against the target of 22.62 lakhtonnes. Target for 1986-87 is 24.00 lakh tonnes.

Reasons for low production of pulses and oilseeds during 1985-86.

3.4.2.10 During 1985-86 the first monsoon rains were late by one month, delaying the sowing operations much beyond the optimum period. Since second week of August 1985 the tender crop had to withstand long dry spell with lot sunshine till the end of the monsoon season in all parts of the State except south Gujarat and some pockets. Paucity of soil moisture had also affected the crop. However late rain in August/September had helped the Khariff Crops.

3.4.2.11 Poor recharge of ground water since last two years and available water reserved for drinking purpose leads to a forecast of drastic reduction in irrigated area and cropping during Rabi 1985-86 too.

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

3.4.3.1. (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme

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

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

3.4.3.4. The strategy for IRDP is to consolidate the gains made during Sixth Plan by giving supplementary dose of assistance to beneficiaries who have not been able to cross the poverty line and thereafter to cover new beneficiaries. For 1985-86 it is anticipated to assist by giving supplementary doses of assistance to 0.53 lakh beneficiaries of 1980-81 and 1981-82 who have not crossed the poverty line. Against target of covering 39,000 new and 53,101 old beneficiaries during 1985-86, upto November, 1985, 28,960 new and 2,527 old beneficiaries have been assisted. During 1986-87 it is proposed to assist 0.83 lakh old and 0.19 lakh new beneficiaries.

3.4.3.5. TRYSEM

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

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

3.4.3.8. (b) National Rural Employment Programme

3.4.3.9. 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 weakness 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 population to build up durable assets. The programme has been started to raise the level of income of rural labour and also stabilise the level of wages of agriculture labour. The selection of works under the programme would be done with the active involvement of panchayat and local population. They would be actively involved in the execution and subsequent maintenance.

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

3.4.3.11. Achievements during for 1985-86 and programme for 1986-87 is :

Item	(Unit in lakh)	
	Achievement 1985-86 (Likely)	Target 1986-87
Mandays generated under NREP	57.00	66.65

During 1985-86, 41.07 lakh mandays have been generated till November, 1985.

3.4.3.12. (C) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

3.4.3.13. Besides the regular Rural Employment programme, a Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is introduced since 1983-84. It aims to provide employment for 100 days to at least one member of every rural landless household. The programme is fully assisted from Central Funds. RLEGP being entirely centrally sponsored scheme no outlay is proposed in the State sector. During 1986-87 it is proposed to generate additional employment of about 53.35 lakhs mandays.

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

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

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

3.4.4.3. Upto September 1985 under the pre revised and revised ceiling Act in all 93,915 hectares of land is declared surplus, out of which possession of 553,878 taken of which hectares of land is 38,982 hectares of land is finally disposed of to 22,351 beneficiaries of which 11,082 were from ST and 7,571 were from SC. The remaining land declared surplus during the partial period is locked up in litigation and, therefore not readily available for distribution. Litigation obviously is hindering the speedy implementation of the programme.

3.4.4.4. During 1986-87 it is proposed to distribute additional 2,000 hectares.

3.4.4.5. Updating Record of Rights

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

3.4.4.7. Upto 30th September, 1985 in all 12,965 villages have been covered in first round and 18,021 villages in second round, 5,449 is the third round and 7,572 villages in tribal areas.

Updating the record of right being a continuous process cannot be considered complete till date. During 1985-86 against target of covering 11,100 villages, about 413 villages have been covered by end of September, 1985. During 1986-87 it is targetted to cover 1100 villages.

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

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

3.4.5.2. A Rural Workers Welfare Board has been established to cater to economic welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agricultural labourers. Under the aegis of the Board, Rural Workers Welfare Centres are being opened in villages in phased manner. Gujarat is the first State in the country to establish such centres. 101 such centres have been started functioning. During 1986-87 new 10 centres will be added. New programme of old age pension for agriculture labourers has been introduced.

3.4.5.3. From October, 1982, the minimum wage rate of agricultural labour have been revised from Rs. 5.50 per day and Rs. 2,000/- per annum to Rs. 9.00 per day and Rs. 3,200/- per annum. Time limit of disposal of cases by Labour Commissioner was fixed. A State Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District Level Committees with District Collectors as Chairman and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labourers have also been formed. The State Government has taken all possible steps to see that provisions of minimum wages act are not violated.

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

3.4.6. Rehabilitate bonded labour

Abolition of bonded labour system was taken up as a National Programme and in the spirit of Govt. of India's Bonded labour system (Abolition) Act, of 1976 the State Govt. had identified the bonded labourers in the State. There were 63 identified bonded labourers in the State, all of whom were freed. ((Out of 63 labourers, 2 labourers were found duplicated in identification list and all the 61 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.

The programme of rehabilitating the identified and freed labourers is in progress since 1982. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 38 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated out of the total of 61 freed bonded labourers. As per the programme 23 bonded labourers will be rehabilitated during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Under the scheme of rehabilitation, the maximum cost of rehabilitating bonded labourer is limited to Rs. 4000/- out of which State Govt. provides 50% subsidy. Bank loan is linked to the subsidy amount. The assistance rendered is through creation of income generating fixed assets such as camel cart, bullock carts, milk cattle, hand lorry, sewing machine, goat unit, tools and equipments for carpentry etc.

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

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

3.4.7.2. (a) Programmes for Scheduled Castes.

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

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

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

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

During 1985-86, additional 0.20 lakhs Scheduled castes families have been assisted till November, 85 against the target of 0.60 lakhs. During 1986-87, 0.60 lakhs Scheduled Castes families will be assisted.

3.4.7.6(b) Programmes for Scheduled Tribes :

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

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

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

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

During 1985—86, 0.17 lakh S.T. families have been assisted till November-'85 against the target of 0.70 lakhs. During 1986—87, 0.70 lakh families will be assisted.

3.4.8. Supply drinking water to all problem villages.

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

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

3.4.8.3. In 1980 a survey was carried out at the instance of Central Government. According to this survey, 9038 villages were identified as No source village upto 1980. There after more villages hamlets have been classified in 'No source' category. This category is increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to discharge of industrial effluent Government has therefore, given highest priority to this programme.

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

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

Programme	Total problem villages	Achievement at the end of 1984—85	Villages remained to be covered at the end of Seventh Plan.
Identified Villages	9038	8212	826
Additional identified	5250	1165	4085

3.4.8.6. During 1985—86, about 1000 villages will be covered. Upto November, 1985 345 villages have been covered. It is proposed to cover 1000 villages during 1986—87.

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

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

3.4.9.2. The problem of housing has assumed urgency due to growth of population and rapid growth of industrialisation. In villages acute shortage of houses is felt on account of rise in population and comparatively stagnant housing activities. Housing inadequacy is in both way of qualitative and quantitative dimensions.

3.4.9.3. In view of the magnitude of the programme, the state alone would be in position to undertake a massive housing scheme. Co-operation of private sectors and voluntary organisations will be of great help in solving this problem.

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

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

3.4.9.6 (a) Housesites for Landless Labourers.

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

3.4.9.8. About 8.66 lakh beneficiaries have been provided the house-sites, of which 1.78 lakh belongs to SCs and 3.05 lakh belong to S.Ts. by the end of September, 1985.

3.4.9.9. It is proposed to provide house sites to 0.34 lakh beneficiaries during 1986-87.

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

3.4.9.11 Experience has shown that the beneficiaries normally do not have financial resources to construct houses on the plots allotted to them. The State Government has, therefore, introduced a scheme for providing financial assistance to these beneficiaries since 1976. The financial pattern has undergone many changes considering the price rise in building materials. Government has changed the cost structure from November, 1983 as under :

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

3.4.9.12 Till September 85, construction assistance has been given to 3.54 lakh beneficiaries. Still large number of beneficiaries are to be provided pucca dwellings. During 1985-86, up to November 1985, construction assistance has been given to 177,583 beneficiaries against the target of 37,200 beneficiaries.

3.4.9.13 Details of achievement during Sixth PPlan and target for 1986-87 is as under :

(in lakh)

Item	Achievement Target		
	1984-85	1985-86 Likely	1986-87 Additional
House Sites	8.49	8.69	0.34
Construction Assistance	3.40	3.77	0.41

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

3.4.10.1. (a) Slum Improvement

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

3.4.10.3. During the Sixth Plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporations, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities. 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 and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc. in slum areas.

3.4.10.4. Upto end of Sixth Plan period 5.05 lakh slum dwellers could be covered. It is envisaged to cover 10,400 slum dwellers during 1985-86. Till November, 1985, 17,864 slum dwellers are covered, 12000 slum dwellers are proposed to be covered during 1986-87.

3.4.10.5. EWS Housing.

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

3.4.10.7. 3,695 EWS houses have been constructed upto November, 1985 against the target of 6083 houses during 1985-86. It is proposed to construct 7021 houses in 1986-87.

3.4.11. Maximise Power generation, improve the functioning of electricity authorities and electrify all villages.

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

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

Year	Installed capacity (M.W.)	Generation (MKWH)	Villages electrified (No.)	Pumpsets energised. (No.)
1960-61	315	546	823	5401
1970-71	879	2976	4087	67052
1979-80	2384	8255	10867	202853
1984-85	3383.5	12312	16135	292387

3.4.11.3. The installed capacity was 2384 M. W. in the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan. Actual achievement during sixth Five Year Plan is 999 M. W. against target of 1346 M. W. The shortfall is due to slippage of 1 unit of 210 M. W. of Wanakborri TPP Extension scheme by 2 months and 100 M. W. less released from Korba STPS. Total installed capacity at the end of Sixth Plan is 3383 M. W. During 1985-86, installed capacity of 210 M. W. will be added making total installed capacity to 3593.5 M. W. It is proposed to add 215 M. W. making total of 3808.5 M.W. installed capacity during 1986-87.

3.4.11.4. Rural Electrification.

3.4.11.5. (a) Village Electrification.

3.4.11.6. In Gujarat, 16,135 villages stood electrified at the end of Sixth Plan. Additional 870 villages will be electrified in 1985-86 making a total 17,005 villages. Special attention was being paid to electrification of Harijan Bastis. During Sixth Five Year Plan, 3797 Bastis have been electrified and 300 Bastis will be covered during 1985-86. During 1986-87 an additional 700 villages are proposed to be electrified making a total of 17655.

3.4.11.7. (b) Pump/Tubewell Electrification.

3.4.11.8. Against a target at 1,25,000 pumpsets to be electrified during the Sixth Plan 2,92,000 wells were electrified at the end of March 1985.

3.4.11.9. The electrification of pumpsets is carried out under Non Plan schemes financed through NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions. During 1986-87 additional 20,000 wells are proposed to be electrified making total to 3,37,387.

3.4.11.10. Conservation of Energy

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

3.4.11.12. Non Conventional Energy Sources.

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

3.4.11.14. The research priorities of this Agency includes:—

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

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

3.4.11.16. Target and achievement in respect of Rural Electrification Programmes is as under:—

Programme	Achievement upto 1984-85	1985-86		1986-87 Target
		Target	Achievement upto November, 1985	
1	2	3	4	5
Villages Electrified	16135	17005 (870)	16,681 (546)	17655 (650)
Pump sets energised in lakhs.	2.92	3.17 (0.25)	3.06 (0.14)	3.37 (0.20)

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

3. 4. 12 . 1. Afforestation

3.4.12.2. Gujarat has only about 10.15% of its geographical area under forests as against the national policy of having a minimum of 33% of land area under forests.

3.4.12.3. Objectives & Strategy

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

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

3.4.12.6. School nurseries, Kissan nurseries and voluntary agencies have also played an important role in tree plantation during the Sixth Plan.

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

3.4.12.8. Plantation Schemes.

3.4.12.9. Demand for fuelwood and raw material for paper and other industries has been increasing rapidly. It is imperative to meet this demand in the interest of protection of trees. This can be done by raising suitable fast growing fuelwood and timber species. It is proposed to cover 985 ha. during 1986-87.

Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantation.

3.4.12.10. The productivity and economic value of India's forests has been one of the lowest. It is necessary to progressively replace poor quality forests by valuable trees. It is proposed to cover 3220 ha. during 1986-87 with such trees.

Irrigated Plantations.

3.4.12.11. Under rainfed condition the average production of wood per ha. in Gujarat forests is between 2.5 to 3 tonnes per ha. per annum. With application of irrigation and fertiliser it can be increased to 10 to 15 per ha. per annum. It is proposed that 10 ha. of additional plantation be raised during 1986-87.

Plantation of Minor forest produce and medicine plants.

3.4.12.12. It is proposed to raise plantations of important medicinal plants over an area of 50 ha. during 1986-87.

3.4.12.13. Farm Forestry

3.4.12.14. An amount of Rs. 11.20 lakhs has been provided in 1986-87 for payment/compensation to the individual who have raised forest plantation in marginal land in past.

3.4.12.15. During the year 1985-86 it was envisaged to plant 553 lakh seedlings through departmental afforestation including other programmes such as NREP, RLEGP, DPAP etc. and to distribute 2000 lakhs of seedlings to the public.

3.4.12.16. During the year 1986-87 due to scarcity conditions prevailing in 17 districts and limited funds, it would not be possible to raise seedlings for distribution to the people to the extent as was done in 1985-86. Similarly plantation targets are also required to be brought down compared to 1985-86. Thus, it is estimated that 430.73 lakhs seedlings would be planted by way of departmental plantations under state plan schemes in forestry sector. A system of seedling distribution through "baskets" containing approx. 800-1000 seedlings per baskets to meet the paucity of funds available and reduce existing costs per seedlings has been introduced. Accordingly under the programme for public distribution of seedling it is proposed to distribute 100.00 lakh seedlings in baskets. Also, because of the difficulty in starting nurseries this year in scarcity affected district it is proposed to distribute seeds in packets to farmers during the 1986 monsoons equivalent to 500.00 lakh seedlings. Added to this as in previous years from nurseries where water facilities are available a total of 600.00 lakh seedlings will be made available for public and departmental distribution (this includes the 430.73 lakhs earmarked for departmental planting). The total seedling and seed distribution for 1986-87 will be 1630.73 lakh seedlings.

3.4.12.17 (b) Bio-Gas Plants

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

3.4.12.19. Ministry of Energy supports this scheme by way of subsidy, technical assistance and payment of turnkey fee etc. Implementing agencies for conducting the training classes of various categories and the total assistance from the Government of India per plant came to Rs. 2000. State Government also supports this scheme by way of subsidy accordingly to the capacity of the plant. Considering the State and Central subsidy, S.C. and S.T. gets 2/3 cost and beneficiary of general category gets 50% support.

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

3.4.12.20. During Sixth Five Year Plan about 24000 plants were installed against target of 35 000. During 1985-86, 4278 biogas plant havee been insatilled upto November 1985 against the target of 4800.

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

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

3.4.12.23. The country is facing extreme crisis in the field of energy and hence it is proposed to construct 10,000 plants during 1986-87.

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

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

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

3.4.13.3. Role of Voluntary Agencies

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

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

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	C.C. users	Oral pills users
1980—81	200594	40942	168774	15365
1981—82	237405	45647	164988	16030
1982—83	241519	63127	206310	20383
1983—84	235853	111574	335680	38130
1984—85	256454	214213	460605	60700
1985—86 upto November, 85	104048	1,25,768	4,30,604	62,215

3.4.13.6. The programmes performance during Sixth Plan has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate which was 40.7% as on 31st March 1985.

3.4.13.7. Having achieved a couple protection rate of 40.7% by 31st March 1985, the State has set its target to achieve a birth rate of 21 per thousand and couple protection rate of 60% by the end of Seventh Plan. To achieve the above objectives targets for 1986-87 are proposed keeping in view popularity and acceptability of different methods :

(In lakhs)

Year	Sterilisation	IUD	OP&CC. users
1986—87	3.00	2.50	5.46

3.4.13.8 For achieving the targets following measures have been proposed—

- Strengthening state Family Welfare Bureau.
- Proposed to have 300 rural family welfare sub centres during 1986-87.
- Revamping of family welfare programme in urban areas
- To establish 15 P.P. Units making 78 post partum units in the state.

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

3.4.14.1. Primary Health Care.

3.4.14.2. A paramedical system at base level with Primary Health centres and sub-centres have been established in the State providing a curative, preventive and promotional health services in rural areas. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan there are 21 Community Health centres, 260 primary Health Centres, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres and 48669 Sub-centres in the State under different health programmes. During 1985-86, 20 Community Health Centres, 50 PHC/SHCS and 300 sub-centres will be established. It is proposed to start 300 sub-centres and 5 CHCS during 1986-87.

3.4.14.3. To deliver a package of health services i.e. health care services, nutrition and family planning, a multi purpose workers scheme was taken up. At the end of 1985-86 there would be 6121 trained multi purpose workers in the State.

3.4.14.4. At the end of Sixth Plan, there are 3002 hospitals and dispensaries in Urban areas. In rural areas their number is of the order 449. The bed strength by the end of Sixth Plan is 11621 in urban hospitals and 5,387 in rural hospitals. During 1985-86, 739 beds in urban areas and 350 beds in rural areas are likely to be added. During 1986-87 it is proposed to have 305 hospitals, and dispensaries in urban areas and 455 in rural areas with a bed strength of 12,360 and 5,897 respectively.

3.4.14.5. As a measure of Social security and Labour Welfare the scheme of Employees State Insurance is operating in the State. At the end of Sixth Plan there are 7 hospitals with 1025 beds, 22 in diagnostic centres, 117 dispensaries, including 3 mobile dispensaries; 808 beds have been reserved in other hospitals providing health facilities to about 6 lakhs industrial workers.

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

3.4.14.7. National T. B. Programme

3.4.14.8. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (1971 level) was infected with T.B. The National Tuberculosis Institute at Bangalore operates this programme. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis centre. There are 19 district centres with a strength of 300 (isolation) beds. T.B. demonstration, Training and Research centre was also established at Ahmedabad.

3.4.14.9. National Leprosy Control Programme

3.4.14.10. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valasad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Sabarkantha and Rajkot districts. The infrastructure consisting of 10 central units and 380 Survey Education and treatment units have been established under the programme in the state.

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

3.4.14.12. There is a high incidence of trachoma in Surashtra, North Gujarat and Kutch area. Five hospitals and 210 P.H.C. were covered by the programme beside this 5 upgraded ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established.

3.4.15. Accelerate programme of welfare for women and children and nutrition programme for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in Tribal, hilly and backward areas.

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

3.4.15.2. The aims and objectives of nutrition programme are—

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

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

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

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

Child Welfare

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

Women Welfare

3.4.15.4. Besides continuing existing programmes, it is proposed to start more creches, hostel for working women, in the backward areas. The socio-economic unit will be extended in backward areas. The women's economic Development Corporation will 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.

3.4.15.5. The Women's Economic Development Corporation established in 1981, has started new programmes of training and self employment to encourage women to share economic responsibilities in their families. Under the programme of hostels for working women 700 working women were provided hostel facility at the end 84-85. During 1985-86, one new training cum production centre for women is started raising number of beneficiaries from 210 to 240 under the programme of welfare of destitute and poor. 100 women and 60 children received financial assistance.

3.4.15.6. Under ICDS benefit was given in 1979-80 to 7.70 lakhs women and children. Corresponding figure by the end of 1984-85 is 6.55 lakhs through ICCDS Blocks, considering 63 ICDS projects have been established and continued upto 1984-85. During 1985-86, an additional 8 projects are established in with approximately 3.26 lakh beneficiaries. During 1986-87, an additional 23 ICDS blocks will be set up with 1.56 lakh beneficiaries.

3.4.15.7. Achievement under Nutrition programme upto Sixth Plan, likely achievement for 1985-86 and targets for 1986-87 are as under.

Item	Achievement		Target
	1984--85	1985---86	1986--87
No. of beneficiaries (in lakhs)	6.55	3.24	4.80

3.4.16. Spread universal elementary education for the 6---14 age group with special emphasis on the girls and simultaneously involve students and voluntary agencies in programme for removal of Adult illiteracy.

3.4.16.1. Article 45 of the Constitution promises free and compulsory education for children in the age group 6-14 by 1960. with concerted efforts, enrolment of children in the age group 6-14 would reach upto 94% at the end of 1984-85.

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

Age Group	(In '000)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
6--10	2749 (126%)	20068 (1001%)	4827 (114%)
11--14	902 (71%)	5531 (477%)	1453 (60%)
6--14	3661 (107%)	26619 (831%)	6280 (94%)

3.4.16.3. It is proposed to achieve 96% coverage in the age group 6-14 by the end of Seventh Plan. 2.75 lakhs additional children will be enrolled during 1986-87.

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

3.4.16.5. An incentive as an opportunity cost in the form of foodgrains etc. at an estimated cost of Rs. 240/- per annum will be given to the parents of the primitive pupils. A scheme of giving Cash awards of Rs. 100/- per student every year to the first five talented girls of S.C., ST. and O.B.C. in order of merit in the annual examination of Std. IV of each talukas is in operation and will be continued in Seventh Plan.

3.4.16.6. In order to accelerate the enrolment of girls under the programme and give recognition to excellence in performance a scheme of incentives/awards is in operation.

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

3.4.16.8. Adult Education

3.4.16.9. Government has given high priority to the removal of illiteracy by including it in the MNP of Sixth Five Year Plan. According to 1981 census nearly 191.28 lakhs illiterate persons are

there out of which 66.14 lakhs are from age group 15--35 projects population of this age group at the end of 1984-85 will be 62.54 lakhs. The involvement of voluntary agencies is emphasised in almost all the adult education programmes.

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

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

(in '000)

Achievement 1984--85	1985--86	Target 1985--87
214	461	461

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

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

3.4.17.2. Gujarat has strong public distribution system with 10,477 fair price shops by end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Storage capacity available with Civil Supplies Corporation reached to 2.12 lakh tonnes at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. At the end of 1985-86 there will be 12 500 fair price shops.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.18.5. (b) Villages and Small scale Industries.

Small scale Industries

3.4.18.6. In order to give protection from large scale units, 872 items have been reserved for exclusive production in the small sector by the Government of India. There were 43682 small scale industrial units registered at the end of 1980 which reached to 70791 units by September, 1985.

3.4.18.7. As per survey done in 1977, there were 23,741 handlooms in the state of which 9,450 looms have been covered under co-operative sector, 4,474 under scheme of Intensive Handloom Development Project and 7,500 looms are covered by Khadi & Village Board. There are 240 weavers societies covering 9,450 Handloom owned by 27,600 weavers as on 31st March, 1984. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs has been proposed for annual plan 1986-87 to benefit 2400 member of 39 handloom cooperative societies. Rs. 38 lakhs have been proposed for implementing Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries which will benefit 1200 beneficiaries in 1986-87.

Handicraft

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

Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

3.4.18.9. Deserving institutions and individuals are being guided by the Khadi Board. The Board tries to improve the quality of products and arrange for proper marketing. There are 133 institutions, 147 societies and 8651 individuals who are getting benefits of Khadi and village industries. There are 147 Khadi Bhandars and 235 villages industries sales depots. An outlay of Rs. 110 lakhs is proposed to benefit 2600 beneficiaries during 1986-87.

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

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

3.4.19.2. The Government of Gujarat has been especially vigilant with regard to the movement of smuggled property. As on 31st October 1984 total 6 persons were under detention.

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

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

3.4.19.5. During 1984-85 surprise theatre inspections numbering 14,733 was carried out. An amount of Rs. 50.58 lakh were collected by way of tax evasion and Rs. 3.46 lakh by way of penalty. During 1984-85 there were 598 cinema theaters and entertainment tax receipt were of Rs. 39.92 lakhs.

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.20.3. Investment by State Government and Total Resources.

3.4.20.4. The figures investment made by the State Government in public Enterprises and the Total Resources of the Enterprises are given below :—

Date	Total investment by State Govt. (Rs. in crores)	Total Resources (Rs. in crores)	Percentage of State Govt. Investment to total resources
31-3-80	606.83	1443.18	42.04
31-3-84	1331.20	2928.19	45.46

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

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

3.4.20.6 The performance of Gujarat Electricity Board, Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation and other Enterprises for 1983-84 is Given blow :

	Gujarat Electricity Board.	(Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation.	Other Enterprises.	Total
1. Financial Resources % (31-3-84)	60.44	4.22	36.34	100.00
2. Investment of State Govt. (%) (31-3-84)	72.70	7.94	19.36	100.00
3. Capital employed (%) (31-3-84)	59.77	2.94	37.29	100.00
4. Turnover (%) (1983-84)	50.11	22.30	27.59	100.00
5. Profit (+) loss (-) (Rs. in Crores)	(+)13.84	(-)5.27	(+)2.56	(+)11.13

STATEMENT I

20 Point Programme--Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Point No.	Item	Seventh Plan 1985-90 outlay	1984-85 Actual expenditure	1985-86		1986-87 proposed outlay.
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor) and dry land agriculture.	167876.04	25155.34	17248.50	17248.50	19951.25
2.	Production of pulses and oilseeds	109.90	33.96	21.98	21.98	30.00
3.	Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme	8984.00	1863.52	1152.55	1152.55	1800.00
4.	Land Reforms.	255.00	129.73	57.00	57.00	64.00
5.	Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour	110.00	77.00	28.00	24.50	23.00
6.	Rehabilitation of bonded labour	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
7.	Accelerated programmes for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. **	27,682.00	5019.04	4405.91	4402.41	4828.19
8.	Supply of drinking water to problem villages.	6233.00	2400.00	846.00	846.00	1190.00
9.	Rural house sites cum house construction.	6450.00	956.68	768.00	768.00	880.40
10.	Environmental Improvement of slums and EWS houses.	3513.00	565.60	310.00	310.00	341.00
11.	Power	146650.00	24938.79	19480.00	19480.00	24246.00
12.	Afforestation, social and farm forestry and development of Bio-gas.	11408.05	2345.29	1833.45	1873.45	2016.58
13.	Family Planning.			Central Sector.		
14.	Universal primary health care, control of leprosy, T. B. and Blindness.	5166.88	683.15	581.00	600.20	668.60
15.	Accelerated programme of Welfare for Women and Children and Nutrition.	4730.00	408.45	300.80	300.80	236.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Elementary education for age group 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy.	5837.00	953.56	754.00	754.00	899.00
17.	Public distribution system.	436.00	24.55	26.00	26.00	30.00
18.	Village and small Industries.	14361.00	2946.59	2334.00	2334.00	2416.00
	Total	409804.37	68502.15	50147.69	50199.89	59621.21

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

STATEMENT—II

20 Point Programme— Physical Targets and Achievement

Point No.	Item	Unit	Base Level 1979-80	Seventh Plan Target 1985-90	1984-85 Achievement	1985-86		1986-87 Targets.
						Target	Antioipated achievement	
11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	Additional Irrigation Potential	Lakh Hect.	25.98	33.47 (3.06)	30.41	30.96	31.11	31.58 (0.47)
12	(a) Pulses—Production	Lakh Tonnes	3.72	5.50	5.55	4.75	2.65	4.94
	(b) Oilseeds—Production.	Lakh Tonnes	19.93	28.40	22.11	22.62	10.00	24.00
33	A. IRDP—Families benefited	No. in Lakh	0.75	3.08 New +1.77 old	1.55	0.39 New +1.18 old	0.39 +0.53	0.10 New +0.83 old
	B. NREP—Employment in Mandays.	No. in lakh	..	4.85 231.25	99.61	1.57 75.00	0.92 57.00	1.02 66.05
	C. RLEGP—Employment in Mandays.	No. in Lakh	..	231.25	83.72	70.44	50.00	53.35
4.	Surplus Land distribution (Cummu.) (Excluding Ek. Sili).	Hect.	17695	N.A.	38.650	4856 (net)	4856 (net)	2000 (net)
6.	Rehabilitation of bonded labour.	No.	..	23	38	23	23	..
77	A. S.C. Families to be assisted	No. in '000	N.A.	3.50	70	60	51	60
	B. S.T. Families to be assisted	No. in '000	N.A.	354.5	79	70	70	70
8.	Drinking Water- Problem Villages to be covered.	No.	3720	5000	1661	1000	1000	1600
9.	A. House sites allotment (Cummu.)	No. in lakh	4.07	10.55 (2.07)	8.49	8.65	8.69	9.03 (0.34)
	B. Construction assistance (Cummu.)	No. in lakh	1.12	6.47 (3.07)	3.40	3.77	3.77	4.18 (0.41)
10.	A. Slum Population (Cummu)	No. in lakh	1.49 (2.00)	7.05 (2.00)	5.05	5.16	5.16	5.28 (0.12)
	B. EWS houses constructed	No.	N. A.	56400	13821	6083	6083	7021
11	A. Villages Electrification	No.	10867	2140	1205	870	870	650
	B. Pumpsets Energisation	No.	202853	100000	18625	25000	25000	20000
12	A. Trees Plantation (including farm forestry)	No. in crores	..	97.60	29.84	25.50	25.50	16.31
	B. Bio-Gas Plants-incl. KVIC	No.	..	54000	8900 (5421)	8300 (4800)	8300 (4800)	10000
13	Sterilization.	No. in '000	200	1600	256	300	300	300
14	A. Primary Health Centre (Const) (Cumalative)	No.	251	1000 (690)	310	360	360	360
	B. Sub-Centres (Cumalativ)	No.	2500	6119 (1250)	4869	5169	5169	5469 300
15	ICDS Blocks	No.	7	93	63 (cum)	8	8	23
16	A. Enrolment in Age group 6-14.	No. in '000	5307	1666	138	180	400	275
	B. Adult literacy.	No. in '000	869	2400	214	415	461	461
18	Small Scale unit.	No.	N.A.	N.A.	6321	5600	5600	N.A.

CHAPTER IV

PROGRAMMES FOR BACKWARD AREAS AND WEAKER SECTIONS

4.1 Introductory

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

4.1.4. On 31-12-83 the State Government constituted a High Level Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel to study the problems of backwardness of the State and identify backward talukas/areas considering the present level of development in different spheres and to recommend suitable strategy, approach and programmes for removing the backwardness of such talukas/ areas. The report of this Committee has been received and is under active consideration of the Government.

4.1.3 Each backward area poses a unique problem based on combination of various factors. Therefore, the development of such areas becomes a complex exercise in spatial planning. The adoption of a suitable location specific strategy based on a proper diagnosis of the causes of backwardness and the assessment of the potential for development in each area, therefore, becomes essential. So far special programmes have been initiated for speeding up the pace of development of mainly the tribal areas and drought prone tracts. The central schemes for industrially backward districts provide for concessional finance from the financial institutions and cash subsidy subject to prescribed ceiling for industries in selected districts. The proposals for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 not only provides for accelerating the implementation of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, the Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme but also provides for new innovative programmes for the rapid development of Backward areas of the State.

4.1.4. Gujarat has a large population of backward classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute respectively 7.15% and 14.22% of the total population according to census 1981. The population of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes is estimated around 10 lakhs. In addition, the State has a large number of around 50 lakhs of socially and economically backward classes apart from the small and marginal farmers landless agricultural labourers constituting vast segment of the rural poor, who need special attention. The problems of the urban slum dwellers and the urban poor in general also demand special consideration. Special programmes initiated for the welfare of distinct sections of the under privileged groups have been under implementation having regard to the needs of individual sections. Mention may be made of the programmes for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the special programmes for the small and marginal farmers and a variety of social welfare measures aimed generally at the weaker sections. Apart from continuing such programmes during 1985-90 several programmes for improving the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections are also proposed to be accelerated. The principal amongst them are 20 point economic programme, family oriented programme both for the urban and rural poor, strengthening of rural workers welfare board, social inputs programmes for women and children, housing for rural and urban poor as well as the Integrated Rural Development programme which is designed to help large segments of the poor. The programme for the socially and educationally backward classes and the economically backward classes as well as disabled persons have also been provided. Another significant step is the acceleration of Special Component plan for the Scheduled Castes. The new thrust on employment generation would not only increase the tempo of economic activities in backward areas, but would also bring about a rise in the income level of the backward and the weaker sections of the people. Apart from the expansion of the employment generating programmes like minor irrigation, animal husbandry and dairy, soil conservation, afforestation and roads, the proposals for Seventh Plan provide for other new programmes also. It is also proposed to accelerate the tempo of progress under Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme announced by the Prime Minister in August 1983. All such programmes aim at upgrading the levels of social consumption of the poor and increasing their income.

4.1.5. The major thrust of the programme for Annual Plan 1986-87 will in the circumstances have to be on an optimal programme mix that will, on the one hand assimilate the gains achieved through the programmes under implementation so far and cover new ground in relation to specific needs.

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

4.2 Tribal Area Sub-Plan 1986-87

4.2.1. The Tribal Area Sub-plan covers 32 talukas with 50% and above tribal concentration. In addition 15 pockets of tribal concentrations have been included in the Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The tribal area sub-plan is spread over 8 districts with 9 Integrated Tribal Development Projects. The total area covered under the sub-plan is 27,1489 square kms. constituting 13.87% of the total area of the State. Government has initiated an exercise to identify Tribal Areas/Talukas based on the population of Scheduled Tribes according to census 1981 and will implement the programmes under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan after getting the detailed guidelines from the Government of India.

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

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

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

4.2.4 The tribal area sub-plan during Annual Plan 1986-87 comprises of following elements:—

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

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

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

4.2.7 Within the outlay of the sub-plan a nucleus budget is also sanctioned every year which is placed at the disposal of the Project Administrator. This is being done in order to meet the specific local requirements of the project areas. The system of providing a nucleus budget will be continued during 1986-87. It is also expected that tribal areas will continue to get benefit of programmes being undertaken under "Decentralized District Planning" both under discretionary and incentive outlay during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

4.2.8. Special projects for the welfare of tribals have been prepared to attract substantial institutional finance from the public sector undertakings, banks, etc. Substantial institutional finance is expected for the implementation of programmes under agriculture supporting services, cooperation and industries.

4.2.9 The State has set up a Tribal Development Corporation in October, 1972 to participate actively in the process of promoting the economic well being of the tribals. According to provisions of the Act, the State Government has to provide capital contribution and grant towards administrative expenditure. Adequate provision is provided in the State's Annual Plan 1986-87. The Corporation provides soft loans to tribal cooperatives. A few schemes, pertaining to cooperation, social welfare and cottage and small industries aiming at tribal welfare have been transferred to the Corporation. The Corporation has also initiated the schemes for differential rate of interest. The activities of the Corporation are proposed to be accelerated during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

4.2.10 A number of measures for saving the tribals from the exploitation of vested interests are being taken. The plan also provides for schemes like protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals. Mention may also be made of the schemes for grant of subsidy for payment of interest on loans obtained from Land Development Banks for purchase of occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act. 1958. During the Annual Plan 1986-87, target group oriented approach is proposed to be continued for raising the income level of the tribals living below the poverty line and number of measures have been proposed for the upliftment and welfare of the tribals.

4.3 Drought Prone Area Programme

4.3.1 The Centrally sponsored DPAP is being implemented in 43 talukas of districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Kachchh, Panchmahals, Rajkot and Surendranagar.

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

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

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

- Treatment of land on watershed basis along with integration of Dry farming practices and proper land use, for soil and moisture conservation and water harvesting.
- Extension of the vegetative cover by afforestation and improvement of pasture.
- Efficient optimum use of water by improving efficiency of delivery of existing irrigation systems, and creating new irrigation potential including percolation tanks, etc.

- Scientific dry farming practices to be transferred to farmers through existing extension services.
- Live-stock development.
- To broaden resource base and infrastructure which would directly stimulate providing of asset and its efficient use by target group living below poverty line.

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

4.3.5. For 1986-87, Rs. 15 lakhs per taluka comprising State Share and Central Share in the ratio 1:1 has been proposed. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 322.50 lakhs has been proposed as State Share for 43 talukas for 1986-87.

4.4. Desert Development Programme

4.4.1. The DDP is in operation in 7 talukas of Banaskantha district and 2 talukas of Mahesana district during Seventh Plan. Keeping in view the objectives for the programme, it is proposed to take up programmes like minor irrigation, soil and water conservation, afforestation and pasture development, fodder development, animal husbandry etc. during the Annual Plan 1986-87. From 1985-87 the programme is expected to be Fully Centrally Sponsored.

4.5. Coastal Areas

4.5.1. The State has a long coastline of around 1600 kms. Many areas adjoining the coastline suffer from the problem of salinity ingress resulting in permanent damage to agricultural land and accentuating the problem of drinking water supply. Several coastal areas also suffer from infrastructural and other deficiencies which come in the way of rapid development of these areas. There is also the problem of water pollution. Thus, some of the problems of the coastal areas call for specific attention. A programme of development of land is in operation. Another programme of prevention of salinity ingress in certain parts of Saurashtra where the problem has become very acute has also been initiated and significant provision is made for attending to the urgent works on the basis of a comprehensive plan formulated by a high level committee. The State Government has initiated action for the systematic development of coastal areas of the State under the different sectoral programmes during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan. Programmes relating to the development of coastal areas have been proposed in the relevant sub-sectors, during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Coastal Zone Management

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

Department will act as "Nodal Department" to co-ordinate the various activities of different sectors and to monitor the sectoral progress. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 is proposed for the purpose.

4.6. Industrially Backward Areas :

4.6.1. The following 11 districts including "Noo industry" district of Dang. (1) Amreli, (2) Banas-kantha, (3) Bhavnagar, (4) Bharuch, (5) Junagadh, (6) Kachchh, (7) Panch Mahals, (8) Mahesana, (9) Sabarvantha, (10) Surendranagar and Dangs have been declared by the Government of India as industrially backward for the purpose of concessional finance from financial institutions, as well as for the central cash subsidy.

The following districts are now eligible for central subsidy at the rates specified below :—

Category	Name of District	Rate of Central Subsidy
A	Dangs	25% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.
B	Panch Mahals, Bharuch, Surendranagar.	15% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.
C	Amreli, Banas Kantha, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mahesana, Sabar Kantha	10% of the investment subject to the ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores is proposed for 1985-86 for this centrally sponsored programme. Industries in these districts receive special benefits in respect of liberal finance on concessional terms special rates in respect of purchase of machinery on hire purchase, preferential treatment for allotment of scarce and imported materials etc., as also Central and State subsidies.

4.6.2. The policy of location of industries as now adopted by the State Government not only seeks to check the indiscriminate growth of industries in large urban complexes but is designed to encourage their dispersal in the rural and less developed areas. The basic objective of the development of industrially backward areas has been kept at the centre of attention. Conscious efforts would be made to divert the flow of resources so as to pull industries for the development of backward areas. It is proposed to continue this policy during 1986-87.

4.6.3. A further fillip to backward area development would be achieved through the package of incentive scheme under which, the capital subsidy and sales tax benefits on liberal scale being offered by State Government to industries to be set up in rural and backward areas so as to compensate them for economic burden and handicaps. The more backward location, the larger will be the quantum of assistance available.

4.6.4. The GIDC has adopted a policy of locating its various projects in the backward areas of the State. Out of 168 estates, 56 estates have been set up in the backward areas. During Sixth Plan the development, expenditure of GIDC in backward areas had increased considerably. The public undertakings viz. 'GSFC, GIDC, GIIC' etc. will continue to play significant role in the promotion of industrial development in the backward areas during 1986-87.

4.6.5. The khadi and village industries programme is being expanded considerably. This includes the setting up of a number of ambar charkhas, parrishramalayas and gramodhyog wadies. This programme together with other programme of cottage industries will make significant contribution to the development of rural industries in the State including the backward areas. The new thrust on development and spread of industries in the rural and backward areas of the State will also result in generation of large employment opportunities and help in improving the income levels of the poor. All such programmes are proposed to be accelerated during the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

4.7. Special Backward Areas Development Programme :

4.7.1. In the State of Gujarat, there are certain geographical backward areas for which different development programmes have been undertaken since the period of the Second Five Year Plan. The

Ghed Area of Junagadh is one of the such areas spreading over more than one taluka which continues to receive attention of the Government since 1958. During the Third Plan period, efforts were made for the development of Bhal area which spreads over 4 districts viz. Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Kheda. With the collaboration of Dutch experts a project for the reclamation of Bhal area was undertaken. Further concerted efforts for the development of such special backward areas were continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made during 1983-84 for the development of special backward areas. The following ten areas were identified as special Backward Areas during the Sixth Plan.

Name of Special Backward Areas	Name of Districts
1. Khakharia Tappa	Ahmedabad and Mahesna
2. Nalkantha	Ahmedabad and Surendranagar
3. Panchal	Surendranagar, Amreli and Rajkot
4. Panda Mevas	Vadodara
5. Okhamandal	Jamnagar
6. Ghed	Junagadh
7. Bhal	Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Kheda
8. Ukai Irrigation Project affected resettlement area	Surat
9. Kharapat area	Amreli and Bhavnagar
10. Vagdod area	Mahesna

4.7.2. Separate teams and senior officers who were conversant with the special features of the geographical and socio-economic conditions of above backward areas were entrusted with the task of preparing a "Detailed Project Report" highlighting the Special Problems of such backward areas and measures for the removal of bottlenecks and hindrances of the progress of development of these backward areas. Based on their report, discussions were held with the MLAs, local representatives like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs, Taluka Panchayat Pramukhs and local officers. Made and appropriate development programmes were identified and funded.

4.7.3. During 1983-84, the provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was allotted among the first seven special backward areas on uniform pattern to the concerned District Planning Boards who were also directed to earmark and provide an equal amount from their incentive outlays or the programmes sanctioned for the development of each such seven backward areas.

4.7.4. During 1984-85 for allocation of such grants "Norms" have been decided and allocations were made on the basis of population and area in the ratio of 1:1 and the contribution of the District Planning Boards was restricted to Rs. 7.00 lakhs per area. And accordingly during 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 226.00 lakhs was sanctioned under this programme inclusive of Rs. 56.00 lakhs contribution of the District Planning Boards among eight areas, save Kharapat and Vagdod areas as the reports of these areas were under consideration.

4.7.5. Under this programme, works of water supply, roads, drainage, plantations of trees, skill formation schemes, carpet weaving centres, repairs to primary schools etc. with reference to the accentuated problems of backwardness of the areas are under implementation.

4.7.6. During the Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to undertake the developmental activities in a scientific manner. Besides, the programmes already being implemented by the concerned departments under their respective sectors are proposed to be accelerated during the period of the Seventh Plan which will also give impetus to the all-round development of these backward areas. The special provisions proposed for these backward areas will help in achieving the desired level of development.

4.7.7. During the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the development of such special backward areas.

4.7.8. For the Annual Plan, 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 162.00 lakhs is proposed for works of lag in special backward areas.

4.8. Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

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

4.8.2. During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel to take stock of the development of the economy in the last decade and identify a fresh Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. The Report of this committee has been received and is under active consideration of the Government. During the period of Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to implement those recommendations, concerning the development of Backward Talukas/ Areas which will be accepted by the Government. For this purpose it is proposed to set up a corpus of funds for innovative or experimental projects particularly by way application of science and technology. An outlay of Rs. 10.000 lakhs is provided for 1984-86 for the purpose.

4.8.3. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme.

4.9. Integrated Rural Development Programme

4.9.1. The objective of the DIR programme would be to provide income generating asset, to identified families of the target groups of the rural poor to enable them to attain higher levels of income and cease to be poor in the course. The programme envisages self-reliance without deprivation. The strategy for IRDP during 1986-87 will be two fold, firstly into consolidate the gains made during the Sixth Plan by providing supplementary dose to 0.83 lakh families who have not been able to cross the poverty line and the second part would be to cover 0.19 lakh new beneficiaries.

4.10 Trysem.

4.10.1. The "TRYSEM" Scheme aims to equip the rural youth with necessary a skills and Technology to enable them to such self employment. The "TRYSEM" scheme is in an integral part of I.R.D.P. and has been found useful in training the rural youths. This Scheme would be continued during 1986-87 as an integral part of I.R.D.P. The scope of TRYSEM would be extended to cover wage employment apart from self employment. Special attention would be given to the rural artisans and craftsmen and would be helped with in puts, technological improvements and innovations as well as marketing facilities. The linkages with Govt. and non-Govt. institutions would be strengthened.

4.10.2 Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCR) introduced in the fourth year of the Sixth Plan aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under I.R.D.P. where individual women are found incapable of taking advantage of these facilities. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.

4.11. Labour Welfare Programme.

4.11.1. Serval programmes benefitting the workers have been proposed during the Annual Plan 1986-87 under the Labour and Labour Welfare Sub-Sector. The main programmes benefitting them are those of setting up and strengthening of rural welfare board and financial help for the maintenance of old agricultural labourers as well as protection and welfare of un-organised and un protected labour, industrial training workshops, enforcement of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Safety cells for prevention of accidents implementation of Minimum Wages Act, encouragement of labour welfare activities through Gujarat Labour Welfare Board, etc It is also proposed to give grant-in-aid to the institutions which

are prepared and competent to provide creacches and day centre for the children of women workers in small factories and other establishments im the urban as well as in rural area. The scheme is expected to provide not only grant-in-aid for ssocially desirable objective in rural areas but also in a way to strengthen rural workers organisations to a considerable extent. During 1986-87, it is also proposed to give protection to unorganised labhour, carryout welfare activities for Inter-State migrant workers and impart non formal education to Child labour.

Rural Labour Ewelfare Board for Agricultural and Rural Workers.

4.11.2. In order to provide assistance in varrious forms, State Government has established "Gujarat Rural Welfare Board" registered under the Societies Act, 1960. The board prepared scheme of opening of Rural Labour Welfare Centres. Gujarat is the first State in the country in establishing such institutions. 100 rural labour welfare centres have been established so far. It is envisaged that at the end of 1986-87, 126 centres would be functtioning.

Financial Assistance for The Maimntenance of Old Age Agricultural Labourers.

4.11.3. The scheme for granting old age peension to agricultural labourers was introduced during the year 1981. Under this scheme, the provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1983-87 for extending benefits of this scheme to more beneficaries. During 1983-84, the State Government has also started Group Insurance scheme. The scope of this scheme will be expanded during 1983-87.

Rural Artisans

4.11.4. It is essential to upgrade existing skill and develop new skills among traditional artisans. The needs of changing times necessitate identificcation of suitable technology and provide help to the artisans to acquire the same. The aim is to tie up effectively the training programmes with the local requirements. It is proposed to suitable expand the existing programmes wherever necessary. The State has facilities for the formulation of skills through different schemes and institutions viz., apprentice scheme, vocational and technical education schemes, ITI, and mini ITI, courses run by the Directorate of the cottage industries etc. It is proposed to provide training facilities through private training institutions which will also play a vital role. However, with the establishment of big and medium industries and around 63,000 SSI units in the Sttate, the demand for skilled and semi-skilled workers is expected to be increased considerably. Provision has been proposed for undertaking different programmes of skill formation and training. Under the programme of financial assistance to artisans, it is envisaged to give loans to individuals at a lower rate of interest for purchase of raw materials and tools and equipments for starting their business. The artisans belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will get up the financial assistance at concessional rate of interest through the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and Tribal Development Corporation. Besides, benefits of the differential rate of interest on loan will be made available to all eligible artisan during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

4.12. Welfare of Backward classes (SCs, STs, NTs. and DNT).

4.12.1. A sizeable provision of Rs. 1918.00 lakhs has been proposed for the supplementary sector of welfare backward classes i.e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes nomadic tribes and denotified tribes for 1986-87. Several new schemes are also included in the backward class welfare sub-section in the proposals of the Annual Plan. Programme in this ssub-section fall under three main groups viz, education, economic uplift and health housing and otheer schemes. In the implementation of the schemes, preference will be given to landless labourers and most vulnerable sections amongst the backward classes. Apart from the Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation which was set up earlier, the State Government has set up Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation in 1979, under the societies Registration Act, 1960. The main objectives of this corporation are to achieve economic amelioration, to identify the problems of economic backwardness and to implement schemes for the benefit of scheduled castes either directly or through agencies. The corporation is implementing schemes aiming at the welfare of the scheduled castess. The Government has also set up boards for the Minorties and for the Socially economically, and edlucationally backward classes.

Special Component Plan 1

4.12.2. The Special Component plan has been initiated as an integral part of the State Plan for around development of Scheduled Castes during the Sixth Plan. The basic objectives of special component plan during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 are :—

(i) To ensure minimum disirable levels of incomes for the large majority of Scheduled Castes population living below poverty line through provisions of productive assets and skills for economic activities.

(ii) To provide the basic minimum needs to the Scheduled Castes population in the villages where they invariably live in separate localities.

4.12.3. During the Seventh plan, therefore, a priority has been assigned to the programme of generating more employment and generating additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation which has been set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the uplift of the scheduled castes.

4.12.4. The Government had earlier accepted all the recommendations of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Commission (Baxi Commission) and has agreed to consider 78 castes identified by the Commission as socially and educationally backward classes. A programme, for their upliftment has been initiated during 1980-80. Besides, Government has also decided to give the certain benefits to the persons with family income limit of Rs. 4,800 per annum in the specified occupations. These people have been designated as Economically Bakward Classes (EBC). An outlay of Rs. 409.00 lakhs for the socially and educationally backward classes and an outlay of Rs. 88.00 lakhs for economically backward classes and outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the welfare of Minority Communities have been proposed.

4.13. District Plans for Social Inputs

4.13.1. As a part of the basic minimum needs, approach and with women and children as a focal point, the State Government has initiated District Plans for Social Inputs with the assistance of UNICEF in 18 blocks and nine districts of the State viz., Valsad, Surat, Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Junagadh and Kachchh. Meaningful programmes have been formulated for reducing child and maternal mortality among the families below poverty line. The programmes are expected to be accelerated during the Annual Plan, 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 49.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

4.14. Housing for the Weaker Sections

4.14.1. In addition to the scheme for assistance the beneficiaries of the programme of free house plots and the scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas provided under the Minimum Needs Programmes, other housing schemes are also proposed outside the Minimum Needs Programme for low income groups and economically weaker section both in urban and rural areas. Provision is proposed to enable the Gujarat Housing Board and the Rural Housing Board to take up housing programmes for the economically weaker sections and low income group on a larger scale. The slum clearance Board, will also play a significant role in the sphere assigned to it. Under the site and services scheme, it is proposed to provide skeleton houses within the reach of urban poor with the assistance of Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development Authorities and Municipal Finance Board for which an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 1986-87. In the rural areas, under the scheme for economically weaker sections with HUDCO participation, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided and an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for the low income group housing scheme have been proposed for 1986-87. During 1986-87 it is also proposed to provide assistance for improvement of houses in rural areas particularly to weaker sections of the society with an outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs. The scheme of sanctioning loans to farmers for construction of houses in rural areas introduced in the Sixth Plan is proposed to be continued during the Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed. For 1986-87, under the Urban Housing for Economically Weaker Section, Housing and Low Income Group Housing provision of Rs. 196.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

CHAPTER V

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

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

5.1.2 The first step was taken in 1979 when the State Planning Board suggested that the District Planning Boards be actively involved in the process of formulation of the Annual Plan also. The State Planning Board also suggested that some specific amount should be placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards so as to enable them to formulate schemes keeping in view the local needs. In pursuance of these suggestions funds are allocated to all the District Planning Boards since 1980-81.

5.2 Basis of Distribution of Outlays

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

An outlay of Rs. 2450.69 crores in the State's Seventh Five Year Plan of Rs. 6,000 crores is allotted towards District Five Year Plans. The above outlay of Rs. 2450.69 crores for district level schemes during the Seventh Plan period is comprised of Rs. 2206.84 crores for normal District level schemes and Rs. 193.45 crores for schemes to be proposed by District Planning Boards at their discretion and Rs. 50.60 crores by way of incentive outlay allocable to districts against matching contribution.

5.2.2 The criteria and weightage for district wise 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 for the year 1986-87 also. The question regarding up-dating/reviewing of these criteria is under consideration.

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 under 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
		100

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

5.3 District Plan Outlays

5.3.1 Out of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 950.00 crores for the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.394.32 crores has been provided for District Level Schemes, comprising of Rs.365.22crores for normal District Level Schemes and Rs. 29.10 crores as Discretionary and Incentive outlays. The outlay for District Level Schemes thus comes to about 49 percent of the total State Plan outlay during the year 1985-86.

While the entire outlay for Decentralised District Planning comprising of discretionary and incentive outlay is meant for District Level Schemes, the provisions for Normal District Level Schemes under Rural Development account for about 92.7% of the outlay provided for that sector in the State Annual Plan. The percentage share of Normal District Level Schemes from out of the total State Plan outlay for different sectors during 1985-86 is indicated in Statement-I. The position in regard to the selected sectors is given in the following table —

Sector of Development 1	Percentage share of the outlays for Normal District Level Schemes from out of total outlay for the sector in the State Plan 1985-86 2
Rural Development	92.7
Agricultural and Allied Programmes	80.5
Social Services	58.9
Village and Small scale Industries	58.6
Road Development	57.9

5.3.3 An analysis of share of different sectors within the outlay for District Plan for Normal District Level Schemes shows that the major contribution to the District Plan outlay comes from "Mid-Day Programme water development (programme) Sewerage and Water supply, Roads & bridges, Forests, Minor Irrigation and villages small Scale industries".

A statement giving percentage distribution of outlays for different sectors in respect of Normal District Level Schemes for the year 1985-86 is appended (Statement-II).

As per the instructions from the Planning Commission information on District Sector Programmes in prescribed proforma D.P.I. is appended to this chapter. The information included in D.P.I. statement is summarised in the following table :-

(Rs. in crores)

Year 1	Outlay/Expenditure			Percentage of Out- lay/Expenditure on district sector pro- grammes to the total 5
	State sector 2	District sector 3	Total 4	
1985-90 (Outlay)	3549.31	2450.69	6000.00	42.7
1984-85 (Actuals)	542.48	417.74	960.22	43.5
1985-86 (Approved Outlay)	410.05	394.32	804.37	49.00
1985-86 (Anticipated Expenditure)	410.05	394.32	804.37	49.00
1986-87 (Proposed Outlay)	507.02	442.93	950.00	46.6

5.4 Discretionary and Incentive Outlays

5.4.1 Discretionary and incentive outlays are placed at the disposal of the District Planning Boards. They have discretion to take up schemes of local importance especially of minimum needs programme and execute them through the concerned Department or organisation. The District Planning 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%.

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.

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

5.4.3 The District Planning Boards have taken up their task of formulating plans and implementing them with great enthusiasm. Every Year has witnessed the District Planning Boards sanctioning a large number of schemes and getting them implemented. The Executive Committee of the District Planning Board scrutinises the proposals with care and recommend priorities and submit the proposals for approval of the District Planning Board.

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

5.4.5 Statement-III, shows that during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) as much as 74 percentage was allocated by District Planning Boards towards schemes covered under the Minimum Needs Programmes. The percentage break-up of this amongst different programmes under MNP is given in the following table.

Programme 1	Percentage Break-up of allocation during Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) in respect of		
	Discretionary Outlay 2	Incentive Outlay 3	Total 4
1. Rural Electrification	4.6	2.9	4.2
2. Rural Roads	33.4	10.5	28.3
3. Elementary Education	14.0	29.8	17.5
4. Adult Education	—	—	—
5. Rural Health	3.7	5.3	4.1
6. Rural Water Supply	16.0	18.8	16.6
7. Rural Housing	1.0	0.1	0.8
8. Environmental Improvement of Slums.	0.6	0.6	0.6
9. Nutrition	0.3	0.1	0.2
10. Mid-day Meal Programme	2.1	0.1	1.7
TOTAL—M.N.P.	75.7	68.2	74.0

Of the total outlay placed at the disposal of the implementing authorities by District Planning Boards during the Sixth Plan, the large portion *i. e.* 28.3 percent went to rural roads. The next priority was primary education with 17.5 percent followed by rural water supply 16.6 percent, minor irrigation with 6.1 percent and rural electrification with 4.2 percent.

5.4.6 The table below gives details of the Sub-sector getting more than 4.0 percent and percentages of allocation to each during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

Sector/Sub-Sector of Development	Percentage allocation during 1980-81 to 1984-85 from out of		
	Discretionary outlay	Incentive Outlay	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Rural Roads	33.4	10.5	28.3
2. Primary Education	14.0	29.8	17.5
3. Rural Water Supply	16.0	18.8	16.6
4. Minor Irrigation	7.7	0.5	6.1
5. Rural Electrification	4.6	2.9	4.2
6. Rural Health	3.7	5.3	4.1
7. Other Sub-sectors such as Rural Housing, Environmental Improvement of Slums, Nutrition, Crop-Husbandry, C.D. & Panchayats, Small and Village Industries, Road Development (other than MNP), General Education, Medical and Public Health (Other than MNP), Social Welfare etc.	20.6	32.2	23.2
Total :	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.4.7 The scale of priorities in these districts reflects the stage of development of the particular District, the availability or non-availability of funds from other sources, inadequate normal Plan funds and perception of needs by the local people. The difference in perception of priorities by the District Planning Boards from that of the State may be seen in Statement-IV giving the sectoral average percentage distribution of the outlay for the normal district level schemes provided by Heads of Departments during the Five Years (*i.e.* 1980-81 to 1984-85) and the aggregate sectoral outlays as decided by District Planning Boards out of the Discretionary and Incentive outlays. The statement shows that the District Planning Boards have evolved, pattern different from State Government pattern for District Level Schemes against the normal plan outlay. The priorities also considerably vary from District to District. The District Planning Boards have also taken up innovative schemes of local importance; amongst them, mention could be made of rural fire fighting arrangements, purchase of leproscopic machine for tubectomy operations, paramedical vans, pipeline and standposts for water supply and electrification of street lights in Harijan Colonies, etc.

5.4.8 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 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given below :—

6572 School rooms were constructed

6130—New works of water supply were completed.

3799—Construction of Link roads and approach roads covering about 5526 villages.

250—Rehabilitation of defunct villages water supply schemes.

6634—Repairs to school Rooms.

754—Repairing of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.

948—Villages were electrified for all purposes.

5.5 Improvement in the District Planning Process:

5.5.1 Many steps have been taken since 1983-84 for improving the administrative and operational aspects of decentralised district planning.

Administrative Measures

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

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

Measures for Balanced Development

Talukawise Distribution of Discretionary outlay

5.5.4 During the first two years, it was observed that some of the more advanced Talukas got relatively more benefit from the outlay of Decentralised District Planning. To correct this situation the discretionary outlay and the incentive outlay allocated to the District Planning Boards are being divided amongst talukas with reference to the criteria of development from the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively. The criteria which are being adopted for the purpose are Population of taluka excluding population of towns having population of 50,000 or more, population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the agricultural labourers excluding those belonging to SC & ST., backwardness in agriculture irrigation, industry, roads, drinking water facilities etc.

5.5.5 The district Planning Boards have been requested to set apart at least 66 to 75% (or more if the Board so decides) from the discretionary outlay allocated to the District and distribute the same amongst talukas in the proportion as determined with reference to the above criteria. The amount of 34 to 25% of the discretionary outlay was allowed to be retained at the district level for District level Schemes or for the schemes benefiting more than one taluka as may be approved by the District Planning Boards. In all the districts, Taluka Level Committees have been formed to formulate proposals against the discretionary and incentive outlays to be utilised in the talukas. Similarly a Committee has also been formed at taluka level to go into the question of effectiveness and quality of works undertaken from the Decentralised Planning Funds. The formulation of these Taluka Level Committees and the selection of the members thereto are to be decided by the District Planning Boards themselves.

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

5.6 Streamlining the allocation of Funds for Urban Areas

5.6.1 Looking to the demands of the urban areas and taking their income resources etc. into account it has been found necessary to streamline the method of allocation of amount from out of the Decen-

tralised District Planning Funds. In respect of the Municipal Corporation areas it has been decided that the District Planning Boards can sanction works/schemes for those areas under Incentive outlays only and the works/schemes of Municipalities from the Discretionary and Incentive outlays according to the discretion.

5.7 Specific amount for the works/schemes directly benefitting S.C. population out of the Decentralised District Planning Funds

5.7.1 In pursuance of the greater stress being laid on the welfare of weaker sections, it has been recently decided 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 Minimum Need Programmes which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly overall 10 percent of the total discretionary outlay for 1985-86 i.e. Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been set apart for earmarking the funds for this purpose. The District Planning Boards have been advised to utilise this specific amount from out of the amount of discretionary outlays allocated to them for the year 1985-86 solely for the works/scheme directly benefitting the scheduled caste population. With a view to helping the Executive Committee in getting the proposals for such works promptly and getting them examined, the District Planning Boards have been advised to set up a small committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector with the District Panchayat president, Chairman, district social justice committee, District Development Officer and District Backward Class Welfare Officer as members and the District Planning Officer as the member-secretary.

5.8 Scientific approach towards formulation of Proposals :

5.8.1 It was observed by the experience of the first three years that in some of the districts there were certain villages which were neglected in terms of the benefits from investments made in the district by District Planning Boards. With a view to remedying this situation it was decided to utilise the data available from village amenities surveys conducted in all Districts during 1981-82 (updated every year) for preparing scalograms indicating details of amenities existing in the village. These scalograms have been useful in focussing attention to the need of by-passed villages in formulating investment proposals at taluka level for different programmes. These devices have also helped to steer the proposals for expenditure out of incentive outlays to more prosperous villages that need not be given the benefit of discretionary outlay, without any matching contribution from the beneficiary villages.

5.9 Introduction of new components

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

5.10 Development of Special Backward Areas :

5.10.1 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 such areas viz. (1) Khakharia Tappa of Ahmedabad and Mahesana districts, (2) Pandumevas of Vadodara district, (3) Dwarka of Jamnagar district, (4) Panchal area of Surendranagar, Rajkot and Amreli districts (5) Ghed area of Junagadh district (6) Baul area of Ahmedabad, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar and Kheda districts and (7) Nal-Kantha area of Ahmedabad and Surendranagar districts. A team of senior officers in the districts was given the task of preparing report about the area. Based on the report, discussions were held with the M. L. As, local representatives like Jilla Panchayat Pramukhs, Taluka Panchayat Pramukas and local officers and local works sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 7.07 lakhs was sanctioned to each of these areas except Pandumevas in Baroda District which was given Rs. 7.58 lakhs for the year 1983-84. This amount was placed at the disposal of concerned District Planning Boards who were also directed to earmark and spend an equal amount from their incentive outlays for the programmes sanctioned for each backward 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.

5.10 2 During 1984-85 the following three more areas were added under Special Backward Areas programme raising the total no. of spl. Backward areas to 10.

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

5.10 3 During 1984-85 for allocations of grants, norms have been decided on the basis of population and an area in the ratio of 1:1. The District Planning Boards provide an additional amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs per area. Accordingly Rs. 236.00 lakhs including Rs. 56.00 lakhs of District Planning Boards grants were allocated during 1984-85 among 8 areas. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 1.50 crore has been provided for the purpose.

For 1986-87 an outlays of Rs. 1.62 crore has been proposed for works of lags in the Special Backward areas.

5.11 Special Programme for Development of Backward Talukas

5.11 A special programme was under implementation upto the Sixth Plan for development of relatively more backward talukas by taking up small works of local importance such as roads, minor irrigation, Primary education, Primary health facility and rural/water supply. A Special provision for the purpose was being made every year at the rate Rs. 2.00 lakhs per talukas for 25 such talukas in the Sixth Plan. Under this Programme, the amount was placed at the disposal of the concerned district panchayats as grant in aid for undertaking essential works in these talukas having due regard to local needs.

5.11.2 During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel to identify Backward Talukas and Backward Areas in the State. The "report" of this Committee has been received and an Empowered Committee has been constituted by Government for quick and thorough processing of the Report. It is proposed to implement those recommendations, that may be accepted by Government concerning the development of backward Talukas/Areas during 1985-86. It is proposed to set up a corpus of funds for the development of Backward Talukas for innovative or experimental projects particularly by way of application of Science and Technology. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 crore is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed for 1986-87 for the purpose.

5.12 Outlay for 1986-87

5.12.1 A provision of Rs. 36.40 crores is proposed for 1986-87 in respect of the programme for Decentralised District Planning as under:—

ITEM	(Rs. in crores)
1. Discretionary outlay	24.54
2. Incentive outlay	8.74
3. Additional incentive to the District Planning Boards towards performance in the field of Decentralised District Planning	0.50
4. Provision for dealing with problems for special backward areas	1.62
5. Corpus of funds for development of talukas to be declared as most backward	1.00
TOTAL:	36.40

5.12.2 During 1986-87 out of the total amount of Rs. 33.73 crores, by way of discretionary; incentive and additional incentive outlays, 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 or additional facilities are proposed to be made. Innovative programmes such as renewal of non-conventional energy sources e. g. wind-mill, solar energy, fuel wood plantation, improvement of Gauchar plots etc. are also proposed to be taken up.

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement Showing Percentage Share of outlays for district level Schemes from out of total outlay provided in State Annual Plan for different Sectors during 1985-86 (Tentative information)

Sr. No.	Sector/subsector of development.	Percentage Share of outlay for district level— Schemes to total outlay for Sector Sub-Sector of of Development.
1	2	3
(I) Agriculture and Allied Services.		
1.	Agriculture Research & Education.	..
2.	Crop Husbandry	91.9
3.	Soil and Water Conservation.	94.0
4.	Animal Husbandry.	63.3
5.	Dairy Development	57.1
6.	Fisheries.	61.1
7.	Forests.	95.5
8.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	..
9.	Mancenting, Storage & Water	51.5
TOTAL (I) :		80.5
(II) Rural Development :		
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	100.0
2.	National Rural Employment Programme(NREP)	100.0
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DRAP)	100.0
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	100.0
5.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation.	89.6
6.	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development.	100.0
7.	Project linkage.	100.0
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	100.0
9.	Regional Rural Banks.	100.0
10.	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme.	100.0

1	2	3
11.	Community Development and Panchayats.	18.3
12.	Land Reforms.	99.9
	TOTAL (II) :	92.7
(III)	Co-operation :	31.0
(IV)	Irrigation and Flood Control :	
1.	Water Development (Irrigation)	30.7
2.	Minor Irrigation.	100.0
3.	Command Area Development	41.2
	TOTAL : IV :	37.2
(V)	Power Development.	5.3
(VI)	Industries and Minerals.	
1.	Village & Small Industries.	58.6
2.	Large and Medium Industries.	..
3.	Mining.	..
4.	Nuclear Budget	..
	TOTAL VI	33.3
(VII)	Transports.	
1.	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.	..
2.	Roads and bridges.	100.0
3.	Road Transport.	..
4.	Tourism.	..
	TOTAL :VII	57.9
(VIII)	Scientific Service & Research.	
1.	Science & Technology	..
2.	Environment & Pollution Control	..
	TOTAL VIII	
(IX)	Social and Community Services.	
	General Education.	50.8

1	2	3
2.	Technical Education.	—
3.	Medical & Public Health	50.4
4.	Sawerage and Water supply.	97.4
5.	Housing.	44.2
6.	Urban Development.	5.6
7.	Capital Project.	—
8.	Informaton & Publicity.	69.6
9.	Labour & Labour Welfare.	12.6
10.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes.	57.4
11.	Social Welfare	—
12.	Nutrition.	100.0
13.	Social Input.	100.0
TOTAL IX		58.9
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(X)	Economic Services.	
1.	Secretariate Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	—
2.	Economic Advice and statistics.	—
3.	Weights and Measures.	—
4.	Training of Development Personnel.	—
5.	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-plan.	100.0
TOTAL X		18.4
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(XI)	General Services:	
1.	Civil Supplies.	—
2.	Decentralised District Planning.	100.0
TOTAL XI		99.4
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(XII)	Mid-Day Meal Programme.	100.0
GRAND TOTAL:		49.0

STATEMENT NO. II

Statement showing Sector/Sub-Sectorwise percentage distribution of total outlay for normal district level schemes for the year 1985-86

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-sector of development	Percentage to total
1	2	3
(I) Agriculture and Allied Services :		
1.	Agriculture Research and Education.	—
2.	Crop Husbandry.	3.3
3.	Soil and Water Conservation.	1.2
4.	Animal Husbandry.	0.5
5.	Dairy Development	0.1
6.	Fisheries.	0.8
7.	Forests.	5.6
8.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	—
9.	Marketing, Storage and Water Housing.	—
Total : (I)		11.5
(II) Rural Development :		
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (I R D P)	2.2
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (N R E P).	1.0
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme (ID P A P).	0.7
4.	Desert Development Programme (D D P).	0.1
5.	Strengthening and Supporting. Special Programme organisation.	0.6
6.	Strengthening Training Facilities. for Rural Development.	—
7.	Project linkage.	—
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	—
9.	Regional Rural Banks.	—
10.	Integreated Village Environmental Improvement. Programme	0.2
11.	Community Development and Panchayats.	0.1
12.	Land Reforms.	0.5
Total : II		5.4

1	2	3
(III) Co-operation :		0.7
(IV) Irrigation and Flood Control :		
1. Water Development (Irrigation).		12.8
2. Minor Irrigation.		4.2
3. Command Area Development.		0.4
Total : IV		17.4
(V) Power Development :		2.8
(VI) Industries and Minerals :		
1. Village and Small Industries.		3.7
2. Large and Medium Industries.		—
3. Mining.		—
4. Nucleas Budget		—
Total : VI		3.7
(VII) Transport :		
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping.		—
2. Roads and Bridges.		7.5
3. Road Transport.		—
4. Tourism.		—
Total : VII		7.5
(VIII) Scientific Services and Research :		
1. Science and Technology.		—
2. Environment and Pollution Control.		—
Total : VIII		—
(IX) Social and Community Service :		
1. General Education.		1.5

1	2	3
2.	Technical Education.	—
3.	Medical & Public Health.	1.9
4.	Sewerage and Water Supply.	10.9
5.	Housing.	2.1
6.	Urban Development.	0.1
7.	Capital Project.	—
8.	Information & Publicity.	0.4
9.	Labour & Labour Welfare.	0.4
10.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes.	2.7
11.	Social Welfare.	—
12.	Nutrition.	0.7
13.	Social Inputs.	0.1
TOTAL IX		20.8
(X)	Economic Services :	
1.	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	—
2.	Economic Advice and Statistics.	—
3.	Weights and Measures.	—
4.	Training of Development Personnel.	—
5.	Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	0.1
TOTAL : X :		0.1
(XI)	General Services.	
1.	Civil Supplies.	—
TOTAL XI		—
(XII)	Mid Day Meal Programme.	30.1
GRAND TOTAL :		100.0

STATEMENT—III

Statement showing sector/subsectorwise percentage distribution of allocation made by all District Planning Boards in respect of Discretionary and Incentive outlays during sixth plan period (1980-85)

Sr. No.	Sector/subsector of development	Percentage allocation in respect of		Total
		Discretionary	Incentive	
1	2	3	4	5
(I) Minimum Needs Programme				
1.	Rural Electrification	4.6	2.9	4.2
2.	Rural Roads	33.4	10.5	28.3
3.	Primary Education	14.0	29.8	17.5
4.	Adult Education	—	—	—
5.	Rural Health	3.7	5.3	4.1
6.	Rural Water Supply	16.0	18.8	16.6
7.	Rural Housing	1.0	0.1	0.8
8.	Environmental Improvement of slums	0.6	0.6	0.6
9.	Nutrition	0.3	0.1	0.2
10.	Mid Day Meal Programme (construction of kitchen-cum-store rooms)	2.1	0.1	1.7
TOTAL—(I)		75.7	68.2	74.0
(II) Other than M. N. P.				
1.	Crop Husbandry	1.1	1.3	1.1
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	0.4	0.1	0.3
3.	Animal Husbandry	1.5	1.5	1.8
4.	Dairy Development	0.0	0.2	0.0
5.	Fisheries	0.2	0.1	0.2
6.	Forests	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.	Marketing Storage and Ware Housing	0.1	0.2	0.1
8.	Community Development and Panchayats	1.5	6.4	2.6
9.	Local Development Works	1.2	3.6	1.7
10.	Co-operation	0.2	0.8	0.3
11.	Water Development (Irrigation)	0.1	—	0.1
12.	Flood Control	—	—	—

11	2	3	4	5
113.	Minor Irrigation	7.7	0.5	6.1
114.	Small and Village Industries	0.5	0.3	0.8
115.	Road Development	1.3	0.6	1.1
116.	Tourism	—	0.1	—
117.	General Education	0.4	4.2	1.3
118.	Secondary Education	—	0.5	0.1
119.	Technical Education	0.2	0.1	0.2
20.	Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	1.2	1.8	1.3
21.	Family Welfare	0.2	0.4	0.2
22.	Sewerage and Water Supply	0.3	2.4	0.7
23.	Urban Development	0.4	0.9	0.5
24.	Information and Publicity	0.1	0.1	0.1
25.	Labour and Labour Welfare	0.2	—	0.2
26.	Welfare of Backward Classes	1.8	0.7	1.6
27.	Social Welfare	0.7	0.2	0.8
28.	Strengthening of Planning Machinery	0.1	—	0.1
29.	Development of Special Backward Areas	—	1.2	0.3
30.	Others	2.8	3.5	2.9
TOTAL—(II)		24.3	31.8	26.0
TOTAL—(I and II)		100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT—IV

Statement showing Sectoral distribution of the Outlay for normal district level schemes and percentage distribution of allocation made by all District planning Boards out of Discretionary and Incentive outlay during the Sixth Plan period (1980—85)

Sl. No.	Sector/subsector of development	Percentage distribution of	
		Outlay for normal district level schemes	Allocation made by all D. P. Bs. out of discretionary and incentive outlay
1	2	3	4
(I) Agriculture and Allied Services			
1.	Agriculture Research and Education	—	—
2.	Crop Husbandry	2.4	1.1
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	1.4	0.3
4.	Animal Husbandry	0.6	1.5
5.	Dairy Development	0.1	—
6.	Fisheries	1.4	0.2
7.	Forests	6.9	0.1
8.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	—	—
9.	Mancenting, Storage and Water Housing	—	0.1
TOTAL—(I)		12.8	3.3
(II) Rural Development			
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (I R D P)	2.8	—
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (N R E P)	2.0	—
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme (D P A P)	1.3	—
4.	Desert Development Programme (D D P)	—	—
5.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	0.3	—
6.	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	—	—
7.	Project linkage	—	—
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas	—	—
9.	Regional Rural Banks	—	—
10.	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme	—	—
11.	Community Development and Panchayats	0.6	2.6
12.	Land Reforms	0.7	—
18.	Other Special Programmes	2.8	1.7
TOTAL—(II)		10.5	4.3

1	2	3	4
(III) Co-operation		1.2	0.3
(IV) Irrigation and Flood Control			
1.	Water Development (Irrigation)	25.4	0.1
2.	Minor Irrigation	6.8	6.1
3.	Command Area Development	0.5	—
TOTAL—(IV)		32.7	6.2
V Power Development		4.8	4.2
(VI) Industries and Minerals			
1.	Village and Small Industries	5.4	0.5
2.	Large and Medium Industries	—	—
3.	Mining	—	—
TOTAL—(VI)		5.4	0.5
(VII) Transport			
1.	Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	—	—
2.	Roads and bridges	11.8	29.4
3.	Road Transport	—	—
4.	Tourism	—	—
TOTAL—(VII)		11.8	29.4
VIII. Scientific Service & Research :			
1.	Science & Technology	—	—
2.	Environment & Pollution Control	—	—
TOTAL—VIII ..		—	—
(IX) Social and Community Services :			
1.	General Education	2.3	18.9
2.	Technical Education	—	0.2
3.	Medical & Public Health	2.1	5.4
4.	Saverage and Water Supply	6.0	17.3
5.	Housing	2.6	0.8

1	2	3	4
6. Urban Development		0.2	1.1
7. Capital Project		—	—
8. Information & Publicity		0.3	0.1
9. Labour & Labour Welfare		2.1	0.2
10. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe and other Backward Classes.		3.9	1.6
11. Social Welfare		—	0.8
12. Nutrition		1.0	0.2
13. Social Inputs		0.2	—
TOTAL—IX ..		20.7	46.6
 (X) Economic Services :			
1. Secretariate Economic Service (Planning Machinery)		—	0.1
2. Economic Advice and statistics.		—	—
3. Weights and Measures.		—	—
4. Training of Development Personnel.		—	—
5. Administrative Machinery for Tribal Area Sub-Plan		0.1	—
6. Other		—	3.4
TOTAL—X ..		0.1	3.5
 (XI) General Services :			
1. Civil Supplies		—	—
2. Decentralised District Planning		—	—
TOTAL—XI		—	—
 (XII) Mid day Meal Programme			
		—	1.7
GRAND TOTAL ..		100.0	100.0

STATEMENT—DP—1

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN.

DISTRICT PLAN

Sr. No.	Head of Development	Seventh Plan outlay (1985-90)			1984-85 Actuals		
		State	District	Total	State	District	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture and Allied Services							
1.	Research and Education	3033.00	..	3033.00	584.81	..	584.81
2.	Crop Husbandry	815.86	6904.14	7720.00	144.23	1244.47	1388.70
3.	Soil and Water Conservation	1204.00	4559.00	5763.00	0.71	757.64	758.35
4.	Animal Husbandry	724.92	1095.08	1820.00	162.36	199.60	361.96
5.	Dairy Development	108.00	74.00	182.00	3.62	28.11	31.73
6.	Fisheries	765.00	1661.00	2426.00	129.04	518.67	647.71
7.	Forests	587.65	12376.35	12964.00	220.88	2671.75	2892.63
8.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	971.00	..	971.00	168.53	..	158.53
9.	Marketing Storage and Warehousing	83.00	38.00	121.00	5.55	3.30	8.85
Total—(I) Agriculture and allied Services		8292.43	26707.57	35000.00	1409.73	5423.54	6833.27
II. Rural Development							
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	..	5284.00	5284.00	..	975.56	975.56
2.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	..	3700.00	3700.00	..	887.96	887.96
3.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	..	1575.00	1575.00	..	276.23	276.23
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	..	256.00	256.00	..	45.52	45.52
5.	Strengthening and Supporting Special Programme Organisation	14.00	66.00	80.00	18.90	113.67	132.57
6.	Strengthening training facilities for Rural Development.	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
7.	Project Linkage	..	35.00	35.00	..	9.91	9.91
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Area.	..	40.00	40.00	..	4.32	4.32
9.	Regional Rural Bank.	..	11.00	11.00	..	11.25	11.25
10.	Integrated Village Environment Improvement Programme (NEIP)	..	44.00	44.00	..	..	..
11.	Community Development and Panchayat	364.20	120.80	485.00	12.65	27.29	39.94
12.	Land Reforms	0.65	909.35	910.00	..	353.03	353.03
Total—II Rural Development		378.85	12051.15	12430.00	31.55	2704.74	2736.29

(11986-87)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1985-86 Approved outlay			1985-86 Anticipated Expenditure			1986-87 Proposed Outlay		
State 9	District 10	Total 11	State 12	District 13	Total 14	State 15	District 16	Total 17
397.00	..	397.00	397.00	..	397.00	437.00	..	437.00
108.19	1226.81	1335.00	108.19	1226.81	1335.00	101.61	1359.39	1461.00
27.79	434.21	462.00	27.79	434.21	46.00	262.00	482.00	508.00
114.26	196.74	311.00	114.26	196.74	311.00	113.38	228.62	342.00
12.00	16.00	28.00	12.00	16.00	28.00	15.84	15.16	31.00
184.69	290.31	475.00	184.69	290.31	475.00	225.45	297.55	523.00
96.31	2044.69	2141.00	96.31	2044.69	2141.00	103.34	2251.66	2355.00
74.00	..	74.00	74.00	..	74.00	81.00	..	81.00
8.25	8.75	17.00	8.25	8.75	17.00	11.50	7.50	19.00
1022.49	4217.51	5240.00	1022.49	4217.51	5240.00	1115.12	4641.88	5757.00
..	798.55	798.55	..	798.55	798.55	..	800.00	800.00
..	354.00	354.00	..	354.00	354.00	..	1000.00	1000.00
..	258.00	258.00	..	258.00	258.00	..	322.50	322.50
..	49.20	49.20	..	49.20	49.20	..	..	..
26.00	224.00	250.00	26.00	224.00	250.00	29.00	221.00	250.00
..	3.25	3.25	..	3.25	3.25	..	3.50	3.50
..	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	5.00
..	11.00	11.00	..	11.00	11.00	..	..	..
..	64.00	64.00	..	64.00	64.00	..	70.00	70.00
130.75	29.25	160.00	130.75	29.25	160.00	136.60	5.00	141.60
0.25	188.75	189.00	0.25	188.75	189.00	..	208.00	208.00
157.00	1986.00	2143.00	157.00	1986.00	2143.00	165.60	2635.00	2800.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Cooperation		2305.20	1334.80	3640.00	1159.20	251.49	1410.69
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control							
1	Water Development (Irrigation)	123561.00	22642.00	146203.00	11162.21	9812.10	20974.31
0	Minor Irrigation	..	13455.00	13455.00	..	3481.68	3481.68
3	Command Area Development	5579.00	488.00	6067.00	222.51	239.27	461.78
Total—IV—Irrigation and Flood Control		129140.00	36585.00	165725.00	11384.72	13533.05	24917.77
V. Power Development							
1	Hydel Generation	22455.00	..	22455.00	1469.43	..	1469.43
2	Power Projects (Generation)	65030.00	..	65030.00	17172.84	..	17172.54
3	Transmission and Distribution	50000.00	..	50000.00	4997.41	..	4997.41
4	General	625.00	..	625.00	57.76	..	57.76
5	Rural Electrification	..	7240.00	7240.00	..	1058.24	1058.24
6	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (including Bio-gas)	1300.00	..	1300.00	183.11	..	183.11
Total—V—Power Development		139410.00	7240.00	146650.00	23880.55	1058.24	24938.79
VI. Industry and Minerals							
1	Village and Small Industries	5376.00	8985.00	14361.00	929.14	2017.45	2945.59
2	Medium and Large Industries	9557.00	..	9557.00	2337.68	..	2337.68
3	Mining	1867.00	..	1867.00	227.70	..	227.70
4	Nucleus budget.	..	..	..	..	.	..
Total—VI—Industry and Minerals		16800.00	8985.00	25785.00	3494.52	2017.45	5511.97

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
524.30	235.43	760.00	524.37	235.63	760.00	535.00	301.00	836.00
110483.80	4648.20	15132.00	10498.80	4648.20	15132.00	11502.70	5142.30	16645.00
..	1530.00	1530.00	..	1530.00	1530.00	..	1683.00	1683.00
210.00	147.00	357.00	210.00	147.00	357.00	722.30	669.70	1392.00
10693.80	6325.20	17019.00	10693.80	6325.20	17019.00	12225.00	7495.00	19720.00
2010.50	..	2010.50	2010.50	..	2010.50	2543.00	..	2543.00
12167.50	..	12167.50	12167.50	..	12167.50	15136.00	..	15136.00
4000.00	..	4000.00	4000.00	..	4000.00	5000.00	..	5000.00
77.00	..	77.00	77.00	..	77.00	51.00	..	51.00
..	1025.00	1025.00	..	1025.00	1025.00	..	1200.00	1200.00
200.00	..	200.00	200.00	..	200.00	316.00	..	316.00
18455.00	1025.00	19480.00	18455.00	1025.00	19480.00	23046.00	1200.00	24246.00
967.00	1367.00	2334.00	967.00	1367.00	2334.00	686.00	1730.00	2416.00
1432.00	..	1432.00	1432.00	..	1432.00	2400.00	..	2400.00
300.00	..	300.00	300.00	..	300.00	650.00	..	650.00
34.00	..	34.00	34.00	..	34.00	16.00	..	16.00
2733.00	1367.00	4100.00	2733.00	1367.00	4100.00	3752.00	1130.00	5482.00

1	2	CE	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Transport								
1. Minor Ports and Light Houses	3036.00	..	3036.00	709.00	..	709.00		
2. Roads and Bridges	..	25785.00	25785.00	..	4194.00	4194.00		
3. Roads Transport	8494.00	..	8494.00	2145.39	..	2145.39		
4. Tourism	425.00	..	425.00	22.32	..	22.32		
Total—VII—Transport	11955.00	25785.00	37740.00	2876.71	4194.00	7070.71		
VIII. Scientific Services and Research								
1. Science and Technology	450.00	..	450.00	35.00	..	35.00		
2. Environmental and Pollution Control	350.00	..	350.00	..	..	..
Total—VIII—Scientific Services and Research	800.00	..	800.00	35.00	..	35.00		
IX. Social and Community Services								
1. Education	3727.23	4948.77	8676.00	557.77	863.50	1421.27		
2. Technical Education	1820.00	..	1820.00	295.34	..	295.34		
3. Medical and Public Health	4530.08	5783.92	10314.00	1076.87	866.00	1942.87		
4. Sewerage and Water Supply	386.00	16480.00	16866.00	2465.00	3429.00	5894.00		
5. Housing	9829.00	6613.00	16442.00	2080.55	974.27	3054.82		
6. Urban Development	9665.00	103.00	9768.00	457.66	14.70	472.36		
7. State Capital Project	3337.00	..	3337.00	820.50	..	820.50		
8. Information and Publicity	268.00	490.00	758.00	10.71	108.48	119.19		
9. Labour and Labour Welfare	4026.00	885.00	4911.00	1120.75	115.10	1235.85		
10 Welfare of SC/ST and other Backward Classes	4870.25	6656.75	11527.00	806.66	1355.34	2162.00		
11 Social Welfare	728.00	..	728.00	168.90	..	168.90		
12 Nutrition	..	4550.00	4550.00	..	360.07	360.07		
13 Social Input	..	303.00	303.00	..	66.00	66.00		
Total—IX—social and Community services	43186.56	46813.44	90000.00	9860.71	8152.46	18013.17		

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
475.00	..	475.00	475.00	..	475.00	522.00	..	522.00
..	2739.00	2739.00	..	2739.00	2739.00	..	3013.00	3013.00
1447.00	..	1447.00	1477.00	..	1447.00	2310.00	..	2310.00
67.00	..	67.00	67.00	..	67.00	100.00	..	100.00
1989.00	2739.00	4728.00	1989.00	2739.00	4728.00	2932.00	3013.00	5945.00
5.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	6.00	..	6.00
10.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	10.00	20.00	..	20.00
15.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	15.00	26.00	..	26.00
523.76	540.24	1064.00	523.76	540.24	1064.00	490.60	780.40	1271.00
252.00	..	252.00	252.00	..	252.00	450.00	..	450.00
661.20	670.80	1332.00	661.20	670.80	1332.00	748.77	820.23	1569.00
107.00	3975.00	4082.00	107.00	3975.00	4082.00	147.00	4443.00	4590.00
985.00	780.00	1765.00	985.00	780.00	1765.00	1083.00	893.40	1976.40
371.00	22.00	393.00	371.00	22.00	393.00	992.00	22.00	1014.00
520.00	..	520.00	520.00	..	520.00	572.00	..	572.00
67.74	155.26	223.00	67.74	155.26	223.00	61.13	183.87	245.00
91.70	143.30	1135.00	991.70	143.30	1135.00	1104.90	144.10	1249.00
743.45	1000.55	1744.00	743.45	1000.55	1744.00	835.25	1082.75	1918.00
90.00	..	90.00	90.00	..	90.00	111.00	..	111.00
..	272.00	272.00	..	272.00	272.00	..	200.00	200.00
..	49.00	49.00	..	49.00	49.00	..	49.00	49.00
5312.85	7608.15	12921.00	5312.85	7608.15	12921.00	6595.65	8618.75	15214.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X. Economic Services							
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	304.00	--	304.00	17.36	--	17..36
2	Economic Advice and Statistics	749.00	40.00	789.00	20.84	..	20..84
3	Weight and Measures	182.00	..	182.00	32.36	--	32..36
4	Training of Development personnel	213.00	..	213.00	25.71	..	25..71
5	Administrative Machinery for T.A.S.P.	..	122.00	122.00	..	25.00	25..00
Total-X-Economic Services		1448.00	162.00	1610.00	96.27	25.00	121.27
XI General Services							
1	Civil Supplies	366.00	..	366.00	18.55	..	18.55
2	Decentralised District Planning	..	24405.00	24405.00	..	4214.30	4214.30
3	Modernisation of wireless net work	849.00	..	849.00	..	..	..
Total-XI-General Services		1215.00	24405.00	25620.00	18.55	4214.30	4232.85
XII Mid-day Meal Programme		..	55000.00	55000.00	..	--	--
GRAND TOTAL		254931.04	245068.96	600000.00	54247.51	41574.28	95321.79

Including Public distribution system. Civil Supplies Corporation etc.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
13.00	..	13.00	13.00	..	13.00	14.00	..	14.00
29.00	..	29.00	29.00	..	29.00	29.70	2.30	32.00
24.00	..	24.00	24.00	..	24.00	26.00	..	26.00
18.00	..	18.00	18.00	..	18.00	20.00	..	20.00
..	19.00	19.00	..	19.00	19.00	..	21.00	21.00
84.00	19.00	103.00	84.00	19.00	103.00	89.70	23.30	113.00
18.00	..	18.00	18.00	..	18.00	20.00	..	20.00
..	2910.00	2910.00	..	2910.00	2910.00	..	3640.00	3640.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	200.00	..	200.00
18.00	2910.00	2928.00	18.00	2910.00	2928.00	220.00	3640.00	3860.00
..	4000.00	11000.00	..	11000.00	11000.00	..	11000.00	11000.00
41004.51	39432.49	80437.00	41004.51	39432.49	80437.00	50702.07	44297.93	95000.00

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER SITUATION**6.1. Introduction**

6.1.1. As revealed by the results of the 1981 Population census, in India only 23.3 percent people are living in the Urban areas. This percentage is a little higher in Gujarat being 31.17. Thus majority of the people in India, as also in Gujarat are living in the rural area, the economy of which is predominantly dependent on agriculture. The problem of rural unemployment is by and large associated with rural poverty which implies that large number of people are under employed. On the other hand, the organised sector of economic activities are concentrated mainly in the urban areas. According to one study during 1971-81, Gujarat added in all about 774 lakhs to its population of which 31 lakhs were added to urban population and 43 lakhs were added to rural. Of the 31 lakhs of increase in the Urban areas, 13.7 lakhs increase is due to migration (6.11 lakhs from rural areas and 7.6 lakhs from other states). i.e. about 44 percent of increase in urban population is accounted for by the migration factor. 7.15 percent of the total population in Gujarat belong to the scheduled castes. Scheduled tribe population is 14.22 percent of the total population in Gujarat. Natural calamities including recurrent droughts are the other phenomenon of the State's economy. Another noteworthy implication is the growth of the working age population with its important impact on the employment situation. An increase in the population goes in hand with an increase in the labour force.

6.2. Dimension of the Problem of Unemployment

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

6.2.2. National sample survey organisation (N.S.S.O.) has been collecting statistics on unemployment through its regular labour force enquiries and it has been providing estimates of labour force. The magnitude of unemployment estimates have been influenced by the concepts, definitions and procedures of enumeration adopted in each round. In the light of long experience on the field of surveys and the recommendations of the committee of experts on unemployment estimates viz., Dantwala committee set up by the Planning Commission in 1969, N.S.S.O. has developed and standardised the concepts and definition of labour force, employment and unemployment suitable to the socio-economic conditions in the country and adopted them in quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment since 1972-73 (i.e. 27th round of N.S.S. for these reasons, the data are used in this report so far as they relate to unemployment and labour force,

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

6.2.4. On the basis of the National sample survey-32nd round data, the estimates of employment and under employment in the beginning of the Annual Plan 1986-87 has been worked out for the state as follows .

	in lakhs
(a) Chronic unemployed	1.70
(b) Under employed	6.50
	8.20
(Total a + b)	

6.2.5. For assessing the total requirements of employment generation for the annual plan period, not only the unemployment prevailing at the beginning of the Plan period has to be considered but also the magnitude of those joining the Labour force for the first time during the annual plan period has also to be taken into account, the total labour force in the State in 1986 is estimated to be 143.36 lakhs, while at the end of the annual plan the total labour force worked out for the State would be 146.83 lakhs. Thus, the new entrants to Labour force would be 3.47 lakhs during the annual plan 1986-87.

6.2.6. 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 unemployed in the State.

Figures in '000

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

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	As on 30-9-'85
1. S.S.C. and under Graduates	194	205	234	261	284	334	346	368
2. Diploma Holders	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
3. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce & Law	41	36	35	32	30	40	41	41
4. Graduates and post Graduates in the Technical and professional subjects	8	10	8	7	6	4	4	8
Total	247	254	280	303	323	382	395	422

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

6.2.7. The employment Exchanges registers allows all those job seekers who seek their job as instances. However, there are certain limitations to the live register data of employment exchanges, these limitation 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 register's 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.

6.2.8. Looking to certain limitations of the Live Registers discussed in the last para, the application of correction factor, based on the past surveys would give the correct picture about the magnitude of educated unemployed. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics had conducted a comprehensive survey of the educated unemployed in Bharuch district off 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 in this survey only the job-seekers who registered themselves with employment exchanges were covered and the unemployed who did not register were not covered. As the Bharuch, survey is more comprehensive in its coverage, in absence of any other systematic and comprehensive surveys for arriving at a proper correction factor "10% more than the number on L.R." as revealed by Bharuch survey would have to be used and as correction factor for estimating the actual magnitude of unemployed as on the live Register of employment Exchanges. Applying this correction factor, the number of candidates on the live Register of employment exchanges as on 30th September, 1985 would stand revised as under :—

	In thousand	
	AS ON 30-9-1985	
	According to live Register	Revised by applying correction factor
1. S. S. C. and under Graduates	368	405
2. Diploma Holders	5	5
3. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts, Science, Commerce and Law.	41	45
4. Graduates and Post Graduates in technical and professional subjects.	8	9
TOTAL	422	464

6.2.9. From the above table, it can be derived that 464 lakh educated persons would be seeking jobs in the beginning of the annual plan. To this, obviously some proportion of the number of persons coming out from the educational institutions every year after completing certain level of education would be added. However who complete a certain stage of education would be seeking work. In fact, some employed persons take up courses leading to formal educational qualifications mainly with a view to further their career prospects. A sizeable proportion of women securing degrees and diplomas do not seek jobs especially after they are married. Some post-graduate courses, notably in engineering and medicines, 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 do not seek jobs. On the other hand the No. of S.S.C. passed job-seekers on the L. R. record show an upward trend.

6.3. Employment in Organised Sector.

6.3.1. During the year ending June 1985 the additional employment generated under the public sector was of the order of 29,000. While the employment in the private sector has gone up to the extent of 12,000 i. e. from 627000 in 1984 to 639000 in 1985. Thus the total addition is 41000 (based on EMP data which covers all public sector units and non-agricultural units in the Private Sector employing 25 or more persons, non-agricultural unit in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons, being covered on voluntary basis). Past trends are summarised in the following table.

(Employment at the end of June (in thousand))

Sector	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Public	510	599	776	744	766	800	825	854
Index No.	100	117	144	146	150	157	162	167
Private	429	505	574	588	631	639	627	639
Index No.	100	118	134	137	147	149	146	149
Total	939	1104	1310	1332	1397	1439	1452	1493
Index No.	100	118	140	142	149	153	155	159

6.4. Focus of Employment Generation

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

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

Special Rural Development Programme like N. R. E. P., D. P. A. P., D. D. P. and Labour intensive Programmes such as Minor irrigation, Soil and Water conservation, Command Area Development, Fisheries, Forestry etc., generate sizeable employment opportunities for unskilled persons. The Programmes under villages and small industries sector with its low capital out-put ratio and high employment potential also help in a long way in increasing the employment opportunities for unskilled manpower.

6.4.2. 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
Lakh Mandays (NREP)	56.55	215.10	133.14	99.61	57.00	66.65

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

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
No. of Families (In lakhs)	1.05	1.16	1.74	1.60	1.55	0.94	0.94

6.4.3. As regards the educated persons (including technical manpower) while the sectoral development programmes like crop Husbandry, Minor Irrigation, C.A.D. Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and forestry, Water and Power Development, Higher and primary education including Mid-day meal, Housing, etc. creating 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 are being experienced despite the fact that there are number off educated job seekers on the live register. As a step towards solution to this mis-matching number of surveys in industrial estates and, area skill surveys of districts are being carried out. The area of skill survey works of Vadodara, Bharuch and Mehsana are completed and one is still being done in Jammuagar. 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 1984-85, 3602 persons have been assisted under the self employment Scheme for the vocationally trained persons. Under the Margin Money Scheme about 2126 persons have been provided with margin money assistance during the period from 1979-80 to 1983-84. Similarly 18377 persons belonging to tiny and informal service sector have been assisted during the last three years viz. 1981-82 to 1983-84 under the another such specific scheme.

6.5. Employment Strategy for the Plan (1986-87) :

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

6.5.2. One of the Directive Principles of the Constitution is to make serious efforts to provide work opportunities to all able bodied jobseekers in the country without any discrimination. Stress will, therefore, have to be continued to be laid on progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and unemployment during the annual plan 1986-87. The key note of the strategy for employment generation during the plan would be the creation of additional job opportunities so as to absorb the maximum unemployed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.6 Employment Potential of the Annual-Plan 1986-87

6.6.1 Labour intensive programmes including special programmes for rural development have been attached due priority and the programmes aimed at skill acquisition have been given special emphasis in the annual plan 1986-87. This provides for Rs. 489.20 crores towards employment intensive programmes, employment potential of which is estimated at 4.69 lakhs persons years, a standard person year being employment for nine months or 273 days of eight hours each in year. This estimate indicates only direct employment arising out of plan programmes, excluding indirect employment generated as a result of activities of central Government through centrally sponsored schemes, Programmes to be undertaken by local bodies etc.

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

Sector/Sub-sector	Proposed Outlay 1986-87 on employment scheme (Rs. in Crores)	Total estimates employment potential (Persons year lakhs)
1. Agriculture and allied Programmes	43.24	0.57
2. Rural Development programmes	14.68	0.20
3. Co-operation	8.36	0.11
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	185.68	1.44
5. Power Development	836.22	0.37
6. Industries and Minerals	7.79	0.36
7. Road Transport	55.01	0.48
8. Social and community services	56.08	0.33
9. Mid-day meals	11.00	0.83
	489.20	4.69

6.7. An Overview

6.7.1. The requirement of additional employment opportunities under the Annual plan would be due to (1) all new entrants added to the labour force (3.47 lakhs) (2) chronic unemployment at the beginning of 1986 (1.70 lakhs) (3) Underemployed at the beginning of 1986 (6.50 lacs or the purpose of calculating the requirements of employment generation for full employment, it is assumed that one person year of employment would be for each of the new entrants and chronically unemployed. Nearly 76% of the under employed are in rural areas and thus, the bulk of the under employed in the state have gain full work of less than seven to eight months in a year. Accordingly, it is assumed that 120 days of employment would be required per year to provide full employment to each of the under employed. Thus 6.50 lakhs under employed 2.86 lakhs person years of work will be needed. In all 8.03 lakh person years of employment opportunities would be required during the year. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 are estimated to generate 4.69 lakh person years of employment.

6.7.2. Employment thus generated could be estimated at the rate of 58% as against the total requirement which is higher than the last annual plan.

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

6.8. Man Power

6.8.1 The availability of high level and highly skilled manpower is of crucial significance in executing development programmes in the 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 1986-87 are presented in Annexure-II,

Engineering Personnel

6.8.2 There are 10 engineering colleges in the State with an estimated outturn of 2060 Engineering graduates in 1986-87. There are 27 polytechnics in the State with an estimated outturn of 3605 diploma holders in 1986-87. There were 881 degree holders and 4445 diploma holders registered on the live register as on 31st December, 1984.

6.8.3. 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) an alternate targetted growth rate of 7.1% for non agricultural sectors for Five Year plan 1985-90 on this basis, the demand for engineering graduates and diploma holders together during 1986-87 would be 71868 and 102450 respectively.

6.8.4 During the Annual Plan 1986-87, it appears that at the trend growth rate of 5.1% there will be surplus of 136 degree holders and 10433 diploma holders while at the targetted growth rate of 7.1% there would be shortage of 13134 degree holders and 6819 diploma holders.

6.8.5. The proposals included in the Annual Plan 1986-87 by respective department which indicate several areas where remedial measures towards correcting imbalance between demand and supply are to be taken are as under :

- (i) To introduce basic electronic course at secondary school level.
- (ii) To introduce certificate course in electronic Fabrication and Assembly Mechanics.
- (iii) To introduce vocational certificate courses.
- iv) To introduce additional 428 seats in Chemical & Computer trades into the existing ITIs.
- (v) The two computer courses viz., (i) Console operator cum Programmer Assistant with intake of 12 seats and (ii) Data Preparation Assistant with intake of 16 seats have been introduced in the 4 existing ITIs. At Ahmedabad and Vadodara it has been introduced with effect from August '84 and from August '85 at Ankleshwar under TASP Scheme and at Vishnagar under SCP Scheme. The course duration for the course 'Console operator cum Programmer Assistant' is 1-1/2 years and for the course 'Data preparation Assistant' duration is 1 year. Trained manpower from Ahmedabad & Vadodara centre would be available from this year.
- (vi) To introduce additional 1000 seats under the scheme of Induction Training for Industrial-Employment.

Medical Personnel

6.8.6 There are Five medical colleges in the state with an estimated outturn of 750 medical graduates in 1986-87. There were 60 medical graduates in allopathy on the live register as on 31st December, 1984.

6.8.7. As on 31st December 1984, the number of doctors registered with Gujarat Medical Council was 17257 indicating a doctor population ratio 1 : 2063 against the norms of 3000 to 3500 prescribed by the Mudaliar Committee. There is no overall shortage of doctors but there are selective shortages in rural and tribal areas and in certain teaching posts.

6.8.8 There are nine Ayurvedic colleges with an estimated outturn of 240 graduates in Ayurvedic system of medicine in 1986-87. The number of job seekers with a degree in Ayurvedic system of medicine was 552 on 31st December, 1984. The problem of unemployment of Ayurved graduates seems to be quite acute. Self-employment in small towns, rural areas seems one of the major outlets for the surpluses.

6.8.9 There are two institutions in the state offering degree courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 129 in 1986-87. There are four institutions offering diploma courses in pharmacy with an estimated outturn of 214 in 1986-87. There were 65 degree holders and 308 diploma holders on live register as on 31st December 1984. As per the survey conducted by the Indian Pharmacists Association, there were about 5000 unqualified pharmacists in the State. As per the amendment of the pharmacy act, 1948, no person other than registered pharmacists is allowed to compound, prepare, mix or dispense any medicine on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner after 1-9-1984. This amendment affected about 5000 unqualified pharmacists. By the end of August, 1984, as many as 592 unqualified pharmacists have undergone training. As all the eligible unqualified pharmacists to be trained have been provided training and as such the training has been discontinued after August 1984.

6.8.10 The training and deployment of community health workers is a major innovation in the field of public health in rural areas. The main object of this scheme is to provide training in the basic knowledge of health, hygiene and first aid and treatment of minor ailments to the 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 1984-85.

Agricultural Personnel

6.8.11 There are four institutions in the State with an intake capacity of 350 per the course of graduates in agriculture. The estimated outturn in 1986-87 is 350. The number of graduates in agriculture on the live register as on 31st December, 1984 was 536. There are 13 institutions offering diploma in agriculture with an anticipated out-turn of 400 in 1986-87. The anticipated demand of degree and diploma holders is placed at 906 and 398 respectively. The Narmada irrigation Project is likely to push up the demand of agricultural graduates to meet the needs of agricultural development.

Animal Husbandry

6.8.12 There are two veterinary colleges in the state. The outturn in 1986-87 is expected to be 80. The estimated demand of veterinary graduates and post graduates together is estimated at 181 as against the estimated supply of 88. The veterinary and Animal Husbandry college at Sardar Krishinagar (Dantiwada) has been started in 1982-83 with an intake capacity 20. The duration of the course is 4 years, so after 1-2 years more graduates will be available.

6.8.13 The demand for livestock inspectors during 1986-87 is estimated at 108, the anticipated supply would be 50. This is one category where demand exceeds supply.

6.8.14 The training institutions for field assistants are under the purview of the department of Animal Husbandry. The courses are conducted as per the requirement as and when necessary to meet with the demand of sanctioned posts.

Dairying Personnel

6.8.15 A degree course in dairying is offered by one institute in the State with a sanctioned intake capacity of 40, the anticipated outturn in 1986-87 is 40. The average demand of dairying personnel is estimated at 18.

Forestry Personnel

6.8.16 A full fledged college for training Range Forest Officer with an intake capacity of 40 had been started at Rajpipla during 1979-80. The anticipated supply of R.F.O. during 1986-87 would be 41. The estimated demand for Range Forest Officers during 1986-87 is placed at 12.

6.8.17 The estimated demand for foresters is placed at 37 against the anticipated supply of 240.

6.8.18 There are two training institutions, one at Kakrapar in Surat District and second at Dunga-
garda in Dangs District imparting training to forest guards with annual intake of 360. The demand
for forest guards is estimated at 73, the anticipated supply would be 276.

Teaching Personnel

6.8.19 As against the estimated supply of 8210 trained primary school teachers during the annual
Plan 1986-87, the demand is likely to be 4500.

6.8.20 The anticipated supply of trained Secondary school teachers during 1986-87 is expected to
be 4243 as against the estimated demand of 1300. The need for reduction in intake capacity of tra-
ining institutions for Primary and Secondary School Teachers is recognised.

ANNEXURE : I

Broad estimate of direct employment likely to be generated through state plan proposals for Annual Plan
1986-87.

Sr. No.	Major Head/Sub-Head of development	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lacs) 1986-87		Estimated employment generation.	
		Total	Un em- plo- ment in- tensive scheme	Constr- uction days in lakhs	Contin- ing (Person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agricultural and Allied Programmes				
1.1.	Research and Education	437.00	115.26	1.95	45
1.2.	Crop Husbandary	1461.00	1000.26	0.38	2799
1.3.	Soil and water conservation	508.00	442.68	10.98	..
1.4.	Animal husbandry	342.00	125.11	0.53	40
1.5.	Dairy Development	31.00	..	..	122
1.6.	Fisheries	523.00	355.64	5.31	14544
1.7.	Forests	2355.00	2274.70	88.00	..
	Total : Agricultural and allied programme :	54657.00	4323.65	107.15	17550
2.	Rural Development				
2.1.	Integrated Rural Development	800.00	441.55	1.60	..
2.2.	National Rural Employment programme	1000.00	389.83	33.35	..
2.3.	Draught prone Area programme	322.50	178.75	8.60	..
2.4.	Strengthening and supporting special programme organisation	250.00	250.00	..	1446
2.5.	Land Reform	208.00	200.00	-	2432
	Total : Rural Development :	2580.50	1468.13	43.55	3878
3.	Co-operation				
		836.00	836.00	..	11090

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Irrigation and flood control				
4.1.	Water development (irrigation)	16645.00	16645.00	332.90	..
4.2.	Minor Irrigation	1683.00	1619.20	33.66	..
4.3.	Command Area Development	1392.00	304.13	27.84	..
	Total - Irrigation & Flood control	19720.00	18568.33	394.40	..
5.	Power Development				
5.1.	Power development	24246.00	836.22	..	36690
	Total : Power development	24246.00	836.22	..	36690
6.	Industries and Minerals	15482.00	778.93	..	36569
7.	Transport				
7.1.	Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	522.00	178.13	1.12	31075
7.2.	Roads and Bridges	3013.00	3013.00	39.87	..
7.3.	Road Transport	2310.00	2310.00	3.08	816
	Total : Transport	5845.00	5501.13	44.07	31891
8.	Social and Community Service				
8.1.	General Education	1271.00	308.19	..	4639
8.2.	Technical Education	450.00	423.21	..	229
8.3.	Medical and Public Health	1569.00	328.74	23.68	617
8.4.	Housing	1976.40	1898.75	43.99	..
8.5.	Sewerage and water supply	4590.00	1530.00	..	..
8.6.	Capital Project	572.00	572.00	5.26	..
8.7.	Labour and labour Welfare	1249.00	546.92	..	455
	Total : Social and Community service	11677.40	5607.81	72.93	5940
9.	Mid-day Meals	11000.00	11000.00	..	83000
	Grand Total:	87043.90*	48920.20	662.10	226608

*Exclusive of outlays to which direct employment is not attributable.

ANNEXURE — II

Demand and supply of certain selected categories of Technical Manpower during Annual Plan 1986-87.

Disciplines	Category of Personnel	Estimated demand during annual Plan	Estimated Supply during annual Plan	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1	2	3	4	5
Engineering	Degree in Engineering*	a 31247	31383	+ 136
		b 44517	31383	- 13134
	Diploma in Engineering*	a 40621	51054	+ 10433
		b 57873	51054	- 6819
Agriculture	B.Sc. (Agri.)	906	350	- 556
	Diploma Agriculture	398	400	+ 2
Forestry	Range Forest Officer	12	41	+ 29
	Foresters	37	240	+ 203
	Forest guards	73	276	+ 203
Veterinary	Veterinary graduates & Posst graduates	181	88	- 93
	Live stock Inspectors	188	50	- 58
	Field Assistant Veterinary	4	—	—
	B.Sc. (Dairy Tech.)	18**	40	+ 22
Teaching	Secondary School Teachers	1308	4243	+ 2935
	Primary School Teachers	4500	8210	+ 3710

* For degree and diploma, the demand and supply figures indicate total number required and total availability as on 31st March, 1987.

** 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-agricultural sectors (excluding some minor sub-sectors).

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

ANNEXURE — III

Statement showing sanctioned strength, actual admission, probable out-turn during 1986-87 number on the live register and total availability during 1986-87.

Category/Course	Sanctioned strength 1983	Actual admissions 1983	Estimated out-turn 1986-87	Total L. R. as on 31-12-1984	Total availability (4 + 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Engineering Post Graduates:					
Civil	76	47	16	1	17
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	365	1073
Mechanical	553	625	587	276	863
Electrical	346	389	264	101	365
Chemical	110	125	136	38	174
Instrumentation control	15	16	17	5	22
Metallurgy	40	61	38	10	48
Electronics Communication	40	45	38	5	43
Textile Engineering	20	32	43	14	57
Textile Technology	40	51	52	4	56
Production Engineering	20	19	19	15	34
Electronics	146	162	61	22	83
Architecture	70	68	83	26	109
Textile Chemistry	10	22	14	—	14
Architecture Diploma (Equivalent to Degree)	—	—	—	—	—
Post Graduate Diploma :					
Air Conditioning Refrigeration	—	—	1	—	1
Planning	25	19	15	—	15
Low Cost Housing	5	2	4	—	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Post-Diploma :					
Production	30	32	16	—	16
Power Plant	20	5	3	—	3
Television	20	10	10	—	10
Telecommunication	20	—	—	—	—
Instrumentation Control	30	20	23	—	23
Management	25	28	11	—	11
Air-Conditioning & Refrigeration	20	44	19	3	22
Automobile Engineering	10	—	—	—	—
Construction Engineering	10	—	—	—	—
Bio-Medical Instrumentation	10	8	7	—	7
Material Handling	10	—	—	—	—
Diploma:					
Civil	1619	1799	1156	1844	3000
Mechanical	1302	1393	1079	1279	2358
Electrical	930	931	534	819	1353
Chemical	100	108	73	12	85
Textile Technology	15	24	28	7	35
Textile Chemistry	70	97	125	37	162
Electronics/Sound Engineering	10	11	6	21	27
Automobile Engineering	90	81	52	168	220
Printing Technology	30	—	24	40	64
Textile Manufacturing	75	86	66	29	95
Metallurgy	30	30	18	1	19
Architectural Assistanceship	60	67	34	57	91
Plastic Engineering	30	33	14	4	18
Ceramic Technology	15	17	9	4	13
Manmade fibre Fabrics	55	61	18	20	38
Manmade fibers wet processing	55	60	26	—	26
Industrial Electronics	15	—	20	—	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Production Engineering	15	—	—	8	8
Electronics & Radio Engineering	110	110	77	70	147
Electronics Sound Engineering	10	11	6	N.A.	6
Commercial Art	30	33	41	N.A.	41
Commercial Practice	205	194	147	N.A.	147
Costume Design and Dress making	60	83	27	N.A.	27
Home Science	30	33	12	—	12
Garment making	—	—	13	—	13
Agriculture Courses :					
M.Sc. (Agri.)	—	128	100	13	113
M.V. Sc.	—	14	8	—	8
M.Sc. (Dairy)	—	4	3	—	3
B.Sc. (Agri.)	350	366	350	536	886
B. V. Sc.	80	125	80	—	80
B.Sc. (Dairy)	40	58	40	2	42
Diploma Agriculture	390	494	400	767	1167
Live stock Inspector Course	40	50	50	—	50
Pharmacy :					
M. Pharm.	20	24	18	—	18
B. Pharm.	165	140	129	65	194
Diploma in Pharmacy	330	327	214	308	522
B.S.A.M.	272	272	240	552	792
B. Pharmacy (Ayu.)	25	25	18	21	39
Teachers Course:					
B. Ed.	3896	N.A.	4243	5496	9739
P. T. C.	4040	6976	8210	7919	16129
Medical and Para Medical Courses					
Post Graduate Courses:					
M. D.	N.A.	N.A.	290	2	292
M. S.	N.A.	N.A.	—	1	1
M. D. S.	N.A.	N.A.	25	—	25

1	2	3	4	5	6
Graduate Courses					
M.B.B.S.	675	675	750	60	810
B.D.S.	50	50	50	3	54
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	30	20	—	20
Para Medical Courses:					
General Nursing (Diploma)	750	304	225	20	245
Diploma in Homeopathy	250	250	175	2	177
Sanitary Inspector Course	200	203	200	143	343
Health Visitor	45	23	10	5	15
Auxilliary Nurse Mid-wifery	N.A.	N.A.	300	56	356
I.T.I. Certificate Course:					
Wiremen	880	993	339	2057	2456
Fitter	1152	1286	563	1295	1859
Turner	612	665	336	786	1122
Mechinist	336	371	174	377	551
Mechanic G.inder	108	120	51	—	51
Building Construction	80	80	10	—	10
Watch Clock Repairer	48	40	4	4	8
Electrician	720	857	375	866	1241
Instrument Mechanic	240	277	159	100	339
Refrigerator Mechanic	144	156	53	151	204
Civil Draftsman	480	579	174	1009	1183
Mechanical Draftsman	374	405	143	746	889
Surveyor	384	433	172	412	584
Radio/T.V. Mechanic	304	285	76	150	226
Pattern Maker	—	—	2	6	8
General Mechanic	176	217	60	51	111
Engineering-cum-Electric Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Rural Workshop Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Mechanic	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Electroplator	16	18	7	9	16
Motor Mechanic	432	498	185	456	641
Tool die Maker	16	21	3	8	11
Welder	972	1051	640	570	1210
Sheet Metal workers	48	50	41	22	63
Painter	80	75	47	1	48
Electronics	112	104	15	—	15
Moulder	96	102	53	32	85
Carpentry	96	78	35	47	82
Mechanic (Tractor)	352	334	173	55	228
Mechanic (Diesel)	800	835	604	504	1108
Plumber	160	133	93	22	115
Hand Compositor	112	109	56	48	104
Stenography (English)	240	242	85	25	145
Stenography (Gujarati)	336	370	35		
Footwear	16	10	7	—	7
Book Binder	80	64	19	—	19
Letter Press Mechanic	—	—	—	9	9
Handicraft	—	—	—	—	—
Armature Winding	—	—	—	10	10
Suitcase Manufacturer	—	—	—	—	—
Handmade Paper and Printing	16	—	—	N.A.	—

N. A. Not Available.

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 and 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 lying water logged and saline areas, and (d) 41 talukas in 10 districts 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 or current follow). The State accounts for 18.00 percent of the total cotton area and 28.10 percent of the total groundnut area of the country (1983-84).

1.1.1.4 According to the 1981 agricultural census, 29.9 percent of the holdings were irrigated either partly or wholly. Wholly irrigated holding were only 10.4 percent, covering 35.1 percent of total irrigated area, 19.5 percent of the holdings were partly irrigated which accounts for 64.9 percent of the total irrigated area. Out of the total irrigated area as much as 65.1 percent is irrigated by surface wells, 19.5 percent by canals, 13.3 percent by tubewells, 1.9 percent by tanks and 0.2 percent by other sources (SCR 1981-82).

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 northern 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 a short span of monsoon. Cotton, groundnut and Sugarcane are the cash crops which are grown throughout the State in varying intensity. There has been an expansion in the cultivation of spices like cumin and mustard in north and peninsular Gujarat. Over the years there has also been a general shift towards cultivation of commercial crops like groundnut and sugarcane.

1.2.2 Review of Progress

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

Area in Lakh/Hectare.
Production in Lakh Tonnes.
Yield per Hectare in Kg./Hectare.

Sr. No.	Plan period	Unit	Food-grain	Oil-seed	Cotton	Tobacco	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	First Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56	Area	55.86	111.93	13.72	0.60	0.10
		Prod.	18.75	4.40	8.83	0.41	0.57
		Yield/ Hect.	336	3662	109	683	5182
2.	Second Plan 1956-57 to 1960-61	Area	49.80	188.99	17.50	0.81	0.18
		Prod.	20.28	111.07	11.17	0.56	0.94
		Y/Ha.	407	5836	108	691	5222
3.	Third Plan 1961-62 to 1965-66	Area	47.96	233.44	17.57	0.86	0.29
		Prod.	25.79	133.58	15.23	0.83	1.65
		Y/Ha.	538	5831	147	965	5594
4.	Average/Three Annual Plan 1966-67 to 1968-69.	Area	51.90	211.57	16.89	0.91	0.33
		Prod.	28.11	111.31	15.48	0.93	1.81
		Y/Ha.	542	5224	156	1026	5476
5.	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74	Area	51.82	200.56	19.65	0.88	0.46
		Prod.	37.19	133.87	20.18	1.13	2.53
		Y/Ha.	714	6775	174	1284	5500
6.	Fifth Plan 1974-75 to 1977-78	Area	47.44	222.07	18.58	1.00	0.62
		Prod.	35.72	183.64	17.93	1.57	4.22
		Y/Ha.	753	8414	164	1574	6806
7.	Average of Two Annual Plan 1978-79 to 1979-80.	Area	49.05	241.96	17.69	1.24	0.82
		Prod.	44.45	211.04	19.70	2.11	6.86
		Y/Ha.	906	8412	189	1702	8366
8.	Sixth Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85	Area	48.55	263.34	14.75	1.14	0.96
		Prod.	50.89	222.24	17.79	1.92	6.96
		Y/Ha.	1048	8414	205	1684	7250

1. Production of sugarcane is in terms of Gull.
2. Production of cotton is in lakh bales each of 170 Kgs. lint.
3. Total oilseeds include groundnut, sesamum, castor and rape and mustard.
4. 1984-85 figures are as per latest forecast and provisional.

Review of production prospects for 1985-86

1.1.2.2 The first monsoon rain this year was late by one month delaying the sowing operation much beyond the optimum period. Then the rainy season had prevailed nearly for three weeks. And since second week of August the tender crops had to withstand long dry spell with hot sunshine till the end of monsoon season in most of the parts of the State except parts of South Gujarat and sporadic showers in some pockets.

1.1.2.3 In 19 Talukas sowing of crops could not be done even in July because of lack of rainfall. Similarly transplanting of paddy and tobacco was held up in rainfed areas. Paucity of soil moisture at the time of tillering flowering and grain setting or pod formation stages have resulted in heavy loss

in production. However, in the last week of August and first week of September, some rainfall was reported in some parts of the State which was beneficial to the kharif crops to some extent. Wherever irrigation facilities are available, farmers are trying to save the crop by giving prospective irrigation. but the rainfall had very little impact on improving overall crop prospects.

1.1.2.4 The fact that there has been poor recharging of ground water since last two monsoons viz. 1984 and 1985, and whatever quantity of water is accumulated in the reservoirs for canal irrigation system in the State has been reserved for drinking purpose, leads us to forecast drastic reduction in irrigated area and cropping during Rabi, 1985-86 too.

1.1.3. Programme for the Annual Plan-1986-87

1.1.3.1 An outlay of 1461.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is proposed, the broad break-up of which is as under :—

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Plan proposed outlay 1986-87 Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Administration	7.51
2.	Multiplication and distribution of seed	98.75
3.	Manures and Fertilisers	10.00
4.	Plant Protection	66.50
5.	Commercial Crops	77.00
6.	Horticulture	46.27
7.	Extension and Farmers Training	591.32
8.	Agricultural Engineering	99.30
9.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	43.35
10.	Dry Farming	1.00
11.	Others	3.00
	Nucleus Budget	10.00
12.	Small & Marginal Farmers	407.00
Total..		1461.00

Production Targets

1.1.3.2 The targetted production for foodgrains and commercial crops for the Annual Plan 1986-87 are as under :

Crop	Unit	Base Year level Average of Triennium ending 1985-86*	Anticipated Achievement at the end of 1985-86	Target for 1986-87.
1	2	3	4	5
Foodgrains	Lakh/Tonne	46.68	30.00	56.00
Oilseeds	Lakh/Tonne	18.61	10.00	24.00
Cotton	Lakh Bales (170 Kg. each)	16.71	15.00	17.20
Sugarcane (Gul)	Lakh/Tonne	7.39	7.00	7.50
Tobacco	Lakh/Tonne	1.70	1.50	2.25

*Includes the anticipated production.

1.1.3.3 This programme 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.

1.1.3.4 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, premonsoon 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.

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

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

High Yielding Varieties Programme

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

Crop	Basse Level likely to be achieved		Planned coverage 1986-87
	1984-85	1985-86 likely achieved	
1	2	3	4
HYV-Wheat (Irrigated)	4.50	3.37	5.73
HYV-Paddy	3.80	2.30	3.92
Hybrid Pearl-millet	13.00	7.86	13.14
Hybrid Sorgum	0.95	0.76	1.27
Hybrid Maize	1.05	0.71	1.21
Hybrid Cotton	3.25	3.25	3.60
Hybrid Castor	1.50	1.50	1.75

Supply of seeds

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

1.1.3.9 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 the private seed producers will continue to function to supplement seed supply.

Use of fertilisers :

1.1.3.10 Fertilizers hold great potential for stepping up of agricultural Production per hectare, use of N.P.K. in Gujarat State has reached by now upto 47 Kg. 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 situations etc. through Training and Visit System.

1.1.3.11 The micro-nutrients though required in very small quantities get also depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of the high yielding varieties of the same crops on the same land. Under such condition the crops do not respond sufficiently to other inputs to increase their yields. A scheme would be taken up in the seventh plan as an innovative programme for micro-nutrients.

1.1.3.12 In view of the high yielding varieties programme, Training and Visits System, Farmers Training Centres, development of commercial crops and likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertiliser consumption is planned to be increased during the Annual Plan 1986-87, as under :—

Nutrients		(Lakh Tonnes)		
		Likely Achievements		Target 1986-87
		1984-85	1985-86	
Nitrogen	(N)	3.20	2.00	4.15
Phosphorus	(P)	1.49	0.80	1.96
Potash	(K)	0.35	0.20	0.56
Total : N.P.KK.		5.04	3.00	6.67

Plant Protection

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

1.1.3.14. 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 1986-87 with the following targets.

Crop	Unit	Likely Achievement		Target 1986-87
		1984-85	1985-86	
Foodgrain crop	Lakh/1Ha.	25.00	15.00	30.00
Non-Foodgrain crop	-do-	75.00	45.00	80.00
Plant Protection	Total '000 TTonnes	100.00	60.00	110.00
Material (Tech. Grade)		4.5	3.0	5.0

Agricultural Extension

1.1.3.15. Main objectives of this programme are :—

—to ensure that applied technology is transferred to as large a 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 testing, pest control measures, selection of proper equipment, farm management decision etc.

1.1.3.16. In consonance with those objectives of the programme of agricultural extension, the following activities are proposed to be strengthened during Annual Plan, 1986-87.

- Training and Visit System
- Demonstrations
- Crop Competitions
- Farmers' Training
- Soil Testing and Services
- Adoptive Trails
- Innovative Measures

Training and Visit System

1.1.3.17. 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.

1.1.3.18. 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 upto date advice and demonstration of farming practices best suited for their specific conditions which would have immediate impact on production and income from farming.

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

Farmers' Training Centre

1.1.3.20. At present, except Dangs and Gandhinagar all districts 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 centre.

1.1.3.21. 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 Pplan. These centres would then be used for orientation training to the staff of Training and Visit System.

Soil Testing Services

1.1.3.22. Soil Testing Service has been started since 1960-61. At present, there are 13 stationary and mobile soil testing laboratories working in the State. Of these, 4 stationary and 5 mobile laboratories are working in Tribal areas. Although the samples of soil are analysed and the result 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. A cell for performing follow up activity has been started in two laboratories in tribal areas during 1985-86 and it is proposed to create such cells at each of the remaining laboratories during 1986-87.

Activities of Corporation

1.1.3.23. The public sector corporations, which are engaged in producing or supply of agricultural inputs are being strengthened by augmenting their financial resources. The Gujarat State Seed Corporation is engaged in production and supply of hybrid and HYV seeds of important crops grown in the State. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakh is provided towards its share capital during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

1.1.4. Special Programme for Small and Marginal Farmer

1.1.4.1. Special programme for assistance to Small and Marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production was introduced during 1983-84 as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis by the State Government and Central Government. The financial allocation is Rs. 5.00 lakhs 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 engine, electric motor, pump sets, pipe line, deepening of wells, repairs of wells, etc. community irrigation works, etc. free distribution of minikits for oilseeds, pulses and millets and land development. The programme is in operation in 218 blocks in the State. Expenditure of about Rs. 1175.63 lakhs comprising State share and Central share has been incurred during the Sixth Plan. About 21300 small and marginal farmers have been assisted for minor irrigation schemes like new wells, oil engine, electric motor, pump-sets, repair and renovation of wells, pipelines, etc. Under community irrigation schemes about 366 schemes have been sanctioned which will create irrigation potential for about 42200 acres of land belonging to 20600 small and marginal farmers.

1.1.4.2. During the Sixth Plan about 1.22 lakhs minikits of oilseeds and about 1.13 lakhs minikits of pulses have been given free of cost to small and marginal farmers. Keeping in view the unspent balances available with the DRDAS an outlay of Rs. 370.00 lakhs was provided in 1985-86. As per pattern of allocation of funds for the programme an outlay of Rs. 545.00 lakhs will be required as state share during 1986-87, but only Rs. 407.00 lakhs have been proposed for 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87.

CROP HUSBANDRY

Schemewise outlays and expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay.	1984-85 Actual expenditure.	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Proposed outlay.	Of which capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CROP HUSBANDRY :							
I. Direction and Administration.							
1	AGR- 1	Planning machinery for Agriculture Department.	0.10	—	—	—	—
2	AGR- 2.	Establishment of seed cell.	1.00	0.82	1.00	1.00	1.10
3.	AGR- 3.	Strengthening of budget and monitoring of expenditure.	1.00	—	—	—	2.21
4.	AGR- 4.	Strengthening of Administration (Vigilance).	12.00	—	3.40	3.40	1.70
5.	AGR- 5.	Special cell for disaster relief work at State and division level.	0.20	—	—	—	—
6.	AGR- 6.	Strengthening of organisation for monitoring fertilizer distribution and consumption.	2.00	—	1.30	1.30	1.40
7	AGR- 7..	Strengthening soil testing organisation.	5.70	—	1.00	1.00	1.10
8.	AGR- 8.	Providing staff for soil survey units.	2.00	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total : I			24.00	0.82	6.70	6.70	7.51
II. Multiplication and Distribution of seeds							
9.	AGR- 9.	Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing irrigation facilities and sheds.	25.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
10.	AGR-10.	Construction of godown on Taluka Seed Farms.	7.50	—	—	—	—

11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
11..	AGR-11.	Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate in tribal areas.	190..00	82.33	70.00	70.00	70.00	—
12..	AGR-12.	Supply of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate to ST cultivators residing outside tribal area.	11..00	28.68	2.25	2.25	2.25	—
13..	AGR-13.	Distribution of seeds and fertilizer (Input kits) at subsidised rate to SC cultivators.	124..50	21.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	—
14..	AGR-14.	Processing facilities for seed corporation Centrally sponsored scheme().	16..36	—	4.31	4.31	1.00	—
15..	AGR-15.	Reserve stock certified and foundation and breeder seed (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	25..25	—	5.00	5.00	2.50	—
16..	AGR-16.	Establishment of seed testing laboratory.	75.00	2.45	—	—	—	—
Sub-Total—II.			474..61	144.46	101.56	101.56	98.75	—
III. Manures and Fertilizers.								
17.	AGR-17.	To introduce micronutrients in high yielding crop under intensive cultivation.	2..50	—	—	—	—	—
18.	AGR-18.	Development of quality control laboratory and field organisation.	125..00	15.77	—	—	10.00	—
Sub-Total -III.			127..50	15.77	—	—	10.00	—
IV. Plant Protection								
19.	AGR-19.	Assistance to farmers using pesticides for aerial spraying only.	140.00	23.91	30.00	30.00	30.00	—
20.	AGR-20.	To help farmers in eradication of pest and diseases by aero chemical operation (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	83.50	—	16.70	16.70	24.30	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	AGR-21. Distribution of pesticides and Plant protection appliances at subsidised rates to tribal in TASP.	7.00	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.50	—
22.	AGR-22. Control of white grubs. (Centrally Spon. Scheme).	10.00	1.98	2.00	2.00	2.00	—
23.	AGR-23. Additional staff for implementation of insecticides Act, 1968.	13.00	0.19	1.50	1.50	1.70	—
24.	AGR-24. Scheme for subsidy on pesticides and plant Protection appliances to SC cultivators.	12.50	3.46	5.00	5.00	5.00	—
25.	AGR-25 Rodent Control in the State (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	1.00	..	0.25	0.25	..	..
26.	AGR-26 Pilot sample survey to estimate the incidences of pest and diseases and consequent loss in crop of oilseeds. (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).	9.00	...	1.58	1.58	..	..
27.	AGR-27 Anti-loest organisation and plant protection services	2.00	...	1.00	1.00	..	..
Sub-Total:-IV.		278.00	32.844	61.03	61.03	66.50	..

V. Commercial crops.

28.	AGR-28 Intensive Cotton district programme including mini-kits in dry farming area (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	100.00	..	30.00	30.00	46.00	..
29.	AGR-29 Increased production on pulses.	14.00	4.26	2.80	2.80	3.10	..
30.	AGR-30 Development of pulses (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	95.90	29.70	19.18	19.18	26.90	..
31.	AGR-31 Sugarcane development (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).	50.00	68.71	10.15	10.15	1.00	..
Sub-Total:-V.		259.90	102.67	62.13	62.13	77.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI. Horticulture.							
32.	AGR-32 Expansion and development activities pertaining to vegetable, fruit, mother plant and horticulture.	2.50	2.49	0.50	0.50	0.55	..
33.	AGR-33 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants.	30.00	1.81	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
34.	AGR-34 Subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants in TASP.	9.00	0.25	1.50	1.50	1.35	..
35.	AGR-35 Development of sericulture.	30.00	7.87	10.00	10.00	8.12	..
36.	AGR-36 Package programme on Mango in Gujarat State	32.25	5.97	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
37.	AGR-37 Development of fruit nurseries	14.25	..	2.85	2.85	3.10	..
38.	AGR-38 Date Palm production in Kachchh District	10.00	2.05	2.00	2.00	2.20	..
39.	AGR-39 Ber cultivation in Gujarat State	17.00	2.43	2.00	2.00	2.20	..
40.	AGR-40 Promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal area	15.00	4.03	3.50	3.50	3.50	..
41.	AGR-41 Koldha and Kathodia adivasi cultivators for Horticultural crops	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
42.	AGR-42 Purchase of coconut seednuts for raising seedlings	20.00	..	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
43.	AGR-43 Production of Hybrid seednuts and seedlings of coconut in departmental nurseries	8.40	..	1.00	1.00	1.10	..
	AGR-44 Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Agricultural University	2.10	..	2.10	2.10	2.30	..
	AGR-45 Establishment of new fruit nurseries and strengthening of existing nurseries	30.00	..	3.00	3.00	..	..
	AGR-46 Establishment of community canning centres and kitchen gardens	24.25	9.11	4.85	4.85	5.35	..
Sub-Total : VI		247.75	36.01	47.80	47.80	46.27	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Extension and Farmers Training							
47	AGR-47 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services	1763.04	3446.46	382.78	382.78	426.46	75.00
48	AGR-48 Reorganisation and strengthening of extension services in TASP	736.15	151.54	70.00	70.00	86.15	25.00
49	AGR-49 Demonstration scheme in irrigated and problematic areas in Gujarat State	3.00	5.28	0.60	0.60	0.60	..
50	AGR-50 Construction of building and staff quarters on soil testing laboratory under TASP	5.00	111.31	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
51	AGR-51 Audio Visual Van	7.70	0.98	1.54	1.54	1.70	..
52	AGR-52 Farmer's Training & Education programme in Tribal area equipping with aid-cum-exhibition units in TASP	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
53	AGR-53 Agricultural Education tour by Tribal cultivators	2.00	0.32	0.25	0.25	0.50	..
54	AGR-54 Agricultural Education tour by SC cultivators	2.50	..	0.09	0.09	..	..
55	AGR-55 Strengthening of Farmers Training Centre including staff & building	161.25	551.40	26.25	26.25	30.18	15.18
56	AGR-56 Strengthening of Farmers Training centres including staff and building under TASP	30.00	119.61	11.05	11.05	12.00	2.00
57	AGR-57 Construction of residential and non-residential building and irrigation facilities on TCD farm	3.25	0.54	0.65	0.65	3.00	3.00
58	AGR-58 Organisation of crop competition	10.00	0.02	..	..	0.18	..
59	AGR-59 Organisation of crop competition for SC cultivators except Dangs District	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
60	AGR-60 Organisation of crop competition under TASP	1.35	0.14	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
61	AGR-61 Strengthening of adoptive Research programme	40.00	7.34	3.81	3.81	..	..
62	AGR-62 Demonstration for efficient lift irrigation devices and equipments	20.00	22.56	4.00	4.00	4.40	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63	AGR-63 Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	40.000	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	-
64	AGR-64 Establishment of soil testing laboratory at Surendranagar District	15.000	..	3.00	3.00	3.30	..
65	AGR-65 Providing new van, office building and staff quarters for mobile soil testing laboratory at Amreli and Jamnagar	24.00)	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	-
66	AGR-66 Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State	30.00)	..	..	..	..	-
67	AGR-67 Expansion and strengthening of soil testing laboratory for follow up activities in the State under TASP	20.00)	..	5.00	5.00	..	..
68	AGR-68 Establishment of new TCD farms with irrigation facilities	5.00)	..	..	..	..	-
69	AGR-69 Strengthening of TCD farms	7.50	..	1.50	1.50	2.65	..
70	AGR-69 (i) Construction of tubewells on TCD farms Pilwai and Dehgam		..	..	..	4.00	4.00
Sub-Total : VII		2931.74	497.50	526.72	526.72	591.32	129.18

VIII. Agricultural Engineering

71	AGR-70 Subsidised supply of productive assets, viz. Agril. implements, bullocks male, buffaloes and bullocks carts to SC cultivators under special component plan	100.00	31.63	26.91	26.91	32.00	-
72	AGR-71 Subsidised supply of productive assets, viz. Agril. implements Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators residing outside tribal area	12.00	3.08	2.40	2.40	2.60	..
73	AGR-72 Subsidised supply of production assets viz. Agril. implements, bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock carts to tribal cultivators under TASP	45.00	20.18	17.00	17.00	24.00	..
74	AGR-73 Sprinkler drip irrigation facilities and improved devices of lift irrigation (C.S.S.)	135.00	1.62	27.00	27.00	29.70	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
75	AGR-74 Standardisation of Agril. implements and machineries	20.50	11.04	4.10	4.10	10.00	2.00
76	AGR-75 Assistance to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation for Agro-Services Centre	20.00	88.42	4.00	4.00	1.00	..
77	AGR-76 Monitoring programme for subsidised supply of bullocks, carts, implements wells, pump-sets, sprinklers and wind mills etc. in TASP	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total : VIII		337.50	655.97	81.41	81.41	99.30	2.00

IX. Agril. Economics & Statistics

78.	AGR-77 Strengthening of mechanical cultivation unit (EDP cell).	20.00	(0.98	..	..	..	..
79.	AGR-78 Coordination programme at pre-harvest forecasting yield of crop of groundnut (Centrally Sponsored scheme).	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.15	..
80.	AGR-79 Timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops (CSS)	30.00	44.80	6.00	6.00	6.90	..
81.	AGR-80 Improvement of crop statistics (CSS).	17.25	22.96	3.45	3.45	3.95	..
82.	AGR-81 Crop Insurance scheme in Gujarat State	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	7.50	..
83.	AGR-82 Creation of permanent machinery for studying the cost of cultivation and production of principal crops in Gujarat State.	58.85	115.40	20.00	20.00	22.00	..
84.	AGR-83 Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology underfield condition (Centrally Sponsored Scheme).	1.65	..	0.85	0.85	0.85	..
85.	AGR-84 Secretarial assistance to APC.	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
86.	AGR-85 Creation of machinery for collection and compilation of agril. statistics from village to State level.	150.00	..	10.00	10.00	1.00	..
87.	AGR-86 Estimation of production of Agril. crops viz. Mango, Chiku and coconut	15.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88.	AGR—87 Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits, spices and studying their market practices (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) ..	1.75	1.13	0.35	0.35	..	..
	Sub-Total—IX ..	307.00	25.27	42.65	42.65	43.35	..
X. Dry Farming							
89.	AGR—88 Popularisation of input use in dry farming area (Centrally sponsored scheme). ..	20.00	..	5.00	5.00	1.00	..
	Sub Total :	20.00	..	5.00	5.00	1.00	..
XI. Other Expenditure							
90.	AGR—89 Assistance to seed Corporation ..	17.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
91.	AGR—90 Loans to Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation ..	58.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	..	..
92.	AGR—91 Indian Institute of Management, Surveys and Studies	11.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..
	Sub—Total—IX	86.00	57.00	15.00	15.00	3.00	..
	Total I to XI	5094.00	978.31	950.00	950.00	1044.00	131.18
	Nucleus Budget	40.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	..
	Total	5134.00	986.31	958.00	958.00	1054.00	131.18
93.	AGR—92 Special Programme for small and Marginal farmers for increasing Agricultural Production	2550.00	393.39	370.00	370.00	407.00	..
94.	AGR—93 Contingency Plan-Investigation and Survey for preparation of shelf of project (Revenue Deptt.) ..	36.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	7720.00	1388.70	1335.00	1335.00	1461.00	131.18

1.2. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

1.2.1. Introduction

1.2.1.1. Soil and Water are the two main 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 micro watershed 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 areas.
A.	Geographical area	195.58	..
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.	Forests 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 into three categories :—

	Lakh Hectares
1. Dry land where agriculture is rained Fed with no surface irrigation source	107.33
2. Areas of various irrigation systems including areas to be covered under Narmada command	38.34
3. Kharlands	12.16
Total :—	157.83

1.2.1.5. The major part of agriculture fall under dry land agriculture. The Government of India have emphasised the development of areas which cannot be covered by water shed management approach. Lands which are slopy get eroded by run off and lose fertility. Their moisture holding capacity is also poor. The infiltration of revine 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 on 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 effect 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 agriculture 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 benefit the irrigated areas by preventing or minimising siltation of dams and/or reservoir and thus 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 remain 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 64.08 lakh hectares require soil conservation treatment.

1.2.1.8. Recently to speed up the coverage of land under soil conservation it was necessary to avail of the funds from the DPAP, IRD, NREP, and IRLEGP Schemes. Government has transferred all Soil Conservation Schemes to the Land Development Corporation.

1.2.1.9. By end of September, 1985, the Corporation has submitted 116 projects for obtaining refinance, covering an area of 48273 hectares and costing about Rs. 2159 lakhs. At present NABARD has sanctioned 98 projects worth Rs. 470 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, improvements of pastures, including villages, 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. To carry out the watershed development programme during the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 1417.00 lakhs have been made to carry out the Soil Conservation works in 20880 hectares.

1.2.1.11. In Gujarat there are about 6325 sub watersheds of which 765 sub watersheds in catchment areas of various river system covering an area of 16.49 lakh hectares have been demarcated so far needs watershed treatments. The district-wise break-up of demarcated areas is as under :—

Sr. No.	District.	No. of sub-watershed Area	Lakh/hect.
1	2	3	4
1.	Banas Kantha	63	1.39
2.	Sabar Kantha	69	0.28
3.	Mahesana	26	0.54
4.	Ahmedabad	23	0.20
5.	Panch Mahals	100	2.20
6.	Kheda	40	0.23

1	2	3	4
7.	Bharuch	31	0.17
8.	Vadodara	37	0.44
9.	Valsad	22	0.28
10.	Surat	7	0.26
11.	Jamnagar	25	0.49
12.	Rajkot	116	2.72
13.	Surendranagar	63	3.30
14.	Amreli	38	0.45
15.	Bhavnagar	52	1.79
16.	Junagadh	17	1.34
17.	Kachchh	28	0.36
18.	Gandhinagar	8	0.05
Total		765	16.49

1.2.1.12. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, 438 sub-Watershed Projects were under progress. All the projects are continued during Seventh Plan. During the year 1986-87, 24250 hect. land will be reclaimed. From various agencies an amount of Rs. 1638.50 lakhs will be available to carry out the activities of soil Conservation.

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 Gujarat. The accelerated run-off from the watersheds cuts the river plains into gullies and these gullies being erodable, they grow and extend towards good table lands, through gully heads and sides, resulting into a net work of gullies. Faulty agricultural practices, illicit cutting of vegetation for fuel and exposing the area to the vagaries of natural factors like wind, storms, heavy rainfall and floods etc., 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 has been made to classify the area according to land capability for various uses 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 hect. on various rivers namely Banas, Sabarmati, Saraswati, Meshwo, Mēhi, Narmada, Tapi, Shetrunji, etc., and the tributories flowing in the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Kheda, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Bharuch, Surat, Amreli, etc. The district-wise details of the ravine area are given below :—

Sr. No.	District	Ravine Area etc. (hectares)
1.	Banas Kantha	15,274
2.	Sabar Kantha	40,055

1	2	2
3.	Mehsana	21,962
4.	Ahmedabad	8,901
5.	Kheda	45,645
6.	Vadodara	76,396
7.	Panch Mahals	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. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs provided for 1985-86 will be fully utilised. Alongwith the funds available from other sources *viz.*, NREP., RLIEGP., IRD., DPAP. and NABARD the total capital expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1,417 lakhs. The physical target of 20880 hectares for the year 1985-86 is likely to be fully achieved. The level of achievements will be as under:-

Level of Achievement

		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (likely)
		1	2	3
Area covered under Soil Conservation				
Measures	Lakh hectares	15.80	15.97	16.18

1.2.3. Programmes proposed for 1986-87

1.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 508 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. The broad break-up is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(A) Agriculture & Rural Development Department

Soil Conservation	417.00
Other Programmes	23.00
	440.00

(B) Irrigation Department

Ghed Area Development	50.00
Khar Land Development	18.00
	68.00

Total : A + B

508.00

1.2.3.2. The provision proposed under this sub-sector will be supplemented by the funds available from other sources like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP. etc. It is proposed to undertake capital expenditure of Rs. 1,638.50 lakhs to cover an area of 24300 hectares. The funding available will be as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs.)
1. State Plan Outlay	440.00
2. TASP Special Central Assistance	286.00
3. I. R. D. P.	93.75
4. N. R. E. P.	124.00
5. D.P.A.P./D.D.P.	93.25
6. R. L. E. G. P.	124.00
7. NABARD Loan	477.50
Total	1,638.50

1.2.3.3. The important programmes proposed for 1986-87 are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Soil Conservation Works

Non-Tribal Area Schemes

1.2.3.4. Soil and Water Conservation measures like contour bunding, Nala plugging, Terracing, Land reclamation, improvement of pasture, farm ponds, etc. are undertaken on watershed management approach in non-tribal area of the State.

1.2.3.5. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover 10240 ha. area with an outlay of Rs. 270.40 lakhs as a State Plan during the year 1986-87.

Tribal Area Scheme

1.2.3.6. This is a scheme for development of land in the tribal sub-plan area particularly the land belonging to the farmers of scheduled tribes. The pattern of the scheme is the same as general Scheme. The works are to be 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 farmers.

1.2.3.7. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover 13520 ha. area with an outlay of Rs. 132.00 lakhs.

Special Loan Account facilities for ineligible farmers

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

1.2.3.9. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

Paddy Cultivation

1.2.3.10. Agricultural land of Surat and Valsad districts is suitable for paddy cultivation. With a view to encourage Adivasi cultivators for paddy cultivation, a scheme was formulated for converting one acre of land of the holding of small and marginal farmers to Kyari land. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed to cover 300 ha. extending benefit to about 700 families in 1986-87.

1.2.3.11. The Dangs district has peculiar condition of land holding and topography. Special emphasis on Soil Conservation is very essential for this area. To convert the lands of farmers in to levelled land and whenever possible, to Kyari lands and to train the farmers to switch over to paddy cultivation. The present policy is that lands to the extent of one acre of holding of any farmer will be converted to kyari. Now, it is proposed that both the limitations of holdings as well as total area for work in the holding of one farmer should be relaxed and kyari making to the tune of 2 hectares should be done in the holding of each individual farmer of Surat, Valsad, and Dang districts. An amount of Rs. 8.60 lakhs is proposed for Dang Kyari to cover 190 hectares extending benefit to about 475 families.

International Aid Programme (WFP)

1.2.3.12. It has been proposed to implement world Food Programme under Soil Conservation activities in the 8 tribal districts. Special care has been taken to focus the work on small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. During the implementation of programme, food like wheat, pulses and oil will be supplied to labourers at a subsidised rates to help in improving the economic and general health condition of the people. Under this scheme Rs. 1.00 lakhs as a token is proposed for annual plan 1986--87.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

Share Capital

1.2.3.13. With the quantum of loan shall 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. 18.00 lakhs is proposed as share capital to GSLDC in 1986--87.

Land Use Board

1.2.3.14. 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 1986--87.

International Aid Programme (EEC)

1.2.3.15. 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 the sixteen districts of the State. The objectives are as under :

- To bring fallow 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
- To increase the production.

1.2.3.16 It is estimated that work will be carried out in 4.00 lakh hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.84 crores over period of 5 or more years from the inception of the project.

1.2.3.17. For the year 1986-87, a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme as the scheme has yet not materialised and started functioning.

River Valley Projects

1.2.3.18. This is a fully centrally sponsored scheme for carrying out soil conservation works in catchment areas of river valley projects for the Ujkai, Mahi and Damanganga Irrigation project along with headquarter cell. The scheme would be continued so as to check runoff due to rain water and control sedimentation process. It is proposed to cover an areas of 2350 hectares under various Soil and Water Conservation measures during the Annual Plan. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986--87.

Irrigation Department

Development of Ghed Area

1.2.3.19. The Ghed area is situated in about 1452 sq. kms. of area divided in two parts-Barda Ghed and Sorthi Ghed in the north west of Junagadh district. The Barda Ghed comprises of 30458

hectares of cultivable land while the sorthi Ghed comprises of 79,950 hectares. The Ghed area is vast deltaic region of the major west flowing river viz. Minsar, Bhadar, Ozat, Madhuvanti, Safali etc., and bounded by the arabian sea-coasts on the South-West. All along the coast there is limestone ridge the width of which varies from one Furlong to one mile. The above rivers have made their way through this limestone ridge and have formed outlets into the sea. As the riverbed gradients in this deltaic area is very flat and most of the river loose regimens, the flood water cause inundation and erosion of the surrounding cultivable areas. The floods of 1980 monsoon affected the areas was very badly.

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

1.2.3.21. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 46 lakhs has been provided for quick drainage widening and regarding of rivers and reclamation works. It is anticipated that about 20000 hectares will be covered under quick drainage while about 2600 hectares of land will be reclaimed. In view of the above an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 with the target of reclaiming and area of about 2600 hectares of land.

Khar Land Development

1.2.3.22. Gujarat State has got about 1600 kms. long sea coast. In Gujarat about 12.00 lakh Hect. land has been effected by salinity/Alkalinity. Out of 12.00 lakhs Hect. about 3.00 lakh Hect. of coastal land has been adversely effected by salinity. Most off this area remains sub-merged 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 in filtration rate. If such coastal barren saline land is protected, more area can be brought under cultivation.

1.2.3.23. Khar Land Development Board undertaking 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 hec. out of this only about 58,000 hectares have been protected.

1.2.3.24. There is a Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory which collects soil samples twice a year (April-May & Nov. - December) before and after Monsoon from the protected land covered under different khar land schemes. In order to know how far salinity level is 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 land in the State on the basis of survey and analysis of this soil.

1.2.3.25. During the year 1986-87 about 300 hectares of land will be protected and about 400 soil sample analysis will be carried out by the mobile soil testing laboratory. To achieve this target an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlays	1984-85 actual expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlays	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture and Rural Development Department							
(1) <i>Soil Conservation</i> :							
(A) Non-Tribal Programme :							
	1. SLC-1 Soil cons. including contour bunding, Nala Plugging, Terracing, etc., in non-tribal area	3180.00	407.88	242.00	242.00	270.40	..
	2. SLC-2 Sp. Loan account facility for in-eligible farmer in non command areas, revine reclamation areas and watershed areas in non-tribal area	490.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	Sub-Total : (A)	3670.00	407.88	243.00	243.00	271.40	..
B. Tribal Programme :							
	3. SLC-3 Soil conservation incl. contour bunding, Nala-Plugging Terracing, etc. in TASP.	881.00	243.96	120.11	120.11	132.00	..
	4. SLC-4 Sp. loan account facility for ineligible farmers in non command areas, revine reclamation areas and watershed areas in TASP.	485.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	5. SLC-5 : Kyari making for Paddy cultivation in Surat and Valsad District	75.00	1.43	2.10	2.10	3.00	..
	6. SLC-6 Kyari making for paddy cultivation in Dang District	60.00	0.27	8.00	8.00	8.60	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. SLC-7 International Aid Programme (World Food Programme)		5.25	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
	Sub-Total : (B)	1506.25	245.66	132.21	132.21	145.60	..	
	Total : Soil and Water conservation	5176.25	653.54	375.21	375.21	417.00	..	
2. Other Programme .								
8. SLC-8 International Aid Programme (E.E.C.)		5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
9. SLC-9 Share capital for GSLDC Ltd., Ahmedabad		200.00	..	20.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	
10. SLC-10 Land Use Board		5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	
11. SLC-11 Land Improvement Unit		3.75	..	0.79	0.79	1.00	..	
	Nucleus Budget	10.00	0.71	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	
	Sub-Total : (2) Other Programme	223.75	0.71	24.79	24.79	23.00	18.00	
	Total : A. & R.D.D.	5400.00	654.25	400.00	400.00	440.00	18.00	
Irrigation Department								
12. SLC-12 Ghed Area Development		243.00	56.91	46.00	46.00	50.00	..	
13. SLC-13 Khar land Development		120.00	22.60	16.00	16.00	18.00	..	
	Total : (Irrigation)	363.00	79.51	62.00	62.00	68.00	..	
	GRAND TOTAL	5763.00	733.76	462.00	462.00	508.00	18.00	
	Schemes discontinued in Seventh Plan			+ 24.59				
				758.35				

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 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 a long. Livestock and poultry keeping provide employment opportunities to the women folk and others, viz. small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, agricultural labourers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Livestock population of the State for 1977 and 1982 is given below:—

(Figures in '000)

Sr. No.	Category	1977	1982
1.	Cows above three years	1697	1958
2.	Buffaloes above three years	2093	2556
3.	Sheep	1592	2357
4.	Goats	3084	3360
5.	Total Livestock	14406	18440
6.	Poultry	3426	3572

1.3.1.2. Mahesari, Surti and Jafarabadi 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 whereas Patanwadi and Marwadi are the main breeds of sheep in the State. There are five breeds of goats, viz. Kachchi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mahesani and Surti and they are good for meat and milk production.

1.3.1.3. 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. Review of Progress

1.3.2.1. As stated earlier, the programme of enhancement of production of milk, eggs and wool is the major programme for the Animal Husbandry. The production of milk which was 21.53 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan is anticipated to have reached to 26.40 lakh tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan. The production of eggs is anticipated to have reached to 220 million eggs in 1984-85 from 205 million eggs in 1981-82 while the wool production to 19.17 lakh kgs. at the end of the Sixth Plan from 18.60 lakh kgs. in 1981-82.

Annual Plan 1985-86

An outlay of Rs. 311.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 for Animal Husbandry sub-sector.

1.3.2.2. The important targets set for the Annual Plan 1985-86 are as under :

1. Establishment of IN2 plant at Surat for Cross-breeding Work in Tribal areas.
2. To perform 80,000 Artificial Inseminations under cross-breeding programme.
3. 6300 milch animals to be distributed to the Adivasis.
4. 850 milch animals to be distributed to the Scheduled Castes people under Special Component plan.
5. 3,000 poultry farmers to be provided training in Poultry keeping.

6. 570 Adivasis Farmers to be imparted training in Animal Husbandry Practices.
7. 2785 Poultry units to be assisted (1200 under Special programme, 1500 under T.A.S.P. and 85 under Special Component Plan).
8. 1100 Sheep units to be assisted to SF/MF/AL as supplementary source of income.
9. 1450 beneficiaries to be assisted for rearing of cross-bred heifers.
10. Establishment of 3 mobile units, 10 veterinary dispensaries and 2 poly-clinics.

Review of progress 1985-86

1.3.2.3. The above targets have been set after considering the trend of past progress under each minor-head of development under Animal Husbandry programme and it is expected that the targets set, financial as well as physical both would be achieved by the end of the year 1985-86.

1.3.3. Programmes proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87

1.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 342.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. The programmewise break-up is presented below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1986-87
1	Direction and Administration	20.25
2	Extension and Training	1.50
3	Veterinary Services and Animal Health	92.45
4	Administrative investigation and Statistics	5.32
5	Cattle and Buffalo Development	90.38
6	Poultry Development	47.41
7	Sheep and Wool Development	27.33
8	Other Livestock Development	12.90
9	Fodder and Feed Development	25.46
10	Other Expenditure (NB)	19.00
Total—Animal Husbandry		342.00

Programmewise details and targets for 1986—87 are as under :

Cattle and Buffalo Development

1.3.3.2. At present, 8 Intensive Cattle Development Projects having 640 Livestock Inspectors Sub-Centres are functioning in the State covering a breedable cattle population of 6.40 lakhs. It is envisaged to continue the input subsidies under this programme during 1986-87. 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 80,000 artificial inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1986-87. Completion of works for the establishment of LN2 Plant will also be taken up during 1986-87. Expansion of existing cattle breeding farms by providing more inputs for increasing the fodder resources is envisaged and spill-over works will also be undertaken during 1986-87. It is envisaged to provide indirect employment by providing subsidy for 6000 and 1000 milch animals to tribals and scheduled caste people respectively. Under the scheme for assistance to small/marginal farmers subsidy will be given for rearing of 1150 cross-bred heifers. It is planned to impart training to 600 tribals at cattle breeding farms in modern animal husbandry practices.

Poultry Development

1.3.3.3. It is envisaged to impart training to 3000 farmers in poultry farming management practices. The coordinated poultry breeding programme at Makarba (Ahmedabad) will be continued for evolving high yielding strains of chicks. During 1986-87, 10 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 3.50 lakhs day-old chicks, 0.60 lakh broiler chicks and the required number of reared chicks to the beneficiaries under the poultry development programme. Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan, 1000 adivasis are proposed to be assisted for establishing 25 RIR bird units. 200 families would be assisted under economically weaker section programme for establishing poultry units and 1000 families under special livestock development (Centrally Sponsored) programme. Necessary provision is made to provide support price during lean period. This help is being routed through the Poultry Federation.

Sheep and Wool Development

1.3.3.4. Under this programme, the existing activities of 3 Intensive Sheep Development Blocks, 88 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres and 3 Sheep Breeding Farms will be continued. In addition, one Intensive Sheep Development Project and a Sheep Breeding Farm proposed to be established during 1985-86 will be continued during 1986-87. During 1986-87, 300 rams of superior genetic material of ex-bred Patanwadi and Marwadii breeds would be supplied to the breeders. The 88 Extension Centres will take up breeding by Artificial Inseminations with the exotic semen to cover 1.44 lakh breedable ewes with cross breeding. The department will take up all inputs provided under large scale sheep breeding project by the Gujarat Sheep and Wool Development Corporation Ltd. 2500 cross-bred F-1 rams born under field conditions will be provided for natural services. Under the special programme (Centrally Sponsored) it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries to establish 1100 sheep units for supplementing their source of income.

Fodder and Feed Development Programme

1.3.3.5. Under the integrated fodder development programme, it is envisaged to assist 870 beneficiaries for fodder seeds, 1800 for demonstration plots and 124 for silopits. 6 village fodder farms and one seed production farm proposed to be established during 1985-86 will be continued.

Veterinary Services and Animal Health

1.3.3.6. Under this programme, the existing activities viz. 561 First-Aid Veterinary Centres, 36 Mobile Units, 3 Poly-Clinics etc. will be continued. Moreover, the proposed 20 Veterinary Dispensaries, 3 Mobile units and 2 Poly-Clinics to be established during 1985-86 will be continued. In addition, it is proposed to establish 20 new Veterinary Dispensaries during 1986-87. Existing spill over works will be completed during 1986-87. Under the Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (Centrally Sponsored), it is envisaged to assist the beneficiaries for purchase of 1,00,000 doses of Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine for giving protection to their valuable animals. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, one new scheme for Control of T. B. Brucellosis Pullorum disease control, canine, rabies control/which is taken up during 1984-85 is proposed to be continued during 1986-87. Under the scheme for the development of departmental personnel, it is envisaged to depute 5 officers for M.V.Sc. training and 2 officers for Post Graduate Diploma Training 1986-87 for specialisation in different subjects. Animal Vaccine Institute, Gandhinagar is continued and is proposed to be expanded for increasing the production of various types of vaccines. Animal Disease Surveillance unit will be continued during 1986-87.

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay	1984-85 Actual expenditure	1986-86		1986-87	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES/ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
I. Direction and Administration							
1.	ANH-1 Expansion of the Directorate of Animal Husbandry	80.00	24.15	17.03	17.03	20.25	4.50
	Total-I	80.00	24.15	17.03	17.03	20.25	4.50
II. Extension and Training							
2.	ANH-2 Development of Departmental personnel.	5.75	0.85	2.00	2.00	1.50	—
	Total-II	5.75	0.85	2.00	2.00	1.50	—
III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health.							
3.	ANH-3 Improvement of Veterinary Aid.	419.70	49.12	51.02	51.02	68.77	11.90
4.	ANH-4 Disease Control Programme	271.95	34.43	23.71	23.71	23.68	4.50
	Total-III	691.65	83.55	74.73	74.73	92.45	16.40
IV. Administrative Investigation and Statistics :							
5.	ANH-5 Strengthening of Statistical wing.	17.25	7.46	4.87	4.87	5.32	—
	Total-IV	17.25	7.46	4.87	4.87	5.32	—
V. Cattle and Buffalo Development :							
6.	ANH-6 Cross-breeding programme-Artificial Insemination Scheme with semen bank and stud arm	185.00	58.66	31.81	31.81	28.44	4.30
7.	ANH-7 Intensive Cattle Development Programme	234.60	37.67	34.16	34.16	24.59	12.30
8.	ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms	37.40	4.72	7.27	7.27	7.35	2.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	ANH-9 Subsidy to cattle breeding Institutions and Gaushalas	37.400	14.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	—
10.	ANH-10 Supply of milch animals in Tribal Areas	24.155	9.83	8.50	8.50	14.00	—
11.	ANH-11 Assistance to small farmers for rearing of cross-bred heifers	25.300	1.18	6.00	6.00	5.00	—
	Total—V	543.855	126.56	97.74	97.74	90.38	19.45
VI. Poultry Development :							
12.	ANH-12 Co-ordinated poultry Breeding Programme ..	21.120	16.72	11.50	11.50	11.04	1.60
13.	ANH-13 Intensive Poultry Development Projects	32.080	20.75	11.29	11.29	11.37	5.25
14.	ANH-14 Beneficiary oriented programme ..	134.000	16.81	26.05	26.05	25.00	—
	Total—VI	187.200	54.28	48.84	48.84	47.41	6.85
VII. Sheep and Wool Development							
15.	ANH-15 Intensive Sheep Development Programme	48.188	27.52	8.99	8.99	17.73	—
16.	ANH-16 Establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms ..	25.177	3.42	7.26	7.26	9.60	0.50
	Total—VII	73.365	30.94	16.25	16.25	27.33	0.50
VIII. Other Livestock Development :							
17.	ANH-17 Expansion of existing Exhibition Unit	11.500	2.22	2.60	2.60	4.25	—
18.	ANH-18 Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm	8.655	1.70	6.14	6.14	5.70	2.20
19.	ANH-19 Establishment of Camel Breeding Farm	5.755	0.16	1.00	1.00	1.15	—
20.	ANH-20 Marketing of Livestock and Livestock products.	42.555	4.00	1.50	1.50	1.80	—
	Total—VIII	68.465	8.08	11.24	11.24	12.90	2.20
IX. Fodder and Feed Development							
21.	ANH-21 Fodder Development Programme	57.500	7.09	19.30	19.30	25.46	1.25
	Total—IX	57.500	7.09	19.30	19.30	25.46	1.25
	Total—Animal Husbandry	1725.000	342.96	292.00	292.00	323.00	51.15
Other Expenditure							
X.	Nucleus Budget	95.000	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	—
	Grand Total—Animal Husbandry	1820.000	361.96	311.00	311.00	342.00	51.15

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

1.4.1. Introduction

1.4.1.1. Dairying which is an effective instrument for bringing about socio-economic change in the rural area, is given due importance in Gujarat State. It ensures economic uplift of small/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 the co-operative sector, which can offer gainful subsidiary occupation to the farmers/milk producers and thereby improve their present economic condition. Wherever 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

1.4.2.1. At the end of 1984-85 Five Products Factories and Thirteen Liquid Milk Plants with an installed capacity of 30.71 lakhs litres/day were in operation. Against this plant capacity, the handling of milk by the dairies was 22.11 lakh litres/day. For supplying the balanced Cattle feed for the milch animals, seven cattle feed factories with an installed capacity of 1450 tonnes per day have been established and are in operation.

Operation Flood Programme-I and II

Operation Flood-I

Activities

1.4.2.2. The Government of India, with the assistance of World Food Programme has launched a scheme viz., Milk Marketing and Dairy Development in and around four major cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras as well as associated milk shed areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana etc. The Project Report has been prepared by the Government of India.

The objectives of the scheme are :—

1. Supply of Cheap milk to metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras at a reasonable price.
2. Storage, transport and marketing of milk under hygienic conditions both urban and rural areas.
3. Resettlement of Cows and buffaloes now stabled in cities in proper rural environment.
4. Cross Breeding of milch cattle.
5. Fodder Development to increase and intensify milk yield.

1.4.2.3. This project was started in July 1970. Out of 95.4 crores that was generated by the sale of reconstituted milk form Skim Milk Powder and butter oil received as free gift from World Food Programme, an amount of Rs. 23.31 crores was to be spent in Gujarat in the first phase. This amount was spent in Six districts of Gujarat viz., Kheda, Mehsana, Banashantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. Anand. Under this programme till the end of March 1984 concerned unions have been financially assisted to the tune of Rs. 20.94 crores.

1.4.2.4. Before taking up this programme, Amul Dairy at Anand had an installed capacity of 3.00 lakh litres of milk per day while the Dudhsagar Dairy at Mehsana had an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh litres of milk per day. Due to expansion under Operation Flood Programme the installed capacity of Amul Dairy, Anand is increased to 8.80 lakh litres per day, while the Dudhsagar Dairy has reached the capacity of 4.50 lakh litres per day. While the new Dairy viz., Sabar at Himatnagar and Banas at Palanpur have come up with installed capacity of 1.75 and 1.50 lakh litres per day respectively.

Operation Flood--II

1.4.2.5. In October 1976, Government of India sanctioned a National Dairy Development Programme called "Operation Flood-II" with an outlay of Rs. 4,855 millions. The funds required for

the project are available through credit from the World Bank and the sale proceeds of Dairy commodities, donated by EEC. The Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) is the project authority responsible for implementing the project in Cooperation with the State Government.

1.4.2.6. As project proposal titled Operation Flood-II Gujarat plan was prepared by National Dairy Development Board (N.D.D.B.) with the active participation of Gujarat Co-op. Milk Marketing Federation (G.C.M.M.F.), Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation (G.D.D.C.) and the concerned District Co-operative Milk Producer's Unions. The Gujarat Government authorised to I.D.C. to appraise this proposal. Operation Flood-II commenced from 2nd October, 1979. Under this programme, 16 districts out of 19 districts of Gujarat State except Jamnagar, Amreli and Dang, will be covered in the two proposed clusters as under :

Cluster--I

Comprises districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Kheda, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch and Valsad. This project will be implemented by District Co-operative Milk products producers' Unions. An amount of Rs. 41.56 crores has been proposed.

Cluster-II

Comprises districts of Kachchh, Bhavnagarr, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar which will be implemented by Gujarat Dairy Development Corporation. An amount of Rs. 15.63 crores has been proposed.

Annual Plan For 1985--86

1.4.2.7. Rs. 23.00 lakhs have been provided for the schemes under "Dairy and Milk Supply".

1.4.2.8. Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been provided for Banni Development Scheme. Banni area of Kachchh is well known for its pasture land. Under this scheme, grassland development work in 500 hectares and cutting and storing of about 400 tonnes of grass and collection of 400 kgs. of grass seeds is being taken up.

1.4.2.9. At the end of 1985--86 there would be 13 Fluid Milk plants, 5 milk product factories and 18 Dairy Cooperative unions. 600 additional feeders societies are expected to be organised thus bringing the total number of such societies to 8866.

1.4.3. Programme for the Annual Plan, 1986--87

1.4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 31 lakhs is proposed for the dairy development sub-sector for the Annual Plan 1986--87, the broad break up of which is as under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay for 1986--87
A. & R. D. D.'s Programme	
(1) Direction and Administration	3.64
(2) Dairy Development	16.36
	20.00
Cooperation Department's Programme	11.00
	Total : 31.00

Preservation of Milch animals

1.4.3.2. With a view to preserve cattle wealth of the State Govt. have issued certain orders i.e. Gujarat Cattle (Export control) order, 1961, Gujarat Cattle (Export Control) Order 1982, Gujarat milch and draught cattle (Control and movement) order 11983 and regulated at the movement of cattle the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle Control Act, 1958.

1.4.3.3. There is a huge demand of cows, buffaloes and bullocks in other States particularly Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc. The animals are allowed for export outside the State as per prevailing rules. In order to control un-authorized export of animals by road, check-posts on the border district are proposed to be strengthened existing check-posts will be continued. An amount of Rs. 3.64 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1986-87.

Banni Development Scheme.

1.4.3.4. "Banni" a grassland of 1311 sq. kilometers north in Kachchh is a grass land of its own kind in India. At present *Dichanthium annulatum* and *Sperberelus* species are in 2250 hectares of land. It is envisaged to increase the area by 250 hectares. 300 Metric tonnes of the grass will be collected and stored for using in scarcity and natural calamity period, and three metric tonnes of grass seeds of good quality will be collected. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for 1986-87.

State Commitment to Operation Flood Programme--II

1.4.3.5. The operation Flood-II Programme in Gujarat State has already commenced. This programme is estimated at a cost of Rs. 57.19 crores comprising of Rs. 41.56 crores in Cluster-I and Rs. 15.63 crores in Cluster-II. To supplement this programme, there is State commitments to Operation Flood-II Programme. There is no provision for electricity, water facilities, land and its development in O.F. Programme-II. For these items the assistance will be given under the scheme as per Government pattern. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Milk Enhancement Programme in Non-OFP Area

1.4.3.6. Under the O.F.P.-II out of 19 districts, 16 districts are covered. Three remaining districts i. e. Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs are not covered under Operation Flood-II Programme. These three districts i.e. Amreli, Jamnagar and Dangs are not getting any assistance for the milk enhancement programme. Therefore the milk producers in these districts are lagging behind in all aspects in comparison to the other districts. Where operation Flood-II Programme is in operation. With a view to bring these three districts at par with the other sixteen districts, it is absolutely necessary to cover these districts for milk enhancement programme under State Plan on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme, so that these 3 districts are not lagging behind the other Districts.

1.4.3.7. It is proposed to take-up the schemes like Artificial insemination, cross-breeding, grass land development, veterinary aid etc. for the milk enhancement programme on the pattern of Operation Flood Programme-II.

1.4.3.8. The grant portion is given by the Government and for the loan portion G.D.D.C./District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union will have to manage. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

Maintenance of Milk Production of milch animals supplied under the scheme of purchase of milch animals :

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

1.4.3.10. For the success of the scheme, it is considered necessary that the animals are supplied with enough feeds and fodder and balanced cattle feed, so that the milk production, health of the animals are maintained and the beneficiaries get the regular income of the surplus milk so as to enable them to repay the loan portion. The feeds and fodder etc., consist of three parts (1) green fodder (2) dry fodder (3) balanced cattle feed. It is expected that the grass dry fodder will be fed by the beneficiaries, but the balanced cattle feed which is a costly item will have to be supplied to them.

1.4.3.11. It is estimated that about 3 kgs. of balanced cattle feed per animal per day will be required i. e. 1000 kg. (1 M. tonne) cattle feed per animal per year. The cost of one tonne cattle feed is estimated to Rs. 1,200. The rate of subsidy is 75% in non-tribal areas 200 beneficiaries in non-tribal area will be subsidised. An amount of Rs. 1.336 lakh is proposed for the year 1986-87 for the scheme.

Financial assistance to District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions for Spear head team, Milk room, transport subsidy etc.

1.4.3.12. The aim of the scheme is to finance District Co-operative Milk Producers' Unions for construction of milk room at society level where the milk from the members will be collected and milk samples tested and the milk despatched to the dairy. Cattle feed, cans etc., will be stored at milk rooms. Similarly the unions will be financed for the spear head team for milk enhancement programme. It is also proposed to finance the unions in transport subsidy so that more societies are formed and more milk is collected. This scheme will be implemented in the tribal area of the State. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the scheme for 1986-87.

Rabari Bharwad Rehabilitation Scheme

1.4.3.13. For the economic development of Rabari Bharwad community Animal Husbandry-cum-Agriculture Co-operative societies of this community area established in 1955 during Ex-Bombay State. In the beginning this scheme was limited to Ahmedabad, Kheda and Mehsana Districts. However when the Gujarat State was formed, the scheme was implemented in the whole state. The scheme was administered by the Co-operative department. During 1-4-1978 to 30th June 1982 the scheme was administered by Animal Husbandry Department.

1.4.3.14. Under Rural Development Programmes, individual beneficiaries schemes, 3 Co-operative schemes were assisted, the scheme was discontinued on 30th June 1982. However, on reviewing it was observed by Government that under Rural Development scheme only immovable animal breeders get the benefit of the scheme and the movable animal breeders do not get any advantage of the scheme therefore the scheme was re-started during 1984-85.

1.4.3.15. The aims and objects of the schemes are :

- Loan for the purchase of land.
- Loan/subsidy for improvement of land.
- Subsidy for purchase of seeds, manure and Agricultural equipment.
- subsidy for purchase of bull.
- Subsidy for the maintenance of bull.
- Loan/subsidy for the construction of goddown.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the staff component, subsidy share capital and loan etc., for 1986-87.

1.4.4. Co-operation Department's Programme.

1.4.4.1. Dairy Co-operatives in the State have proved as an important organisation in providing supplementary income to the agricultural farmers and landless labourers. It is necessary to provide guidance and supervision for the efficient running off the societies. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan to strengthen the administrative machinery in the co-operative Department at taluka, district and State level. An amount of Rs. 50 lakh is provided towards subsidy to milk unions and feeder societies during the Seventh Plan.

1.4.4.2. It is proposed to organise 3000 new primary milk co-operative societies, of which 1000 would be in tribal area during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to subsidize purchase of equipments at the rate of Rs. 2,000 each to 1500 primary co-operative milk societies. In tribal areas, it is proposed to increase the managerial subsidy from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 p. m. for the period of 2 years to be paid to 300 primary co-operative societies. It is proposed to establish 8 new chilling centres during the Seventh Plan.

1.4.4.3. Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for Co-operation Department's programme.

ANNEXURE-I.

Statement showing the Dairy Development in Gujarat State 1984-85.

Sr. No.	Name of Dairy	Starting Year	Installed capacity of Dairy lakhs/ litres per day.	Quantity of milk handled during 1984-85 lakhs/litres day	No. of co-op. societies.	Members of Co-op. societies. in lakhs.	Chilling Centres.	Handling capacity of chilling centres lakhs/ litres day.	Cattle feed plant No.	Capacity of cattle. feed plant M. T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Product Factories.										
1.	Amul Dairy, Anand	June, 1948	8.80	5.57	870	3.590	1. Kapadwanj 2. Dev.	0.20 0.20	2	450
2.	Dudhsagar Dairy, Mehsana.	2-4-65	6.00	5.10	889	2.200	3. Vihar 4. Harij 5. Kadi 6. Kheralu 7. Hanspur	0.70 0.30 0.40 0.40 0.25	2	375
3.	Sabar Dairy, Himatnagar	1964	4.00	2.67	1101	1.20596	8. Khedbrahma 9. Dhansura 10. Shamalaji	0.50 0.80 0.25	1	100
4.	Banas Dairy, Palanpur.	1969	3.50	1.23	1490	0.75200	11. Khimana 12. Dhanera 13. Tharad 104. Danta	0.30 0.20 0.20 0.10	1	100
5.	Rajkot Dairy, Rajkot	1963	0.40	0.48	356	0.19578	15. Wankaner 16. Vinchhia	0.10 0.10	1	100
Liquid Milk Plants										
6.	Baroda Dairy, Baroda.	1965	1.00	1.02	862	1.04086	17. Bodeli	0.20	1	100
7.	Panchmahal Dairy, Godhra.	1980	0.30	0.45	507	0.54200	..	..	..	..

8.	Dudhdhara Dairy, Bharuch	1973	0.70	0.20	298	0.30000	18. Rajpipla 19. Anakhi 20. Sagbara	0.04 0.04 0.04	..	..
9.	Sumul Dairy, Surat	1967	1.50	1.24	662	0.95970	21. Bajipura 22. Uchhal	0.50 0.10	1	120
10.	Vasudhara Dairy, Valsad.	1-10-81	0.60	0.15	241	0.28001	..	..	..	..
Dairies under Dairy Development Corporation.										
11.	Junagadh Dairy, Junagadh	1965	0.25	0.26	205	0.11585	..	..	..	..
12.	Jamnagar Dairy, Jamnagar.	1964	0.25	No. pro- curement.	..	..	Jamkhambhalia	closed	..	..
13.	Dudhsarita Dairy, Bhavanagar.	1957	0.16	0.27	162	0.10703	23. Gadhada	0.04	..	..
14.	Chalala Dairy, Amreli	1979	0.25	0.16	125	0.06518	24. Rajula	0.08	..	..
15.	Surendranagar Dairy, Surendranagar	June, 1982	0.30	0.36	260	0.10196	25. Patadi 26. Halvad 27. Chotila	0.08 0.08 0.10	..	..
16.	A'bad Dairy, Ahmedabad.	1979	2.40	2.70	Consumers Dairy	No. own procurement	..	..	..	..
17.	Madhapur Dairy, Kachchh	26-10-81	0.10	0.13	126	0.02060	28. Rapar.	0.04	..	..
18.	Gandhinagar Dairy, Gandhinagar.	21-4-83	0.25	0.12	44	0.04245	..	..	..	..
19.	Saradar Dairy, Ahme- dabad District Co-op.Milk Producers' Union Ltd. Ahmedabad.	..	..	Milk of Sardar and Ajod comes in ABAD Dairy.	388	0.23450	29. Viramgam. 30. Katosan 31. Polarpur- Dhandhuka.	0.30 0.20 0.20	1	100
20.	Ahwa Dang District.	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..
Total :-			30.76	22.11	8634	11.75188	31	7.04	10	1445

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Dairy Development

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the scheme	Seventh year plan (1985-90) Outlay.	1984-85 Actual expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Proposed outlay.	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture & Rural Development Deptt's Programme :							
I. Direction & Administration							
1.	DMS-1 Preservaion of Milch animals.	33.00	0.68	2.50	2.50	3.64	—
Sub-Total : I.		33.00	0.68	2.50	2.50	3.64	—
II. Dairy Development							
2.	DMS-2 Banni Develoment scheme	15.00	6.92	5.00	5.00	4.00	—
3.	DMS-3 State commitment to operation Flood Programme	10.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.50	—
4.	DMS-4 Milk enhancement programme in non-OFF. Area.	10.00	1.44	2.00	2.00	1.50	—
5.	DMS-5 Financial Assistance to Coop.Milk Producers' Union for spearhead team, Milk-room, transport subsidy.	25.00	—	1.50	1.50	1.00	—
6.	DMS-6 Maintenance of Milch animals.	9.00	1.73	2.00	2.00	1.36	—
7.	DMS-7 Rabari Bharvad Rehabilitat-tion scheme.	15.00	..	1.00	1.00	5.00	2.06
8.	Nucleus Budget	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	—
Sub-Total:-II.		94.00	11.59	15.50	15.50	16.36	2.06
Total:-(A&R.D.D.)		127.00	12.27	18.00	18.00	20.00	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Co.operation Deptt.							
III. Direction and Administration							
9.	DMS-8 Strengthening the Administration.	5.000	..	1.00	1.00	1.20	..
10.	DMS-9 Financial assistance to Dist. Coop. Milk Unions and feeder Societies subsidy.	50.000	19.46	9.00	9.00	9.80	..
Sub-Total:-Co.operation Deptt.		55.000	19.46	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
GRAND TOTAL:-Dairy Devenlopmet.		1821.00	31.73	28.00	28.00	31.00	2.06

1.5. FISHERIES

Introduction

1.5.1.1. With nearly one fourth of the country's coastline and a lakh square kilometers 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 fisheries and marine resources, the State has considerable potential for coastal aquaculture and mariculture in over 3 lakh hectares of the coastal based 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 viz 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 reservoir covering 141693 hectares and 5 Estuarine water covering 21230 hectares of water area also offer considerable scope for inland fishing in Gujarat State.

1.5.1.3. The manpower available for this sector as per provisional live stock census, 1982 is estimated to be 2.25 lakh. Of these 80,204 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	Livestock Census Year 1982
Engaged in—	
Marine Fisheries	57787
Fresh water	15508
Estaurine Fisheries	7029
Total	80204

1.5.1.5. Our marine water surrounding Saurashtra Peninsula comprises the richest fishing grounds consisting of the most important commercial varieties of fish such as pomfrets, Hilsa, Gol-daras, Perches, Sharks, Cat fish, Bombay ducks. Besides, availability of crustaceans viz prawns, shrimps, crabs, lobster among our marine life, it is now an established fact that the waters of Saurashtra offer rich fishing grounds on the west coast of India. Besides optimum conditions prevail in the Gulf of Kuchchh for the growth of Windowpane oysters, Chanks and other small fish and turtles and sea weeds of commercial importance.

1.5.1.6. The full extent of marine, fresh water and brackish water resources so richly available in Gujarat have not been fully assessed so far. These 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. Review of Progress

1.5.2.1. During 29 years (1951-1980) of plan period the fish production which was only 50,000 tonnes in 1951 rose to the level of 2.45 lakhs tonnes by end of 1978-79, but fallen to the level of 2.23 lakhs of tonnes in 1979-80 due to adverse natural condition. Besides, financial assistance to 4740 fishermen beneficiaries was granted for mechanisation of their fishing boats which includes 2685 powered with inboard marine diesel engine, 611 fitted with outboard motors and 1444 improved designed wooden boats (Hull) only constructed. Two 23 metre size of Mexican fishing trawlers were also obtained for commercial fishing operation by the Gujarat Agro Marine Products (now Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation) during 1979-80.

1.5.2.2. 23 fish seed production rearing farms have also come up by 1984-85. Apex cooperative society namely Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association (G.F.C.C.A.) was established in 1958 and the Gujarat Agro Marine Products was established in 1971 as a subsidiary company of the Gujarat Agro Industries Co-operation. G.F.C.C.A. play a pivotal role in amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the fisheries by catering to various needs at reasonable rates and by helping the fishermen in marketing their catch and extending them reasonably better price.

1.5.2.3. In addition departmental service stations for installation and repairs of engines in fishing vessels have come into existence at Veraval, Mangrol, Porbandar, Madhwa, Valsad, Umbergaon, Okha, Jafraabad, Jamnagar and Salaya.

1.5.2.4. Boat Building Yards established through Government aid are also run by cooperatives and corporations at Veraval, Porbandar, Mangrol, Umbergaon, Valsad and Jafraabad.

1.5.2.5. Freezing plant, ice factory and cold storage of Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association came into existence at Bombay through Government aid. Besides the G.F.C.C.A. has also established a complex comprising of freezing plant, frozen storage, ice factory and cold storage at Veraval through banks loans.

1.5.2.6. Departmental training centres at Veraval, Porbandar and Valsad commenced during the period till 1980 for imparting training in the marine fisheries. Similarly two training centres at Ukai and one at Vansda were also commenced by 1980 to impart training in inland fisheries to tribals and weaker sections of the society besides two added at Kadana and Khedbrahma by 1983. World Bank Project to develop Veraval and Mangrol as fishing harbours besides centrally sponsored programme to develop Porbandar as fishing harbours were initiated in 1980.

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

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

1.5.2.8. There has been appreciable progress in the export of fish and fish products. As compared to 207 tonnes of export valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in 1971-72, the exports in 1984-85 crossed over 6204 tonnes valued at over Rs. 24.23 crores. Some of the findings of the study undertaken in 1979-80 show improvement in the conditions of the fishermen during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. During Sixth Plan period financial assistance is granted for mechanisation of 646 fishing boats (437 powered with marine diesel engines and 209 fitted with outboard motors) development of fishing harbours at Porbandar under centrally sponsored scheme is also in progress. The landing and berthing facilities at Kolak, Ummarsadi and Jakhau are created and that at Umbergaon is in progress. Creation of landing and berthing facilities at Vansibors and Kosmandi in Valsad district, Jafraabad and Madhwa in Amreli district and Mandvi in Kachch district have been approved by Government of India.

1.5.2.9. Gujarat have succeeded in building canoes with glass-reinforced plastic fibres for operating for fishing along the Saurashtra coast. Alternative methodology for economic fishing operation in Gujarat is also experimented with the help of the agencies of the Central Government. Gujarat waters are now also known for the availability of 'Squids and cuttle fish, which is priced export commodities / species. Suitable development of craft and gear for exploiting the 'Squids and cuttle fish' and other species of commercial importance would surely open up new economic opportunities in this area and would also contribute significantly in increasing the level of fish production.

1.5.2.10. The State has also made significant progress in production of fish seeds from local resources. The systematic efforts are going on for segmentation of fish seed production by construction of fish seed farms, dry bundhs, and hatchery units. Besides, fish farmers development agencies at Surat, Godhra and Valsad have been established in the State. Activities of M/s Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association Limited are strengthened to accelerate development and marketing activities in fisheries.

1.5.3. Programme for 1986-87

1.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 523 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 the broad break-up of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the main programmes (Regrouped as per guidelines of the planning commission)	Proposed actual plan 1986-87
1.	Direction and Administration	0.80
2.	Extension	5.15
3.	Fish farms	95.50
4.	Hatchery units	14.00
5.	Research	18.00
6.	Education and training	27.40
7.	Inland fisheries	42.00
8.	Fishing harbours and berthing facilities	134.70
9.	Deep sea fishing	..
10.	Processing preservation and marketing	14.00
11.	Mechanisation and improvement of fishing; crafts	52.00
12.	Others	119.45
	GRAND TOTAL	523.00

1.5.3.2. The fish production statistics for the past four years indicate that more or less stable level of production with the existing pattern of exploitation has been attained. This calls for expansion in unexploited areas and diversified fishing efforts to cover resources hitherto not being fully exploited for augmenting fish production.

Extension

1.5.3.3. Extension support is very essential to push through the various developmental schemes to actual users for whose benefit the schemes are formulated. The beneficiaries are to be persuaded to adopt new technique development in gears, best design marketing, fish handling and processing etc. They are also to be educated in principles of cooperation and to form cooperatives in various fields of fisheries activities to take full advantages of the various schemes implemented through cooperatives. The ultimate aim of all the developmental schemes is to increase fish production and thereby supplying nutritious fish feed to the needy people engaged in fishing industry. This is only possible if proper extension support is given to the various schemes for development of fishing industry.

Development of Aquarium fish culture and display

1.5.3.4. To include the habit of aquarium keeping by the people at their houses, place of business etc. required publicity will be made. Apart from this the weaker section will be imparted training for aquarium in an attractive manner so as to earn extra income. Besides the State will establish and maintain good permanent attractive fish aquarium at big cities and towns to make the people to think to have aquarium at their places. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87 for this programme.

Progressive Fishermen's Tour

1.5.3.5. To teach the fishermen through methods of learning by seeing, would prove more effective to induce them to new methodology and means of diversified fishing etc. It is, therefore, envisaged to arrange tours of progressive fishermen to important successful project of fisheries in the State and outside the State. Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

Fish Farms and Hatchery Units.

1.5.3.6. To boostup the fish seed production in the State potential area it is targetted to establish more fish seed production/rearing farms, hatchery units and dry bundhs and to expand the existing ones. Fish seed is the main component of input in inland fish culture programmes and in coastal aquaculture programme. So for major portion of fish seeds (Cattle, Rohu and Mrigal) were procured from West Bengal and rearing them in the nursery to fingerling stage and to stoke them reasonably in village ponds and reservoirs so as to ultimately raise the fresh water fish production. Developing induced breeding technique to procure fish seeds (spawn) from Gujarat State local resources and scale down the procurement of the same gradually from the West Bengal are become successful.

1.5.3.7. At present there are 23 fish seed production/rearing farms. This include 14 farms for which work is in progress. Two hatchery units are comming up in Kheda and Surat. During Sixth Plan period State has conducted the survey of the Gujarat Coastal Belt and located 132 sites of possible location for launching coastal quarculture programme. Out of these sites at Mundra (Kachchh), Sartanpur (Bhavnagar) and Dandi Madhwad (South Gujarat) have been selected. The farm construction at Sartanpur is now completed and the work at Mundra is in progress. The work at Dandi Madhwad is also being taken up.

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 of inland pisciculture and coastal aquaculture/mariculture brackish water fish farming and in production/procurement and rearing of fish seeds in local resources of the State.

1.5.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 5.15 lakhs is proposed in 1986-87 for extension programme.

Research.

1.5.3.10. During the earlier plan period including the Sixth Five Year Plan, the programme for applied studies had envisaged a small percentage of the plan allocation upto 3%. The emphasis was, therefore, on exploitation of the resources of the capture fisheries. The important studies taken up (from 1977 onwards) were work on pearl culture, oyster culture, 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 and within a short time sufficient accomplishment was made.

1.5.3.11. On marine fisheries side studies will be undertaken on gear, fuel economy, fish preservation on board without use of ice, fresh fish preservation in remote villages without ice, fresh fish transport, resource development, biological Bombay duck fishery prawn fishery of Surbari area, pearl culture, mollusca culture, prawn hatchery, pollution effects pre-pollution survey to preserve rich fishing grounds. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this programme.

Education and Training.

1.5.3.12. Training to departmental personnel, which in addition to departmental staff training centre, aims at deputing staff to training centre, aims at deputing staff and officers to various institutions of the State. Centre/and abroad in the short/long term-courses in specialised disciplines to upgrade the skills of technical expertise from grass root level functionaries and to higher level executives. Besides HSC passed students would be deputed for S.F. ac. courses at University of Aquaculture Science and depute science graduates for post graduate studies.

1.5.3.13. Vocational training to youths of fishermen (boys and girls) on various aspects of fisheries, fish processing, gear technology, engine driver and allied courses on marine fisheries aims at improving their skills for better fish production through diversified fishing methods, fishing gear technology and to process and preserve fish in better hygenic condition for better realisation of price of their catch/products. Vocational training to develop skill of weaker section and tribals in the inland fisheries areas on modern practices off fish culture and fish capture and its handling is also proposed so as to enable them to get gainful sustained income through fisheries.

1.5.3.14. It is envisaged to depute 74 departmental personnel/officers for various courses during 1985-86. It is also projected to impart training to 209 youths (boys and girls,) of fishermen in marine fisheries. In addition 320 youths of weaker sections in tribal area will be trained in inland fisheries

culture and captures practices. An outlay of Rs. 27.40 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for training programme in Annual Plan.

Inland Fisheries :

1.5.3.15. While Gujarat offers vast potential scope for development of inland fisheries, the programme in this field is slow due to local natural conditions as also partially due to local causes. The programme here mainly covers exploitation of Inland fishery since establishment of fish farmers and hatcheries which are main pre-requisite components for inland fisheries are now separated to have close watch on its progress distinctly as per guidelines of the Planning Commission.

1.5.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs is proposed for following components.

- Pond culture
- Reservoir Fisheries (tribal area)
- Riverine/estuarine fisheries
- Social game fisheries
- Fish farmer Development Agencies
- Infrastructure facilities (Tribal area,)

1.5.3.17. All these programmes aim to utilize the large number of village ponds profitably for intensive fish culture systematically to bring all the reservoirs under formation and scientific management so as to reach reservoir fish production of 40 Kg/hectares to promote tourist attraction in the State by introducing angling or game fishing at Saputara, Ahmedabad and Junagadh, to study the field applications of conditions as per guidelines of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (I.C.A.R.) all India Co-ordinate Research project sponsored by I.C.A.R. to increase fish production from the existing fish farmer development agencies at Valsad, Surat and Godhra and establish new ones under centrally sponsored programme (50-50% sharing basis), to involve tribals/weaker sections in exploitation of capture fisheries from developed reservoirs, increase infrastructure facilities in rural and tribal area like petrol boat, demonstration boat, cold storage etc. and grant assistance for inputs and implements, required for exploitation of fisheries developed and organise undeveloped resources, development of Sardar Sarovar etc. So as to increase inland fish production. This will generate significant and sustained self-employment of weaker sections and adivasis trained and involved in inland fisheries.

Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities

1.5.3.18. Gujarat fishermen have 11774 fishing vessels/boats which includes 4245 mechanised fishing facilities are pre-requisite. Recognising inadequate facilities looking to the trend of development of fishing boats etc. lot of endeavour has been done right from the First Five Year Plan. As a result World Bank aided project for development of fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol was taken up. The same is nearing completion. Porbandar is also being developed as fishing harbour under centrally sponsored programme (50:50%) sharing basis. Ten projects to provide landing and berthing facilities at Vansiborsi and Kosmbaa (Valsad District) Mandvi and Surajbari (Kuchch District), Jaffrabad, Rajpara, Madhwad and Mul-Dwarka (Amreli District) and Salaya, Sachana (Jamnagar District) are in progress as sanctioned by Government of India during Sixth Plan period and are likely to be completed except some to be continued during earlier part of the Seventh Plan. Shivrajpur project at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.68 crores is under consideration of the Government of India for development of fishing harbours in Jamnagar District as per project report prepared by C.I.C.E.F. Bangalore, an outlay of Rs. 134.70 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this programme.

Processing Preservation and Marketing

1.5.3.19. The programme comprises for four sub-schemes namely :—

(i) Scheme for improving marketing support to an proposed outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs the programme aims at—

- 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 and fish products.
- research and extension support for technology for product development from low valued species.

Regulation of Primary Markets

1.5.3.20. (i) These programmes are to achieve the main objectives to get higher remuneration for fish to the fishermen producer and more equitable distribution of income to the fishermen by reducing their exploitation by the middlemen and to obtain greater availability of more fish to the consumers through product developed from low valued species.

(ii) Scheme to support Fishermen's Cooperative and Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation for intervention in fish marketing. Here it is proposed to improve financial assistance to the State level organisation and fishermen's cooperatives and enable them to play an important role in marketing of fish products both within the State and minimise the hold of private merchants on the fish trade.

1.5.3.21. A total outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this programme.

Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts

1.5.3.22. The programme is a core programme especially for the development of marine fisheries. It comprises —

- Mechanisation of fishing crafts
- Introduction of fibre glass boats
- Subsidy on non-mechanised boats
- Subsidy for improved gears
- Establishment of service stations
- Establishment of fuel stations
- The scheme for inshore fisheries extension and diversification.
- Grant-in-aid to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corporation (G.F.D.C.) and Gujarat Fisheries Central Cooperative Association (G.F.C.C.A.).

1.5.3.23. The present mechanisation of fishing craft programme is well tried and of repetitive character. It has proved production oriented one generating significant sustained self-employment for fishermen.

1.5.3.24. To induce the fishermen to invariably insure their vessels the scheme is evolved from 1984-85 in the State where 50% of the premium will be subsidised by the State. This will help the fishermen to recoup their loss sustained during the course of natural calamities like cyclone, heavy monsoon, etc. which has become a phenomenal character of the Gujarat Coast since last 3-4 years. Present service station of the State at various places for repairs and installations of engines in the fishing vessels will continue.

1.5.3.25. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for mechanisation and improvement programme.

Others

The following programmes are also to be implemented in 1986-87.

- Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries statistics.
- Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives
- Strengthening of fisheries cooperatives and National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) aided programmes.
- Scheme for accident insurance of fishermen members of cooperative (centrally sponsored).
- Scheme for subsidy for construction of houses for fishermen.
- Saving-cum-incentive scheme or upliftment of fishermen.
- Construction of office building and quarters.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-1986-87.

FISHERIES

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme/Project	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1984-85 Actual expenditure.	1985-86		1986-87	
				Out-lay	Anticipated expdt.	Proposed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Direction and Administration.							
	1. Strengthening of administrative and supervisory set up of Fisheries Department. FSH-1.	3.00	10.58	..	..	0.80	..
	2. Scheme of enforcement staff to enforce Gujarat Fisheries Act-FSH-2	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL :—	6.00	10.58	..	..	0.80	..
(2) Extension.							
	1. Strengthening of publication/ Publicity & extension FSH-3.	6.00	7.23	..	..	3.75	..
	2. Development of aquarium fish-culture and display FSH-4.	18.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	3. Scheme for progressive fishermen's tour FSH-5.	2.00	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	..
	4. Demonstration of new designs of craft and gear in marine/INL fisheries FSH-6.	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Demonstration of ponds for inland fish culture FSH-7.	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL :—	32.00	7.23	1.40	1.40	5.15	1.00
(3) Fish Farms.							
	1. Fish seed production in non tribal area FSH-8.	70.00	..	35.30	35.30	39.00	19.00
	2. Fish seed production in tribal area FSH-8(1)	233.00	344.19	38.85	38.85	40.00	36.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Development of brackish water/ coastal aquaculture fish farm FSH-9	50.00	7.26	8.00	8.00	8.50	1.50
4.	Estt. of coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchery unit (centrally sponsored scheme) FSH-10	9.00	..	7.60	7.60	8.00	6.0
TOTAL :-		.. 362.00	41.45	89.75	89.75	95.50	62.50
(4) Hatcheries.							
1.	Estt. of two 10 hectares hatcheries unit at Kheda and Surat Distts. (C.S.P.S.) FSH-11.	40.00	33.57	11.28	11.28	14.00	10.00
TOTAL :-		.. 40.00	33.57	11.28	11.28	14.00	10.00
(5) Research.							
1.	Research and development Pro- gramme of marine fisheries FSH-12	30.00	24.04	14.10	14.10	16.00	1.00
2.	Applied research studies inland fisheries FSH-13	15.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
TOTAL :-		.. 45.00	24.04	14.10	14.10	18.00	1.00
(6) Education and Training.							
1.	Training of departmental Personnel	7.00	3.13	4.00	4.00	4.40	..
2.	Training of fisher-youths/weaker sections in non-tribal FSH-15	57.00	11.32	12.66	12.66	14.00	6.00
3.	Training of adivasis in tribal area FSH-15 (1)	60.00	9.73	8.25	8.25	9.00	..
4.	Estt. of institute in the State for training in fisheries (CIFNET) FSH-16	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL :		.. 124.00	24.18	24.91	24.91	27.40	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
(7) Inland Fisheries								
<i>(a) in non-tribal area.</i>								
1. Pond culture scheme FSH-17		90.00	7.92	10.00	10.00	11.00	..	
2. Reservoir fisheries development scheme FSH-18		20.00	..	3.30	3.30	3.60	..	
3. Scheme sponsored by I. C. A.R. Central sector scheme FSH-19		30.00	1.18	0.77	0.77	..	..
4. Scheme sponsored by Fish farmers development agencies (C.S.S.) FSH-20		52.00	114.45	16.97	16.97	20.00	..	
5. Riverine fisheries and estuarine fisheries FSH-21		5.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
6. Game fisheries FSH-22		5.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
TOTAL :—		..	175.00	223.55	31.04	31.04	36.60	..
(b) In tribal area.								
1. Reservoir fisheries development scheme FSH-18 (1)		30.00	220.12	4.00	4.00	4.40	..	
2. Scheme for infrastructure facilities FSH-18 (2)	..	15.00	..	0.90	0.90	1.00	..	
TOTAL :—		..	45.00	220.12	4.90	4.90	5.40	..
GRAND TOTAL INLAND FISHERIES (A+B)		..	220.00	443.67	35.94	35.94	42.00	..
(8) Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities.								
1. Development of fisheries harbours (C.S.S.) FSH-23.		509.00	3228.42	8.55	8.55	12.00	12.00	
2. Landing and berthing facilities at minor ports (C.S.S.) FSH-24.		70.00	..	51.70	51.70	56.00	56.00	
3. Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (C.S.S.) FSH-25		20.00	..	2.50	2.50	2.70	2.70	
4. Scheme to provide other infrastructure facilities at various centres (C.S.S.) FSH-26.		50.00	..	14.43	14.43	17.00	14.00	
5. Providing dredging facilities at Minor ports (C.S.S.) FSH-27		40.00	..	38.58	38.58	47.00	18.00	
TOTAL :—		..	689.00	3228.42	115.76	115.76	134.70	102.70

1	2	33	4	5	6	7	8
(9) Off-Shore Fisheries.							
	
(10) Deep Sea Fisheries.							
Deep sea fishing FSH-28	..	10.000	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL :-	..	10.000	..	..	..	..	..
(11) Processing Preservation & Marketing.							
1. Scheme for improving marketing support FSH-29.		20.000	13.26	5.50	5.50	6.00	..
2. Scheme to support fishermen's co-operative and G.F.D.C. Ltd. for intervention in fish marketing FSH-30.		75.000	-	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
3. Scheme for co-operative marketing for inland fisheries in non-tribal area FSH-31.		5.000	..	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
4. Scheme for co-operative marketing for inland fisheries in tribal area FSH-31 (1)		5.000	..	..	..	1.00	1.00
TOTAL :-	..	105.000	13.26	16.50	16.50	14.00	8.00
(12) Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Crafts							
1. Mechanisation of fishing crafts FSH-32		115.000	13.93	20.00	20.00	22.00	..
2. Introduction of fibre glass boats FSH-33		70.000	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
3. Subsidy for non-mechanised boats FSH-34		15.000	0.37	4.00	4.00	4.50	..
4. Subsidy for improved fishing gears FSH-35		7.000	1.55	2.50	2.50	2.50	..
5. Estt. of service station FSH-36		7.000	5.17	..	..	1.00	..
6. Estt. of fuel station FSH-37		4.000	..	..	..	2.00	..
7. Financial assistance towards the insurance of boat FSH-38.		55.000	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
8. Scheme for in shore fisheries extension and diversification.		40.000	..	..	..	5.00	..
9. Grant-in-aid M/s. G.F.D.C./ Ltd. & G.F.C.C.A. FSH-40		15.000	25.00	..	..	4.00	..
TOTAL :-	..	328.000	56.82	36.50	36.50	52.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(13) Others							
1. Strengthening of statistical set up for fisheries station FSH-41.		5.00	..	0.95	0.95	1.15	..
2. Fisheries co-op. in non-tribal area FSH-42		8.00	...	1.72	1.72	1.80	0.80
3. Strengthening of fisheries coop. through N.C.D.C. (CSS) FSH-43.		182.00	18.223	63.00	63.00	50.00	50.00 (Share capital).
4. Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen member of co-op. FSH-44(C.S.S.)		10.00	...	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
5. Scheme of subsidy for constn. of house for fishermen FSH-45		70.00	15.000	20.00	20.00	15.00	..
6. Saving-cum-incentive scheme for upliftment of fishermen FSH-46		90.00	5.007	13.50	13.50	15.00	10.00
7. Construction of building and quarters FSH-47.		70.00	26.119	26.19	26.19	28.00	28.00
8. Financial assistance to Gujarat Fisheries Development Corpon. FSH-48		20.00	...	..	..	5.00	5.00
9. National Welfare Fund Programme FSH-49		10.00	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
	TOTAL :—	.. 465.00	64.449	128.86	128.86	119.45	93.80
	GRAND TOTAL	2426.00	647.71	475.00	475.00	523.00	285.00

1.6. FORESTS

1.6.1. Introduction

1.6.1.1. Forests play a very vital role in environmental conservation. In a State like Gujarat which is deficient in forest resources, concentrated efforts need to be made for the development of forests.

1.6.1.2. The forest resources of Gujarat are not only meagre but depleted too. Against the national norm of 33% forest cover of the total geographical area, the State has only 10% of its geographical area under forests, only 50% of which is really productive. The State has only 0.06 ha. of forest per capita which is alarmingly low compared to the world average of 1.04 ha. per capita and 0.11 ha. all India average.

1.6.1.3. As per 1981 Census, the population of tribals in Gujarat is 48.49 lakhs which is about 14.23% of the States population. The tribals live mainly in the forest area their development is equally important. Forests play a major role in the economy of tribals as the forestry sector through the department and Gujarat State Forests Development Corporation generates 66 lakhs mandays of employment opportunities to tribals and landless workers, mainly during an agricultural period and at the door steps of adivasis.

1.6.1.4. Though the State has very inadequate forest cover, it has inherited a rich variety of fauna comprising of about 40 species of mammals and 425 species of birds. The Asiatic Lion finds its abode only in Gir Forests and Wild Ass is a unique species found in Gujarat. As compared to only one sanctuary in 1960 there are now 4 National Parks and 11 Sanctuaries.

1.6.2. Review of Progress

1.6.2.1. An allocation of Rs. 2,141.000 lakhs was made for the developmental activities in the forestry sector for the Annual Plan 1985-86. The forestry activities are mainly labour-oriented and there has been an increase of 10% in daily wage rate from 1st April 1985. Moreover, advance action works such as raising of seedlings, soil and moisture conservation works are carried out one year in advance.

1.6.2.2. During the year 1985-86, an area of 12,597 ha. was afforested under schemes such as soil and moisture conservation, Afforestation on Desert Border, Coastal Border plantation, Fuel wood and Small timber plantations, Teak, Khair and Bamboo plantations, Irrigated plantations, Minor Forest Produce plantations and plantations of medicinal plants. In addition, plantations are also raised under special programmes such as R.L.E.G.P., N.I.R.E.P., River Valley Project, Salinity Ingress Programme etc. In addition 1928 lakh seedlings have been raised for distribution to the public and 20,000 kg. of seeds are proposed to be distributed during the year.

1.6.2.3. An amount of Rs. 92.84 lakhs was earmarked for wildlife development schemes during the year 1985-86. This amount would be utilised for erection of fencing around National Parks and Sanctuaries, augmenting water and fodder facilities for wildlife, development of Lion Safari Park and Sakkarbaug Zoo etc. The department would also organise Nature Education Camps at various places for the students in order to acquaint them with nature, wildlife and its conservation.

1.6.2.4. Encouraged by the success of the community forestry project Phase-I, Phase-II of the project to cover 1,20,000 ha. of different kinds of lands has been prepared. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 154 crores. During the year 1985-86, the following different types of plantations have been carried out :-

Strip plantations	—	2,853.5 ha.
Village woodlots	—	4,030.5 ha.
Reforestation of degraded forest areas :	—	5,792.5 ha.
Malki plantations	—	2,581.5 ha.
Rural Fuelwood Plantations (Irrigated)	—	375.0 ha.
		<hr/>
		15,633.0 ha.

1.6.2.5. Out of the allocation of Rs. 2,141.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 711.37 lakhs has been earmarked for the tribal Area Sub-Plan which works out to 33.22%. Similarly an amount of Rs. 9.3 lakhs has been reserved for the schemes under Special Component Plan. The tribal welfare schemes such as Scheme for Kotwalias and imparting carpentry training to tribal youths were continued during the year. In addition individual beneficiary schemes such as establishment of retail sale depots for supply of fuelwood at no-profit no-loss basis, establishment of grain banks have been continued. During the year 2 new schemes of plantations of Minor Forest Produce and plantations of Medicinal Plants have been launched.

1.6.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1986-87 :

1.6.3.1. An allocation of Rs. 2,355 lakhs is proposed for the forestry sector for the Annual Plan 1986-87. 90% of the outlay in Forestry sector is utilised on plantation activities which are labour oriented. Average annual increase in daily wage rates in last couple of years is 10%. The above factors would therefore severely affect the plantation programme, the programme of distribution of seedlings and all other activities. The State Plan outlay is likely to be supplemented by about Rs. 78.30 lakhs for the centrally sponsored schemes of Social forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation, Soil Conservation in catchment of river valley project and Wild life development schemes.

1.6.3.2. The details of outlays are as under :

[Rs. in lakhs]

Programme	Proposed outlay Annual Plan 1986-87
Direction and Administration	37.48
Research	16.20
Education and Training	23.85
Forest Conservation and Development	159.86
Plantation Scheme	267.21
Farm Forestry	11.20
Communication and Buildings	15.00
Preservation of wildlife	102.16
Extension	1,672.17
Management of Zamindari	20.72
Others	29.15
	2,355.00

1.6.3.3 It would be evident from the above that nearly 89% outlay has been earmarked for forest conservation and development, plantation schemes and World Bank aided community forestry project Phase-II. Even then the achievement in plantation targets during 1986-87 would be 16,825 ha. which work out to 59.6% of the likely achievements of 1985-86.

1.6.3.4 Keeping in view the objectives and strategies, the programme during the Annual Plan 1986-87 is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Direction and Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.3.5. Due to wide gap between the demand and supply of forest produce, the prices of the forest produce have steeply increased. Anti-social elements have found the trade in illicit timber and firewood lucrative. The incidence of attacks on forest staff resulting into grievous injuries and loss of life have, of late, increased. It is, therefore, proposed to equip the forest staff with revolvers, guns, walkie-talkie sets etc. It is also proposed to create 3 units of striking force consisting of 1 Range Forest Officer and 20 Beat Guards which could be deployed in areas vulnerable to illicit cutting.

1.6.3.6. It is proposed to erect 7 barricades at strategic points to keep check over the forest produce in transit.

1.6.3.7. Forest fires disfigure the timber which adversely affects the price of timber. Similarly ground fires cause severe damage to ground cover, humus and natural regeneration of many tree species. Removal of ground cover accelerates the process of soil erosion. It is therefore necessary to spot out the forest fires, localise and extinguish them.

1.6.3.8. For effective fire protection, the forest areas are divided into small patches by clearing fire lines along the compartment boundary so that forest fires can be localised. Watch towers are constructed to spot out the forest fires. Wireless sets are maintained for quick reporting of fire incidences to the headquarters for seeking necessary help.

1.6.3.9. An outlay of Rs. 35.97 lakhs is proposed for these works during 1986-87.

1.6.3.10. Lots of statistical details are required to be collected and records maintained for implementation of plan schemes. It is therefore proposed to provide Statistical Assistants in the circle offices. Similarly for ongoing evaluation of the schemes, it is proposed to provide a jeep to the Dy. Conservator of Forests working in Project Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Cell in the head office. An amount of Rs. 1.51 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Research

1.6.3.11. Forestry research has been of immense help to design various forestry plantation models, to select species suitable to the sites, to decide the optimum requirement of manure for various sites for different plantation models, to decide the water regime for irrigated plantations and for propagation of high yielding strains of selected species. The research wing of the department carries out above research at research stations. It is also proposed to develop a botanical garden already established at Waghai in Dang. An outlay of Rs. 16.20 lakhs is proposed for above activities during 1986-87.

Education and Training

1.6.3.12. Forestry is a technical subject requiring technically qualified personnel. The training to officers is imparted at the institutes run by Government of India. The State Forest Department runs the Gujarat Forest Rangers, College, Rajpipla for imparting training to Range Forest Officers of the State and adjoining States. It is proposed to conduct inservice training to the Foresters and Beat Guards at Forestry Training School at Kakrapar. An amount of Rs. 23.85 lakhs has been proposed for training of 312 personnel at various institutes.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.3.13. As already stated above, about 50% of the State forests are degraded and require to be treated immediately. Due to heavy biotic pressures, the soil has become compact. It is therefore necessary to carry out soil and moisture conservation works in such areas before afforestation works. The scheme proposes intensive soil and moisture conservation works such as construction of gradonies, nala bunding and fencing of the area, followed by reforestation with suitable species which would yield small timber, fuelwood etc. During the year an area of 570 ha would be treated at the estimated cost of Rs. 78.90 lakhs. In addition an area of 3080 ha would be planted under the said scheme from the funds provided under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.

Afforestation of Desert Border

1.6.3.14. The winds blowing from the desert carry with them the silt particles laden with salt. The deposition of these particles in the agricultural fields makes these lands infertile and unsuitable for agriculture. Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish shelter belts of trees on the border of the desert. During the year 1986-87 it is proposed to raise 435 ha. of plantations at the cost of Rs. 44.02 lakhs.

Coastal border plantation

1.6.3.15. Gujarat has a coastal line of 16000 kms. Due to strong winds from the sea, the loose sand from the coastal strip, drifts inwards thus affecting the fertility of the agricultural lands and converting them into sandy lands. Under this scheme, plantations of suitable species like casuarine equisetifolia and Prosopis juliflora are raised as shelter belt plantations. Due to inadequate allocation of funds, the provision of Rs. 36.94 lakhs has been made during the Annual Plan 1986-87, from which the plantations raised in the past would be maintained, watered and an area of 5 ha. would be planted during the year.

River Valley Projects (Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

1.6.3.16. It is essential to contain the soil erosion from the catchment areas of various irrigation reservoirs in the State. On account of siltation in the reservoirs due to soil erosion in the catchment areas, the life span of the dams is reduced. Under this scheme, the catchment areas of 3 rivers are being treated with soil and moisture conservation works followed by afforestation. During the year an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is likely to be spent under this fully centrally sponsored scheme.

Fuelwood and small timber plantations

1.6.3.17. Due to increasing population, the demand for fuelwood and small timber has considerably increased. Even today rural population mainly depends on fuelwood for domestic fuel. It has therefore become necessary to create new sources of small timber and fuelwood so as to satisfy the increasing need. Under this scheme plantations of suitable species yielding small timber and fuelwood are raised at close spacing of 1.5m X 1.5m. It is proposed to cover an area of 985 ha. during the year at the cost of Rs. 112.70 lakhs.

Raising Teak, Khair and Bamboo Plantations

1.6.3.18. The economic value of our forests is low due to low productivity. In order to maximise returns from the potential forest areas, it is contemplated to convert such forests into man made forest plantations of economically important species like Teak, Khair and Bamboo. An amount of Rs. 94.92 lakhs is earmarked during the year 1986-87 to raise 3220 ha. of plantations.

Irrigated Plantations

1.6.3.19. Experience has proved that the production of wood per ha. can be increased 4 to 5 times with application of irrigation and fertilisers to the plantations of selected fast growing species. Moreover the success of plantations is also ensured by providing irrigation facilities. It is therefore proposed to raise irrigated plantations of suitable species by taking advantage of available local water sources. Due to shortage of funds, an amount of Rs. 53.78 lakhs only, has been provided to maintain and irrigate the plantations raised in the past and to raise 10 ha. of plantations during the Annual Plan period 1986-87.

Plantations of Minor Forest Produce

1.6.3.20. During the lean period tribals earn their livelihood by collecting minor forest produce like Mahuda flowers, fruits, timru leaves etc. In order to enrich our forests with minor forest produce trees, it is proposed to raise concentrated plantations of minor forest produce species either singly or in mixed patches. It is proposed to raise 50 ha. of such plantations at the cost of Rs. 3.57 lakhs.

Plantations of Medicinal Plants

1.6.3.21. Large number of ayurvedic medicines are prepared from various parts of plants. However the scattered nature of availability of these species makes the collection difficult and economically unviable. Preservation of important medicinal plants is also becoming difficult due to adverse biotic factors. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations of important medicinal plants in an area of 50 ha. during 1986-87 and a provision of Rs. 2.24 lakhs has been made for the same.

Farm Forestry

1.6.3.22. The activity of raising of seedlings for distribution has now become part of the community forestry project programme. An amount of Rs. 11.20 lakhs has been provided during the year

1986-87 for payment of compensation to the individuals in whose marginal lands forest plantations have been raised in past.

Communication and Buildings

Development of Communication

1.6.3.23. Net work of roads in the interior forest areas is maintained by the forest department so as to facilitate removal of forest produce from the harvesting areas to the marketing centres. It is proposed to carry out metalling of existing roads and carry out improvement. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been proposed during the year 1986-87.

Construction of Buildings

1.6.3.24. Forest subordinate staff are required to stay in interior forest areas. Their staying at assigned head quarters is essential from forest protection point of view Rental accommodation is not available at these places. The forest subordinate staff are therefore provided rent-free accommodation. Though much remains to be done as far as construction of buildings for forest staff provision of only Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been possible for this programme during 1986-87 due to paucity of funds. It is proposed to construct 25 buildings during the year 1986-87.

Preservation of Wildlife

1.6.3.25. Considering the importance of wildlife the plan embarks upon a strategy for intensive development of existing 11 sanctuaries and 4 National Parks in the State and also to develop new sanctuaries to be established during the seventh plan period. In order to have scientific management of the sanctuaries and the National Parks, detailed management plan are on the anvil. With the purpose of creating awareness of importance of wildlife, in the ecology and environment, zoological gardens and parks are also proposed to be established.

1.6.3.26. Wildlife has not remained a matter of mere sight seeing and tourism but its scientific-management, interpretation of their behaviour in different conditions are all matters of understanding and learning. Education in wild life management will be imparted to forest officers and people in general in order to create awareness of nature and wild life. Nature camps would be organised for children and also for general public.

1.6.3.27. In order to get people's participation in the conservation efforts due priority has been given by providing separate schemes for education, interpretation and publicity.

An outlay of Rs. 102.16 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as under :

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Outlay for 1986-87
1.	Management of sanctuaries and National Parks	22.00
2.	Development of Gir Lion in Barda Lion Sanctuary	23.00
3.	Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary	5.00
4.	Development of Zoological and Wildlife Parks	6.00
5.	Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal and Dumklal Sloth Dear Sanctuary	5.00
6.	Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuary	2.00
7.	Wildlife Education Interpretation and Training	8.00
8.	Estt. of Marine National Park	15.00
9.	Exhibition to promote Wildlife	—
10.	Development of Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary	9.16
11.	Preparation of wildlife management plans for Sanctuaries and National Parks	2.00
12.	Wildlife conservation outside sanctuaries and National Parks	1.00
13.	Development of Black Buck National Park	4.00
		102.16

Extension :

Community forestry Project (World Bank Programme)

1.6.3.28. As per IIInd Phase of the community forestry project, an allotment of Rs. 2,715 lakhs had to be provided for the year 1986-87. However, within the limited resources it has been possible to provide only Rs. 1,561.17 lakhs. It is proposed to cover 9000 ha. under different kinds of plantations as under :

Strip plantations	— 1,000 ha.
Village Woodlots (Irrigated)	— 400 ha.
Village Woodlots (Rainfed)	— 1,500 ha.
Reforestation of degraded forest areas	— 4,000 ha.
Farm Forestry	— 2,000 ha.
Rural Fuelwood Plantations	— 100 ha.
Total	9,000 ha.

Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantations (Partly Centrally Sponsored)

1.6.3.29. Nearly 85% of the domestic fuel in the rural areas comprises of firewood (74%) and dung cake (11%) Dung Cake could alternatively be used as a manure to increase the fertility of the soil. The dependence of the rural population in the forest tract for its firewood requirement on the forests results into degradation of the forests. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations of suitable species yielding fuelwood as a future resource to supply fuelwood to the local population.

1.6.3.30. It is therefore proposed to raise plantations in an area of 2500 ha. during the year 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 111.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose from State Plan. The likely central share for this scheme would be Rs. 33.30 lakhs.

Management of Zamindari

Acquisition of Private Forests

1.6.3.31. In order to bring the private forests under scientific management, about 1187 sq. kms. of privately owned forest areas have been acquired under the Private Forests Acquisition Act, 1973. Government have appointed one officer on special duty of the rank of Collector to determine the compensation to be paid to the owners of private forests. Some of the proceedings are still in progress. An amount of Rs. 20.72 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during 1986-87.

Other Programmes

Individual Beneficiary Schemes

1.6.3.32. Development of forests and tribal welfare are interdependent on each other. The department has been implementing some individual beneficiary schemes aiming at tribal welfare and preventing exploitation of tribals by middlemen. Following schemes would be continued during 1986-87 :

- (a) Grain banks
- (b) Tagavi Loan
- (c) Firewood Depots.

An amount of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been proposed for the above schemes during 1986-87.

1.6.3.33. Under the Kotwalia scheme, Kotwalias are supplied bamboos at their door steps and they are paid advances towards articles manufactured by them. These articles are then marketed by the department and after deducting the royalty of bamboos and advances paid, the remaining amount is paid to the Kotwalias. As a result of the above, exploitation of Kotwalias by businessmen is stopped

and their earnings have considerably increased. The scheme also envisages raising of bamboo plantations in backyards of Kotwali houses and construction of huts for them.

Under the scheme of wood workshop, training in carpentry is imparted to tribal youths to improve their skill. Both the above schemes are however proposed to be implemented under 100% central assistance.

Demarcation and Survey

1.6.3.34. The work of settlement of protected and unclassed forests and declaring the same as reserved forests is in progress. The demarcation of the reserved forests by erection of pillars is essential to prevent encroachment in forest areas. An amount of Rs. 8.54 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the year 1986-87.

Forest Publicity

1.6.3.35. In order to create tree consciousness in public, and younger generation in particular, publicity material such as posters, booklets, stickers etc. are being published by the department. Moreover exhibitions are held in rural areas. The elocution, painting competitions on forestry themes are held on special occasions such as World Forestry Day, Wild life Week, Vanamahotsava etc. A provision of Rs. 5.16 lakhs has been made for the above scheme during the year 1986-87.

Development of Special Sites

1.6.3.36. Due to rapid industrialisation, life has become very fast in big cities and towns. People are on look out for recreational facilities particularly in natural surroundings. The department has already developed some sites like Victoria Park in Bhavnagar and Kabirvad in Bharuch districts. An amount of Rs. 2.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the year 1986-87.

Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation

1.6.3.37. The Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation has a monopoly in collection of minor forest products in the State. This activity has not only generated employment opportunities to the tribals but has also stopped the exploitation of tribals by shopkeepers. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh has been proposed as share capital to the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation.

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies

1.6.3.38. Gujarat is a pioneer in introduction of co-operatives in harvesting forest coupes. These forest labourers co-operative societies have tribals as its members and are being run by tribal office bearers. The entire operations from felling of trees to marketing the produce are done by the co-operatives. Some of the co-operatives also handle the work of collection of minor forest produce.

1.6.3.39. The number of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in the State is about 150 and the turn-over of the societies is about Rs. 1,625 lakhs.

1.6.3.40. Financial assistance by way of subsidy and share capital contribution is given to newly organised societies at the rate of Rs. 1,500 for welfare activities for 3 years and at the rate of Rs. 1,200 for management expenses for 5 years and share capital at the rate of Rs 3,000 per society.

1.6.3.41. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is earmarked in the year 1986-87 for the above activity.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

FORESTS

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
FST-1	Forest Protection	174.30	48.48	23.22	23.22	35.97	—
FST-2	Planning & Evaluation	14.10	6.40	—	—	1.51	—
	Total—(I)	188.40	54.88	23.22	23.22	37.48	—
II. Research							
FST-3	Forest Research	35.00	12.43	13.77	13.77	16.20	—
	Total—(II)	35.00	12.43	13.77	13.77	16.20	—
III. Education and Training							
FST-4	Training of staff	144.20	45.27	32.20	32.20	23.85	—
	Total—(III)	144.20	45.27	32.20	32.20	23.85	—
IV. Forests Conservation & Development							
FST-5	Soil & Moisture Conservation	435.70	1106.71	70.19	70.19	78.90	78.90
FST-6	Desert Border	235.40	66.01	37.80	37.80	44.02	44.02
FST-7	Coastal Border	42.90	53.65	32.90	32.90	36.94	30.70
	Total—(IV)	714.00	2266.37	140.89	140.89	159.86	153.62
V. Plantation Scheme							
FST-8	Fuelwood and Small Timber Plantation	442.15	91.88	75.94	75.94	112.70	112.70
FST-9	Teak Khair and Bamboo Pl.	452.50	1101.91	89.88	89.88	94.92	—
FST-10	Irrigated Plantation	149.20	96.17	64.62	64.62	53.78	53.78
FST-11	Plantation of Minor Forest Products	30.95	4.45	3.62	3.62	3.57	—
FST-12	Plantation of Medicinal Plants	14.40	—	1.64	1.64	2.24	—
	Total—(V)	1089.20	2294.41	235.70	235.70	267.21	166.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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VI. Farm Forestry

FST-13 Distribution of seedlings	106.20	11.29	12.33	12.33	11.20	11.20
Total—(VI)	106.20	11.29	12.33	12.33	11.20	11.20

VII. Communication and Buildings

FST-14 Development of Communication	31.40	9.99	3.57	3.57	4.00	4.00
FST-15 Construction of Buildings	130.15	40.99	9.42	9.42	11.00	9.00
Total—(VII)	161.55	50.98	12.99	12.99	15.00	13.00

VIII. Preservation of Wildlife

FST-16 Management of Sanctuaries and National Parks	46.65	34.79	20.16	20.16	22.00	—
FST-17 Development of Gir and Barda Lion Sanctuaries	66.35	33.32	20.90	20.90	23.00	—
FST-18 Development of Wild Ass Sanctuaries	13.00	12.30	4.83	4.83	5.00	—
FST-19 Development of Zoological and Wild life Parks	26.00	2.61	4.92	4.92	6.00	—
FST-20 Development of Jessor, Ratanmahal and Dunkhal Sloth Bear	13.00	4.30	4.52	4.52	5.00	—
FST-21 Development of Bansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuaries	13.00	2.77	1.03	1.03	2.00	—
FST-22 Wildlife Education Interpretation and Training	37.80	3.97	6.57	6.57	8.00	—
FST-23 Establishment of Marine National Park	84.50	10.77	15.50	15.50	15.00	—
FST-24 Exhibition to promote wildlife	16.25	0.83	1.65	1.65	—	—
FST-25 Development of Nalsarover Bird Sanctuary	19.50	—	8.75	8.75	9.16	—
FST-26 Preparation of Wildlife management Plans for sanctuaries & National Parks	16.25	—	—	—	2.00	—
FST-27 Wildlife Conservation outside Sanctuaries and National Parks	9.75	—	0.78	0.78	1.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FST-28	Development of Black Buck National Parks	24.95	—	3.23	3.23	4.00	—
	TOTAL (VIII)	387.00	105.66	92.84	92.84	102.16	—
IX. Extension							
FST-29	Community Forestry Project	9340.00	1801.21	1420.00	1420.00	1561.17	1561.17
FST-30	Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood Plantation	508.65	140.27	105.42	105.42	111.00	111.00
	TOTAL (IX)	9848.65	1941.48	1525.42	1525.42	1672.17	1672.17
X Management of Zamindari							
FST-31	Acquisition of Private Forests	67.80	25.44	19.20	19.20	20.72	6.72
	TOTAL (X)	67.80	25.44	19.20	19.20	20.72	6.72
XI Other Expenditure							
FST-32	Individual Beneficiary Schemes	37.10	6.08	5.32	5.32	4.80	—
FST-33	Tribal Welfare	4.00	4.30	—	—	—	—
FST-34	Demarcation and Survey	34.90	9.54	8.00	8.00	8.54	—
FST-35(a)	Development of Forest Settlement	—	—	—	—	—	—
FST-35	Forest Publicity	27.50	4.81	5.16	5.16	5.16	—
FST-36	Development of Special Sites	12.50	3.99	1.96	1.96	2.25	—
FST-37	Contribution of G.S.F.D.C.	64.40	25.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
FST-38	Forest Labourer's Co-op. Societies	6.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
	Other schemes which are not included in the Seventh Five Year Plan (Waghai Saw Mill, Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar, Polythene bags, Improved logging).	—	23.70	Schemes discontinued in the Seventh Plan.			
	Nuclues Budget	35.60	46.00	10.00	10.00	6.40	—
	TOTAL (XI)	222.00	124.42	32.44	32.44	29.15	1.00
	GRAND TOTAL	12964.00	2892.63	2141.00	2141.00	2355.00	2024.19

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. Under the aegis of the Gujarat Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1963, 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 96800 M.Ts. upto 31st March, 1985.

1.7.2 Review of progress :

1.7.2.1 Financial assistance in terms of loan and subsidy is being provided for implementing the Gujarat Agricultural produce Market Act. A separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing is envisaged in the Seventh Plan. Contribution is also being made to the State Agricultural Marketing Fund as laid down under the statute. A State Agricultural Marketing Board has also been constituted.

1.7.2.2 The Central Government also extends the assistance to the regulated markets under various Central Sector Schemes and the market committees of the State have availed of the assistance of Rs. 82 lakhs upto 30th June, 1984.

1.7.2.3. The number of regulated markets which was 303 in 1984-85 is likely to increase to 308 by the end of 1985-86 while storage capacity of State Warehousing Corporation is likely to reach 121.8 lakh tonnes from 0.968 lakh tonnes during the same period.

1.7.3. Programmes proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87

1.7.3.1 An amount of Rs. 19 lakhs is proposed for the sector for the year 1986-87.

Scheme for Development of Regulated Markets :

1.7.3.2 At present a loan @ 100% of the cost of the land subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs is being provided to the market committees. No loan is available for other development works. It is therefore, necessary to expand the scope of the scheme to sanction the loan for all developmental purposes and also to revise ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs. The Market Committees of tribal areas would be given 50% amount of the estimated expenditure as loan and 50% as subsidy. A sum of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme for the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1985-86 which is likely to be utilised. It is proposed to provide Rs. 7.50 lakhs for 1986-87.

Share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation

1.7.3.3 Under the provisions of the State Warehousing Act, 1961 the State Government contributes on matching basis to build up the share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation at the rate of 50% of the issued share capital. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for the scheme has been provided in the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is made for 1985-86, while it is proposed to provide Rs. 0.25 lakhs for 1986-87.

Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing

1.7.3.4. The State Government in principle has agreed to establish a separate Directorate of Agricultural Marketing. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 which is likely to be utilised. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1986-87.

Agricultural Produce Market Fund

1.7.3.5. As laid down under the statutory provisions, the State Government has to contribute to the fund so established. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in the Seventh Plan and an amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 which is likely to be utilised. It is proposed to provide Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1986-87.

State Agricultural Marketing Board :

1.7.3.6. The State Agricultural Marketing Board (Advisory) is constituted by the Government. To assist the board, in its smooth functioning till the statutory marketing board creates its own sources of income, an outlay of Rs. 3 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 which is likely to be utilised. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.75 lakhs for 1986-87.

Financial assistance to Market Committees :

1.7.3.7. In the initial years of establishment, the market committees have no funds and surpluses to implement the Act and to enforce its provisions. Therefore, to meet the managerial expenses for the first two years it is felt necessary to reimburse the market committees against such expenses to a ceiling of Rs. 20,000. Again rural market committees need to be given loan at the rate of Rs. 20,000 to commence the functions when no sources of income have been created. An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.50 lakhs for 1986-87.

Assistance for Market Intelligence :

1.7.3.8. Financially weak market committees find it difficult to meet the post/telegraphic and other expenses incurred in furnishing the price data and information regarding arrivals of commodities etc. to various Government Offices/agencies. It is proposed to sanction subsidy to meet local day-to-day expenses to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.25 lakhs for 1986-87.

Central Agmark Laboratory :

1.7.3.9. To act as supervisory role over the existing State Agmark laboratories and to extend the scope of additional commodities under Agmark it is proposed to have a Central State Level Agmark Laboratory and Rs. 5 lakhs is provided for the purpose in the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.25 lakhs for 1986-87.

Research and Training Centre :

1.7.3.10 For providing training facilities to persons connected with market regulations and for carrying out market research in agricultural marketing it is proposed to establish training and research centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 4 lakhs for Seventh Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.50 lakhs for 1986-87.

Hats and Mandies :

1.7.3.11. In tribal areas of the State, weekly Hats/mandies are being organised at many places which are yet not brought under the fold of Agricultural Produce Market Act. To protect the interest of agriculturists and to create basic infrastructure an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs is provided for this scheme in Seventh Plan to assist the agencies which may develop rural hats in terms of loan, subsidy and managerial assistance. It is proposed to provide Rs. 11.00 lakh for 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

MARKETING, STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Schemewise (Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Marketing							
1.	WRH—1 Development of regulated Market						
	(a) Loan	30.00	0.80	6.50	6.50	4.25	4.25
	(b) Subsidy	8.00	2.50	2.25	2.25	3.25	—
	Sub—Total 1	38.00	3.30	8.75	8.75	7.50	4.25
2.	WRH—2. Establishment of Directorate of Agricultural Marketing	30.00	—	4.00	4.00	2.50	—
3.	WRH—3. Fin. Assistance to staff Agril. Marketing Board.	3.00	0.75	0.60	0.60	0.75	—
4.	WRH—4. Fin. Assistance to State Agril. Produce Market Fund.	5.00	4.80	1.40	1.40	2.50	—
5.	WRH—5. Fin. Assistance for Market Intelligence	2.00	—	—	—	0.25	—
6.	WRH—6 Loans for equipment and instruments						
	(a) Loan	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
7.	WRH—7 Fin. Assistance to Market Committee						
	(a) Loan	3.00	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Subsidy	3.00	—	—	—	0.50	—
	Sub-Total 7	6.00	—	—	—	0.50	—
8.	WRH—8. Establishment of Research and Training Centre						
	(a) Subsidy	4.00	—	—	—	0.50	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	WRH—9 Establishment of Central Agmark Laboratory						
	(a) Subsidy	5.00	—	—	—	0.25	—
10.	WRH—10 Scheme to Regu- late Hats and Mandis						
	(a) Administrative staff assistance.	4.00	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Loan	6.00	—	—	—	0.50	0.50
	(c) Subsidy	6.00	—	—	—	0.50	—
	Sub-Total 10	16.00	—	—	—	1.00	00.50
11.	Nucleus Budget	—	—	2.00	2.00	3.00	—
Total. I	Marketing (1 to 11)	111.00	8.885	16.75	16.75	18.75	4.75
II. Storage & Warehousing							
11.	WRH. II State Warehousing Corporation						
	(a) Share Capital	10.00	—	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	GRAND TOTAL (I + II)	121.00	8.885	17.00	17.00	19.00	5.00

1.8 RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

1.8.1. Introduction

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

1.8.2. Review of Progress

1.8.2.1. During 1985-86 the State Government had sanctioned a plan ceiling of Rs. 397 lakhs inclusive of Tribal Sub-Plan. A brief outline of achievements during the year is given below :

Education

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

1.8.2.3. The admission capacity of different degree courses during 1985-86 is given below :

1. B.Sc. (Agri.)	350
2. B.Sc. (D.T.)	40
3. B. V. Sc. (A.H.)	160
4. B.Sc. (Engg.)	50
5. B.Sc. (Home)	40

1.8.2.4. With a view to up-grade the teaching skills, faculty up-gradation programme was continued during 1985-86 and 58 candidates were selected for M.Sc. and 74 for Ph.D. degree in different agricultural universities/institutes in the country. As the academic year for 1985-86 has just started the candidates likely to be deputed under the above programme during the year will be decided shortly.

1.8.2.5. Library being an integral component of learning, campus libraries were strengthened by liberalising grants for books, journals and other reference material. Student welfare facilities at the Campuses were also considerably improved so as to create a better atmosphere for learning. Health facilities and students amenities were also improved at different campuses.

Research

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

1.8.2.7. During 1985-86, one improved variety of tobacco was released for cultivation to the growers, thus, bringing a total number of varieties released since the inception of the University to 98. In addition, 30 agronomic and other findings of immediate importance for improved crop productivity were also recommended for adoption. To meet the quality seed needs of the farmers, the University supplied 145 tonnes of breeder's seed and 117 tonnes of foundation seed of different crop varieties to the Gujarat State Seed Corporation for multiplication and distribution amongst the farmers. The agricultural engineering division in the University developed improved bullock drawn/manual implements for use of the farmers in the State.

1.8.2.8. In the field of animal husbandry and veterinary science, rearing of calves by weaning will help in raising them at low cost. In animal nutrition, research on the use of non-traditional

feed materials such as babul seed was continued. In case of Surti buffaloes, early post-partum breeding will go a long way in reducing the calving interval. Further research in this field is being continued.

1.8.2.9. In agricultural economics, the new scheme sanctioned by the State Government for estimating the cost of cultivation of important agricultural crops grown in the State has helped to provide information, on the cost of cultivation of major crops grown in the State. This will provide a basis for fixing the procurement prices of major agricultural crops grown in the State. Information on cost of production of major crops grown in the State has been provided to the State Government.

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

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

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

Extension Education

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

1.8.2.14. The University runs 15 agricultural schools in different parts of the State leading to diploma in agriculture. The admission capacity of each school is 30 candidates in each course for the duration of two years. The diploma holders from these schools find employment as VLWs or extension officers in the State extension programme in the State.

1.8.2.15. The University also conducts a number of training programmes viz the training course for livestock inspectors, short courses in bakery, home science, etc.

1.8.2.16. Besides, the GAU also runs tribal training programmes with a view to imparting training in the use of new technology to tribal population in the State. These programmes are conducted at Waghai, Devgadbaria, Khedbrahma, Vyara and Dahod.

1.8.3. Programme for 1986-87

1.8.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 437.00 lakhs is proposed for Education, Research and Extension Education during 1986-87. Broad break up of the plan outlay is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1986-87
1. Education	205.75
2. Research	195.10
3. Extension Education	36.15
Total	437.00

1.8.3.2. A brief outline of the Annual Development Programme for 1986-87 is given below :

Education

1.8.3.3. The College of Agriculture and College of Veterinary and Animal Science started at Dantiwada in 1982, College of Home Science, Nutrition and Food Technology in 1981 at Sardar Krushinagar

and College of Agricultural Engineering at Junagadh during 1984 will need further development. Provision has been made for their proper development so as to enable them to discharge their functions effectively. This includes providing infrastructural facilities in terms of buildings, equipments and teaching staff.

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

1.8.3.5. It is also necessary to improve the communication facilities at the main campuses of the University. The standards of auditing in the University needs improvements. The computer installed during 1985-86 for accounting and maintenance of personal data of staff at the head quarter of the University will have to be maintained and additional facilities provided whenever necessary. Requisite provision for the purpose has been made. The intake capacity of the Veterinary College at Sardar Krushinagar will be raised to 60 in a phased manner as and when necessary hostel and other facilities become available. Necessary steps initiated in this direction during 1985-86 will be continued. The programme for constructing the building for Veterinary College at Sardar Krushinagar will also be continued.

1.8.3.6. Funds for improving the hospital facilities at the Veterinary College at Anand and Sardar Krushinagar have been provided.

1.8.3.7. In the case of graduates in dairy technology, it is proposed to bring about a qualitative improvement in the teaching of this faculty by introducing new courses in dairy plant maintenance, instrumentation, quality control and dairy technology for dairy products and new technology for dairy equipment in the college so as to acquaint the students with the latest technology.

1.8.3.8. It is proposed to up-grade the departments of agronomy, agricultural chemistry and soil science and entomology in different agricultural colleges, so as to enable them to impart qualitatively better training to the students enrolled for graduate and post-graduate studies. Requisite provision for the purpose has been made.

1.8.3.9. A provision of Rs. 205.75 lakhs has been proposed for the above programmes during 1986-87.

Agricultural Research

1.8.3.10. The primary objectives of the Annual Development Plan proposals in respect of Agricultural Research is to evolve new technology for improving the productivity of crops as well as cattle, so as to achieve the projected annual growth rate of 4% in agricultural production in the State.

1.8.3.11. The programme for providing additional facilities for research in different crops viz. millet, sorghum cotton, pulses, oilseeds, wheat, paddy, spices, medicinal and aromatic plants, tobacco and in the disciplines of water management, dry farming, soil salinity and remote sensing technology started during 1985-86 will be continued. Emphasis has been laid in the programme on improving the research facilities with particular reference to oilseeds and pulses since productivity of these crops has not gone upto an appreciable extent in the State during the last few years. The demand for these crops has also grown rapidly. An intensive programme for evolving high yielding varieties and agro-techniques for improving their productivity is proposed. Intensive research is also considered necessary in water management, in view of the possibilities of availability of Narmada waters during the next 10-15 years. Dry farming will also require attention since more than 80% of the total cropped area in the State is covered with rainfed farming.

1.8.3.12. The programme for establishing a centre for excellence in research in cotton at Surat to meet the challenges faced by the crop, additional research facilities in this crop initiated during 1985-86 will be continued.

1.8.3.13. In animal science, the programme for establishing an elite herd for Kankrej cows, Jafra-badi, Surti and Mehsani buffaloes to strengthen existing facilities at Anand, Sardar Krushinagar and Junagadh for the purpose taken up during 1985-86 will be continued. The 150 Holstein Friesian imported during 1985-86 will be used for cross-breeding programme.

1.8.3.14. A provision of Rs. 195.10 lakhs has been proposed for the above programmes during 1986-87.

Extension Education

1.8.3.15. Extension Education is necessary for effective transfer of technology. This programme is to be achieved through up-grading the existing training facilities for the various categories of persons engaged in agriculture viz., diploma courses for SSC candidates, training in Bakery, home science etc. Existing 15 agricultural schools located in different parts of the State will be provided with additional facilities so as to improve the quality of training. The candidates with diploma in agriculture are in considerable demand for manning the State Extension Service.

1.8.3.16. The Farm Advisory Services are important for the proper transfer of technology. It has been decided to establish a Communication-cum-Training Centre at Sardar Krushinagar. Bakery training facilities at different campuses will be improved during 1986-87.

1.8.3.17. The extension education in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry is rather weak in Gujarat Agricultural University. Since the requirement of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in respect of extension education is different than for agricultural crops, it is proposed to organise a separate extension education programme for veterinary science and animal husbandry in the University with current year and will be continued during 1986-87.

1.8.3.18. A provision of Rs. 36.15 lakhs has been proposed for the above programme during 1986-87.

Anticipated ICAR Assistance during 1986-87

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

1.8.3.20. During 1986-87 assistance to the tune of Rs. 131.35 lakhs is likely to be available from ICAR for developing education, research and extension education activities in the University.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1984-85 Actual expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education, Research and Extension Education							
<i>A. Education</i>							
1	AER-1 Post-Graduate degree training in India and abroad	15.00	3.03	2.20	2.20	2.50	..
2	AER-2 Strengthening of College Education in Agril. Faculty	395.96	279.91	102.30	102.30	137.25	..
3	AER-3 Expansion of College Education in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry	224.00	56.89	13.00	13.00	16.50	..
4	AER-4 Expansion of College Education in Faculty of Dairy Science	100.00	7.01	15.00	15.00	16.50	..
5	AER-5 Establishment of Student Welfare Scheme	38.00		16.00	16.00	17.50	..
6	AER-6 Expansion of Faculty of Home Science	33.00	} Included in College Education	4.00	4.00	4.50	..
7	AER-7 Strengthening of College of Agril. Engg. at Junagadh	76.00		15.00	15.00	11.00	..
Total : (A) Education		881.96		346.84	167.50	167.50	205.75
<i>B. Extension Education</i>							
8	AER-8 Extension Education in Agriculture	344.74	} Included in College Education	34.15	34.15	33.95	..
9	AER-9 Extension Education in Vety. Science & A.H.	36.39		2.00	2.00	2.20	..
Total : (B) Extension Education		381.13		36.15	36.15	36.15	..
<i>C. Research</i>							
10	AER-10 Strengthening of Agril. Research Programme	1029.11	137.52	87.35	87.35	99.25	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	AER-11 Strengthening Research in Vety. Science & A.H.	428.00	47.87	61.00	61.00	70.40	..
12	AER-12 State share for ICAR & NARP Agril. Res. Schemes	286.00	49.58	41.00	41.00	22.45	..
13	AER-13 State share for All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Ani. & Vety. Science	26.80	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	..
	Total : (C) Research	1769.91	237.97	193.35	193.35	195.10	..
	Grand Total : (A+B+C)	3033.00	584.81	397.00	397.00	437.00	..

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 audit. Long term finance is provided to the agriculturists by Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for construction of wells repairs or deepening of old wells, pump sets (engines and motors), tractors, purchase 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 ratios :—

Scheme	NABARD	Central Government	State Government
Farm mechanisation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%
Other	85%	7.5%	7.5%

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

1.9.2. Review of Progress

1.9.2.1. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 350.00 lakhs had been provided for investment in the debentures floated by the Bank for carrying out its lending programme against which Rs. 364.54 lakhs have been utilised. Details of yearwise provisions and expenditure are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Provision	Expenditure
1980-81	90.00	19.95
1981-82	60.00	27.07
1982-83	75.00	73.99
1983-84	85.00	85.00
1984-85	100.00	158.53

1.9.2.2. Details regarding target of long-term finance and achievements of the Land Development Bank during the Sixth Plan period are as under :—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement
1980-81	10.00	5.77
1981-82	15.00	13.99
1982-83	15.00	14.53
1983-84	19.00	22.57
1984-85	19.00	18.60

1.9.2.3. During the Seventh plan period, Land Development Bank is expected to advance long-term finance to the tune of Rs. 215.00 crores (Net).

1.9.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 74.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86 with the target of advancing long-term finance to the tune of Rs. 30.00 crores, is likely to be achieved.

1.9.3. Programme for annual Plan 1986-87

1.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 81.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 with the target of advancing long term finance to the tune of Rs. 37.00 crores.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGC—1	Investment in Debenture of Gujarat State Coop. Land Development Bank.	971.00	158.53	74.00	74.00	81.00	81.00

1.10. COOPERATION

1.10.1. Introduction

1.10.1.1. 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' organisations, co-operatives of cotton growers, Groundnut growers, sugarcane producers and processing units and organisations engaged in fertiliser production with centrally sponsored IFFCO and now KRIBHCO in the cooperative sector. The number of members in co-operative societies, 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 co-operatives, co-operative based procurement of groundnut, Cotton ginning and Pressing Co-operatives, Powerloom Co-operatives, Labour Contract Co-operatives, Housing Cooperatives, Consumers' Co-operatives, Fishery-Co-operatives 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 producers and primary consumers.

1.10.1.2. Alongwith growth of co-operatives and different apex federations 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 Co-operative organisation from primary to National level.

1.10.2. Review of progress :

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

TABLE--I

Sr. No.	Type of societies	1979—80	1981—82	1983—84
1	2	3	4	5
(1) PACS (including FSS&LAMPS)				
(a)	No. of societies	7684	7473	6875
(b)	Membership (in thousands)	1861	1827	1971 (provisional)
(2) Sugar factories				
(a)	No. of societies	15	15	16
(b)	Production (in M.T.)	220890	531599	989670 (Provisional)
(3) (A) Oilseeds Gujarat State Co-op. Oil Industry Ltd.				
(a)	Quantity processed (in M.T.)	21555	33214	20455
(B) Ground nut growers' Gujarat State Co-operative Federation Ltd. (Quantity processed in M.T.)				
		..	..	37409
(4) Cotton Ginning & Pressing socys.				
(a)	No. of Societies	110	108	104
(b)	Raw Cotton Ginned (in M.T.)	159798	238781	304508 (Provisional)
(c)	Cotton processed (in bales)	410211	417454	426728 (Provisional)

1	2	3	4	5
(5)	Gujarat State Co-op. Marketing Federation Ltd..			
(a)	Sales of agricultural produce (Rs. in '000)	996795	1274448	780000
(6)	Cotton Marketing Federation			
(a)	Sales of cotton (Rs. in '000)	230148	293785	389273
(7)	Milk Marketing Federation			
(a)	Milk purchased (Rs. in '000)	N.A.	1617721	1851381
(8)	All types of Co-op Societies			
(a)	No. of Societies	30173	34377	35315
(b)	Membership	6372758	7397326	8302589 (Provisional)

TABLE--II.

Sr. Item No.	1961	1971	1981	1982	1983
(1) No. of societies	13959	20312	32229	34377	33956
(2) Membership(in '000)	2053	4097	6865	7397	7676
(3) Share capital (Rs. in crores)	24	97	250	267	283
(4) Owned funds (Rs. in crores)	36	153	570	654	591

1.10.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

1.10.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 836 lakhs for the year 1986-87 has been proposed. The broad break-up of which is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Annual Plan 1986-87
Direction and Administration	20.18
Credit Co-operatives	435.55
Labour Cooperatives	3.18
Farming Co-operatives	0.94
Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	118.30
Processing Co-operatives	11.70
Sugar Co-operatives	150.00

Programme	Annual plan 1986-87
Consumer Co-operatives	14.05
Co-operative Training and Education	17.00
Other Co-operatives	0.10
Nucleus budget	65.00
Total	836.00

Direction and Administration

1 10.3.2. Reorganisation of the Co-operative Department was under consideration of Government due to many fold increase in number of cooperative societies and nature of their activities. The number of cooperative societies which was 13959 in the year 1961 has increased to 35375 in the year 1984.

1 10.3.3. A separate Milk Audit Supervision Committee was framed with adequate supporting staff and the audit functions in respect of the milk societies and District 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, Co-operation Department. More recently a separate Directorate of Sugar started functioning in the State and Director of Agricultural Marketing has also started functioning. The idea is to give more attention to the problems of Milk/Sugar/Agril. Marketing Co-operatives. During the Seventh Plan period measures for strengthening organisational arrangement for supervision and monitoring of large number of cooperatives need to be made and the decision taking authority at regional level for various provisions in Co-operative Societies Act as well as offices to serve cooperative societies at block level are planned to be set up for which an outlay of Rs. 20.18 lakhs is proposed.

Credit Co-operatives

1.10.3.4. For supporting the massive agricultural programme the State tried to build up a strong credit structure. On the credit side, it consists of primary agricultural co-operatives, District Central Co-operative Banks, State Level Co-op. Bank, besides the unitary structure of the State Co-op. Land Development Bank and its 182 branches. The State's assistance to these co-operatives is in the form of loans and grants, guarantees for undertaking the special tasks and share capital contribution. The State Co-op. Bank is acting as an Apex agency for the District Central Co-op. Banks and at the grass root level, there are primary agricultural credit societies. The important components of various schemes are :—

—Outright grant is given by the State Government to Primary Agricultural credit societies at the rate of 4 per cent on the excess amount of short 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.

—Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is created at the State level to give loans to the State Co-op. Bank for conversion of short term loans and medium-term loans in accordance with the principles laid down by the NABARD.

—Government contributes to share Capital of agricultural credit institutions, i.e. Apex Co-operative Banks, Central Co-op. 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.

Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) and Large sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS) :

1.10.3.5. In pursuance of the latest policy off the Government of India, the farmer's service societies are organised only in non-tribal areas. There were 41 FSS in the year 1981, while 35 Farmers' Service Societies are working in the different areas of the State, at the end of December, 1984.

1.10.3.6. 164 LAMPS have been promoted in tribal areas. Out of 1,54,316 members in different LAMPS, 1,37,286 were scheduled tribe members,, while 17030 were scheduled caste and other member as on 31st December, 1984.

1.10.3.7. 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, food grains, marketing and storage, besides providing short term agricultural credit. The short term and medium term loans advanced by LAMPS were to the tune of Rs. 305.78 lakhs and Rs. 85.93 lakhs respectively as on 30th June, 1985.

1.10.3.8. The distribution of inputs, marketing activities and consumers activities undertaken by them were of the order of Rs. 62.39 lakhs and Rs 107.58 lakhs and Rs. 181.86 lakhs respectively. It is proposed to organise 10 new LAMPS in the year 1986-87 as a part of 50 LAMPS to be organised in the Seventh Plan period and also to increase the number of members to 3 lakhs.

1.10.3.9. It is proposed that Primary Agricultural credit societies will advance short and medium term loans of Rs. 240 crores and Rs. 40 crores respectively during the year 1986-87. Target of long term loans to be advanced is proposed at Rs. 37 crores.

Reorganisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies :

1.10.3.10. Primary Agricultural Credit societies are being re-organised in the State on the basis of the viability norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in the State have been classified as viable, potentially viable and non-viable societies. The programme of reorganisation has been launched through the Gujarat State Co-operative Bank and District Central Co-operative 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 Co-operative 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 1984 is as under.

Sr. No.	Total No. of Socy's (PACS)	No. of viable Socy.s (PACS)	No. of poten- tially socy. (PACS)	No. of non- viable socy. (PACS)	No. of socy. (PACS) to be liquidated	No. of socy. (PACS) to be amalga- mated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	6873	3942	2400	531	261	213
		Out of which			Out of which	
No. of socy. (PACS) to be revitalised	No. of socy. (PACS) liquidated	No. of socy. (PACS) alagamated	No. of socy. (PACS) revitalised	No. of socy. (PACS) not liquidated (Col. 6-9)	No. of socy. (PACS) not amalgamated (Col. 7-10)	No. of socy. (PACS) not revitalised (Col. 8-11)
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
57	232	167	31	29	46	26

The number of non-viable societies in the State has decreased from 407 in 1983 to 101 at the end of 30th June, 1984.

Long-Term Agricultural Credit :

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

1.10.3.12. Details regarding target of long-term finance and achievement by the Land Development Bank from the year 1980-81 are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1.	1980-81	100.00	5.77
2.	1981-82	155.00	13.99
3.	1982-83	155.00	14.53
4.	1983-84	199.00	22.57
5.	1984-85	199.00	18.60

Full Coverage Scheme :

1.10.3.13. The scheme is being implemented in 32 tribal talukas of the State. The object of the scheme is to see that all the economic activities of tribal agriculturists in the areas of integrated tribal development projects are fully covered by Co-operatives. The scheme envisages the sale of agricultural produce of the members through co-operatives. The credit is to be linked with marketing.

1.10.3.14. Interest subsidy @ 4% to 7% is given on the recovery from the sale of agricultural produce from the members, subsidy to FSS/LAMPS for undertaking distribution of agricultural activities and consumer activities are also given under this scheme.

1.10.3.15. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to increase the existing limit of assistance of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 and of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 to enable under taking of agricultural inputs and consumer activities, with a view to encourage the LAMPS to open new branches to extend their service in the tribal areas. It is also proposed to give this assistance to the branches as a separate unit for the purpose of assistance.

1.10.3.16. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

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 draught, floods, etc., certain arrangements have been in existence as per RBI and NABARD norms. The short-term loans of the affected members are converted into medium term loan, conversion loans and fresh finance is given to them. If the natural calamities occur during consecutive year or years, rephasing and .. rescheduling facilities are also provided as a result, off which affected persons are not treated as willful 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 rehabilitation facilities for overdues of short term credit and relief in the interest to the debtors of scarcity affected areas, under certain conditions. Under the scheme, the over dues of the short term agricultural credit as on 30th June, 1981, were converted into 10 annual instalments in the respect of farmers, who opted for the scheme, which was a voluntary one. Following table provides details, regarding rehabilitation of over dues of short term agricultural finance.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance given is as under :—

Year	Provision			Expenditure		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	Loan	Subsidy	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1982—83	200.00	235.00	435.00	350.00	79.72	429.72
1983—84	10.00	100.00	110.00	116.92	83.31	200.23
1984—85	85.00	66.00	151.00	381.00	63.95	444.95
Total	295.00	401.00	696.00	847.92	226.98	1074.90

1.10.3.19. Details regarding the rehabilitation of short-term overdues as on 30th June, 1983 are as under :

Total No. of defaulters in cases of the villages affected by scarcity conditions during the period 1972—73	Total amount of overdues as on 30-6-81 of the defaulter (Rs. in lakhs)	Total number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme					
412919	12876.72	210677					
Amount of rehabilitation							
Principal 7910.45	Interest 3125.07	Total 11035.52					
Amount of Rehabilitation granted to farmers in Tribal areas.	Amount of Rehabilitation granted to scheduled Caste members						
No. of beneficiaries	Principal	Interest	Total	No. of beneficiaries	Principal	Interest	Total
44531	1016.32	413.27	1429.39	11265	192.33	74.47	266.30

1.10.3.20. The scheme provides relief in interest to the debtors in the scarcity affected areas. Relief in interest to the extent of 7% is given to the small and marginal farmers and to the extent of 5 1/2% in the case of other farmers. In addition the agriculturists members of the Co-op. structure residing in areas where the defaulter members qualifying of the benefits of rehabilitation scheme, will also be eligible to get relief of 7% in interest on principal, in case they had repaid principal and interest. The benefit is given in the form of rebate share and such relief is to be given in four annual instalments. Out of this 7% rebate in interest, the liability for 3 1/2% interest is to be borne by the State Government and the balance 3 1/2% liability is borne by the cooperative structure. In addition there is also a provision to grant relief in principal for Small farmers under the scheme, after paying the first four instalments regularly, their fifth instalment will be paid by the State Government and in the same manner, if they pay the sixth to ninth instalments regularly, the tenth instalment will be paid by the Government on behalf of those farmers. Thus small farmers will get relief in repayment of principal to the extent of 20%.

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

1.10.3.21. To tackle the problem of overdues and to ensure that the eligibility of the various branches of the Land Development Bank for fresh advances is ensured and also with a view to improve the financial position of the Bank, the State Government has evolved rehabilitation scheme in respect of borrowers of the Land Development Bank. The scheme aims at blocking the overdues as on 30th June, 1981, classifying them in four categories.

Overdues arising out of mis-applied loans.

Overdues of farmers other than small farmers in respect of whom period of repayment is over.

- Overdues of small, marginal and tribal farmers, and
- Overdues of other farmers, whose period of repayment is not over.

1.10.3.22. The Scheme provides for rescheduling of the overdues to the 3rd and 4th categories of the farmers, over a maximum period of 5 years, having regard to the repaying capacity of individual farmers. However, in the case of tribal and small farmers, the repayment period could be extended upto 7 years for justifying reasons. The benefit of the scheme is extended to 1,38,738 farmers of 3rd and 4th categories and the amount of overdues rehabilitated in 5 annual instalment is Rs. 3112.22 lakhs. As envisaged under the scheme, the State Government has given financial assistance to Gujarat State Co-op. Land Development Bank by way of loans /subsidy/share capital to the tune of Rs. 1614.89 lakhs upto 31st March, 1985.

1.10.3.23. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 221.52 lakhs for the year 1986-87. Scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative credit institutions in the Co-operatively under developed areas. Assistance to District Co-operative Banks for non-overdue cover.

1.10.3.24. A scheme for providing assistance to Co-operative credit institutions operating in the under developed States and areas was sanctioned by the Government of India in the year 1981-82, and has been continued since then. The scope of the scheme has been extended to cover co-operative credit institutions working in drought prone areas and areas having more than 20% scheduled caste population.

1.10.3.25. The scheme covers central co-operative banks which are viable, potentially viable and need non-overdue cover to operate on NABARD credit limits in order to fulfill their loaning programmes. Under the scheme financial assistance will be given to District Co-operative Banks whose internal resources are not adequate to cover the overdues and their recovery performance has been over 50% in the previous year. The assistance to non-overdue cover will be in the form of loan for a period of 9 years with a moratorium for first three years. The interest will be charged at the rates prescribed by the Government of India from time to time. The interest will be payable annually and even during the period of moratorium. The amount of assistance to be given to the District banks under the scheme is to be shared equally between the Central and State Government. An outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank Limited against the shortfall in recovery of blocked overdues :

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

1.10.3.27. As per the scheme, the average demand of the GSLDB is to be worked out on the basis of blocked overdues which is to be recovered for a period of 5 years. The State Government has to make good the shortfall in recovery by advancing loans to GSLDB.

1.10.3.28. Under the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

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

1.10.3.29. The object of the proposed scheme is to encourage ST and SC people to join Co-operative societies. Under the proposed scheme, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members desiring to be enrolled as a member of PACS would be required to pay Rs. 1/- as entrance fee and he would be entitled to have initial share amount limited to Rs. 40 by way of subsidy from Government.

1.10.3.30. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 4.03 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

Interest relief subsidy to tribal members, and Scheduled Caste members on their short terms agricultural borrowing.

1.10.3.31. A scheme on interest relief subsidy to tribal and SC members of their short-term agricultural borrowing is proposed. The object of the scheme is to provide agricultural finance at the differential interest rate of 4%. A large number of tribal farmers and SC farmers who are still outside the fold of the co-operative credit can also be brought under the coverage. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for Seventh Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

Labour Co-operatives

1.10.3.32. Labourers engaged in various construction works are one of the most exploited classes in the unorganised sector. The Labour co-operatives in the State reflect an attempt to minimise these exploitation through organised economic activities. The object of these societies is to provide substantial employment to their members by obtaining various works on contract from Government, Semi-Government, Government undertaking and other public institutions.

1.10.3.33. At the end of 1983, there were 1699 labour co-operative societies in the State. The value of works executed by them during the year 1982 was of Rs. 1,863.00 lakhs out of which wages paid were Rs. 528.00 lakhs.

1.10.3.34. During the sixth plan period, 724 societies have been organised.

1.10.3.35. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to set up District Labour Contract Co-operative Societies in each district to provide proper supervision and guidance to primary labour co-operatives, in addition to 150 new primary Labour contract societies to be promoted in different areas, 30 new primary Co-operative societies are proposed to be organised during 1986-87.

Farming Co-operatives

1.10.3.36. Farming Co-operative Societies are promoted to help farmers with small holding to adopt better techniques of agricultural production and to raise productivity. At the end of June, 1983 there were 386 farming cooperative societies, with a total membership of 14751 out of which 14475 were scheduled caste members. Out of 386 farming societies, 25 were joint farming societies and 361 were collective farming societies. During the Sixth Plan period, 39 societies have been organised, 40 new farming societies are proposed to be organised during Seventh Plan period and 8 new farming societies during 1986-87.

Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives

1.10.3.37. This is one of most innovative areas in expansion of Co-operative activities in Gujarat. The Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation is a body at State Level which is interlinked with District Purchase and Sale Unions and 169 Taluka Purchase and Sale Unions. However, the outstanding feature is the working of commoditywise Marketing Federation dealing with single commodity like Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Oil Seeds Growers' Federation and Gujarat State Co-operative Fruits and Vegetable Marketing Federation with Primary marketing societies for Cotton, Oilseeds and fruits and vegetable besides Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation. These societies are organised for distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of crops. Some marketing co-operatives are engaged in processing too.

Financial Assistance to Marketing Co-operatives

1.10.3.38. To enable marketing societies for undertaking activities of sale of Agricultural produce, inputs and to strengthen them, the State Government provides share capital contribution and subsidy for construction of godowns under the National Grid Godown Scheme. Subsidy on sharing basis (25% + 25%) is also provided by the Central Government. Subsidy for price fluctuation fund of the value of the agricultural produce purchased directly from marginal, small and tribal farmers is also provided.

1.10.3.39. The National Co-operative Development Corporation also provides financial assistance under N.C.D.C. sponsored Schemes. The National Co-operative Development Corporation also provides Financial assistance for construction of godown to primary marketing societies and District Marketing Societies.

1.10.3.40. During the year 1983-84, agricultural produce worth Rs. 272 crores was marketed through Co-operatives as against the target of Rs. 210 crores.

1.10.3.41. During the year 1984-85, agricultural produce worth figures in about Rs. 300 crores was handled by the Co-operatives and at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, agricultural produce worth Rs. 450 crores would be handled by the co-operatives.

1.10.3.42. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was proposed to create storage capacity of 6.50 lakhs M.T. As against this target storage capacity has increased to 5.98 Lakh M. T. at the end of Sixth Plan. During the Seventh plan additional storage capacity of 2.00 lakh M.T. is fixed. The target of creating additional capacity of 0.40 lakh M. T. in 1985-86 is likely to be achieved during 85-86. It is proposed to create additional storage capacity of 0.40 lakhs M.T. for the year 1986-87.

1.10.3.43. In Gujarat, 80% of the fertilizers are being distributed by the Co-operatives. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to include the scheme for strengthening of commodity marketing organisations, the scheme for creating price stabilisation fund and the scheme for assistance to Co-operatives for creating processing units.

1.10.3.44. Under the first scheme, commodity Federations are to be organised/strengthened under the scheme of creating price stabilisation fund. An amount equal to 0.05% of the total turnover is to be credited by Federations to this fund and the Government will contribute equal amount. New scheme for assistance to Co-operatives for creating processing units is also proposed during the Seventh Plan.

1.10.3.45. An outlay of Rs. 461.00 lakhs has been provided for marketing co-operatives, during Seventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 118.30 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Processing Co-operatives

1.10.3.46. Processing Co-operatives are established to encourage farmers to process their produce to fetch better prices. There are 110 Cotton Ginning and Pressing societies with a membership of 1,07,422. 49 rice mill with 4543 members and 8 Oil Mills with 2132 members. The Gujarat State Co-Operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Limited is federal society of primary oil seeds grower societies and has its own oil seeds processing units at Bhavnagar and Dhasa in Bhavnagar District, Jamnagar and Jagudan in Mahesana District. It is proposed to establish 15 new processing units (6 oil Mills complex 5 Dal Mills and 4 Ginning & Pressing) during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been provided during the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 11.70 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Sugar Co-operatives

1.10.3.47. There are 16 Co-operative Sugar Factories in the State with a total daily crushing capacity of 34,756 tonnes per day. The Ukrai Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandali Ltd. at Paniyari District Surat, is under construction with a crushing capacity of 1250 M.T. per day.

1.10.3.48. 4 new sugar Co-operatives are proposed to be established during the Seventh plan each with a capacity to produce 1250 M. T. per day at the following centres :

Sr. No.	Taluka	District
1.	Kam ej (tribal area)	Surat
2.	K v ri	Valsad.
3.	Damangange	Bharuch
4.	Nir ar	Surat

1.10.3.49. An outlay of Rs. 497.00 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh plan for the programme. It is proposed to provide Rs. 1360.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

1.10.3.50. A separate office for the Directorate of Sugar has started functioning from the year 1982-83. An outlay of Rs. 75/- lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Plan period for the Directorate. It is proposed to provide Rs. 20/- lakhs and thus the total outlay proposed for the Sugar Co-operatives is Rs. 150.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

Consumer Co-operatives.

1.10.3.51. Consumer Co-operatives are established in a three tier system to supply essential articles to the consumers at fair price. There are 1072 Primary Consumers Co-operatives with 316508 members at the end of 1983. The total sale of these stores was of the order of Rs. 40.65 crores. There were 26 Central Co-operative consumers stores of which 16 were departmental stores at the end of 1983, with a membership of 169796 and a total sale of Rs. 31.88 crores in the year 1981-82. The Gujarat State Co-operative Consumers Federation Ltd. has a membership of 207 members and had a turnover of Rs. 930 crores during the year 1982-83.

1.10.3.52. During the Seventh Plan, 250 primary consumers stores, 4 departmental stores and 3 regional distribution centres are proposed to be organised. The targets of the additional distribution of necessities of life in rural and urban areas are as under :

	(Sale : Rs. in crores)
State Consumer Co.op. Federation	20.00
Central Consumer Co.Op. Stores.	40.00
Primary Consumers Co-op. stores.	60.00
Primary Service Co-op. in Rural Areas	80.00
	200.00

1.10.3.53. An outlay of Rs. 68 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 14.05 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Cooperative training and Education

1.10.3.54. The Co-op. movement in the State has made rapid progress and has diversified its activities in several fields catering to the various needs of the people. Co-operative being democratic institutions, the members require necessary training to know their rights and duties as member. Managing Committee members and the employees of the co-operatives also need similar training.

1.10.3.55. The task of Co-operative training and education is being performed by the two tier co-operative education structure, consisting of Gujarat State Co-operative Union and the District Co-operative Union. The Gujarat State Co-operative Union is a Federal body of 18 District Co-operative Unions and runs 4 co-operative Training Centres at Nadiad, Patan, Bhavnagar and Surat for the training of junior personnel of cooperative institutions and for intermediate personnel of various co-operatives. There is Training College at Gandhinagar known as Udaybhansinhji Co-operative Training College. The District Co-operative Unions provide training to Secretaries, Managing committee members, etc.

1.10.3.56. The training programme during the Sixth Plan period covered 1.86 lakhs trainees as under :

Nature of Training Courses.	No. of persons trained.
Lower Diploma Course	3121
Training to Secretaries and Managers.	7824
Managing Committee members	40493
Members and future members	97587
Youth Co.op. Training Class.	22562
Other training.	14824
Total	1,86,411

1.10.3.57. During the Seventh Plan following training programmes are proposed to be undertaken by the Gujarat State Co-op. Union.

Type of class.	No. of classes to be held	No. of persons to be trained.
Secretary/Manager Training class.	225	5625
Training class for Managing Committee members and Office Bearers.	2700	40500
Village level campus for ordinary members.	5400	135000
Leadership Campus.	95	2850
Unit Co-op. Training Class.	500	20000
		2,03,975

1.10.3.58. During the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been made. It is proposed to provide Rs. 17/- lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Other Cooperatives :

Auto Rickshaw and Redda Pullers' Cooperatives.

1.10.2.59. There were 23 Auto Rickshaw Cooperative societies with a membership of 1755, 11 Redda Pullers, Co.op. Societies with a membership of 1238 and 44 Transport Co-operatives with a membership of 6550 by the end of June, 1983.

1.10.3.60. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Plan period. It is proposed to provide Rs. 0.10 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Co-operation

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Expen- diture	1985-86		1986-87	
			Approved outlay	Antici- pated Expen- diture	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. COOPERATION						
Direction and Administration						
1. COP—1 Establishment of taluka level Set-up Strengthening of Dists. level office etc. ..	298.00	—	2.00	2.00	5.00	—
2. COP—2 Financial Assistance to Supervision Committee of Co-op. Dairy Audit Board for staff ..	30.00	5.21	5.00	5.00	7.98	—
New Adjusted Scheme						
3. COP—3 Strengthening of Statistical staff ..	12.00	3.56	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
4. COP—4 Setting up of monitoring cell and creation of new administrative supervisory and statistical staff	10.00	—	5.45	5.45	6.20	—
Scheme discount ..	—	5.51	—	—	—	—
Total—I ..	350.00	14.28	13.45	13.45	20.18	—

II. Credit Co-operatives

5. COP—5 Village Co-operatives	30.00	19.92	5.08	5.08	5.50	—
6. COP—6 Reorganisation and revitalisation of Co-op. credit structure.	30.00	6.09	2.50	2.50	2.50	—
7. COP—7 Adl. Financial assistance to FSS/LAMPS for training their staff	1.00	0.06	0.02	0.02	—	—
8. COP—8 Risk fund for consumption finance.	2.50	0.30	0.50	0.50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. COP—9 Adj. Risk fund contribution outright grant to LDB for long term advances, to tribal.	2.00	1.00	0.60	0.60	1.00	—
10. COP—10 Full coverage scheme for projects in tribal areas.	79.00	20.44	5.00	5.00	15.00	—
11. COP—11 Scheme for Secretariat cadre for agril. Co-ops.	2.50	—	0.50	0.50	—	—
12. COP—12 Agril. Relief and Guarantee fund	30.00	—	3.00	3.00	5.00	—
13. COP—13 Stabilisation fund arrangement flow of co-op. credit for short and medium term.	150.00	—	17.00	17.00	1.00	1.00
14. COP—14 Rehabilitaton of short term advance of Agril. and financial assistance to Dist. Co-op. Banks	423.00	63.96	50.11	50.11	115.00	—
15. COP—15. Credit stabilisation fund to LDB for long term advances	150.00	—	43.50	43.50	2.00	1.00
16. COP—16. Share capital contribution to Agril. credit insti.	90.00	21.26	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
17. COP—17. Rehabilitation of long term advances and financial assistance to GSLDB	300.00	215.00	176.68	176.68	221.52	149.52
18. COP—18 Scheme for providing financial assistance to Co-op. Insti. in the co-operatively under developed areas. Assistance to Dist. Central Co.op. Banks for non-overdues cover.	120.00	23.55	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
19. COP—19 Scheme for financial assistance to GSCLDB against the shortfalls in recovery of Blocked overdues	120.00	422.01	37.21	37.21	40.00	40.00
20. COP—20 Share capital subsidy to SC/ST members of Agril. Credit Socys.	50.00	..	2.30	2.30	4.03	..
21. COP—21 Interest subsidy to SC/ST members of Agril. or Socys.	50.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
Scheme discount	...	381.00	..	..	..	..
Total-II (Credit Coop).	1630.00	1174.79	365.00	365.00	435.55	213.52
			+ 65.00	+ 65.00		
			430.00	430.00		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III. Labour Co-operatives :							
22. COP-22 Labour Co-operatives		30.00	2.64	3.18	3.18	3.18	0.88
IV. Farming Co-operatives							
23. COP-23. Co-operative Farming societies.		19.80	0.13	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.40
24. COP-24 Share capital subsidy to Farming Co-operatives for S. C. members.		0.20	..	..	..	..	..
Total—IV.		20.00	0.13	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.40
V. Ware-housing and Marketing Co-operatives.							
25. COP-25 Scheme for Financial Assistance to Marketing Co-operatives.		8.00	1.03	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00
26. COP-26 Margin money assistance to primary co-op.socys/Taluka purchase and Sales Union for outright purchases and pulling of agril. produce in tribal area.		3.00	0.10	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
27. COP-27 District Marketing Socys. Godowns.		3.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
28. COP-28 Price fluctuation fund.		30.00	7.95	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
29. COP-29 Primary Marketing Socys. Godown.		2.00	..	0.50	0.50	..	..
30. COP-30 Rural Socys Godown		6.00	..	0.80	0.80	0.80	..
31. COP-31 National Grid Godown.		285.00	74.44	42.20	42.20	100.00	..
32. COP-32 Financial assistance for strengthening of Mktg.organisation.		104.00	..	10.00	10.00	7.00	..
33. COP-33 Scheme for creating price stabilisation fund.		20.00	83.52	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
Total—V.		461.00	83.52	65.25	65.25	118.30	1.50
VI. Processing Cooperatives :							
34. COP-34 Other processing. Co-ops.		105.00	10.30	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.70
35. COP-35 Strengthening of processing organisation.		5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
Total—VI.		110.00	10.30	11.70	11.70	11.70	10.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. Co-op. Sugar Factories.							
36.	COP-36 Co-op. Sugar Factory	497.00	82.87	136.00	136.00	130.00	126.00
37	COP-37 Establishment of Co-op. Sugar Directorate	75.00	7.14	7.00	7.00	20.00	—
Total VII		572.00	90.01	143.00	143.00	150.00	126.00

VIII Consumers Co-operatives.

38	COP—38 Distribution of consumers goods articles in rural areas through Village and Mktg. co-ops.	3.30	—	0.96	0.96	1.55	1.47
39	COP—39 Urban Consu. Co-operatives.	17.40	2.69	2.02	2.02	3.00	2.90
40	COP—40 Financial Assistance to Urban consu. socys. for purchase of mobile-van for sales of vegetable in Urban areas.	13.10	—	0.50	0.50	0.50	—
41.	COP-41 Financial Assistance to Central cons. Co-op. stores	9.80	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..
42.	COP-42 Raheilitation of sick weak Cons. Co-op. stores	6.00	..	..	..	1.50	..
48.	COP-43 Financial assistance to consumers co-op. of scheduled caste members	10.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20
44.	COP-44 Strengthening of credit cum mktg. structure in tribal areas	8.40	1.20	1.40	1.40	4.00	3.20
Total—VIII		68.00	3.89	7.38	7.38	14.05	8.77

IX—Co-operative Training and Education

45.	COP.-45 Co-operative Training and Education	60.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	..
46.	COP.-46 Financial Assistance for Co-op. Education and Training for the persons of co-ops. in tribal areas	38.00	..	..	..	..	..
47.	COP.-47 Financial assistance for establishment of two addl. Junior Training Centre	14.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.	COP.-48 Financial Assistance for construction of campus for Jr. Training Centres	14.00			2.00		
49.	COP.-49 Scheme for research review and study on Co-op.	2.00					
50.	COP.-50 Financial Assistance for setting up of an Addl. Co-op. training College in Gujarat State for imparting Training to intermediate level Co-op. personnel	2.00					
51.	COP.-51 Financial Assistance to University for introducing Co-op. Diploma in Higher studies at University level	2.00					
52.	COP.-52 Financial Assistance for inter-state Co-op. study Forum and Exchange programme	3.00					
53.	COP.-53 Financial Assistance for appointment of Addl. Co-op. education instructors for educating the members, committee members, office bearers and employees of dairy Co-operatives	2.00					
54.	COP.-54 Financial Assistance to Gujarat State Co-op. Union for production of documentary films on Co-ops. in Gujarat State	3.00					
	Total—IX	140.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	..
(X) Other Co-operatives							
55.	COP.-55 Auto-Rickshaw and Redda pullers Co-ops.	6.00	0.13	1.10	1.10	0.10	0.10
56.	COP.-56 Financial Assistance to Redda pullers Co-op. Societies	3.00					
57.	COP.-57 Share capital contribution to Co-op. for contribution towards participation in share to multiunit co-ops. to KRIBHCO	250.00	16.00	70.00	70.00	—	—
	Total—X	259.00	16.13	71.10	71.10	0.10	0.10
58.	Schemes discontinued in the Seventh Plan	3640.00	11410.69	695.00	695.00	771.00	361.87
	Nucleus Budget	..	..	65.00	65.00	65.00	..
	TOTAL - CO-OPERATION	3640.00	11410.69	760.00	760.00	836.00	361.87

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 area to alleviate poverty it was necessary to create and increase opportunities for employment and income generation. To achieve these objectives a multi pronged strategy was adopted during the Sixth Plan. The main elements in this strategy included.

- Programme for transfer of productive assets, skills and technology to the rural poor, through IRDP.
- Works programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities through NREP and RLEGP.
- Special Area Development Programmes through DPAP and DDP a New Programme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DW CRA) was introduced during 1983-84. All these programmes are being continued during the Seventh Plan with better planning, closer monitoring and organisation for effective implementation.

2.1.2. Programmes proposed for 1986-87.

2.1.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 2451.00 lakhs has been proposed in the state plan for 1986-87. The programmewise outlays proposed are under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual plan 1986-87 outlays.
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme.	800.00
2.	Strengthening and supporting of organisation for Special Programmes	250.00
3.	National Rural Employment Programme	1000.00
4.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas.	5.00
5.	Drought Prone Areas Programme	322.50
6.	Desert Development Programme	(Outlay to be provided only if DDP continues to be on sharing basis).
7.	Strengthening Training facilities for R. D.	3.50
Total :—A & R. D. D.		
		Total:—(RDD)
		2381.00
8.	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (P & R.H.D.)	70.00
		2451.00

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

Integrated Rural Development Programme.

2.1.2.2. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was one of the major instruments in the Sixth Plan for amelioration of poverty in rural areas. The programme was 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.

2.1.2.3. 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.

2.1.2.4. During the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs. 7470.70 lakhs has been incurred which works out to about 97.8% of the total allocation of Rs. 7636.00 lakhs. Against the target of assisting 6.54 lakhs families during the sixth plan (600 families per Block per annum) 7.10 lakhs families (including 0.85 lakh SC families and 1.78 lakhs ST families) have been assisted which works out about 108.06% of the target. Among the families assisted during the Sixth Plan the proportion of SC/ST families works out to 37.1% as against prescribed minimum 30%. Against the target of assisting 3000 families per Block during the Sixth Plan on an average 3258 families have been assisted per Block.

2.1.2.5. The programme is continued during the Seventh Plan with its focus sharpened for taking the benefits to the target households. 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 to them to cross the poverty line. Thus the strategy for IRDP during the Seventh Plan is 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 will be determined by carrying out the household survey of all the families assisted during the Sixth Plan. For 1986-87 it is proposed to assist by giving supplementary dose of assistance the families assisted during 1982-83 and 1983-84 but who have not crossed the poverty line. About 3.33 lakhs families were assisted during 1982-83 and 1983-84. The exact number of families to be assisted by second dose during 1986-87 will be determined after carrying the survey for the families assisted during 1982-83 and 1983-84. However, tentatively a target of assisting 1.02 families comprising 0.83 lakhs old families and 0.19 lakhs new families has been fixed for 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan.

Strengthening of special Programmes Organisation

2.1.2.6. 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 programmes. 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. For maintenance of these posts for implementation of rural development programmes an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 in the state plan. This provision will attract a matching contribution of about Rs. 150 lakhs from Government of India.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas

2.1.2.7. The Scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was introduced in 1983-84 as a sub scheme of IRDP in Ahmedabad and Junagadh districts. The scheme aims to help individual women to avail of the facilities already available under IRDP and, where individual women are found to be incapable of taking advantage of these facilities. This scheme helps organising women in homogeneous groups to take up economically viable activities on a group basis. 118 women groups with membership of 2056 women have been organised during the Sixth Plan.

2.1.2.8. The scheme is to be continued during 1986-87 for which an outlays of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share against which a Central share of Rs. 5.00 lakh is anticipated from the Government of India.

National Rural Employment Programme

2.1.2.9. National Rural Employment Programme aims at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in the rural areas and creating durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure, which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy while providing employment opportunities and steady rise in the income level of the rural poor.

2.1.2.10. 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.

2.1.2.11. Under the programme priority is given to such community works which provide a direct boost to rural economy. In the selection of works also preference is given to such works as mainly benefit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to ensure that benefits of this programme reach the weaker sections of the society, 10% of the allocation under the programme is earmarked for schemes directly benefiting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For Social forestry at least 10% of the outlay was being earmarked during the sixth plan but during the Seventh plan this outlay has been increased to 20%. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing between the State and Central Government.

2.1.2.12. During the Sixth Plan An expenditure of Rs. 56,56.88 lakhs comprising State and Central share has been incurred for the programme and against the target of generating employment for 363.68 lakhs mandays employment has been generated for 504.40 lakhs mandays. Of the total employment generated during the Sixth Plan about 14.4% was availed of by SCs and 38.4% was availed of by STs. For 1985-86 and expenditure of Rs. 1480.00 lakhs comprising state share and central share is anticipated. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is proposed in the state plan. It is targetted to generate employment for 66.65 lakh mandays during 1986-87 under the programme.

Drought Prone Area Programme

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

2.1.2.14. An expenditure of Rs. 3070.35 lakhs comprising state share and central share has been incurred during the sixth plan. The important achievements under the programme during the sixth plan are given below:

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1980-85.
1.	Minor Irrigation		
	Irrigation potential created	'000 Hect.	9.06
2.	Soil and water conservation works.		
	Areas covered.	„	10.95
3.	Afforestation		
	Plantation	„	17.94
4.	Pasture Development		
	Areas covered.	„	2.90

2.1.2.15. From 1985-86 Government of India has agreed to cover Lodhika taluka of Rajkot district under the programme. Thus, during 1986-87 the programme will be implemented in 43 talukas of the state. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 322.50 lakhs has been proposed as state share at the rate of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per taluka against which a central share of Rs. 322.50 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India. Sectoral allocation of the total outlay of Rs. 645.00 lakhs for 1986-87 comprising state and central share is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector	Outlay proposed for 1986-87.
1.	Minor Irrigation	150.40
2.	Afforestation and Pasture development	131.60
3.	Soil Conservation	163.75
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairing	114.75
5.	Agriculture	1.00
6.	O & M.	83.50
Total		645.00

Desert Development Programme.

2.1.2.16 The main objective of this programme is integrated development of the desert areas by increasing the productivity, income level and employment opportunities for the inhabitants through optimum utilisation of physical, human, livestock and other 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.

2.1.2.17 During the Sixth Plan the programme was implemented in 6 taluka of Banaskantha District and 2 talukas of Mehsana District. An expenditure of Rs. 569.90 lakhs comprising state share and central share has been incurred during the Sixth Plan. The important achievements under the programme during the Sixth Plan are given below.—

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement
1.	Afforestation		
	(A) Plantation	1000 Hect.	10.72
	(B) Pasture Development	„	0.44
2.	Soil Conservation works		
	Area covered	„	0.48

2.1.2.18 From 1985-86 Government of India has agreed to cover Dhanera taluka of Banaskantha District under the programme. Thus during 1986-87 the programme is proposed to be implemented in 9 talukas covering an area of 9.84 lakhs sq. kms. The allocation for the programme is at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per 1000 sq. kms. From 1986-87 the programme is expected to be fully centrally sponsored and an outlay of Rs. 98.40 lakhs is anticipated from the Government of India.

Strengthening of Training Facilities for Rural Development.

2.1.2.19 With the launching of Special Programme for rural development the need for training of rural development personnel at various levels and officials of banks have become imperative. Training strategy proposed would include organisation of special courses on Rural Development and Seminars and workshops, 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 with an outlay of Rs. 3.25 lakhs. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for the scheme.

Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme

2.1.2.20 The scheme of Gram Safai Shibir, Improvement of Rural Houses, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram and Environmental Improvement of Harijan Localities were in operation during the Sixth Five Year Plan primarily intended for providing basic amenities and reducing the attraction of the rural people towards the urban areas so as to diminish the magnitude of migration towards urban areas.

2.1.2.21 However, the components of the various schemes were found getting overlapped in nature and some of the components of the schemes were being found not adequately attended to. Further the ceiling limit of the financial assistance needed to be enhanced due to increase in actual cost and to make available the benefits of the schemes to the most needy families. Thus, the components of the various schemes Gram Safai Shibirs, Abhinav Gram Nirman Karyakram, Improvement of Rural Houses, Environmental improvement of Harijan Localities have been suitably integrated in the form of a new scheme named as "Integrated Village Environmental Improvement programmes."

2.1.2.22 The scheme envisages to cover community type of activities such as women's latrines programme, safai Shibir programme 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. families having yearly income less than or equal to Rs. 6000/- per annum under the individual items the activities such as Paniara, Smokless Chullahs, electrification, assistance for improvement of Kuchha roofs are proposed to be taken up with varying norms of assistance.

2.1.2.23 An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

2.1.2.24 The RLEGP, introduced during 1983-84, with more or less the same objective 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 sectors with total estimated cost of Rs. 2985.32 lakhs have been sanctioned by Government of India, during the Sixth Plan. Against the allocation of Rs. 1920.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan, expenditure of Rs. 1595.71 lakhs has been incurred. For 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs has been sanctioned under this fully centrally sponsored scheme. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs is anticipated from Government of India.

APPENDIX

NREP Physical Assets created.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement			
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afforestation	Hectt.	2376	4755	8252	6375
		No. in plants (in lakhs)	155	375	690	490
2.	Group Housing for SC/ST	No	5473	9755	17157	11743

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Drinking water well for SC/ST	No	..	10	18	32
4.	Village Tank	No	34	135	190	181
5.	Flood protection works	No Hect.	9 1000	41 6527	82 ..	114 ..
6.	Soil and Water Conservation	Hect	3271	4194	2683	1965
7.	Rural Road	Kms	533	3562	1946	1359
8.	School compound wall	No	32	48	18	8
9.	School Room	No	28	88	228	373
10.	Panchayat Ghar	No	2	6	40	58
11.	Community centre	No	1	4	4	1
12.	Balwadi Building	No	..	3	6	4
13.	Canal repairing & drainage	No	..	21	40	52
14.	Irrigation well	No	..	..	32	145

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

STATEMENT

Special Programmes for Rural Development

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1984-885 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
			Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	33	4	5	6	7
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme						
A. Direction and Administration	396.30	1733.42	59.89	59.89	60.00	..
B. Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies.						
1 Agriculture	} 4359.30	1722.83	} 658.81	} 658.81	} 660.00	
2 Animal Husbandry and Dairying.		3844.04				
3 Minor Irrigation		133.23				
4 Village & Small Industries		500.09				
5 Road Transport		..				
6 Others		1233.83				
7 Training (TRYSEM)	528.40	583.12	79.85	79.85	80.00	..
8 Special Live stock Production Programme		..	..	..	..	..
Total :-	5284.00	975.56	798.55	798.55	800.00	
2. Scheme for strengthening Administration.	++ 80.00	132.57	250.00	250.00	250.00	×× To be enhanced through mechanism of Annual plan.
3. Development of Women & Children	40.00	4.32	5.00	5.00	5.00	
4. Drought Prone Areas Programme						
1 Direction and Administration	285.00	24.38	33.40	33.40	4.175	..
2 Minor Irrigation	315.00	60.04	60.15	60.15	75.20	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 Animal Husbandry & Dairying		235.00	81.65	45.90	45.90	57.37	..
4 Soil & Water Conservation		395.00	54.37	65.50	65.50	81.88	..
5 Afforestation	}	315.00	53.80	52.65	52.65	65.80	..
6 Pasture Development.							
7 Other Expenditure		30.00	1.99	0.40	0.40	0.50	..
		1575.00	276.23	258.00	258.00	322.50	..

5. Desert Development Programme.

1 Direction and Administration	46.10	3.90	8.86	8.86	}	..	..
2 Minor Irrigation.	26.33	8.20	5.06	5.06		..	..
3 Animal Husbandry & Dairying	8.07	16.04	1.55	1.55		..	..
4 Soil & Water conservation	73.50	4.89	14.11	14.11		..	..
5 Afforestation	} 92.00	12.49	17.70	17.70		..	..
6 Pasture Development							
7 Other Expenditure	10.00	..	1.92	1.92		..	..
	256.00	45.52	49.20	49.20	..	..

6. National Rural Employment Programme

1 Housing	}	112.33	}	354.00	354.00 (740.00)	1000.00	..	
2 Minor Irrigation		12.83						
3 Soil & Water Conservation		39.12						
4 Forestry		3700.00						114.89
5 Water Supply and Sanitation		2.60						
6 Community Centres etc.		27.98						
7 Road		376.31						
8 Suspence		..						
9 Other Expenditure		201.90						
	3700.00	887.96	354.00	(740.00)	1000.00	..		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
7	Strengthening Training facilities for R. D.	10.00	..	3.25	3.25	3.50	..
8	Project Linkage	35.00	9.91	1.00	1.00	..	..
9	Regional Rural Bank.	11.00	111.25	11.00	11.00	..	..
10	Integrated Village Environ- mental Improve- ment Programme	++44.00	..	64.00	64.00	70.00	..
Total Rural Development		11035.00	22343.32	1794.00	1794.00	2451.00	..

++ To be enhanced through mechanism of Annual Plan.

2.2 LAND REFORMS

2.3.1. Introduction

2.3.1.1. Gujarat has been consistently following the policy of elimination of exploitation and achieving social justice. The State has been in the forefront in taking a number of progressive measures such as Tenancy and Tenure Abolition Laws. The first Land Ceiling Act was enacted in the State in 1960.

2.3.2. Review of Progress

2.3.2.1. By the end of March, 1985, about 18,005 hectares of surplus land has been taken over under the Gujarat Agricultural Pre-revised Land Ceiling Act of 1960. Out of this, 17766 hectares have been distributed to 14741 beneficiaries, of which 10230 hectares have been distributed to scheduled caste and schedule tribe beneficiaries. The work of implementation of the pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation.

2.3.2.2. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holdings came into force from April 1976. Until Sept. 1985, about 75317 hectares of land has been declared surplus, possession of 358713 hectares of land has been taken over, of which 21216 hectares allotted to 7610 beneficiaries. In the districts effected by Narmada Project, distribution of 76763 hectares of land is made on Eksali Basis.

2.3.2.3. Twenty-nine Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government have issued orders on 1st September, 1980 and on 22nd June, 1981 for finalising all the pending cases including the revision appeals under the Ceiling Act and cases of appeals regarding lands held by gashals, panjrapoles, etc. Most of the surplus land is poor in quality and requires development. A scheme envisaging an assistance of Rs. 2,500 per hectare for land development and inputs is already under implementation. The progress achieved upto the end of September, 1985 in the implementation of the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below :—

Item	Pre-revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto Sept 1985	Revised Ceiling Act Achievement upto Sept, 1985	Total under Pre-revised Act and revised Act (2 & 3)
1	2	3	4
Area declared surplus	185998 Hec.	75317 Hec.	93915 Hec.
Possession taken of	180005 Hec.	35873 Hec.	53878 Hec.
Allotment on permanent basis to Schedule Tribe	7777 Hec. 9937 No.	2584 Hec 1145 No.	10361 Hec. 11082 No.
Schedule Castes	24553 Hec. 14977 No.	18018 Hec. 6074 No.	20471 Hec. 7571 No.
Co-operative Societies and other backward classes	75336 Hec. 3307 No.	614 Hec. 391 No.	8150 Hec. 3698 No.
Total	177666 Hec.	21216 Hec.	38982 Hec.
Allotment	14741 No.	7610 No.	22351 No.

Twenty Point Programme

2.3.2.4. The New Twenty point programme for economic and social development was announced in January, 1982. The programme takes into account the changes that have taken place in economic and social life of the people and the new challenges that have arisen.

2.3.2.5. Land Reforms is one of the items of the 20 point programme. The aim of the programme would be to implement the Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, distribution of surplus lands and complete completion of land records by removing all legal and administrative obstacles.

2.3.2.6. In order to protect the rights of tenants who are in arrears of payment of purchase price, a scheme of giving financial assistance for acquisition of occupancy rights has been introduced during the Fifth Plan. Occupancy rights been conferred to 12.19 lakh tenants in respect of an area of 10.03 lakh hectares as on September 1985. Defaulting tenants who could not pay the purchase price and have fallen in arrears of four or more instalments have been given a further opportunity, to pay up the purchase price before 31st December, 1985. During 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 107.57 lakhs has been sanctioned as tagavi loans to 9028 tenant cultivators to save their purchase price before the extended time limit of 31st December, 1985 and all the Collectors have been asked to prepare case papers of defaulting tenants in arrears of three or four instalments for grant of tagavi advances well in advance to make payment towards purchase price.]

2.3.2.7 Like-wise under the Bombay Inaam (Kachchh area) Abolition Act, 1958, certain holders of Inam Lands have not paid occupancy price as required under section 6 and 7 of the said Act. The date of payment of the occupancy price was last extended upto 31st December, 1985. In order to protect such khatedars from losing their right over the land, tagavi loans are sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 2.06 lakhs to 829 khatedars till March, 1985.

2.3.2.8. Under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948, occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase price of the land. The Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank advances loans to such tenant purchasers. As the rate of interest of loan charged by the bank is higher than the rate of interest charged by the Government, a scheme to subsidise the difference in rate of interest is introduced since 1976-77. From August, 1976 to March 1985 an amount of Rs. 2.13 lakhs have been disbursed to 32355 persons under this scheme.

2.3.2.9. In order to discover concealed tenants and to update the record of rights and to ensure that position as on field tallies with the position as per record, a scheme for updating the record of rights has been introduced from the Fourth Plan. Upto September 1985, the work was completed in 12965 villages in the first round and 18021 villages in the second round. The second round includes 4364 villages in Saurashtra area and 948 villages in Kachchh area. In the third round, at the end of September 1985, 5449 villages were covered which includes 3641 villages by regular team and 1808 villages by Saurashtra teams. In addition to this, 7572 villages were covered in tribal areas at the end of September, 1985.

2.3.2.10. Section 17-B of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 as amended by Act No. 5 of the 1973, confers occupancy rights on dwellers i.e. tenants, agricultural labourers, artisans etc. on payment of occupancy price not exceeding 20 times the annual rent for the site on which dwelling houses are built by them. Accordingly from 2nd May, 1973, every tenants, agricultural labourers and village artisan is deemed to have purchased the home-stead land. Under this scheme, 32087 cases have been brought on record from 2nd May 1973, to 30th September 1985, out of which 31759 cases have been decided by the Agricultural Land Tribunals and conferred occupancy rights to 26709 persons in respect of 947.60 hec. of home-stead land. The process of conferring the occupancy right to the poor artisans, agricultural labourers etc. is nearly completed.

2.3.2.11. The occupancies held by the tribals in scheduled areas have been restricted under section 73-A of Land Revenue Code, 1879 and Government Notification dated 6th April, 1961. Instructions were issued to the District Revenue Officers to enforce this provision strictly and to restore possession of land to these tribals who have alienated their lands unauthorised. Accordingly, teams appointed from tribal areas have been able to detect in all 185354 conductable cases of unauthorised transfer of land covering 21963 hec. and have restored the possession in 14859 cases covering 17239 hec. of land by the end of September 1985 leaving 2217 cases covering 3456 hec. pending for disposal at the end of September 1985.

2.3.2.12. In addition law has been enacted by insertion of section 73-AA, 73-AB, 73-AC and 73AD in the Bombay Land Revenue Code for safeguarding the right/interests of the occupancies held by the scheduled tribes all over the state with a view to making the same inalienable. This law has come into force with effect from 1st February, 1981.

2.3.3. Programmes for the Annual Plan 1986-87

2.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 208 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87, the broad break of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Annual Plan 1986-87 (proposed outlay)
1. Financial assistance to allottees surplus land	23.00
2. Others	185.00
	<hr/> 208.00

2.3.3.2. The programmes relating to the consolidation of holdings, record of rights, survey and revision survey would be accelerated. The major elements of the programme would be the implementation of Agricultural Land Ceiling Act and to give financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land.

Consolidation of holdings

2.3.3.3. The Scheme of consolidation of holdings contemplates operational holding concept thereby providing for optimum result of the labour and money spent by cultivators.

2.3.3.4. This scheme is designed to take care of (A) the evil of fragmentation of holdings, (B) consolidation of scattered holding into a compact block (C) effect economy in labour and cost of agriculture and (D) cultivators to take new improvement. The scheme was commenced in 1949 on experimental basis under "Post War Reconstruction Scheme" and the regular scheme was commenced in the First Plan and is continued till todate.

2.3.3.5. The work of consolidation of holdings has to be undertaken in 14715 villages covering 7208 thousand hectares in the State. The State Government have declared its intention to prepare the scheme of consolidation of holdings in 7126 villages. The scheme has been implemented in 4337 villages covering 2503 thousand hectares upto September 1985. The scheme of consolidation of holdings carries much importance and it also forms a part of the 20 point national programme.

2.3.3.6. During the year 1985-86, it is proposed to complete the work of consolidation of holdings in 180 villages, 90 thousand hectares at the cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan for the year 1986-87 for execution of the scheme in 180 villages covering 90 thousand hectares.

Introduction of resurvey and revision survey of the villages

2.3.3.7. Revision survey is generally required to be undertaken every 30 years. Original survey of certain villages of the State was undertaken some 80 to 90 years ago and no revision or resurvey has been undertaken in these areas. The need for resurvey is, therefore, keenly felt. These operation till also help to bring the land records up-to-date and the same is commenced since the Sixth Plan. The work of Tribal Area Villages is also done under this scheme.

2.3.3.8. The work in 1114 villages has been completed upto the end of the year 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan, the work of 993 villages has been completed.

2.3.3.9. The total number of villages, whose original survey has been done some 80 to 90 years ago is 3787 villages of Ex-Bombay regime and deemed Settled Villages. The number of villages of which the work of resurvey or revision survey has been completed upto the end of 1984-85 is 2107 villages. Thus, the number of villages, of which the resurvey or revision survey is yet remained to be done is 1680.

2.3.3.10. The provision of Rs. 25/- lakhs is provided to complete the work of 70 villages under the State Plan Scheme while that of Rs. 13.21 lakhs is proposed to complete the work of 70 villages in the Tribal Area under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan during the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 33.04 lakhs under State Plan and that of Rs. 14.50 lakhs for T. A. Sub-Plan is proposed to complete the work of 70 villages under the State Plan and 70 villages under T. A. Sub-Plan respectively during the year 1986-87.

Introduction of village Site survey

2.3.3.11. Village Site Survey activity, comprising of the following, is taken up under Sec. 95 read with Sec. 131/135-C, of the Land Revenue Code.

1. The work of village Site Survey under State Plan Scheme.
2. Villages situated within the periphery of 1.5 kms. from the Urban Agglomeration.
3. Village Site Survey in the villages having population over 5000 inhabitants.
4. Villages situated within the extended area of Surat Municipal Corporation Limited.

2.3.3.12. Village Site Survey is a pre-requisite for orderly development of the villages for various development activities both by local bodies and Government. It also provides the record of rights (Property cards) showing clearly the right, title, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies and Government on each property. Such survey is also useful for administrative purpose and also for determining N.A. Revenue, detection of encroachments on Government land and public street/lands and detection of unauthorised N.A. uses etc. It also provides accurate maps which are useful for various purposes.

2.3.3.13. The work of introduction of village site survey was completed in 102 villages by the end of 1979-80. During the Sixth Plan 1980-85, the work of Theodolite in 410 villages, P. T. work of 378 villages and Enquiry work of 81 villages; and Sanad/PR work of 46 villages has been completed.

2.3.3.14. The work of villages situated within the extended area of Surat Municipal Corporation is included under the activities to be undertaken for the villages having population over 5000 inhabitants. An outlay of Rs. 43.25 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 to complete the PT work of 40 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages. An outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 1986-87 to complete the P.T. work of 51 villages and enquiry work of 50 villages.

Reclassification of the lands of the villages of Jamnagar district

2.3.3.15. The Classification of the lands of the villages of Jamnagar district was done in the year 1890 during the regime of the Ex-State of Jamnagar, and no classification of lands of these villages has been done thereafter. The rates of remission in the assessment fixed during the Ex-State regime have been sanctioned under the provisions of section 52, Land Revenue Code, and L. R. Rule 18 in the year 1959-60 and the revised agricultural assessment is levied accordingly. The most of the villages of this district are adjoining the Sea-coast, as a result of which the lands have become saltish. The water of the wells have also become saltish and as such it has adversely affected the fertility of the lands and the agricultural production as well.

2.3.3.16. Government have accorded their administrative approval in 1978 [*vide* their G.M.R.D No. LBR/1378/55440-L, dated 19th Decemberr, 1978] to the re-classification of lands of these villages. During the Sixth Plan, the work of 140 villages has been completed. For the Year 1985-86, a physical target of 137 villages is fixed with an outlay of Rs. 4.54 lakhs. The work of about 327 villages is remained to be done by the end of the Sixth PPlan and it will have to be completed during the Seventh Plan. An outlay Rs. 5.46 lakhs is proposed to complete the work of 100 villages in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Specific Measures—Records of Rights

2.3.3.17. Updating the record of rights cannot be considered complete as being with the passage of time, it is again likely to lag behind and require to be updated. Moreover in the areas surrounding big cities unauthorised constructions and other branches are also required to be detected throughly. Record of right teams have done basic work to the following extent upto September 1985;

—The work of 4407 villages have been completed. (12965 villages in the first round + 18021 villages in the second round + 5449 villages in the third round + 7572 villages in tribal areas.

—145.38 lakh pages of village form No. VII-XII verified.

—1.33 lakh orders of Agricultural Land Tribunal's noted.

—0.60 lakh concealed tenants brought on record.

—9.33 lakh cases of breach of conditions discovered.

2.3.3.18. In Gujarat, the teams have brought 67560 concealed tenants on record and have listed 285221 tenants in the detailed list.

An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 to cover 1100 villages. As against this, up to September, 1985, 413 villages have been already covered. During 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs is proposed with a target to cover 1100 villages during the year.

Specific Measures—Record of Rights—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.3.3.19. In tribal areas, the record of rights, teams have done basic work to the following extent upto March, 1985 :

—The work of 7566 villages have been completed.

—21.97 lakh pages of village form No. VII-XII verified.

—0.29 lakh orders of Agricultural Land Tribunal's noted.

—0.01 lakh concealed tenants bought on record.

—Detected 18129 cases covering an area of 21698 hectares of land regarding unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals.

2.3.3.20. For the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided to undertake work in 300 villages. As against this 157 villages have been covered till September, 1985. An outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 with a target to cover 100 villages during the year.

Protection Against Unauthorised Alienation of Land held by Tribals—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.3.3.21. The scheme for protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals is introduced under Tribal Area Sub-Plan since 1976-77 to detect alienation of land held by tribals and to restore the possession of such lands to them under the Land Revenue Code, a new Section 73-AA, 73 AB, 73-AC and 73-AD has been introduced from 1981.

2.3.3.22. Upto 31st March, 1985, such alienation is detected, in 18429 cases covering an area of 21,698 hectares of land, out of which 15,803 cases covering an area of 18,126 hectares of land are disposed off. In 14,530 cases, possession is restored to tribals in 16,837 hectares of land. For the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs was provided to extent 800 cases. As against this, 225 cases are detected upto September, 1985. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed to detect about 800 cases in the year.

Grant of Subsidy in interest payable to Tribal Tenants—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.3.3.23. In the B.T.S.A. & I. Act, 1948, the occupancy rights are given to tenants on payment of purchase of price of land. In order to finance the purchase price to economically backward tribal tenants, the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank advanced loan to such tenant purchaser. The rate of interest charged by the said bank is 11.1/2% which is higher than the rate of interest charged by Government on tagavi loan. A scheme to subsidise the difference of rate in interest is therefore introduced since 1976-77.

2.3.3.24. An amount of Rs. 0.02 lakh was provided in the year 1985-86 for this purpose. The same amount i.e. Rs. 0.02 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 as grant of subsidy payable to tribal tenants.

Financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land under Gujarat Land Ceiling Act.

2.3.3.25. The new allottees of surplus land get financial assistance of Rs. 1,000/- per hectare for land development and agricultural inputs. The entire amount of Rs. 1,000/- which is increased to Rs. 2,500/- is to be treated as subsidy from 1984-85. The share of Central Government will be 50 percent. The benefit of the scheme is now extended to the allottees of land holders in programme area also. Generally, the allottees of the surplus land belonging to weaker section of the society and they need financial assistance for the purpose of development.

2.3.3.26. By the end of September, 1985 under the Revised Ceiling Act possession of 35873 hectares of land is taken, out of which 21216 hectares of land is disposed off on payment basis. The remaining 14657 hectares of land could not be disposed off due to reservation of surplus land for Narmada Irrigation Project for affected persons in five districts namely Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Panchmahals and Surendranagar and due to litigation.

2.3.3.27. Thus, about 50236 hectares of surplus land which become available—(1) from pending cases for disposal (2) lands under stay if stay order is vacated and (3) cases under litigation will be required to be distributed to SC/ST and other beneficiaries according to the provisions of the Act, as such they will be eligible for financial assistance.

2.3.3.28. Upto March, 1985, financial assistance is given to 6528 SC, 1687 ST and 278 others totaling to 8493 beneficiaries under this scheme.

2.3.3.29. An outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 23 lakhs is proposed for providing financial assistance to the assignees of surplus land.

Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under the B. T. & A. L. Act.

2.3.3.30. Under the B.T. & A.L. Act the confirmation of occupancy rights are subject to the payment of purchase price fixed by the Agricultural Lands Tribunals.

2.3.3.31. The tenant cultivators from the weaker sections of the society who are not in a position to make payment of the purchase price and also not in a position to protect the right of such tenant on lands, who are in arrears of payment of purchase prices. This scheme has been introduced during the Fifth Plan for advancing loans to such tenant cultivators. Upto 31st March, 1985 an amount of Rs. 142.72 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loans to 13,563 tenant cultivators.

2.3.3.32. During the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided to be spent towards advancing loans to tenant cultivators. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

Financial assistance to tribal tenants to acquire occupancy right under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948—Tribal Area Sub-Plan

2.3.3.33. The deemed purchaser under the B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948, have to pay the purchase price determined by the ALT under the Act by annual instalment. The interest at 4 1/2 percent is added to the purchase price and annual instalment is fixed accordingly. This is a general scheme for advancing loans to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.3.3.34. A new scheme of financial assistance to the tribal tenants purchasers under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan is brought in force with effect from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of land for which purchase right are conferred under B.T. and A.L. Act. This will help in raising economic status of the weaker section of the society. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover only those tribal tenants who were having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income.

2.3.3.35. Upto March, 1985, subsidy of Rs. 9.06 lakhs is given to 1811 tribal tenants. During the year 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided. It is proposed to continue the scheme, in the Annual Plan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 2.998 lakhs for providing financial assistance to tribal tenants.

Financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants purchasers to acquire occupancy right under the B.T. & A.L. Act, 1948.

2.3.3.36. The deemed purchasers under the B.T.&&A.L. Act, 1948 have to pay purchase price determined by the Agricultural Land Tribunals under the Act by annual instalments. The interest of 4 1/2 percent is added to the purchase price and the annual instalments are fixed accordingly. A general scheme for advancing tagavi loan bearing 7 1/2 percent interest is operation in the State to pay the arrears of instalments.

2.3.3.37. A new scheme for financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenant purchsaers as a part of the special component Plan is brought into forcee from 1st April, 1982 to enable them to acquire occupancy right in respect of lands for which purchase r right are conferred under the B.T. & 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.C. tenants who are haaving less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. During the year 1985-86, budget provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is made. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Annual IPlan 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the grant of subsidy to SC tenant purchasers.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1984-85 Actual Expdr.	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	LND--1 Consolidation of holdings	160.000	59.51	36.00	36.00	36.00	..
2.	LND--2 (1) Resurvey / Revision Survey of the Villages of State	107.400	38.97	25.00	25.00	33.04	..
	(2) Resurvey / Revision Survey of the tribal area Villages of the State	125.955	39.68	13.21	13.21	14.50	..
3.	LND--3 (1) Introduction of Village site Survey	10.000	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
	(2) Introduction of V.S.S. in the Villages having population more than 5000 inhabitants	153.000	52.97	36.75	36.75	38.75	..
	(3) Introductions of VSS. in the Villages within the periphery of 5/1 kms in the cities under ULC Act-1976	18.000	5.62	3.25	3.25	3.25	..
4.	LND--4 Reclassification of the Village of Jamnagar district	10.000	8.89	4.54	4.54	5.46	..
5.	LND--5 Gujarat Survey Training Institute	0.635	..	0.25	0.25	..	..
6.	LND--6 Specific measures for Land Reforms-Records of Rights	90.000	34.81	30.00	30.00	36.00	..
7.	LND--7 Specific measures for Land Reforms-Records of Rights-TASP	15.000	9.89	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
8.	LND--8 Protection against unauthorised alienation of land held by tribals	40.000	9.06	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
9.	LND--9 Grant of subsidy in interest payable by tribal tenants for acquiring occupancy right	0.100	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..

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.	150.00	85.033	23.00	23.00	23.00	..
11. LND-11	Loans to tenant cultivators for acquiring occupancy rights under B.T. and A.L. Act, 1948.	7.50	1.615	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
12. LND-12	Subsidy of financial assistance to tribal tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. and A.L. Act, 1948	14.90	2.999	2.98	2.98	2.98	..
13. LND-13	Subsidy of financial assistance to scheduled caste tenants for payment of purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. & A. L. Act, 1948.	7.50	0.966	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
Total		910.00	353.033	189.00	189.00	208.00	..

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 Panchayat Raj system, which aimed at ensuring people's participation in a more meaningful manner through the elected representative at all levels of Panchayat. The three tier system of the Panchayat set up came into existence on 1st April, 1963 in Gujarat State. The Panchayat set up since the inception has grown into a vast organisation with the major share of State's Development Programme becoming their responsibility in implementation. Resources and manpower have been transferred to the Panchayat agencies in sectors like health, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. the Panchayat agencies provided the back up support needed for implementation of anti-poverty package. During the Seventh Plan, Panchayat involvement in the anti-poverty programme is required to be made more and more positive.

2.3.1.2. Administrative work of Panchayat agencies has increased by leaps and bounds and this has necessitated augmenting the staff of the Panchayat agencies. During the Seventh Plan it is necessary to strengthen the Panchayat agency by way of providing Deputy T.D.O. The problems of semi-urban areas have remained neglected aspect in the development field so far the Nagar Panchayats are concerned and hence it is proposed to continue new scheme "Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayat".

2.3.2. Programmes proposed for 1986-87

2.3.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 141.60 lakhs is proposed for 1986--87.

Training, Education and Research

2.3.2.2. For improving the Panchayat Raj Administration training is imparted to officials and non-officials of Panchayat Raj Institution at S.I.R.D. Junagadh, Padadhikari Talim Kendra, Gandhinagar and Panchayat Raj Training Centres at Bardoli, Gandhinagar, Sadra, Samoda, Gunawada, Sanosara and Junagadh.

2.3.2.3. There are about 1.42 lakh functionaries working in Panchayats excluding class IV servants, to improve the efficiency of staff it is necessary to make more efforts in the field of training. One regional training centre is to be started during 1985--86 and two more Regional Training Centres are proposed to be started in 1986-87.

2.3.2.4. An outlay of Rs. 9.60 lakhs has been proposed for 1986--87 as follows :

1. One Regional Training Centre started during 1985-86 and D. C. Office-additional staff	4.80
2. Two Regional Training Centres to be started during 1986--87	4.80
	<hr/>
	9.60
	<hr/>

Strengthening of Block Level Agency

2.3.2.5. High Level Committee on Panchayati Raj (Shri Rikhavdas Shah Committee) had recommended to create the posts of Assistant Taluka Development Officers on the population basis. Accordingly 13 posts were created in the first instance. It is proposed to provide similar posts in some of the remaining talukas in the Seventh plan on population basis. The present block level agencies have been proposed to be strengthened by way of creating other 45 posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers during 1985--90 in the talukas having budget exceeding rupees one crore and population exceeding one lakh. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure on account of 45 posts of Dy. T.D.O. proposed to be created during 1986--87.

Strengthening the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats

2.3.2.6. There are 143 Nagar Panchayats in the State. 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 house, 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.

2.3.2.7. 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 1985--86. The scheme proposes to provide assistance for various facilities including drinking water facility, roads, mandis (markets) to public health amenities, electrification etc. An outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS.

Schemewise Outlay/s and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) Outlay.	1984-85 Actual Expenditure.	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Proposed Outlay	of which Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	CDP-1 Planning Cell for District Plan.	2.20	0.84	0.25	0.25	..	--
2.	CDP-2 Training, Educational and Research.	25.00	11.81	5.00	5.00	9.60	--
3.	CDP-3 Community Development (Core Budget)	75.00	23.89	25.00	25.00	..	--
4.	CDP-4. Strengthening of Block Level Agency.	45.80	3.40	4.25	4.25	5.00	--
5.	CDP-5. Strengthening of the infrastructure of Nagar Panchayats.	337.09	..	125.50	125.50	127.00	--
6.	Schemes discontinued in Seventh Plan	..	200.73	..	--	--	--
Total		.. 485.00	240.67	160.00	160.00	141.60	..

WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

3.1.1. Introduction

3.1.1.1. The task of building an expanding national economy is to a large extent dependent upon the development and conservation of the nation's water and land resources. Both agricultural and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river systems particularly for irrigation, flood control, power generation etc. In Gujarat, agriculture is the back-bone of the State's economy as nearly two-third of the population depends upon agriculture. It is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of monsoon with hardly 25% of the cultivable lands being provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Government and private) at present. Good monsoon thus augers prosperity for Gujarat while a bad one leads to scarcity. Irrigation water inevitably is the fundamental and indispensable input to increase agricultural production in as much as it has the potential to increase the productivity at time even more than two to three times. In this context, making available water for irrigation through various water development projects has inevitably been the prime concern of the State with a view to ensure that the agriculture base is put on a sound footing to face the vagaries of rainfall at least in some parts of the State benefitting by such schemes.

3.1.1.2. Despite its needs, Gujarat is, however, 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 behind reported so far was based on very old estimates. On the basis of updated data from investigation of new schemes and re-appraisal of the potential of all existing schemes on the basis of detailed field survey of command area and the report of the committee on irrigation projects committee, the ultimate irrigation potential of surface and ground water has also been reassessed in April 1984. Likewise potential harnessed upto June, 1983, for Major/Medium irrigation schemes is also re-assessed. The ground water potential for each district is also re-assessed on the basis of long term data in consultation with the Central Ground Water Board which is an expert body at the National Level.

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 Mehsana 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 in an important factor. This will govern the pattern of ground water potential creation and utilisation. However, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakh hectares can be irrigated by ground water. 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 at the end of March, 1985 are given in the table below :—

Item 1	(Lakh hectare)		
	Ultimate irrigation potential		Harnessed potential (June, 1985)
	Reassessed	April 1984	(June, 1985)
	2	3	4
(A) Surface Water			
1. Major and Medium Schemes based on surface water (without Narmada)	18.00	10.61	6.63
2. Narmada Project (including conjunctive use)	17.92	..	..
3. Minor Irrigation Schemes	3.48	1.66	1.00
Total (A)	39.40	12.27	7.63
(B) Based on ground waters	25.48	18.14	15.41
TOTAL	64.88	30.41	23.04

3.1.1.4. It will be seen from the table that the total resources are harnessed to the extent of about 47% while the surface resources are harnessed to the extent of about 31%. 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 24.43 and 18.50% respectively. Out of this, the contribution of the surface schemes comes to about one-third.

3.1.2. Review of Progress

3.1.2.1. The total irrigation potential created through multipurpose, major and medium irrigation projects at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was 9.24 lakh hectares. During the Fifth Five Year Plan and the subsequent two Annual Plans, the main emphasis was on completing ongoing schemes so as to reap early benefits from them. In the later part of the plan emphasis was also placed on starting new schemes, for maintaining the pace of irrigation development and on programmes of modernisation of canal systems and taking steps to counter ingress of salinity along with west coast of Saurashtra.

3.1.2.2. The following table indicates the physical achievement by way of creating irrigation potential and level of utilisation by the end of the Fifth Plan and thereafter upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(In lakh hectares)

Sr. No.	Plan period	Irrigation potential created (cumulative)	Maximum utilisation achieved
1.	At the end of the Fifth Plan (1974-78)	9.24	5.01
2.	At the end of the two Annual Plans (1978-80)	10.12 (8.62)*	5.29
3.	At the end of 1980-81	8.85	5.75
4.	At the end of 1981-82	9.25	5.92
5.	At the end of 1982-83	9.76	6.30
6.	At the end of 1983-84	10.01	6.40
7.	At the end of 1984-85	10.61	6.63
8.	At the end of 1985-86 (likely)	10.96	6.88

*Reappraisal.

3.1.3. Strategy for development of Irrigation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period-1985-90:

3.1.3.1. The strategy of the State Government in respect of Water Development Sector (including drainage) for the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under :

(i) Efforts to be made to complete Major/Medium irrigation schemes that have spilled into Seventh Five Year Plan for deriving full benefits therefrom.

(ii) Launching Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project in a big way so that the benefits start flowing from the project, at least, in the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan, the objective being to derive benefits in a phased manner so that the impact of large inputs of finance for the project and consequently likely inflationary pressures are at least, partly counter-acted by increased production.

(iii) Accelerating the pace of modernisation programmes in respect of existing schemes with a view to optimising the physical benefits therefrom.

(iv) Taking drainage works in the command areas of Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana Project most vigorously as part of the overall master plans and completing such works under the plans during the Seventh Five Year Plan itself in all respects.

(v) Putting through immediate measures for countering ingress of salinity in coastal ground waters along the coast of Saurashtra and Kachchh with a view to arresting permanent damage to agricultural land along the entire coast line.

(vi) Implementation of Warabandhi system for equitable distribution of water for better use of available water.

(vii) Construction of lined irrigation channels upto 8 ha. chak. instead of 40 Ha. chak for better efficiency of water management.

(viii) Accelerating the tempo of flood control works as part of the overall flood control master plan for the State in the Five Year Plan period in order to provide relief to at least the areas that are recurrently vulnerable.

(ix) Accelerating the tempo of studies, investigation and research on the major and medium irrigation projects, drainage and flood control works. Timely and effective investigations, design and sanction of on going projects is fully justified. Research and Development activities through Gujarat Engineering Research Institute (G.E.R.I.), Vadodara, a State Level research organisation is definitely helping irrigation projects with the testing and research facilities

3.1.3.2. The State Government is determined to concentrate on command area programmes during the Seventh Plan for optimising agricultural production. Increased number of projects are proposed for inclusion under the Centrally sponsored Scheme. In the case of ongoing projects with external aid, component of on-farm-works has been got approved for execution with full cost to be reimbursed for CAD works.

3.1.3.3. For a State like Gujarat, no strategy for irrigation development can be considered as complete if it fails to take into account the needs and problems of areas faced with naturally deficient rain-falls or with natural handicaps. In this context care has been taken to see that in the Seventh Five Year Plan proposals priority is given for the development of irrigation facilities in the drought prone areas and areas where tribal people live and also backward areas. New Schemes, if any, will be restricted to these areas.

3.1.3.4. The rate of increase in irrigation potential has varied from 1.0 to 3.0 lakh hectares in each plan/Annual Plans, upto June, 1980. In the Seventh Five year Plan, it is planned to create additional potential of 1.00 lakh hectares. Narmada Project will not contribute any potential during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

3.1.4. Proposals for the Annual Plan-1986-87.

3.1.4.1. For the Water Development Sector, an outlay of Rs. 16645 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. The broad break-up is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Proposed outlay for 1986-87
1	2	3

I. World Bank Aided Projects

(A)	Major composite projects. (5)	3190.00
(B)	Medium Line of Credit. (29)	3722.70

1	2	3
II.	Multipurpose Projects in Progress (Sabarmati)	245.30
III.	Ongoing Major Project (Bajajsagar)	50.00
IV.	Ongoing Medium Schemes (43)	1374.00
V.	Other programmes.	1211.00
	Total I to V	9793.00
VI.	Sardar Sarovar Project.	6852.00
	Grand Total	16645.00

3.1.4.2. Considering the progress of all ongoing projects on hand and keeping in view the overall targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan, a target of creating 30,000 hectares of additional irrigation potential and 25,000 hectares of utilisation has been fixed for the year 1986-87. With these targets the level of achievement of potential and utilisation will be as under :

Sr No.	Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of			
			1979-80	1984-85	1985-86 (Likely)	1986-87 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Potential	Lakh Hectares	8.62* (10.12)	10.61* (12.11)	10.96* (12.46)	11.26* (12.76)
2.	Utilisation	-do-	5.29	6.63	6.88	7.28

*Reappraised

3.1.5. Details of the proposals for 1986-87

3.1.5.1. The overall proposals for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is divided into different groups. They are discussed in detail as under :

Sardar Sarovar Project

3.1.5.2. This is an inter-State multipurpose river valley project. An agreement has been signed for World Bank assistance in May, 1985. An outlay of Rs. 6852 lakhs is proposed for this project during the Annual Plan 1986-87 towards the share of Gujarat under irrigation sector. The gross outlay for this

project including the share of other beneficiary States and Power Sector will be 17835.00 lakhs (Rs. 1678 lakhs for State Power Sector and Rs. 9305 lakhs as beneficiary States shares).

World Bank Aided Projects

3.1.5.3. Assistance from World Bank/USAID, under two different groups (1) Major Composite Projects and (2) Medium Irrigation Projects is available at present.

Major Composite Projects :

3.1.5.4. Damanganga (with CAD works), Ukai-Kakrapar (CAD Components including modernisation) Karjan, Training Institution and Saurashtra Coastal Projects have been accepted for assistance by World Bank under this group. The total latest estimated cost of these projects is Rs. 42546 lakhs. The agreement was signed in May, 1980 for the credit of 175 million U. S. dollars for these projects. An expenditure of Rs. 26656 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 3155 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. This is exclusive of Rs. 1936 lakhs as U. T. Share. An outlay of Rs. 3190 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 considering the available resources.

Medium Line of Credit

3.1.5.5. This group includes in all 29 schemes, 6 of which have been completed but are proposed for modernisation. Remaining 23 schemes are continuing schemes. The latest estimated cost of these 29 projects works out to Rs. 79146 lakhs. These medium projects will benefit drought prone areas in the districts of Kachchh, Panchmahals, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar.

3.1.5.6. 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 dam works were almost completed on most of the schemes by June, 1984, but the net work systems were very much lagging behind the schedule, which in turn, defeated the above purpose of the World Bank.

3.1.5.7. In view of the above, sanction of 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 year 1989, for all the 29 medium irrigation schemes included in the credit. An expenditure of Rs. 43920 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 3237 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. For the projects in this group an outlay of Rs. 3722.70 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. It is proposed to complete Machharala, Ver-II and Kelia Projects during 1986-87.

Ongoing Medium Schemes

3.1.5.8. There are 43 schemes in this group. The total estimated cost of these Schemes is about Rs. 17,085.50 lakhs. The total likely expenditure upto the end of March 1986 will be about Rs. 11,745.25 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 972.50 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to complete 24 schemes for which full spillover amount has been proposed. The list of such schemes alongwith the proposed outlay and ultimate irrigation potential and potential likely to be created at the end of June 1987 is given in the statement attached. For these 43 schemes an outlay of Rs. 1374.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

Schemes in the initial stage

3.1.5.9. There are 22 schemes in this group. Out of these schemes Und, Ozat and Veradi are in initial stage. Men, Ani, Goma and Valam has been given Administrative Approval where as remaining 15 schemes are in advance stages of getting administrative approval. The total estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 18,139 lakhs. No outlay has been proposed for the year 1986-87 for the schemes in this group.

New Schemes of Seventh Five Year Plan

3.1.5.10 There are 88 (3 major and 85 medium) schemes in this group of which 36 schemes are in Tribal areas, 16 schemes are in Drought Prone Areas and remaining 36 schemes are in backward areas of the State. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 52011 lakhs. As all these schemes are at various stages of investigation, no provision has been proposed for the year 1986-87, However a scheme can be considered for allocation on getting Administrative approval of Govt. consistent with guidelines adopted for taking up new schemes.

Drainage

3.1.5.11 With the rapid progress of irrigated agriculture in the State, especially in the tracts with relatively impermeable soils, the problems of drainage has assumed special importance. Drainage has a special role to play in important projects like Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana. Master Plans for drainage for Ukai-Kakrapar and Mahi-Kadana are costing Rs. 2033 lakhs and Rs. 1946 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 2125 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3671 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March 1986 inclusive of Rs. 170 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed.

Modernisation of existing irrigation channels

3.1.5.12 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, the actual expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of an outlay provided for the year 1985-86. The outlay proposed for the year 1986-87 are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme.	Outlay in Seventh Plan	Expenditure incurred upto the end of 1985-86	Outlay proposed for the year 1985-87
World Bank Programme				
1.	Ukai-Kakrapar Modernisation under Major Composite Project.	900	3855	510
2.	Projects under Medium Line of credit.	3900	5605	650
	Total ..	4800	9460	1160

3.1.5.13 Over and above the schemes mentioned above under the World Bank aid programme the modernisation programme of other schemes is also taken up. The costs of these works are estimated at Rs. 3056 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 485 lakhs has been proposed for this programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 1063 lakhs is likely to be incurred up to the end of March, 1986, inclusive of Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed. Thus for the entire modernisation programme an outlay of Rs. 1180 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Water Development Services

3.1.5.14. This provides for surveys 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 if a shelf of schemes, is properly investigated and processed upto construction stage are kept ready well in advance. Unfortunately this aspect had not been given due importance in the earlier plans, perhaps because of the availability of good storage sites affording construction of economical schemes, smaller size of the outlay earmarked for the water development sector etc. For further development of irrigation, suitable sites for locating the schemes will have to be searched out. Suitable design solution for overcoming the complicated site problems if any, will have to be evolved. This a time consuming process and will be possible only by a proper set up of investigation personnel. There are at present three investigation circles, entrusted with the work of investigation.

3.1.5.15 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 under taken by this Institute for which the State Government has to participate with the Government of India. The various hydraulic model studies pertaining to Narmada Project are being carried out by this Institute. Looking to the type size of the problems involved an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 4050 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1983 inclusive of Rs. 400 lakhs provided during the year 1985-87. For the year 1986-86 and outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs is proposed.

Flood Control and Anti-erosion

3.1.5.16. The National Commission on Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi has made in all 207 recommendations for preparing and maintaining flood control schemes. These recommendations are kept in view in framing the revised Master Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 3152.37 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 170 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 180 lakhs is proposed for this programme for the year 1986-87.

Prevention of Salinity Ingress

3.1.5.17. Continuous heavy withdrawals of ground waters for the purpose of irrigation and water supply (ground water being the only source for the purpose) of Saurashtra combined with decreased recharges have created problems of ingress of salinity in the ground waters in the areas and the problem has assumed serious dimensions. Currently an area of as much as one lakh hectares is affected with a population of about 2.8 lakhs. The number of wells affected comes to 12,562. Under the World Bank aided programme of an expenditure of Rs. 3296 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 700 lakhs provided during the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed and an outlay of Rs. One lakh is proposed for works not covered under the World Bank programme for the year 1986-87.

Extension of irrigation channels from 40 Ha. chak to 8 Ha. chak

3.1.5.18. 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 Government 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.

3.1.5.19. By the end of June 1986 an irrigation potential of 10.81 lakh hectares will be created. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs have been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 114 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 60 lakhs provided during 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this programme.

Extension and Improvements

3.1.5.20. For extension and improvement works on the irrigation projects an expenditure of Rs. 1031 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 45 lakhs provided during 1985-86. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed.

20--Point Economic Programme--Creation of Irrigation Potential

3.1.5.21. Creation of irrigation potential through planned programme is one of the important items of the 20 Point Economic Programme. Against the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 2.60 lakh hectares during the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the total irrigation potential created is raising the total irrigation potential from 10.12 lakh hectares (8.62 Reappraised), at the end of June, 1980 to 12.11 (10.61 Reappraised) lakh hectares at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Ongoing irrigation projects are given priority for early completion. For the year 1985-86, Against the target of creating additional irrigation potential of 20000 hectares about 35000 hectares will be achieved. For the year 1986-87 the Target of creating 30000 hectares of additional irrigation potential has been envisaged.

Steps for increasing utilisation

3.1.5.22. The Department has reviewed the actual area available for irrigation on the major and medium irrigation projects completed so far. It has been found that in the area of 10.61 lakhs hectares in which the irrigation potential have been created by June, 1985, actual irrigation is to the extent of 6.63 lakh hectares. With a view to bridge the gap between the created irrigation potential and its utilisation the department has taken the following steps :

(a) On farm development works are proposed to be carried out in the entire command area of the irrigation projects completed by the end of Sixth 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 Co-operative 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 under taken through Water and Land Management Institute.

3.1.6. An Outline of Important Projects

Sardar Sarovar Project

Unit--I : Dam and Appurtanent Works

3.1.6.1. The works of treatment of argellaceous sand stone in dam foundation, consolidation cum contract grouting (first stage) for red bole and argellaceous layers, installation of instruments for argellaceous sand stone, and rockfill dam and the linking channel will continue. The rehabilitation of villages Mokhodi, Surpan and Vadgam will continue. The construction of 1200 residential buildings and non-residential buildings is in progress.

3.1.6.2. Construction of concrete gravity main dam for Sardar Sarovar Project will be taken up on hand. Procurement and installation of instruments for the Main Dam and seismological instruments around the reservoir will be taken up. The construction of Vadgam Saddle dam and 3200 nos. of residential and non-residential buildings will be started. Rehabilitation of the remaining 11 Villages will be taken up on hand.

Unit--II : Main Canal

3.1.6.3. Works in progress between 0 to 50 Km. will be continued and those between Km. 50 to 82 will be taken up.

Unit--III : Hydropower

3.1.6.4. The works of foundation excavation for canal Head Power House, excavation for approach channel and access tunnel of River Bed Power House and excavation of Transformer Yard will be continued and completed. Also the procurement of Steel Plates for Canal Head Power House and River Bed Power House will be completed.

3.1.6.5. Civil works of River Bed Power House and Procurement of T. G. Sets for the River Bed Power House will be in progress.

3.1.6.6. Procurement of T. G. Sets for Canal Head Power House and the procurement of E. O. T. Cranes for River Bed and Canal Head Power Houses will be taken up on hand. Also, fabrication and erection of penstocks for River Bed and Canal Head Power Houses will be started. Construction of 500 quarters at Kevadia and excavation work of the Switch Yard will be taken up on hand.

Group-IV, Branches and Distribution System

3.1.6.7. The work of construction of Miyagam Branch Km. 0 to 18.65 and that of Jambusar Branch Km. 0 to 43 will be in progress.

3.1.6.8. Tenders for Vadodara Branch Km. 0 to 21.4 will be finalised and the work will be taken up on hand.

3.1.6.9. Work of survey, investigation, preparation of Plans and estimates etc. for other branches and distribution system will continue.

Karjan Project

3.1.6.10. This is a World Bank aided project covered under Major Composite group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto eight hectares blocks on an average. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 15,324 lakhs for irrigation component. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 77550 hectares.

3.1.6.11. An important strategy on this project would be to push through canals in progress. During the execution of work in the seven out of ten blocks of the spillway, foundation problems were encountered. Similar problems were on for R.N.D.F. & L.N.O.F. blocks. These foundation problems have since been solved by the committee of experts and foundation treatment has been carried out accordingly. As per requirement of World Bank, the tenders for the main dam have been reinvited on I.C.B. Procedure and the agency is fixed. The earlier contract that was fixed from the dam was withdrawn to satisfy the I.C.B. requirement of fixing the agency on I.C.B. Procedure. The previous contractors G.S.C.C. Ltd., before actual withdrawal of the work, stopped the work from June, 1982. Till the new agency was fixed it was decided to carry out the work departmentally. Accordingly the work was started in December, 1982. The new agency started work from February, 1983. The work is in full swing.

3.1.6.12. The work on the canals and distribution system has been taken up in a big way. The agencies for most of the canal works have been fixed. Works on distribution system are also in full swing.

3.1.6.13. An expenditure of Rs. 9859 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto the end of March, 1986 inclusive of Rs. 1,300 lakhs provided during 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1,630 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Sukhi Project

3.1.6.14. This is a World Bank assisted project under Medium line of credit group. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from World Bank so as to extend Government canals upto 8 hectares block on an average. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 7,151 lakhs. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project is 25,200 hectares.

3.1.6.15. An expenditure of Rs. 5,584 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986 including an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. The work of earth as well as masonry dam is in full swing the dam work is expected to be completed by June, 1986 where as the canal works which are in full swing are likely to be completed by June, 1988. An outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this project.

Watrak Project

3.1.6.16. This is a World Bank assisted Project under medium line of credit group. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 4,303 lakhs while the ultimate irrigation potential is 18,350 hectares. An expenditure of Rs. 3,083 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986, including an outlay of Rs. 215 lakhs provided for the year 1985-86. The head work of this project is in advanced stage of completion earthdam and spillway is completed upto crest and bridge pillars are raised upto the required level. Erection of gates is in progress. Left Bank Main Canal is completed, while as Right Bank Canal is in advanced stage of construction. The work of distribution system is in full progress. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Damanganga

3.1.6.17. This is multipurpose inter-State Project envisaging irrigation, industrial water supply and hydro power generation. This project will benefit the areas of Gujarat and Union Territories of Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman, This is also included under the Major composite group of projects accepted by the World Bank for assistance. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13,226 lakhs and an ultimate irrigation potential is about 56,600 hectares. The canal works have been taken up right from the beginning of execution of the project so that benefits can accrue soon after completion of the dam works. The dam is completed. Radial gates, erection and spill-way bridge works and in final stage completion. Canal works are in full swing. An expenditure of Rs. 11,456 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986, including Rs. 1,936 lakhs as share of U.T. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 645 lakhs is proposed for this project which is inclusive of Rs. 125 lakhs as share of U. T.

Panam

3.1.6.18. This is a World Bank aided project under medium line of credit. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5,654 lakhs. The scope of the project has been revised because of assistance from the World Bank and extending Government canals, upto 8 Hectares block on an average. As against the total ultimate irrigation potential of 49370 hectares, irrigation potential of 47960 hectares has been created upto June, 1985. An expenditure of Rs. 4775 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto

March, 1986 on this project. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs is proposed for this project.

Sipu :

3.1.6.19. This is a World Bank aided project under Medium line of credit and is located in the dry tract of Banaskantha District. The National Agriculture Commission has made a special mention of this project as having potentialities of an anti-desertification project. The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 7,004 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 2,181 lakhs is likely to be incurred upto March, 1986. Agency for masonry works is fixed and the work is in progress. Similarly the earthen dam work is also taken up by departmental machinery. The work of main canals is in advanced stage of construction and the work of distribution system is on hand. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs is proposed for this project.

List of Irrigation Projects which are likely to be completed during the year 1986-87

Sr. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ultimate Irrigation Potential
1	2	3
I. World Bank Aided		
1.	Machhannala	4.33
2.	Ver II	5.47
3.	Kelia	3.46
II. Non-World Bank		
1.	Pigut	1.27
2.	Vaidy	1.24
3.	Nara	1.73
4.	Goda Dharoi	2.65
5.	Hiran (S)	7.15
6.	Bhukhi	1.67
7.	Rajwal	3.28
8.	Mitti (Kachh)	2.02
9.	Lakhigam	0.75
10.	Karmal	1.33
11.	Mathal	0.60
12.	Barechiya	0.33
13.	Don	0.40
14.	Bangawadi	0.69
15.	Hamirpura	2.00
16.	Sonmati	0.82
17.	Rang Mati	1.20
18.	Dai (Minsar)	1.38
19.	Lakhanka	0.90
20.	Edal Wada	1.36
21.	Fateh Gadh	0.51
22.	Malgadh	0.29
23.	Kalaghogha	0.46
24.	Iswariya	0.60

Statement showing the scheme-wise estimated cost, Expenditure and outlay provided for Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Draft Annual Plan 1986-87.

Vr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest	Latest estimated cost.	Actual Expenditure upto March, 1984	Actual Expenditure during 1984-85	Actual Expenditure upto March '85. (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 outlay Likely Expenditure.	Likely Expenditure upto March '86 (6+8)	Spill over as on 1-4-86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. World Bank Aided Projects.											
<i>iA) Major Composite Projects</i>											
	1. Karjan (T)		15324.00	6007.59	2551.86	8559.45	3700.00	1300.00	9859.45	5464.55	1630.00
	1. Damanganga		13226.00	8424.14	621.56	9045.70	1400.00	475.00	9520.70	1769.69	520.00
	U. T.	..	..	1376.53	334.08	1710.61	550.00	225.00	1935.61	..	125.00
	3. Modernisation of Canals.		5984.00	2212.66	1087.55	3300.21	900.00	555.00	3855.21	2128.79	510.00
	4. Salinity Ingress		8012.00	1841.85	753.95	2995.80	2400.00	700.00	3295.80	4716.20	400.00
	5. Training Institution		..	..	..	..	N.A.	125.00	125.00	..	130.00
	Total—A.	..	42546.00	18486.24	5014.92	23501.16	8400.00	3155.00	26656.16	14079.23	3190.00
	U. T.	..	..	1376.53	334.08	1710.61	550.00	225.00	1935.61	..	125.00
<i>(B) Medium Line of Credit .</i>											
	1. Panam		5653.64	4305.91	323.98	4629.89	1000.00	145.00	4774.89	879.75	160.00
	2. Sukhi		7151.33	4370.93	813.08	5184.01	1200.00	400.00	5584.01	1567.32	400.00
	1. Watrak		4302.76	2226.36	642.03	2868.39	950.00	215.00	3083.39	1219.37	200.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Latest Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expenditure upto March, 1984	Actual Expenditure during 1984-85	Actual Expenditure upto March '85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 outlay likely Expenditure.	Likely Expenditure upto March '86 (6-8)	Spill over Over as on 1-4-86 ((3-9) (3-9))	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Sukhbhadar	1781.31	697.71	200.19	897.90	600.00	110.00	1007.90	773.41	120.00
5.	Machhundri	1598.01	813.11	99.16	909.27	380.00	85.00	994.27	603.74	85.00
6.	Kalubhar	1608.05	747.75	175.21	922.96	400.00	100.00	1022.96	585.09	110.00
7.	Machhan nala(T) ×	1061.80	877.32	84.85	962.17	61.30	35.00	997.17	64.63	45.00
8.	Ver-II (T) ×	1317.08	986.58	206.07	1102.65	121.00	35.00	1227.65	89.43	90.00
9.	Deo	3194.69	1992.29	629.58	2621.87	570.00	150.00	2771.87	422.82	200.00
10.	Venu-II	1683.49	638.79	46.32	685.11	477.00	90.00	775.11	908.38	100.00
11.	Aji-II	1045.25	461.25	190.05	651.30	390.70	80.00	731.30	313.95	90.00
12.	Und(Jivapur)	3181.21	1203.11	311.53	1514.64	900.00	180.00	1694.64	1486.57	200.00
13.	Bhadar (PMS)	2260.27	1500.67	398.59	1899.26	334.00	75.00	1974.26	289.01	100.00
14.	Sipu	7003.80	1310.06	620.92	1930.98	2000.00	250.00	2180.98	4820.82	275.00
15.	Aji-III	2549.98	1039.48	264.65	1304.13	740.00	135.00	1439.13	1110.85	150.00
16.	Mazam	1807.63	1042.13	151.71	1193.84	370.00	50.00	1243.84	563.79	100.00
17.	Demi-II	862.40	400.40	99.60	600.00	180.00	55.00	555.00	307.40	60.00
18.	Hadaf	1430.34	898.14	195.84	1093.98	180.00	35.00	1128.98	301.36	50.00
19.	Guhai	3435.41	916.61	390.87	1307.48	1300.00	225.00	1532.48	1902.93	202.00
20.	Zankhari (T)	8649.80	174.93	20.72	195.65	10.00	1.70	197.35	8452.45	1.70

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost	Actual Expenditure upto March '84.	Actual Expenditure during 1984-85	Actual Expenditure upto March '85. (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 Outlay likely Expdr.	Likely Expenditure upto March '86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1.4.86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Kelia (T) ×	1093.36	804.56	119.67	924.23	170.00	50.00	974.23	119.13	119.00
22	Jhuj (T)	2006.24	1095.54	433.48	1529.02	517.00	165.00	1694.02	312.22	160.00
23	Uben	931.77	600.77	78.39	679.16	249.00	50.00	729.16	202.61	55.00
24	Modernisation of Canals.	13536.00	3698.28	1387.04	5085.32	3900.00	520.00	5605.32	7930.68	650.00
Total-B		79145.62	32802.68	7883.53	40686.21	17000.00	3236.70	43919.91	35222.71	3722.70
II. Multipurpose Project in Progress										
1	Sabarmati	8600.00	7332.13	474.03	7806.16	150.00	125.00	7931.16	668.84	243.00
III. Ongoing Major Projects.										
1	Bajaj Sagar	4670.31	3719.82	..	3719.82	250.00	50.00	3769.82	900.49	50.00
IV. Ongoing Medium Scheme										
1	Hernav-II (T)	453.99	248.72	86.87	335.59	105.00	35.00	370.59	83.40	80.00
2	Pigut (T) ×	303.82	231.46	30.36	261.82	36.00	10.00	271.82	32.00	32.00
3	Vaidy (T) ×	202.06	177.06	..	177.06	35.00	10.00	187.06	15.00	15.00
4	Nara ×	178.11	166.06	0.05	166.11	49.00	2.00	168.11	10.00	10.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost	Actual Expenditure upto March '84.	Actual Expenditure during 1984-85	Actual Expenditure upto March '85. (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 Outlay likely Epdr.	Likely Expenditure upto March '86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1.4.86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Sani	973.34	229.19	4.38	233.57	375.00	75.00	308.57	664.77	75.00
6	Amipur	392.19	228.68	60.71	289.39	294.00	25.00	314.39	77.80	27.00
7	Ghodadharoi ×	258.70	209.79	20.91	230.70	12.00	8.00	238.70	20.00	20.00
8	Hiran (S)-II ×	623.90	548.25	52.65	600.90	12.00	8.00	608.90	15.00	15.00
9	Jangadia	219.39	138.97	1.41	140.38	60.00	5.00	145.38	74.01	7.00
10	Bhukhi ×	228.03	180.70	2.33	183.03	36.00	5.00	188.00	40.00	40.00
11	Rajwala ×	398.99	318.39	60.60	378.99	77.00	15.00	393.99	5.00	5.00
12	Mitti (Kachhh) ×	307.36	254.01	18.35	272.36	10.00	5.00	277.36	30.00	30.00
13	Lakbigam (T) ×	209.36	169.23	22.48	191.71	20.00	10.00	201.71	7.65	8.00
14	Kabutari (T)	400.00	218.57	58.02	276.59	67.00	25.00	301.59	34.08	34.00
15	Sankara (T)	201.73	71.55	2.00	73.55	10.00	1.00	74.55	127.18	1.00
16	Dholi (T)	328.89	69.82	37.82	107.64	224.00	15.00	122.64	206.25	50.00
17	Umariya (T)	349.67	180.21	91.42	271.63	95.00	20.00	291.63	58.04	20.00
18	Shedhi Br. Ex. MRBC	1321.96	697.71	162.67	860.38	300.00	42.00	902.38	419.58	70.00
19	Lift Irrigation Schme.	369.67	154.87	..	154.87	125.00	5.00	159.87	209.80	10.00

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expenditure upto March'84.	Actual Expdr. during 1984-85	Actual Expdr. upto March'85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 outlay likely Expdr.	Likely Expdr. upto March'86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1.4.86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	Karmal ×	299.58	251.89	22.69	274.58	42.00	5.00	279.58	20.00	20.00
21	Mathal ×	233.57	150.28	23.29	173.57	150.00	10.00	183.57	50.00	50.00
22	Chopadvav (T)	450.00	260.85	94.90	355.75	20.00	5.00	360.75	5.00	5.00
23	Barechia ×	81.83	57.40	9.43	66.83	75.00	3.00	69.83	12.00	12.00
24	Don ×	127.04	92.08	11.96	104.04	40.00	3.00	107.04	20.00	20.00
25	Khambhada	469.71	21.53	63.00	84.53	265.00	7.00	91.53	378.18	10.00
26	Bangawadi ×	305.75	88.45	107.30	195.75	180.00	60.00	255.75	50.00	50.00
27	Hamirpara ×	217.18	122.53	74.65	197.18	96.00	5.00	202.18	15.00	15.00
28	Sonmati ×	246.52	164.44	38.74	203.18	27.00	5.00	208.18	38.34	37.00
29	Raidy	344.72	161.78	106.50	268.28	63.00	10.00	278.28	66.44	19.00
30	Rangamati ×	166.92	128.93	12.99	141.92	62.00	5.00	141.92	25.00	25.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expdr. upto March 84	Actual Expdr. during 1984-85	Actual Expdr. upto March'85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 outlay likely Expdr	Likely Expdr. upto March'86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1-4-86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Vrajami	313.75	122.74	46.25	168.99	150.00	25.00	193.99	119.76	1.00
32.	Dia(Minsar) ×	587.63	423.08	124.55	547.63	20.00	15.00	562.63	25.00	25.00
33.	Lakhanka ×	280.37	227.37	28.52	255.89	13.00	5.00	260.89	19.48	20.00
34.	Edalwada (T) ×	247.44	184.42	18.02	202.44	20.00	15.00	217.44	30.00	30.00
35.	Mukteshwar	837.60	365.90	166.04	531.94	172.00	140.00	671.94	165.66	65.00
36.	Fatehgadh ×	122.19	86.57	25.48	112.05	11.00	5.00	117.05	5.14	5.00
37.	Falla(Kankavati)	414.30	180.35	6.60	186.95	125.00	25.00	211.95	202.35	30.00
38.	Kakadiamba (T)	305.80	214.62	45.53	260.15	51.00	10.00	270.15	35.65	36.00
39.	Malgadh ×	112.29	63.48	28.81	92.29	21.00	10.00	102.29	10.00	10.00
40.	Kalaghogha ×	143.93	90.86	28.07	118.93	16.00	5.00	123.93	20.00	20.00
41.	Iswariya ×	185.89	139.28	14.61	153.89	20.00	7.00	160.89	25.00	25.00
42.	Nyari-II	529.06	244.32	113.14	357.46	170.00	20.00	377.46	151.60	20.00
43.	Machhri-II	2344.67	305.62	206.64	512.26	1250.00	251.50	763.76	1580.90	275.00
Total		17085.50	8642.01	2130.74	10772.75	4801.00	972.50	11745.25	5345.25	1374.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expdr. upto March'84	Actual Expdr. during 1984-85	Actual Expdr. upto March'85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 outlay likely expdr.	Likely Expdr. upto March'86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1.4.86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

V. Schemes in Initial Stage.

1	Und-II	897.00	..	..	..	2.00	0.10	0.10	896.90	—
2	Ozat (Drafad)	542.00	..	..	..	2.00	0.10	0.10	541.90	—
3	Veradi	321.57	0.57	0.93	1.50	1.00	0.10	1.60	319.97	—
4	Men (T)	1368.90	46.68	3.73	50.41	90.00	1.00	51.41	1317.49	—
5	Ani (T)	1004.96	15.30	0.37	15.67	90.00	1.00	16.67	988.29	—
6	Goma	952.01	56.00	5.00	61.00	100.00	1.00	62.00	890.01	—
7	Valan (T)	1002.30	55.00	10.01	65.01	8.00	1.00	66.01	936.29	—
8	Dam on nani Vahiyal. (T)	232.02	0.39	..	0.39	1.00	0.10	0.49	231.53	—
9	Bakarol	1087.99	4.28	0.85	5.13	3.00	0.10	5.23	1082.76	—
10	Kaniyad	151.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	151.00	—
11	Dared (Milana)	651.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	651.00	—
12	Sidumber (T)	3062.23	1.44	1.00	2.44	1.00	0.10	2.54	3059.69	—
13	Sangawadi	183.10	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.00	0.10	1.60	181.50	—
14	Ramnath	459.20	0.10	..	0.10	1.00	0.10	0.20	459.00	—
15	Aji-IV	776.10	0.10	..	0.01	1.00	0.10	0.11	775.99	—
16	Gunda	335.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	335.00	—

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expenditure upto March '84	Actual Expenditure during 1984-85	Actual Expenditure up to March '85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 Outlay likely Expenditure.	Likely Expenditure upto March '86 (6+8)	Spill over as on 1-4-86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Mithapur	981.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	981.00	—
18.	Machhu-III	456.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	456.00	—
19.	Ozat	1910.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	1910.00	—
20.	Kali-II (T)	618.00	..	..	..	618.00	0.10	0.10	617.90	—
21.	Uben-II	1087.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	1087.00	—
22.	Kajipur	60.10	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	60.00	—
	Total-V.	18139.18	180.77	22.39	203.16	927.00	5.80	208.96	17930.22	—

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expdr. upto March '84	Actual Expdr. during 1984-85	Actual Expdr. upto March '85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-90	1985-86 outlay likely expdr.	Likely Expdr. upto March '86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1.4.86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VI. New Schemes of VIIth Plan where A. A. is not available.										
		52011.00	..	..	..	90.00	..	..	52011.00	..
VII. Other Programmes										
	I. Extention of Channels 48 Ha. to 8 Ha. check.	..	24.10	30.01	54.11	900.00	60.00	114.11	..	60.00
	II. Water Development Services	..	3280.12	369.75	3649.87	1500.00	400.00	4049.87	..	440.00
	III. Drainage	..	3152.48	348.41	3500.89	2125.00	170.00	3670.89	..	200.00
	IV. Modernisation of canals (other than World Bank)	..	996.28	46.41	1042.64	485.00	20.00	1062.64	..	20.00
	V. Prevention of Salinity Ingress (Other than World Bank).	..	..	..	..	1000.00	10.00	10.00	..	1.00
	VI. Flood Control and anti Erosion Works.	..	2675.42	308.93	2982.37	1200.00	170.00	3152.37	..	180.00
	VII. Extension and improvements	..	895.86	90.32	686.18	300.00	45.00	1031.18	..	50.00
	VIII. Special requirement for completed Schemes.									
	A. Major Schemes	..	2920.04	369.92	3289.96	..	215.00	3504.96	..	235.00
	B. Medium Schemes.	..	963.20	160.19	1123.39	..	20.00	1143.39	..	25.00
	Total—VII.	..	14907.45	1723.94	16631.39	8235.00	1110.00	17741.39	..	1211.00
	Total I to VII.	222197.61	86071.10	17249.88	103320.98	39853.00	8655.00	**36045.20	126152.41	9793.00

* Schemes with astrik mark will get completed during 1986-87.

**Note. For calculating spillover, the total in Col. 9 should be Rs. 96045.20 which is exclusive of Rs. 17741.39 lakhs for other programmes and Rs. 125.00 lakhs for Training and inclusive of U. T. share of Rs. 1935.61 lakhs.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Latest Estimated cost.	Actual Expdr. upto March '84	Actual Expdr. during 1984-85	Actual Expdr. upto March '85 (4+5)	Outlay 1985-86	1985-86 outlay likely expdr.	Likely Expdr. upto March '86 (6+8)	Spill-over as on 1.4.86 (3-9)	Proposed outlay 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sardar Sarovar (Narmad Project)										
	State Plan	452000.00	16309.73	3724.63	20034.36	106350.00	6477.00	26511.36	425488.64	6852.00
	Beneficiaries share.	109200.00	5072.16	1904.00	6976.16	83190.00	7445.00	4421.16	94778.84	9305.00
	Power (G)	18100.00	988.67	302.33	1291.00	14650.00	1323.00	2614.00	15486.00	1678.00
	Sardar Sarovar Total	579300.00	22370.56	5930.96	28301.52	204190.00	15245.00	43546.52	535753.48	17835.00
	Grand Total : State Plan :	674636.73	102380.83	20974.51	123355.34	146203.00	15132.00	138487.34	552080.17	16645.00
	Beneficiaries share.	109200.00	5072.16	1904.00	6976.16	83190.00	7445.00	4421.16	94778.84	9305.00
	Power	18100.00	988.67	302.33	1291.00	14650.00	1323.00	2614.00	15486.00	1678.00
	U. T.	N.A.	1376.53	334.08	1710.61	550.00	225.00	1935.61	..	125.00

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87
WATER DEVELOPMENT (Irrigation)
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87		Remarks
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(A) Multipurpose Project								
IRG—1	Sardar Sarovar Project.	106350.00	3724.63	6477.00	6477.00	6852.00	6852.00	
	Beneficiary State share	83190.00	1904.00	7445.00	7445.00	9305.00	9305.00	
	Power	14650.00	302.33	1323.00	1323.00	1678.00	1678.00	
	Total	204190.00	5930.96	15245.00	15245.00	17835.00	17835.00	
IRG—2	Damanganga	1400.00	621.56	475.00	475.00	520.00	520.00	
	U. T. Share	+550.00	+334.08	+225.00	+225.00	+125.00	+125.00	
IRG—3	Panam	1000.00	323.98	145.00	145.00	160.00	160.00	
IRG—4	Sabarmati	150.00	474.03	125.00	125.00	245.30	245.30	
IRG—5	Bajaj Sagar	250.00	—	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	
	Total (A) State Share	109150.00	5144.00	7272.00	7272.00	7827.30	7827.30	
	Beneficiaries Shares	83190.00	1904.00	7445.00	7445.00	9305.00	9305.00	
	Power	14650.00	302.33	1323.00	1323.00	1678.00	1678.00	
	U. T.	550.00	334.08	225.00	225.00	125.00	125.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(B) Major & Medium Irrigation Project								
i Major Schemes								
IRG—6	Karjan	3700.00	2551.86	1300.00	1300.00	1630.00	1630.00	
IRG—7	Watrak	950.00	642.03	215.00	215.00	200.00	200.00	
IRG—8	Sipu	2000.00	620.92	250.00	250.00	275.00	275.00	
IRG—9	Sukhi	1200.00	813.08	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	
IRG—10	Zankhari (T)	10.00	20.72	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	
IRG—11	Sidumber	1.00	1.00	0.10	0.10	..	..
Total—(B—i)		7861.00	4649.61	2166.80	2166.80	2506.70	2506.70	
II Medium Projects								
IRG—12	Sukh Bhadar	600.00	200.19	110.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	
IRG—13	Machhundri	380.00	99.16	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	
IRG—14	Kalubhar	400.00	175.21	100.00	100.00	110.00	110.00	
IRG—15	Machhanala (T)	61.30	84.85	35.00	35.00	45.00	45.00	
IRG—16	Ver-II (T)	121.00	206.07	35.00	35.00	90.00	90.00	
IRG—17	Deo	570.00	629.58	150.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	
IRG—18	Venu-II	477.00	46.32	90.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	
IRG—19	Aji-II	390.70	190.05	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	
IRG—20	Und (Jivapur)	900.00	311.53	180.00	180.00	200.00	200.00	
IRG—21	Bhadar (PMS)	334.00	398.59	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	
IRG—22	Aji-III	740.00	264.65	135.00	135.00	150.00	150.00	
IRG—23	Mazam	370.00	151.71	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	
IRG—24	Dami-II	180.00	99.60	55.00	55.00	60.00	60.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRG—25	Hadaf	180.00	195.84	35.00	35.00	50.00	50.00	
IRG—26	Guhai]	1300.00	390.87	225.00	225.00	202.00	202.00	
IRG—27	Kelia (T)	170.00	119.67	50.00	50.00	119.00	119.00	
IRG—28	Jhuj (T)	517.00	433.48	165.00	165.00	160.00	160.00	
IRG—29	Uben	249.00	78.39	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00	
IRG—30	Harnav-II (T)	105.00	86.87	35.00	35.00	80.00	80.00	
IRG—31	Pigut (T)	36.00	30.36	10.00	10.00	32.00	32.00	
IRG—32	Vaidy (T)	35.00	—	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00	
IRG—33	N̄ara	49.00	0.05	2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00	
IRG—34	Sani	375.00	4.38	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
IRG—35	Amipur	94.00	60.71	25.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	
IRG—36	Godadharoi	12.00	20.91	8.00	8.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—37	Hiran (S)-II	12.00	52.65	8.00	8.00	15.00	15.00	
IRG—38	Jangadia	60.00	1.41	5.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	
IRG—39	Bhukhi	36.00	2.33	5.00	5.00	40.00	40.00	
IRG—40	Rajawal	77.00	60.60	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	
IRG—41	Mitti (Kachchh)	10.00	18.35	5.00	5.00	30.00	0.00	
IRG—42	Lakhigam (T)	20.00	22.48	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	
IRG—43	Kabutari (T)	67.00	58.02	25.00	25.00	34.00	34.00	
IRG—44	Senkeka (T)	10.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRG—45	Dholi (T)	224.00	37.82	15.00	15.00	50.00	50.00	
IRG—46	Umaria (T)	95.00	91.42	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—47	Shedhi Brarah Ex-MRBC	300.00	162.67	42.00	42.00	70.00	70.00	
IRG—48	Lift Irrigation Scheme	125.00	—	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	
IRG—49	Karmal	42.00	22.69	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—50	Mathal	150.00	23.29	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	
IRG—51	Chopadvav (T)	20.00	94.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
IRG—52	Borachia	75.00	9.43	3.00	3.00	12.00	12.00	
IRG—53	Don	40.00	11.96	3.00	3.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—54	Khabhada	265.00	63.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	
IRG—55	Bangawadi	180.00	107.30	60.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	
IRG—56	Hamirpara	96.00	74.65	5.00	5.00	15.00	15.00	
IRG—57	Sonmati	27.00	38.74	5.00	5.00	37.00	37.00	
IRG—58	Raidy	63.00	106.50	10.00	10.00	19.00	19.00	
IRG—59	Rangmati	62.00	12.99	5.00	5.00	25.00	25.00	
IRG—60	Vrajami	150.00	46.25	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	
IRG—61	Dai (Minsar)	20.00	124.55	15.00	15.00	25.00	25.00	
IRG—62	Lakhanka	13.00	28.52	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—63	Edalwada (T)	20.00	18.02	15.00	15.00	30.00	30.00	
IRG—64	Mukteshwar	172.00	166.04	140.00	140.00	65.00	65.00	
IRG—65	Fategadh	11.00	25.48	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
IRG—66	Falla (Kankavati)	125.00	6.60	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRG—67	Kakadiamba (T)	51.00	45.53	10.00	10.00	36.00	36.00	
IRG—68	Malgadh	21.00	28.81	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
IRG—69	Kalaghogha	16.00	28.07	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—70	Ishwaria	20.00	14.61	7.00	7.00	25.00	25.00	
IRG—71	Nyari-II	170.00	113.14	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
IRG—72	Und-II	2.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—73	Ozat (Dhafed)	2.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—74	Veradi	1.00	0.93	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—75	Machhu-II	1250.00	206.64	251.50	251.50	275.00	275.00	
IRG—76	Men (T)	90.00	3.73	1.00	1.00	—	—	
IRG—77	Ani (T)	90.00	0.37	1.00	1.00	—	—	
IRG—78	Goma	100.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	—	—	
IRG—79	Valan (T)	8.00	10.01	1.00	1.00	—	—	
IRG—80	Dam on Nani Vahial (T)	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—81	Bakrol	3.00	0.85	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—82	Kaniyad	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—83	Dared (Melana)	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—84	Sangawadi	1.00	0.50	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—85	Ramnath	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG—86	Aji-IV	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRG-87	Gunda	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG-88	Mithapur	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG-89	Machhu-III	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG-90	Ozat-II	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG-91	Kali-II (T)	618.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
IRG-92	Uben-II	1.00	—	0.10	01.0	—	—	
IRG-93	Kajipur	1.00	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	
	New Schemes of VIIth Plan where A.A. is not available.	90.00	—	—	—	—	—	
Total B—II		13757.00	6228.22	2683.20	2683.20	3410.00	3410.00	
(C) Other Programmes								
IRG-94	Drainage	2125.00	348.41	170.00	170.00	200.00	80.00	
IRG-95	Modernisation of Canal							
	(i) Ukai-Kakrapar	900.00	1087.55	555.00	555.00	510.00	510.00	
	(ii) Medium Line of Credit	3900.00	1387.04	520.00	520.00	650.00	650.00	
	(iii) Other than World Bank	485.00	46.41	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Total IRG-95		5285.00	2521.00	1095.00	1095.00	1180.00	1180.00	
IRG-96	Flood Control & Anty Erosion Works	1200.00	308.93	170.00	170.00	180.00	70.00	
IRG-97	Extension of Channels from 40 Ha. to 8 Ha. Chak	900.00	30.01	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	
IRG-98	Extension & improvement	300.00	90.32	45.00	45.00	50.00	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IRG-99	Water Development Services	1500.00	369.75	400.00	400.00	440.00	..	
IRG-100	Prevention of Salinity Ingress (World Bank aided)	2400.00	753.95	700.00	700.00	400.00	400.00	
IRG-101	Prevention of Slinity Ingress (other than World Bank aided)	1000.00	..	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	
IRG-102	Special Requirements for completed Major and Medium Schemes	725.00	530.11	235.00	235.00	260.00	260.00	
IRG-103	Training Institution	N.A.	NIL	125.00	125.00	130.00	130.00	
	TOTAL (C)	15435.00	4952.48	3010.00	3010.00	2901.00	2111.00	
	GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	146203.00	20974.31	15132.00	15132.00	16645.00	15725.00	
	Beneficiaries State Share	83190.00	1904.00	7445.00	7445.00	9305.00	9305.00	
	Power	14650.00	302.33	1323.00	1323.00	1678.00	1678.00	
	U. T.	550.00	334.08	225.00	225.00	125.00	125.00	

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.

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 Banaskantha district etc. 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 1986-87

3.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1683 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) <u>Irrigation Department</u>	
Minor Irrigation Schemes, (Tanks, Bandharas etc.)	1021
Tubewells	570
Lift Irrigation (GWRDC)	30
TOTAL:	<u>1621</u>
(2) <u>Agriculture Department</u>	
Assistance to weaker sections for providing irrigation facilities.	50
(3) <u>Co-Operation Department</u>	
Co-operative Lift Irrigation Schemes	12
GRAND TOTAL :	<u>1683</u>

Minor Irrigation Works

3.2.3.2. During the year 1986-87, an outlay Rs. 721 lakhs is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 0.104 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation works viz tanks and bandharas (surface water) while an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for check dams and percolation tanks to create the additional irrigation potential of 0.006 lakh hectares.

Tubewells

3.2.3.3. An outlay of Rs. 570 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for tubewell programme. The outlay proposed includes component of repayment of loan, capitalised interest etc. A token provision is also considered for taking up incomplete tubewell activities in tribal plan and special component plan.

Lift Irrigation

3.2.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 to take up the activities of lift irrigation schemes by the GWRDC.

Grant of subsidy to SC cultivators for irrigation facilities

3.2.3.5. The object of the scheme is to grant subsidy to Harijan and SC cultivators for construction of new dugwells and installation of oil engine / electric motors / pump sets; so as to enable to raise the agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increasing their income. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed with a target of 215 new wells, and 440 pumpsets during 1986-87.

Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (TASP)

3.2.3.6. This scheme is proposed for giving subsidy to tribal farmers in tribal area for construction of new wells, installation of oil engine, electric motors, pump sets and pipeline for increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increasing their income. An outlay of Rs. 5.40 lakhs is proposed with a target of 550 new wells, 1200 pump sets and pipeline in the fields of 110 tribal cultivators during 1986-87.

Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to ST cultivators residing outside tribal area

3.2.3.7. The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to adivasi farmers and other ST farmers residing outside tribal areas to enable them to raise agricultural production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increasing their income. An outlay of Rs. 1.10 lakh is proposed with targets of 17 new wells and 11 pumpsets for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Assistance to farmers other than tribal and scheduled castes.

3.2.8.8 The Harijan cultivators are granted subsidy for failed wells. Under special component plan, the tribal farmers are also given subsidy under the scheme. To encourage all other farmers also who may construct wells through institutional finance should also get benefit for failed wells. It is proposed to grant subsidy to small or marginal farmers other than Harijans, Adivasis and backward farmers for failed wells in 94 districts of State an outlay of Rs. 9.50 lakhs for 1986-87 is proposed for this programme.

3.2.4. Cooperative Lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.4.1. Lift irrigation schemes are taken up either on the banks of the rivers or ra'as where sufficient flow of water is available in monsoon or on private wells. Minor irrigation activities are organised in the form of lift irrigation societies. The Government gives 45% cost of scheme as subsidy raised to 75% in tribal areas. The subsidy is given to the extent of Rs. 1700/- per acre. Government also gives managerial subsidy for employing technically competent hand to the extent of Rs. 3000/- each year for first and second year and Rs. 2,000/- each year for third and fourth year in tribal areas.

3.2.4.2. In order to encourage more and more members of SCs to join and to take up the cooperative lift irrigation schemes, the State Government gives 50% loan towards the share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. 50/- to purchase 2 shares each of Rs. 50 to become member. During the Sixth Plan, 2004 lift irrigation societies have been registered with its coverage of 27461 hectares.

Programme for 1986-87

3.2.4.3. An amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 and 36 new lift irrigation societies are proposed to be organised during the year.

Physical Targets

3.2.5.1. As a result of the above programmes the targets as proposed for the Minor Irrigation sub sector are as under :-

Physical Targets and Achievement.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Seventh	Annual	Annual Plan		Annual
			Five Year Plan 1985-90 Targets (cum)	Plan 1984-85 Achievement (cum)	1985-86 Target (cum)	1985-86 Anticipated Achievement (cum)	Plan 1986-87 Target proposed (cum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. (A) Potential Ground Water							
1.	Ground Water Tubewells (ID)	'000 Ha.	291	221	232	232	232.6
2.	Dugwells (ARDD)	"	1545	1529	1532	1532	1535
3.	Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt.)	"	82	64	68	68	71
Total : (A)			1918	1814	1832	1832	1838.6
(B) Surface Water-Tanks & Bandharas (ID)							
Total : (A+B) —Potential			2186	1980	2015	2015	2032
2. (A) Utilisation Ground Water							
1.	Ground Water Tubewells (ID)	"	170	128	124.8	124.8	135.2
2.	Dugwells (ARDD)	"	1396	1374	1377	1377	1381
3.	Lift Irrigation (Co-op. Deptt.)	"	49	38	41	41	43
Total : (A)			1615	1540	1552.8	1552.8	1559.2
(B) Surface Water Tanks & Bandharas (ID)							
Total : (A+B) Utilization			1675	1640	1662.8	1662.8	1675.4

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Minor Irrigation

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay.	1984-85 Actual Expenditure.	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT							
1	MNR-1 Tanks & Bandharas, Check dams, P.T. etc. (including lift irrigation by GWRDC)	7751.00	1250.13	974.00	974.00	1051.00	..
2	MNR-2 Tubewells and Ground Water, Survey and Investigation	4989.00	2183.65	500.00	500.00	570.00	..
	Sub-Total —ID—	12740.00	3433.78	1474.00	1474.00	1621.00	..
A. & R. D. DEPARTMENT							
3	MNR-3 Grant of subsidy for Harijan, SC cultivators for Irrigation facilities	140.00	14.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	..
4	MNR-4 Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for Irrigation facilities including wells, pumpsets and pipelines.	160.00	13.00	4.90	4.90	5.40	..
5	MNR-5 Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. farmers residing outside tribal areas.	50.00	1.15	0.95	0.95	1.10	..
6	MNR-6 Scheme for subsidy to other SC & ST farmers for failed wells.	137.00	2.37	8.15	8.15	9.50	..
7	MNR-7 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring	25.00	6.81	3.80	3.80	2.70	..
8	MNR-8 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring for SC cultivators	45.00	0.04	4.00	4.00	6.00	..
9	MNR-9 Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting & boring for ST cultivators	50.00	..	1.20	1.20	1.30	..
	Sub-Total ARDD—	607.00	37.37	45.00	45.00	50.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CO—OPERATION DEPARTMENT							
10	MNR-10 Co-operative lift irrigation-subsidy.	74.00	9.60	6.50	6.50	8.49	..
11	MNR-11 Creation of Technical cell for co-op. lift irrigation-subsidy.	20.00	0.93	3.77	3.77	2.50	..
12	MNR-12 New Scheme—interest subsidy for loans to lift Irrigation to societies—Subsidy.	4.00	..	..	..	0.20	..
13	MNR-13 New Schemes—Working capital loan to lift irrigation societies—Loans	10.00	..	0.73	0.73	0.81	0.81
	Sub-Total C. D.	108.10	10.53	11.00	11.00	12.00	0.81
	GRAND TOTAL	13455.00	3481.68	1530.00	1530.00	1683.00	0.81

3.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1. Introduction

3.3.1.1. Agriculture is a crucial factor in the economic development of the country. The basic need for agriculture is water for irrigation and as such assured irrigation facilities are of vital importance to agriculture. Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created under major and medium projects, is a must. It is therefore very important that integrated area development approach is adopted to increase utilisation of irrigation water resulting in optimum agricultural production.

3.3.1.2. Area Development programme was initiated during the Fifth Plan for integrated development of command area of major projects. Until now there were three Area Development Authorities in Gujarat implementing this programme for the command area of major and medium projects. One more area development authority is created in August 1983 for the projects in Saurashtra area. The main activities covered under this programme are soil and water conservation, construction of field channels and drains, land levelling and shaping, kyari making, strengthening net work of Water Cooperatives, strengthening of extension machinery and training programme.

3.3.2. Review of progress and programme for 1986-87

3.3.2.1. The important activities under this programme viz. (1) Field channels (2) Warabandhi (3) Land levelling and Field Drains were carried out till recently on behalf of cultivators at their cost. Consent of atleast 51% of cultivators was required to be obtained before the work of field channels could be taken. The cultivators were required to bear 50% of the cost of construction of field channels while for entire cost of land levelling was required to be borne by cultivators. Small and marginal farmers get some subsidy depending upon fulfilment of certain criteria. Cultivators are generally reluctant to give consent of taking up the works of field channels. The State Government has now decided to construct field channels at Government cost with effect from 1st October, 1984. In the annual plan only field channels and Warabandhi are included. Land levelling and field drains will be taken up with the help of institutional fund that may be available from NABARD etc.

3.3.2.2. The physical targets and achievements during the years are as under :—

(Figures in lakh hectares)

Activity	1979-80 base year level	Sixth Plan target level	Cumulative achievement at the end of		1986-87 Targets
			1984-85 Actual	1985-86 Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Field channel	3.89	6.71	5.47	0.72	0.97
Warabandhi	0.02	0.80	3.61	1.17	1.27

3.3.3. Programme proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87.

Establishment of C.A.D. Organisation :

3.3.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 463.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan for establishment of C.A.D. Organisation. An outlay of Rs. 658.70 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as a state share and an equal amount will be available to wards central share for the establishment of C.A.D. Organisation and administrative set up for carrying out O.F.D. works in the State.

On farm Development works :

3.3.3.2. On farm development works cover construction of field channels, This is every important programme for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential created. For this programme, an outlay of Rs. 3281.50 lakhs has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 483.00 lakhs is proposed for year 1986-87 for construction of field channels. An equal amount would be received as central Government share. With the above provision field channels would e constructed in 96600 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 1000 per hectare.

Warabandhi :

3.3.3.3. Warabandhi/Rotalional irrigation system though not part of the on farm development works helps in better utilisation of the irrigation water. Hence the provision for warabandhi is made under the programme of O.F.D. works. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided in the Seventh Plan for this programme and an outlay of Rs. 222.00 lakhs is proposad for 1986-87. An equal amount would be received from Government of India towards Central share. The cost per hectare being Rs. 350 it is envisaged to cover an area of 126850 hectares during 1986-87.

Education and Training :

3.3.3.4. The objectives of the programme are as under :—

To domostrate water use and management practices & also proper use of irrigation water, fertilisers, improved seeds for multiple cropping for maximisation of agricultural production.

To impart training to the farmers in the improved methods of cultivation by use of improved agricultural implements and farm technology for getting maximum agricultural production.

3.3.3.5. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87 as detailed below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Programme	Outlay 1986—87
(1) Setting up soil & water management centre (Pilot Project)	6.60
(2) Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmers field.	4.40
	<hr/>
	11.00
	<hr/>

3.3.3.6. Equal Share would be made available by Government of India towards central share.

Setting up of water co-operative societies :

3.3.3.7. The outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs his proposed for the year 1986-87 for this activity. Under the above programme each society is proposed to be given an assistance of Rs. 1000 and each water society may cover about 150 hectares of land. Thus societies would be given assistance under the scheme. Each A.D.C. will be provided Rs. 1.75 lakhs for this activity.

Conjunctive use of Ground and surface water :—

3.3.3.8. An amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs is proposed for this programme for year 1986-87. This programme is useful for lowering ground water level, augmenting canal water with ground water, supplying water for crops during canal closure and supplying water to lands having higher level in the command area.

Reclamation of saline land in the command areas of the irrigation projects (Pilot Project).

3.3.3.9. With the introduction of irrigation and bad management of irrigation system, good agricultural land gets saline. With a view to make studies to reclaime such land economically, it would be necessary to have a pilot project for which an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is proposed for year 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985- 90) Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Exp.	1985-86		1986-87	
				Approved outlay	Antici- pated Exp.	Proposed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	CAD—1 (1) Establishment of CAD Organisation						
(a)	At the State Government level	118.00	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	At field level						
(i)	A. D. C. office						
(a)	A. D. C. Gandhinagar	220.00	19.32	7.75	7.75	17.60	..
(b)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		17.36	7.50	7.50	15.40	..
(c)	A. D. C., Rajkot		5.78	8.00	8.00	19.00	..
(d)	A. D. C., Surat		18.20	16.75	16.75	40.70	..
	Sub-total ..	338.00	60.66	40.00	40.00	92.70	..
(ii)	Administrative set-up for carrying out OFD works						
(a)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	125.00	20.02	39.00	39.00	110.00	..
(b)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		135.27	39.00	39.00	110.00	..
(c)	A. D. C., Rajkot		24.92	15.00	15.00	102.00	..
(d)	A. D. C., Surat		14.13	9.00	9.00	244.00	..
	Sub-total of (ii)	125.00	194.34	102.00	102.00	566.00	..
	TOTAL—(CAD—1)	463.00	255.00	142.00	142.00	658.70	..
2.	CAD—2 On farm Development Works						
(i)	Field channels						
(a)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	3281.00	14.07	45.00	45.00	165.00	..
(b)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		111.29	45.00	45.00	100.00	..
(c)	A. D. C., Rajkot		3.95	40.00	40.00	100.00	..
(d)	A. D. C., Surat		16.26	47.83	47.83	118.00	..
	Sub-Total—(i)	3281.00	145.57	177.83	177.83	483.00	..
(ii)	Land levelling		3.77				
			5.61				
			9.38				
(iii)	Field Drains		1.06				

Programme to be financed from NABARD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>(iv)</i> Wara bandhi								
(a)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	}	..	3.00	3.00	43.00	..	
(b)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		1200.00	29.55	3.00	3.00	45.00	..
(c)	A. D. C., Rajkot		0.75	3.00	3.00	69.00	..	
(d)	A. D. C., Surat		13.27	15.00	15.00	65.00	..	
Sub-Total—(<i>iv</i>)		..	1200.00	43.57	24.00	24.00	222.00	..
Sub-Total—CAD-2			4481.50	199.58	201.83	201.83	705.00	..
3. CAD—3 Science and technology								
(a)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	}	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		10.00	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total—CAD-3 ..		..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. CAD—(4) Education and training								
(a) Setting up of Soil and Water Management Centres								
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	}	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		5.00	1.00	0.60	0.60	2.53	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	0.75	0.75	4.07	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total—(a) ..		..	5.00	1.00	1.35	1.35	6.60	..
(b) Education through agricultural trial extension								
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	}	20.00	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total—(b)			20.00	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Education through publicity								
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	}	5.00	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total—(c)		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d)	Demonstration of various agricultural practices on farmer's field						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 20.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.50	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	0.50	0.50	0.55	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		2.02	1.10	1.10	2.80	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	0.20	0.20	0.55	..
	Sub-Total of 4 (d)	.. 20.00	2.02	2.00	2.00	4.40	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-4	.. 50.00	3.02	3.35	3.35	11.00	..
5.	CAD—5 Setting up Water Co-operative societies						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 250.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.75	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	1.00	1.00	1.75	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	1.00	1.00	1.75	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	1.00	1.00	1.75	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-5	.. 250.00	..	4.00	4.00	7.00	..
6.	CAD—6 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 20.00	..	0.30	0.30	1.10	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	0.20	0.20	0.55	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	0.16	0.16	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	0.16	0.16	1.65	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-6	20.00	..	0.82	0.82	3.30	..
7.	CAD—7 Introduction of sprinkler and drip system of Irrigation (Adoptive trial)						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 17.50	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-7	.. 17.50	..	..	..	..	..
8.	CAD—8 Reclamation of saline land in command area of Irrigation project (Pilot project)						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 25.00	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		14.27	5.00	5.00	7.00	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-8	.. 25.00	14.27	5.00	5.00	7.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	CAD-9 Soil surveys of the command area of irrigation project						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 150.00	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-9	.. 150.00	..	..	..	..	..
10.	CAD-10 Establishment of Water and Land Management Institute.						
(i)	A. D. C., Gandhinagar	} 600.00	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	A. D. C., Ahmedabad		..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	A. D. C., Rajkot		..	..	..	..	..
(iv)	A. D. C., Surat		..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total—CAD-10	.. 600.00	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	.. 6067.00	471.87	357.00	357.00	1392.00	..

×

× Being enhanced to Rs. 1250 lakhs by transfer of funds from Non Plan.

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 for electric power will continue to grow. The development of power sector therefore, continues to be accorded the highest priority.

4.1.2. The progress of any society is still measured in terms of per capita electricity consumption. In the advanced countries, the per capita consumption of electricity is of the order of 4000 to 6000 units. It has tended to remain stagnant at this level on account of the impact produced by the energy crisis triggered by the oil crisis in 1974. In the under developed countries, the per capita consumption is of the order of 350 units compared to 191 units average for the country.

4.1.3. The per capita consumption in Gujarat was only 48 units in 1960-61 but has risen rapidly to 260 units in 1984-85. The actual total sale of Electrical energy has gone up more than 19 times.

4.1.4. Since the inception of Gujarat State in May, 1960, substantial resources between 27 to 29 percent of the total plan provision of each successive plan commencing with the Third Five Year Plan have been allocated to the power sector. This has enabled addition of adequate installed generating capacity in the State at the end of each successive Five Year Plan period from the Third Five Year Plan onwards.

4.1.5. The progress achieved since 1960 is summarised in the following table :

Year	Installed capacity M. W.	Gen. M. Units	Units Sold M. Units	Villages Electri- fied No.	Pumps energisd No.
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	16135	292387

4.2. Review of progress during Sixth Plan

4.2.1. The installed capacity at the commencement of Sixth Five Year Plan period was 2384 MW. During Sixth Five Year Plan net 999.5 MW were added to the system as follow :—

(1) Thermal	MW
Wanakbori TPS Stage—I (3×210 MW)	630
Ukai TPS Extension Unit—V	210
A. E. Co.'s Extension at Sabarmati 'E' Station 1×110 MW	110
Total for Thermal	950
Share from Central Sector Korba STPS	87
Retirement of old and obsolete units by A.E.Co(—)	37.5
Total	999.5

Tbus installed capacity available at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is 3383.5 MW.

4.2.2. As regards Generation target of 14670 M. Units inclusive of 1290 M. Units to be purchase the actual achievement is 14111 M. Units inclusive of 1798 M. Y Units purchased. The achivement is 96.19% of the target and 45.70% higher than the base year 1979-80.

4.2.3. The year-wise generation achieved including units purchased, catered demand and un-restricted demand during Six Five Year Plan are furnished below :

Year	Generation	Catered M. D.	Un-restricted MD
1979—80	9685	1600	1850
1980—81	10188	1556	2048
1981—82	11117	1738	2228
1982—83	11456	1827	2465
1983—84	12847	2141	2575
1984—85	14111	2124	2567

4.2.4. Due to shortage in installed capacity, load control measures such as staggering of holidays, staggering of recess-hours, demand out cut-off on H. T. industries ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent when the peak demands cannot be met were imposed. Rural areas were supplied power from 12 to 18 hours a day.

4.2.5. The availability of factor and plant load factor achived for each year of the plan period are furnished below :

Year	Gujarat State		All India	
	A. F.	PLF%	A. F.	PLF%
1979—80	80	51.2	68.0	45.0
1980—81	75	54.0	68.0	44.7
1981—82	79	58.0	69.0	46.8
1982—83	74	59.6	70.0	49.8
1983—84	81	57.9	68.2	47.9
1984—85	82	56.0	73.8	49.6

4.2.6. Various Renovation and Modernisation Schemes have been identified for the power stations at Dhuvanan, Ukai and Gandhinagar and the Central assistance has been granted to implement these schemes. With the implementation of above schemes the utilisation of instaled thermal plants is expected to improve.

Transmission and Distribution

4.2.7. Though the financial target of Rs. 25000 lakhs fixed for T. & D works for the Sixth Five Year Plan has been exceeded, the actual physical achievements are less due to price escalation and other factors. The actual achievements are indicated below :

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achivement</i>
Transmission lines in CK mts.		
400 KV	415	185
220 KV	1844	998
132 KV	550	372
66 KV	1654	1571
Sub-Station (Nos.)		..
400 KV	2	..
220 KV	7	4
132 KV	5	3
66 KV	70	67

Distribution

4.2.8. The net-work of 22 KV and 11 KV and L. T. lines is also continuously being strengthened to deliver power to the consumers and to reduce the distribution losses. The length of distribution lines and transformer capacity added during the Sixth Plan is mentioned below :

	CKV
22/11 KV Lines	22960
440/220 V LT Lines	29561
Distribution Transformers	1736 MVA

Rural Electrification

Village Electrification

4.2.9. Of the 18275 villages in Gujarat, 10867 villages stood electrified at the end of Fifth Plan. During the Sixth Five Year Plan all the remaining 7408 villages were planned for electrification. However, during Sixth Five Year Plan 5268 villages have been electrified i. e. 71.11 percent. The shortfall is due to two cyclones and floods, in November, 1982 and June 1983 as a result of which man and materials had to be diverted for the restoration of the extensive damages to lines and transformer centres.

Pump/Tube Well Electrification

4.2.10. Against the target of 125000 pumps to be electrified during the Sixth Plan, 89534 wells tubewells have been electrified. The overall percentage achievement of well electrification, for the plan period is 71.63 percent.

4.3. Programmes for Annual Plan 1985-86

4.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 19,280 lakhs is provided in 1985-86 with the following target :—

	<i>Addition (Net)</i> 1985-86
Installed capacity MW	210
Rural Electrification—Village Electrification (Nos.)	870
Energisation of Tubewells and pumpsets	25,000
Electrification of Pata-paras	..
Conversion of villages from Agri. purpose to All purpose	100

The targets are likely to be achieved by the end of the year.

4.4. Programme for the Annual Plan 1986-87

4.4.1. As per the estimates of the Twelfth Annual Power Survey Committee, power demand of the State is expected to reach to 4113 MW by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Adopting most conservative and unrealistic norm of 64% peak availability factor, an installed capacity of 6309 MW is needed to meet this demand. This means 2925.5 MW of installed capacity will have to be added to Gujarat power system. However, due to funds constraint, an amount of Rs. 145350 lakhs only has been allocated to power sector for Seventh Five Year Plan. With this it will be possible to add only 1729.5 MW to the system. This means there will be a deficit of 1196 MW. In order that the works may not be very adversely affected, the contractors have been persuaded to carry out with major portion of the works but only their payments will be deferred to 1986-87 so that the effect on the progress of the projects will be reduced.

4.4.2 The broad break up to the proposed outlay is as under..

Item	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1986-87 Proposed Outlay
Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	25
Multipurpose river valley projects (Power portion)	1482
Power Projects (Generation)—	
(i) Continuing and ongoing	15282
(ii) New Schemes under approval	100
(iii) Renovation schemes	800
SubTotal—Generation	16248
Transmission and Distribution	5000
Rural Electrification	1200
General	41
TOTAL ..	23930

The project/schemewise write up is given in the following paragraphs :—

Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2X60 MW)

4.4.3. The station has been designed as peaking station on the Kadana Dam across river Mahi having an ultimate capacity of 4 units each of 60 MW.

4.4.4. Stage I of the project comprises of the installation of two units of 60 MW each. The revised estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 8657 lakhs.

4.4.5. The civil works for all the four units including installation of 2 units of Stage I are in full swing. The excavation work of tail race channel and diversion channel is in progress. Draft tube for units I, II & III is created and concreting completed. Fabrication of switchyard structures is in progress.

4.4.6. The plant and equipments for both the units are already receive at site. The erection of the speed ring and spiral casing are being taken up to match the civil works. Work of Limbodara weir will have to be taken up next year. The first unit is programmed for commissioning by september 1987 and December 1987 respectively.

4.4.7. The total expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 4683 lakhs and the provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 500 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 961 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project Extension (2X60 MW)

4.4.8. The civil engineering works of unit 3 and 4 are being carried out alongwith units 1 & 2. The estimated cost of additional two units to be provided under Stage II is Rs. 3410 lakhs. The negotiations are under progress, with M/s. BHEL to supply the plant and machinery for units 3 & 4. The works are to be taken up and completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The 2 units are programmed for completion during 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively. However, due to funds constraint no provision is proposed for the scheme. Thus execution of the project will be delayed by two years. *i.e.* 1985-86 & 1986-87. Hence benefits of the scheme can be expected beyond VIIth Plan. This will add to deficit envisaged.

Ukai Left Bank Canal Power House (2X2.5 MW)

4.4.9. 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. 424 lakhs.

4.4.10. The main power plant order is placed with Ms. Jyoti Limited, Baroda, who have already started supplying the equipment. The main coffer dam civil works have been entrusted to M/s. Gujarat State Construction Corporation who have taken up the work. The two units are scheduled for commissioning during 1986-87.

4.4.11. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 424 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 199 lakhs and provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 87.5 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilized. Rs. 100 lakhs are proposed for the year 1986-87.

Wanakbori TPS Stage-I 3X210 MW

4.4.12. The scheme envisaged the installation of 3 units each of 210 MW capacity on the river Mahi in Kaira District at an estimated cost of Rs. 24474 lakhs.

4.4.13. All the three units have been commissioned, the first in March 1982, second in January 1983 and third in March 1984.

4.4.14. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 24474 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March, 1985 is Rs. 22941 lakhs. The provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 350 lakhs, which is expected to be utilised fully, Rs. 400 lakhs are proposed for the year 1986-87 for making end payments to suppliers/contractors. and M/s BHEL to carry out balance works and for alternative water supply arrangement.

Ukai TPS Extension Unit No. V—1X210 MW

4.4.15. The scheme comprises installation of one additional unit of 210 MW unit No. 5 at the estimated cost of Rs. 8445 lakhs.

4.4.16. The unit has been commissioned in January 1985 and taken on coal firing on the same day.

4.4.17. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 8445 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 8072 lakhs. The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 250 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised. Rs. 233 lakhs are proposed for 1986-87 for the scheme for making end payments to suppliers, contractors and M/s BHEL.

Wanakbori TPS Extension Stage -II (3×210 MW)

4.4.18. The Stage-II of Wanakbori TPS envisages installation of additional 3 units of 210 MW capacity bringing the total capacity of the power station to 1260 MW on completion. The estimated cost of the extension project is Rs. 35059 lakhs.

4.4.19. The project is at an advanced stage of execution. M/s. BHEL have taken up the boiler erection-work of all the three-units. M/s ISL are carrying out the erection work of steel structure. The work on associated civil-works such as cooling towers, multi-flue chimney, C. W. system are completed. The revised programme for commissioning of the units is now February, 1986, June 1986 and June 1987 respectively.

4.4.20. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 35059 lakhs, the expenditure upto March 1985 is Rs. 23981 lakhs. The provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 4735 lakhs. Against this, anticipated expenditure is Rs. 5997 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 4000 lakhs.

Sikka TPS Replacement 1 × 120 MW

4.4.21. The scheme envisages installation of one unit of 120-MW capacity to replace the existing old units. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 8314 lakhs.

4.4.22. The orders for main power plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL, and the supplies are in progress. The agencies for the various associated civil work *viz.* plant foundations, chimney,, residential quarters, hot water channel etc. are also finalised. The work on civil works commenced in January 1984 and are in progress. Most of the orders have been placed. Works are in full swing.

4.4.23. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 13540 lakhs, the expenditure incurred upto March 1985 is Rs. 4815 lakhs. Provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 2500 lakhs.

4.4.24. An outlay of Rs. 3550 lakhs is proposed for the scheme for the year 1986-87. The unit is now programmed for Commissioning in July, 1987.

Lignite based Thermal Power Station in Kutch

4.4.25. The scheme envisages installation of 2 units each of 70 MW capacity at Panandhro using lignite as fuel at the estimated cost of Rs. 17897 lakhs. The scheme is approved by the Planning Commission in September, 1979.

4.4.26. The orders for Main Power Plant have been placed with M/s. BHEL in March, 1981. The work orders for various Civil works *i. e.* Main Power Station, building equipment, foundation cooling towers chimney, quarters etc. have been placed. Necessary steel and cement have been arranged and the work has commenced.

4.4.27. Against the total estimated cost of Rs. 17897 lakhs, the expenditure upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan *i. e.* March 1985 is Rs. 4974 lakhs.

4.4.28. The outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 1500 lakhs. In view of the limited provision, payment to BHEL will have to be restricted to about Rs. 800 lakhs.

4.4.29. An outlay of Rs. 1577 lakhs, has been proposed for the year 1986-87. In view of the limited resources the activities on the project will be slowed down. The commissioning of the units can be expected only in June 1989 and December, 1989.

Gandhinagar TPS Extension Unit-III 210 MW

4.4.30. The installation of one unit of 210 MW capacity has been approved by the Planning Commission in 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 12391 lakhs. The orders for the Main Power Plant are placed with M/s. BHEL in May 1983. M/s. Dese have been appointed as Consultants for this Project. Order for Civil engineering works *i.e.* Power Station building quarters, equipment, foundation are awarded and the works are on hand. The unit is programmed for completion by March, 1988.

4.4.31. The expenditure upto end of Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2056 lakhs. The revised cost of the project is estimated to Rs. 16424 lakhs and the outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 1500 lakhs.

4.4.32. An outlay of Rs. 2300 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87. In view of resources constraints the work has been re-scheduled and the unit is now programmed for commissioning in June, 1989.

Narmada Hydro Project

4.4.33. As per discussions with the CEA, the following units are proposed.

(1) River bed Power House	— 6 × 200 —	1200 MW
(2) Canal Bed Power House	— 1 × 250 —	250 MW

	Total ..	1450 MW

The Gujarat's share is 16% *i.e.* 232 MW.

4.4.34. Rs. 1323 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 1482 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Gandhinagar T. P. S. Extension of Unit IV (1 × 210 MW) :

4.4.35. It is proposed to further extend Gandhinagar Thermal power Station by installing fourth unit of 210 MW capacity. The scheme is approved by the Central Electricity Authority and is awaiting approval by Planning Commission.

4.4.36. Advance action on the project is taken. Order for supply and erection of Main Plant and equipment is placed on M/s. BHEL. Civil works of the project are also being ordered alongwith the works of Unit-III.

4.4.37. Total expenditure of Rs. 783 lakhs has been incurred on the project upto 31st March, 1985. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. In view of the limited provision only essential civil works will be taken up.

Lignite based Kutch TPS Extension Unit-I—70 MW

4.4.38. The scheme was submitted to the CEA and Planning Commission for approval in May, 1981. CEA has already given techno-economic clearance to the scheme in 1982. The execution of the first stage covering 2 units of 70 MW capacity is in the initial stage of construction. The 2 units are expected to be completed during the year 1988-89. No-outlay is provided for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 due to inadequate funds for third unit.

Sikka Thermal Power Station Extension 2nd 120 MW UNIT

4.4.39. The scheme has been submitted to the CEA and Planning Commission in July, 1983. It envisages the installation of 2nd 120 MW Unit at the estimated cost of Rs. 95 crores. As the necessary infrastructure facilities exist, it will be possible to complete this project in comparatively short period. The scheme is therefore included for execution during Seventh Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is made for 1985-86 to take up preliminaries of the project.

4.4.40. No provision is proposed for the project due to inadequate funds for the year 1986-87.

Installation of D.G. sets at Kandla free trade zone (2×4MW)

4.4.41 The scheme for installation of 2, 4MW Diesel Generating sets at KETZ at the estimated cost of Rs. 460 lakhs to meet the emergency supply and also make the supply reliable and continuous in view of the importance of the Zone has been submitted to the State Government for the approval. It is proposed to implement the scheme as soon as approval is received. No outlay is provided for the scheme for the year 1985-86. Also no outlay is proposed for the project for the year 1986-87 due to paucity of funds.

Installation of 60 MW diesel generator sets at various places in Gujarat.

4.4.42 A project report for installation of Diesel Generating Sets at various locations in Gujarat aggregating to 60MW is submitted to CEA and Planning Commission in April 1985. The scheme even approved cannot be taken up in 1986-87 as no provision is proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Micro Hydel Project

4.4.43 In the context of changed circumstances due to energy crisis and very high fuel cost for thermal station, Gujarat Electricity Board has proposed micro hydel projects, which are investigated earlier by the Irrigation Department, Government of Gujarat Micro Hydel Schemes in river bed of various rivers have been proposed and submitted to Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance. These schemes are under study and discussions with Irrigation Department and Central Electricity Authority from feasibility and techno economic point of view and expected to be cleared by GEA to cover under Seventh Five Year Plan. The detailed schemes are :

	Capacity
Damanganga River Bed P. H.	2 × 1000 KW
Dharoi River Bed P. H.	2 × 1000 KW
Total ..	<hr/> 4000 KW <hr/>

4.4.44 Of the above schemes, the Panam River bed scheme is cleared by C.E.A. However, no outlay is proposed for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

4.4.45 The execution of the following scheme cannot be taken up in 1986-87 due to inadequate provision.

1. Lignite based TPS in Kutch Exth. Unit-III (1×70 MW)
2. Installation of 2×4MW Diesel Generating sets at Kandla Free Trade Zone.
3. Installation of Diesel Generating sets aggregating to 60 MW in Gujarat.
4. Micro Hydel Projects.
5. Sikka T.P.S. Extension Unit-II (1×120MW)

Utran T.P.S. Replacement 120 MW.

4.4.46 The above scheme had been submitted to CEA and Planning Commission in the year 1979. The scheme envisages installation of 120MW Unit to replace the existing small units to be retired on completion of their useful life. The revised estimated cost of the project as submitted to CEA in May 1984 is Rs. 10545 lakhs. The Coal linkage has been established already. The scheme is techno economically cleared by C.E.A. in December, 1984.

4.4.47 It has been under consideration to form a new limited co. (GIPC) to execute this project. Provision for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 7.5 lakhs. No outlay is proposed for the year 1986-87.

A.E.Co. 110 MW 'F' Unit

4.4.48 A.E.Co. Sabarmati have submitted a scheme for installation of 110 MW unit 'F' at their Sabarmati Power Station. The scheme has been recently cleared by C.E.A. Planning Commission's approval is awaited. However, considerable preliminary work has already been done. The unit is tentatively planned for commissioning in 1988-89. A provision of Rs. 750 lakhs is made in the year 1985-86 and Rs. 2176 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Gas based thermal project at Kawas—3×130 MW

4.4.49 The scheme to install 3 units each of 130 MW capacity at Kawas near Surat has been submitted to CEA in August 1982 at an estimated cost of Rs. 27867 lakhs.

4.4.50 In view of the increased availability of Gas, the project report to install additional 3 similar units of 130 MW capacity to augment the capacity of Kawas power station has been submitted to the Government on 8th June 1984. No outlay is provided for 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Narmada T.P.S. at Sinor (4×500 MW)

4.4.51 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 CEA and the Planning Commission in April 1982 at the estimated cost of Rs. 1200 crores.

4.4.52 Railways have expressed their inability to transport coal over a long distance of 1300 Kms. and completing the conversion of Miyagam-Malsar N.G. section to B.G. Hence as advised, feasibility of establishing power station along sea coast so that coal can be brought by sea-rail route and/or establishing the Power Station on multifuel base is being studied. RITE, New Delhi, have also been requested to study the feasibility of transport of coal by sea-route. Thus, this schemes can be taken up only in the later part of the Seventh Plan. Hence no outlay is proposed for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Joint pit head power station at (1) Bandhav- 4×500 MW and (2) Mand 2×210 MW)

4.4.53 The MPSEB in concurrence with GEB has submitted two schemes of Joint Pit Head Power Station at Bandhav (4×500 MW) and Mand (2×210 MW) to the CEA and Planning Commission in the years 1981 and 1983-respectively on the basis of 50% sharing cost and benefits. The MPSEB authorities have informed that the schemes are not yet cleared by the CEA, the coal-linkages are not established and that various issues raised by the CEA are being complied by them. The schemes are likely to be approved as Eighth-Plan schemes but advance action may be required to be taken in the later years of the Seventh Plan. Hence, No provision is proposed for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Renovation schemes

4.4.54 For operation of the existing Power Stations at optimum level, it is considered essential to carry out the necessary additions/modifications to the plant or replace the equipments which are found to be defective or not efficient or outdated otherwise the plant will work at the reduced output resulting in the level of available power, higher maintenance cost. Keeping this in view, the renovation schemes for Dhuvaran T.P.S. Ukai T.P.S. and Gandhinagar T.P.S. costing total of Rs. 6974 lakhs have been submitted to the C.E.A

4.4.55 Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86. The provisions is expected to be utilized fully. Rs. 800 lakhs are proposed for these schemes in the State Plan for the year 1986-87. This would be supplemented by Rs. 1000 lakhs as central share.

Transmission and Distribution schemes

4.4.56 1985-86 provision has been meagre. The position will be continued during second year of Seventh Five Year Plan. T & D losses will increase. Reliability in Power Supply position will decrease. System conditions feared to be unstable. Voltage conditions will be stillpoor. All these will result in reduction of internal resources of the Board.

4.4.57 A sum of Rs. 4000 lakhs is provided for T & D works in the year 1985-86. The outlay for transmission works is Rs. 2800 lakhs and Rs. 1200 lakhs for distribution and system improvement works.

4.4.58 Rs. 5000 lakhs are proposed for Transmission and Distribution schemes including system improvement. Out of these Rs. 3500 lakhs are for Transmission works and Rs. 1500 lakhs are for distribution works and system improvement works.

Distribution (including System improvement)

4.4.59 Rs. 1200 lakhs are proposed for distribution net work for the year 1985-86 to provide and extend/strengthen the existing 22 KV and 11 KV lines and new transformer centres to meet the load demand of the consumers in the electrical areas to bifurcate load distribution lines, to implement system improvement schemes and reduce distribution losses. Rs. 1500 lakhs proposed for the year 1986-87 for the above works is grossly inadequate.

Rural Electrification

4.4.60. The total outlay-proposed in State Plan is Rs. 1025 lakhs for the year 1985-86 including REC provision of Rs. 825 lakhs. The outlay for the year 1986-87 is Rs. 1200 lakhs.

4.4.61. In all 2140 villages are to be electrified during the plan period to achieve 100% electrification. Out of 2140 villages to be electrified, 1273 villages are tribal villages.

The targets for 1985-86 and 1986-87 are indicated below :

	1985-86	1986-87
State Plan	100	100
R. E. C. Schemes	770	550
Sub-Total	870	650
Conversion of villages. (From Ag. to AP).	100	300

Well Electrification

4.4.62. The electrification of pumps/wells is carried out under non-plan schemes financed through REC, NABARD, LIC and other financial institutions. The target for 1985-86 is electrification of 25000 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores. Similarly 1986-87 target is to electrify 20000 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores.

B. Non-Conventional sources of Energy :

An outlay of Rs. 316 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87; the break up is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Assistance to GEDA	250.00
(2) Bio-gas Development	66.00
	<hr/>
	316.00
	<hr/>

Gujarat Energy Development Agency

4.4.63. The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) has raised number of ongoing as well as new projects. Government extended assistance to the extent of 140 Rs. lakhs in the year 1985-86. It is proposed to increase this amount to 250 lakhs in 1986-87.

National Projects on Bio-gas Development

4.4.64. The National Project on Biogas Development came into existence in Gujarat from November-1981. The project is also included in the revised 20 point Programme announced by the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The programme has assumed much importance particularly in view of present energy crises, through out the country. A greater awareness has now emerged to set-up Bio-

gas Plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible which become multipurpose decentralised dispersed units of—

—Renewable sources of energy for fuel.

—Bio-fertilizer.

—recycling of wastes.

—environmental sanitation etc.,

4.4.65. 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.

Review of progress for 1985-86

4.4.66. During the year 1985-86, 8300 bio-gas plants are likely to be constructed with an outlay of Rs. 60 lakhs.

4.4.67. During the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs is proposed and it is expected to construct 10,000 Bio-gas Plants. However, the final target will be fixed in consultation with the Government of India. DNES. The state plan outlay would be supplemented by Rs. 300 lakhs as central share.

STATEMENT

ENERGY

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-1986-87

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Power Development							
I. Generation							
(A) Approved and Ongoing schemes							
1.	PWR-3 Kadana Hydro Electric Project (2X60 MW)	4175.00	760.28	500.60	500.00	961.00	961.00
2.	PWR-5 Ukai L.B.C. Power House (2X2.5 MW)	220.00	68.45 +8.70 for Ukai Hydro	87.50	87.50	100.00	100.00 ³
3.	PWR-1 Wanakbori TPS (3X210 MW)	1086.00	680.79	350.00	350.00	400.00	400.00
4.	PWR-2 Ukai TPS Extn. Unit-V (1X210 MW)	483.00	864.14	250.00	250.00	233.00	233.00
5.	PWR-6 Wanakbori TPS Extn. (3X210 MW)	11149.00	8073.00	4735.00	4735.00	4000.00	4000.00
6.	PWR-7 Lignite based TPS in Kachchh (2X70 MW)	13153.00	3188.73	1500.00	1500.00	1577.00	1577.00
7.	PWR-8 Replacement 120 MW Unit at Sikka (1X120 MW)	9266.00	2337.38	2500.00	2500.00	3550.00	3550.00
8.	PWR-9 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-III (1X210 MW)	14908.00	1245.32	1500.00	1500.00	2300.00	2300.00
9.	PWR-11 Narmada Hydro Project	14650.00	632.00	1323.00	1323.00	1482.00	1482.00
Sub-Total : (A)		69090.00	17679.18	12745.50	12745.50	14603.00	14603.00
(B) New Schemes proposed							
10.	PWR-4 Kadana Hydro Electric Project Unit-III & IV (2X60MW)	3410.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
11.	PWR-14 Gandhinagar TPS Extn. Unit-IV (1X120 MW)	included in next page	124.84	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	PWR-21 Lignite based TPS in Kachhb Extn. (1X70 MW)	7702.00	..	..	..	..	..
13.	PWR-22 Installation of 2X4 MW Diesel generating set at KFTZ		..	..	..	..	..
14.	PWR-23I nstallation of 60 MW Diesel generating sets at various places in Gujarat		..	..	..	..	..
15.	PWR-24 Micro Hydro Projects (6.2MW)		..	..	..	..	..
16.	PWR-20 Sikka TPS Extn. Unit-II (1X120 MW)	..	202.44	25.00	25.00	..	..
17.	PWR-12 Replacement of 120 MW Unit at Utran by GIPCL	644.00	..	7.50	7.50	..	..
18.	PWR-10 A.E.Co., Extn.(1X110MW)	2700.00	..	750.00	750.00	2176.00	2176.00
	Sub-Total : (B)	14456.00	327.28	932.50	932.50	2276.00	2276.00
(C) Renovation Schemes							
19.	PWR-25 Dhuvaran Modification		103.96				
20.	PWR-28 Ukai Thermal Power Station	3939.00	..	500.00	500.00	800.00	800.00
21.	PWR-27 Gandhinagar Thermal Power Stn.		111.85				
	Sub-Total—(C)	.. 3939.00	215.81	500.00	500.00	800.00	800.00
	Sub-Total-I (Ganeration) (A)+(B)+(C)	..87485.00	18222.27	14178.00	14178.00	17679.00	17679.00
II. Transmission and Distribution							
22.	PWR-29 Transmission and Distribution schemes	50000.00	4997.41	4000.00	4000.00	5000.00	5000.00
III. Rural Electrification							
23.	PWR-30 Rural Electrification	7240.00	1058.24	1025.00	1025.00	1200.00	1200.00
IV. Survey and Investigation							
24.	PWR-31 Survey and Investigation	100.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
V. General							
25.	PWR-32 Acquisition of Licencees	200.00	..	6.00	6.00	10.00	10.00
26.	PWR-33 Research, Development and Training	200.00	..	16.00	16.00	15.00	15.00
27.	PWR-34 Scheme for enforcement of house hold appliances by C.E. (E)	30.00	..	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	PWR-35 Scheme for providing safety appliances to Rural Areas by CE (E)	70.00	..	10.00	10.00	8.00	8.00
29.	PWR-36 Assistance to Plasma Research Centre	25.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	..
30.	General Assets.	..	57.76	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total—(V) ..	525.00	57.76	67.00	67.00	41.00	41.00
	Schemes discontinued in Seventh Plan	..	420.00	..	..	..	..
	Total—A—Power Development	145350.00	24755.68	19280.00	19280.00	23930.00	23930.00
B. Non-Conventional Sources of Energy							
(1)	PWR-37 Assistance to GEDA	936.00	85.00	140.00	140.00	250.00	250.00
(2)	PWR-38 Bio-gas Development	364.00	98.11	60.00	60.00	66.00	..
	Total—B—Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1300.00	183.11	200.00	200.00	316.00	250.00
	Total—Energy (A+B)	146650.00	24938.79	19480.00	19480.00	24246.00	24180.00

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

5.1. Introduction

5.1.1. Rapid and balanced industrialization 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. Industrialization 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 to industrialization 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 lakhs persons. The number of these factories and the number of employed therein rose to 10674 lakhs and 6.36 lakhs respectively at the end of 1980. The number of persons working in factories and employment therein further increased to 12586 and 6.89 lakhs respectively at the end of 1983.

5.2.2. The productive capital in the registered factory sector in 1961 was Rs. 245.79 crores producing goods worth Rs. 420.23 crores. This has increased to Rs. 2792 crores and Rs. 7309 crores in 1981-82. The net value added was Rs. 121.33 crores at the end of 1961 which rose to Rs. 1167 crores in 1981-82. The total number of small scale units registered with Industries Department in 1961 was 2169. This increased to 43682 in 1980 and 68596 on 31st March, 1985.

5.2.3. This phenomenal growth is supported by the States progressive policies administered through, the Industries Commissioner and District Industries Centers in each District and Corporate net work of GMDC, GIDC, GSFC, GIIC, GSIC, etc.

GMDC.

5.2.4. The Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation existing projects of Flour-Spar, Silica Sand, auxite and Lignite mining have shown better results. Further, multimetall project at Ambaji and Lignite Project near Jhagadia and also the ambitious Alumina project in Kanchh are under active implementation.

GIDC.

5.2.5. The Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation charged with setting up industrial estates with infrastructure facilities, has achieved remarkable progress as indicated below :

Item	Actual Achievement 1980-85	Cumulative Achievements as on 31-3-85.
1. No. of Areas set up	58	162
2. Land Acquisition in Hectares.	4873	11501
3. Developed Plots	2124	6075
4. No. of Sheds constructed (Now Spillover)	3182	8619
5. Sheds allotted	2982	8212
6. No. of Housing Quarters constructed	5927	9171
7. No. of Housing Quarters allotted.	4883	7878

GSFC

5.2.6. The Gujarat State Financial Corporation has sanctioned term loan assistance of Rs. 512.5 crores to 24485 units till March, 1985. The disbursement has been of the order of Rs. 314 crores to 16950 units. Of this total term loan sanctioned, as much as Rs. 388.10 crores are accounted for 23704 Small Scale Industrial units. In the field of recovery, the performance of the corporation was equally impressive.

GIIC

5.2.7. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. is engaged in providing loans to large and medium industries units. As on 31st March, 1985, the Corporation has sanctioned loans to 2517 units to the extent of Rs. 227.75 crores.

Indextb :

5.2.8. The Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXTB) continued to play the role of development of the State Industries Administration. The organisation earned the recognition as Government of India recommended INDEXTB as a "model" of development/extension activity to the other States.

5.2.9. About 45700 enquiries were disposed off as on 31st March, 1985 by this organisation. Out of this, a good number of projects (1300) were assisted for clearances from Government of India/State institutions.

5.2.10. The assistance to the Non-Residents for setting up projects was also accelerated and 152 projects went into production as on 31st March, 1985.

Small Scale Industries

5.2.11. The continuous effort has been made for promoting Small Scale and Village and Cottage Industries in the State. The District Industries Centres have been set up in all districts except the Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of the 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.

Village and Cottage Industries

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

5.3. Approach and Strategy

5.3.1 With less than one acre per head as the land available for cultivation and only 20% of this land getting irrigation facilities the State has to place a heavy emphasis on the industrial development. The approach during the Sixth Plan was to achieve the dispersal of industries to hitherto less developed talukas and villages and thereby aid the area development activity and contribute to the overall development and well being of the people residing in these areas using industry as a major tool for area development. The thrust during the Seventh Plan will carry this objective further for achieving an accelerated growth of the industry activity in the State.

5.3.2 At the time of its inception in the year 1960, the industrial activity in the State was dominated by textile and allied industries. Also the industrial development was more or less concentrated around the city centres of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot. The decision to establish Gujarat Refinery near Vadodara, almost coinciding with the inception of the state signalled a beginning of diversification with the complexes of GSFC, IPCL etc. The State today has become a major producer of petrochemicals, Fertilizers, Dyes and Intermediates, common salt, Milk and Baby food products, products, diesel engines, Brass parts, Sulphur Black, Pharmaceutical formulations etc.

5.3.3 The share of chemical and allied items produced in the State is around 14% in the national production. In the next five years, it is expected that this share will rise to about 23% with further investment in the Chemical and allied sector of the order of Rs. 3000 crores making it difficult to accommodate chemical industries which are water intensive and will have effluent disposal problem.

5.3.4 With this background the State will have to evolve a policy of effective and coherent industrial development laying emphasis on the following factors. The State will encourage the engineering, electronics engineering plastics, agro based, mineral industries and also the industries in the area of Salt and Marine Chemicals. In other words, the industry mix during the plan period should see more industries in these groups coming up. Specific efforts to augment the availability of infrastructure, requisite manpower, other facilities and incentives will have to be made.

5.3.5 The Government of India had laid considerable emphasis on the efficient running of the public sector/State sector/joint sector units. The strategy during the seventh plan would be to ensure that Gujarat continues to remain in the fore front in this area through suitable monitoring of State Sector/Joint Sector Units.

5.3.6 Minerals also offer a tremendous potential for development. The strategy during the Seventh plan is to prepare and implement a blue print of action plan or the mineral based industries especially refining and processing of the minerals and in the area of ceramics.

5.3.7 The State has been implementing number of innovative schemes in agriculture. With the implementation of Narmada project, the potential for irrigation would also improve. This should lead to distinct improvement in availability of agricultural produce as the raw material for agro-based industries. The strategy for the Seventh plan in this sector is to identify such so as to promote agro industry complexes/projects.

5.3.8 The social forestry and cultivation of plantation like Eucalyptus, subabul, Jojoba etc. on large scale is likely to bring in a new concept of "Farm Factory Combination." The strategy during the Seventh plan is to encourage this development so that proper return can be available to the cultivators by building up further processing outlets.

5.3.9 The Electronics Industry has been identified as one of the major important industries in the State and today in enjoys a special package of incentives. The strategy during the Seventh plan will be to establish more centres with necessary infrastructure by way of common facilities.

5.3.10 The industrial activity in the State has been concentrated over a 40-50 kms. strip between Ahmedabad and Vapi. The industries located here enjoy inherent advantage in terms of proximity to Bombay, major transport links of broad-gauge and national highway/nearness to the city centres like Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara and Ahmedabad and availability of a reasonable level of social infrastructure. The GIDC's setting up their major industrial estates here, has accelerated this process further. The strategy during the Seventh plan is to attract industries to the North Gujarat. This would call for investment for creation of infrastructure facilities in terms of power, water, supply communication, roads etc. The alternative could be to provide compensation for lack of these facilities to those industries deciding to go to this area.

5.3.11 The State has been offering incentives for establishment of industries in the backward areas/growth centres, composition of the incentive available has been slightly changed because of Govt. of India's decision to provide capital subsidy to 8 more districts (including no industry Dist. of Dangs) over and above the earlier eligible dists. of Bharuch, Panchmahales and Surendranagar. This emphasises the importance of the incentives for attracting industries to the less development areas. The State's package of incentives two major components viz. Capital Subsidy and sales Tax benefits.

5.3.12 Our experience indicates that the nearest are to the development centre in the backward region gets developed faster indicating that the area development is achieved better through the process of 'Induction' rather than Transplantation. The State has been canvassing a concept of accepting smaller units than the district as the unit (taluka or block) for providing incentives. It is also felt that as lightly eigher gradient will have to be provided for motivating industrial units to come to the areas away from the developed centres. The strategy during the Seventh Plan will be, therefore, to provide a suitable package of incentives with gradients, to achieve the balanced regional growth.

5.3.13 The Industrial Policy of the Govt, of India, declared in 1980 has emphasised on the need and importance of development of a "Mother Unit" or "Nucleus Plant" in hitherto undeveloped districts. The logic behind this is that unless a large unit suitable to that particular area is established, it is difficult to promote ancillary and small scale industries. Taking a cue from this and accepting the importance for attracting large engineering and electronics projects, a special scheme has been evolved for such units i. e. the "LEEP" scheme. The strategy during the Plan will be to carry further effort to attract such units.

5.3.14 The State has certain concentrated pockets of industries like diesel engines at Rajkot, brass parts at Jamnagar, beam-scale industry in Savarkundla, Shri printing and processing at Jetpur, diamond cutting and polishing at Surat etc. The strategy during the Seventh Plan will be to place emphasis on updating the technology through modernisation and suitable product upgradation to avoid any possibility of sickness in such sector at a later date. A mechanism to provide advance warning signals in the event of such symptoms of sickness being noticed should be established.

5.4. Programme for 1986-87

5.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 5482 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 under Industries and Mineral Sector, the broad break-up is as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87
—General Industries	244
—Large and Medium Industries	2156
—Village and Small Industries	
(a) Small Industries	1638
(b) Village and Cottage Industries	778
—Mining and Metallurgical Industries	650
—Nucleus Budget	16
TOTAL ..	5482

5.5. General Industries

5.5.1. The programmes covered under this group are listed below along with their provisions proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

	(Rs. in lakhs) (Proposed provision)
Compilation of industrial data	8.00
Estt. of Salt Cell in the Industries Commissioner's Office	5.00
Research and Development Schemes	115.00
Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	6.00
Subsidy for acrylic based industries	2.00
Industrial Research Laboratory (GIRDA)	40.00
Export Award	1.00
Pollution Control Scheme	12.00
Construction of Residential quarters for Officers/employees of Government Presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of printing and stationery buildings	15.00
Establishment of new Government Printing Presses and allied Offices	40.00
TOTAL ..	244.00

Compilation of Industrial Data.

5.5.2. Presently, the data collected by ASI in the office of the Industries Commissioner has a time lag and is limited to factory sector only. The census sector data yearly available is normally limited to the factories which employ more than 50 persons and operated by power which accounts for around 2,500 units in a year for which year-wise total census is carried out. Due to this limitation it becomes difficult to get the data for the purpose for detailed analysis on various parameters of industrial growth.

5.5.3. There are more than 70,000 small scale registered units and about 1100 medium and large scale sector units existing in the State. The data of industries can be broadly grouped in to three main segments, namely (1) Small Scale Sector (2) Medium and Large Scale Sector and (3) Data on Technical Processes adopted by the DGTD registered units.

5.5.4. In view of expanding the statistical net work updating to industrial activities in the State, a Technical and Statistical wing in the office of Industries Commissioner is created from 1985-86, with an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Establishment of Salt Cell in Industries Commission's Office.

5.5.5. Gujarat produces 60% of the salt produced in India. The Salt Department, Government of India is collecting salt-cess on removal of salt @ Rs. 3.50 per M. T. and the salt cess fund so collected is to be utilised for the development and labour welfare activities such as roads, water supply schemes, medicinal facilities, educational facilities, labour quarters, rest sheds etc. for agarias and labourers working in the Salt works. Therefore for getting the maximum benefit of salt-cess fund in Gujarat, a Salt-Cell has been created in Industries Commissioner's office. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

Industrial Education, Research & Training.

5.5.6. The research organisations are given incentives for industrial research. Various programmes are already in progress. The activities are being undertaken through the following organisations:—

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 (N.P.C.), SIDA, Ahmedabad.
5. ISI Laboratory.
6. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGLRI)
7. Filed Testing Station, (FTS), Ahmedabad.
8. Poly Technological Clinic (P.T.C.), CSIR, Ahmedabad.
9. ISI Membership.
10. C.L.R.I., Ahmedabad.
11. Tool Room Project.
12. Veraval -Rajula Survey.
13. Air Pollution Survey

5.5.7. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 115 lakhs is provided. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Hosiery Training and Research Institute:

5.5.8. The Hosiery Training Institute set up in the State in 1930 is proposed to be suitably expanded by providing for its own building and modern technological equipments. This Institute has been separated from CED. The Institute will provide training to 250 persons in hosiery. A provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed with a view to give training to 250 persons.

Subsidy for Acrylic-based Hosiery Industry

5.5.9. The State Government has introduced an incentive scheme for better utilisation of acrylic fibre manufactured by IPCL. This has been done with a view to promoting employment in the decentralised sector. The incentives consist of Sales tax exemption on the acrylic yarn purchased from Gujarat by hosiery unit and a subsidy of Rs. 2/- per kg. of yarn purchased from a spinning mill in Gujarat. Recently, the State Government has also exempted sales tax on acrylic fibre. An amount of Rs. 2. lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 2. lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency (GIRDA)

5.5.10. The Institute is established at Vadodara in August, 1981 to ensure that small to medium industries in general & chemical & petro-chemical industries of all types in particular are encouraged in Gujarat through research & development, extension, assistance and guidance in respect of technology, raw material, finished products, quality control, inducing a development of new and uses of polymers and research and development activities on polymers side.

5.5.11. GIRDA has started its activities with Industrial Research Laboratory, Baroda. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for acquiring the land and other plant & machinery activities.

Subsidy to SSI Units for Pollution Control

5.5.12. A task of population control and protection of environment is very vast in dimension. Gujarat State particularly has good potential for Chemical dye-stuff and pharmaceutical industries which creates an air and water pollution problem.

5.5.13. With a view to controlling water and air pollution by such pollution existing units, the State Government has set up a Board known as "Gujarat Water Pollution Control Board" which administers Acts and Rules regarding pollution control. However, it is necessary to create more and more awareness of the problems and also to assist such units in their efforts to abide by the requirements of the GWPCB atleast in the initial stage.

5.5.14. Under the scheme, the cash subsidy is sanctioned at the rate given below:—

(1) For consultancy the subsidy may be to the extent of 80% subject to maximum of Rs. 2500/- to the individual unit.

(2) The subsidy on account of the expenditure made up for 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 Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Chemical Engineering, B. Sc. graduate, on maintenance and operation of pollution control facilities, the unit will be eligible for each subsidy. The ceiling limit of which is Rs. 150/- per month per person and not exceeding 2 persons per unit.

5.5.15. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made with a view to assist the industrial units. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Establishment of two new Government Printing Presses, Stationery Stores, Book Depots and Staff Quarters

5.5.16 In order to cope-up with the Government Printing work, the State Government have decided to establish two new Government presses—one at Mahesana and another at Sachin (Surat).

5.5.17 The additional approximate capacity by installing two new Government Presses will be as under :

(1) Composing	1,80,000	std. pages.
(2) Printing	5,00,000	F'cap impression in 1000
(3) Binding	1,50,000	std. Man hours.

5.5.18 An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 is likely to be fully utilised. For the Annual Plan 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

5.6 Large and Medium Industries

5.6.1 The programmes covered under this group are shown below alongwith the provision proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

(Rs. in lakhs)	
Programme 1	Provision proposed for 1986-87. 2
—Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries	
—Gujarat Petro-Chemicals Corporation.	200
—Tele-Communication and Electronic industries	
—Loan/share capital contribution to GCEIL.	175
Programme	Provision Proposed for 1986—87
—Consumer Industries	
—Gujarat State Textile Corporation.	300
—Industrial Financial Institution	
—GIIC Market Borrowings.	90
—GIIC Project.	1050
—Loans to GIIC for interest free loan for Large Engineering and Electronic Project (LEEP)	150
—Other Expenditure	
—Index grant for promotional activities	16
—Monitoring Cell for information of letter of intent.	5
—Grant of loan to industries for the amount of sales tax and paid on sales of finished products.	50
—Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax (differment).	120
Total:—	2156

Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries :

Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation Limited.

5.6.2 The Government has approached in 1979 to the 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 decision in 1979-80 for fixing the land fall point of sub-sea pipeline of the gas at Ubhrat and setting up a gas separation plant at Kawas near Surat. Government of India has also approved the site for the Gujarat Petrochemicals Complex at Kawas, near Surat.

5.6.3 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 8,00,000 TPA Condensate 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. GSPCL has already prepared an Environmental Impact Study and the same report was considered by the Department of Petroleum in June, 1984 and the Department of Petroleum has cleared the project from the locational point of view.

5.6.4. Pending receipt of letter of intent, Corporation has undertaken the Feasibility studies 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/LLDPE have been prepared. Immediately after receipt of letter of intent, Corporation will be in a position to go ahead for issue of detailed Tender Enquiry Documents.

5.6.5 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.

5.6.6. As per the revised application for the letter of intent submitted on 16-10-1985, the product mix of the complex is envisaged as follows:--

Sr. No.	Item of manufacture	Proposed annual installed capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of plant and machinery (TPA).	
(A)			
1.	Aromatics		Out of the 2,40,000 TPA of aromatics, it is proposed to keep 40,000 TPA of Benzene for the captive consumption i. e. for the manufacture of Styrene.
	(i) Benzene		
	(ii) Toluene	2,40,000	
	(iii) Xylenes		
	(iv) Cgt & Others		
2.	Ethylene	1,75,000 10,000	Captive Consumption. Merchant Ethylene.
		1,85,000	
3.	Propylene	72,000 8,000	Captive Consumption. Merchant.
		80,000	
4.	C4 cut	32,000 13,000	Captive Consumption. Merchant.
		45,000	
5.	Pyrolysis Gasoline	1,13,000	
6.	Oils	12,000	
7.	Hydrogen & Fuel Gas		Balance out of the 800,000 TPA of Cracked Condensate.
(B)			
Downstream Units			
1.	LLDPE	80,000	
2.	Alpha Olefins	70,000	
3.	Styrene	50,000	
4.	Acrylonitrile	60,000	
5.	Styrene Butadiene Rubber	40,000	
6.	Ethylene- Merchant Sale	10,000	
7.	Propylene Merchant Sale.	8,000	
8.	Aromatics	2,00,000	

5.6.7. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 1170 crores. Equity contribution for the total project cost will be Rs. 293 crores. Assuming that the project will be implemented in the joint sector, State Government's contribution to the equity of the project at 26% of the total equity for the total project cost will be Rs. 76 crores. As per the phasing of the capital expenditure about 10% of the total project cost will be incurred during the first year of project implementation. 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.

5.6.8. In view of the expectations that the Letter of Intent will be granted during 1986-87, the GSPCL has requested the State Government to contribute share of equity to the extent of Rs. 38 crores in the year 1986-87. However, in the initial stage a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Gujarat Communication and Electronics Limited.

5.6.9. Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited (GCEL) was started in the year 1975 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, Posts 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 equipment and their integration into a total system followed by installation and commissioning.

5.6.10. The capacity of the GCEL 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 electronic equipments. The Electronic Testing and Development Centre, Baroda is also expanding its facilities by rendering assistance to SSIs.

Achievement upto 1984-85

5.6.11. The company achieved sales turnover of Rs. 1595.13 lakhs, increase in work-in-progress of Rs. 307.48 lakhs and increase in finished goods of Rs. 14.40 lakhs. Rs. 772.77 lakhs sales turnover in the year 1983-84. The company achieved a profit of Rs. 162.63 lakhs during the year 1984-85 compared to Rs. 34.36 lakhs in previous year 1983-84.

Training Programme

5.6.12. The International agency, NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) has selected GCEL for its training programme to undertake organised training and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for training-cum-employment for production units for women.

Production high lights

5.6.13. Some major achievements of GCEL during the year 1984-85 are as under :

a. Completion of the original order for 44 Nos. of 100 Watt Television Transmitters. The successful completion of this order has resulted in further orders for additional 100 Watt Television Transmitters and also for the development and supply of 10 and 20 Watts Television transmission.

b. New Video products such as Character Generators, Switchers, Colour Digital, Time Base Correctors and Monitors were added to the product range to meet the urgent requirements of Doordarshan.

c. The Flood Forecasting System in the Yamuna Basin which was conceived, developed and engineered by the Company, was completed and handed over to the Central Water Commission

d. The Company completed the development of the 30 Channel Pulse Code Modulated (PCM) Multiplex equipments on successful conclusion of the tests and filed TV trials prescribed by the Department of Telecommunications, Govt. of India, the company has been cleared for launching production for the first batch of 244 PCM Terminals.

e. The development of Angalgue Communication equipment in the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) band to meet the specifications of the Indian Oil Corporation, was successfully completed.

f. The manufacture of Instrument Landing Systems (ILS) to meet the needs of Civil Aviation, has been stepped up to meet the safety requirements of Airports, and the company having established its reputation for reliable equipment has been able to secure its first export order from the Egyptian Civil Aviation Authorities (CAIRO) With this order the company will have made its thrust into the international markets.

Programme for 1985--86 :

5.6.14. The highlights envisaged for the year 1985-86 is reflected in the large quantity of video and digital equipments being produced and supplied to Doordarshan. The company has also planned to produce and supply communications equipments to ONGC, IOC and P & T. The company will also supply 200 Nos. of PCM to P & T. In addition, there is a plan to produce and supply 7 Nos. of ILS to Air Force and DGCA. Following are the main projects to be covered during 1985-86.

- 1 Navigational Aids (including 7--ILS, 2--CADF etc.)
2. Communications (including 72--UHF, 200--PCM, 1000 Telephones etc.)
3. Video and Digitals (including 251VTRs, 80 DTBC, 20 VPS etc.)
4. System IOC and ONGC.

5.6.15. During the year 1985-86, a collaboration agreement with Siemens West Germany for transfer of technology to produce and sale electronic telephones has been concluded. A joint sector Co. viz., M/s. GDEL has also been established for manufacture of electronic musical instruments etc.

Proposed Programme for 1986-87 :

5.6.16. Based on orders remaining unexecuted and orders under negotiation/expected orders, the production programme has been chalked out covering turn over of Rs. 5,320.00 lakhs. Apart from regular production of ILS, Video and Communication equipments, new products like CALF and Electronics telephones have been added to the existing production lines. Development Model of CADF has already passed the test of customer (Air Force) and mass production is planned to supply 15 Nos. of CADF. During the year 1986-87, the production of 1,00,000 Nos. of telephones will be launched at Gandhinagar factory. During the year 1986-87, the company will need funds to meet capital expenditure for increased production and development and engineering activities and for telephone project at Gandhinagar. The equity share capital is required as under :—

	Rs. in lakhs
1. For telephone project	250.00
2. For expansion of existing project	100.00
	350.00

In addition, the company will need Rs. 1,240.00 lakhs by way of loans from financial institutions, HDFC/UTI/LIC etc.

Funds required for semi conductor/Solar Cell Plant :

5.6.17. Consequent to setting up of National Silicon Facility at Vadodara by Department of Electronics, it has been planned to set up a semi-conductor manufacturing plant for effective utilisation of silicon produced in the State. The product mix for manufacture has to be decided based on the requirement for production of electronic exchanges in the country and local TV manufacturing programme. Accordingly, the linear ICS required for Electronic exchange manufacturing programme along with power supply monolithic chips have been selected for product mix. The proposal is awaited from leading manufacturers in the international sphere for technology transfer. However, based on a preliminary study the total expenditure for setting up the project for manufacture of solar cell and semiconductor has been estimated at 20 crores which includes land building, process plant and capital goods.

5.6.18. If the proposal for transfer of technology etc., is finalised, the company will need additional fund of Rs. 500 lakhs.

5.6.19. An outlay of Rs. 175 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 for the various projects of GCEL.

GUJARAT COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICIS LTD, BARODA

Requirement of funds and source of finances for 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

		<i>Amount</i>
A. Requirement of Funds		
1. Repayment of loans		155.00
2. Capital expenditures		
(i) Production and others	420.00	
(ii) D & E	80.00	500.00
3. Tech. know-how fees		75.00
4. Capital expenditures on Gandhinagar Factory (Telephone project)		707.00
5. Housing complex at Gotri		300.00
6. Loans and advances to staff		30.00
7. Increase in working capital margin		360.00
8. Closing balance		53.00
	Total A :	2180.00
B. Sources		
1. Opening balance		66.00
2. Funds from operation		494.00
3. Equity share capital		
(i) For Telephone project, Gandhinagar	250.00	
(ii) For expansion of existing project	100.00	350.00
4. Subsidy for Telephone project		25.00
5. Loans		
(i) IFCI/IDBI/Foreign Banks		
a. For Telephone Project	520.00	
b. For expansion of existing projects	320.00	840.00
(ii) HDFC/UTI/LIC for Housing complex	225.00	
(iii) Debentures/Bonds/Deposit	175.00	1240.00
6. Recovery of loan from staff.		5.00
	Total B :	2180.00

5.6.20 As against the total financial requirement of Rs. 2180 lakhs for the capital expenditure and requirement of Rs. 350 lakhs as a Government budgetary support, a provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan, 1986-87

Gujarat State Textile Corporation

5.6.21. The Gujarat State Textile Corporation Ltd; is managing five sick textile mills of Gujarat as under :

1. Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda (as Authorised Controller under Section 18A/ of Industrial Development Regulation Act).
2. Shree Shubhlaxmi Mills, Cambay (As Authorised person under Section 18 FA of Industrial Development Regulation Act).
3. New Jehangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar. (as Lessee).
4. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surendranagar (as Authorised under Section 18 AA of Industrial Development Regulation Act) and;
5. Sahayog Textiles, Ahmedabad (Unit of GSTC Ltd.)

5.6.22. It is assumed that the Corporation would be running all these five mills during the year 1986-87 also. The constituent mills of the Corporation are incurring heavy cash losses every month since Long. In spite of the efforts being taken in the terms of change in product-mix, rationalisation of work-force etc. the mills have continued to incur cash losses. The actual losses of all the five mills of the GSTC during first 5 months of 1985-86 are as under :—

April 1985	Rs. 25.64 lakhs
May 1985	Rs. 32.79 "
June 1985	Rs. 34.91 "
July 1985	Rs. 39.50 "
August 1985	Rs. 38.10 "
Total	Rs. 170.94 lakhs

5.6.23. Thus, on an average monthly cash loss works out to around Rs. 35 lakhs considering the market position as well as the trend in the case of various inputs. In spite of various measures, during the year 1986-87 also, it is estimated that the said losses would be of the order of around Rs. 35 lakhs per month i.e. Rs. 420 lakhs for the year. It would be persistent to note that the average monthly cash loss of the mills were around Rs. 75 lakhs per month, during the last year i.e. 1984-85, However, on account of the remedial measures taken by the management, these losses have come down to an average of Rs. 35 lakhs per month. In short GSTC envisage the fund requirement of Rs. 420 lakhs for meeting the cash losses of the mills during the year 1986-87.

5.6.24. The total turnover of all the five mills of the corporation has been Rs. 35 crores during 1984-85 and is expected to be around Rs. 40 crores during 1985-86. However, GSTC plan to make certain changes in the product-mix by including more varieties of blended cloth. However GSTC also plan to acquire some renovation-cum-balancing equipment which will have favourable effect on the production. As a result GSTC expect this total sales of Rs. 40 crores during 1985-86 to go upto Rs. 50 crores during 1986-87. This increase in sales of Rs. 10 crores will involve gross working capital blocking of Rs. 5 crores which could be financed by Bank at the rate of 70% amounting to Rs. 3.50 crores and hence the margin money at the rate of 30% amounting to Rs. 1.50 crores will be required to be managed by the GSTC. Hence, Rs. 1.50 crores as additional working capital margin during 1986-87 will have to be provided for.

5.6.25. GSTC made a thorough survey of machinery conditions of each of the mill and has worked out capital expenditure programme of base minimum requirement. Which could have directed and immediate results in terms of production, quality etc. The total outlay on this account for all the five mills is estimated at Rs. 1.50 crores. GSTC expect that the said requirement is provided in the budget.

5.6.26. The matter of nationalisation of the four constituent mills of the corporation Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, Shree Shubha-Laxmi Mills, Cambay, New Jahangir Vakil Mills, Bhavnagar and Kanti Cotton Mills - Surendranagar is pending for nationalisation. These mills are proposed to be nationalised during the year 1986-87.

5.6.27. Considering this a provision will have to be made for nationalisation compensation. The amount of compensation, however, will vary from mill to mill. The same on ad-hoc basis could be considered at Rs. 300 lakhs for all the four mills together.

(d) **Industrial Finance Institutions**

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited

5.6.29. 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 the two main objectives under as :—

- (1) To provide direct financial assistance to the industrial units in the State.
- (2) To promote projects which are vital to the economy of the nation.

5.6.30. In other words, the Corporation acts as an Industrial Catalyst in the State. 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.

In short, the fund requirement of the Corporation for the year 1986-87 would be Rs. 350 lakhs.

However, in last few years the major thrust is now geared around financing medium and large scale industries and the small scale industries (NES & TS) have been left over to GSFC.

5.6.28. In order to sustain and accelerate the activities of the Corporation for the financial year 1986-87, assessment of requirement of funds on schemewise basis would be as under :

(1) **General Scheme (Financial assistance to industrial Units)**

5.6.31. Under the Scheme, the Corporation provides financial assistance to medium and large scale industries, whose requirement exceeds Rs. 60.00 lakhs. The loans under this Scheme are usually given for a period of 5 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.

5.6.32. In the year 1984--85, our sanctions were accorded for Rs. 41.32 crores and disbursements were made of Rs. 25.38 crores. In the year 1985--86, the Corporation expects to achieve the sanctioned target of Rs. 45 crores so also the disbursement. In the year 1986-87 it is proposed to achieve total sanction exceeding Rs. 50.00 crores and disbursements of about Rs. 29.00 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 (SIDCs) whereby the units whose total cost of the project is upto Rs. 5.00 crores (previously Rs. 3.00 crores) will be eligible for refinance.

5.6.33. The GIIC requires the funds mainly for financing of the following:

(1) **Market Borrowing.**—In order to assess the requirement of market borrowings for the year 1986-87, the following points are to be kept in mind.

(i) Although, the refinance is provided by IDBI for eligible units, the Corporation is required to meet with the margin of 10% in backward districts and 20% in non-backward districts (Overall 67% will be given by IDBI). In other words, IDBI will provide refinance only upto 67% of our disbursements (33% 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. 67.00 lakhs only. Hence, these funds are required to be provided by the State Govt. being the margin money in refinanceable scheme.

(ii) The Corporation is required to redeem bonds aggregating Rs. 490 crores in the financial year 1986--87. Hence, this will be our out-flow for repaying the loans to the bonds subscribers in the year 1986--87.

(iii) Although, the IDBI has relaxed its norms in regards 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.

5.6.34. As mentioned earlier, for disbursements to the tune of Rs. 29 crores, margin money of Rs. 10 crores would have to be found out by GIIC. Part of this amount will be from internal accruals revenues etc. The GIIC will be allowed for market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

GIIC's Project loan :

5.6.35. The Corporation, in last one decade, has already established 35 companies for the establishment of industrial projects in the State of Gujarat. Out of which, 15 have already commenced their commercial production and 2/3rd more are likely to start their production before the end of financial year 1985-86.

5.6.36. This accelerated pace of industrialisation through the promotion of projects by GIIC is likely to receive further impetus in the financial year 1986-87 as few of the important and major projects like Soda Ash, Cement at Veraval, Nylone near Bharuch, Caustic Soda near Rajpipla are either likely to commence their implementation or are expected to start their trial production in the financial year 1986-87. The project like Soda Ash, Cement Nylone, Filament Yarn near Bharuch are at advanced stage of implementation. These projects will necessitate substantial equity investment by GIIC in the financial year 1986-87 so also many other projects like Galvanised Sheets, Glazed Tiles, Hot Rolled Strips, Cycles, Tyres, Hotels, Sponged Iron, Aluminium Foils, Glass Complex etc., which will also require funds for investment.

5.6.37. The total requirement of funds is to the extent of Rs. 2408.87 lakhs in the financial year 1986-87. The projectwise requirement of funds for the financial year 1986-87 is tabulated in Statement-I.

5.6.38. It is expected that the total investment after all these projects are commissioned would be about Rs. 1,000 crores and will create employment opportunities for more than 50,000 persons and alongwith ancillary industries, it may perhaps go up to 1 lakh persons.

5.6.39. As against the total requirement of Rs. 2408.87 lakhs by GIIC for the various projects, a project loan provision of Rs. 1050 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

STATEMENT

GUJARAT INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

5.6.40 Requirement of funds for GIIC Projects : During Annual Plan 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects	Total cost of project	Total equity	GIIC's equity	Exp. incurred upto Sept'85	Exp. to be incurred/ Requirement of funds during 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Soda Ash	16000.00	4700.00	1225.00	504.24	500.00
2.	Cement Veraval	11035.00	2750.00	715.00	334.41	266.00
3.	Nylon-E Filament Yarn	7400.00	2250.00	585.00	198.56	200.00
4.	Industrial Turbines	250.00	59.00	15.34	1.55	12.84
5.	Lube Oil Refining	200.00	67.00	17.50	10.56	17.16
6.	Caustic Soda	1800.00	600.00	90.00	0.80	60.00
7.	Alluminium Foils	4700.00	1542.00	401.00	2.88	200.35
8.	Air & Gas Compressors & Vaccum Pump	875.00	292.00	76.00	0.99	45.00
9.	Electrolytic Capacitors	250.00	88.00	22.00	0.09	3.92
10.	Glass Complex	3200.00	1000.00	260.00	6.66	100.00
11.	Hydrogen Peroxide	2100.00	724.00	188.00	1.88	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Nickel Cadmium Batteries	667.00	240.00	60.00	4.91	11.39
13.	Ball & Roller Bearings	2000.00	642.00	167.00	1.86	50.00
14.	Sponge Iron	10000.00	2500.00	650.00	22.29	225.00
15.	Galvanised Sheets	1000.00	336.00	87.50	0.40	30.00
16.	Nitric Acid	650.00	240.00	36.00	..	15.00
17.	Copper & Copper based Alloy Strips	1200.00	365.00	95.00	1.86	44.11
18.	LECA	1418.00	443.00	115.00	4.14	54.00
19.	Silicones	600.00	220.00	57.00	0.04	30.00
20.	Glazed Tiles	400.00	135.00	35.00	..	14.60
21.	Synthetic Carpets	400.00	135.00	35.00	..	34.00
22.	Hot Rolledh Strips	3000.00	1471.00	382.00	3.35	100.00
23.	Optical Fibre	200.00	70.00	17.50	..	6.50
24.	Digital Transmission Equipments	1000.00	336.00	87.50	..	30.00
25.	Electric Magnetois	362.00	119.00	31.00	..	10.00
26.	Wind Mill—II	377.00	66.00	33.50	2.41	20.00
27.	Reverse Osm sis	250.00	85.00	22.00	0.17	21.00
28.	Wire Foams	300.00	100.00	26.00	..	10.00
29.	Cintered Metals	600.00	200.00	51.00	..	25.00
30.	Cooling Towers	275.00	91.00	23.60	..	10.00
31.	C prollactr m Waste	250.00	85.00	22.00	..	10.00
32.	Xylene Derivatives	300.00	100.00	26.00	..	15.00
33.	Rubber Chemicals	300.00	101.00	29.00	..	25.00
34.	Medical Instruments	1000.00	336.00	87.50	0.31	40.00
35.	ORS CAN	1000.00	336.00	87.50	..	35.50
36.	Onshore Drilling Rings	1000.00	336.00	87.50	..	37.50
TOTAL		76359.00	23170.00	5946.44	1104.36	2408.87

Large Engineering and Electronic Project (LEEP)

5.6.41. In order to attract large engineering and electronics projects in Gujarat State Government has introduced with effect from 1st November, 1982, a special scheme of incentives for developing electronic and engineering units, in the backward areas. The large scale engineering units, with a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 7.5 crores and employing atleast 1000 persons 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 electronics component and professional electronic equipments and also employing at least 1000 persons directly and located in an eligible location are also considered. The loans admissible under the scheme range from 10% to 20% of the fixed capital investment. The loan is repayable in annual instalments with moratorium of nine years. The scheme is implemented through Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation. A large automobile unit named the Hindustan Motors Ltd. is expected to set up a commercial vehicles project in the backward area of Panchmahals. It is expected that other big industrial houses will set up the projects in Gujarat in coming years. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in Annual plan 1986-87.

Index Grant for Promotional Activities

5.6.42 Industries promotional activities are carried out by Industrial Extension Bureau INDEXT on behalf of the State Govt. Various industries development panels have been constituted in order to encourage other growth of industries in the State.

5.6.43. A technical wing, known as Mini-DGTD cell has been created with the Industrial Extension Bureau which acts as secretariat to these development panels. The other activities of the wing include, preparing industrial status reports, potential study reports preparing project profile, guiding entrepreneurs in respect of the concerned field of industry for technical matter pertaining to industrial projects, and, thus, working for promotion of industries.

5.6.41. From the year 1986-87, substantial promotional activities on chemical industries and other plastic industries are to be carried out. Moreover, in the view of the report of Shri I. G. Patel Committee, special offers would be required to attract entrepreneurs in backward areas. Keeping in view the various activities, a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

Monitoring Cell for Implementation of Letter of Intent

5.6.45. It has been stressed by the Industry Ministry, Government of India, that letter of intent (LI) should be converted into industrial licences (IL) within the prescribed period and, thereafter, the industrial licences should be implemented within the time limits laid down. It was further suggested that the progress of letters of intent and industrial licences should be closely monitored by the Central as well as the State Government.

5.6.45. It is, therefore, decided to set up a Monitoring Cell in INDEXTb with the main objective of reviewing the progress of implementation of LI and IL. The provision of Rs. 4 lakhs made in the Annual Plan 1985-86 will be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for INDEXTb

Grant of loan to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sale of finished products

5.6.47. This scheme was introduced in December, 1977 and is implemented through GSEC and GIIC. Under this 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.

5.6.48. 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. The GSEC has disbursed sales tax interest free loan of Rs. 348 lakhs upto 31st March 1985.

5.6.49 An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 which will be fully utilised and Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Infrastructure loan in lieu of Sales Tax deferment benefit.

5.6.50. Government has introduced incentive schemes of capital investment subsidy and sales tax deferment benefit to the 'Pioneer' units in the year 1980. The extent of sales tax deferment benefit was subsequently increased to 90 per cent of the fixed assets to ascertain categories of pioneer unit.

5.6.46. In order to enable every large industrial projects to meet the expenditure on infrastructure such as railway siding, power line, etc., Government has announced a scheme in August, 1983 where under units with the fixed capital investment over of Rs. 25 crores are eligible for sales tax deferment under the pioneer scheme to the extent of 90 per cent of fixed assets are given interest free sales tax loan, not exceeding Rs. 100 lakhs per unit in lieu of part of sales tax deferment benefit on certain conditions. The amount of loan is limited to 40 per cent of the expected benefit from sales tax deferment. This loan is sanctioned and disbursed by Gujarat Industrial Corporation Limited.

5.6.51. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1985-86 and Rs. 120 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

5.7. Village and Small Industries

(a) Small Industries

5.7.1. For Small Industries an outlay of Rs. 1638 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The broad break-up of which is under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87
Share Capital contribution/loan to G.S.F.C	250
GIDC Market Borrowing	77
GIDC Margin Money	200
Grant-in-aid to CED for Industrial self employment in rural and backward areas	20
Capital investment/subsidy for new industries in backward areas	950
Apprentice Training in Govt. Printing Press	7
District Industries Centres	90
RAI/RIP	9
Package assistance to SSI units	25
Margin money loan for working capital to sick units under revival programme	10
	<u>1638</u>

Loan/share capital contribution to Gujarat State Financial Corporation.

5.7.2. Gujarat State Financial Corporation was set up in the year 1960 to provide term loan assistance to medium and small scale industries upto Rs. 60 lakhs to limited companies and co-operative societies. To proprietary and partnership concern, the extent of assistance is restricted to Rs.30 lakhs.

5.7.3. During the last 25 year of its operation, the corporation has assisted 24485 units with loan of Rs. 512.31 crores, The loan outstanding stood at Rs. 209.81 crores at the end of 31-3-1 85. Since the inception of the Corporation, disbursements have been made in respect of 16920 accounts amounting to Rs. 313.83 crores, of the assistance rendered as many as 7994 units were provided assistance of Rs. 189.83 crores in backward areas. In terms of number of units, the units assisted in backward areas constituted about 43.3% of the total units assisted. In term of amount the assistance to backward areas was of the order of about 46.2 % .

5.7.4. The Corporation has assisted 18922 small scale units with loans of Rs. 312.22 crores. In terms of numbers of units assisted, the share of the small scale units was 96.6% and in respect of amount 75.9% of the total.

5.7.5. The Corporation has formulated a number of schemes for industrialisation, the prominent schemes being the Corporation loan scheme, the new entrepreneurs Scheme, special capital scheme, mini loan scheme and scheme to provide term loan assistance to self employed doctors. The Corporation also provide foreign exchange loan under the World Bank line of Credit through IDBI.

5.7.6. The Corporation raises financial resources by way of share capital, market borrowings, refinance from IDBA etc. The main source of the Corporation's lending is to get refinance from IDBA. 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 resource mix prescribed

by IDBA. 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 envisaged during the year. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, Corporation has put the total proposed disbursement at Rs. 60 crores ; 20% of this Rs. 60 crores comes to Rs. 12 crores which is to be contributed equally by State Government and IDBI. Thus, the Government share of capital contribution comes to Rs. 6 crores to meet the resources of the Corporation. Moreover, Corporation in the previous year i. e. 1985-86 had formulated a Business Plan in consultation with IDBI and a capital provision of Rs.7.50 crores was laid down in this Plan. Government has provided the amount of contribution under this head to Rs. 4 crores; Rs. 2 crores each from IDBA. 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. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the SFCs Act 1951 has been amended with effect from 21st August, 1985 whereby the SFCs can now raise the capital of Rs. 50 crores. Earlier the limit was fixed at Rs. 10 crores. Accordingly, to increase the resources of the Corporation, the GSFC has proposed to provide Rs. 750 lakhs by way of share capital contribution by State Government.

5.7.7. However, a provision of Rs. 250 lakhs has been proposed to be provided for GSFC by way of share capital contribution for the year 1986-87.

**Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation,
GIDC-Market Borrowing and Margin Money Scheme.**

5.7.8. 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

5.7.9. GIDC would like to strengthen the industrial estate existing at present and would give priority to the establishment of new estates at potential locations, particularly which have "No Industry" or "No Estate" status present. Keeping this in view, GIDC has planned for development of existing industrial estates in terms of social, physical and economic infrastructural facilities.

5.7.10. With the implementation of Narmada Irrigation Project and new areas to be brought under cultivation, the State would lead to vast potentialities of chemical industries based on renewable feed-stock derived from the agriculture. Accordingly, development of two estates viz., Sarigam and Panoli are to be take up in the seventh plan period The estates of Naroda, Odhav and Vatva which are around Ahmedabad are to be provided with the facilities of the disposed and treatment of the effluents.

Anticipated achievement for 1985-86 :

5.7.11. The GIDC's capital expenditure on various programmes is estimated at Rs. 3692 lakhs. The likely targets to be achieved by GIDC during the year 1985-86 are as under :—

1. No. of Industrial estates	8
2. Acquisition of land (hect.)	930
3. Development of land (hect)	591
4. Allotment of plots	1380
5. Construction of sheds	836
6. Construction of housing quarters	3168

Proposed Programmes for 1986-87 of GIDC are as below :—

1. No. of Industrial estates	7
2. Acquisition of Land (hect.)	981
3. Development of Land (hect.)	740
4. Construction of sheds	995
5. Construction of houses	2066

5.7.12 With a view to achieve the above target, the GIDC's financial requirement for capital expenditure is estimated at Rs. 7180 lakhs anticipating the State's support of Rs. 660 lakhs by way of Margin Money and Rs. 330 lakhs of M.B.

5.7.13 However, as against the above requirement, a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs as Margin Money has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87. Similarly, GIDC will be allowed to raise market borrowing to the extent of Rs. 77 lakhs during the year 1986-87.

The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development.

5.7.14. The Centre for Entrepreneurship Development, registered in 1979 and sponsored by Government of Gujarat and G. I. I. C., G. S. F. C., G. S. I. C. and G. I. D. C., is a pioneer organisation amongst entrepreneurship and industrial development agencies of the nation. Having an unique type of activity, this organisation has initiated in April, 1970 on the firm belief that "The Entrepreneurs are not born but can be developed". The main objective of this programme is to identify, select, train, develop and motivate new potential entrepreneurs for establishing industrial ventures. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development have trained around 6641—trainees under various E. D. P. Programmes.

5.7.15. In the year 1985-86, the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development has planned to conduct 77 training programmes and to train 1500 trainees through various training programmes. In the year 1986-87 the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development intends to run 77 training programmes by developing 1500 entrepreneurs in various schemes. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed to be provided for CED for the year 1986-87. The substantial amount will be available by way of special central assistance and from other Industrial Corporations

Capital investment subsidy for industries in backward areas

5.7.16. Phenomenal industrial progress has been made in Gujarat in the last decade due to various promotional measures taken by the State Govt. State cash subsidy for industrial units set up in backward areas and growth centres has played a very prominent role for achieving rapid and balanced industrialisation.

5.7.17. Capital investment subsidy scheme for industries which was declared in November, 1977 was available in ten backward districts, 120 growth centres and GIDC areas outside the banned areas. Those units which had taken specific effective steps till October 1982 are also made entitled for the subsidy provided they complete their projects before October, 1983. The subsidy disbursed to 8492 units during the Sixth Plan comes to Rs. 5028 lakhs.

5.7.18. The State Govt. declared in August 1983 a new scheme for capital investment subsidy for new industries in backward areas. This scheme came into effect from 1st November, 1982 and will remain in force for the period of 5 years upto 31st October, 1987. The eligible areas for this scheme are 10 backward districts and 20 talukas declared by Hathi Committee and certain specified GIDC etstates. The subsidy is available at different specified rates based on location of concerned units. The main objectives of the scheme are :

- Development of backward areas and dispersal of industries away from big cities.
- Industrial development and generation of employment opportunities in rural and backward areas

5.7.19. The new scheme is also Consistent with the approach in the Central Government's investment subsidy policy.

5.7.20. An outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs was provided for Annual Plan 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 950 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

District Industries Centres,

5.7.21. 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 Govt. 117 District Industries Centres have started working in Gujarat State. One more DIC at Gandhinagar has been sanctioned recently. They are busy in intensive drive to industrialise the rural and backward areas of the State. As per the instruction of the Central Govt., targets for 4 years were fixed. Recently action plan for the year 1983-88 has been prepared as per the instructions of Central Govt. A committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been appointed to advise and supervise the working of the District Industries Centre.

5.7.22. The schemes implemented through the DIC are Central Cash subsidy on Capital Investment, Power Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Testing Subsidy, Sales Tax Loans and Capital Investment Subsidy for

new industries in backward areas, bankable scheme for cottage industries, the Triple Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan etc. The schemes for providing self-employment to educated un-employed youth is also being implemented by District Industries Centres.

5.7.23. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of the District Industries Centre and to help in smooth implementation of the progress. The fund of Rs. 80 lakhs was provided for 1985-86 will be fully utilised and for the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs has been proposed under State Plan with a view to meet the expenditure on establishment.

Rural Industries Programme and Rural Artisans Programms. (RIP and RAP)

5.7.24. The Govt. of India has directed to implement the Rural Industries Programme (RIP Scheme) and Rural Artisans Programme (RAP) Scheme from 1978 through the District Industries Centres in the entire State except the towns and villages having population more than 25,000 with ratio of expenditure to be met with 50:50 by Central Govt. and State Govt. limited to Rs. 0.50 lakh per DIC. This scheme is mainly for the younger generation especially the rural artisans who are unemployed and waiting for employment from long time.

5.7.25. In the Sixth Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 43.51 lakhs was incurred in the State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made in State Plan for the year 1985-86 to cover about 3000 beneficiaries. The same amount of Rs. 9 lakhs with the target of covering 3000 beneficiaries have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87. The equal share of Rs. 9 lakhs will be available as central assistance from the Government of India.

Package Assistance to Small Industries

5.7.26. Three schemes viz. (1) Subsidy on Power Consumption, (2) Subsidy for testing products of SSI and (3) Quality marking on products of cottage and small industries are merged into this scheme viz., "Package assistance to SSI Units."

5.7.27. During the Sixth Plan, the subsidy amounting to Rs. 126.12 lakhs has been sanctioned to about 9846 units. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in Annual Plan 1985-86 and the same amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Apprentice Training in Government Printing Presses.

5.7.28. Under the Apprentice Act, 1961, the Government presses have to train apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 workmen and 1:5 in some other trades. The apprentice training schemes has been introduced in Government Presses with effect from 1-9-1967. The duration of training is 3 years and at present, the apprentices are paid stipend at the increased rate of Rs. 230/-, Rs. 260/- and Rs. 300/- at the first, second and third year respectively. The object of the scheme is to overcome the acute shortage of trained craftsman in training trades.

5.7.29. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made and targeted to train 265 candidates. For the Annual Plan — 1986-87, Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed to be provided with the target of 265 trainees to be trained.

Margin Money Scheme for revival of Sick Units

5.7.30. 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 sick S. S. I. Units. It is often observed that small industrial units fall sick for want of timely financial assistance. In cases where Banks are also willing to assist, they are unable to bring in margin money of their own.

Consequently the revival of such units is affected under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per unit at not less than 4% p.a. interest are admissible. This loan can be availed of to the extent of 50% of margin money requirement (in exceptional cases 75%). These loans are repayable in nine years including moratorium which should not in any case, exceed four years. The Government of India will contribute to the extent of 50% of the loan and the balance amount is required to be contributed by the State Government.

5.7.31. The provision of Rs. 25 lakhs is therefore made as a state share in Annual Plan 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87. The equal share of Rs. 10 lakhs is expected to be available from the Govt. of India.

(b) Village and Cottage Industries

5.7.32. Village and Cottage Industries play an important role in providing larger employment opportunities in rural areas and particularly to the weaker section and backward people viz. scheduled caste and tribal people with special emphasis on utilisation of local resources and skills and ultimately improve the living standard of poor and downtrodden people of the State. The development of village and cottage industries, therefore should continued to be accorded high priority.

5.7.33. An outlay of Rs. 778.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for various activities under village and cottage industries. Moreover the special central assistance to the extent of Rs. 120 lakhs under Special Component Plan and Rs. 71.40 lakhs under the Tribal Sub Plan for the year 1986-87 is likely to be available for the activities under villages cottage and industries.

The programmewise break up is proposed as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay proposed
1. Administration and Supervision	15.00
2. Handloom Industries	138.00
3. Handicraft Industries	59.00
4. Co-Operative Industries	70.00
5. Khadi Industries	170.00
6. Other Programmes	326.00
TOTAL	778.00

Administration and Supervision

5.7.34. The Directorate of Cottage Industries is looking after all the Industrial co-operatives in the State. Hence it needs technically qualified persons whose services could be utilised for solving various problems and proper implementation of the programme of Handlooms and handicrafts, leather, ceramics and coir, industrial finances, marketing and co-operatives etc. The monitoring of the plan progress, taking review of the progress etc. would be continued. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 and the provision is likely to be fully utilised during the year. To meet the administrative expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the annual Plan 1986-87.

Handloom Industries

5.7.35. Handloom weaving is the main activity of village artisans and its employment potential is next to agriculture in the rural areas. A majority of the weavers engaged in this trade belong to the scheduled castes. Development of handloom industries, in Gujarat especially in the context of the 20 Point Programmes assumes significant importance.

5.7.36. As per the last survey, in Gujarat, there were 23,741 handlooms in the State. Out of these looms, 9450 looms have been covered under Co-operatives. 4474 looms have been covered under the scheme of Intensive Handloom Development Project and 7500 looms are covered by Khadi and Village Board.

5.7.37. The development of handloom is encouraged through Co-operative societies of weavers and through Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation. There were 240 weavers societies covering 9450 handlooms owned by 27,600 weavers as on 31st March, 1984.

5.7.38. The financial assistance to handloom industrial co-operative societies is given under new revised package scheme. With a view to development of handloom industrial societies, the existing scheme is proposed to be revised in Seventh Five Year Plan.

5.7.39. There are special training facilities for weavers to train them in latest skills in weaving and processing of handloom cloth and in use of improved looms of latest designs. The training facilities through the Handloom Technology Institute, Gandhinagar, will continue in the year 1986-87. Efforts will be made to modernise handloom by adding new accessories and replacing outdated parts, and to provide assistance for pre-weaving and post weaving process.

Thrift Fund Scheme

A New scheme under Handloom Industry.

5.7.40. As per the census of 1976-77 major part of handlooms are covered under Co-operative Sector with a view to provide social security to the weavers a thrift fund scheme is introduced by the State Government. The scheme will be implemented by Manager (KVIC) and District Registrar of Co-op. Societies (Industries) of the State.

5.7.41. Under this scheme it is proposed to reduce 4% of the wages amount payable to the weaver of the society. This amount is to be credited in the thrift fund account. The Government will contribute a grant in the thrift fund on 50% basis limited to Rs. 90 per weaver per annum and Rs. 5000 per society per annum.

5.8.42. The weaver can withdraw the amount on certain occasions viz. marriage, medical treatment, purchase of food grains and in extra-ordinary circumstances beyond once central. The amount of drawing will be treated as interest free loan and is recoverable within 20 monthly instalments. The society will maintain the books of accounts and a pass book will be given to the member. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been suggested for the year 1986-87.

5.7.43. An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided to cover 3015 beneficiaries of 47 co-operative Societies for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 94 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 2400 members of 39 Handloom Co-operative Societies.

Intensive Development Project of Handloom Industries

5.7.44. The Handloom Development Corporation is implementing the Intensive Development Project Scheme from 1976-77. It has covered 4474 looms up to 1984. The object of this scheme is to supply looms, tools and equipments, working capital and raw materials to take back the finished goods to ensure better return to the weavers who are not covered under the co-operative sector. It has covered handlooms from Ahmedabad, Surendranagar and Banaskantha districts. The scheme is now extended to other 10 Districts viz., Kachchh, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Bharuch and Valsad. Under this scheme, an expenditure of Rs. 52.26 lakhs (of State plan) was incurred and Rs. 53.00 lakh under special central assistance. Rs. 35.00 lakh from State Plan has been provided to cover 1485 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs from State Plan has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 1200 beneficiaries.

Handloom Development Corporation

5.7.45. The Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation has been set up in 1979 to develop the handloom sector in the State for better production for giving fair wages to weavers to improve their old looms and modernise etc. and to produce various products of better designs. It has been implementing the intensive development project for the weavers not covered under co-operative sector since 1976. At the end of 1984-85, 5704 handlooms are envisaged to be covered under the project and 15222 persons would be given employment.

5.7.46. The Government of India has introduced a scheme to produce Janta Cloth. For this purpose the Corporation receives subsidy from the Government. The Corporation is producing Janta and Non-Janta cloth under Intensive Handloom Development Scheme.

5.7.47. The Corporation has received share capital, subsidy and looms from Government in order to carry out its operation and to meet its working capital requirements. It was arranged for cash credit facility with nationalise banks for its working capital requirement. The main problem faced in achieving higher target of sales and production is, weavers being scattered in villages, the cost of coverage of looms is high. The Corporation is trying to increase its activities, but for increasing the production as well as sales, it requires more finance. If the required finance will be borrowed from outside agencies such as banks, it will have to pay interest @ 12.5%. The interest will add to its cost of production and which will term in increase the price of final product. If the finance from the State Government is made available, by giving more share capital, the Corporation will achieve sound position and good results.

5.7.48. Similarly, Rs. 10.00 lakhs from State Fund has been provided to cover 125 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86, An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs from State Plan is proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87 to benefit 160 beneficiaries of 4 centres.

Handicraft Industry

5.7.49. Gujarat has a rich heritage in art and craft addition to its artistic value of products. Handicrafts have a large market at home and abroad. Gujarat's handicrafts are based on textiles, wool, ceramics, bamboo work, wood carving and such other byproducts. The State Design Centre provides valuable service in preservation of traditional skills and innovate them to suit the modern requirements. The following activities have been covered under the programme of the handicrafts industries.

1. Establishment of Handicrafts Co-operatives and their Association.
2. Financial assistance to handicraft artisans and their co-operatives.
3. Establishment of show cases at important places.
4. Celebration of special weeks and exhibitions of best designs.
5. Training to artisans in handicrafts through State Design Centre.
6. State Handicraft Development Corporation to provide marketing support and expert facilities to such artisans.

5.7.50. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs from State Share has been provided to cover 200 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual plan 1986-87 to benefit 250 members with a view to carry out the various activities under the scheme.

Handicraft Development Corporation

5.7.51. The Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1973 with primary aims of promotion, revival and development of handicrafts of Gujarat. One of the main objects of the Corporation is to provide employment to the poor artisans by way of creating market opportunities to their products. The Corporation encourages direct purchases from the artisans residing in rural and urban areas. There is a need to improve the marketing net-work by opening new emporias in big cities viz. New Delhi, Bombay, Ahmedabad. The Corporation has established two museums at Gandhinagar and Shamlaji. These museums exhibit collections of handicrafts.

5.7.52. The Corporation sets up production centres, introduce new designs and patterns and helps the artisans to project their products and exhibitions.

5.7.53. An outlay of 22.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 2000 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual plan 1986-87 to benefit 3000 beneficiaries.

Carpet Weaving Centre

5.7.54. Carpet weaving is an old Indian Craft introduced by King Akbar from Persia, After years of stagnation, it has emerged as an appreciable number of artisans under the 20 Point Programme, also it is contemplated to open several new carpet centres.

5.7.55. Carpet weaving activity requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. It was a centrally sponsored scheme during the Fifth Plan and it is transferred now to the State Sector. It has a tremendous potentiality for self employment as well as earning foreign exchange by covering export market for the State. The State Government has accorded sanction to the scheme of training-cum-production centre for woolen industry in the State since 1980-81. The object of the scheme is to train the large number of persons through various institutions. In each centre 50 trainees are given training during the year.

5.7.56. This programme will encourage setting up of new carpet production units in the States as well as provide opportunities to the members of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker Sections to acquire skill which can lead them to earn better wages. Development of Carpet Industry consumption of local and its processing would also be encouraged, Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided to cover 300 beneficiaries of 16 carpet weaving centres for the year 1985-86 and a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 16900 trainees of 18 carpet weaving centres in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operative Societies

5.7.57. The package scheme for financial assistance to Industries Co-operative Societies of the State was sanctioned in October, 1979, Under this scheme the weavers co-operatives, powerloom co-operatives and industrial co-operatives of tribal people were not covered and hence new revised package scheme was sanctioned in December, 1980. This new scheme provides share capital contribution to societies, share capital loan to members of societies, management subsidy, loan and interest subsidy for infrastructure requirements and working capital, reserve fund subsidy, grant for demonstration, propaganda, training and celebration of special weeks, rebates on sales of products, etc.

5.7.53. An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 6450 beneficiaries of 130 Co-operative Societies for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed to benefit 6100 members of 127 co-operative societies during Annual Plan 1986-87.

Powerloom Industries

5.7.59. There are 300 powerloom societies in the State which have been assisted under the present powerloom scheme. These societies covered 853 powerlooms and produce cloth worth of Rs. 134.78 lakhs as on 31st March, 1983. Out of 853 powerlooms, 612 powerlooms are active. It is proposed to activate the idle powerlooms by revitalising existing societies or by transfer of looms to new societies.

5.7.60. The Government of India has recently allocated 700 power looms in the State. Out of these 700 new powerlooms, it is proposed to allocate 600 powerlooms to 50 weavers societies of scheduled Castes and 30 powerlooms to 3 societies of scheduled tribes during the year 1984-85. Thus, at the end of the Sixth Plan 1553 powerlooms will be covered under the co-operative sector.

5.7.61. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 390 beneficiaries of 17 powerloom co-operative societies for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year and an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed to benefit 835 members of 36 powerloom societies for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Gujarat State Khadi & Village Industries Board

5.7.62. Khadi and Village Industries are employment oriented programme. With the adoption of improved technology in khadi & village industries, there has been a rise in production of khadi and village industries and simultaneously it has resulted in better quality of products and lessening of manual labour. The main object of Gujarat State Khadi Gramodyog Board is to provide training in Khadi and village industries to adopt modern technology, to undertake survey and publicity/propoganda for production and sale for such products and to settle more and more persons under this programme.

5.7.63. Deserving institutions or individuals are being guided by the Khadi Board. The Board tries to improve the quality of products and arrange for proper marketing. The board is being financed by the State Government as well as by the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The Board also borrows finances from the Scheduled banks and assists its subsidiary institutions. A special rebate is granted on sale of products of khadi soap of inedible oil and other village Industries.

5.7.64. In Gujarat, there are 133 institutions, 147 societies and 8651 individuals who are given benefits of Khadi Village Industries. The sales of Khadi and Village Industries is being done through 250 Khadi Bhandars and 235 Sales Depots.

5.7.65. An outlay of Rs. 156.00 lakhs from State Plan has been provided to cover 200 beneficiaries for the 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs from the State Plan is proposed to benefit 2600 beneficiaries for the year 1986-87.

Training to Industrial Artisans

5.7.66. Main objects of the scheme is to train the artisans of hereditary crafts and small entrepreneurs in different cottage industries for improving their skills and occupying new technology with a view to improve opportunity of employment.

5.7.67. Department of Cottage Industries at present is running training centres in 8 Districts having 192 classes of different trade. The total training capacity of all these centres are 4985.

5.7.68. Training course is for one year duration. Trainees are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 125/- per month to scheduled tribes, Rs. 100/- per month to scheduled castes and SEBC (Baxi Panch) persons and others are paid stipend of Rs. 75/- per month.

5.7.69. Training to 11742 persons during the Sixth Plan was imparted under various trades. Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 2700 trainees for the year 1985-86, and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed to train 2170 trainees in the year 1986-87.

Training to Unskilled untrained Artisans :

5.7.70. 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 programme. The approved institutions have to run the training classes.

5.7.71. According to the scheme the following financial assistance is given to the approved institutions.

	Rs.
(1) Subsidy for improved tools and equipments for one class in the beginning	25,000/-
(2) Managerial subsidy upto five years	7,000/-
(3) House/Office rent upto five years	2,000/-
(4) Misc. expenditure upto five years	1,000/-
	<hr/> 35,000/- <hr/>

5.7.72. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided to benefit 800 trainees for the year 1985-86. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 to train 750 untrained artisans.

Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans

5.7.73. Upto 1979, financial assistance to individual artisans in cottage industries was made available under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1935, as well as under Block Loan Scheme of Govt. through Urban Coop. Banks. This new scheme was introduced to ensure the flow of funds from banks and other institutions. The object of the scheme is to engage into **productive activities**. Loans under this scheme will be available to any individual beneficiary/unit to undertake activities under Cottage Industry.

5.7.74. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs from State Plan has been provided to cover 10,000 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs from the State Plan to benefit 11245 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1986-87 is proposed.

Gujarat Rural Industrial Marketing Corporation Ltd.

5.7.75. Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation Limited (GRIMCO) is established in 1979 with a view to provide marketing assistance to rural artisans. Presently, rural artisans are engaged permanently in the manufacture of traditional and conventional products. These artisans are completely unorganised and as a result they have to rely upon middlemen and traders for marketing their products. These middlemen and traders exploit rural artisans and as a result they receive very low return compared to the labour and efforts put by them. These artisans being financially weak cannot stand on their own feet independently. Very few receive financial assistance from financial institutions such as nationalised banks, cooperative societies and other financial institutions. GRIMCO has tried to provide marketing support to these artisans in a limited way.

5.7.76. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 900 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed to benefit 600 beneficiaries for annual plan 1986-87.

Village Flaying Centre and Village Tanneries

5.7.77. The cattle population of the State is about 1.40 crores. There are 3 lakh leather workers in the State are mainly engaged in flaying (0.50 lakhs) and tanning (1.50 lakhs.) The strategy of this scheme is to develop training of flayers and tanners to upgrade technique and poors through Charamdyog cooperative societies.

5.7.78 An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided to cover 360 beneficiaries of 12 centres for 1985—86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year and Rs. 23.00 lakhs from State Plan is proposed to benefit 250 individuals of 10 Centres for the Annual Plan 1986—87.

Rural Production Centres

5.7.79. In order to generate employment for rural industrial artisans, a scheme of rural production cum sale centre has been sanctioned by Government with effect from 1979-. The Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation has been entrusted this work to generate additional employment for rural artisans. It has established 23 centres of footwear, garments, tannery, Handloom and bamboo work.

5.7.80. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 960 beneficiaries of 16 centres for the year 1985—86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year and Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed to benefit 1050 beneficiaries of 24 centres for the Annual Plan 1986—87.

Rural Technology Institute

5.7.81. Rural Technology Institute has been established at Gandhinagar in 1979 with the basic object of utilisation of science and technology in the service of rural people at large and rural artisans in particular. It provides information about appropriate technology to rural areas by way of publication of syllabuses, monthly bulletins, organisation of seminars, identification, testing, training and research.

5.7.82. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 420 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 17.00 lakhs has been proposed to benefit 350 beneficiaries of 24 centres for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Financial assistance to vocationally trained persons for self employment

5.7.83. Under the scheme a person trained under industrial institute and willing to start the industry of its own Will be covered under bankable scheme and on giving application for loan would be given Rs. 250 during interim period as consumption subsidy after loans is sanctioned. Remaining R. 250.00 is to be given after the loan is sanctioned totalling Rs. 500 to be given to encourage such trained persons. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakh has been provided to cover 600 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and all the targets are likely to be achieved during the year.

5.7.84. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 to benefit 750 workers.

Financial Assistance to Self Employed Persons

5.7.85. A scheme of providing financial assistance to self employed persons has been introduced in 1981 in the 7 big cities of the State and was also introduced for Bhangi Samaj for entire State. Afterwards, it is made applicable to selected Rural Industrial Circles of 18 districts and unemployed labourers of the closed Mills of Ahmedabad city.

5.7.86. Under the scheme, needy persons upto requirement of Rs. 500 is given out right as subsidy and a loan of Rs. 501 to 5000 through Public Sector banks of which 33% to 50% would be as subsidy against loan for various trades which are approved by Government.

5.7.87. During the Sixth Plan period 24000 persons were benefitted under this Scheme. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs from State share, has been provided to cover 5000 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 to benefit 3300 self employed persons,

Sericulture Industries

5.7.88. There is a vast potential for development of sericulture in Gujarat. The development of sericulture includes two different activities namely (1) rearing of Mulberry plants and (2) processing and production of silk from the large stage Efforts were made by District Panchayat, Surat by cultivating Mulbaerry at Valod and Mandvi on experimental basis. Steps have also been taken at Dahod in Panchmahals District. The plantation of Mulbarry cutting has been undertaken in tribal areas. Surat District Panchayat has proposed to cover 1000 acres of land under plantation for development of sericulture. The scheme will be implemented through District Panchayat and/or cooperative societies.

5.7.89. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs from State has been provided to cover 1340 beneficiaries for the year 1985-86 and Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been proposed to benefit 900 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Subsidy to approved Women Organisation

5.7.90. Government has sanctioned a scheme for purchase of goods without tender from the approved women Institutions in the year 1979.. Under this scheme, the approved Women Institutions will provide things of necessities to Government and semi-Government offices, Government Hospitals, Corporations, Government Undertakings, Mills, Jails, Panchayats etc. Government has notified Jyoti Sangh as a Central Agency in the beginning to route all purchases and co-ordinate all activities between the purchase and supply.

5.7.91. With the formation of Gujarat State Women's Economic Development Corporation, the scheme from 1st September, 1983 has been transferred to this Corporation. To meet the administrative expenses of the Central agency at State level, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided to cover 200 beneficiaries in the year 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs Plan is proposed to benefit 250 beneficiaries for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

5.8 Mining & Metallurgical Industries

5.8.1 For mining & metallurgical industries, a provision of Rs. 650 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual plan 1986-87, The broad break-up is as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Expansion & Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology & Mining	100.00
(2) Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	550.00
	650.00

Expansion & Reorganisation of Directorate of Geology & Mining

5.8.2 The State Directorate of Geology & Mining is engaged in exploration and administration of various minerals resources of the State. During the last 18 years the Directorate has established the quality and quantity of Coal, Bauxite, Atapulgit, Bentonite, Limestone, Base metals, China clay, Chalk, Lignite Nepheline Syenite, Graphite, Phosphorite, Marble, Decorative etc. which are being carried out in different parts of the State. Mineral Administration includes administration of mineral concession granted under mineral rules; collection of royalty, Collection and maintenances of mineral statistics etc., The above activities are carried out through the district officers under the competency of respective collectors. There are about 1517 mining leases and 4776 quarry leases in the State.

5.8.3 The physical targets achievements during 1985-86 are envisaged below:-

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1985-86	
			Target	Achievement
1.	Drilling	Mts.	5000	5000
2.	Survey/mapping	Sq. Km	1000	1000
3.	Analysis of Sample	Nos.	3000	3000

5.8.4 An amount of Rs. 100/- lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 for the purpose of making expenditure for staff. For Annual plan 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 110 lakhs has been proposed for the

purpose of meeting staff salaries and for completion of Mining Laboratory. The proposed programme for 1986-87 under the scheme is below :

(1) Drilling (mts.)	5000
(2) Survey/Mapping (Sq. Kms.)	1250
(3) Analysis of samples Nos.	3500

Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited

5.8.5 Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, a Government of Gujarat enterprise established in 1963, has been operating in the field of mining and processing of industrial minerals available in the State. From its mining operations situated in seven different locations in the State GMDC supplies Minerals like Fluorspar, Silica-- sand, Lignite and Bauxite to various consuming industries in the State and the country.

(A) Current Projects

1. Fluorspar project-Kadipani-Dist. Vadodara

5.8.5.1 The State of Gujarat is fortunate to possess India's largest deposit of fluorspar and GMDC has been mining and beneficiating low grade fluorspar at Kadipani in Vadodara District since 1970. Mining is carried out near Ambadungar hills where a massive 11 million tonnes deposit is identified. Heavy earth-moving machinery is deployed in this open pit mine. Solid rock is drilled and blasted with explosives. Hydraulic excavations and dumpers remove the overlying waste rock. Mineralised rock is collected separately and transported to a 500 TPD beneficiation plant. The pulverised ore is treated by a physico-chemical process of froth flotation to upgrade the purity from 25% CaF₂ to over 96% CaF₂. Nearly 25 tonnes of rock excavation is required in order to produce one tonne of final fluorspar concentrate.

5.8.5.2 Fluorspar forms the basic raw material for making hydrofluoric acid, aluminium fluoride, cryolite, fluorocarbons etc. in addition, it is one of the most efficient fluxing materials for the steel industry. Till GMDC started operation, the entire requirement of the country was imported. GMDC'S production of this mineral saves foreign exchange of the order of Rs. 3 crores in a year. Considering the basic nature fluorspar consuming industries, the demand of fluorspar is expected to increase and GMDC has drawn up an expansion scheme which will increase the production of fluorspar concentrate from 20000 TPY to 40,000 TPY. The estimated capital cost of the expansion project is Rs. 15 crores.

5.8.5.3 With a view to meet with the cost of purchase of certain equipments for replacement as well as mining machineries to maintain the level of production of mined ore to feed the plant, a provision of Rs. 50/- lakhs has been made for the current year and for fluorspar expansion a provision Rs. 600 lakhs is made for advance payments plant machinery etc.

Lignite project panandhro (Dist. Kachchh)

5.8.5.4. The mining activities at this project has been continuously increasing and accelerate so as to produce more and more of lignite which has been accorded as an alternate fuel to coal by the consuming industries of the State. The production of lignite has touched 6 15,520 MT during 1984-85 and is expected to reach a targetted production of 8,00,000 MT in 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 50 has been made for current operations.

Lignite project-Rajpardi (Dist. Bharuch)

5.8.5.5. Another lignite deposit, comparatively smaller than the Panandhro field, has been discovered near Rajpardi town of Jhagadia taluka, Bharuch district. This has proved very useful for a large number of industries situated in South Gujarat. GMDC started mining operations at Rajpardi in 1983. The lignite to overburden ratio in this deposit is as high as 1:8 t:m³ over-burden consists of ball clay, and silica-sand, both of which have value as industrial minerals. The quality of lignite here is better than any other lignite available in the country. The present production capacity is 300 tonnes of lignite per day which will very shortly be increased to 500 tonnes per day, to meet the large demand for lignite from industries situated in Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and Vadodara districts.

A provision of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been proposed to meet the expenditure on certain mining equipments and residential quarters for the employees.

Bauxite projects (Naredi and Bhatia)

5.8.5.6. Though large deposits of bauxite have been found in a number of places in the country. Gujarat is the source of high grade bauxite used for refractory and chemical industries. In Kachchh district, a total of 30 million tonnes of bauxite have been identified. Out of this nearly 2 million tonnes are of high grade (more than 58% Al₂O₃) GMDC bauxite mining operations at Naredi, Wandh and Goniassar produce about 4000 tonnes of bauxite per month which is supplied all over the country. Presently, operations are entirely manual as strict quality control has to be maintained. Also, the Bhatia mine in Jamnagar (Saurashtra) produces about 3000 tonnes per month by manual mining.

5.8.5.7. High grade bauxite made available by GIDC is being used as basic raw material for various refractory and chemicals industries not only in Gujarat but all over the country. Considering adequate high grade bauxite reserves in Kachchh areas itself. GMDC is planning a refractory manufacturing unit for which detailed exploration has already been completed. A nominal provision of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for capital expenditure for this project.

Projects under implementation.

Lignite Project-Panandhro (Dist. Kachchh.)

5.8.5.8. The mine at Panandhro is situated in a field containing about 100 million tonnes of lignite. The mining operation was started in 1974 and now it has reached a production capacity of 6.5 lakhs tonnes per year. Nearly 6 tonnes of waste rock is removed in order to excavate one tonne of lignite. Mining is being carried out through a fleet of excavators, dumpers and dozers. As Panandhro is situated approx. 30 k.ms. from the Gulf of Kachchh coast. sea transportation through Koteshwar port is being developed for transporting lignite to industries situated on the coastal strip of Saurashtra. GMDC lignite has substituted primary fuel form any industries like cement, textiles, process houses, chemicals, tiles etc.

5.8.5.9. Since there is no major power generation unit in Saurashtra and Kachchh, there is a constraint in setting up power intensive industries in that area. This problem will be alleviated with the decision of Gujarat Electricity Board to set up a pit-head thermal power station (3 units of 70 m.w.each based on GMDC lignite at Panandhro. The requirement of lignite for this power station which is already in an advanced state of construction will be about 9 lakh tonnes per year. To meet this major demand, as also to cater to the Small requirements of scores of industrial units. GMDC is implementing an expansion scheme. Under the scheme mining operations will be completely mechanised This will be achieved by installing equipment like Bucket, Wheel Excavators. Mobile Transfer Conveyors. Spreaders and Conveyor lines. Thereafter, once again a Bucket Wheel Reclaimer will load it from stockpile either on to the GEB power station conveyor, or into trucks, availability of lignite as fuel will increase threefold after the expansion scheme is commissioned. This scheme is scheduled to be completed by July 1988. The estimated capital cost is Rs. 100 crores. Total production capacity of GEB GMDC will then be over 20 lakhs tonnes of lignite per year.

5.8.5.10. As the phased programme of expansion for this project will be required to spend Rs. 4136.58 lakhs in the year 1986-87 which will be financed by expected term loans from IDBI and HUDCO, deferred credit facilities from M/s. TAKRAF and equity contribution from the Govt. of Gujarat together with internal resources of the Corporation.

Multimetal Project-Ambaji (Dist. Banaskantha)

5.8.5.11. Historical and archaeological evidence of ancient working of base metal ore is available near Ambaji. Remnants of smelting of Ambaji are nearly 1000 years old are available even today. The Geological Survey of India in the late sixties established a seven million tonnes base metal deposit containing metals like Lead, Zinc and Copper. GMDC has now prepared a blue print to mine and beneficiate this ore. Ambaji Ore is a typically complex ore of mixed metal sulphide which has posed unique problems in beneficiation. However. GMDC has set up a well-equipped laboratory and also a pilot plant.

5.8.5.12. Detailed plans have be drawn out to set up a mining and processing complex near Ambaji with a throughput capacity of 1300 tonnes per year. The scheme also includes a large dam across a nearby river to provide a water source for meeting the large water requirement for the beneficiation plant.. The total cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 75 crores.

5.8.5. 13. With a view to continue the mines development and stripping on a modest scale a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Other

5.8.5.14. As and when required, the Corporation is taking up the feasibility and the investigations for the new projects based on minerals for which a provision of Rs. 40/- lakhs has been made for incurring such traditional investigation and project expenses.

General

5.8.5.15. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for certain capital expenditure on furniture, fixtures, vehicles etc, for various projects.

5.8.5.16. As against the total requirement of Rs. 5187 lakhs for Capital expenditure on various projects of GMDC and the requirement of Rs. 1100 lakhs by way of Govt. equity, a provision of Rs. 550 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 1986--87 for loans to GMDC.

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GUJARAT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, AHMEDABAD

LIGNITE PROJECT (EXPANSION)—PANANDHRO (KACHCHH)

Cash Flow Statement for 1986--87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sources of Funds :

1	Deferred Credit of TAKRAF	..	..	..	..	925.06
2	Loan from HUDCO	..	..	..	..	116.42
3	Loan from IDCI	..	..	..	..	1950.00
4	Equity Contribution from Government of Gujarat	..	..	..	..	1100.00
5	Internal Sources	..	..	..	..	45.10
					Total :	<u>4136.58</u>

Application of Funds

1	Land and Buildings	..	..	..	..	300.27
2	TAKRAF Machinery Payments	..	..	..	..	1692.60
3	Elecon Machinery Payments	..	..	..	..	219.18
4	Earth Moving & Ancilliary Equipments.	..	..	..	..	297.94
5	Ground Water Control Equipment	..	..	..	..	192.25
6	Initial Spares	..	..	..	..	100.34
7	Foundation, Erection Expenses	..	..	..	..	321.05
8	Payments for Monitoring fees	..	..	..	..	31.38
9	Training of Indian Technicians	..	..	..	..	6.75
10	Misc. Fixed Assets like furniture, electrical equipment, water supply equipment, laboratory equipment, workshop equipment etc.	..	..	..	..	496.22
11	Mines Development Expenditure	..	..	..	..	290.60
12	Interest during construction	..	..	..	..	175.00
13	Repayments of HUDCO loan	..	..	..	..	13.00
					Total :	<u>4136.58</u>

GUJARAT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, AHMEDABAD-

Project Cash Flow for 1986-87.

(Rs. in lakhs)

I. Sources of Funds :

(a) Opening Cash & Bank Balance	400-00	
(b) Internal resources (Profits and Depreciation)	600-00	
(c) Increase in net current assets (Including cash credit from Banks).	100-00	
	<hr/>	
	1100-00	1100-00
	<hr/>	

II. Application of Funds :

1. Capital Expenditure

(a) Current Projects :

1. Fluorspar	50-00
2. Lignite (P)	50-00
3. Lignite (R)	140-00
4. Bauxite (N)	50-00
5. Head office (Gen).	15-00
	<hr/>

260-00

(b) Projects under Implementation

1. Multi Metal

80-00

(c) Proposed Projects

1. Alumina	10-00
2. Bauxite Calcination	20-00
3. Other Projects	10-00
	<hr/>

40-00

980-00

2. Re ayment of Govt./Loan/Institutions

70-00

70-00

1050-00

III. Balance used for Lignite (Expansion) Project.

50-00

**GUJARAT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
AHMEDABAD**

Projected Capital Expenditure for 1986-87	(Rs. in lakhs)
A. CURRENT PROJECT	
1. Fluorspar project, Kadipani (Dist: Baroda)	
(i) Poclain 1 No	25-00
(ii) Civil Works	20-00
(iii) Miscellaneous Assets	5-00
	50-00
2. Lignite Project, Panandhro (Dist. Kutch)	
(i) L & T Poclain 1 No.	25-00
(ii) Furniture and Fixtures, other equipments, inter rele-- communication etc.	5-00
(iii) Artisan water and pumping system	10-00
(iv) Civil works	10-00
	50-00
3. Lignite project, Rajparidi (Dist. Bharuch)	
(i) Dozzer/poclain 1 No.	25-00
(ii) Dumper	75-00
(iii) Other Misc. Equipments	10-00
(iv) Workshop Equipments	5-00
(v) Civil Works	25-00
	140-00
4. Bauxite Project, (Naredi Bhatia)	
Mining equipments & Machinerics (Air Compressor, Rock-- drill and Magazine bldg. etc.)	5-00
5. General expenses (Head office)	
(i) Furniture, Fixture & office equipments	2-00
(ii) Vehicle (Ambassador)	1-00
(iii) House building & vehicles loans to employees	10-00
(iv) Misc. Expenses	2-00
	15-00
C.F.	260-00

	B/F	260-00
PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION :		
1. <i>Lignite (Expansion), Panandhro :</i>		
As per separate cash fund attached herewith		
2. <i>Multi Metal Project Ambaji :</i>		
1. Water Dam	20-00	
2. Development Expenses	60-00	
	<hr/>	80-00
3. <i>Fluorspar Expansion -</i>		
1. Advance payments for Plant & Machinery		
2. Earth mining Machinery like poclaing dumpers etc.		600-00
		<hr/>
		940-00
C. PROPOSED PROJECTS :		
1. Allumina project	10-00	
2. Bauxite calcination	20-00	
3. Other projects	10-00	
(Bauxite, Granite etc.)		
	<hr/>	40-00
		<hr/>
		980-00
		<hr/>

**UJAGRAT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
AHMEDABAD**

Statement showing physical targets/achievements (production)

Name & Description of Units/Projects	Unit	Targets during Sixth Plan	Achievements upto 31-3-1985	Anticipated Targets	
				1985-86	1986-87
1. Fluorspar Projects					
(a) Ore	M.T.	6,65,000	5,50,034	1,50,000	1,60,000
(b) Power/Filtercake	M.T.	1,20,000	87,425	19,500	22,000
2. Glass Sand Projects					
(a) Sand Stone	M.T.	2,06,000	25,375	10,000	10,000
(b) Silica Sand	M.T.	1,63,000	26,965	8,000	8,000
3. Bauxite Project	M.T.	3,80,000	3,81,346	72,000	80,000
4. Lignite Project (Panandhro)	M.T.	26,70,000	25,02,211	7,50,000	8,00,000
5. Lignite Project (Rajparadi)	M.T.	..	1,49,394	1,75,000	2,00,000

GUJARAT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, AHMEDABAD

Statement showing physical targets/achievements during 1984-85 and anticipated for 1985-86 and 1986-87 (SALES)

Description	Actual Figures (1984-85)		Anticipated figures			
			1985-86		1986-87	
	M.T.	Value	M.T.	Value	M.T.	Value
1. Fluorspar Project.						
(1) Ore	268	9,89,785	500	..	500	..
(2) Powder/Filter Cake	13,029	4,93,18,549	16,500	..	17,500	..
(3) Briquettes	3,398	1,24,58,286	3,500	..	4,000	..
	16,695	6,27,66,620	20,000	8,27,22,000	22,000	9,10,00,000
2. Glass-Sand Project.						
(1) Sand Stone	834	24,966	..	..	..	..
(2) Silica Sand	9,832	2,74,20,33	6,000	3,00,000	6,000	3,00,000
3. Bauxite Project : (Bhatia & Naredi)	56,322	57,87,455	52,500	73,50,000	60,000	84,00,000
4. Lignite Project : (Panandhro)	6,14,791	11,57,04,500	7,50,000	15,67,50,000	8,00,000	16,72,00,000
5. Lignite Project (Rajparadi)	1,13,697	3,94,73,675	1,75,000	6,06,38,000	2,00,000	6,93,00,000

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87
INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-80) Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87		
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A. GENERAL INDUSTRY								
<i>(a) Direction and Administration</i>								
	IND-1	Compilation of Industrial data/others	65.00	9.83	7.00	7.00	8.00	..
	IND-2	Establishment of Salt Cell in Industries Commissioner's Office	25.00	3.67	3.50	3.50	5.00	..
	Sub-total (a)		90.00	13.50	10.50	10.50	13.00	..
<i>(b) Industrial Education, Research and Training.</i>								
	IND-3	Research and Development Scheme	500.00	63.59	115.00	115.00	115.00	..
	IND-4	Hosiery Training and Research Centre (CED)	50.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	..
	IND-5	Subsidy for Acrylic based Hosiery Industry/others	15.00	12.46	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
	IND-6	Gujarat Industrial Research and Development Agency, Baroda.	200.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	..
	Sub-total (b)		765.00	105.05	149.00	149.00	163.00	..
<i>(c) Other Expenditure</i>								
	IND-7	Export Award	5.00	0.29	0.50	0.50	1.00	..
	IND-8	Pollution Control Scheme	60.00	1.07	7.00	7.00	12.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IND-9 Construction for Residential Quarters for employees of Government presses at Ahmedabad and Rajkot and other construction of Printing and Stationery Buildings.		2000.00	8.32	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
IND-10 Establishment of New Government Printing Press (New) and Allied Offices.		8000.00	..	75.00	75.00	40.00	40.00
Sub-total (c)		10655.00	9.68	97.50	97.50	68.00	55.00
Total A-General Industry		19200.00	128.23	257.00	257.00	244.00	55.00
B. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES							
<i>(a) Petroleum Chemicals and Fertilizers Industry</i>							
IND-11 Gujarat Petrochemicals Corporation Limited		7000.00	..	40.00	40.00	200.00	200.00
Sub-total (a)		7000.00	..	40.00	40.00	200.00	200.00
<i>(b) Ship Building and Aeronotial Industry</i>							
IND-12 M/s. Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd. Bhavnagar		622.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	..
Sub-total (b)		622.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	—
<i>(c) Telecommunication and Electronic Industry</i>							
IND-13 Share capital contribution to Gujarat Communication and Electronics Limited.		7560.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	175.00	175.00
Sub-total (c)		7500.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	175.00	175.00
<i>(d) Consumers Industry</i>							
IND-14 Gujarat State Textile Corporation/others.		5000.00	1118.47	125.00	125.00	300.00	300.00
Sub-total (d)		5000.00	1118.47	125.00	125.00	300.00	300.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>(e) Industrial Financial Institution</i>							
IND-15	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (M.B.)	500.00	110.00	70.00	70.00	90.00	90.00
IND-16	Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation (Project)	3500.00	766.00	640.00	640.00	1050.00	1050.00
IND-17	Loans to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for interest free loans for Engineering and Electronics Project(LEEP)	300.00	..	10.00	10.00	150.00	150.00
	Sub-total (e)	4300.00	876.00	720.00	720.00	1290.00	1290.00
(f) Other Expenditure							
IND-18	Indext grant for promotional activities	100.00	14.98	16.00	16.00	16.00	..
IND-19	Monitoring Cell for information of Letter of Intent	25.00	..	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
IND-20	Grant of loans to industries for amount of sales tax paid on sales of finished products.	400.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
IND-21	Grant of loans to industries in lieu of sales tax differment	500.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
IND-22	Infrastructure loan in lieu of sales tax differment benefit	300.00	..	10.00	10.00	120.00	120.00
	Sub total (f)	1325.00	64.98	180.00	180.00	191.00	170.00
	Total (B)	7637.00	2209.45	1175.00	1175.00	2156.00	2135.00
Total Large and Medium Industries (A+B)		9557.00	2337.68	1432.00	1432.00	2400.00	2190.00

C. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

(a) Small Industries

IND-23	Share capital contribution - Loan to Gujarat State Financial Corporation Ltd.	1000.00	150.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	250.00
IND-24	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M. B.)	750.00	110.00	82.00	82.00	77.00	77.00
IND-25	Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (M.M.)	2500.00	501.00	468.00	468.00	200.00	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IND-26 Grant in aid to CED for industrial self employment in Backward Areas		200.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	20.00	..
IND-27 Subvention to Gujarat Small Industries Corporation/others		25.00	24.42	13.00	13.00	..	..
IND-28 Capital Investment Subsidy for new industries in Backward Areas.		4000.00	1340.00	600.00	600.00	950.00	..
IND-29 District Industries Centres		500.00	94.60	80.00	80.00	50.00	..
IND-30 Rural Industries Project / Rural Artisans Project		45.00	7.42	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
IND-31 Apprentices Training in Govt. Printing Presses		50.00	7.85	8.00	8.00	7.00	..
IND-32 Package Assistance to SSI units		100.00	20.73	25.00	25.00	25.00	..
IND-33 Margin Money Assistance for self employment		70.00	..	20.00	20.00	..	..
IND-34 Margin Money Loan for working capital to sick units under sick units revival programme / others		121.00	7.36	25.00	25.00	10.00	10.00
Sub total (a) Small Industries		9361.00	2301.38	1568.00	1568.00	1638.00	537.00
<i>(b) Village and Cottage Industries</i>							
(1) IND-35 Administration and Supervisory Staff		75.00	15.07	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
Sub total (1)		75.00	15.07	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
(2) Handloom Industry							
IND-36 Handloom Industry		470.00	41.87	50.00	50.00	90.00	..
IND-37 Intensive Development of Handloom Industry		275.00	17.00	35.00	35.00	38.00	35.00
IND-38 Gujarat Handloom Development Corporation		70.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.50
Sub total (2)		815.00	58.87	95.00	95.00	138.00	38.50
(3) Handicraft Industry							
IND-39 Handicraft Industry		70.00	15.36	10.00	10.00	12.00	..
IND-40 Gujarat Handicraft Development Corporation		80.00	24.26	22.00	22.00	22.00	..
IND-41 Carpet Weaving Centre		150.00	16.50	20.00	20.00	25.00	..
Sub total (3)		300.00	56.12	52.00	52.00	59.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(4) Co-operative Industry							
IND 42	Financial Assistance to Industrial Co-operatives/Others	350.00	48.87	55.00	55.00	60.00	6.00
IND 43	Powerloom Co-operatives	200.00	32.02	25.00	25.00	10.00	..
Sub total (4)		550.00	80.89	80.00	80.00	70.00	6.00
(5) Khadi Industries							
IND 44	Gujarat State Khadi and Village Industries Board.	1000.00	148.10	156.00	156.00	170.00	..
Sub total (5)		1000.00	148.10	156.00	156.00	170.00	..
(6) Other Expenditure							
IND 45	Training to Industrial Artisans	600.00	31.20	80.00	80.00	60.00	10.00
IND 46	Training to unskilled artisans for self employment	25.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
IND 47	Financial Assistance to Individual Artisans	700.00	194.40	125.00	125.00	125.00	..
IND 48	Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing Corporation for Village and Cottage Industries (GRIMCO)/Others	75.00	29.46	15.00	15.00	20.00	..
IND 49	Establishment of Village Flaying Centres and village tenneries	200.00	3.86	23.00	23.00	23.00	4.00
IND 50	Rural Production Centres	100.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	..
IND 51	Rural Technology Institute	75.00	12.24	20.00	20.00	17.00	..
IND 52	Financial Assistance to Vocationally trained persons for self employment.	35.00	..	8.00	8.00	6.00	..
IND 53	Financial Assistance for Self Employment.	125.00	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	..
IND 54	Sericulture Industry	300.00	..	50.00	50.00	24.00	..
IND 55	Subsidy to approved Women Institute	25.00	..	3.00	3.00	4.00	..
Sub Total (6)		2260.00	286.16	368.00	368.00	326.00	14.00
Total (b) Village and Cottage Industries (1 to 6)		5000.00	645.21	766.00	766.00	778.00	58.50
Total Village & Small Industries (a+b)		14361.00	2946.59	2334.00	2334.00	2416.00	595.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES							
(a)	<i>Mineral and Exploration and Development</i>						
IND 56	Expansion and Re-organisation of Directorate of Geology and Mining.	600.00	92.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	20.00
<i>Loan for Mining & Metallurgical Industries</i>							
IND 57	Loan to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation	1267.00	135.00	200.00	200.00	550.00	550.00
Total (D) Mining & Metallurgical Industries		1867.00	227.70	300.00	300.00	650.00	570.00
[E] Nucleus Budget		—	—	34.00	34.00	16.00	—
Grand Total Industries and Mineral (A+B+C+D+E)		25785.00	5511.97	4100.00	4100.00	5482.00	3355.50

Note.—Words “Others” indicates other schemes which were discontinued in the Seventh Plan.

6.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1 Introduction

6.1.1.1 Gujarat is a maritime State with about 1/3rd of the total coastline of the country. Out of 10 major and 139 intermediate and minor Ports in the country, 1 major, 11 intermediate and 28 minor ports are located on the coastline of Gujarat from Koteswar in the north to Umargaon in the south. Some of the ports are well developed and connected with their hinterland extending over Central and Northern India by an extensive net work of good roads and railways. Ports provide considerable employment opportunities in their immediate hinterland and help in the development of port based industries such as oil refineries, chemical fertilizer and power plants, etc. Thus, due to the locational and other advantages, these ports constitute an important infrastructural facility for the development of maritime economy of the country and stimulate growth centres in coastal areas.

6.1.1.2 The eleven intermediate ports in the State, viz. Mandvi, Navlakhi, Bedi, Sikka, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Jafrabad, Bhavnagar, Bharuch, Magadalla, each handles a traffic of nearly one lakh tonnes or more in a year. The ports of Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Okha, Sikka, Jafrabad and Magdalla are all Weather direct berthing ports. Jafrabad and Magdalla are used mainly by small coastal ships and at other 4 ports, large ocean going ships can be berthed at the Jetty/Wharf. The remaining 5 Intermediate ports are lighterage ports and other ports cater mainly to sailing vessel traffic and to fisheries. In 1984-85, ports of Gujarat handled a traffic of over 4.8 million tonnes. About 90% of the total traffic is handled at the 11 Intermediate ports mentioned above and 4 minor ports viz. Dahej, Pipavav, Jakhau and Mundra. The development activities have therefore, concentrated at these 15 ports. At other ports, major development activities have not been undertaken so far.

6.1.2 Review of Progress

6.1.2.1 In the First Plan certain basic investigations were undertaken so as to enable planning for future development. In the Second Plan, investigations for more important engineering works such as, break-waters at ports like Porbandar and Veraval, Hydrographic Surveys, Engineering model tests etc., were initiated and such schemes were executed which removed deficiencies and bottlenecks in providing basic facilities at the Ports. In the Third Plan additional landing facilities like jetties, wharves etc. were constructed and transit and storage facilities for cargo were provided; cargo handling equipments like cranes, etc. were installed and the lighterage fleet was strengthened. This programme was continued during the three Annual Plans and also during the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan, additional facilities for improving efficiency in the working at the Ports and establishment of direct berthing facilities at new ports were provided.

6.1.2.2 During the Sixth Plan, port facilities were provided at Jafrabad and Magadalla ports. The first stage works of terminal facilities at Dahej and Gogha for operating a Trans-sea ferry service between these two places were completed. Facilities of ship breaking were developed at Alang and Sachana. More facilities will be provided during Seventh Plan with a view to develop them as a full fledged ship breaking yards. The work on the important project of providing port facilities at Pipavav, in the backward district of Amreli, was started during the last year of the Sixth Plan. Other important works under the programme of construction of docks, berths, dry dock and jetties were undertaken at Navlakhi, Bedi and Bhavnagar. Additional flotilla units and cargo handling equipment were purchased. The targets in respect of above mentioned important programmes were mostly achieved. All these programmes undertaken during the Sixth Plan have helped in improving the rate of cargo handling at Ports and in increasing the volume of traffic handled at the ports quite substantially. It has also helped in the economic development of the hinterland.

Growth of Traffic

6.1.2.3 The Ports of Gujarat were traditionally export oriented, although net imports have increased in the last two years. The major items of exports are de-oiled cakes, groundnut seeds, bauxite, clin-

ker, salt, etc., and the principal imports are fertilizers, raw materials for fertilizers, foodgrains, cement, clinker, coal, etc. The traffic handled during the last decade and the projection for the two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are indicated as below:—

(In lakh tonnes)

Year 1	Import 2	Export 3	Total 4
1974-75	112.47	17.80	30.27
1975-76	112.19	18.83	31.02
1976-77	6.25	22.03	28.28
1977-78	5.80	14.65	20.45
1978-79	7.63	13.14	20.77
1979-80	110.40	14.30	24.60
1980-81	114.92	12.88	27.80
1981-82	117.11	12.77	29.88
1982-83	114.51	17.32	31.83
1983-84	226.95	15.21	42.16
1984-85	330.35	17.73	48.08
1985-86 (Projected)	227.75	22.25	50.00
1986-87 (Projected)	228.70	23.30	52.00

6.1.2.4. The traffic fluctuating around 3 million tonnes per year during the first half of the Sixth Plan has nearly reached five million tonnes in 1984-85. The increase in the traffic since 1983-84 is mainly due to more imports of traditional items like foodgrains, fertilizer, sulphur, clinker, cement etc. The decline in the traffic of mineral oil over three years due to diversion of this commodity to Kandla Port is more than offset by increase in import of fertilisers through Gujarat Ports. It is expected that the Central Government will be permitting more import of fertilizers through the Gujarat Ports in future due to quicker turn around of ships at these ports. Thus, during the Sixth Plan the traffic has registered a steady increase due to development of facilities at ports like Magdalla, Jafrabad, Alang etc. The steady growth of captive traffic has helped to reduce the large fluctuations in other traditional traffic.

6.1.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

6.1.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 522 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for the development of Ports under the State Sector. The broad break-up of the outlay is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87
A. Port and Pilotage :	
Development of Minor Ports	320
Construction and Repairs	42
Dredging, Surveying and Investigation	55
Ferry Service	100
TOTAL : (A)	517
B. Light houses and Light Ships (Including construction and development of other navigational aids)	
Navigational aids	5
TOTAL : (B)	5
GRAND TOTAL : (A+B)	522

6.1.3.2. Details of important works/activities are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlays proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87
1. Development of Minor Ports :	
Construction of docks, berths and jetties at various ports	50
Port equipment and Machinery	10
Transport facilities	10
Floating crafts like tugs, barges etc.	75
Warehousing Facilities	10
Other expenditure including ship building; ship-breaking, office building, staff quarters etc.	100
Coastal Zone Management	5
TOTAL : (1)	320
2. Construction and Repairs :	
Construction and repairs including Development of new Port at Hazira	42
TOTAL : (2)	42
3. Dredging, Surveying and Investigation :	
Survey and Investigation of Gujarat Coast	5
Dredger and Dredging	50
TOTAL : (3)	55
4. Ferry Service :	
Inland Water Transport and Gogha Ferry Services—Ro-Ro Service	100
TOTAL : (4)	100
5. Navigational Aids :	
	5
TOTAL : (5)	5
TOTAL : (1+2+3+4+5)	522

6.1.3.3. Development of Minor Ports:—The programme for construction of docks, berths and jetties include : (i) extension of wharf wall at Bedi and (ii) wharf wall at Navlakhi. In addition, other smaller works for improving the landing facilities at different ports are proposed to be carried out. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

6.1.3.4. By way of augmenting port equipment and machinery, it is proposed to purchase equipments like wharf cranes, tools and plants etc. for Bhavnagar, Okha, Navlakhi, Veraval, Porbandar and Mandvi Ports for which an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

6.1.3.5. As a measure of improving transport facilities, it is proposed to provide paved platforms for keeping bulk cargo and other facilities at important ports for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

6.1.3.6. The programme for floating crafts includes the purchase of one 1000 BHP Tug for Okha and additional tugs and barges including self-propelled barges for different ports like Bedi, Bhavnagar, Navlakhi, Veraval etc. It is also proposed to purchase a pilot-cum-survey launch. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for the year 1986-87.

6.1.3.7. By way of adding to warehousing facilities, it is proposed to construct additional storage godowns and transit sheds at Bhavnagar, Bedii, Veraval, Navlakhi, Okha etc. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1986-87.

6.1.3.8. Other Expenditure:—A major part of the provision under this sub-head is for the important projects like development of Pipavav Port, Shipbreaking facilities at Alang, Sachana and other works like construction of Office building, Staff quarters, Water supply, Electrification reclamation of low-lying areas etc. An outlay of Rs. 160 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for the year 1986-87.

6.1.3.9. *Coastal zone Management*.—Out of the total outlay of Rs. 10/-lakhs provided for the Seventh Plan for setting up a Coastal Zone Management Cell. An amount of Rs. 2/-lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 and for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed.

6.1.3.10. *Construction and Repairs*.—The development of new port projects such as at Hazira, Koteshwar and Sikka is proposed to be taken up. It is proposed to provide port facilities at Hazira at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1500 lakhs and various works like Wharves, Quays, reclamation, purchase of necessary harbour crafts etc., will be done. Necessary capital dredging as well as provision of ancilliary services like water supply, electrification, roads, etc., will also be done. These works will be undertaken after necessary investigations are completed. At Koteshwar Port, it is proposed to provide port facilities for handling lignite traffic. These facilities will be provided from the funds to be made available by the user industries but certain preliminary or connected works may have to be undertaken for which a provision of Rs. 42/- lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

6.1.3.11. *Dredging, Surveying and Investigations*.—A provision of Rs. 55/- lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for capital dredging in the approach channels at Okha, Bhavnagar and other ports and for purchase of a trailing suction dredger and a small grab dredger.

6.1.3.12. *Ferry Service :—Dahej-Ghogha Ferry Service* :—The project is to provide modern ferry service for transporting loaded trucks, buses etc., across the Gulf of Khambhat between Ghogha and Dahej. The port and terminal service facilities at both the ends will be provided by Gujarat Maritime Board at an estimated cost of Rs. 1500 lakhs. Work relating to acquisition of ferry boat and operation of ferry service by joint sector co., viz "Dahej-Ghogha Shipping Service Ltd" is in progress. The State's share in the share capital of this company is Rs. 26.00 lakhs.

6.1.3.13. *Development of Inland Water Transport*.—There is great potential for development of Inland Water Transport in the rivers of Narmada, Tapi, etc., flowing through Gujarat.

- (a) Development of landing facilities such as wharves, Jetties, etc.
- (b) Providing facilities for passenger and cargo (transit and storage)
- (c) Dredging the navigable waterways.
- (d) Undertaking hydrographic surveys, economic feasibility studies, developing boat designs etc.

6.1.3.14. A special organisation for planning and development of Inland Water Transport will be set up. A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for providing terminal facilities for Ferry Service at Dahej-Ghogha and for development of Inland Water Transport.

6.1.3.15. 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 lakhs. The State's share towards IWT Schemes has been considered as Rs. 75.75 lakhs, during the Plan period. Accordingly, in the Annual Plan outlay the amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is included in the provision of Rs. 100 lakhs proposed above.

6.1.3.16. *Navigational Aids*:—Local Navigational aids like beacons, buoys, lights, etc., at various ports are required to be provided particularly at salt loading ports where lighterage fleet have to work in creeks. An outlay of Rs. 5/-lakhs is proposed for this purpose for 1986-87.

6.1.4. Sources of Finance.

6.1.4.1. The Gujarat Maritime Board collects revenue for services rendered to the port users and incurs revenue expenditure on management, maintenance and repairs of various assets etc. Prior to the setting up of the Gujarat Maritime Board, the revenue collected was not sufficient for meeting the revenue expenditure at the Ports fully and the capital expenditure on plan works at the ports formed part of the total capital expenditure of the Government.

6.1.4.2. Though the operational surplus has continued to grow after the formation of the Gujarat Maritime Board, the revenue receipts are not sufficient for meeting the liability of revenue expenditure including the depreciation on the assets taken over from Government at the time of formation of the Board. The Government has therefore been advancing suitable amounts as interest bearing loans to the Board for incurring capital expenditure on development of ports and works provided in the Plan.

6.1.4.3. For meeting the Plan outlay of Rs. 3036 lakhs envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90, the Gujarat Maritime Board will require Government budgetary support.

6.1.4.4. It is assessed that internal resources to the extent of Rs. 165 lakhs and Institutional finance of Rs. 200 lakhs can be mobilised during the Seventh Plan. In addition, it may be possible to receive financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 635 lakhs from two port users for providing them with captive facilities at selected ports of Sikka and Koteshwar. Thus, in addition to the outlay of Rs. 3036 lakhs envisaged for Seventh Plan with Government budgetary support, the Gujarat Maritime Board will be able to spend additional amount of Rs. 1000 lakhs on plan outlay as mentioned above. Of this Rs. 200 lakhs is expected to be spent during the first year and Rs. 200 lakhs in second year of the Plan. In addition loan assistance from the Government of India to the extent of Rs. 227.25 lakhs will be available for three schemes for development of IWT during the Seventh Plan.

6.1.5. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.1.5.1. 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 the 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 lakhs a provision of Rs. 75.75 lakhs has been made in the State Plan and an amount of Rs. 227.25 lakhs will be available as loan assistance from the Government of India.

6.1.6. Gujarat Maritime Board

6.1.6.1. The erstwhile Ports Directorate under the State Government has been converted into an autonomous body known as The Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) from April, 1982. The development and management of the Gujarat's ports vests with this Board.

6.1.7. Coastal Zone Management

6.1.7.1. Gujarat has a long coastline of about 1600 Kms. which provides an extensive Coastal Zone. Although a large amount of resources viz. mineral, marine, agricultural, human, power, etc., are available

in this Zone, a systematic and optimum utilisation of these resources and the development of the Coastal Zone have not been attempted so far. Further, in view of the availability of a number of well developed ports, the Coastal Zone can sustain important industries many of which can provide useful growth centres giving rise to a large number of employment opportunities. Considering the vast potential of this Coastal Zone and on the recommendations of the State Planning Board, the Government of Gujarat appointed a Study Group for formulating a development plan for coastal areas. The Report of the Study Group was considered by the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 15th October, 1981. The State Government appointed a Working Group to consider the Techno-Economic Feasibility of the report of the Study Group. The reports of the Study Group and the working Group were placed before the State Planning Board in its meeting held on 8th August 1983. It was decided in this meeting that the recommendations of the Study Group and the Working Group could be taken into consideration by the respective Working Groups while formulating the plans for the development of coastal areas during the Seventh Plan period.

6.1.7.2. The Study Group, while evolving the approach to various aspects of the development of coastal areas, collected preliminary information relating to various socio-economic aspects of the coastal areas. The Study Group also decided that those talukas, the boundaries of which touch the sea coast should be considered as forming the coastal areas. The number of such Talukas in the States is 37 in 11 Districts and there are 549 villages identified as Coastal Villages. The Study Group also assessed the development in different sectors.

6.1.7.3. The Steering Group considered the report of the above study Group for formulating a development plan for coastal areas. Coastal Zone Management is altogether a new concept of Multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary character. The Steering Group attempted to identify the following core areas for specific development and for paying special attention in the Coastal Zone:—

(i) The problem of salinity caused by the ingress of sea waters is quite acute in the coastal areas. This has affected the quality of sub-soil fresh water and has also affected agricultural land.

(ii) Gujarat produces 60% of the total salt produced in the country. Most of these salt manufacturers have not adopted modernisation in manufacture of salt. The growth of salt-based industries in the coastal areas has also not progressed to the desired degree. There is ample scope and potential for development of salt based industries in the coastal areas.

(iii) The coastal areas of Gujarat, particularly in Kachchh district, are rich in minerals. Development of minerals and mineral-based industries have also a great potential in the coastal areas.

(iv) Gujarat has the longest coast in the country and there are 11 Intermediate, 28 Minor and 1 Major Port on the Coast-line from Koteshwar in Kachchh to Umargaon in Valsad. The development of these Ports calls for special attention in a phased programme as these ports can play the role of catalysts in the development of the backward coastal areas. The development of ports will also contribute to development of industries in the coastal areas.

(v) Gujarat has a special interest in the development of fisheries as it has the longest coast-line and the territorial waters are rich in marine products. There are 131 fishing centres identified on the coast of the State which can be modernised and developed to augment fish production.

(vi) Most of the coastal villages suffer from the absence of dependable transport and communication link. Of the 549 villages in the coastal areas, as many as 261 villages do not have all weather roads and, therefore, during monsoon, these villages are cut-off from the rest of the population of the State. A coastal Highway linking the coastal villages with rest of the State needs a special consideration. Adequate road links to fishing centres are required to be developed.

(vii) Feasibilities for developing coconut plantations, mangrove plantations and jojoba plantations are also to be expanded for development of agriculture in the coastal areas.

(viii) The population of these coastal villages is about 12 lakhs which is 6% of the coastal population of Gujarat. The geographical area of these villages is about 8.55 lakh hectares. Out of 549 villages, 103 villages are without adequate drinking water facility and 44 villages, have no source of potable water, and, therefore, these 44 villages have been identified as "No Source Villages". Of these, 147 villages have to be provided dependable source of potable water.

(ix) Out of 549 villages, the number of villages without electricity for domestic purposes is 308. Plans have to be formulated to provide domestic power to these villages.

(x) Some places in the coastal areas have great potential for development of tourism. These places can be developed in a phased way for tourist attraction. During the previous plans, very little has been done to exploit the tourist potential of these areas and, therefore during Seventh Five Year Plan, ambitious schemes may have to be formulated for development of tourist centres in the coastal areas of the State.

(xi) The State is making a headway in the industrial growth and development in the urban areas which has caused a problem of pollution. The industrial development in the coastal areas has to be in a methodical, planned and regulated way so as to preserve the ecology and environment of these coastal areas. This can be achieved through a co-ordinated approach between the concerned Departments of the Government.

6.1.7.4. It is proposed to set up a cell to co-ordinate the various activities of different sectors, and to monitor the sectoral progress. Care will be taken to see that the cell is headed by a person of right aptitude and background. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN-1986-87

Schemewise outlay and Expenditure.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay.	1984-85 Actual Expen- diture	1985-86		1986-87	
			Approved outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A-Ports and Pilotage						
<i>I. Development of Minor Ports.</i>						
1. PRT-1. Development of Inter- mediate and Minor Ports.						
(a) Construction of docks, berth and jetties.	150.00	136.00	38.00	38.00	50.00	50.00
(b) Port equipment and machi- neries.	50.00	69.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
(c) Transport facilities	25.00	13.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
(d) Floating crafts	300.00	260.50	120.00	120.00	75.00	75.00
(e) Warehousing facilities	25.00	1.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
(f) Other expenditure	1000.00	96.50	100.00	100.00	160.00	160.00
2. PRT-2 Coastal Zone manage- ment.	10.00	69.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	..
Total-I	1560.00	646.40	300.00	300.00	320.00	315.00
II PRT-3 Construction and Repairs Including Development on New Port	300.00	15.60	30.00	30.00	42.00	42.00
Total-II	300.00	15.60	30.00	30.00	42.00	42.00
3. <i>III. Dredger Surveying and Investigation.</i>						
4. PRT-4 Survey and Investi- gation of Gujarat Coast.	100.00	1.00	35.00	35.00	5.00	5.00
5. PRT-5 Dredger and Dredging	400.00	15.00	35.00	35.00	50.00	50.00
Total-III	500.00	16.00	70.00	70.00	55.00	55.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>IV. Ferry Service</i>							
6.	PRT-6 Inland water transport and Dahej Gogha-Ferry Service Ro-Service.	650.00	29..00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
	Total-IV.	650.00	29..00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
	Sub-Total A: (I to IV).	3010.00	707..00	470.00	470.00	517.00	512.00
<i>(B) Light Houses and Light Ships.</i>							
7.	PRT-7 Development and Construction of other navigational aids at Intermediate and Minor Ports.	26.00	2..00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5-00
	Total-B.	26.00	2..00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Grand Total (A & B)	3036.00	709..00	475.00	475.00	522.00	517 00

6.2. ROADS AND BRIDGES

6. 2. 1. Introduction

6.2.1.1. The roads provide the basic infra-structure for the development of industries, agriculture, transportation and marketing. The diversification of industries and general economic development depend upon adequate road system. Rural roads play a vital role in dispersing industries in backward areas, providing productive employment, creating a link between industries and agriculture and forging closer ties between producers and consumers in rural and urban areas.

Road Development Plans

6.2.1.2. The road development in the country started with the Nagpur plan and adopted a grid and star formula for determining kilometers 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 other District Roads and classified village Roads 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 N. H. & S. H. on the basis of area and also to have inter connections with taluka, head quarters and cities, ports, industrial towns etc. Kilometerage for M. D. R. is suggested to connect all villages having population 1500 and above while for C.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 Century.

6. 2.2. Minimum Needs Programme

6.2.2.1. Rural roads needs greater attention now especially to sustain green revolution. Roads are required to feed villages with fertilizers, hybrid seeds, finished goods etc. and to take out marketable surplus quickly to the urban areas. The revised Minimum Needs Programme came into picture for the period 1980-85 which envisaged to connect all the villages having population of 1500 and above. and 50% of the 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 & above and 50% villages having population between 500 and 1000 by the end of 1990.

Introduction of Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

6.2.2.2. Special attention is given to the tribal and hilly areas by introducing a Tribal Sub-Plan so as to spend specific amounts within the tribal areas for the specific purpose since the Fifth Five Year Plan while special attention is being given to the component plan since Sixth Five Year Plan.

6. 2.3. Review of Progress. Road Length

6.2.3.1. The road length including National Highways which was about 13154 kms. in 1950-51 increased to 57845 by the end of 1984-85.

The road length including the National Highways constructed in various plans is also indicated below:—

(in kms.)				
Sr. No.	Year	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1950-51	6,621	6,533	13,154
2.	1955-56	7,786	10,001	17,787
3.	1960-61	11,930	10,699	22,629

1	2	3	4	5
4.	1965-66	14,104	11,925	26,029
5.	1968-69	15,685	16,526	32,211
6.	1973-74	21,632	17,349	38,981
7.	1977-78	26,252	16,107	42,359
8.	1979-80	29,895	15,213	45,108
9.	1984-85	48,242	9,603	57,845

Categorywise length

6.2.3.2. The categorywise progress made on the road works by Gujarat State from 1961-85 is as under :

Sr. No.	Year	N.Hs.	S.Hs.	M.D.Rs.	O.D.Rs.	V.Rs.	TOTAL
1.	Target (1961-81)	3602	6168	14382	16441	17035	57628
2.	1961	1005	4025	6086	7008	4505	22629
3.	1980	1435	9097	10542	10571	13463	45108
4.	1981	1424	9158	10633	10870	15341	47426
5.	1985	1421	9387	11195	12330	23512	57845

2.3. Length as per type of surface

The surface-wise road kilometerage in Gujarat State in 1980 and 1985 is as under:—

Sr. No.	Year	Cement concrete	Black top	Water bound macadam.	Total surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1.	1980	418	21110	8,367	29895	15213	45108
2.	1985	22	31377	16843	48242	9603	57485

The category and surface-wise road length as on 31-3-1985 is as under :—

Sr. No.	Category	C. C.	B.T.	W.B.M.	Total surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	N.H.	..	1421	..	1421	..	1421
2	S. H.	12	9039	104	9205	182	9387
3	M.D.R.	7	8923	1102	10027	1153	11195
4.	O. D. R.	3	5688	3951	9642	2683	12330
5.	V.R.	..	6251	11686	17937	5575	23512
	Total :—	22	31377	16843	48242	9603	57845

Number of Villages joined:

6.2.3.3. The position in respect of villages joined by pucca all-weather roads at the end of 1979-80 and 1984-85 is detailed below:—

Sr. No.	Population group of Villages.	No. of Villages in the state as per 1971.	No. of Villages joined by the pucca-roads at the end of 1979-80.	No. of Villages as per 1981 census.	No. of Villages joined on 31-3-85
1.	1500 and above,	3664	2441	5051	4644
2.	1000-1500	2964	1402	3249	2472
3.	500-1000	5127	1830	4955	2886
4.	Less than 500	6430	1739	4859	1976
Total : ..		18275	7412	18114	11978

(A Village having its boundary away from the surfaced road by less than 500 metres is considered as connected village by all-weather road).

The accessibility of villages as on 31-3-1985 is as under:—

Sr. No.	Item	Villages having population as per 1981 census (Provisional).				
		1500 and above	1000 to 1500	500 to 1000	Below 500	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Connected by pucca roads as on 31-3-1985.	4644	2472	2886	1976	11978
2.	Connected by Kachcha roads as on 31-3-85.	246 (186)	456 (200)	1062 (282)	1271 (268)	3035 (936)
3.	Not connected by any roads as on 31-3-85	161 (11.5)	321 (96)	1007 (163)	1612 (164)	3101 (538)
Total Villages that will be connected by all weather roads by the works included in the budget estimated of 1985-86.		(301)	(296)	(445)	(432)	(1474)
Total :		5051	3249	4955	4859	16114

NOTE:—Figures in brackets indicate number of villages to be connected by all-weather roads of completion of works taken up in the budget of 1985-86.

The existing number of major bridges in Gujarat State as on 31-3-1985 are 942.

In addition to this, there are 49553 culverts with linear waterway upto 6 MTRs and 3823 minor bridges with linear waterway between 6 MTRs. to 30 MTRs. as on 31-3-1985.

Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Programme

6.2.3.4. This scheme has come into force during December, 1983 and State Government has prepared three projects which are also approved by the Government of India.

Sr. No.	No/Project	Year	Estimated cost of Project (Rs. in lakhs)	Length of Roads in K. M.	No. of villages that will be connected.		No. of villages connected as on 31-3-85
					Above 1000	Below 1000	
1.	1983-84		457	493	32	159	} 12
2.	1984-85 Part-I		355	439	42	109	
3.	1984-85 Part-II		414	408	38	70	

6.2.4. Outlays and Targets for Seventh Plan

6.2.4.1. A total outlay of Rs. 25785 lakhs is approved for the road development programme for the Seventh F. Y. P. 1985-90. An outlay earmarked for the Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 3724 lakhs. It is envisaged to construct additional new road length of 4275 Kms. It is also envisaged to improve the existing earthen roads of 2000 Kms. by converting them to surfaced roads and improve the surfaced road by widening or strengthening or providing a asphalt surface for W. B. M. in the length of 3875. kms.

6.2.5. Review of progress during 1985-86

6.2.5.1. The allocation of 1985-86 for Road Development is Rs. 2739 lakhs. The expenditure for the Road Development will be on higher side than the outlay due to high spill-over liabilities.

Financial and Physical target for 1986-87

6.2.5.2. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 3013 lakhs have been proposed against which it is estimated to construct an additional road length of 600 kms. and improve 500 km of earthen surfaced road with surfaced road. It is also envisaged to connect 350 villages by alweather roads during 1986-87.

6.2.6. Programme for 1985-87(M. N. P.)

6.2.6.1. An outlay of Rs. 380 lakhs has been proposed for Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1986-87. It would be possible to connect the following number of villages, under M.N.P. as well as outside Minimum Needs programme.

1500 and above	75
1000-1500	75
500-1000	100
Below 500	100
	350

Approach and Strategies for the Road Plan

6.2.6.2. Road net work should be developed so as to preserve the rural oriented economy of the country.

6.2.6.3. All villages having population more than 1500 in non-tribal areas and more than 1000 in tribal, coastal and desert areas and 50% of the villages having population between 1000 and 1500 in non-tribal areas and between 1000 and 500 in tribal, coastal and desert areas would be connected by all weather roads by the end of 1990.

6.2.6.4. The road net work would be scientifically conceived to afford the maximum usage. Gujarat State has prepared a loan term Master Plan for the roads at Taluka/District and State levels.

6.2.6.5. Energy conservation by resorting to measures such as road widening, strengthening and improving the riding quality and geometrics is given high priority.

6.2.6.6. The environmental quality of roads and areas through which they pass will be improved.

6.2.6.7. Road safety measures are proposed to be taken up to contain and even bring down the level of road accidents.

6.2.6.8. The Annual Plan 86-87 will open with spillover liability of Rs. 17641 lakhs. The break-up of spill over liability shall be as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	No. of works	realistic esti. cost	Expdt. upto 31-3-85	Spillover liability on 31-3-85	Bud. for 1985-86	Spillover on 31-3-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Normal							
<i>(A) Panchayat</i>							
1.	Roads	1056	9570.78	3398.41	6172.37	613.97	5558.40
2.	Bridges	133	3180.80	747.78	2433.02	107.58	2325.44
Total		1189	12751.58	4146.19	8605.39	721.55	7883.84
<i>(B) Govt.</i>							
1.	Roads	269	7838.97	4123.85	3715.12	575.71	3139.41
2.	Bridges	68	5375.86	2194.08	3181.78	308.01	2872.77
Total		337	13214.83	6317.93	6896.90	884.72	6012.18
Total A+B		1526	25966.41	10464.12	15502.29	1606.27	13896.02
II. Tribal							
<i>(A) Panchayat</i>							
1.	Roads	339	2419.17	832.43	1586.74	256.75	1329.99
2.	Bridges	57	1538.63	624.06	914.57	75.58	838.99
Total (A)		396	3957.80	1456.49	2501.31	332.33	2168.98
<i>(B) Govt.</i>							
1.	Roads	151	2994.68	1870.75	1121.23	202.28	921.95
2.	Bridges	18	1092.65	338.14	754.51	100.25	654.26
Total (B)		169	4087.33	2208.89	1875.74	302.53	1576.21
Total (A+B)		565	8045.43	3665.38	4380.05	634.86	3745.19
Total I & II		2091	34011.84	14129.50	19882.34	2241.13	17641.21

6.2.6.9. Basic considerations underlying the Plan for 1986-87

The proposals for 1986-87 is required to be formulated with the following main considerations in view :—

- (1) Spill-over works are given top priority for earliest completions.
- (2) New works pertaining to missing links and missing bridges and widening of the S.H. length having heavy traffic intensity.
- (3) Road works connecting villages having population of more than 1500 and above in non-tribal area and road works connecting remaining villages having population of more than 1000 which are not connected by any road, in case of tribal, coastal and desert areas.
- (4) Land acquisition for the new road works connecting villages having population between 1000 and 500 not connected by any road. This land acquisition is required so as to take up the works under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for the scarcity programme.
- (5) The works included in the rural road project to be taken up under the World Bank Aid is proposed to be taken up to make preliminary in the initial stage.

6.2.6.10. The overall requirements of funds for 1986-87 and the outlay approved are indicated in the table below. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 3013 lakhs has been proposed. Out of this outlay, Rs. 380 lakhs are proposed for Minimum Needs Programme.

Requirement of funds for 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details	Liability as on 1-4-86	Actual requirement	Proposed out-lay
1	2	3	4	5
I. Normal Plan				
<i>(A) State</i>				
	i. Work in progress	5631	1830	735
<i>(B) Rural Roads (World Bank Aid)</i>				
	1. Works in Progress	2108	700	275
	ii. New Works	500	100	50
	Sub total (A&B)	8239	2630	1060
<i>(C) Panchayat</i>				
	(i) Works in Progress	6214	2004	805
	(ii) New works	..	40	20
	Sub-Total (C)	6314	2044	825
II. Tribal Area Sub-Plan				
<i>(A) State</i>				
	Works in progress	1926	570	235
<i>(B) Rural Roads</i>				
	(i) New Works	100	20	10
	Sub Total (A&B)	2026	590	245

1	2	3	4	5
(C) Panchayat				
	(i) Works in Progress	2568	700	275
	(ii) New Works	Nil	80	40
	Sub Total (C)	2568	780	315
III.	Component Plan	60	50	30
IV.	Establishment (N+T)	..	600	538
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV)	19207	6694	3013

Rural Road, Project for World Bank Aid

6.2.6.11. The Government of Gujarat has submitted to Government of India, a modified Rural Road Project amounting to Rs. 166.90 crores for seven districts i.e. Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Banas-kantha, Mehsana, Rajkot, Junagadh and Bhavnagar in February 1982, for meeting transport needs in these districts achieving integrated development of these prominent dairy activities areas.

6.2.6.12. The proposed road works under this project are classified in three categories ; (2) New Construction (b) Reconstruction (Existing alignment) and (c) Improvement (Existing road).

6.2.6.13. The final estimated cost of the rural road project under the World Bank aid workout to the tune of Rs. 190 crores as under :

Civil Works	Rs. in crores
a. New Construction	41.36
b. Reconstruction	30.86
c. Improvement	34.45
	106.67
1. Building works	2.40
2. Machinery	20.00
3. Engineering staff	19.00
4. Contingency	14.00
5. Price Contingcy	28.00
	83.40
	190.07

The total length of the roads in various categories is as under :

a. New construction	1031 KM
b. Reconstruction	988 KM
c. Improvement	2023 KM
	4042 KM

6.2.6.14. The above project will connect new villages as under :—

Population groups of villages (1981 census)

1500 & above	1000--1500	500--1000	Below 500	Total
43	98	250	113	506

It will also improve the road condition of existing road in work in hand connections 1050 villages.

6.2.6.15. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Rs. 50 crores will be spent, leaving spillover liabilities of Rs. 140 crores in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

6.2.6.16. During 1986--87 it is proposed to take up the new road works of Rs. 6.00 crores, and the provision of Rs. 0.60 crore is earmarked for this project.

Roads of Inter-State Importance and Roads of Economic Importance

6.2.6.17. Upto Fifth Five Year Plan 100% amount as sanctioned by Government of India as loan grant. However the present pattern is 100% for roads of Inter State importance and 50% for roads of economic importance. Provision proposed for Roads of Economic importance is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details	Central share	State share	Total
1.	Sanction authorised by Government of India.	421.59	233.45	655.04
2.	Expenditure incurred upto 31-3-1985.	407.89	315.82	723.71
3.	Revised estimates for 1985--86.	35.14	102.78	137.92
4.	Budget Estimates for 1986--87	32.06	44.31	76.37

Command Area Road Works

6.2.6.18. Government of Gujarat has taken up the construction programme of roads under the Command Area of major irrigation schemes, namely :—

(1) Heran (2) Karjan (3) Daman-Ganga (4) Ukai-Kakrapar and medium Irrigation schemes of Panam and Sukhi.

6.2.6.19. There are 231 Road works in the Command areas of these major/medium irrigation projects. The estimated project cost of these works is Rs. 2899 lakhs. Upto March, 1985 expenditure of Rs. 2314 lakhs was incurred. The expenditure of Rs. 347 lakhs was incurred on these works during 1984--85.

6.2.6.20. For the year 1986--87, the actual requirement of funds for completion of these works is about Rs. 450 lakhs. However, in view of the overall heavy spill over liability of the total outlay for road development sector a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed for Command Area Road works for 1986--87.

Tribal Sub-Plan

6.2.6.21. One factor which can be said to be responsible for the Backwardness of the tribal areas is the lack of communication. The importance of the communications net work in tribal areas cannot be over emphasised. One can without exaggeration say that probably benefits of improved communication will be higher than those of other improved infrastructure even including irrigation.

Progress Made

6.2.6.22. There has been good construction of roads in tribal areas. The length of roads of all types in the tribal areas upto the end of 1984--85 comes to 11,922 Kms. out of which 9764 Kms. is either metal or carpet. This length is for the geographical area of tribal area sub-plan which comes 27,189 Sq. Kms. Thus, the length of road in the tribal area per 100 Sq. Kms. would be around 44 Kms. This compares very favourably with the length of roads in other areas per 100 sq. Kms. which comes to 29 Kms.

No. of villages joined by pucca roads as on 31st March, 1985.

Population	Total No. of villages as 1971	Villages already joined by pucca roads as on	Nos. of villages as per 1981 census	No. of villages connected by 31-3-1985.
1	2	3	4	5
1500 and above	615	322	939	896
1000--1500	659	281	775	629
500--1000	1430	491	1476	954
Below 500	2650	746	2107	954
Total	5354	1840	5297	3433

6.2.6.23. There is a provision of Rs. 4,200 lakhs in the Seventh Plan. I proposed to construct additional road length of 1,000 Km. For 1986--87 an amount of Rs. 560 lakhs is proposed.

Component Plan

6.2.6.24. In the Component Plan it is proposed to connect villages by allweather roads which are having population of Scheduled caste more than 50% of the total population. There are 42 such villages in the Gujarat State, 14 villages are already connected by the pucca road, 9 villages were connected by the end of 6th Five Year Plan whereas the remaining 19 villages are proposed to be connected by allweather roads in the 7th Five Year Plan. There are 1402 villages in the State each of which has got total population of scheduled caste 250 and more. Such villages are proposed to be connected by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs for the rural roads under the component plan out of the total outlay of Rs. 3013 lakhs under the road development in the Annual Plan 1986--87.

STATEMENT—A

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1984-85 Actual Expendi- diture	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipa- ted Expendi- iture	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Road Development	25,785	4,194	2,739	2,739	3,013	2,513

6.3. ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1. Nationalisation

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 the existing routes from year to year. It is also necessary to take steps to extend passenger road transport services in the areas not covered so far.

6.3.2. Growth of traffic in Gujarat State

6.3.2.1. The passenger traffic on roads in Gujarat State has been increasing at a compound rate of 11.6% per year as against 9% in the country as a whole, and the growth of railway traffic at about 5% per year. To cope up with this rise in traffic, it is necessary to increase the number of schedules operated at least at the rate of 6% per year, the balance of this rise in traffic being catered to by increase in the seating capacity and increase in vehicles utilisation. Out of the total increase in schedules, 4% is utilised to cater to the natural increase in traffic on existing routes and the balance of 2% to extend bus services on uncovered areas.

6.3.3. Prospective of Development

6.3.3.1. For the economic development of rural areas, the Corporation has adopted of unique policy of extending direct services to all the villages in the State in stages subject to the availability of motorable routes connecting the villages and funds for expansion. On account of rapid expansion of services achieved by the Corporation, as on 31st March, 1984, the Corporation provides direct services to 86.1% of the towns and villages covering 96.7% of the State population. The Corporation has taken a decision to cover all the villages with the bus services directly even of a kutchha roads is available. Accordingly 1810 villages were linked with direct services in May, 1984, for expansion of direct services to the remaining villages it is estimated that it will be necessary to provide 675 additional schedules. To fulfill this objective during the Seventh Plan period it will be necessary to increase the no. of schedules for expansion of services to uncovered areas at the rate of 2% per year. Besides it will also be necessary to plan for an increase at 3% of schedules to cope up with the natural rise in traffic on existing routes. Thus the rate of expansion is kept at 5% during Seventh Plan period.

6.3.4. Review of Progress 1985-86

6.3.4.1. During the year 1985-86, 901 new vehicles are likely to be purchased. All vehicles would be used for replacement. No. expansion had been carried out in Summer Time Table 1986.

6.3.5. Proposed Programme 1986-87

6.3.5.1. The proposed size of the State Plan for the year 1986-87 has been placed at Rs. 2310.00 lakhs. However, total outlays proposed is of the order of Rs. 3310.00 lakhs, comprising of the capital contribution of the State Government at Rs. 2000.00 lakhs loan from LIC Rs. 310.00 lakhs and the matching capital contribution of the central Government at Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 2832.30 lakhs for vehicles, Rs. 190.00 lakhs for land and building, Rs. 98.70 lakhs for petty maintenance expenditure items, and Rs. 189 lakhs are kept for repayment of loan, Rs. 2832.70 lakhs would make it possible to purchase 1049 new vehicles against 1269 vehicles due for replacement. Remaining 220 overaged vehicles will be kept in operation. This will not only adversely affect the operation but no vehicles would be available for expansion and as a result it would not possible to expand the no. of schedules in Summer Time Table 1987.

STATEMENT Outlays and Expenditure

No. and Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		1984-85 Actual expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
	Agreed Outlay	2145.39	1447.00	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. RTS-1 Road Transport.	8494.00	2145.39	1447.00	1447.00	2310.00	2310.00	2310.00

7. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH.

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.

7.1.1.2. Considering the diversity and dimensions of our problems of economic and social development, it is clear that massive application of science and technology has to be a necessary component of our plans in all sectors in order to find quicker and cheaper solution and consequently science and technology has to be a vital input in all investments. In order to achieve this goal, it is important to create appropriate instruments that would help policy formulation for science and technology.

7.1.1.3. The Government of India has emphasized the significance of (i) creation of Science and Technology Councils for the formulation of Science and Technology plans at the State level and (ii) Setting up of organisational infrastructure for the implementation of plans and programmes. The area of concern has to be to consolidate and make the most effective use of existing infrastructure in science and technology and also to generate science consciousness and scientific temper amongst people at large. It is in this context that the need for creating the Department and the Council of Science and Technology at the State level has been accepted.

7.1.2. Proposed Programme for 1986--87

7.1.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan 1986--87. The details of the proposed Programme are as under :

(i) Establishment of Department of Science & Technology and formation of State Council of Science and Technology for policy formulation and implementation of Science and Technology programmes. Provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986--87 for the purpose.

(ii) Funding of specific Science & Technology schemes including strengthening of existing state level institutions for research in specific problems of the region. Provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 1986--87 for the purpose.

(iii) Identification and encouragement to talented individual to carry out research in National Laboratories, State Organisations and institutions in the specific approved areas of interest identified by the State Council and Department of Science and Technology. Provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1986--87 for this purpose.

(iv) Establishment of Entrepreneurship Parks including promotion and supporting of Entrepreneurship among persons having scientific and technological background. Provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1986--87 for this purpose.

(v) Setting up of pilot plant and initiation of programmes of product development for the purpose bringing useful Laboratory research results to the stage of viable production. Provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1986--87 for the programme.

(vi) Support research and development of special programmes and projects of medical and health sector for the purpose of bringing benefits of research in medical and health field to the common people and mass. Provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh is proposed for 1986--87 for the purpose.

(vii) Establishment of the Institute of Science and Technology as a centre of excellence for giving the required thrusts to research and development of manpower required to carry forward the programmes of Science and Technology with emphasis on Post Graduate training and research with appropriate liaison with industries, institutions, research organisations and defence organisations. The Institution will need buildings for administration, library, laboratories, Central Workshop, Seminar and Assembly halls etc. and residential buildings for students, research fellows, academic and supporting staff, Guest House etc. amenities like Canteen, students activities centre, hospital, club, Gymkhanas etc. It is also proposed that the institution would take measures to get funds from sources like endowment chairs,

research projects sponsored by industries and organisations, attracting grants from D. S. T., S. I. R. and other national agencies, consultancy work etc. A Provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for- 1986--87, for these activities.

(viii) Popularisation of Science.

- (a) Establishment of Central Science Museum
- (b) Establishment of Community Science Centres
- (c) Popularisation of Science, among the masses by exhibitions, Science, Fairs, Science Yatrias etc.
- (d) Publication of scientific and technological knowledge and material, which can be understood by common people.
- (e) Support programmes of dissemination to knowledge of science and technology through other medias of mass communication like Radio, Television, Films etc.
- (f) Help the centres and the teachers in the preparation of science-kits and other audiovisual aids useful for spreading the understanding of Science and Technology.
- (g) Assisting and rewarding models etc.. Prepared by the Students as Project work in Technical Institutions Such as engineering Colleges, Polytechnics etc. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986--87. for the programmes listed above.

(ix) Establishment of cell for evolution of national natural resources management system with a view to support the identified survey projects and co-ordinate the activities of department of space and other departments, organisations and institutions of the Central and State Government in the State and to assist in establishment of centres and units for the purposes of survey in sensing operations.

A provision of Rs. 00.50 lakh is proposed for 1986--87 for this programme.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Seventh five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay.	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87.	
			Approved outlay.	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Science & Technology.</i>						
STP- Establishment of Department of Science & Technology.	20.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	--
STP-2 Dev. of Science & Technology	40.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	--
STP-3 Research & Support to individuals in Institutions & Laboratories.	5.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STP-4 Establishment of entre preneurship park and Development of entre preneurship based on Science and Technology.		10.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
STP-5 Setting up of pilot plant including product development.		50.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
STP-6 Support for R & D on Special programme on medical research & Health.		20.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
STP-7 Estt. of Institute of Science & Technology.		155.00	35.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
STP-8 Popularisation of Science and dissemination of scientific information.		50.00	..	0.50	0.50	1.50	..
STP-9 Estt. of Cell for evolution of national natural resources management system.		100.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
TOTAL:-		450.00	35.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	..

7.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

7.2.1. Introduction

7.2.1.1. The last few years have witnessed an increasing awareness and concern for environment in Gujarat. Some results have been achieved as a result of this concern, particularly in the field of control of industrial pollution through the introduction of sophisticated effluent treatment plants, social Forestry and protection of endangered species of wild animals like the Asiatic Lion and Wild Ass. An aggressive and systematic effort is needed to rectify the damage caused by denudation of forests, unabated soil erosion, desertification, silting of reservoir, frequent floods, exodus of people from the countryside and pollution of air and water.

7.2.1.2. 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 efforts towards industrialisation, urbanization, over use and depletion of natural resources, and consequent destruction of the natural ecosystems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction. In the planning process, the conservation of environment and ecology must receive the highest priority.

7.2.2. Programme for 1986-87

7.2.2.1 With this back-ground an outlay of Rs. 154 lakhs is provided for the seventh Five Year Plan for the environment schemes, An amount of Rs. 1.50 lah has been provided for the year 1985-86 and for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for the schemes, under Environment

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 participation 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 improving the quality of life but also 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, materials, exhibits, films, audio-visuals etc. for environmental education. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is Proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for these activities.

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 the Nature Education Camps in this Sanctuary. Other projects such as ecological survey of Gujarat and setting up of Nature park at Dharoi also contemplated by this Foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out various projects it is proposed to give grant-in-aid of Rs. 9 lakhs to this Foundation during 1986-87.

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 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 is 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. Until own training capabilities are built up in the various areas of environmental science, such training as proposed under this 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 1986-87 for this scheme.

7.2.3. Water Pollution control

7.2.3.1. To meet the demand and need of growing population and to tackle the problems associated with the growth, India has chosen the path of industrialisation on the lines of many other western countries. Gujarat has also contributed for the development needs for the country, with the result that Gujarat is one of the highly industrialised States in India. With the development of industries and population growth the problem of pollution of natural resources of water, air and Soil has also increased. To promote better environment and the quality of life and to cater to the needs of the people of the State at large, Gujarat Water and Air Pollution Control Board has been constituted under Section 4 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The functions of the Board *inter alia* include preparation of comprehensive programme for prevention, control and abatement of pollution of streams and wells, collection and dissemination of information relating to water pollution participation in investigation and research relating to programme of water pollution control or abatement thereof.

7.2.3.2 As a prelude to the above, an inventory of water based industries of the State was prepared in 1977, which showed that out of about 34,000 industries, about 3000 to 4000 were water intensive. These industries are scattered all over the State and mainly on the Ahmedabad-Vapi corridor and generally in GIDC estates. For implementation of the Act and for carrying out the functions of the Board, four Regional Officers with complete laboratory facilities have been established at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, and Rajkot with Head Office at Gandhinagar. The Board also conducted water quality monitoring Surveys for the State's major rivers and minor rivers of Southern Gujarat. Environmental Impact Assessment Surveys for estuarine sea water were also carried out.

Review of progress

7.2.3.3. During the Sixth Plan period, periodic monitoring of the industries to whom consents were issued was carried out and the industries were persuaded to put up treatment plants to bring the quality of their effluent of the standard stipulated by the Board.

7.2.3.4. The construction of 55 km. long effluent channel upto the Gulf of Cambay for catering to the need of large scale chemical and petro-chemical industries located in and around Vadodara with carrying capacity of 32 MGP of effluents is a major landmark in water pollution control measure with the commissioning of this effluent channel on 26-2-1983. The ecology of Mini and Mahi rivers has been saved from deterioration and riparian rights of the downstream users have been protected. Another important step to protect the quality of river water of River Bhadar in the downstream of Jetpur region due to discharges of effluents large number of small scale textile processing units around Jetpur is the laying of pipeline with the contribution from these industries for carrying the effluents of these industries on the opposite bank of River Bhadar. Similar collective systems in respect of Vapi, Ankleshwar, Naroda, Vatva and Odhav areas are under consideration.

7.2.3.5. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 was enacted by the Government of India and came into effect from 29th March, 1981. Necessary formalities of framing rules and declaring zones etc. have since been finalised. The major contribution to air pollution are thermal power Stations, cement plants, textile mills, petroleum refineries and chemicals and automobile emissions. As a base-line for the implementation of the Air Act, 1981, some preliminary ambient air quality surveys have been carried out for Surat, Vadodara, Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar with a view to ascertain the present status of air quality. Basic data regarding the air pollution potential of the industries related to fuel and raw material consumption and type of manufacture were compiled along with control measures taken by the industries.

7.2.3.6. It is proposed to lay more stress with following items during the Seventh Plan period.

(a) Investigations and research relating to problems of water pollution and prevention, control or abatement of water pollution.

(b) Evaluation of economical and reliable treatment methods having regard to soil, climate and water conditions.

(c) Evolve methods of utilisation of treated waste water for agriculture.

(d) Evolving efficient methods of disposal of effluent in a critical condition like dry and water scant streams.

7.2.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1986--87

7.2.4.1. Based on the above objectives, following activities are proposed to be undertaken during the Annual plan 1986--87

Strengthening the existing Regional Offices and new Regional Offices and sub-regional offices.

7.2.4.2 The Water and Air Pollution Control Board carries out the following functions

1. Consent application, processing and review.
2. Inspection and vigilance of the proposals.
3. Technical evaluation of the proposals
4. Classification and zoning of water.
5. Report and control of accidental and episodal pollution.
6. Monitoring of water and air polluting industries.
7. Data collection and compilation.
8. Processing cess assessment cases.
9. Verification of site and location for the new coming industries
10. Clearance of No. Objection Certificates.
11. Attending the complaints received from public.
12. Coordination with various district level authorities.
13. Public relations.
14. Disseminating the information for public awareness by various means.
15. Prosecution of legal cases.

7.2.4.3. The present regional offices situated at Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot require to be strengthened in staff, in office accommodation and instrumentation. Looking to the large number of industries, local bodies etc. which increase in numbers year by year, it is essential that four sub-Regional Offices should be opened, in various industrial districts.

For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87 for opening one sub regional office in highly industrialised area and for equipping and manning the laboratory at new sub regional office

Setting up of the Central Laboratory:

7.2.4.4. A Central Laboratory is proposed for the following functions in the seventh plan.

1. Setting up planning management of Central and Regional Laboratory,
2. Surveillance of trade and other effluents.
3. Classification and zoning of the waters.
4. Laying standards and criteria for water and air.
5. Demarcation of pollution zones/areas.

7.2.4.5. To carry out the above functions, the Central Laboratory will require staff and instruments a central laboratory. Enough space should be required so that the demonstration plants, R & D and other activities including training of manpower of offering short-term courses can be conducted effectively. For that, it was proposed that sizable land should be made available in Gandhinagar or Ahmedabad. It is likely that Solid Waste Management Act may also come soon and as such sufficient areas shall have to be earmarked.

The scheme for training and development is also envisaged for inter departmental training. For Annual Plan 1986--87 an amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for this scheme envisaging purchase of instruments for Central Laboratory. The Central Laboratory is to be first mannd with apex level staff and then equipped in the next year.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87.

Schemewise outlays & Expenditure						(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	No. & name of the scheme	Seventh five year plan (1985-90) outlay	1984-85 actual expenditure.	1985-86		1986-87	
				outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Environmental Programmes.							
1	EPC—1 Creation of Environment Cells at State & Dist. Level	27.00	—	—	—	—	—
2	EPC—2 Environmental Education	40.00	—	0.25	0.25	0.50	—
3	EPC—3 Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation	35.00	—	1.00	1.00	9.00	—
4	EPC—4 Setting up of Nature Park in the State.	20.00	—	—	—	—	—
5	EPC—5 Development of Educational material, Publicity & support to non-Government Organisations	15.00	—	—	—	—	—
6	EPC—6 Detailed surveys and analysis of the status of Environment through Government—semi-Government and other agencies	8.00	—	—	—	—	—
7	EPC—7 Computerised data bank on all aspects of Environment.	4.00	—	—	—	—	—
8	EPC—8 Training of officers & staff in the field of Environmental Planning, Conservation, Education, extension and monitoring.	5.00	—	0.25	0.25	0.50	—
Sub-Total : I		154.00	—	1.50	1.50	10.00	—
II. Water Pollution Control							
9	EPC—9 Strengthening existing offices and opening of new sub-regional offices	90.00	—	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00
10	EPC—10 Setting up of central Laboratory	106.00	—	6.50	6.50	6.00	—
Sub-Total-II		196.00	—	8.50	8.50	10.00	4.00
Grand Total:		350.00	—	10.00	10.00	20.00	4.00

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 as follows:

State Planning Board Unit.

Perspective planning Unit.

Programming Unit.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit.

Multilevel Planning Unit.

20 Point Economic Programme Unit.

Backward Area Development Unit.

The State Planning Board.

8.1.1.2 At the apex level the State Planning Board in its present form was constituted in August, 1973 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. The state Planning Board was last reconstituted in September, 1980 with the Chief Minister as Chairman, Minister of Finance and Planning as Vice Chairman and includes other member with considerable knowledge and distinguished record of service in different field. The Board assists and advises the State Government in all matters relating to planning such as formulation, implementation of plans and their monitoring. The functions, in brief, are to assess human and material resources of the State and advise the Government on formulation of plans and their balanced and effective implementation, to indicate the scale of priorities at the State level; to formulate an integrated frame work for intersectoral inter dependence; to consider the Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of the State and undertake the formulation of guidelines for District plans; to devise effective procedures for monitoring of plan schemes and review the performance of the programme; to undertake comprehensive evaluation of plan schemes periodic revision of perspective plan to indicate a future pattern of development of the State; to recommend steps to eliminate inefficiency in project planning and shortfalls and slippages in execution and to overcome the impediment in the process of implementation of plan programmes and to study the scope and direction of additional resource mobilisation and to cut wasteful expenditure.

Perspective Planning Unit.

8.1.1.3 This Unit formulates perspective plan of the state and also prepares guidelines for the formulation of the perspective plan of districts and prepares alternative growth models of development. This unit also initiates systematic studies for the assessment of natural and human resources to fill in the data gaps as may be found in the course of long term studies, and suggests research studies to be undertaken through Governmental and other consultancy organisation.

Programming Unit

8.1.1.4 This unit formulates general policy and strategy for formulation of the development plan of the State, provides general direction to the departments for the formulation of Five Year Plan and Annual Plans, determines the size and priorities of the Five Year Plan and Annual plans and makes the required adjustments, as and when necessary.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

8.1.1.5 This unit monitors plan expenditure and physical progress on concurrent basis through periodical reports, compiles plan statistics and prepares programme reviews publishes details of progress

achieved through the Five Year Plan and Annual plans. This Unit also initiates evaluation studies of important selected projects/programmes and initiates follow up of evaluation reports.

Multilevel Planning Unit

8.1.1.6 A new phase in the field of decentralised district planning has been launched in the state since 14th November, 1980 with the reconstitution of District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.7 At the state level, an officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary in the Planning Division has been placed in charge of a Monitoring Unit for decentralised district planning. Quarterly Progress Reports in the prescribed forms are being received from the district and at the end of the year an annual review of the progress is being drawn up. In addition to this, regional meetings, are held under the chairmanship of Minister (Finance and Planning) in which both officials and non-officials of the concerned districts are associated. Issues regarding both policy formulation as well as difficulties in implementation are being discussed.

8.1.1.8 At the district level, a District Planning Officer who is a Class-I Officer has been appointed with supporting staff and he is expected to not only function as the Member-Secretary of the District Planning Board but also to act as a nodal officer in the district for the maintenance of different registers and formats and also concurrent monitoring of the implementation of the various programmes in which he is expected to undertake personal site visits. The District Planning Board which meets at least once in a quarter under the chairmanship of the Minister is also regularly expected to monitor both physical and financial progress.

8.1.1.9 Very recently, the District Planning Board have also constituted Taluka level committees which formulate proposals for the Taluka and examine the quality of works financed by the District Planning Boards.

The Twenty Point Programme :

8.1.1.10 The Twenty point programme is reviewed by a High Power Committee constituted at the State Level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister.

In addition, an informal Cabinet sub committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has also been formed to monitor and resolve critical issues relating to the programme. The Chief Secretary also reviews in detail the progress of programmes regularly.

8.1.1.11 Monthly Progress Report to the Ministry of programme implementation is sent by the 20-Point Programme Unit of the Planning Division. To ensure smooth co-ordination and monitoring of the programme, a Deputy Secretary in the concerned Secretariat Department and a senior officer in the executive heads of departments have been designated as liaison Officer who work as contact officers in the collection, compilation and submission of information relating to the 20-PT Programme.

8.1.1.12 At the district level, District level Committees for 20 Point programme have been constituted and the Minister assigned as the Chairman of District Planning Board acts as a Chairman of this District level Committee. This Committee consists of different district level officers, all MPS and MLAS, Chairman Social Justice Committee and representatives of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes/minority communities, farmers and agricultural labourers, college and school student and one woman social worker. This Committee is expected to meet at least once in a quarter.

8.1.1.13 Taluka level committees have been set up under the chairmanship of the concerned Prant Officer where non-officials, different taluka officials and elected representatives have been associated. Taluka level targets are being worked out to enable the Taluka Level Committees to monitor the actual progress at the village level.

The Backward area Development Unit.

8.1.1.14 There are certain geographically homogeneous areas, spread over more than one taluka or district, having common constraints to development. In order to develop such backward areas, special programme are taken up. A small unit consisting of a Deputy Secretary, an Under Secretary and a Section Officer is set up to look after the implementation and monitoring aspects of this programme.

Implementation of State Level and District level Schemes.

8.1.1.15. Plan programmes at State Level are implemented by the executive heads of department under the direct control of the various administrative departments concerned with respective sectors of development. At the district level schemes are divided into two parts viz. those retained by the Government and those transferred to the District Panchayats. The schemes retained by the Government are implemented by the district executive heads of departments under the directions and supervision of the Government Departments directly, while the transferred schemes are implemented by the District Panchayats.

Decentralised District Planning.

8.1.1.16 The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 emphasised the need for augmenting the capabilities of development administration both at the district level as well as at the block level.

8.1.1.17 It is equally necessary that district plans are formulated having due regard to the State plan objectives, strategies and priorities and within the limits of financial resources in sight. In addition effective linkages need to be established between the State level and the district level planning.

8.1.1.18 Having regard to these considerations, the State Government reconstituted, in September, 1981, the District Planning Board in each district so as to make it broad based to include the representative from both rural and urban areas. With a view to enabling the Board to acquire higher status and receive prompt and adequate response from the officers at different levels a Minister of the State Government has been made the Chairman of the Board. The Collector is the vice Chairman and the District Panchayat's President is the Co-vice-Chairman of the Board. All the MPS, all the MLAs from the district are members. Besides two or three Taluka Panchayat Presidents, the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of the Corporation if there is one in the district, the president of one Municipality and the president of one Nagar Panchayat are also members of the Board. The Chairman of the District Central Co-operative Bank and the representatives of the lead bank are also members.

8.1.1.19 In order to make available to the District Planning Board, the expert advice of economists, one member from a research institution of University has been included on each District Planning Board. Besides, one member from amongst the non official members of the State Planning Board has been appointed as member. In order to ensure that problems of weaker sections are properly and adequately brought before the District Planning Board the Chairman of the Social Justice Committee functioning in the District Panchayat has also been appointed as a member of the Board. One active female member from District Panchayat has also been co-opted as a member on the District Planning Board.

8.1.1.20 On the official side, besides the Collector as Vice-Chairman, the District Development Officer and the Project Officer of the Tribal Area Sub-Plan, if there is a Tribal Project in the district, are included as members. The Member Secretary is the District Planning Officer who is a Class I Officer appointed for each district. The District Statistical Officer is the additional Member Secretary.

8.1.1.21 There is also a small Executive Planning Committee ensuring effective working of the District Planning Board under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The District Panchayat president is the Co-Chairman, fifty percent of the total number of MLAs in the district (one each in case of Dangs and Gandhinagar) have also been appointed as members of Executive Committee. These MLAs are appointed on the Executive Committee by rotation system every year.

8.1.1.22 The functions of the District Planning Board are wide enough to cover various aspects of Plan formulation, monitoring and evaluation, besides facilitating popular participation in the development process. Special monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of minimum needs programmes also constitutes a vital function of the District Planning Board. A new element of discretionary and incentive outlay for district level has been introduced with effect from the year, 1980—81. The schemes are to be formulated by the District Planning Board with complete freedom of choice in keeping with the local needs and balanced development of the district, mainly in the fields of Minimum Needs Programme and Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Cottage Industries.

8.1.1.23 In addition, the District Planning Board is expected to identify the difficulties of implementation of schemes and take-up the matter at the appropriate level to remove them. The Board is also expected to identify the missing links in infrastructure for implementation of the family oriented

programme, formulate appropriate schemes thereof and to review their progress in the district every year so as to ensure that the benefits accrue to the rural poor.

8.1.1.24 Till the end of the Fifth Plan, there was no separate Planning Unit at the District level. During the year 1978—79, a District Planning Unit in each district under the administrative control of the Collector has been created. Each such unit has a small technical staff consisting of one Research Assistant, two Statistical Assistant and a Clerk and a typist and is headed by a District Planning Officer. One post of Research Officer, one Deputy Mamlatdar and a Deputy Accountant have been added. Subsequently, one post of Research Assistant and one post of statistical Assistant have also been added to the unit for ensuring proper implementation and evaluation of Minimum Needs programme. In the context of the responsibilities now cast, the organisation and the structure of the District Planning Unit will be reviewed from time to time and suitable strengthening and improvement will be effected as and when necessary.

8.1.1.25 During the Sixth Five Plan Year, there has been a centrally sponsored scheme in regard to the Planning Machinery, the cost of which is shared between State and Centre in the ratio of 50:50 for district level planning machinery approved by the Government of India. Guidelines are also finalised by the Government of India according to which experts are to be inducted to District Planning Board. This includes, an Economist, Area Planner, Engineer, Specialist in programming, Agronomist and Cartographer/Geographer. To start with, a few experts are being considered for a group of District Planning Board during the year 86—87.

8.1.1.26 Under Multi-level planning (Decentralised District Planning) it would be necessary to induct qualified professional expertise as mentioned above as the planning function would become considerable more complex in the seventh Plan. With many more diversified demands being placed upon it, without induction of such professional expertise, it would be difficult for the Multi level Planning Unit to respond to the demands being placed upon it by various District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.27 In the Seventh Plan it is expected that more than Rs. 244 crores would be spent on Decentralised District Planning. The Planning Machinery at the State level would need considerable strengthening if it has to effectively meet with the strains and challenges which are likely to arise in the Seventh Plan period.

8.1.1.28 It is proposed to considerably strengthen the existing Planning Machinery by inducting highly trained and professionally qualified personnel in new skills and disciplines like Regional Planning, Costing, Spatial Planning, Cartography, Computer Application, Sociology and Econometrics.

Development of Special Backward Areas.

8.1.1.29 Development of backward areas has received special attention of the state Government. There were certain areas in the State having special problems. For rapid development of such areas a special scheme was introduced in the year 1983—84 and an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs including matching contribution from the District Planning Boards from their incentive grants was sanctioned to undertake schemes drawn up in consultation with the elected representatives of the people of these areas, local leaders and concerned officials.

8.1.1.30 During the year 1984—85 three more areas viz areas of Uchchhal, Nizar, and Songadh Talukas of Surat District affected by the Ukai Irrigation project, kharapat areas of Amreli and Bhavnagar District and Vagdod area of Mehsana District have been added raising the total number of such areas to ten. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs is provided for 85—86.

8.1.1.31. A Committee of expert was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel, former Governor of Reserve Bank of India and an eminent economist, to identify backward Talukas and to find long term solution for removal of backwardness of such areas. It has submitted its report to Govt. recently and an empowered Committee has been formed to consider the recommendations.

8.1.1.32 During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90, a provision of Rs. 34.25 Crores is proposed for the development of special backward areas of the State. For the year 1986—87, Rs. 162 lakhs will be needed for the purpose.

Minimum Needs Programme.

8.1.1.33 Since the Fifth Plan, emphasis has been laid on Minimum Needs programme and outlay for these programmes have been earmarked. The Government attaches great importance to qualitative implementation and vigorous monitoring of the benefits conferred on adivasis, harijans and other socially, educationally and economically backward classes. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the monitoring arrangements at all levels for this programme and it is essential to have suitable monitoring machinery at the level of each of the concerned Head of Departments and at the district level. Within the Monitoring Unit of G. A. D. (Planning), an MNP Unit was first created. In the next step a separate cell to monitor MNP was created under the District Planning officer. Subsequently, additional posts of Research Assistant/Statistical Assistant were sanctioned for all districts to exclusively watch the progress under MNP and for effective monitoring of the implementation of MNP. The spot verifications and physical checks to be carried out by District Planning officer have been emphasised before sending the progress reports. Each district is expected to send the quarterly progress Reports of expenditure incurred and physical achievement schemewise/programmewise in a standard format prescribed by Govt. The responsibility for monitoring of MNP at district level has been entrusted to the District Planning Boards.

8.1.1.34 In order to streamline the monitoring of the MNP, Govt. has taken several innovative steps in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The first step was in July-1983 when a "Status paper on Monitoring of Minimum Needs programme" was published. As the next step to improve the monitoring system and reporting system the need was felt of having District wise break-ups of financial outlays and physical targets. So, Districtwise break-up of financial outlays and physical targets for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 were published by the Government. Disaggregation of financial outlays and physical targets at the district level is important in the monitoring system, as it makes it possible for field offices to effectively monitor the programme. It also ensures that no duplication of efforts takes place in providing basic amenities at the field level through District Planning Boards. Consequently, such booklets have been found to be very useful at both the State level as well as at the District Level.

8.1.1.35 The question of having a firm and reliable data base at the taluka and village level had been engaging the attention of Government for quite some time. To understand the problems and to identify the remedies, the State Government constituted a working group to go into the problem. The working group advocated that District Planning Boards should prepare Talukawise profiles of existing amenities under MNP as well as other basic amenities and social services at the village level which have an overall bearing on the quality of life of people. The report has been published and its recommendations are already implemented by various District Planning Boards. In order to make these talukawise profiles easily understandable, adoption of the scalogram techniques as well as qualitative grading of villages and per amenities available have been applied.

Introduction of Modern Methods.

8.1.1.36 The monitoring function in the Seventh Plan will undergo a substantial change and it will have to be put on a modern and professional line so as to cope 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 computerized and micro processors installed down to the talukas 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.

8.1.1.37 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 its report emphasised the need for a wide use of computers and data processing facilities. It has also suggested that PC's scheme of providing 2/3 assistance for computerised information system.

8.1.1.38 It is proposed to modernise the existing facilities at the State level and provide two RJE technique to the State level computer. The facility is also proposed to be extended in a phased manner upto District level through micro processors.

8.1.1.39 The State Government has been giving considerable importance to the introduction of computers as a modern management aid in the monitoring process. Completion of all plan schemes has been completed during 1985-86. This would give, at a glance a complete financial picture for all the plan schemes

under the state plan. It would also reflect the programmes under centrally sponsored as well as give the details about the programmes under the Minimum Needs Programme. It will be useful for other sectors of development.

Use of Computers by the District Planning Boards

8.1.1.40. The District Planning Boards would be encouraged to use computers to monitor their plans. The Baroda District Panchayat has recently developed a District Information System. This is a computerized system. This system is being studied by the Govt. and suitable guidelines along with Baroda model will be supplied to other districts in due course.

Cartography Unit :

8.1.1.41. A cartography unit has been established in the office of the Directorate of Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Gandhinagar. 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 the planning and in a visually appealing manner.

Setting up of Evaluation unit :

8.1.1.42. Under Decentralised District Planning over Rs. 170 crores have been spent during 6th Plan and with a view to ascertain whether benefits of various schemes for improving socio-economic conditions of weaker section, have reached to the persons for whom such programme are undertaken it is essential to undertake case study of various works undertaken so far. The Directorate of Evaluation is to be strengthened to take up this task during the Seventh Plan period. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1.17 lakh is made and for 86-87, Rs. 2.22 lakhs are likely to be provided. The expenditure to be shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 2/3rd 1/3rd.

8.1.1.43. The working Group on Management Information system set up by the Planning Commission has amply emphasised the need for strengthening the monitoring arrangement at various levels. The working group on District Planning set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Henumanth Rao, Member, Planning Commission, has also recommended considerable strengthening of planning machinery at Taluka, District and State level. Keeping all these recommendations and the experience during the Sixth Plan in view, it is proposed to strengthen the planning machinery in the State by :

- (1) Strengthening of Monitoring and multi-level planning at the State level.
- (2) Strengthening of machinery of Director Evaluation level.
- (3) Strengthening the District Planning machinery by induction of experts and
- (4) Strengthening the implementing machinery at District and Taluka level.

8.1.1.44. With the increasing scope and financial commitment of development works there has arisen a need to enlarge the scope of monitoring from mere evaluation of financial progress to the physical and qualitative status of the on-going programmes. In this direction studies on unit costs of services in Key areas, related to minimum needs programme such as primary education, health services rural road would enable Government to re-examine priorities of expenditure, rationalise the allocation of plan resources and provide for timely intervention in the operation of developmental programmes.

8.1.1.45. It has therefore been proposed to create a cell with nucleus staff and personnel drawn from various disciplines like cost accountancy, statistics and relevant areas of development, under the Directorate of Evaluation

8.1.1.46. The State Government policy is to give more attention to the improvement of backward areas and rural masses by giving more emphasis to eradicate poverty from rural masses and create full employment opportunities by undertaking various special programmes. The evaluation studies are the only tool to know the impact of such programmes. With this end in view, it has been considered

necessary to have a special trained cell at State level for undertaking quick appraisal and case studies pertaining to the programme of poverty eradication. The cell will provide continuous feed back to the concerned departments in the cases of various economic problems. The Directorate of Evaluation has also been entrusted the responsibility of imparting training to the planning personnel in planning process on regular basis.

8.1.1.47. The State Government policy is to decentralise the planning process. A beginning in this direction is made and some nucleus machinery for the purpose is provided for at the District level. Planning is a technical job irrespective of the level at which it is performed. It will require a full complement of expertise ranging from planning technology to subject specialisation. To make District Planning effective, the necessary complement of staff should be patiently built up over the years. The Planning Commission's guidelines suggest a Chief Planning Officer as head of the District Planning Team. He should be assisted by an able team of experts drawn from various disciplines like economic statistics, agronomy, cartography/geography, engineering, radiology, and Banking as well as from subject areas like agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture. The actual size and composition of the team will be left to the District. The flexibility will depend on the socio-economic and ecological characteristics of the districts. The technical staff would be assisted by the medium supporting staff and office equipment. The Staff will also help in the preparation of taluka level plans.

Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District and Taluka level :

8.1.1.48. While strengthening the state level machinery it would also be necessary to strengthen the District level planning Machinery for which Central Assistance on a 50 per cent sharing basis is available. It is proposed that considerable strengthening would be required of not only the District Planning Machinery but a minimal complement of technical and non-technical staff would have to be provided at the Taluka level as well during the course of the Seventh Plan.

Outlay for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and for Annual Plan 1986-87 :

8.1.1.49. An outlay of Rs. 304 lakhs is provided for Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 as States share towards machinery in the Planning Division at Apex, District and Taluka and Rs. 14 lakhs are proposed for the year 1986-87.

STATEMENT : 2

Draft Annual Plan 1986-87

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (85-90) outlay	1984-85		1985-86	1986-87	
			Actual Expdt.	Outlay	Anticipa- ed Expdt.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Centent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Strengthening of Planning Machi- nery at State level	3.67	0.97	1.11	1.11	..	..
2.	Monitoring Unit	..	..	0.33	0.33	0.66	..
3.	Strengthening of Planning Machi- nery cartography unit	..	0.39	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
4.	Strengthening of Planning Machi- nery Evaluation unit	15.67	..	1.17	1.17	2.22	..
5.	Strengthening of District Planning Machinery	284.66	16.00	9.39	9.39	10.62	..
		<u>304.00</u>	<u>17.36</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>13.72</u>	<u>14.00</u>	<u>..</u>

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 along-with archaeological monuments which date back to the dawn of civilisation are of great tourist interest in Gujarat the colourful folk life and history are filled with traditions and legends. 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.

8.2.1.2. More than 25 lakhs 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, motels in the State.

8.2.1.3. For more than 25,000 foreign tourists who visit the State every year, more facilities would need to be provided at Ahmedabad, at Modhera Sun Temple, Palitana, Gir Forest and at selected beaches.

8.2.2. Review of progress during Sixth Plan

8.2.2.1. An outlay of Rs.260.00 lakhs was provided for the State Tourism, plan scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-1985).

8.2.2.2. During the Sixth Five Year Plan following places have been developed.

- (1) Construction work of dormitory at Nalsarovar completed, with accommodation for 100 persons,
- (2) Staff quarters at Nalsarovar, Lothal and Palitana were completed for Class III and Class IV employees,
- (3) Cafeteria at Modhera Sun Temple and Gandhinagar were opened,
- (4) Additions and alterations in holiday home at Tithal, Ubhrat were completed,
- (5) Hotel "Sumeru" at Palitana completed,
- (6) Construction of Tourist home at Junagadh and
- (7) Construction of Dormitory at Pavagadh is in progress.

8.2.2.3. 1985-86 is the first year of Seven Plan. An amount of Rs. 67.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1985-86 for the schemes under Tourism, out of this an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided towards equity contribution to the T. C. G. L; and the remaining provision is to take care of providing additional accommodation facilities including development of picnic spots at hot springs, Transport facilities and promotion of Fairs and Festivals. The construction of beach Resort at Nargol and Mandvi (Kachhh) is proposed to be started while the dormitory at Pavagadh will be completed during the year. On account of the efforts to promote fairs and festivals it has been possible to promote the Tarnetar Fair.

8.2.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

8.2.3.1 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The broad break-up of which is as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1986-87.
	Outlay Proposed
1. Tourist Accommodation	25.00
2. Tourist Information and Publicity	15.00
3. Other Expenditure	60.00
Total	100.00

8.2.3.2. The activities envisaged under the sub-sector for 1986-87 are narrated in the following paragraphs :

Tourist Accommodation

Development of Sasan--Veraval--Porbandar Complex Sasan

8.2.3.3. Sasan Gir forest of Saurashtra is the only habitate of Asiatic lions. A large number tourists visit Sasan and with a view to cater to the demand of tourists, there is a need for developing—camping ground alongwith setting-up cottages amidst the forests, For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Ahmedpur--Mandvi

8.2.3.4. Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation has set up a new beach resort at Ahmedpur--Mandvi near Una in Junagadh district, which has, of late, become very popular. It is proposed to start Hydrofoil services between coastal towns of Saurashtra and Bombay resulting in increase of tourists. To cope up this potential flow of tourists more cottages and adjunct facilities are proposed to be put up at this place for which an amount of Rs. 16 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Junagadh

8.2.3.5. Junagadh is the district in Gujarat where largest number of tourist attractions are located. A tourist hotel is being set up at Junagadh to cater to the needs of tourists. For the purpose of completing the remaining work of this hotel an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87.

Development of Holiday Homes Tourist Bungalows, Hotel, and Motel, Ropeways Etc.

Pavagadh

8.2.3.6. Pavagadh is an important pilgrim place in Gujarat where thousands of pilgrims from all over India come to visit. A tourist hotel, in addition to one holiday home, is under construction. With a view to complete this project an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Tourist Publicity

8.2.3.7. Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and famous pilgrim places having a lot of tourists potential for development. These centres require publicity within as well as outside India through various media, Video films on tourism are proposed to be produced. A major portion of the publicity consists of printed material i. e. attractive colourful folders, brochures, booklets, maps, guide books, picture postcards posters etc. Publicity through other media like hoardings, audio visual programmes, exhibitions, films etc. are proposed to be organised towards promotional efforts for development of tourism in the State. These efforts are aimed at attracting more and more foreign tourists to Gujarat. For these activities and amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Other Expenditure

Establishment of District level tourist facilities

8.2.3.8. It has been seen that there are many places of site seeing which are of only local interest within the district. According to the draft Tourism Master Plan such places number over 50 and it would not be possible for the Tourism Corporation to set up and maintain all these properties. It is therefore suggested that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs may be kept for development of district level tourist centres.

8.2.3.9. There are many fairs and Festivals in the State held at various places during the year. A few fairs like Tarnetar, Chitra Vichitra, Madhawpur etc. have become very popular. Festivals like Navratri, Dipawali, Raksha Bahndhan are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed to provide facilities like lodging, boarding etc. at sites of such fairs and festivals. It is, proposed to celebrate tourist week at the time of "Navratri" where national as well as international tourists can participate. It is also proposed to organise inter state conducted tours so that youth of the State can take advantage of visiting other states and *vice versa*. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose during 1986-87.

Rent of tourist office and other Expenditure

8.2.3.10. This would take care of the rent of the tourist offices at Delhi which is the capital of the country and the staff expenditure of the staff at Vadodara for which provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made.

Electrification cost at Bet-Dwarka

8.2.3.11. Bet Dwarka is an important pilgrim centre where almost all pilgrims visiting Dwarka come to visit. For the basic electrification network an amount of Rs. 10,000/- has been proposed.

Expenditure on staff and maintenance of the properties at Tulsisham, Balaram, Shukla Tirth, Lothal and Modhera

8.2.3.12. These properties were set up by the Directorate of Tourism years ago and were subsequently handed over to the Tourism Corporation. The occupancy rate at these properties is very low and Tourism Corporation has to keep bare minimum staff though these units are incurring loss. The places like Lothal and Modhera have to be maintained properly in the State's interest as they reflect old cultural glory of the Gujarat. The Lothal ruins are relics of old civilisation dating as far back as Mohan Jodero and Harappan ages and is of great interest to scholars and academicians, both within and outside the country. Similarly, Modhera is probably the only sun Temple next to Konark in Orissa which has to be maintained as it reflects the glory of Solanki era in Gujarat. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance and up-keep for these places in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Grant-in aid/share capital to tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited

8.2.3.13. The Tourism Corporation has taken up various schemes to develop the tourism prospects in the State of Gujarat. However, the outlay has always been fairly low this year itself the corporation has been successful in setting up there 3 to 4 star complexes in Gujarat. The Corporation has set up two beach resorts at Ahmedpur-Mandvi and Chorwad which are doing good business. The Corporation has taken over the ITDC hotel at Sasangir, the only habitat of the Asiatic lion.

8.2.3.14. For the first two beach resorts, the Corporation has taken loans from Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and the Gujarat State Financial Corporation. The project cost of the Chorwad project is about 1.10 crores and that of Ahmedpur-Mandvi is about Rs. 75 lakhs. Against this project cost of Rs. 1.85 crores, the Corporation has had to pay as margin approximately Rs. 85 lakhs. The authorised and paid up share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1 crore and it would be well nigh impossible to raise such amounts which are being taken as further loans for the projects when the funds in the corporation are exhausted. Similarly for setting up other properties, and for creating good facilities the share capital will have to be raised to Rs. 4 crores. It is proposed to provide Rs. 42.90 lakhs as equity contribution to the Tourism Corporation to finance following projects.

A. Beach resort at Nargol

8.2.3.15. Gujarat has a long sea coast of about 1600 kms. on which several good beaches are located. During the Seventh Plan period beaches near Nargol in Valsad are proposed for providing facilities for lodging and boarding and recreational facilities. The estimated project cost of this beach resort with 50 cottages, conference room etc. is Rs. 1 crore. It is proposed to spend about Rs. 30 lakhs against which a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed from the corporation's funds.

Furnishing of Tourism Hotels at Enjar-Junagadh-Pavagadh-and Chorwad

B. Enjar

8.2.3.16. The project of tourist complex at Enjar in Surendranagar district for seeing the wild asses is envisaged by the Department of Tourism Government of India under which the entire cost of construction is to be borne by them while the cost of other infrastructure facilities and furnishing etc. will have to be provided by the State Government. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

C. Junagadh

8.2.3.17. In Sasan-Veraval Porbandar complex various places of pilgrimage are visited by over 5 lakhs tourists. Suitable facilities for accommodation etc. are proposed to be provided by setting up a tourist hotel at Junagadh. The building is ready and cost of furnishing it is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs, of which Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

D. Pavagadh

8.2.3.18. Tourism Corporation's hotel at Pavagadh is ready and the cost of its furnishing is estimated at Rs. 15 lakhs, for which Rs. 7.50 lakhs are proposed in 1986-87.

Thus, a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for furnishing these hotels. Remaining 50% amount would be taken as loan from financial institutions.

E. Chorwad

8.2.3.19. A sum of Rs. 7.90 lakhs is proposed for development of Chorwad.

Infrastructure Facilities

Enjar

8.2.3.20. The Government of India is providing financial help for setting up wild ass at Enjar sanctuary at Enjar in Surendranagar district while the State Government has to provide for the infrastructure facilities. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed during the year 1986-87 for this purpose.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87
TOURISM
Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Tourist Accommodation							
1.	TRS-1 Development of Sasan-Veraval Porbandar complexes	30.00	..	7.33	7.33	22.50	22.50
2.	TRS-2 Development of Ahmedabad complex.	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
3.	TRS-3 Development of Hot springs/Picnic spots	10.00	..	1.67	1.67	..	..
4.	TRS-4 Development of Holiday Homes, Tourist Bangalows, Hotel, Motel, Ropeways, etc.	130.00	22.32	19.20	19.20	2.50	2.50
Sub-Total (I)		173.00	22.32	28.20	28.20	25.00	25.00
II. Tourist information and publicity							
5.	TRS-5 Tourist Information and Publicity	60.00	..	10.45	10.45	15.00	..
Sub-Total (II)		60.00	..	10.45	10.45	15.00	..
III. Other Expenditure							
6.	TRS-6 Cultural tours and inter state tours and development of tourist facilities.	125.00	..	11.25	11.25	16.10	..
7.	TRS-7 Share capital to TCGL.	35.00	..	7.00	7.00	42.90	42.90
8.	TRS-8 Development of infrastructure facilities	32.00	..	10.10	10.10	1.00	1.00
Sub-Total (III)		192.00	..	28.35	28.35	60.00	43.90
Grand Total (I+II+III)		425.00	22.32	67.00	67.00	100.00	68.90

8.3. STATISTICS

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 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 measures in setting up of statistical machinery at district and lower levels and streamlining procedures for collection and compilation of statistics relating to various sectors. One of the important measures for development of modern data processing methods was taken in 1972 in the State with the installation of a second generation Computer-ICL-1300 model in the State Bureau, which was replaced by a more powerful computer ICL-1901-A in 1975. With a view to off-loading voluminous input output load from the main ICL-1901-A computer, a Micro-78 input output processor of ECL Ltd. has been also installed. This was further strengthened by adding 4 floppy disc drives one 9 track magnetic tape unit and additional 16-K Memory. Now the present computer system 1091-A is proposed to be replaced by a more powerful computer system with a large memory.

8.3.2.2 An outlay of Rs. 129 lakhs has been provided for the scheme under 'Statistics' sub sector for the year 1985-86. Out of this, an outlay of Rs. 10.64 lakhs for the development of statistics which an outlay of Rs. 18.33 lakhs has been for the computer centre.

8.3.3 Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

8.3.3.1 Keeping in view the schemes taken up during 1985-86, and new schemes to be taken up during 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for Statistics sub-sector. The outlay proposed includes an outlay of Rs. 18.10 lakhs for development of Statistics and Rs. 13.90 lakhs for the Computer Centre schemes. Provisions for 13 schemes out of 18 schemes included in the seventh Plan, are proposed for the year 1986-87 of which three schemes are new schemes for the year 1986-87. Brief details of these schemes are given in the following paragraphs. The details of the programme are discussed in subsequent Paragraphs.

Strengthening of ASI unit in the Bureau

8.3.3.2 Under the statutory provisions of the collection of Statistics Act, 1933 the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India collects data on industrial statistics through the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) on an annual basis. The results of ASI are published by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, in two stages. In the first stage the Summary results containing important economic aggregates are published on provisional basis with a time lag of about three years. In the second stage, the detailed results are published only for Census Sector in 10 volumes with a time lag of about 8 to 9 years. Similar detailed results for the non-census sector are however, not brought out by CSO.

8.3.3.3 For making immediate use of the data collected under ASI before the data could be published by CSO, the NSSO furnishes a copy of each schedule of ASI in respect of Industrial units in the State. The Schedules are processed and the provisional results of census sector and non-census sector in respect of important economic aggregates from the summary block of the ASI schedule, are compiled at in

the three digit level of industry groups for the important economic aggregates such as fixed capital, working capital, employees, workers, salaries to employees, wages to workers, total input, total output depreciation and value added by manufacture. These results are treated as provisional and are used in estimating the State Domestic Product which are published.

8.3.3.4. Because the Non-availability of personnel, the detailed information contained in other blocks is not processed at present. Such detailed information could be obtained if the information contained in other important blocks of the ASI schedule is also regularly processed. It may be desirable to process the data by assigning priority to different items according to the need of the State Government. Initially the processing can be restricted to census sector factories only which contribute nearly 80 percent of the net value added by the factory sector of the State. During 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 1.44 lakhs was made to strengthen the ASI unit in the Bureau. An outlay of Rs. 1.85 lakhs is proposed for this schemes for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening Publication Branch

8.3.3.5. The publication "Socio-Economic Review" is a budget publication, covering all the aspects of the State economy. Under the publication "Hand Book of Basic Statistics", the coverage has been almost doubled. The work in the Publication Branch Bureau has increased and to cope up with this work it is proposed to strengthen this unit for which an outlay of Rs. 0.86 lakh has been provided during 1985-86. and for 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is proposed for this Purpose.

Strengthening the Training Division

8.3.3.6. The statistical activities of all the departments are expanding and a very powerful computer is to be installed in the Computer Centre. At present training division with the skeleton staff imparts training to Statistical Assistants and Research Assistants of the Bureau and Panchayats. With the introduction of computerisation in various Government Departments, more and more officers and staff members are being trained in computer application and programming languages. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to conduct more training classes for different categories of the staff of Bureau's cadre and District Panchayats in various aspects of computerisation and statistical subjects.

8.3.3.7. The Training unit organises the training classes by inviting experienced cadre officers of the Bureau 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 Bureau itself. Moreover, in order to impart intensive training, it is required to organise case studies, seminars, field visits and to give assignments to the trainees during the course of training. More supporting staff and training modern equipment are therefore required to meet the needs of the training for which an outlay of Rs. 1.44 lakhs has been provided during 1985-86 and an outlay of Rs. 2.40 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

Financial Assistance to Research Institutions

8.3.3.8. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been conducting Socio-Economic Surveys and Studies and collects necessary data for the use in planning process. There are, however, a number of economic activities where the expertise and technical competence of research institutions, can be taken advantage of by entrusting them surveys and studies on various aspects of development in different areas. Government had entrusted some projects to such institutions during the Sixth Plan. This programme is continued during the year 1985-86 with the outlay of Rs. 1.39 lakhs and proposed to be continued during 1986-87 also for which an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed.

Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts

8.3.3.9. The Regional Accounts are meant to provide information on various Macro-economic aggregates like income, consumption, capital formation, savings, depreciation of fixed capital, etc., for the State Economy. In view of emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the Government and considering the importance of these macro-economic aggregates in the formulation of Regional plans, it is necessary to initiate the work relating to the study for compilation of Regional Accounts for which an outlay of Rs. 1.78 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 and it is proposed to provide Rs. 1.85 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy

8.3.3.10. It is proposed to accelerate the activities of the Centre for Monitoring Gujarat Economy with the objective of monitoring the progress in different sectors of the State economy on a comprehensive and continuous basis with as small a time lag as possible. The Centre would also take up the work of monitoring of the current economic development in different sectors of economy and the major projects implemented in the State. To begin with, some work has already been started. The Bureau has been publishing two publications viz. "Quarterly Review of Gujarat Economy" and "Gujarat Economy in Figures" every year. The work of the Centre will be expanded during the period of Seventh Plan. It is proposed to strengthen the Centre with staff for which an outlay of Rs. 1.93 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1985-86 and for 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is proposed.

Preparing Planning Atlas of Gujarat

8.3.3.11. Preparation of Planning Atlas for Gujarat was started during the Sixth Five Year Plan, in association with the Operations Research Group of Vadodara. The first volume containing 38 maps and descriptive notes is at the printing stage. Preparation of District Planning Atlas for Sabarkantha District in association with centre for entrepreneur of Planning Technology is nearing completion and the same for Panchmahals District is in progress in association with Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research Ahmedabad. The preparatory work of the Planning Atlas of Gujarat, Vol. II is to be under taken. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening NSS data unit

8.3.3.12. Information on various Socio-economic aspects is collected regularly in different round of NSS. Though the summary results on important characteristics of the subjects covered in each round are brought out within very short time, the work of detailed tabulation and the preparation of the reports take considerable time. It is therefore envisaged to carry out detailed tabulation and to prepare detailed reports by strengthening the existing NSS unit for which an outlay of Rs. 0.65 lakh is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening Administrative Machinery

8.3.3.13 The Bureau of Economics and Statistics is a Central Statistical agency at the State level and its activities have increased considerably. Moreover with the initiation of new programmes such as computerisation of data, use of cartographic methods in presentation of data, economic analysis of data etc. and increase in the statistical activities in various department of Government and statutory corporations and Boards, the demand for statistical personal belonging to statistical cadres has also considerably increased. Due to increase of various statistical activities and statistical staff in the different cadres the administrative work load for the Bureau has also increased considerably.

8.3.3.14 It is therefore necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery of the Bureau by creating few posts in a phased manner from second year of the Seventh Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of District Statistical Offices in District Panchayats

8.3.3.15 The activities of the District Statistical Officers have considerably increased and in view of the decentralised district planning, the District Statistical Officers have to provide considerable data and technical notes to the District Planning Boards for formulation of District Plans. Village Amenity and other surveys. Conference of the CSO held in New Delhi, in January, 1984, has also specifically recommended that the statistical machinery at district and lower levels to be strengthened. It is

thus necessary to strengthen the machinery at District level and to provide jeeps to DSOs under this scheme in a phased manner. To start with it is proposed to strengthen the organisation with suitable staff, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.30 lakh is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Computer Centre

8.3.3.16 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 a 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 powerful computer at the Gujarat Computer Centre and to instal Remote Job Entry (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 query programme development and data entry terminals. Tender for purchasing a more powerful computer in place of the present computer have been invited and are being processed at present by the Committee appointed by the State Government. The order for the new computer is expected to be placed shortly. The new computer alongwith RJE Systems and graphic systems is likely to cost more than Rs. 2.00 crores.

8.3.3.17 The RJE computer at Ahmedabad will cater to the computing and processing needs of users like Commissionarate of Sales Tax, Technical Examinations Board and Commissionrate 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.

8.3.3.18. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 4.36 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 as a token provision. For the year 1986-87 also a token outlay of Rs. 9.80 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Establishment of EDP Cells in Districts

8.3.3.19. Processing of sizeable data at district level calls for introduction of Computerisation for their processing at district level. The information available from different weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies and annual returns also needs to be computerised. For this purpose it is envisaged to purchase micro-computer equipment for each district. The proposed Micro-Computer equipment for each district is likely to cost around Rs. 8.00 to 10.00 lakhs. In addition to this cost on staff site preparation etc. will also have to be incurred. Micro-Computers will be installed at the district headquarters. It was earlier proposed to instal a Micro-Computer system in one district during 1985-86. The matter is yet to be finalised. It is proposed to cover two districts during 1986-87.

8.3.3.20. Manpower will be required to man the district level computer installations for carrying out the various functions such as :

- (1) System design and programming
- (2) Management of the computer resources, running and maintaining of the computerised system
- (3) Data Entry work of the Computer Centre
- (4) Scrutiny and coding of data, input/output handling by the user district offices etc,

8.3.3.21. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 for the purpose while for the 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 3.40 lakhs is proposed.

Establishment of a Central EDP Cell in the Computer Centre

8.3.3.22. 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 EDP cells in using the computerised information systems a central EDP cell is proposed to be established.

8.3.3.23. It will further be necessary to strengthen the Central EDP cell by establishing one Regional EDP Cell each for a group of 4-5 districts. This Regional Cell 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.

8.3.3.24. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1985-86 for this scheme and for the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is proposed.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Expendi- ture	1985-86		1986-87		
			Approved outlay	Antici- pated Expen- diture	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A) Bureau of Economics & Statistics							
1. STT-1	Studies for compilation of Regional Accounts	10.00	..	1.78	1.78	1.85	..
2. STT-2	Setting up of a Centre for monitoring Gujarat Economy	14.00	0.41	1.93	1.93	2.10	..
2. STT-3	Preparing a planning Atlas of Gujarat	10.54	3.10	1.80	1.80	2.00	0.45
4. STT-4	Financial Assistance to Research Institutions	7.67	0.66	1.39	1.39	1.50	..
5. STT-5	Strengthening of Socio-Economic Analysis Division	5.62	..	..	..	..	..
6. STT-6	Strengthening of field level sub-offices	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
7. STT-7	Strengthening N.S.S. Data unit	9.00	..	..	..	0.65	0.05
8. STT-8	Conducting Annual Survey of Industries in the factories not covered by N. S. S. O.	7.04	..	..	..	..	..
9. STT-9	Strengthening of A. S. I. unit in the Bureau	10.16	..	1.44	1.44	1.8	..
10. STT-10	Creation of Statistical unit	5.67	..	..	..	..	..
11. STT-11	Strengthening publication Branch	8.30	..	0.86	0.86	1.45	..
12. STT-12	Strengthening Training Division	20.00	..	1.44	1.44	2.40	1.00
13. STT-13	Strengthening Administrative machinery	10.00	..	..	..	2.00	1.52

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. STT-14	Strengthening District level Statistical machinery	40.00	..	..	..	2.30	0.92
15. STT-15	Strengthening Taluka level statistical machinery	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (A)		200.00	4.17	10.64	10.64	18.10	3.94
(B) Computer Centre							
16. STT-16	Strengthening the Com- puter Centre	388.00	..	4.36	4.36	8.90	2.00
17. STT-17	Establishment of EDP Cells	173.15	..	12.00	12.00	3.40	1.00
18. STT-18	Establishment of a Central EDP Cell for District Micro Computer/ Regional EDP Cells	27.85	..	2.00	2.00	1.60	..
Sub-Total (B)		589.00	..	18.36	18.36	13.90	3.00
(C)	Schemes of Sixth Plan not covered in Seventh Plan	..	16.67	..	..	..	..
Grand Total		789.00	20.84	29.00	29.00	32.00	6.94

8.4. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMERS' PROTECTION

8.4.1. Introduction

8.4.1.1 During the Sixth Plan, positive steps towards strengthening the public distribution system were taken in the form of establishing the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., bringing the Controller of Weights and Measures under the Food and Civil Supplies Department, providing broad base schemes for assistance to Consumers' Protection Agencies, providing Telex facilities at State Head Quarters 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 responsibility of servicing the Public Distribution System and providing 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 PDS scheme has been provided through institutional finance.

Consumers' Protection Agencies

8.4.1.3. The assistance to consumers' protection agencies is by way of matching grant. Consumers protection agencies which generate their own funds, the assistance is on a matching basis. Gradually programmes will be increasingly funded through non-budgetary resources.

8.4.2. Review of progress

8.4.2.1. The number of fair price shops was 11,000 and the storage capacity available with the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation was 25,00 tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan. The number of Fair Price shops is likely to be 12,500 at the end of 1985-86.

8.4.2.2. With the creation of the Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation and addition of edible oil as a regular items 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 FPS. The question of viability of FPS was examined by the informal Committee of FPS in 1980. With the implementation of recommendation of this committee, the transport rebate was revised upward and was rationalised on a distance scale. Exemption from professional tax to the FPS keepers with annual turnover of less than Rs. 1.00 lakhs was granted. Additional items for distribution through these outlets have ensured a level of availability which sustains such FPSs through thick and thin. With the provision of mobile shops to cover tribal, hilly and inaccessible areas, a more effective coverage of consumers from the weaker sections has been ensured. With the steady functioning of FPS after the increase in the Commission and transport rebate as well as the addition of imported edible oils as a regular item of supply through the FPS, benefits of distribution of essential articles at subsidised rates to the weaker sections has started flowing and on an assured and sustained basis.

Consumers' Protection

8.4.2.3. Consumer's protection agencies have been promoted in each district of the State during the Sixth Plan. These agencies are gearing up to organise their work so as to achieve the objective of helping consumers from the weaker sections. The Consumers' Protection Agencies will need assistance under specific programmes to ensure Protection of consumers. This will further enhance the demand for funds by way of matching grants in the field of consumer protection.

8.4.3. Programme for the Annual Plan 1986-87

Share Capital to G.S.C.S.C.

8.4.3.1. The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. was set up in October, 1980 to strengthen public distribution systems as a corporate body which can take speedy decision and effectively implement programmes.

8.4.3.2. The Corporation started its activities with issued Share Capital of Rs. 40 lakhs which has been stepped up over the period to the level of Rs. 3.22 crores. The number of fair shops has reached to the figure 12500 by 1985. To meet the need of expansion and diversification of the activities of the Corporation an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the share capital during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Consumer Protection

8.4.3.3. Under the present the scheme financial assistance by way of matching grants are given to consumer protection agencies. To make the task of consumer protection agencies more effective assistance to such agencies is proposed to be substantially enhanced during the Seventh Plan. This

would be done through the establishment of testing laboratories counters for verification of Weights and Measures dissemination of information on PDS price and qualities, rates, taxes, fares etc. through mass media such as documentaries cinemas, slides, T.V. programmes, radio advertisements, press advertisements etc.

Setting up a Cell at State Level

8.4.3.4. In order to guide, supervise and promote the consumers protection programme and make it self-generating it is proposed to set up a cell at State Level. It will streamline the efforts in promoting consumer protection activities. It will formulate, superwise and Co-ordinate the activities of institutions undertaking consumer protection work.

Consumers, Ombudsman

8.4.3.5. For providing a forum for the redressal to grievances of the consumers vis-a-vis the producers and trades, a cell is opened at the state level with its units at the district and taluka levels. The role of the cell is to protect the interests of the consumers in the State. An outlay of Rs. 6 lakhs is proposed for the activities under consumers affairs for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Studies and Training in Commodities

8.4.3.6. 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 markets forces working against both the consumers and the producers. It is proposed to undertake scientific studies in specific important commodities through recognised institutions, studies in the field of market intelligence to generate adequate base and techniques for forecasting trends in the marketing and of essential agricultural products. It is also proposed to take effective measures and intervene and to rectify the imbalance 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. 4 lakhs is proposed during the Annual Plan 1986-87.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (185-90) Agreed outlays	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
			Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PDS-1 Share capital to GSCSC Ltd.	300	15	10	10	10	10
2 PDS-2 Consumer's protection	20	3.55	6	6	6	..
3 PDS-3 Strengthening of marketing intelligence cell	46	..	2	2	4	..
	366	18.55	18	18	20	10

8.5.1. Introduction

8.5.1.1. The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 has been in force in the State. Central Government has since passed another Act *i.e.* the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 in April 1976. This Act has very wide coverage. Over and above routine type of activities of verification and stamping of Weights & Measures etc. used by the trading community, it covers colibration of temperature measuring instruments, clinical thermometer, taxi and autorickshaw meter, electricity meter, water meter etc. Provisions for regulating Packaged Commodities has also been made in this Act. The State Controller of Weights & Measures has been appointed as Controller of Legal Metrology under this Act. The State Government is also anxious to protect the consumer's interest and has taken several steps. The State Government has separated the Weights and Measures activities from the Industries Commissionerate and looking to the nature of work, this organisation has been placed under the direct control of Food and Civil Supplies Department.

8.5.2. Reviews of Progress

8.5.2.1. To carry out various activities *viz.* annual verification and implementation of commodities Rules etc. initially only in six districts an office headed by an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was set up and there were three regional offices headed by Deputy Controller. During Sixth Plan the department opened District Offices in other Districts in a phased manner. By the end of the Sixth Plan offices have been opened in all the districts except Gandhinagar and Dangs districts.

8.5.2.2. For carrying out these activities an outlay of Rs. 182 lakhs has been provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan and for the Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided.

8.5.3. Programme for 1986-87

8.5.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87. Details of the proposed activities are as under.

Annual Verification

8.5.3.2. Bombay Weights & Measures Act, 1958 provides for biannual verification and stamping of Weighting & Measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification for industrial establishments and bullion weights. Thus Weights & Measures instruments used by traders are being verified and stamped within the period of two years. Therefore the mal practices used by the traders comes to the notice after lapse of considerable time. Not only that but Weighting and Measuring instruments do not show exact position due to improper handling. The Government having realised the situation has decided to introduce the Annual Verification in a phased manner. Accordingly, during 1985-86 it is envisaged to introduce Annual Verification in the cities having population of 65,000 to 75,000 was Mahesana, Morvi, Kalol, Bhuj, Khambhat, Gondal. During 1986-87 it is proposed to introduce Annual Verification in the cities having population of 50,000 to 65,000 *i.e.* Jetpur, Gandhinagar, Gandhidham, Palanpur, Amreli, Mahuva, Upleta, Siddhpur, Savarkundla, Dhangadhra, and Botad. By introducing Annual Verification the revenue of the Department will also increase.

Packaged Commodities Rules

8.5.3.3. Packaged Commodities Rules provided for indication of Manufacturer's name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on scaled packages etc.. These Rules regulate inter-state transaction of packaged commodities to establish fair trade and price. Government of India is anxious for implementation of these rules and hence the Controller of Weights & Measure in the State has been declared as Controller of Legal Metrology. This new assignment involves much work and therefore additional staff is required. It has not been possible to cover whole state with the existing staff. For better implementation of packaged commodities Rules. It is proposed to create additional posts in a phased manner to cope up with this work. Accordingly during 1985-86 it is envisaged to have additional staff in 4 big cities Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajko and Surat. During 1986-87 it is proposed to create one unit consisting of One Sr. Inspector and One Peon in the remaining Districts. Kachchh (Adipur), Jamnagar, Junagadh, Nadiad (Kheda), Mehsana, Bhavnagar, Palampur (Banaskantha), Godhra (Panchmahals), Bharuch, Amreli, Surendranaga, Himatnagar (Sabarkantha) and Valsad.

Opening of Flying Squad unit and Strengthen the present Staff

8.5.3.4. One unit of Flying Squad consisting of 3 Junior Inspectors is working at Head Office. In 1980 another unit consisting of One Junior Inspector, One Peon and One Driver has been created at Baroda and Rajkot. However, it is very difficult for the present flying squad to cover the whole jurisdiction of the State. Accordingly, it has been decided to have a Flying Squad unit in every Regional Office. There is no Flying Squad unit at Ahmedabada and Surat Region. It is therefore proposed to create Flying Squad unit at Ahmedabad and Surat consisting of 3 Junior Inspectors and strengthen the present Flying Squad unit at Baroda and Rajkot by increasing 2 posts of Junior Inspectors during 1986-87.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

8.5.3.5. Adivasis are exploited by the traders in weights and measures Therefore it is necessary to implement weights and Measures Act strictly in this area to root out the exploitation of Adivasis. Keeping this in view one unit at Ahmedabad has been opened. This unit has to cover all tribal area of Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Baroda, Surat, Bharuch, Bulsar and Dangs Districts. It is, however, very difficult for this unit to cover all these tribal areas. Accordingly, it is proposed to create 4 posts of Jr. Inspectors and four posts of peons and one post of driver with vehicle at Head office during 1986-87 for this purpose.

Construction of Office Building

8.5.3.6. The Construction of Office Building at Ahmedabad and Surat and Laboratory building at Ahmedabad could not be completed during Sixth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5.30 lakhs during 1986-87 for this purpose.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Schemewise outlay and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	WAM-1 Regulation of Weights and Measures	182.00	32.36	24.00	24.00	26.00	5.30

8.6. TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

8.6.1. Plan projects and programmes in the various sectors are being implemented by a number of agencies namely Govt. 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 programme in specific sectors like Community Development, public works, Medical and Health etc., Even though there is a functional division of work and responsibilities amongst various administrative and implementing agencies concerned with different sectoral projects and programmes, there has to be a close relationship in the total scheme of plan formulation. The quality of formulation and implementation of plan programmes ultimately depends on 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 Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration which has been set up by the Government in 1962.

8.6.1.1. The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of officers and staff. It is now proposed to improve the coverage and quality of training imparted through the institute and to develop it as the premier institute in the State for imparting training to improve the administrative technical and managerial capabilities of the personnel engaged in economic development, planning and implementation task. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide suitable and adequate accommodation in the institute, better facilities for the trainees and to strengthen and improve the library and research facilities and to provide modern equipments and teaching aids on an adequate scale.

8.6.2. Review of progress

8.6.2.1. The new building of the Institute is under construction at present. The institute also conducts research work. Research activities are also now taken up on hand. Steps are taken to strengthen and provide upto-date facilities for library, teaching equipments and aids etc. The construction of Administrative Block and Hostel Blocks is now in full swing. The staff quarters are proposed to be constructed in the campus. In view of the new strategy of decentralised planning which also calls for much more intimate popular participation in the development process and the massive programmes for accelerating the development of rural and backward areas and the upliftment of the weaker sections and the poor, it will also be necessary to impart appropriate motivation and health attitudinal changes in the minds of the trainees. This aspect is given due importance in the programme for faculty development.

8.6.3. Approach.

8.6.3.1. The officers and employees in public administration are being imparted training in such a manner that their knowledge and skill increase and they perform their duties with interest in disposing cases and taking quick decisions. Quick and correct disposal of the public complaints awareness, accuracy and interest of the officials at various stages, fruitful and healthy co-ordination among the department of the State, implementation of action plans according to the Government policy in real sense, improvement in the standards of work, Co-operative attitude towards public, development of resources, knowledge and skill consciousness and responsibility in financial matters need to be stressed in the training programmes.

Training Programmes :

8.6.3.2. Keeping in view human resources and expansion of developmental activities needs of the administration various Executive Development programmes such as record Management, Personnel Administration, Performance Budgeting projects Formulation, Public Relation, Financial Management, Management by objectives etc., are included in the training programme. About 72 various types of training, courses under executive Development Programme and Fundamental Programme for probationers like IAS, Gazetted Officers, Section Officers, Mamlatdars etc., are conducted by the, Institute.

8.6.4. Programme for 1986-87

8.6.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration. It is proposed to undertake building work and provide for training programmes, equipment and library development so as to meet with the needs of the institute. Out of the proposed provisions of Rs. 20 lakhs for Annual Plan 1986-87, Rs. 5 lakhs are proposed for development of SPIPA and Rs. 15 lakhs for Research and strengthening of Library and purchase of equipment, training aids, furniture and vehicles etc.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1986—87

Schemewise Outlays, and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No. and Name of the Scheme No.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay.	1984—85 Actual Expenditure.	1985—86		1986—87		
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Proposed outlay	of which capital content.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. TDP 1	Building campus and staff quarters	169.00	17.14	15	15	5	5
2. TDP 2	Development of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administratio	44.00	8.57	3	3	15	—
Total:—		213.00	25.71	18	18	20	5

8.7 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENT

8.7.1. 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.

8.7.2. 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

8.7.3. The programme was hitherto treated as non-plan and financed accordingly. During the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 849 lakhs has been provided for modernising the existing wireless network. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, no provision was made. It is proposed to take up the programme during 1986-87, envisaging provision for equipping 400 Police Officers' mobile Vans and mobile vans of 400 Police Stations with wireless sets. It is also envisaged to have additional 580 wireless sets as standby sets--290 for Police Officers and 290 for Police Stations. Thus, in all 1380 wireless sets are proposed to be installed during 1986-87 for which a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	No. and name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Exp.	1985-86		1986-87	
				out- lay	Anti- cipated Expen- diture	Propo- sed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	MEP-1 Modernisation of Equipment	849.00	..	..	..	200.00	200.00

9. SOCIAL SERVICES

1. One of the primary tasks of the Seventh Plan is the harnessing of the country's abundant human resources and improving their capabilities for development with equity. It is necessary to pay greater attention to improvement in the quality of education at all levels. Training in intermediate skills would need to be undertaken on a large scale for the provision of various services, including primary health services. Provision of clean drinking water and clearance of slums and provision of housing for the poor, both in rural and urban areas, have to be given greater priority in the interests of general welfare as well as productivity. Such extension of education, training in skills and health facilities to rural and urban poor offers most important avenue for reducing social and economic inequalities. The programmes for the welfare of backward classes and other weaker sections and particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes need to be expanded. The programmes for the welfare of children and women also need to be given added impetus.

2. An outlay of Rs. 262.14 crores for the Annual Plan 1986-87 has been proposed for various sectors/sub-sectors under social services as detailed below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-sector	Outlay proposed for	
		Annual	Plan 1986-87
1	2	3	
1.	General Education		12.71
2.	Technical Education		4.50
3.	Medical & Public Health		15.69
4.	Sewerage and Water Supply		45.90
5.	Housing		19.76
6.	Urban Development		10.14
7.	Capital Project		5.72
8.	Information and Publicity		2.45
9.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes		19.18
10.	Labour & Labour Welfare		12.49
11.	Social Welfare		1.11
12.	Nutrition		2.00
13.	Mid-day Meals		110.00
14.	Social Inputs		0.49
Total :--			262.14

3. An outline of the programmes is given in the subsequent paragraphs:

9.1. GENERAL EDUCATION

9.1.1. Introduction

9.1.1.1. The importance of education in the State, and the national economy needs no mention. Provision of education facilities as an essential Social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plants. Education holds the key to all round development of the society and the State. The State Government has always accorded a very high priority for the development of education. Maximum importance has been given to the development of Primary Education which forms the base of the educational pyramid.

9.1.1.2 The growth of Secondary, Higher Secondary and College Education has to keep pace with the growth of basic primary education and necessary linkages for the growing demand for education in a fast developing society have to be maintained. The development of education policy in Gujarat has been in tune with the needs of a growing economy. The State Government has recognised the need of backward areas, and therefore special efforts are being made to encourage secondary and higher education in remote and backward areas.

9.1.1.3 During the period of Sixth Plan, 1980-85, emphasis has been laid on equalising education opportunities and making education relevant. The main thrust continued on the following two areas.

- (1) Universalisation of Elementary Education
- (2) Vocationalisation of Education

9.1.1.4. Elementary Education and adult education have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and have been accorded priority. Secondary education has been given a new orientation with emphasis on controlling the expansion of Secondary Schools and its vocationalisation. University Education has been simultaneously linked with it. This sub-sector also covers other programmes like development of libraries, sports and youth welfare activities, archeology, archives museum and development of languages.

9.1.2. Review of the Progress.

Primary Education

9.1.2.1. Primary Education including Adult Education for the part of the Minimum Needs Programme. At the end of the Sixth Plan enrolment in the age Group 6-11 would be 48.27 lakhs children and in the age group 11-14 would be 14.53 lakh children. In all 62.80 lakhs children would be enrolled. Overall achievement would be 93%.

9.1.2.2. Against the total requirement of 43,000 Class rooms only 6000 class rooms, have been constructed leaving a backlog of 37,000 class rooms at the end of 1984-85. There were 7500 single teacher Schools in the State in the beginning of the Sixth Plan and by 4500 such schools would be converted into two teacher schools the end of the Sixth Plan leaving a balance of 3000 single teacher schools.

9.1.2.3. 6000 Schools having Std. V-VII would be provided with Science Kit Boxes by the end of the Sixth Plan. In tribal area children are supplied with sets of text books and uniforms. Parents belonging to primitive groups are given Special incentives so that they send children to School. Through Non-Formal Education, children of the age group 9-14 were benefitted.

Secondary Education

9.1.2.4. At the end of 1979-80 there were 3118 Secondary Schools including Higher Secondary Schools. During the Sixth Plan period 986 new secondary schools have been started while 558 Higher Secondary Schools of Stds. XI and XII have been started during the Sixth Plan. Thus at the end of the Sixth Plan, in all, 4104 Secondary Schools including 1416 Higher Secondary Schools are functioning.

9.1.2.5. Similarly, it was targetted to start 525 new Higher Secondary Schools of Std. XI and 634 classes of Std. XII during the Sixth Plan, against this 558 new Higher Secondary Schools having Std. XI and 909 Higher Secondary Schools with Std. XII have been opened. In Tribal Areas, six Government Secondary Schools have been opened during the Sixth Plan as against the target of 5 schools. In Non-Tribal areas, 8 new Government Secondary Schools have been started during the Sixth Plan. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there are 85 Government Secondary Schools including 9 schools in Tribal Areas.

9.1.2.6. As a part of qualitative programme, stress is laid on teachers training In-service-training was imparted to 11443 teachers during the Sixth Plan as against the target of 4800 teachers. Under the scheme of improvement of Science facilities in Secondary Schools, 1350 Secondary schools were covered during the Sixth Plan.

9.1.2.7. Students coming from weaker sections of the society have been supplied 159721 free sets of text books against the Sixth Plan target of 1.40 lakhs at a cost of Rs. 31.00 lakhs. Under vocational of education, the number of vocational institutions has been raised and also the enrolment of students under vocational courses has been increased. The number of such vocational institutions has been raised to 100 from 30 during the Sixth Plan period covering 6360 students.

9.1.4. University and Higher education

9.1.2.8. During the Sixth Plan, under University and Higher Education programmes, the main emphasis has been on qualitative improvement. Matching assistance has been given to the universities to enable them to avail of the matching assistance from the University Grants Commission. Assistance was also provided to the universities towards the development schemes not assisted by the U. G. C. during the Sixth Plan period.

9.1.2.9. Residential university established at Bhavnagar in 1978-79 has also been given financial assistance of Rs. 150.20 lakhs for its development programmes during the Sixth Plan. New University *i. e.* North Gujarat University at Patan in Mehsana District, has been established in the Sixth Plan period. Improvement of physical facilities were also provided in Government colleges during the Sixth Plan period. A new Government College in Dangs District has been started during the Sixth Plan period. Also bifurcation of two Government Colleges at Junagadh and Gandhinagar has been made. Matching assistance was also given to the affiliated colleges in respect of educational schemes proposed by them as approved by the University Grants Commission.

9.1.2.10. Loan scholarships were also awarded to the students of the weaker sections, S. C. S. T. etc. Under the Physical Education Scheme one Government Physical college at Mangrol, District Junagadh for C. P. Ed. colleges has been started in 1984-85. Under National Service Scheme 10068 students have been covered under the N. S. S. Programmes during the Sixth Plan period.

9.1.3. Strategy of the Seventh Plan

Primary Education

9.1.3.1. Primary Education is the part of Minimum Needs Programme. The national norm for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 is 100% enrolment of children of the age group 6-14 by 1990. However, it is envisaged to achieve 96 enrolment of the children in the age group 6-14 by the end of the Seventh Plan. For this 20.66 lakh additional children would be enrolled, of which 4.00 lakh children would be covered under non-formal education. Additional 26,650 teachers are proposed to be appointed during the Seventh Plan on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325 p. m. for first two years.

9.1.3.2. The programme of construction of class rooms would be continued and 300 class rooms and 100 tent classes would be constructed during 1985-90. 50 primary schools in addition to 10 in Gandhinagar would be opened. 3500 single teacher schools are proposed to be converted into two teacher schools. 50 lakh students are proposed to be supplied with free sets of text books. 6 lakh pupils including 2 lakh girl students would be given two pairs of uniforms each. The schemes of special incentives to parents of primitive groups, financial assistance to SC/ST/students, coaching to weak students would be continued with the same tempo in the Seventh Plan.

9.1.3.3. 24 lakh illiterate adults between 15-35 age group would be covered under Adult Education Programme during Seventh Plan period.

Secondary Education

9.1.3.4. The perspective kept in view is to restrict quantitative expansion by opening of new schools and to concentrate on consolidation of existing facilities. New Schools, or expansion of existing schools will be permitted only in exceptional cases and in specific areas *i. e.* in Tribal and Backward areas, or where growth of population is exceptionally high. It is proposed to open 500 secondary schools including 350 additional classes.

9.1.3.5. More emphasis will be paid for improvement of quality of education and to recognise the talent-ship of the students. To encourage the students from weaker sections in furtherance of their study, it is proposed to give financial assistance, by way of awards/scholarships, providing free Text Book etc. It is also proposed to give coaching to the students weak in subjects. The schemes relating to improvement of quality of Education are improvement of Science Education, improvement of quality of teaching by way of giving inservice training to teachers, Awards to Secondary and Higher Schools for best performance, classes coaching for weak students and National Talent Search Examination.

Higher Secondary Including Vocational Education

9.1.3.6. It is targetted to permit 100 secondary schools to open Higher Secondary Classes of Std. XI, and 200 classes of Std. XII to the existing Higher Secondary Classes. Stress will be given for permitting the schools to start Science and vocational streams.

9.1.3.7. Emphasis is given to improvement off quality of Higher Secondary Education. The programme of in-service training to the teachers is im this direction only.

9.1.3.8. Financial assistance to the Non-Government Secondary Schools for enriching science laboratory for starting science stream of Higher Secondary classes is also proposed. Addition of laboratory facilities in the schools will lead to improvement of science education.

9.1.3.9. One of the steps for qualitative improvement of Higher Secondary Education is to the schools for their best-performance in academic and developmental activities. Higher amount of award is proposed to schools having science and vocation stream as a measure of encouragement to them.

Higher Education

9.1.3.10. There is a scope for expansion of Higher Education in Gujarat. Accordingly, one new university i.e. North Gujarat university at Patan, Dist. Mehsana is proposed to be started during the Seventh Plan. This university will spread High Education in remote areas of north Gujarat. The strategy for the Seventh Plan would be to expand the coverage of higher education, to strengthen the Quality Improvement Programme, to introduce Higher Administrative and Managerial development courses and undertake development programmes of Government colleges in collaboration with University Grants Commission. With a view to regulate and control the expansion of higher education, a body to control, regulate and coordinate, Higher Education Board will be constituted in the Seventh Plan.

Games and Youth Welfare

9.1.3.11. The subject of Physical Education is voluntary at the S.S.C. stage and it is being taught at the Higher Education stage is Std. XI and XII. Under the scheme, Grant-in-aid is proposed to be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 against management contribution of Rs. 500 to Rs. 950 to schools in the State including schools in Tribal areas.

9.1.3.12. There is one Government Physical Education College at Mangrol (District Junagadh). Certificate courses are being conducted in this college (C. P. Ed.). It is proposed to strength this college at Mangrol by introducing D. P. Ed., course with effect from July, 1985.

9.1.3.13. National Service Scheme (NSS) is partially centrally sponsored scheme which is introduced in University/colleges since 1969. The N. S. S. provides good opportunity to the college students to serve the community. Government of India has fixed 26000 students for regular NSS and 13000 students for special NSS programme. The share between Central and State Government for the expenditure is on the basis of 7:5. The NSS grants are proposed to be given to the universities during the period of Seventh Plan.

9.1.3.14. Provision of educational facilities at all levels of life as an essential social infrastructure is necessary to supplement the economic infrastructure created through various development plans.

9.1.3.15. The development programmes in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 aims at equalising education opportunities and make education relevant. The main thrust would be on the following two areas:—

- (1) Universalisation of Elementary Education.
- (2) Vocationalisation of Education.

9.1.4 Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

9.1.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 12.71 crores is provided for General Education for the Annual Plan 1986-87. The board break up of the outlay is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Heads	1986-87 proposed outlay
1	2	3
1. Primary Education-MNP		
	(i) Elementary Education	721.52
	(ii) Teachers' Training	27.00
	(iii) Special Education-Adult Education	150.48
2. Secondary and Higher Education		
	(i) Secondary Education	107.40
	(ii) Higher Secondary including Vocational Education.	30.00
	(iii) University Education	66.00
	(iv) Physical Education	5.60
3.	Sports and Youth Services	43.30
4.	Art and Culture	63.70
5.	Development of Languages	13.00
6.	Unclues Budget	43.00
	Total	1271.00

Primary Education :

9.1.4.2. The Primary Education including Adult Education forms a part of Minimum Needs Programme and has been given the highest priority. It is also included in the Revised Twenty Point Programme.

9.1.4.3. The Minimum Needs Programme aims at establishing a network of certain services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the country. The programmes taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme are given priority in allocation of funds during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. The M. N. P. is expected to provide essential infrastructure to the weaker sections of the society and the people in backward and remote areas. An outlay of Rs. 899.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this programme. The broad outline of the Programme is as under :—

Appointment of Additional Primary Teachers for Additional Enrolment :

9.1.4.4. The position of enrolment in the age group 6-11 and 1-14 at the end of 1985-86 would be 49.77 lakhs and 17.03 lakhs respectively, the details are as under :

(Figures in '000)

Age Group	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
6-11	2819 (103%)	2158 (86%)	4977 (95%)
11-14..	1052 (74%)	651 (53%)	1703 (64%)
6-14	3871 (94%)	2809 (75%)	6680 (85%)

9.1.4.5. The national norms for enrolment under the M. N. P. for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 is 100% for the age group 6-14. It is targetted to achieve 98% and 73% enrolment for the age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively at the end of Seventh Plan, 1985-90. Overall coverage will be 96% in the entire age group 6-14 by 1989-90. It is expected that 20.66 lakh additional children will be enrolled during the Seventh Plan 1985-90, of which 4.00 lakhs pupil are proposed to be covered under the the scheme of Non-Formal Education. To man the remaining 16.66 lakhs pupils under formal education system, 26650 teachers will be required as per the existing norms.

It is proposed to appoint 26650 new additional teachers during the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90. During 1985-86, 10650 teachers would have been appointed to man the additional enrolment of 4.00 lakh pupils. It is targetted to enrol 51.32 lakhs children in the age group 6-10 and 18.23 lakhs children in the age group 11-13 during 1986-87. Thus 3.75 lakh additional pupils will be enrolled to achieve the goal of target of 96% in the age group 6-10 and 67% in the age group 11-13. Out of 3.75 lakh targetted additional enrolment, 1.00 lakh pupils will be rolled under Non-Formal system. To man the additional enrolment of 3.75 lakh pupils, 4000 stipendary teachers are proposed to be appointed and for which an amount of Rs. 431.49 lakh is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Construction of Class rooms :

9.1.4.6. It is very important to provide physical facilities for universalisation of elementary education. It is envisaged to take up the programme of construction of class rooms in a big way. The requirement of class rooms is taken on the basis of one teacher one room.

9.1.4.7. The total requirement of class rooms at the end of the Sixth Plan was 43000 against which 8800 rooms were proposed and targetted to be constructed in a phased manner. Out of the require 43000 class rooms, about 6,000 class rooms have been constructed. 37,000 class rooms was the backlog at the end of 1984-85. New 7,400 teachers were appointed during Sixth Plan over and above the target of 152866, fixed for the Sixth Plan. It is a target to appoint 26650 teachers during the Seventh Plan on the basis of additional enrolment. Thus, there will be 1,79,516 teachers at the end of the Seventh Plan. This programme will be under taken in phased manner. Under this programme, 300 class-rooms and 100 Tent class rooms are proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Plan, of which 150 class rooms and 100 Tents class rooms will be put up in Tribal Area. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-90. The pattern for construction of class rooms is as under :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (i) In Tribal Area | The rate will be Rs. 21,000 or at 70% of the S.O.R., of Type design-whichever is less. |
| (ii) In Tribal Area | The full amount of Rs. 500 per Tent class room. |
| (iii) In Non-Tribal Area | Rs. 12,000 or at 40% of the S.O.R., of type, of design. |

For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction 60 room and 20 Tents.

Opening of New Primary Schools :

9.1.4.8. There are 1836 villages having population upto 200 where there is no schooling facility within a radius of 1.5 K.M. To cover such 500 villages, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90.

9.1.4.9. It is proposed to open 2 New Schools during 1986-87 in the Capital city of Gandhinagar. For which an outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh is proposed. Over and above an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for opening of 50 New Schools in the State for the year 1986-87.

Conversion of Single Teacher Schools into two Teachers Schools :

9.1.4.10. There were 7500 single teacher schools in the State in the beginning of the Sixth Plan, and by the end of the Sixth Plan, 4500 of them were converted into two teacher schools leaving a backlog of 3000 single teacher schools. Moreover, 500 new single teacher schools will be opened during the Seventh Plan. Thus, 3500 schools are required to be converted into two teacher schools during the Seventh Plan, of which 1500 schools will be covered in the Tribal Area. It is envisaged to convert these schools by appointing second teacher on a fixed stipend of Rs. 325 p. m. for first two years for which an outlay of Rs. 751.37 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. In 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 45.85 lakhs is proposed for converting 500 single teacher schools during the year.

Physical Facilities :

9.1.4.11. Many primary schools lack in physical facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, electrification etc. Grant-in-aid is provided to meet with their requirement. There are primary schools with do not have these facilities. It is envisaged to raise the rate of financial assistance from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 during the Seventh Plan, and it is targetted to cover 2000 schools for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1986-87, 200 schools are proposed to be covered for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Science Kit Boxes :

9.1.4.12. Out of 12,000 schools having Standard V-VII, 6,000 schools have been provided with Science Kits during the Sixth Plan. It is envisaged to cover remaining, 6000 schools in the Seventh Plan. It is envisaged to supply science kit boxes for each of standards V, VI, and VII during the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for 5,000 kit boxes during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. To achieve this target, 1000 schools are proposed to be covered during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Incentive to Children of Tribal area :

9.1.4.13. Literacy rate in the tribal area, as compared to that of in Non-Tribal area, is very low. Due to poverty, tribals are reluctant to send their children to schools. It is, therefore, necessary to give incentives to attract the tribal children to schools. It is proposed to supply text books and Uniforms to these children free of cost during the Seventh Plan, 50 lakh sets of text books will be supplied to equal number of students during the period of the Seventh Plan. The average cost of a set of text books is estimated at Rs. 5. Thus, 50 lakh students would be supplied text books at an estimated cost of Rs. 250.00 lakhs during 1985-90.

9.1.4.14. Two pairs of Uniform per pupil would be supplied to 8 lakh pupils including 2.00 lakh girl students. Free of cost at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 per Uniform for which an amount Rs. 380.00 lakhs is envisaged for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 115.00 lakh has been envisaged for providing 10,00,000 sets of text books and 3,25,000 pairs of school Uniforms.

Special Incentive to Parents (Families) of Primitive Group :

9.1.4.15. It is proposed to give special incentive to the parents of the primitive pupils in the form of foodgrains etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 per family per annum if they send their children to schools regularly. Parents of these children who attend school regularly are thus induced and given incentive. There are about 6000 primitive groups in tribal area. It is proposed to give Rs. 250 in the form of foodgrains to 6000 primitive group families for encouragement to their children, of which one would be girl student. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is envisaged for this purpose for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. During 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is envisaged to cover 10,000 pupils from families of primitive groups. An amount of Rs. 780.00 lakhs is envisaged to be received as SCA. for all these programmes during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90.

Financial Assistance to scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward (Baxi Panch) talented Girls pupils :

9.1.4.16. There is a huge wastage in elementary education system after Standard-IV, particularly in girls. To avoid stagnation and wastage and also to promote girl's education, particularly in Backward communities, the scheme of giving cash award of Rs. 100 per student every year to the first five talented girls belonging to S.C., S.T., and O.B.C., in order of merit in the annual examination of Std. IV of each taluka is in operation. This scheme is proposed to be continued with some modification. It is proposed to give cash award to first girl of each school in each Std. of V, VI and VII in 99 Talukas, having a very low literacy rate. A provision of Rs. 288.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan to cover 2.88 lakh girls pupils. An amount of Rs. 57.60 lakhs, is proposed to cover 57,600 girl pupils during 1986-87.

Residential Schools in Tribal Areas :

9.1.4.17. The remote areas of Tribal Districts have been identified for opening of residential primary schools; 12 residential schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 184.68 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. 1985-90.

Special Incentive for girls, regular attendance ::

9.1.4.18. The girls enrolment and attendance is less as compared to that of boys. For universalisation of elementary education more emphasis should be given to these areas, To attract girls for attending the school regular incentive is necessary. To maintain the enrolment drive incentive to schools is necessary. For this purpose, three best primary schools in rural area of each district will be selected

on the basis of (1) increase in general enrolment, (2) increase in general attendance, (3) increase in Girl's enrolment, (4) increase in girl's average attendance. The first three schools of each district will be given a sum of Rs. 50000. The second and the third schools of each district will be given a sum of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 10.40 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this award schemes.

Coaching classes for weak students

9.1.4.19. One of the main objectives of the programme of universal education is to reduce the number of dropouts. To avoid heavy stagnation, it is decided not to hold annual examinations for Standard-I and II. Looking to the stagnation rate at Std. III, it is proposed to conduct coaching classes for weak students during second term to enable them to appear for re-examination. A teacher, who will conduct class of not less than 20 pupils, will be paid a remuneration of Rs. 10.00 per student. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is made to cover 5.00 lakh students during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 50,000 pupils during 1986-87.

Non-Formal Education

9.1.4.20. It is found that despite all efforts, it is very difficult to bring all children of the age group 6-14 to school under formal education system. It is therefore, necessary and imperative to give due stress on Non-Formal Education centres and to identify the learner teachers or mobilise the unemployed educated to take up this programme. On the whole 20.66 lakh additional children are to be enrolled, of which 4.00 lakhs additional children will be covered under Non-Formal Education for which an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is made in the Seventh Plan 1985-90. For 1986-87, 1,00,000 pupils are targetted to be covered under this Programme for which an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed.

Pre-Primary Schools

9.1.4.21. There are 2068 (362 in Tribal Area) pre-primary schools in the State. For smooth running of these institutions, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan, 1985-90, while an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

9.1.4.22. For strengthening the existing machinery at the State as well as District level and also for monitoring, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this purpose.

Teachers' Training

In Service Training for Teachers

9.1.4.23. The spread of education increasing and the curriculum is also changed with a view to keep the teachers in constant touch with the new trends in the field of education. In Service training has been, therefore, considered necessary once in a period of seven years. The primary teachers will be given TA., DA., during training which comes to Rs. 500/- per teacher. Therefore, it is proposed to impart training to 38,000 teachers during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90 for which an outlay of Rs. 190.00 lakhs is provided. While an amount of Rs. 9.07 lakhs is proposed to cover 1800 teachers during the year 1986-87.

Training of Primary Teachers of Standard V to VII (Science kit-Boxes)

9.1.4.24. Science Kit-Boxes are provided in primary schools. It is necessary that the teachers should know how to make use of these kit-boxes. 25000 teachers would be imparted training in use of science kit boxes during the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. While an amount of Rs. 0.10 lakh is proposed to cover 3000 teachers during 1986-87.

9.1.4.25. For publication of magazines, science fairs and hobby corners, workshops for science teachers and administrative machinery of SIE an outlay of Rs. 72.65 lakhs is provided for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. For all these schemes, an amount of Rs. 17.83 lakh is proposed during the year 1986-87.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

9.1.4.25. The Adult Education Programme has been given high priority by Government of India and as such it has been included in the 20-Point Programme and also in the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Government has also realised its importance. According to 1981 census, the total number of illiterates is 192.00 lakh of which 47.85 lakh illiterates are in the age group 15-35. Applying annual population growth at the rate of 2.80% (i.e. 1.34 lakh illiterate adults), to the illiterate adult growth, there would be 53.21 lakh illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 by 1984-85. Taking into consideration, the coverage of 11.60 lakh illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during the Sixth Five Year Plan, the backlog of illiterate adults in this age group in the beginning of the Seventh Plan would be 41.62 lakhs. Now again applying the annual growth rate of 1.34 lakh illiterate adults, the total number of illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 during the Seventh Plan would be 48.00 lakhs.

9.1.4.27. According to the guide lines of the Government of India all illiterate adults in the age group 15-35 are to be covered under the Adult Education (15-35) Programme during the Seventh Plan. Thus, 48.00 lakh adults in this age group 15-35 are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan both through the Centrally Assisted Adult Education Programme and the State Adult Education Programme.

9.1.4.28. It is proposed to cover 6.00 lakh adult under the State Adult Education Programme during the Seventh Plan, while remaining 39.00 lakhs adults are expected to be covered under the following schemes fully assisted by Government of India.

- (i) Rural Functional Literay Projects.
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education.
- (iii) Adult Education Projects sanctioned by U.G.C.

9.1.4.29. To motivate voluntary agencies to take up the adult education programmes sanctioned by Government of India, it is proposed to give incentive grant to them to meet partial administrative expenditure of the project. Moreover, it is of utmost importance to publicize the Adult Education Programme in the State to attract the society in general, and illiterate adults in particular, towards the adult education programme. It is also proposed to implement the Post-Literacy and follow-up Programme on the lines of programme formulated by Government of India for the continuing education of the adults successfully completing the literacy programme. An outlay of Rs. 700.40 lakhs is provided for various schemes under State Adult Education Programme in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90.

9.1.4.30. An outlay of Rs. 150.48 lakhs is proposed to cover 4.61 illiterate adults during the year 1986-87.

Higher Education :

9.1.4.31. Keeping in view the perspective and the progress already achieved so far seventh plan is drawn up for an amount of Rs. 15.34 crores. Similarly an outlay of Rs. 209.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. The sectoral outlay is shown against each sector

	7th Plan	
	1986-87	1985-90
1. Secondary Education	107.40	667.00
2. Higher Secondary including vocational Education	30.00	410.00
3. Higher Education	66.00	397.00
4. Games and Sports	5.60	60.00
	<hr/> 209.00	<hr/> 1534.00

Secondary Education :

9.1.4.32. There are eleven schemes related to secondary education. An outlays of Rs. 107.40 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. The perspective kept in view is to restrict quantitative expansion by opening of new schools and to concentrate on consolidation of existing facilities. New schools, or expansion of existing schools will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances and in specific areas *i. e.* in tribal and backward areas growth of populations etc. The proposed outlay of Rs. 72.60 lakhs includes opening of 100 secondary schools including 100 additional classes. In the year 1986-87 300 new teacher will be appointed in the new schools classes as per norms.

9.1.4.33. More attention will be paid for improvement of quality of education and recognising the talent of the students. To encourage the students from weaker sections in furtherance of their studies, financial assistance by way of awards/scholarships and by providing freetext books to them is proposed. It is also proposed to give coaching to the students weak in subjects in the proposed scheme.

(c) The brief outlines for improvement of quality of education are as under:—

(1) Award to secondary schools for best performance in academic activities. An amount of Rs. 1.80 lakhs proposed for 12 secondary schools in Tribal Areas.

(2) Coaching to students for preparing for national Talent Search Examination. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

(d) The expenditure setting up of Book Banks is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This will help the students coming from weaker section of the society. Similarly a provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is also proposed for coaching classes for the tribal students and students belonging to weaker sections

(e) It is proposed to strengthen the offices at State level as well as at District level to achieve better results from the increasing financial investment in educational activities. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this purpose.

(f) A provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is also proposed for carrying out repairs and extension of existing Government school Buildings and offices.

(2) Higher Secondary Education :

9.1.4.34. There are six schemes relating Higher Secondary Education. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the year for 1986-87.

(a) During 1986-87, 60 Secondary schools will be covered under higher secondary education including new classes. 150 new teachers will be appointed for new Higher Secondary Schools and classes. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan, 1986-87.

(b) The scheme to provide financial assistance to the non-Government Secondary Schools for enriching Science Laboratories for starting Science stream of Higher Secondary classes is proposed. This will add to laboratory facilities of the schools leading in improvement of science education. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for covering 15 Higher Secondary Schools for the year 1986-87, including 5 schools of Tribal Areas.

(c) One of the steps towards qualitative improvement of Higher Secondary Education is to award the schools for best performance in academic and developmental activities. More amount of award is proposed to schools having Science stream as a measure of encouragement. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this purpose.

(d) As a part of the support programme for the improvement of academic control over the individual institutions is also drawn up for strengthening of State Examination Board. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this purpose.

Higher Education :

9.1.4.35. There is scope for expansion of Higher Education in Gujarat. Accordingly one new University *i. e.* North Gujarat University at Patan, District Mehsana will be started during the

Seventh Plan period. This University will spread Higher Education in remote areas of North Gujarat. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

The schemes for Higher Education are grouped as under :—

(i) *Expansion of Higher Education*

(ii) *Quality improvement programme*

1. Performance Awards to colleges
2. Special coaching classes for weak students

(iii) *Development Programme*

1. Grants to Universities for the schemes approved by U. G. C. and for Higher Administrative and managerial development courses and for new university
2. Development of Government Colleges
3. Matching shares against UGC grant to college for approved schemes.

Secondary Education :

9.1.4.36. Under this minor head of development, an outlay of Rs. 107.40 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87. The details and salient features of the schemes are as under :—

Regulated growth of secondary Education :

9.1.4.37. Secondary education in the State has rapidly expanded on account of the liberal policy of the State Government and has almost reached a saturation point except in remote tribes. The main emphasis will have to be given to the rationalisation and consolidation of the growth achieved so far and for improvement of the quality of education provided. The students would have to be channelised into vocational education and thereby improving their chances of obtaining suitable jobs.

9.1.4.38. By the end of May 1985 there were 4104 secondary schools including 1416 Higher Secondary Schools in the State. During the year 1985-86, 87 new secondary schools have been started. It is expected that about 34,000 additional pupils would be enrolled in the secondary schools during the year 1986-87.

9.1.4.39. Every year on an average 34,000 pupils seek admission in the secondary schools. These students are accommodated in the existing secondary schools, by opening of additional divisions and by opening of new secondary schools. Since the year 1984 is considered as the base year for the purpose of calculation of requirements, it is necessary to take the number of secondary schools and divisions that will be opened during the year 1984-85 taking into calculation for working out the total requirement under the scheme. According to the existing pattern, for a class of 40 pupils, 1.5 teachers are sanctioned. It will be necessary to open 100 new secondary schools and 20 new schools in Tribal areas and 100 additional divisions including 20 divisions in Tribal Areas in the year 1986-87. Of these one Government Secondary School will be opened in Tribal Areas. An outlay of Rs. 71.10 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87.

Remedical Teaching for weak students

9.1.4.40. This scheme provides for remedical teaching for the weak ST/SC students who are weak in their studies. Most of these students are coming from lower classes and have less facilities for education. Due to their economical condition, they have to help their parents. They, therefore, lag behind in learning. These students are provided incentive coaching in the subjects in which they are weak. Accordingly, a class of 20 such students will be conducted with the help of 2 teachers for 8 months (July to March). For this extra work, the teachers will be paid Rs. 125 per class which will amount to Rs. 2,000 per class. A provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for coaching 2600 students in 130 classes.

Setting up of Book Banks

9.1.4.41. Students coming from the weaker sections of the society are not able to purchase text-books for their studies at secondary and higher secondary stage of education; due to the revision of the syllabus and replacement of the text-books. The scheme envisages a provision for free supply of text-books to the needy students. The text-books are distributed through the District Education Officers. The provision is placed at the disposal of Gujarat Text-Book Board. It is proposed to supply 35,000 sets of text-books for standards IX during the Annual Plan period 1986-87. The average cost of one set of text-books is estimated at Rs. 35/- and accordingly an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Directorate of Higher Education and offices of the District Education Officer

9.1.4.42. It is proposed to strengthen Directorate and the offices of the District Education Officers by proper and adequate staff so that the increased administrative work is carried out properly. It is proposed to provide Rs. 8.00 lakhs for strengthening administrative machinery at District level as well as at the Directorate level during the 1986-87.

9.1.4.43. Looking to the vast geographical areas and scarce facilities of the transports in the districts, it is difficult for District Education Officer to implement the educational activities and supervise the educational institutions and to settle educational and administrative problems of the institutions, it is necessary to provide vehicle to the District Education Officer. Provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Construction/Repairs of class rooms etc., in Government Secondary schools/offices

9.1.4.44. With the introduction of new pattern of Higher Secondary School education in the 85 Government Secondary Schools in the State, it has become necessary to strengthen the existing laboratories and to carry out extensions of additional rooms to accommodate increasing number of pupils admitted in the schools. With the normal increase of students in schools it has also become necessary to provide additional health and sanitary facilities in the existing school buildings. During the year 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Strengthening of the State Board of Examination.

9.1.4.45. The State Board of Examination conducts various examinations. At present 54 examinations related to teachers training, Award of different scholarships, commerce and art and vocational career courses are conducted. From the year 1983—84 the Board has been entrusted with the conduct of examinations of Ist year & IInd year vocational career courses of examinations. This will be added to about 36 different vocational career courses examinations. The Board needs to be strengthened to enable it to carry out examinations and administrative work. The Administrative staff will have to be appointed for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87 for this purpose.

Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas

9.1.4.46. Sanskrit is one of the ancient language of the nation. It has rich traditions and it is considered to be the basic language of all India languages. There are 44 Sanskrit Pathshalas in the State preparing the students in Sanskrit language on a traditional way. The standards of these pathshalas are from middle schools level to post graduate level. The students of these Sanskrit Pathshalas are appearing in the various examinations conducted by the different bodies.

9.1.4.47. The scholarship of Rs. 120/- to each student is sanctioned studying in standard IX & X, who have offered Sanskrit as one of the subjects. 1000 scholarship each of Rs. 10/- per month is given each year. To meet developmental activities of Sanskrit Pathshalas a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87.

Performance awards to the Secondary Schools

9.1.4.48. A provision of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is proposed for the performance awards to the Secondary Schools at District level in the Tribal Areas. This will initiate healthy competition among the secondary schools to improve the quality and standard of Education. The awards will be decided by State level committee in two Zones. The details of the schemes are as under.—

There will be three awards in every district for secondary schools. Three zone committees will be appointed for this scheme. The final award will be declared by the Directorate of Education on the recommendation of the committee. The award will be of Rs. 15,000 per school. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 1.80 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87.

State Scholarship to Talented S.T. students

9.1.4.49. It is proposed to award state scholarship to the talented students in the State. An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs is proposed for the same for 1986—87. Under the scheme of national scholarship at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas, the talented students studying in Std. VIII are eligible for appearing in common state level Examination conducted by the Gujarat State Examination Board. The students who pass this common State level examination are awarded scholarship at the rate of Rs. 500/- to a scholar and Rs. 1,000/- to hosteler per year. This scholarship continue for four years.

9.1.4.50. To encourage the S.C./S.T. Students in their study it is proposed to award State scholarship to the S.C./S. T. Students who rank first, second and third respectively among the S. T. students passing common State level Examination for the award of National Scholarship at the Secondary stage for talented children from Tribal areas. The amount of scholarship is as under.

(1) First Scholarship	Rs. 350/-
Second Scholarship	Rs. 250/-
Third Scholarship	Rs. 200/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 800/-

Coaching of talented students for National talent search examinations

9.1.4.51. Government has introduced National Talent Search Examination for the talented students at Centre level. To encourage better performance from the State students, it is proposed to provide pre-examination training to the selected students who are studying in standard X. Such training classes will be held during May vacation at the centres to be located preferably at district level. In the first instance the teachers will be oriented for this course by conducting classes at district level by the sources of personnel and experts in the subjects. These trained teachers will teach the students during the summer vacation for four weeks and students will be prepared for the examination. Every year 175 to 500 students will be prepared for this examination.

9.1.4.52. During 1986—87, centres at Ahmedabad, Vadodara Surat & Rajkot will be started and 200 students will be covered under this scheme on trial basis, thereafter every year two more centres covering 50 more students will be taken up at district level. 108 Teachers will be required during 1986—87 for covering 200 students. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools.

9.1.4.53. The Government of Gujarat has accepted the pattern of Higher Education' viz 10+2+3 National Pattern since 1976. Under this scheme the existing secondary schools will be permitted to open Higher Secondary classes of Std. XXI during the first year of conversion and Std. XII during the second year of conversion.

It is proposed to convert 60 more secondary schools into Higher Secondary schools including classes during the year 1986—87 for which an outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87.

Performance Award to Higher Secondary Schools.

9.1.4.54. This award will be separated in Two division (1) Science and (2) Gen. Stream Higher Secondary Schools. One award for each District-Streamwise will be declared as under:

1. Science Stream	Rs. 300,000-00
2. General Stream	Rs. 200,000-00
	<hr/>
	Rs. 500,000-00

9.1.4.55 An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for 16 Higher Secondary Schools (Eight Science stream and Six general stream), Of these 16 institutions 4 will be from Tribal Areas.

Improvement of Science Education in Higher Secondary Schools

9.1.4.56. Most of our Higher Secondary Schools lack an atmosphere for teaching science effectively. The traditional view of one science laboratory per Higher Secondary School still exists. Although Science at higher secondary stage has three distinct discipline viz. physics, Chemistry and Biology. The effective teaching of these subjects necessitates the division of the school laboratory into three separate laboratories, one for each discipline, in a higher secondary schools. It is proposed to cover 15 Higher Secondary schools during the year 1986—87. A special grant of Rs. 20,000 will be given to each higher secondary school for equipping the laboratory workshop. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for covering 15 schools for the year 1986—87.

University and Higher Education

Grants to university for Higher Administrative Field and Managerial Development Course

9.1.4.57. The scheme for the students hailing from Gujarat appearing in the examination of I.A.S. and allied examination is in existence at Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, S.P. University, Vallabh Vidyanagar and M. S. University, Baroda. The Government desires to strengthen this scheme and enlarge its scope with a view to identify brilliant students and encourage and motivate them to complete for all India and other Central Services Examinations. With this in view the Government has decided to expand the above three I. A. S. coaching Training Centres. For implementation of the scheme necessary staff will have to be established in concerned centres. This scheme will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is provided for this schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the year 1986—87 for the purpose.

Performance awards to Colleges

9.1.4.58. The Committee on college finance popularly known as Paul Committee has recommended instituting three performance Award of (i) Rs. 0.50 lakh to the affiliated colleges in Gujarat in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Education separately for rural and urban areas. The institution of such awards would lead to a healthy competition among the colleges for attaining best academic standards. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87 for covering four colleges of which one will be from Tribal Areas.

Development of Government Colleges

9.1.4.59. There are 15 Government Colleges in the State. Large number of students from weaker sections of the Society join these colleges. It is necessary to strengthen and develop Government Colleges by providing more library and laboratory facilities, book banks, games and sports and cultural activities. It is also envisaged to carry out repairs, extension of the college building and minor works for the better health and sanitary facilities.

9.1.4.60. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for Government College in the State for carrying out construction of college building including hostel facilities and development of Government Colleges and equipment for the laboratories for proposed science faculty in the year 1986—87. This includes a proposed provision of Rs. 3.40 lakhs for college at Ahwa (Dangs).

Special Coaching classes for weak students

9.1.4.61. In order to help students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes, other backward classes and E. B. C, a scheme of special coaching classes in colleges is in operation. It is proposed to extend this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to cover all weak students belonging to the specially depressed classes as listed by the Baxi Commission. Other weak students can also take advantage of this scheme. This scheme will incidentally help in eradicating the evil of the tuition system to some extent.

9.1.4.62. In the first instance it is proposed to start coaching classes in 34 selected colleges of which at least five will be in the tribal areas. Each college will provide tuition in three to four subjects for 2.30 hours per day. Each colleges will be assisted at the rate of Rs. 8,330/-

9.1.4.63. To meet with the demand of colleges to be covered in 1986—87, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs covering 18 colleges including 13 colleges of Tribal Areas and other colleges under Spl. Component Plan.

Matching share to colleges against the U. G. C.-Grant for development

9.1.4.64. There are 236 colleges of arts, science, commerce and education faculties. The colleges are financially assisted by Government at the set pattern of grant-in-aid to meet with their deficit in annual expenditure. Most of the colleges are located in urban and rural areas. There are also colleges located in tribal areas.

9.1.4.65. The U. G. C. provides fund to the colleges for the approved schemes against the matching share of the college for certain developmental activities, viz. for construction of buildings purchase of equipment, development of college library, development of playgrounds etc. To help the colleges financially, the State Government grants 25% of that amount as Matching share for such activities approved by the U. G. C. During the year 1986—87, about 20 colleges are expected to take advantage of this scheme. It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1986—87 for this purpose.

Grants to Universities

9.1.4.66. The Universities in the State have been encouraged to undertake educational projects in collaboration with the U. G. C. and the State Government. Government shares the financial burden in the ratio ranging from 25% to 75% and in respect of certain State sponsored schemes, the State Government provides for the full outlay in such selected programmes. An outlay of Rs. 34 lakhs is proposed towards matching share of the State in respect of the Educational programmes and schemes that may be accepted by the U. G. C. for the year 1986—87 G. I. A will be paid as above to all the universities of the state including residential university at Bhavnagar.

Opening of New Universities at North Gujarat.

9.1.4.67. Having regard to the considerable increase in the number of colleges and educational institutions in the areas within the jurisdiction of the Gujarat University and having regard to the recommendation of the committee appointed by the State Government has review the state of Higher Education in the Gujarat State under the Chairmanship of Mr. V. V. John to have a new university for Ahmedabad District (excluding Ahmedabad City) Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha and Kutch District and persistent demand from the public and educationalists of North Gujarat, Government had considered the matter in details and has decided to establish a new university, namely North Gujarat University in Mehsana District at Patan. The State Government has made a commitment to the U.G.C that it will create assets of Rs. 2 crores for the new university during the first five years. With a view to meet with this goal, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs for the year 1986—87.

Facilities of education for additional students in colleges

9.1.4.68. At present Education is free upto Std. XI. The Govt. has decided to exempt the Girl students from payment of tuition fees from the academic year 1986—87 at all other stages of education i.e. Std XII. and in various colleges i.e. Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Law, Engineering, Ayurvedic, Medical, Pharmacy, Homeopathic, Agriculture etc, girls studying in University and girls studying in various types of Diploma courses in the polytechnic etc. By this concession approximately 50,000 girl students will get the benefit and there will be a loss of income of fees. Govt. will be required to reimburse the amount of tuition fees to educational institutions which are not receiving Grant-in-aid and otherwise would have received the tuition fees. To reimburse the tuition fees to the various educational institutions not receiving G.I.A. a token outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year, 1986—87.

Loan Scholarship and freeship

9.1.4.69 The scheme for loan scholarship on the basis of the loan scholarship scheme of the Govt. of India for Higher Education is implemented. The students who are studying in Gujarat State in various faculties are awarded loan scholarships purely on merit basis. A provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Development Programme, 1986—87 for this purpose.

GAMES AND YOUTH WELFARE

Assistance to Non-Government Secondary Schools for providing physical facilities in physical education

9.1.4.70. The subject of physical education is voluntary at the S. S. C. stage and it is being taught at the Higher Education stage in Std., XI and XII. The students studying in the Secondary schools do possess physical capabilities but these are not fully developed for want of requisite equipment

for physical education and gymnastics. It is proposed to provide grant-in-aid at the rate of Rs. 1500- against the management contribution of Rs. 500/- to 66 schools, in the State including schools in Tribal areas. The amount of the grant will have to be utilised for the purpose of requisite equipment and instruments for the sports and gymnastics. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1986—87 for 66 Secondary Schools to be covered during the year 1986—87.

Opening of second year in C. P. Ed. at Govt. Phy. Education College at Mangrol Dist. Junagadh

9.1.4.71. Govt. college of Physical Education has been started at Mangrol, Dist. Junagadh from June, 1984. 30 trainees have been admitted in the first year certificate Course of Physical Education. The duration of the Course is 2 years. The trainees who are studying this year will pass the examination and they will be promoted in the Second year C. P. E.d class and new trainees will be admitted in the first year. Next year the institution will become full fledged institution for certificate course. For this purpose the teaching and non-teaching staff will be created. Accordingly it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs for this purpose.

National Service Scheme

9.1.4.72. The National Service Scheme, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced in the college and Universities. The expenditure of the scheme is shared by the Central and State Govt. in the ratio of 7:5. The expenditure to be met in the scheme is based on the actual number of students. The number of students which can be engaged in the National Service Scheme is fixed and allotted by the Central Government. Since this will be a partially Centrally sponsored scheme in the ratio of 7:5, it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for this scheme for the year 1986—87.

Development of Languages

9.1.4.73. An outlay of Rs. 13 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986—87 for the development of languages as under:—

(i) Development of Gujarati Language and literature.

9.1.4.74. For the programmes pertaining to Gujarati language and literature to be undertaken by the Gujarat Sahitya Akademi and also programmes to be taken up by the Directorate of Languages for development of Gujarati as an official language of the State, an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986—87.

(ii) Development of Urdu, Sindhi, and other modern Indian languages

9.1.4.75. For the programmes under the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986—87.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

Integrated Schemes of Youth Welfare:

9.1.4.76 For the development of Youth Activities and inculcate youth by providing opportunities in addition to the existing programmes of Youth Welfare, it is proposed to develop Mountaineering Institute Mount Abu and its activities and also its centres at Junagadh by providing equipment and also organising various new courses of mountaineering trekking etc. It is also proposed to undertake sea expedition encourage boating, adventurous projects, hang gliding activities Yoga Kendras, Mass tree plantation and also organise Yog camps, Life saving camps, music workshop on yoga and Cultural heritage, seminar for the Youth Worker, to organise international youth exchange programmes, camps for national integration, interview clinic, Flood rescue camp, fire fighting camps, Mass singing camps, National folk dance festivals, tribal festivals, leadership training camps during the plan period. For all these activities, an amount of Rs. 7.40 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Expansion of activities of the Sports Council

9.1.4.77. In addition to existing schemes for development of sports, the programmes proposed for the year 1985-86 to establish additional sub-coaching centres, engaging more coaches for additional all-coaching centres, purchase of equipment for providing the all sub-coaching centres are proposed. To

equip all the District Sports Offices with telephone and duplicating machines and to strengthen them by providing additional staff and also to strengthen the Directorate and sub-coaching centres is envisaged to increase in number of inmates and other facilities in Sports Hostels and to construct mini stadia & indoor multipurpose gymnasium Hall, it is proposed to construct staff quarters and to start children sports competitions. For sports activities, an amount of Rs. 35.90 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Art and Culture

Development of Libraries :

9.1.4.78. Following activities are proposed under this programme :

To establish Taluka Libraries at Taluka places To start Mobile Units in Tribal and Non Tribal Areas. Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for opening Taluka libraries in Tribal and Coastal Areas, in the State and it is also proposed to start two Mobile units at Valod, Dist. Surat and Gandhinagar city during the year 1986-87.

9.1.4.79. One Govt. Library building is under construction at Taluka Valod Dist. Surat. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for further construction work of this library building. Two more Govt. library buildings are under progress at Vadodara and Mehsana. An outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for the construction of these buildings.

9.1.4.80. Purchase of Books and furniture : An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for purchasing furniture for 48 Govt. Libraries situated at Talukas and Dist. places. Necessary reading materials will be supplied to all Govt. libraries for which Rs. 2.00 lakhs have been proposed.

Contribution towards Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation, Calcutta.

9.1.4.81 A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed towards RRMR Library Foundation Fund for the year 1986-87.

Opening of new village libraries :

9.1.4.82 An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for 50 village libraries during the year 1986-87. At present Rs. 1000/- is given as incentive grant to open such public libraries.

9.1.4.83. There are ten library science institutes who run library science course at different places to give training for the period of 6 months to 400 pupils. These institutions are paid GIA. An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to sanction necessary grant to above institutions and to organise refresher courses and seminars during the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Curator of Libraries :

9.1.4.84 Curator of Libraries has been declared as Head of the Department since 1983-84. The infrastructure in the administrative unit needs to be strengthened. Curator of libraries has to look after entire administration of the staff consisting of more than 6000 units throughout the State. More administrative and technical staff is to be created during the year 1986-87 and an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Strengthening of Divisional Offices:-

9.1.4.85 Due to increase of workload administrative machinery required to be strengthened, for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Strengthening of Central Libraries :

9.1.4.86 Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening administrative and technical staff at Central library, Vadodara. Necessary furniture and reading material will be purchased for both central libraries.

9.1.4.87 18 Government libraries are proposed to be strengthened during 1986-87 for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed.

Cultural Schemes :

Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi

9.1.4.88 The activities of Gujarat Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi includes following activities:-the schemes to establish a Gurukul higher study in music and dance, To establish museum and performing art centre, To establish State folk dance ensemble, a centre for Kirtan Havali Sangeet and manbhatt. It is also proposed to organise seasonal festivals programmes and to encourage production of various projects on dance, drama and music. A provision of Rs. 14.20 lakhs has been proposed for these activities during 1986-87.

Lalit Kala Akademi:-

9.1.4.89 The plan scheme of the Gujarat Lalit Kala Akademi includes the expansion of activities of art gallery at Ahmedabad and to have a documentation of the works of artists of State and noted artists of the nation. The existing scheme is proposed in addition to the programmes of Lalit Kala Akademi. A provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is proposed for these activities for 1986-87.

Development of Archaeology :

9.1.4.90 Under this scheme the following activities have been proposed to be undertaken under the development of Archaeology programme.

Sr. No.	Activities
1.	Explorations
2.	Excavations
3.	Conservations
4.	Creation of new posts
5.	Construcion of chokidar quarters
6.	Chemical preservation
7.	Publications
8.	Purchase of equipment
9.	Sculpture shades at five places (Polo, Kaleshwari, Ghumali, Antersuba and Shamlaji)
10.	Site Museum at Rozadi
11.	Purchase of books
12.	Training

9.1.4.91 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay for Rs. 75.00 lakhs for the above activities is proposed. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for the above activities.

Development of Archives:

9.1.4.92 A separate department of Archives was set up in 1971 by Govt. of Gujarat. It is being developed gradually. It serves as an instrument for public as a source of historic materials and seeks to preserve the cultural heritage for posterity. The department also looks after preservation and maintenance of old non-current records of permanent nature.. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for continuing the activities of the Department of Archives.

Development of Museums :

9.1.4.93 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. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for the following activities :

- (1) Purchase of Equipments for Laboratory.
- (2) Purchase of Educational Films.
- (3) Purchase of Mini-Van for carrying out museum activities in the remote tribal villages.
- (4) Purchase Vidio-documentation unit for boosting educational activities.
- (5) Purchase of rare antiquities and works of art for enriching Museums.
- (6) Establishment of Tribal Museums in important tribal areas.
- (7) Reorganisation of old Museums.
- (8) Creation of New Museums.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme/project	Seventh Year Plan (1985--90) Agreed outlay	Five 1984-85 Actual expenditure	1985--86		1986--87 Proposed outlay	of which capital content
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Primary and Adult Education :							
<i>Elementary Education</i>							
1	EDN--1 : Additional Teachers for Additional Enrolment in primary school	2689.30	523.75	207.67	207.67	431.49	..
2	EDN-2 Construction of class Rooms	50.00	..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3	EDN-3 Opening of New Primary Schools	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	10.00	..
4	EDN-4 Opening of New Primary School in Capital Town	2.00	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	..
5	EDN-5 : Conversion of single teacher schools into two teacher schools	751.87	198.50	17.55	17.55	45.85	..
6	EDN-6 : GIA to schools for improvement of physical facilities	100.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	10.00	..
7	EDN-7 : Science Kit boxes	50.00	2.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	..
8	EDN-8 : Financial Assistance to talented SC/ST/OBC(Baxi Panch) Girls pupils	288.00	8.28	57.60	57.60	57.60	..
9	EDN-9 : Residing Primary Schools in Tribal Area	184.68	..	36.24	36.24	29.12	24.16
10	EDN-10 : Incentive to girls for regular enrolment attendance	52.00	..	10.40	10.40	10.40	..
11	EDN-11 : Strengthening of supervisory machinery	155.60	19.38	6.22	6.22	18.66	..
12	EDN-12 : Coaching classes for weak student in summer vacation	50.00	5.36	10.00	10.00	5.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	EDN-13 Introduction of Non-formal Education for the age group, 9--14	250.00	13.65	60.40	60.40	60.00	..
14	EDN-14 GIA to Primary Schools	200.00	60.31	60.00	60.00	30.00	..
15	EDN-15 Strengthening of existing machinery at State and District level	30.00	8.10	6.97	6.97	2.00	..
Total Elementary Education.		4863.45	841.73	523.45	523.45	721.52	34.16
II Teachers Training :							
16	EDN-16 Inservice training for teacher	190.00	..	58.00	58.00	9.07	..
17	EDN-17 Training for Primary teachers to Std. 5 to 7 (Science Kit-Boxes)	0.50	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
18	EDN-18 Magazines for school Boys	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
19	EDN-19 Science Fair at District and State level	6.00	0.60	1.20	1.20	1.20	..
20	EDN-20 Science Hobby corner, innovation and experimentation in Science Education	4.50	0.20	0.90	0.90	0.90	..
21	EDN-21 Workshop for Science teachers for primary education	1.66	0.05	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
22	EDN-22 Strengthening the administrative in wing of SIE Ahmedabad	3.61	..	0.62	0.62	0.62	..
23	EDN-23 Strengthening of publication Unit's I.E.	0.85	..	0.13	0.13	0.13	..
24	EDN-24 Strengthening the activity of group centre in State	33.07	..	8.75	8.75	0.75	..
25	EDN-25 Strengthening of Library service of S.I.E. Ahmedabad	1.80	..	0.28	0.28	0.28	..
26	EDN-26 Tribal Cell in SIE Ahmedabad	4.73	..	0.85	0.85	0.85	..
27	EDN-27 Strengthening of SIE Unit (Development of Science Centre)	3.93	..	0.35	0.35	0.35	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	EDN-28 Learning material for Non-formal Education i.e. open school by Correspondence and contact.	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
29	EDN-29 Construction of Building for SIE, Ahmedabad.	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Total II Teachers Training	273.15	3.39	75.93	75.93	27.00	2.00
III Special Education							
30	EDN-30 State Adult Education Programme	500.00	90.18	120.00	120.00	120.00	..
31	EDN-31 Additional Post or Literacy Programme	120.00	8.80	24.00	24.00	24.00	..
32	EDN-32 Incentive grant to Voluntary Agencies	10.00	1.46	3.54	3.54	3.00	..
33	EDN-33 Publicity (Adult)	10.00	1.50	6.60	6.60	3.00	..
34	EDN-34 Administrative Set up	35.00	6.50	..	..	..	..
35	EDN-35 Prize Scheme in Adult Education	25.40	..	0.48	0.48	0.48	..
	Total III Special Education	700.40	108.44	154.62	154.62	150.48	..
	Total (I+II+III) Primary and Adult Education	5837.00	953.56	754.00	754.00	899.00	36.16
IV Secondary Education							
36	EDN-36 Regulated growth of Secondary Schools.	350.00	95.76	24.60	24.60	59.60	..
37	EDN-37 Regulated growth of Govt. Secondary Schools.	50.00	..	11.80	11.80	13.00	..
38	EDN-38 Remedial teaching for weak students.	15.00	2.04	1.30	1.30	2.60	..
39	EDN-39 Improvement of Science Education	20.00	1.00	..	..	2.00	..
40	EDN-40 Inservice Training to Teachers	10.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..

41	EDN-41 Setting up of book Banks	70.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	..
42	EDN-42 Strengthening of Directorate of Education, Dist. Education Office	35.00	12.64	7.37	7.37	8.00	..
43	EDN-43 Construction and repairs to Govt. Secondary Schools and Dist. Education Office.	50.00	10.00	8.15	8.15	12.00	12.00
44	EDN-44 Strengthening of State Exam. Board	15.00	2.21	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
45	EDN-45 Strengthening of Institute of Vocational Guidance.	5.00	0.26	..	..	1.00	..
46	EDN-46 Development of Sanskrit Pathshalas Scholarships	10.00	1.20	1.00	1.00	2.00	..
47	EDN-47 Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi Speaking State.	10.00	1.30	..	..	1.00	..
48	EDN-48 Performance award to secondary schools	20.00	..	0.45	0.45	.180	..
49	EDN-49 State Scholarship to talented ST students in Tribal Areas.	4.00	..	0.80	0.80	0.40	..
50	EDN-50 Coaching classes for national talented students.	3.00	..	0.40	0.40	1.00	..
	Total IV Secondary Education	667.00	133.41	65.87	65.87	107.40	13.00
XV Higher Secondary Education							
51	EDN-51 Opening of New Higher Secondary Schools including Government Higher Secondary Schools.	300.00	87.18	12.00	12.00	17.00	..
52	EDN-52 Performance award to Higher Secondary schools.	30.00	..	3.00	3.00	4.00	..
53	EDN-53 Improvement of Science Education in Higher Secondary Schools.	20.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
54	EDN-54 Vocationalisation of Education GIA to voluntary Agencies.	40.00	16.20	..	..	4.00	..
55	EDN-55 Vocationalisation of Education Supervision control, direction and placement.	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Higher Secondary Education	410.00	105.13	18.00	18.00	30.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI University Education							
56	EDN-57 Grants to Universities for Higher Administration and Managerial development course.	16.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	..
57	EDN-58 Performance award to colleges.	10.00	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	..
58	EDN-59 Development of Govt. Colleges.	70.00	10.85	21.00	21.00	15.00	1.00
59	EDN-59 Special Coaching classes for weak students	16.00	1.43	2.00	2.00	1.50	—
60	EDN-60 Provision of matching share against U.G.C. Grants to colleges.	10.00	—	1.50	1.50	2.00	—
61	EDN-61 Grants to Universities (including Resi. Uni. at Bhavnagar).	125.00	36.10 + 12.71 <hr/> 48.81	30.00	30.00	34.00	—
62	EDN-62 Establishment of new University of North Gujarat).	100.00	—	1.00	1.00	3.50	—
63	EDN-63 Opening of New Non-Govt. Colleges, Awards to Colleges and Universities.	30.00	—	—	—	1.00	—
64	EDN-64 Creation of Higher Education Board.	10.00	—	—	—	—	—
65	EDN-65 Loan scholarships	5.00	4.00	1.70	1.70	1.60	—
66	EDN-66 Free Education to girls.	5.00	—	1.00	1.00	2.00	—
Total VI University Education		397.00	68.69	62.70	63.70	66.00	1.00

VII. Physical Education :

67	EDN-67 Games and Sports	25.00	0.92	0.60	0.60	1.00	—
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
68 EDN-68	New Colleges of Physical Education.	20.00	1.50	1.18	1.18	2.60	—
69 EDN-69	National Service Scheme.	15.00	1.30	10.00	10.00	2.00	—
Total VII Physical Education ..		60.00	3.72	14.43	14.43	5.60	—
Total:— (IV + V + VI + VII) Higher Education		1534.00	310.95	162.00	162.00	209.00	14.00

VIII : Sports and Youth Services :

70 EDN-70	Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare	52.00	4.65	6.70	6.70	7.40	—
71 EDN-71	Expansion of activities of Sports Council	220.00	35.68	32.10	32.10	35.90	3.40
Total : VIII : Sports and Youth Services ..		272.00	40.33	38.80	38.80	43.30	3.40

IX. Art and Culture :

(1) Development of Libraries :

72 EDN-72	Establishment of Taluka Libraries.	15.00	}	9.68	2.16	2.16	2.50	—
73 EDN-73	To Start Mobile units.	10.00						
74 EDN-74	Construction of Library Building.	15.00	0.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	—
75 EDN-75	Purchase of Furniture for Govt. Libraries.	15.00	0.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
76 EDN-76	Purchase of Reading Material for Government Libraries.	15.00	1.97	0.90	0.90	2.00	—	—
77 EDN-77	State Construction towards Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation.	15.00	1.00	—	—	2.00	—	—
78 EDN-78	Opening of village Libraries.	5.00	1.09	—	—	0.50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
79	EDN-79 Refresher courses for employees etc.	10.00	0.30	1.84	1.84	0.50	—
80	EDN-80 Strengthening of the Office of Curator of Libraries.	10.00	—	1.69	1.69	2.50	—
81	EDN-81 Strengthening of the Office of the Assistant Curator of Libraries.	10.00	1.15	0.41	0.41	2.00	—
82	EDN-82 Strengthening of the office of Central Library.	30.00	5.04	5.00	5.00	2.00	—
83	EDN-83 Strengthening of Government District Library	25.00	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
84	EDN-84 G. I. A. to Non-Govt. Libraries.	40.00	0.25	—	—	—	—
Total Development of Libraries.		215.00	22.62	19.00	19.00	22.00	6.00
<i>(2) Cultural Activities</i>							
85	EDN-85 Sangeet Nritya Academy.	96.00	8.37	11.00	11.00	14.20	2.00
86	EDN-86 Lalitkala Academic	32.00	1.21	5.20	5.20	3.50	—
87	EDN-87 Development of Archaeology	75.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	—
88	EDN-88 Development of Archives	75.00	12.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	—
89	EDN-89 Development of Museums.	100.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	14.00	11.00
Total (2) Cultural Activities		378.00	35.13	34.20	34.20	41.70	13.00
Total IX (1CE2) Art and Cultural		593.00	57.75	53.20	53.20	63.70	19.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X. Development of Language and Book Production.							
90	EDN-90 Development of Gujarati Language and its Literature.	130.00	11.66	8.00	8.00	8.00	2.00
91	EDN-91 Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other Languages.	65.00	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.00	—
92	EDN-92 Development of Sanskrit Language.	30.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
Total: X Development of Languages and Book Production.		225.00	15.68	13.00	13.00	13.00	2.00
Nuclues Budget ..		215.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	—
Grand Total: General Education :-		8676.00	1421.27	1064.00	1064.00	1271.00	74.56

9.2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

9.2.1. Introduction

9.2.1.1. The existing facilities for technical education in the State have been provided with a view to satisfying the increasing needs for technical and specialised manpower required in the State. The State had concentrated on consolidation and improvement of quality of education through curriculum development, diversification of courses, introduction of new electives through need based training programmes and has made continuous efforts to ensure steady supply of engineers, technologists and technicians and artisans at appropriate levels.

9.2.1.2. The growth of technical education has to keep pace with the growth of economy so that technologists, engineers and technicians are made available in number to meet the growing demand for trained manpower in high technology areas.

9.2.2. Review of Progress

9.2.2.1. The State Government established 9 Engineering Colleges and 24 Polytechnics in the State by the end of Sixth Plan with an intake capacity of 2316 and 5646 for degree and diploma courses respectively. The major developments during the Sixth Plan were:

- (1) Establishment of two engineering Colleges at Bhavnagar and Modasa.
- (2) Establishment of five new polytechnics at Jamnagar, Himatnagar, Palanpur, Surendranagar and Amreli.
- (3) Establishment of Certificate/vocational level institutions at Vyara, Chhota--udepur, Veraval, Patan and Bhavnagar.
- (4) Introduction of Basic Electronic Course in selected schools which will gradually be extended to more schools during the Seventh Plan.
- (5) Introduction of electronics technician course in selected technical institutions which will be extended during the Seventh Plan.
- (6) Introduction of more seats of part time courses for those who are employed.

9.2.2.2. One more vocational training centre at Patan (North Gujarat) has been established during 1985--86.

9.2.3. Programme Proposed For 1986--87

9.2.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1986--87, the broad break-up of which is as under :

Programme	Outlay proposed for 1986--87
1. Direction & Administration	4.94
2. Technical High Schools	90.30
3. Polytechnics	189.65
4. Grant in aid to Private Polytechnics	7.00
5. Engineering/Technical Colleges & Institutions	95.05
6. Grant--in--aid to Non--Govt. Engineering Colleges	15.00
7. Scholarships	0.06
8. Other expenditure (revision of staff structure, staff quarters and hostels).	48.00
TOTAL	450.00

Direction and Administration

9.2.3.2. The programme of strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education is necessary by providing additional staff for increased work of the Directorate. It is proposed to create development monitoring and evaluation cell in the directorate for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed. It is also proposed to strengthen Technical Examinations Board to meet with requirement of expansion in normal activities. The Technical Examinations Board will also have a Curriculum Design and Development Cell. An amount of Rs. 2.94 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the Board and establishment of new Curriculum Development and Design Cell. Thus, in all, Rs. 4.94 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

Technical Schools

9.2.3.3. It is proposed to start senior divisions of Basic Electronics course at Secondary School level and strengthen certificate course of Electronic Fabrication and Assembly Mechanics introduced in a number of institutions. One more Vocational course of consumer Electronics Mechanic is proposed to be introduced in 1986-87. Provision has been made for buildings, equipment and staff for newly started technical institutions at Veraval-Patan, Wyara, Chhota-Udepur, Bhavnagar and Patan (N. G.). For the above schemes and for providing required facilities in Technical High Schools as per NCVT norms for newly started I. T. I. pattern courses, an amount of Rs. 90.30 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Polytechnics

9.2.3.4. Construction of buildings for all 5 new Polytechnics at Himatnagar, Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Palanpur and Amreli and fulfilment of requirements of Equipment, learning resource centre furniture, staff, buildings etc. is the item of top priority for the year 1986-87. The staff and equipment required for new and diversified courses started in the Polytechnics have also been proposed during 1986-87. It is proposed to gradually provide funds for modernisation of equipments in Polytechnics. An outlay of Rs. 189.65 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Grant-in-aid to Private Polytechnics

9.2.3.5. A Diploma Course in Electronics and Radio Engineering has been started in 1985-86 at B and B Polytechnics, Vallabh Vidyanagar. The intake capacity of Tolani Foundation Gandhidham Polytechnic, Adipur and B and B Polytechnic has been increased. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for these schemes.

Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.6. It is proposed to start the construction of college buildings and few staff quarters for newly started Engineering Colleges of Bhavnagar and Modasa. Equipment and staff and other resources for junior and senior classes of the degree courses started at Engineering Colleges at Bhavnagar and Modasa are required. Fourth year of diversified degree courses started at Engineering Colleges at Ahmedabad and Morbi will need additional equipment and staff. Provision has been made in the proposal for the above items as a matter of priority. Engineering Colleges at Ahmedabad and Morbi being very old, the programme of modernisation is proposed. An amount of Rs. 95.05 lakhs has been proposed for the above schemes for the year 1986-87.

Private Engineering Colleges

9.2.3.7. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed as grant-in-aid to non-government Engineering Colleges and S. V. Regional Engineering Colleges, Surat for their development programmes. Degree course in Electronic and Telecommunication Engineering and Production Engineering have been started at Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar and also degree admission seats were increased earlier at Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar. New Civil Engineering, Electronics and Communication Engineering and Computer Engineering Courses have been started at D. D. Institute of Technology, Nadiad.

Revision of Staff Structure

9.2.3.8. It is proposed to adopt the revised staff structure for Polytechnic teachers as per Madan Committee Report. It is proposed to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

Staff Quarters

9.2.3.9. Due to continuous pressure of 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 handicap in attracting faculty. It is proposed to gradually provide staff quarters in Tribal areas like Dahod and Vyara and other places like Porbandar, Surat, etc. where the staff finds it difficult to get residential accommodation. It is proposed to provide and amount of Rs. 38.00 lakhs during 1986-87.

Hostel:

9.2.3.10. One Hostel for Girls is started at L. E. College, Morbi. It is proposed to complete the construction of this hostel during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

No. and Name of the Scheme	Outlay and Expenditure				1986-87 proposed outlay	of which Capital content
	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Expen- diture	1985-86 outlay	1985-86 Antici- pated Expen- diture		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 TED-1 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery of Technical Education Department and Technical Examination Board	15.00	8.35	1.50	1.50	4.94	—
2 TED-2 Technical High Schools (Vocationalisation)	340.00	40.40	58.79	58.79	90.30	42.30
3 TED-3 Development of Government Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnics including Quality improvement programme/ Industrial Training for students of Diversified and sandwich courses at Diploma level.	322.70	170.87	117.96	117.96	189.65	99.65
4 TED-4 Grant-in-aid to private polytechnics and development of Food craft Institute, Ahmedabad.	15.00	7.67	6.37	6.37	15.00	—
5 TED-5 Development of Government Engineering Colleges including Quality improvement programme—development of special training programme for specific requirement in Gujarat.	415.00	61.40	54.11	54.11	95.05	40.05

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6 TED-6	Grant-in-aid to private engineering Colleges including S. V. Regional Engineering College, Surat.	40.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	7.00	—
7 TED-7	Increase in No. of Scholarships in Engineering Colleges and Institutions.	5.00	—	0.06	0.06	0.06	—
8 TED-8	Training of Teachers and Instructors for Technical Institutes.	10.00	2.75	—	—	—	—
9 TED-9	Provision of students' amenities in Technical Institutes.	5.00	—	—	—	—	—
10 TED-10	Revision of Staff Structure	17.30	—	—	—	5.00	—
11 TED-11	Continuing Education Programme (Non-Formal Education)	5.00	—	—	—	—	—
12 TED-12	Construction of Staff Quarters for Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.	90.00	—	5.00	5.00	38.00	38.00
13 TED-13	Construction of Hostel for students of Technical Institutes.	40.00	0.20	5.21	5.21	5.00	5.00
TOTAL		1820.00	295.34	252.00	252.00	450.00	225.00

9.3 MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

9.3.1. Introduction

9.3.1.1 The Constitution of India enjoins on the State to raise level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty with a view to developing the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunities by the State to people to develop their health.

9.3.1.2. Pursuant to this direction in the Constitution, the State has been undertaking from the year 1951-52 programmes of development in the field of health. Programmes of development taken up include rural health care services, nutrition, family welfare, health education and water supply. Health programmes capable of delivering services to larger number of people, more especially in the rural area and covering rural poor, are emerging from plan to plan and correspondingly the health infrastructure is thereby getting stronger and stronger in the State. The aggregate indices like expectation of life, the death rate, infant mortality rate, etc., reflect the improved health infrastructure and its delivering capacity. The health activities envisaged for the period 1985-90 will strengthen the health services to more and more people so that the national commitment of "Health for all by 2,000 A.D." is achieved.

9.3.2. Objectives and Strategies

9.3.2.1. Broadly, the health programmes taken up by the State so far have been guided by the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee, 1946), Health Survey and Planning Committee (Mudaliar Committee of 1961) the Chatterji Committee on Health Administration, appointed by the State, the comprehensive national policy "Health for all by 2,000 A.D." and the deliberations of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. The recommendations of these committees form the basis of the health programmes taken up under the Five Year Plans.

9.3.2.2. Public health services cater for : (1) curative and preventive primary health care services, (2) Control or eradicate major communicable diseases and (3) training programmes of medical and para-medical personnel.

9.3.2.3. While organizing the provision of comprehensive health care services relevant to the needs of the people at cost they can afford, care has been taken to ensure the involvement of the people, communities and voluntary agencies in the stage of formulation and implementation.

9.3.3. Review of Progress

9.3.3.1. A para-medical system at base level with primary health centres and sub-centres have been established in the rural areas. They had their origins in 1952 when a national programme of Community Development was taken up. Beginning with curative services, the primary health centres have gradually extended their activities. They now provide a package of services which include 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/SHCs & CHCs provide curative and referral services. At the the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 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 Multi purpose Workers' Scheme. During 1985-86, it is expected to establish 20 CHCs, 50 PHC/SHCs and 300 sub-centres in the State.

9.3.3.2. Community participation was encouraged through recruitment of Community Health Volunteers under the Revised National Health Policy of 1977. Community Health Volunteers provide basic medical services in each village. More complicated cases are referred to the primary health centres or sub-centres. At the end of 1984-85, 25091 village Health Guides are serving the rural areas of the state.

9.3.3.3. On the recommendation of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in 1974, a Multi Purpose Workers Scheme is being implemented by the State to deliver a package of health services which included health care services, nutrition and family planning. The Multi-purpose workers are attached to the P.H.C.s. They carry out their functions in the villages by Visiting the house holds. They also supervise over the work of village Health Volunteers. By the end of 1984-85, 5921, trained Multi-Purpose Workers were working in the State. During 1985-86 additional 200 MPWs will be trained.

9.3.3.4. At the higher levels above PHCs, there are Community Health Centres, Talukas and District hospitals, Civil Hospitals and other hospitals dealing with specialised medical care.

9.3.3.5. At the end of the Sixth Plan, there are 302 hospitals and dispensaries, in urban areas. In rural areas their number is of the order of 449. the bed strength by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is 11,621 in urban hospitals and 5387 in rural hospitals. During 1985-86, 739 beds in urban areas and 350 beds in rural areas are likely to be added. Out of the above hospitals and dispensaries, those providing Indian System of Medicines consist of 29 Government hospitals and 158 Government dispensaries. At the end of the Sixth Fifth Year Plan the State is having 4 mental hospitals with a bed strength of 601.

Other Programme

9.3.3.6. The process of rapid industrialisation in the last three decades in the State has led to rise in the factory employment. Average number of workers employed daily in the factory sector in the State stood at about 7.00 lakhs accounting for 9 percent of the factory employment in the country. As a measure of social security and for the welfare of labourers, the scheme of employees State Insurance is under operation in the State. Under this scheme, a net work of hospitals, dispensaries and diagnostic centres have come into existence providing services for medical sickness, maternity, disablement dependent benefits, etc. to 6.09 lakh industrial workers in the State. At the end of the Sixth Plan there are 7 hospitals with 1025 beds 22 diagnostic centres and 117 dispensaries including 3 mobile dispensaries. Over and above this 808 beds have been reserved in other hospitals for industrial workers under E.S.I.S.

9.3.3.7. The State, at the end of 1984-85, have two full fledged Public Health Laboratories at Vadodara and Bhuj. On a small scale, one public health laboratory has been started at Palanpur. During the Sixth Plan period, the Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Surat have also established fully equipped public health laboratory.

9.3.3.8. A full fledged Vaccine Institute producing antirabbic Vaccine has also been started at Vadodara.

Communicable and Other Diseases

9.3.3.9. The communicable diseases programme also made significant progress in the State during the last 35 years.

National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)

9.3.3.10. 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 to eradication. The State also adopted this objective. A number of major snags developed in the implementation in 1965. 15,000 malaria cases were reported through the surveillance activities. Instead of getting rid of malaria once and for all by 1966, as it was envisaged, a significant number of population got back to the consolidation or attack phase. In 1977, the eradication plan was modified. The modified plan of operations aimed at making strenuous efforts to contain malaria so as to prevent deaths, reduce the degree of morbidity due to malaria, and to maintain industrial and farm production by anti-malarial measures. Under the modified plan of operations there has been a decline in the incidence of malaria. The following table gives comparative data for the year 1983 and 1984.

Year	Blood Slides Collected	Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER)	Malaria Positive Cases	Annual Parasite Index (API)	Plasmodium Falciparum	Slide Positivity Rate (SRR)	Slide Falciparum Rate (SFR)
1983	4549981	12.9	280060	7.9	30077	6.1	0.66
1984	4233474	11.8	253552	7.0	29606	5.9	0.69

National Filaria Control Programme

9.3.3.11. The programme was launched in 1956 as a national scheme and was taken up in the State. Filariasis in the State is confined to coastal areas of Saurashtra and South Gujarat. 11 Filaria control units have been set up to provide protection to the affected population.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

9.3.3.12. It was estimated that about half of the population of the State (at 1971 census level) was infected with T.B. in 1962, the National Tuberculosis Institute at Bangalore formulated a nationally applicable and socially acceptable tuberculosis programme for India. The sheet anchor of the programme is the District Tuberculosis Centre 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.

Small Pox

9.3.3.13. Small Pox was eradicated in the State by May 1975. The International Commission appointed for the purpose has examined and issued a Certificate that small pox has been totally eradicated in Gujarat State.

National Leprosy Control Programme

9.3.3.14. There is a high incidence of leprosy in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Junagadh and certain parts of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Sabarkantha districts. The infrastructure, consisting of 10 control units and 380 Survey, Education and Treatment Units, have been established under the programme in the State.

National Programme for prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness

9.3.3.15. There is a high incidence of Trachoma in Saurashtra, North Gujarat and Kachchh areas. A programme to establish ophthalmic services in the District hospitals and primary health centres was taken up in 1978-79 under the National programme. For the purpose of promoting the programme, trained ophthalmic assistants were to be obtained and medicines and equipment were to be supplied. 5 Hospitals and 210 PHCs were covered under the programme. Besides 4 Upgraded ophthalmic units and 4 mobile units have also been established in the State.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration

9.3.3.16 Effective steps to tackle the problem of Drugs and Food adulteration received attention during the period under review. The Drugs Control Administration enforces the following Acts :

- 1 Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
- 2 Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1954
- 3 Drugs Price Control order, 1979
- 4 Poison Act, 1919.
- 5 Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

9.3.3.17 Certain branches of Drugs Administration were strengthened during the period of Sixth Five Year plan to implement the above Acts and monitor the quality of food articles and drugs manufactured in the State. Drugs control Laboratory at Vadodara started in 1956, was expanded and provided with testing equipment and suitable technical staff in 1961. Offices of the Drugs Inspectors have been opened at all district head quarters and 9 circle offices have been established.

9.3.3.18 The Drugs Control Administration during the period also imparted education and training to personnel needed for management of drugs control administration and for compounding & dispensing of drugs on prescription provided under the Pharmacy Amendment Act. In this connection, centre for conducting diploma course in pharmacy is started at Government polytechnic, Rajkot, with

an intake capacity of 60, The degree course at Vallabh Vidyanagar and diploma course at Bardoli and Adipur with an intake capacity of 30 students in each is started by managements in private sector. All the unqualified pharmacists eligible for training have been imparted training. 174 Food inspectors & sanitary Inspectors have been imparted in service Training of which 123 personal in the District panchayats have been trained in the field of Food adulteration and its prevention.

Medical Education, Training and Research

9.3.3.19. with a view to conform to the requirements of the Medical Council of India, teaching institutions have been strengthened with regard to beds, faculty etc. Similarly the requirements of the Nursing Council pertaining to the teaching hospitals and teaching Colleges received due attention.

9.3.3.20. Education and training facilities by 1984-85 are as under :—

Government Medical Colleges	Intake capacity.		No. of beds.
B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	210	1615	(Civil Hospital Ahmedabad).
Medical College, Vadodara.	140	1010	(S.S.G. Hospital Vadodara).
Medical College, Jamnagar	125	870	(I. G. Hospital Jamnagar).
Medical College, Surat.	100	735	(Civil Hospital Surat).
Total	575	4230	
	50	20	(Dental Hospitals)
Dental College	625	4250	

9.3.3.21. Besides one medical college run by Municipal Corporation Ahmedabad, with an intake capacity of 100 Students also caters to the needs of Medical Education in the State.

9.3.3.22. Other teaching and training facilities made available since 1978 to 1984 are as under:—

	No. Admitted			
	1978	1980	1982	1984
1. General Nursing	260	316	355	413
2. B. Sc. Nursing	22	21	16	22
3. Diploma in Nursing	10	13	16	14

Over and above, 128 students were admitted in General Nursing schools during 1984 in the course of General Nursing. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the State will have the following trained Nursing Staff:—

	Number
1. General Nurses (including B. Sc. Nursing and Diploma in Nursing).	6,095
2. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (including Midwives, and health visitors).	10,822
Total	16,917

Ayurvedic/Homeopathy.

9.3.3.23. There are 4 Government and 4 private colleges with an intake capacity of 244 affiliated to the Ayurvedic University. There are 5 Homeopathy colleges with an intake capacity 310.

9.3.3.24. Keeping in view the deficiencies and inadequate Health and Medical Facilities in the rural and remote areas of the State, the programmes for the period of Seventh Five Year Plan have been formulated.

9.3.4. Perspective of Development

9.3.4.1. The perspective development plan for health for the next 5 years taken note of the gaps in the existing system, and the National Commitment to provide health for all by 2000 A.D. The objectives of the health plan for the next five years, therefore, will be :—

1. To provide improved health care delivery system to make primary health care services available to all by 2000 A. D.
2. To make people conscious of their health needs and to make them plan and participate in the health programme.
3. To improve the standards of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene leading to reduction in incidence of diseases and provide health their life.
4. To improve maternal and child health services.
5. To create awareness about the need and advantages of small family and encourage practices towards that end; and
6. To control/eradicate common communicable and infectious diseases.

9.3.4.2. To translate these objectives into action, different programmes have been framed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

9.3.5. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

9.3.5.1. An outlay of Rs. 1569 lakhs is provided for 1986-87. The Programme-wise outlays are as under:—

Programme.	(Rs. in lakhs).	
	Outlay	Proposed Outlay
	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
Direction and Administration-Strengthening of the Directorate of Health Medical and Medical Education.	32.00	4.40
Medical Relief	480.00	135.00
Training.		
(a) Health	14.00	3.30
(b) Medical	37.00	5.50
(c) Medical Education	9.00	2.20
	Sub-Total	60.00 11.00

1	2	3
Medical Education and Research.	1197.00	200.00
Indigenous System of Medicine	300.00	38.50
Employees State Insurance Scheme	60.00	5.50
Prevention and Control of Communicable and other diseases	2837.00	489.50
Minimum Needs Programme	4792.00	612.50
Other Programmes (including School Health Programme)	110.00	25.30
Drugs Control	292.00	38.50
Central Medical Stores Organisation.	92.00	..
Family Welfare Programme (State Plan)	62.00	8.80
Total	10314.00	1569.00

Direction and Administration

(a) Strengthening of Directorate of Health.

9.3.5.2. With the expansion of health and medical infrastructure and various programmes on the Health as well as Medical and Medical Education sides, the Directorate of Health needs to be strengthened. The Government of India have also recognised the need of strengthening the Health and Medical Directorate. It is proposed to decentralize suitably the 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 system in the Directorate. An outlay of Rs. 4.40 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for strengthening the health administration.

Medical Relief :

9.3.5.3. As envisaged in Seventh Five Year Plan necessary provisions have been proposed to overcome short falls existing in the present medical institutions and also to provide new requirements absolutely necessary for rendering better medical care. Spill over works for which provision has been made include construction of hospital building at Sola, Bulsar, Jamnabai Hospital (Vadodara), Himatnagar, K. T. Children Hospital, Rajkot, hospital at Jetpur, Rajpipla and Dediapada, construction of staff quarters at Surendranagar, Palanpur, Jasdian, and Rajpipla. Necessary provision for continuation have been proposed for 75 beds and 50 beds alongwith necessary staff in Hospital at Bharuch and Surendranagar respectively, staff for Glucose Saline Plant and ICC unit at Rajkot, upgradation of Lunavada and Dahod hospitals and increase in nursing staff as per ratio. An outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for the purpose.

Training :

Health :

9.3.5.4. A public Health Training Institute is proposed to be established at Vadodara to provide health education for the doctors who are rendering the public health services in the State. Its establishment would release the dependence of the State on the Public Health Institute, Calcutta for health education for the employed doctors. The Institute will be able to impart training to a large number of

doctors in service who have not been able to get Diploma in health for want of seats in the Public Health Institute at Calcutta. The facilities in the Institute would also be used for other categories of staff concerned with Public Health. Necessary provision for certification course in PHN and HV School has been proposed to be provided. A provision of Rs. 3.30 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the year 1986-87.

Medical :

9.3.5.5. In order to provide and promote curative medical services a steady supply of para-medical staff is necessary. As the State is experiencing acute shortage of nurses, it has been decided to replenish the training strength in the nurses training schools (General). One Nursing School is being started at Surendranagar during 1985-86. Necessary provisions have been made for the continuation of Nursing school at Surendranagar, spill over construction work of Nursing Hostel at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Junagadh. For these schemes an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87.

Medical Education :

9.3.5.6. On Medical Education side, it is proposed to diversify the courses at Jamnagar and Vadodara Medical Colleges to include degree and diploma courses in physiotherapy at Vadodara and Jamnagar respectively, Rs. 2.20 lakhs have been proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

9.3.5.7. A total provision of Rs. 11 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87, for establishing and strengthening training facilities in the State.

Medical Education and Research :

9.3.5.8. The Annual Plan seeks to cope up with the gaps in Medical Education. The proposals consist of the following :

1. For adequate treatment 20 more beds have been added at the paraplegia centre, Ahmedabad during 1985-86. The Centre would also be provided with an artificial limbs division during 1985-1986 and this would be maintained during 1986-87.

2. The institute of kidney diseases would be strengthened by providing staff and equipments as to meet with the demand for both treatment and training during 1985-86.

3. The functions of the Cardiology institute at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad will be expended so that it can offer treatment of cardiac cases by provision of cardiac nuclear imaging system for measuring of functions during 1985-86.

4. To provide staff, equipment and building at all the Medical Colleges and attached hospitals according to the norms laid down by the Medical Council of India, Nursing Council of India, Dental Council of India and the concerned universities. Seats in Government Dental Colleges will be increased to 60 from the existing 50 seats during 1985-86. It has been decided to add 25 additional seats in Medical college Jamnagar from the Academic year 1985-86 and necessary provision for maintenance of these seats has been proposed for 1986-87.

5. The existing libraries at all Government Medical colleges would be equipped with new periodicals, medical journals and necessary modern medical books during 1986-87. Necessary provision for the above items for 1986-87 have been proposed for maintenance and strengthening of medical facilities in the state. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Indigenous system of Medicine Ayurved and Homeopathy :

9.3.5.9. The indigenous system of Medicines and Hemopathy play a vital role in the delivery of health care services to the people in the state. They have become more popular especially in the rural areas. It is envisaged to augment health care services in the indigenous system of medicines. During 1986-87 necessary provision has been proposed for establishments of 20 Rural Health Centres by upgrading the existing Ayurvedic dispensaries, opening of a Homeopathy dispensary and continuing construction of dispensary building with staff quarters in Baroda and Bharuch Districts Ayurvedic Hospitals, Hostel and colleges building construction at Ahmedabad and Baroda, additional 40 beds at Ahmedabad and Junagadh and strengthening of Ayurvedic colleges by providing necessary teaching staff etc. An outlay of Rs. 38.50 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.

9.3.5.10. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a major social security measure in operation in the State. The benefit of the scheme will be extended to 10 more industrial centres taking the total number of beneficiaries under the scheme to about 6.49 lakhs in the State during 1985-86. The proposals for 1986-87 include :—

(a) Maintenance of additional 10 dispensaries likely to be establishment during 1985-86.

(b) Construction of new dispensary buildings or procuring suitable buildings for housing the dispensaries.

(c) Indoor treatment facilities at the rate of 4 indoor patients per 1000 insured persons. This will be done by reserving beds at Government/Private hospitals .

(d) Maintenance of additional 3 preventive mobile care units, likely to be established during 1985-86, to visit each factory with insured persons and provide preventive medical and health care. The mobile units would also promote M.C.H. and family planning education and service to the visiting workers. The mobile units will be provided with X-Ray machines, testing facilities etc. during 1985-86. The unit will be incharge of 4 doctors, one X-Ray Technician, One laboratory Technician, One E.C.G. Technician two staff nurses one senior and one junior clerk, one dresser and four class IV employees.

9.3.5.11. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed as State's contribution towards E.S.I. Scheme against total provision of Rs. 44 lakhs for 1986-87.

Public Health.

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases and Other Diseases

9.3.5.12. Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from TB, Filaria, Goitre Guinea-worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During Annual Plan for 1986-87 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.

9.3.5.13. 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.

Centrally Sponsored Programmes On Shareable Basis.

National T. B. Control Programme :

9.3.5.14. This is a programme which is shareable between centre and State on 50:50 basis. Following activities will be taken up in Annual Plan under this programme.

(i) replacement of vehicles, (ii) introduction of Chemotherapy treatment (iii) equipments for culture laboratory (iv) constructions of T. B. Centres and Spill over works of isolation beds and wards.

9.3.5.15. For the Annual Plan 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 52.93 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

National Malaria Eradication Programme :

9.3.5.16. This programme envisages spray of insecticides on wider scale, so as to control and eradicate malaria and prevent deaths and reduce the degree of morbidity due to Malaria. It is, therefore, decided to provide and augment storage facilities for insecticides, replacement of vehicles, construction of laboratory room at PHC and necessary supervisory staff etc. An outlay of Rs. 418.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87.

National Filaria Control Programme :

9.3.5.17. It is proposed to consolidate filariasis control measures and extend them where they are needed. It is also proposed to enforce anti larval measures. To fulfil the above objectives, it is proposed to strengthen the staff in these filaria control units during 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 9.90 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 as the State Share.

National Goitre Control Programme :

9.3.5.18. 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.

9.3.5.19. The treatment for the disease involves supply of iodised salt and encouraging its consumption. Supply of iodised salt and salt injections in these districts is planned. Tribes, pregnant women and children upto 5 years would be given priority for treatment through injections of iodised salt.

9.3.5.20. The scheme of Goitre control on 100% C.S.S. is under consideration by Government of India. However, a provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

Leprosy Control (State Plan)

9.3.5.21. There are Five Leprosy Hospitals with 825 beds in the State, of which Meghaji Patharaj Leprosy Hospital at Bhavnagar and Paravatibai 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 Grant-in-Aid to private Hospitals will be provided and Government Hospitals will be strengthened by providing sufficient staff to cope up with the increased work load. Rehabilitation of Leprosy patients is also an important task requiring special attention by providing vocational training etc. An outlay of Rs. 3.17 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this programme.

Minimum Needs Programme :

9.3.5.22. The Minimum Needs programme has been providing to the weaker sections of the society in the rural areas, among other services, health care services from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has contributed to the upgradation and expansion of health infrastructure in the rural areas and has helped in clearing to a large extent, the back-log of construction work of sub-centres buildings and staff quarters of existing Primary Health Centres. Under national health policy goals 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 areas and sparsely populated areas.

(iii) One CHC for a population between 80,000 to 1,20,000 depending on the population covered by Primary Health Centres under its jurisdiction.

(iv) One male and one female health assistant at Primary Health Center.

9.3.5.24. The Key targets envisaged under MNP in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 are as under:—

Item.	Target for Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Net)	Target for Annual Plan 1986-87 (Net)
Sub Centres	1250	300
Sub-Centre (Construction part only)	900	50
Subsidiary Health Centres } Primary Health Centres }	690	..
Community Health Centres	100	5
Multipurpose workers	580	..
Health Supervisors for MPW	145	..
Health Guides	6000	6000

9.3.5.24. During Seventh Five Year Plan with regard to targets set for PHCs/SHCs and Community Health Centres, mostly the existing dispensaries would be upgraded to PHSCs 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. During 1985-86, 20 Community Health Centres, 50 PHCs/SHCs and 300 sub-centres will be established in the State and necessary provisions for maintenance of these CHCs and PHCs/SHCs has been proposed for in the Annual Plan for 1986-87. It also envisaged to start 5 CHCs by providing necessary staff and equipments in the new building of CHCs likely to be completed during the year 1986-87.

9.3.5.25. The provision for MNP proposed in the Annual Plan 1986-87, is Rs. 612.50 lakhs.

Rural Health Centres (Ayurvedic)

9.3.5.26. Besides above schemes under allopathic system of medicine, the "Working group on I&M and Homoeopathy" constituted by the Government of India for Seventh Plan has recommended to establish a Rural Health Centres (Ayurvedic) for every 10,000 population. During 1985-86 20 Rural health centres are likely to be established by mostly upgrading the existing ayurvedic dispensaries. It is proposed to establish 20 new rural health centres in the State during the Annual Plan period by upgrading the existing dispensaries. These centres will provide curative as well as prevention and promotive health care services. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Other Programmes :

Expansion of Vaccine Institute at Vadodra :

9.3.5.27. The vaccine Institute set-up in the Third Five Year Plan with the object of providing anti-Rabic Vaccine was strengthened in subsequent plan periods and its activities were diversified with a view to produce Cholera Vaccine and Titanus Toxoid. Potential to manufacture anti-Diphtheria Vaccine has also been created. It is proposed to expand and maintain the production activities of the vaccine now produced and start production of T.T., D. T. and DPT. An outlay of Rs. 6.80 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Health Statistics :

9.3.5.28. 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 PHCs, 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 are published in the publication Health Statistics etc. However, the data regarding Hospital treatment, diseases etc. are not properly and systematically collected and compiled in Hospitals. It is, therefore proposed to create one post of S.A. in each Cl. II Civil Hospitals for introducing MIS in hospitals. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this purpose.

Health Education Programme :

9.3.5.29. The various efforts that 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 through all medias. Much can be achieved through health education of patients, their care-takers, and the people at large. Realising the importance of education both formal and non-formal, the following programmes have been formulated.

1. Establishment of District Health Units :

9.3.5.30. The multi-purpose health workers and the multipurpose health supervisors, among other things, are required to educate the people they come into contact. Many health problems prevailing now are the result of poor environmental sanitation, malnutrition, communicable diseases, etc. The incidence of illness/diseases relating to the above, can to a great extent be reduced and motivating the people about them and the preventive measures can be taken to keep them out. Whether the multipurpose workers and their supervisors are educating the people and what methods should be used by them to make people conscious of these, how far are the multi-purpose workers and their supervisors being educated in matters they have to educate about etc., all these need to be continuously looked into. At present there is no proper personnel either at the peripheral or district level to look into these questions. To fill up this void, District Health Units in four districts in the State are likely to be established during 1985-86.

2. Hospital Health Education :

9.3.5.31. The Hospitals not only attract patients but also their friends and relatives who come to attend and cheer them. This population could be the target of education, because they are highly receptive to what the doctor and other medical staff in the hospital tell them, during their visits and stay in the hospitals. It is decided to introduce health education for this group of people in all the Class-I hospitals in the State as part of the hospital management administration. Health Education therefore is proposed to be imparted the target group through audi-visual and other communication media.

Health Education Material in Community Health Centre :

9.3.5.32. The best educators in health, are the field workers like Health guides, dais, MPWS, etc., delivering health services and the best target group for them are the people amongst whom they live. These field workers would be able to communicate better if they are themselves adequately oriented in Health Education for time to time. Their education could be through the medias like, films, slides, exhibitions, workshops, etc. For this purpose it is proposed to include the above project for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan. All the workers belonging to the Community Health Services will be made conscious of measures and facilities. Government are offering these services to the people for the improvement of their Health. Some of Community Centres will be provided with communication Medias like projectors, films, slides, etc., during 1986-87.

Strengthening of State Health Education Bureau :

9.3.5.33 The State Health Education Bureau was established in the year 1962, with the object of educating the people about matters connected with health and the services that are being provided by the State in this regard. The Bureau's work comprises planning, health education, production of health education materials, training, research into health education etc. In the fulfilment of the national goal of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D.' the Bureau has a very important role to play. The Bureau will be expected to supervise the district health units, which are proposed to be established. Bureau will also impart education to educators of people the Bureau will therefore be strengthened.

9.3.5.34 Under the scheme of "Health Education Programme" a provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan 1986-87

School Health Services :

9.3.5.35. It is a fact that today's children are the citizens of tomorrow. It is necessary therefore to provide School Health Services to the children in rural as well as urban areas. These services comprise the following:--

- Promotive School Health Services which includes Mid-day-meal, nutrition and health education.
- Preventive school health services which will include immunisation against childhood diseases.
- Early detection of abnormalities for which it is absolutely necessary that periodical medical check-up should be provided to the school going children.
- Correction of defects and rehabilitation. It is not adequate that medical abnormalities are detected but it would be very necessary that these defects are corrected and facilities are provided for rehabilitation of these children.

9.3.5.36. The above services are proposed to be expanded and strengthened so as to cater to the felt needs in respect of school health education and school health services. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Drugs Control and Prevention of Food Adulteration :

9.3.5.37 In the formation of the Seventh Plan, priority has been given (1) to tightening up of enforcement machinery to administer the Acts, looked after by the Drugs Control Administration and (2) construction of buildings including completion of the on-going works and man-power development. The State has 1300 drug manufacturing units and 7000 sales units by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. It is expected that about 100 more units manufacturing drugs and 600 selling units are likely to come up during the Annual Plan 1985-86. As per the norms prescribed by Government of India the inspection of the establishment has to be carried out twice in a year. The enforcement machinery is inadequate to cope with the work. The inspection staff will be strengthened. It has been decided to strengthen the administrative machinery for enforcement of provision of Food Adulteration, 1985, by establishing circle offices in each of the districts of the State except Dangs & Gandhinagar. Upto 1985-86 such circle offices have been established. During 1986-87 two more offices each at Surendranagar & Bharuch and technical staff at Head office have been proposed to be provided. In service training would be imparted to the staff for the enforcement of different Acts, consequent on the amended pharmacy Act which became operative from 1.9.1984. Necessary provision for GIA for diploma courses at Adipur, Bardoli and for starting a diploma course in pharmacy at Mehsana, building for a degree course & hostel building at Rajkot, and degree course at Vallabh Vidyanagar has been made. Moreover for carrying out testing of increased no. of samples drugs and Food at Vadodara, Bhuj & Rajkot necessary provision for spill over construction work as well as staff has been proposed. An amount of Rs. 38.50 lakhs are proposed for this purpose in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Family Welfare Programmes (State Plan)

9.3.5.38. Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme and fully financed by the Centre. In order to have better information for management of the programme including monitoring and implementation more efficiently it is proposed to provide Data entry machines with necessary supporting staff at District level, so as to have timely and comprehensive feed back and data flow to and from the Micro Computer Centres are proposed to be established at District level by Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Computer Centre of Government of Gujarat. The data generated at District level would be of immense help to this important national programme in administration, adjusting policy issues and taking decisions related to the programme.

9.3.5.39. In addition to the various incentives provided in the Centrally Sponsored Programme etc., the State Government intends to introduce certain innovative incentives Schemes for popularising various family welfare methods.

9.3.5.40. A provision of Rs. 8.80 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for this purpose.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Prevention of Visual Impairment & Control of Blindness

9.3.5.41. This being one of the important national programmes, Government of India provides full Central assistance for the Scheme. A provision of Rs. 171.43 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub-Sector	Outlay for Annual Plan 1986-87
Medical	37.37
Medical Education & Research	69.06
Health	65.00
Total	171.43

Medical

9.3.5.42. Under this programme 18 ophthalmic units at District Hospitals and 5 ophthalmic units at Taluka Hospitals in the State were upgraded. It is proposed to continue and maintain the existing ones during Annual Plan 1986-87.

Medical Education & Research

9.3.5.43. In order to provide sophisticated services in the field, it is proposed to maintain & to further upgrade the ophthalmic services in all the Medical Colleges and attached Teaching Hospitals/Institutes during 1986-87. The upgradation of services envisage the provision for necessary staff, building equipments, etc.

Health :

9.3.5.44. As per the guidelines of Central Government this scheme is being implemented under this sub-sector and has covered 210 PHCs under this programme. It is proposed to cover all the PHCs, HSCs, existing as well as proposed to be established during Seventh Plan and provide necessary staff and equipment etc., for treatment of minor eye ailments.

Reorientation of Medical Education

9.3.5.45. All the four Government Medical Colleges have adopted 3 PHCs each for providing field training to the medical students and treatment to the patients in rural areas. This scheme is a partially Centrally sponsored Scheme to provide facilities for training students in rural health services alongwith necessary building such as operation theatre, seminar hall, hostel and residential quarters at each of 12 PHCs, so that students may have better orientation experience & knowledge of field work. A sum of Rs. 20.78 lakhs are proposed for 1986-87 for this purpose.

9.3.6. Family Welfare Programme (Fully Centrally Sponsored)

Introduction

9.3.6.1. Expansion of health facilities, eradication of large scale epidemics, introduction of new drugs, modern methods of health treatment, and other factors during the last 35 years have resulted in a rapid rise in population of the State. The population of the State which was about 1.63 crores in 1951 went upto 3.41 crores in 1981. The average annual growth rate was around 2.5 percent in the sixties and 2.4 percent in the seventies. The rapid growth of the population in the State has had many adverse effects. It has slowed down the per capita income growth and is under cutting economic progress resulting in increased poverty among the people. It also hinders efforts at improving the quality of life of the poor.

Objectives and Strategies

9.3.6.2. With a view to limiting adverse results, securing the small family norm, alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life, population control measures are being taken in the State from as far back as 1957 as an integral part of the development plans of the State. For attaining the objective a strategy to popularise among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD, oral pills, conventional contraceptives has been adopted in the plans, based on voluntary acceptance. The family Welfare Programme is fully centrally sponsored programme and the expenditure thereon is fully met by the Central Government. The visible effects of the measures taken by the State-Government have been felt as reflected in the declining growth rate of population in the seventies as compared to the sixties as mentioned earlier. The Seventh Five Year Plan not only aims at controlling the growth of population further by continuing the birth control measures and family welfare measures followed in the earlier plans, but also to accelerate the tempo of activities being undertaken for the purpose.

Review of Progress

9.3.6.3. Till the mid-1960s the approach to family planning was mostly clinical in character. There was a shift in the family control measures after 1963 from the clinical approach to the more vigorous, extension education approach.

9.3.6.4. A goal to bring the birth rate, from 41 to 25 as expeditiously as possible was also fixed then. Subsequently to achieve the goal, time bound targets were fixed and recognising that a package of services would yield better results, birth control measures were integrated with maternity and child health care services, nutrition, and minimum needs programme to improve the quality of life of the people, when the nomenclature was changed from family planning to family welfare.

Performance of the Programme During Sixth Plan—1980-85

9.3.6.5. The objective of the programme during the Sixth Plan 1980 85, was to reduce the birth rate to a level of 35 per thousand in 1980 to 30 per thousand population by the terminal year 1984 85. The methods to contain the delivery the growth of population remained the same as in the earlier Plan period. The following targets were fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

1. Sterilisation	8.12 lakhs
2. I. U. D.	2.36 lakhs
3. Contraceptive Users including Oral Pill Users.	13.76 lakhs

9.3.6.6. 4 Yearwise achievements in the terminal and spacing methods are as under :—

Year	Sterilisation	I. U. D.	C. C. users	Oral Pills users
1980—81	200594	40942	168774	15365
1981—82	237405	45647	164988	16030
1982—83	241519	63127	206310	20383
1983—84	235853	111574	335680	38130
1984—85	256454	214213	460605	60700
1980 81 to 1984 85	1171825	475503	1336357	150608
Achievement against target in percentage	144.3%	201.5%	108.1%	

9.3.6.7. The performance of the Family Welfare Programme in the Sixth Plan has been remarkable. This is indicated by the couple protection rate of 40.6% in 1980-81 which went up to 40.7% by the end of March 85. The total number of births averted during 1984-85 is 5.51 lakhs, while the progressive total number of the births averted since inception of the Programme upto March, 1985 is 49.70 lakhs.

9.3.6.8. As a support to the achievement of the targets, following additional facilities are available at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(1) Urban Family Welfare Centres and Dispensaries	16
(2) Post Partum Unit	1

9.3.6.9. The number of couples protected by various methods of Family Welfare Programme in Gujarat is given in the table below :—

Year	Estimated couples in productive age group (000)	Sterilisation		I. U. D.		Conventional contraceptive		Total
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	5434	1695	31.2	92	1.7	92	7.7	1879
1981-82	5689	1835	32.3	102	1.8	90	1.6	2027
1982-83	5843	1964	33.6	112	1.9	123	2.1	2199
1983-84	6000	2115	35.3	162	2.7	206	3.4	2483
1984-85	6122	2311	37.7	258	4.2	291	4.8	2860

Immunization Programme — Achievements

(Nos. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Method	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Tetanus Toxoid (TT)	5.6	4.9	6.1	7.6	6.2	6.6
2.	Diphtheria Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT)	10.6	8.0	7.5	7.4	5.0	6.7
3.	Diphtheria and Tetanus (DT)	14.7	11.3	11.0	10.3	6.3	7.6

Proposals for the Annual Plan 1986-87

9.3.6.10. An outlay of Rs. 3668.71 lakhs for fully centrally sponsored family Welfare Programme is proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87. The details of which are given below :—

Sr. No.	Sub-Head	Proposed Outlay 1986-87
1	2	3
(a) 1.	State Family Welfare Bureau	26.68
2.	City Family Welfare Bureau	7.00
3.	District Family Welfare Bureau	99.64
4.	Area Development Project (USAID)	411.17
Total (a)		544.49

1	2	3
(b)	1. Rural Family Welfare Programme	433.50
	2. Rural Family Welfare (Sub-Centre)	453.57
	3. Health Guide Scheme	435.89
	Total (b) ..	1322.96
(c)	Urban Family Welfare Centre	139.10
(d)	Immunization	18.70
(e)	1. Maintenance supply of vehicle of Rural Family Welfare Centre	57.80
	2. State Health Transport	9.89
	Total (e) ..	67.69
(f)	1. Vasectomy	297.84
	2. Tubectomy	902.30
	3. I. U. D.	40.40
	4. Ex. gratia	10.93
	Total (f) ..	1251.47
(g)	1. Maintenance of Beds	32.23
	2. Post Partum Centre	106.01
	3. Conc. contraceptives	0.01
	4. Int. District Programme	10.61
	5. Awards	2.26
	Total (g) ..	151.12
(h)	Mass Education Programme	43.82
(i)	1. Regional Family Welfare Training Centre	12.31
	2. Training of ANMs, Dais and HVs	110.18
	3. Demographic Research Centre	6.87
	Total (i) ..	129.36
	Grand Total ..	3668.71

9.3.6.11. Having achieved a couple protection rate of 46.7 percent by 31st March 1985 the State has set its goal to achieve by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, a birth rate of 21 per thousand population and a couple protection rate of 60.00 per cent. 49.70 lakhs births have been averted upto March 1985 since the inception of the programme. Targets for various spacing and terminal methods of family planning have been worked out keeping in view the popularity and acceptability of the different methods and the goal fixed for Annual Plan 1986-87 as shown below.

Targets in lakhs:

Year	Sterilisation	I. U. D.	Oral pills and conventional contraceptive
1986-87	3.00	2.50	5.46

9.3.6.12. An amount of Rs. 1260.14 lakhs is proposed for sterilisation. While a provision of Rs. 40.40 lakhs has been proposed for I. U. D. insertion. Thus inclusive of Rs. 10.93 lakhs for ex-gratia expenditure a total provision of Rs. 1251.47 lakhs is proposed for sterilisation and I U D programme etc.

9.3.6.13. For achieving the targets the following measures mostly to strengthen the programme infrastructure have been proposed during 1986-87.

Strengthening of State Family Welfare Bureau

Direction and Administration

9.3.6.14. The State Family Welfare Bureau, administers the family welfare programme in the State. It undertakes a vigorous and continuous monitoring of implementation of the programme to ensure that the targets set are achieved in the given time, and ensuring propriety in the spending of funds. During 1985-86, Audit parties will be set-up for exercising control over expenditure. Another 2 additional audit parties are envisaged to be created during 1986-87 for which a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose. While Rs. 131.82 lakhs are proposed for the confirmation of the existing set-up of State Family Welfare Bureau, City and District functionaries of family Welfare and Rs. 411.17 lakhs for Area Development project. This total of Rs. 544.49 lakhs are proposed for direction and administration of Family Welfare Programme in the State.

Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centres

9.3.6.15. 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 1986-87, it is targetted to establish 300 sub-centres. A provision of Rs. 887.07 lakhs is proposed for new as well as existing sub-centres and main centres in rural areas of the State.

Health Guides Scheme :

9.3.6.16. At the end of Sixth Plan, there were 25091 health guides in the State. It is proposed to strengthen the health guides cadre during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan looking to the needs of the family welfare programme in the Seventh Plan in the State. Another 6000 health guides would be added to the present strength during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 435.89 lakhs is proposed for additional Health Guides and for confirmation of existing strength Health Guides in the State.

9.3.6.17. There are now 204 urban family welfare services centres in the State. It is proposed to revamp the scheme in the urban areas during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 139.10 lakhs has been proposed for maintenance and well as for revamping the programme.

Post Partum Services :

9.3.6.18. The main objective of post partum is to provide contraceptive advice and services primarily to the obstetric and abortion cases coming to hospitals as well as to other patients in the hospital. The P. P. units are classified as "A" Type (*i. e.* medical colleges or medical institutions having more than 3000 obst. and gynec. cases annually). "B" Type (institutions having 1500 and 3000 obst. cases annually and "C" type (institutions having 500 to 1500 ob. and abortion cases annually). At the end of Sixth Plan, there were 45 P. P. Units functioning in the State 18 P. P. units are likely to be set-up during 1985-86. It is targetted to establish 15 additional P. P. units during 1986-87. A provision of Rs. 106.01 lakhs is proposed for Post Partum services in the State.

Reserve Bed Scheme :

9.3.6.19. At present, there are in all 842 additional beds reserved for family planning purposes at the hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs run by Government voluntary organisations and local bodies. Their break up is as under :—

Government	407
Voluntary organisations	347
Local Bodies	88
	<hr/>
Total	842

An amount of Rs. 32.23 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of beds reserved for family planning programme.

Other Measures :

9.3.6.20. Though the programme is fully aided by the Government of India, the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 8.80 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1986-87 under State Plan for granting incentives to the beneficiaries and evolving better information management system by computerisation of data, so as to make the programme, success for efficient monitoring of the progress under this programme. The Government has established monitoring machinery at all levels for the speedy and successful implementation of this programme and this would facilitate better administration and implementation of the programme.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Nos. & Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan outlay 1985-90	1984-85 actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Direction and Administration							
HLT-1	Strengthening of Directorate (Health, Medical Education including.	32.000	39.69	4.00	4.00	4.40	..
Sub-Total I		32.000	39.69	4.00	4.00	4.40	..
II. Medical Relief (Medical)							
HLT-2	X-Ray Services to Hospitals	..	..	0.11	0.11	..	..
HLT-3	Ambulance Services	7.600	0.34	2.21	2.21	0.41	..
HLT-4	Strengthening of District Hospital and Increase of beds in District Hospital.	209.609	63.19	45.21	45.21	90.78	52.65
HLT-5	Strengthening of Taluka Hospital and Increase of beds in Taluka Hospital.	112.500	10.94	7.89	7.89	21.07	17.75
HLT-6	Staff Quarters in District Hospital.	7.600	1.48	0.80	0.80	1.00	1.00
HLT-7	Staff Quarters in Taluka Hospital.	6.000	3.58	3.09	3.09	1.05	1.05
HLT-8	B.T.S. Centres.	1.200	0.32	0.32	0.32	..	..
HLT-9	Mental Health Units in Dist. Hospital Junagadh.	63.500	1.70	..	..	..	..
HLT-10	Expansion of Mental Hospital at Jamnagar.	7.000	9.35	2.40	2.40	..	..
HLT-11	Improvement of Nursing Care in Hospital.	40.000	14.26	4.99	4.99	10.51	..
HLT-12	Addl. Cl. III & IV Technical Staff	25.000	11.74	7.98	7.98	10.18	..
	other schemes.	..	9.52	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (M.R. Medical)		480.000	126.42	75.00	75.00	135.00	72.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. Training Programme Medical :							
HLT-13	Construction of Hostel for Nurses.	28.00	2.38	0.79	0.79	3.00	3.00
HLT-14	Expansion of General Nursing School and ANM	9.00	23.79	4.21	4.21	2.50	..
Sub-Total (Medical)		37.00	26.17	5.00	5.00	5.50	3.00
<i>Health-</i>							
HLT-15	(i) Certification Course in H.V. School, Surat Public Health Nurses School.	4.00	1.75	1.94	1.94	1.30	..
	(ii) Estt. of P.H. Training Institute at Vadodara.	10.00	..	1.06	1.06	2.00	..
Sub-Total (Health)		14.00	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.30	..
<i>Medical Education</i>							
HLT-16	Training Programme.	9.00	16.81	2.00	2.00	2.20	0.20
Sub-Total (M.E.)		9.00	16.81	2.00	2.00	2.20	0.20
Sub-Total III (Training)		60.00	45.73	10.00	10.00	11.00	3.20
IV. Medical Education and Research							
HLT-17	Expns. of Medical College & Hospital, Ahmedabad.	510.00	98.91	48.27	48.27	42.52	15.50
HLT-18	Expns. of Medical College and Hospital, Baroda.	130.00	56.41	16.39	16.29	20.59	8.61
HLT-19	Expns. of Medical College and Hospital, Jamnagar	130.00	45.77	11.37	11.37	61.75	16.00
HLT-20	Expns. of Medical College, Surat	100.00	80.29	22.02	22.02	22.83	18.35
HLT-21	Expns. of Medical Education Facilities.	80.00	20.00	10.70	10.70	15.50	..
HLT-22	Expns. of Medical Records Organisation	12.00	2.84	3.92	3.92	5.65	..
HLT-23	Strength of Libraries in Medical College	18.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
HLT-24	Specialist Units.	102.00	6.79	14.00	14.00	5.20	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HLT-25	Expns. of Dental College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	15.00	0.10	5.93	5.93	1.18	..
HLT-26	Re-orientation of Medical Education	100.00	22.38	8.50	8.50	20.78	0.50
Sub-Total-IV Medical Education & Research		1197.00	337.49	145.00	145.00	200.00	58.96

**V. Indigenous System of Medicines
Ayurved and Homeopathy**

HLT-27	Expansion of existing Ayurved College.	60.00	36.72	8.45	5.45	7.50	3.50
HLT-28	Construction of Hostel Building for Ayurvedic College	32.00	2.03	4.00	4.50	3.00	3.00
HLT-29	Development of Ayurved University Jamnagar	30.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
HLT-30	Establishment of Homeopathic dispensaries Colleges & GIA	20.00	0.42	0.50	0.30	1.00	..
HLT-31	Trainees Training	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
HLT-32	Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospitals attached with teaching Institution	13.00	..	2.55	1.55	2.50	0.50
HLT-33	New Financial Assistance to Ayurvedic teaching institution-Naturopathy & Unani.	15.00	..	1.26	1.00	0.50	..
HLT-34	New Financial Assistance to Acupuncture	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
HLT-35	New Development of Publicating Department	5.00	..	0.24	0.50	0.50	..
HLT-36	Opening of Rural Health Centres in Rural Tribal areas (MNP)	35.00	15.24	7.14	8.00	15.00	..
HLT-37	Construction of Rural Health Centre building staff quarters (MNP)	15.00	2.22	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00
HLT-38	Strengthening the directorate & Starting of DAOS Offices	10.00	11.20	0.82	1.00	0.50	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HLT-39	Opening of New Ayurvedic Hospitals Expansion of existing Ayurvedic Hospitals.	18.00	30.05	1.54	1.00	2.00	0.90
HLT-40	Research Botanical Survey & Herbs Garden	15.00	3.34	4.50	5.00	2.00	1.00
HLT-41	Upgrading & Expansion of Pharmacy	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
HLT-42	Establishment of Collection Centre	10.00	4.28	..	..	..	..
HLT-43	Opening of Ayurvedic wing in District Health Quarter Hospitals.	5.00	1.13	..	..	..	..
HLT-44	Provision of Panch Karma Section in Govt. Ayurvedic Hospitals.	3.00	1.62	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total-V Ayurved	300.00	108.34	35.00	32.80	33.50	11.90
VI Employees State Insurance Scheme:							
HLT-45	Employees State Insurance Scheme.	60.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
	Sub-Total-VI E.S.I.S.	60.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
<i>Public Health :</i>							
VII Prevention of Control of communicable disease							
HLT-46	National T. B. Control Programme	372.00	55.53	48.12	48.12	52.93	12.93
HLT-47	National Filaria Control Programme	72.12	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.90	..
LHT-48	National Leprosy Control Programme (State Plan)	2.88	5.54	2.88	2.88	3.17	..
HLT-49	National Malaria Eradication Programme	2385.00	540.50	380.00	380.00	418.00	..
HLT-50	National Goitre Control Programme (New)	5.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
	Sub-Total-VII Public Health	2832.00	607.57	445.00	445.00	489.50	12.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VIII Minimum Needs Programme :							
HLT-51	Upgrading FHC in to 30 beded Hospital Community Health Centres	1052.00	365.21	413.62	423.82	447.58	98.50
HLT-52	Construction work of sub-centres (Back Log)	450.00	36.70	20.37	20.37	23.25	23.25
HLT-53	Drugs and Medicines (Establishment of Add. Primary Health Centres)	120.00	77.68	..	..	..	..
HLT-54	Upgrading of dispensaries in to PHCs/SHCs and New PHCs.	2010.00	92.54	63.07	63.07	121.43	..
HLT-55	Construction work of PHC Building with staff quarters (Back Log)	1160.00	50.55	32.94	41.94	20.24	20.24
	Sub-Total-VIII (MNP)	4792.00	622.08	530.00	549.20	612.50	141.99
IX Other Programmes :							
HLT-56	Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodara	30.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	6.80	..
HLT-57	Strengthening of Health Education Bureau	20.00	2.80	2.00	2.00	2.20	..
HLT-57	Strengthening of Health Statistics	20.00	3.65	..	..	2.00	..
HLT-58	Expansion of Health Transport	20.00	5.50	13.00	13.00	10.30	..
	Sub-Total-IX-Other Programme	90.00	16.95	18.00	18.00	21.30	..
X School Health Programme :							
HLT-60	Health Services to school going children State School.	20.00	4.25	5.00	5.00	4.00	..
	Sub-Total-X School Health Programme	20.00	4.25	5.00	5.00	4.00	..
XI Family Welfare (State Plan)							
HLT-61	Payment of Add. Incentive under FWP	64.00	..	8.00	8.00	8.80	..
	Sub-Total XI-Family Welfare (State Plan)	64.00	..	8.00	8.00	8.80	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XII. Drugs Control :							
HLT-62 Training of Pharmacists							
	(a) Grant-in-aid to Now Government Institution for conducting diploma and Degree course in Pharmacy	35.00	3.60	4.00	4.00	9.20	..
	(b) Construction Building for Govt. College at Rajkot augmentation of staff for degree course.	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
HLT-63	Expansion of Food and Drugs Control Administration	85.00	19.55	8.00	8.00	7.20	..
HLT-64	Expansion of Intelligence Branch	3.00	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.55	..
HLT-65	Expansion of Food and Drugs Lab. Vadodara, and Bhuj.	92.00	7.74	17.85	17.85	16.70	8.00
HLT-66	Establishment of Regional Food & Laboratory, Rajkot.	7.00	2.14	2.03	2.03	2.05	..
HLT-67	Establishment of Regional Food Laboratory in North Gujarat.	30.00	0.47	..	..	..	..
HLT-68	Providing of Vehicle in each circle office.	10.00	..	1.27	1.27	1.30	..
HLT-69	Providing of Mobile Lab. at Bhavnagar and Surat.	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
HLT-70	Strengthening of Cell at Magic Remedies (O.A.) Act, 1954.	2.00	..	0.35	0.35	0.50	..
HLT-71	Construction of Staff quarter at Vadodara	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Total XII—Drugs Control	292.00	34.35	35.00	35.00	38.50	9.00
HLT-72	Central Medical Stores Organisation Building for office and godown	95.00	..	17.00	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	10314.00	1942.87	1332.00	1332.00	1569.00	310.43

9.4. SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

9.4.1. Introduction

9.4.1.1. The programme under Sewerage and Water Supply envisages the provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in the urban and rural areas of the State. Supply of protected drinking water in adequate quantities and disposal of used water are essential for preservation and promotion of public health and hence great importance is attached to this programme.

9.4.1.2. The ten year period of 1981-90 has been declared by the United Nations as the international water supply and sanitation decade. The decade goal is to provide potable drinking water to the entire rural and urban population and to provide sanitation facilities to 80% of the urban population and 25% of the rural population. A 10 years master plan for the development of water supply and sewerage has been prepared by the State Government. According to this master plan, the requirement of funds at 1980 prices to meet with the decade targets has been estimated at say 571.00 crores. The decade programme has started from the year 1981-82 i.e. the second year of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Thus the decade programme spreads over four years of the Sixth Plan, five years of the Seventh Plan and one year of the Eighth Plan.

9.4.1.3. There are 18114 inhabited villages in the State as per 1981 census. This covers about 69% of the total population of the State. Remaining 31% of the population is covered in 255 towns.

9.4.1.4. As many as 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 in "No Source" category. This number is still increasing due to depletion of water table, ingress of salinity and pollution of water sources due to discharge of industrial effluents. Government has therefore, given highest priority to the programme of providing drinking water facilities to such "No Source" villages. An outlay of Rs. 4082 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86,

9.4.2. Annual Plan 1986-87

9.4.2.1. An outlay of Rs. 4590 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87. for 'Sewrage and Water Supply' Programme whose break-up is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	Outlay for 1986-87		
		Non-IDA 3	IDA 4	Total 5
1	2			
1.	Survey & Investigation	2	..	2
2.	Research & Development	14	30	44
3.	Urban Sanitation	668	1374	2042
4.	Rural Sanitation	14	..	14
5.	Urban Water Supply	877	320	1197
6.	Rural Water Supply (As & When)	15	..	15
7.	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	550	490	1040
	" " " Bilateral	150	..	150
8.	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Scheme	30	..	30
9.	Construction of office buildings	40	..	40
10.	Construction of residential staff quarters	16	..	16
GRANT TOTAL		2376	2214	4590

9.4.2.2. The programmes included in to the Annual Plan, 1986-87 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

World Bank Aided Project

9.4.2.3. The World Bank Project estimated to cost Rs. 137.54 crores has been taken up by the State Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The details of this projects are as under :—

9.4.2.4. The Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board submitted a project package costing Rs. 137.54 crores to the International Development Association of the World Bank. The Project consisted of Rural Water Supply, Urban Water Supply, Urban Sewerage, Low Cost Sanitation and Sewerage Schemes of Ahmedabad and Rajkot Municipal Corporations.

9.4.2.5. The project has been negotiated with the World Bank and the International Development Association of the World Bank has accepted the project and sanctioned a credit of 721 million dollars (Rs. 61.2 crores) in the month of July 1982. The project is under implementation. This World Bank Project package includes :

- (i) Sewerage schemes of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Rajkot Municipal Corporation, Nadiad, Anand and Savarkundla.
- (ii) Water Supply Schemes for 5 towns i.e. Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Nadiad, Godhra and Anand.
- (iii) 7 Rural Regional rural water supply schemes covering 257 villages.
- (iv) 111 individual villages water supply schemes; and
- (v) Component estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores for low cost sanitation under UNDP Global project for 15 towns. Training is also included in the World Bank Project. The project as initially planned was to be implemented within the period from 1982-83 to 1986-87.

The break-up of the cost of Project is as under :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of Project	Cost
1	2	3
(A) Urban Water Supply Scheme :		
1.	Nadiad	433.16
2.	Godhra	260.61
3.	Jamnagar	958.80
4.	Bhavnagar	767.15
5.	Anand	122.20
	TOTAL--I	2541.92
(B) Urban Sewerage		
1.	Nadiad	861.14
2.	Anand	354.33
3.	Savarkundla	325.38
	Total-II	1540.85

1	2	3
(C) 7 Regional Rural Water Supply schemes covering 257 villages.		1980.40
(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 connection		200.00
(G) Training		77.00
(H) Equipment		70.00
	TOTAL-III	3838.13
Corporations :		
1. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation		3379.03
2. Rajkot Municipal Corporation		2454.03
	TOTAL-IV	5833.06
	GRAND TOTAL	13753.96
		<i>i.e.</i> Rs. 137.54 Crores.

9.4.2.6. The Sixth Plan outlay for World Bank aided Project was Rs. 66 crores. The project was negotiated in June 1982. The project agreement was signed on 9th November, 1982 and the credit has become effective from 8th February, 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 28.74 Crores has been incurred by the end of the Sixth Plan under this project. The period from March 1982 to 84 was utilised for preparing detailed engineering designs. The project has entered the construction stage only in 1984-85. The actual expenditure incurred for 1984-85 is Rs. 2476 crores.

9.4.2.7. For 1985-86 likely expenditure would be Rs. 25.46 crores. A provision of Rs. 2214 lakhs has been kept for the works under this world Bank aided project during 1986-87 and the break-up of the provision is given under respective programmes as applicable.

Bilateral Assistance

9.4.2.8 Regional water supply scheme comprising of 72 villages under mid Zone of Banaskantha District, viz., Santalpur Regional rural water supply scheme estimated to cost Rs. 966-90- lakhs is taken up under bilateral assistance project with the Dutch Government. The expenditure incurred upto September 1985 is Rs. 885 lakhs. It is expected that by March 1986 the cumulative expenditure will be 950 lakhs. In 1986-87 good progress will be made and it is expected that remaining expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs will be incurred. Further 8 more projects costing Rs. 5748.23 lakhs are posed for bilateral assistance and the Netherlands Government mission has visited the State for comprehensive appraisal of these projects. It is likely that 3 to 4 projects may be taken-up during 1986-87. It is therefore proposed to earmark an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs for the project under execution and for these to be taken up during 1986-87.

Survey & Investigation

9.4.2.9. The water supply and sewerage programme envisages providing drinking water and sanitation facilities to problem villages and urban towns in the State.

9.4.2.10. Survey and Investigation in an essential precondition 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 project
- (5) Chemical Analysis of water samples
- (6) Soil Testing for foundations, and
- (7) Strength Tests of R.C.C. structures

9.4.2.11. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for undertaking survey and investigation of planned schemes during 1986-87.

Research Development & Training ;

9.4.2.12. The technology with regard to the development of water supply and sewerage services is fast changing and new processes for exploiting ground & surface water and making them fit for human consumption are being found. Their applications to field conditions in the State needs to be explored. Further more, peculiar problems emerge in the course of operations, both in respect of water supply as well as sanitation, solution which need experiments and even research. Side by side the manpower engaged in the development of water supply and sewerage services will have to be acquainted with the new technologies coming out and the possibilities of their application in the field conditions existing in the State. This has to be done through continuous and systematic training of the personnel.

9.4.2.13. During the period 1986-87 the following activities are proposed to be taken up under R & D. Programme depending upon needs and other exigencies. Even other activities not specified below may also be taken up under the R & D part of the programme as may be required.

(a) Desalination

9.4.2.14. On account of long coastal area, there is problem of salinity ingress in some parts of the State including Coastal areas of Saurashtra, Rann of Kachchh and Surendranagar district. It is therefore proposed to install desalination plants at selected locations on experimental-cum-demonstration basis with a view to study the feasibility of their application on large scale basis. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for the purpose during 1986-87.

(b) Defluoridation

9.4.2.15. In order to control the fluorosis disease due to fluoride infested water in Amreli district defluoridation through Nalgonda technique has been attempted and found to be feasible on the basis of experience, in four villages, taken up for study on an experimental basis. Further research to develope and popularise community based defluoridation plant is contemplated. 86 villages of Amvli District have been surveyed and are found to be affected with fluoridic problem. To cover some of the more acutely affected villages by providing community defluoridation plants, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

(c) Community Bio-Gas Plant

9.4.2.16 Over and above studying the feasibility of putting up demonstration Bio-gas plants serving the community based on cow-dung and human excreta, it is also proposed to take up a community Bio-Gas Cum-sanitation project based on water hyacinth, in Kaira District. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for this is proposed during 1986-87.

(d) Radiation Technology for sewage sludge Treatment

9.4.2.17. A project estimated to cost Rs. 100 lakhs (1983 prices) for sewage sludge treatment at Vadodara is envisaged. 1/3rd of the capital cost & 1/5th of the O & M cost is to be borne by State Government for five years. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87 towards capital investment for making a start of the project.

(e) **Public Health Engineering (PHE) Laboratory :**

9.4.2.18. The Laboratory mainly looks after carrying out water analysis for the purposes of selection of sources of water waste analysis and pollution studies and routine water quality checking during operation stage. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87 towards purchase of equipment, chemicals, glass-ware for the PHE Laboratory at Vadodara.

(f) **Training**

9.4.2.19. Training is an essential input for proper operation and maintenance and repairs of water supply schemes and Sewerage and Sanitation Schemes. The lack of trained personnel has resulted in short-comings in services and frequent break-downs and failures of pipe systems motors, boring equipment etc. in a number of cases, particularly in Rural Water Supply Schemes which are situated in remote and interior places far away from the cities. The training for lower level personnel such as pump operators, pipe line fitters, valvemmen, engine drivers, electricians, wiremen etc. is therefore, actually felt.

9.4.2.20. A central training institute to cater to the needs of GWSSB, Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations is contemplated to be set up at Gandhinagar under the IDA assisted project.

9.4.2.21. The total cost of this project is Rs. 147 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

9.4.2.22. The total provision for R & D during 1986-87 is therefore proposed as under:—

Research & Development	Provision. proposed for 1986-87
(a) Desalination	3.00
(b) Defluoriation	2.00
(c) Bio-Gas Plant	2.00
(d) Radiation Technology	2.00
(e) PHE Laboratory	5.00
(f) Training institute under IDA	30.00
Total :	44.00

Urban Sanitation

9.4.2.23. In all there are 255 towns in the State as per 1981 census. 25 towns including corporations have been covered under ground drainage schemes by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. It is targetted to cover 4 more towns during 1985-86.

9.4.2.24. Urban underground drainage schemes of non-corporation towns are taken up on "As & When" basis. For this, the local bodies are initially required to deposit funds with GWSSB and grant-in-aid is given on the basis of actual expenditure incurred as per availability of funds. The scale of grant-in-aid varies from 35% to 60% depending upon the population of the town. If the local body cannot deposit funds from its own sources, the GWSSB helps the local bodies in securing JIC loan under Government guarantee. For low cost sanitation Schemes, financing pattern is as under:—

(i) 50% subsidy

(ii) 30% loan to local bodies (Not to be borne by beneficiaries)

(iii) 20% from beneficiaries

9.4.2.25. 39 Urban drainage schemes taken up on "As & When" basis were in progress which have spilled over in the year 1986-87. The estimated spill over cost of these 39 schemes comes to Rs. 6327 lakhs. Provision of grant-in-aid is required to be made for these on going schemes. Also LIC loan will be raised for the schemes for their financing to the extent admissible.

9.4.2.26. As more and more emphasis and encouragement is now given to low cost sanitation methods, it is expected that some local bodies may come forward to take up their low cost sanitation schemes, Provision for grant-in-aid and Govt. loan is therefore, required to be made for this purpose.

9.4.2.27. A scheme for conversion of basket type latrines into sanitary flush type latrines was being implemented in the Sixth Plan. Latrine conversion work has mostly been completed. However to take care of remaining cases a provision of Rs. 1 lakhs as loan and 1 lakh as grant-in-aid has been kept.

9.4.2.28. The urban sanitation programme and outlay of funds will include the provision for following schemes also which are taken up under IDA assistance.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Schemes	Estimated Cost.
1.	Anand	354
2.	Nadiad	861
3.	Savarkundla	325
4.	Ahmedabad	3300
5.	Rajkot	2454
6.	Low cost sanitation schemes for 15 towns.	600
Total :		7894

9.4.2.29. The drainage schemes of non-corporation towns from the above will be funded by Government loan & grant-in-aid. The drainage schemes of two corporation towns will be funded by way of raising market borrowings and Local Body's own contribution. The low cost sanitation schemes will be funded by way of Government loan and grant-in-aid.

9.4.2.30. A total provision of Rs. 2042 lakhs for both Non-IDA and IDA schemes under urban sanitation is proposed during 1986-87.

9.4.2.31. The break-up of the proposed Annual Plan 1986-87 provision is given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Funding pattern	1986—87		
		Non-IDA	IDA	Total
1.	Grant-in-aid			
	Underground drainage schemes	32	95	127
	Low cost sanitation schemes	5	60	65
	Conversion of latrines	1	..	1

1	2	3	4	5
2. Government Loan :				
	For IDA Projects (Excluding low cost sanitation Schemes)	..	400	400
	Low cost sanitation Schemes	5	50	55
	Conversion of latrines	1	..	1
3. LIC loan		484	..	484
4. Market Borrowing		140	800	940
Total :		668	1374	2042

9.4.2.32. During 1986-87, it is targetted to cover 6 additional towns with drainage facilities.

Rural Sanitation

9.4.2.33. Very little progress has been made so far in the field of rural sanitation. Due to weak financial position of smaller local bodies, they cannot afford to take up underground drainage schemes. Also LIC does not grant loans to small panchayats and hence it is necessary to provide for Government loan to complete such schemes.

9.4.2.34. Now more and more encouragement is given to low cost sanitation methods. Cost of one pour flush sanitation latrine works out to about Rs. 2000/-. The financing pattern for such low cost sanitation schemes is 50% subsidy, 30% loan to local bodies and 20% from beneficiaries.

9.4.2.35 A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed for rural sanitation during 1986-87. There is no rural drainage scheme taken up under the IDA assisted project and hence all provision is for non-IDA. The break up of provision proposed is as under:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Funding Pattern	1986-87
1. Grant-in-aid		
	For "As & When" Scheme.	2
	For low cost sanitation Scheme.	5
2. Government loan :		
	For "As & When" Scheme.	2
	For low cost sanitation Schemes.	5
Total :		14

9.4.2.36. Cost of one pour flush latrine comes to about Rs. 2000/-. It is therefore envisaged to construct 1000 latrines from out of the provision of loan & grant and contribution from beneficiaries during the year 1986-87. Considering that 5 persons are served by a latrine and on an average 10 latrines are constructed per village, 100 villages will be covered partially during 1986-87.

Urban Water Supply:

9.4.2.37. 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. 8 New & 5 Augmentation towns are targeted to be covered during 1985-86. Total 57 water supply schemes (New and augmentation) are continuing at the commencement of the year 1986-87. The estimated spill over cost of these schemes is Rs. 2976 lakhs. All these schemes are taken up on "As & When" basis and the grant-in-aid ranges from 20% to 60% depending upon the population. Thus provision for payment of grant-in-aid is required be made for these schemes. provision of Rs. 80 lakhs for GIA is proposed for 1986-87.

9.4.2.38. In addition, GWSSB will help the local bodies in securing LIC loans against Government guarantee for these schemes. It is expected to raise LIC loans aggregating to Rs. 432 lakhs for the water supply schemes during 1986-87. This includes LIC loans for corporation towns also.

9.4.2.39. As a part of the Urban Water Supply programme, following towns are covered under the World Bank assistance.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of Town	Estimated Cost.
1	Anand	122.20
2	Nadiad	423.16
8	Jamnagar	958.80
4	Bhavanagar	767.15
5	Godhra	260.61
Total :		2541.92

9.4.2.40. These schemes are also eligible for grant-in-aid as per the existing pattern. Therefore a provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for grant-in-aid for these schemes is proposed during 1986-87.

9.4.2.41. Head works of Porbandar, Dwarka, Kandla & Godhra are owned by Government and maintained by GWSSB. The source of water supply for Kandla are tube wells & Tapar dam which are not certain and hence many a times the whole Kandla Gandhidham Complex has to depend on tube well supply only. A short term emergency water supply scheme based on tube wells is recently executed but to cope up with the growing water demand in this region, a long term augmentation scheme, which is expected to cost about Rs. 455 lakhs, needs to be taken up. Also, feasibility of putting gates on Tapar dam is being studied and if found feasible, a scheme thereof costing around Rs. 225 lakhs will be required to be taken up. In case of Porbandar, some stretch of conveying pipe line needs duplication/replacement. provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for taking up augmentation/replacement works of capital nature in respect of Government owned water works during 1986-87.

Water Supply Project for Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation :

9.4.2.42. A project costing Rs. 31 crores for augmenting water supply of Ahmedabad city has been taken up by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. The funding of the project is to be done as under:—

Rs.	12.00 crores	State Government
,,	9.00 crores	L. I. C.
,,	10.00 crores.	A.M.C.'s own resources.
	31.00 crores	

9.4.2.43 A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87 for Government loan to AMC for this project.

Water Supply Scheme for Rajkot Based on Bhadar Dam

9.4.2.44. The present population of Rajkot is about 4.4 lakhs and the projected population is expected to be 8.38 lakhs by 1998. The present water supply requirement at 135 L/Capita/day is about 96 mld. The city draws its water supply from two reservoirs viz. Aji and Nayari. In addition the city utilizes old lakes of Lalpari and Randorda for its water supply. Also proposals are in hand to augment the water supply as below:—

- (a) By drawing additional water from Nayari
- (b) By utilising the leakage water from down stream side of Nayari dam, and
- (c) By drawing more water from Lalpari and Randorda

9.4.2.45 With this, the available water supply to the city from all the sources would reach to about 61.29 mld. Even the present needs of water cannot be satisfied from the existing sources. The water supply requirement of 1998 would be 129.80 Mld.

9.4.2.46. It is, therefore, envisaged to augment the supply by about 45 mld. drawing water from Bhadar dam, located at about 62 kms. from Rajkot. This will increase the total water supply to the city to 106.29 mld. The estimated cost of the Bhadar dam based water supply project works out to Rs. 3150 lakhs.

9.4.2.47 The Rajkot Municipal Corporation has launched a project for having a full fledged underground drainage scheme for the city under the World Bank aided project. Before the completion of underground drainage schemes, it is necessary to have satisfactory water supply for the efficient functioning of the drainage system. From this aspect also the augmentation scheme based on Bhadar dam is necessary to be taken up by the Corporation.

9.4.2.48 The pattern of funding will be way of LIC loan, Market borrowings and Government loan. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87 for advancing Government loan for this project.

9.4.2.49 The break up of the provision of Rs. 1107.00 lakhs proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 is given below:—

Sr. No.	Funding Pattern	1986-87		
		Non-IDA 3	IDA 4	Total 5
1.	Grant - in-aid :			
	As & When Schemes	80.00	..	80.00
	World Bank Assisted 5 Schemes	..	120.00	120.00
2.	LIC loans	432.00	..	432.00
3.	Government water supply scheme	25.00	..	25.00
4.	MBL for corporation towns	220.00	..	220.00
5.	Government Loan :			
	(i) For Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	100.00	..	100.00
	(ii) For Rajkot Municipal Corporation	20.00	..	20.00
	(iii) For IDA Project	..	200.00	200.00
	Total	877.00	320.00	1197.00

Rural Water Supply (G.I.A.)

9.4.2.50. The water supply schemes of villages other than "No Source" villages are taken up on "As and When" basis. According to the procedure, the local body has to first deposit the amount and GIA as per availability of funds is released on the basis of expenditure incurred. 47 Nos. of such schemes are on going. The total estimated cost of these schemes is Rs. 633 lakhs. LIC is not advancing loans to small panchayats and hence provision for grant-in-aid and Government loan is required to be made. The provision proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 is as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	1986-87
Government Loan	5.00
Grant-in-aid	10.00
	15.00

9.4.2.51. It is targetted to cover 5 villages during 1986-87.

Rural Water Supply (MNP)

9.4.2.52. The supply of safe drinking water to "No Source" villages is covered under this programme. This is one of the most important programmes in the water supply and sewerage sector and is also included as point No. 8 in the new 20 point Programme and under the Minimum Needs Programme.

9.4.2.53. Most areas of the State depend for their water supply upon rainfall which is insufficient and erratic. Large areas in North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh are arid and semi arid Zones which do not get adequate rainfall. Only few rivers in the State are perentnal. The State has a long coast line of about 1600 Kms., and the areas bordering the coast line are experiencing problems of salinity in ground water due to ingress of salinity. Some areas in Amreli district of the State have high flouride content in their ground water which is detrimental to public Health. Some areas of the State are affected by guinea work disease. Sub-soil water levels are going deeper every year aggravating water problem further.

9.4.2.54. There are 18144 villages in the State as per 1981 census., Out of these, 9038 villages were identified as no source villages by 1980. Out of these, 3720 villages were covered by the end of Fifth Plan. 4492 villages have been covered during the Sixth Plan making the total coverage of 8212 villages by the end of Sixth Plan. Besides, 5250 villages/hamlets have further been identified after 1980 upto March, 1985 to be eligible under the "No Source" category and need to be covered with water supply. Out of these villages, 1165 are covered by the end of Sixth Plan leaving 4085 villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan. Thus, total of 4911 Villages (826+4085) remains to be covered after Sixth Plan as identified under the no source category upto March, 1985. More and more villages are coming under the no source category due to the following reasons :—

- (a) Depletion of ground water
- (b) Salinity ingress in the coastal areas and
- (c) Industrial pollution effects.

9.4.2.55. The question of rasing the limit of population for admitting the villages in "No Source" category from 5000 to 10000 was under consideration. This has recently been approved. This will result in classifying some more villages under the "No Source" category.

9.4.2.56. During 1986-87, a provision of Rs. 1190 lakhs (Rs. 700 lakhs Non-IDA+490 lakhs IDA) is proposed. In addition, it is expected that Rs. 1200 lakhs will be available from Government of India under the Accellarated Rural Water Supply Programme. It is targetted to cover 1000 villages during 1986-87 under MNe and ARP comined.

Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply Schemes

9.4.2.57. The completed rural water supply schemes after a satisfactory trial run for about a month were being handed over to the villages panchayats in case of individual schemes and to the District/Taluka Panchayats in case of Regional Schemes. Experience has however shown that on account of inadequate technical staff with the Panchayats and also on account of their weak financial position, the completed water supply schemes handed over were not being maintained and run satisfactorily with the result that the benefits of completed schemes were not reaching the people, though considerable money was spent on them.

9.4.2.58. In order to improve the situation, Government has decided in May, 1983 to entrust all the Regional Water Supply Schemes to the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board for maintenance. Accordingly, the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board has taken over 144 Regional Water Supply Schemes covering 1217 villages and water is being supplied to 999 villages upto the end of Sept., 1985. It is noticed that some of the schemes were executed long back and hence in many cases the course requires augmentation, the storage requires to be increased, the pumping machinery requires replacement, the pipe lines require replacement or upgradation and the civil works like cisterns, etc. need special repairs. It is, therefore, necessary to take up and complete these works of a capital nature so that satisfactory water supply can be given to all the remaining 218 villages under the Regional Schemes.

9.4.2.59 A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for the purpose.

Construction of office Buildings for Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board and its Regional Offices :

9.4.2.60. The Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board was formed in the year 1979. For the water supply and sewerage programme the Board is executing water supply and sanitation works on a large scale. Presently, the office of the Board as well as its circles, divisions and sub-Divisions are accommodated in rented premises for which the Board has to pay heavy rental charges. In the long run it would be economical to have own office buildings for the Board and its sub-offices. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Residential Accommodation for the Staff of Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board ;

9.4.2.61. Earlier it has been indicated that the activities of the Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board are expanding and extending to talukas and villages where the housing accommodation for residential purposes is not adequate and satisfactory. Unless the staff members are 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, necessary to provide suitable housing to the staff for residential accommodation. A provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1986-87 from which construction of quarters at selected locations will be taken up.

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLANT 1986—87
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 outlay	1984—85 Actual Expenditure	1985—86		1986—87		
				Approved	Anticipated Expenditure.	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
5. WSS-5. Urban water supply:								
	GIA	400	}	65	65	80	—	
	IDA	280		120	120	120	—	
		<u>680</u>		<u>185</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>—</u>	
	Loans							
	Government schemes.	200		650	25	25	25	25
	L. I. C.	1090			393	393	432	432
	M. B. L. for Corporation.	890			200	200	220	220
	Government loan for AMC	50			10	10	100	100
	RMC	175			20	20	20	20
	IDA	910			242	242	200	200
	Non-IDA	..2805		713	713	787	—	
	IDA	..1190		362	362	320	—	
	Total:—	..3995	650	1075	1075	1197	997	
6. WSS—6. Rural W/S (As and When)								
	G. I. A.	50		10	10	10	—	
	Government Loan	10		5	5	5	5	
	Total	.. 60	50	15	15	15	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. WSS—7. Rural W/S (MNP)	6233	2400	846	846	1190	1190	
3. WSS—3. Sewerage and Sanitation Services :							
Urban Sanitation.							
(a) GIA U/G drg. (GIA)							
Non—IDA	495		50	50	33		—
IDA	575		140.00	140.00	95		—
	1070		190.00	190.00	128		—
(b) Low Cost Sanitation.							
Non—IDA	60		5.00	5.00	5.00		—
IDA	192		40.00	40.00	60.00		—
	252		45.00	45.00	65.00		—
(c) Conversion of Latrines.	5.00		2.50	2.50	1.00		—
Loan:							
(a) Local Bodies IDA	1565		497.50	497.50	400.00		400.00
Low cost Sanitation.							
Non-IDA	45		5	5	5		5
IDA	115		40	40	50		50
	160		45	45	55		55
iii Conversion of Latrines	5	369.00	2.50	2.50	1.00		1.00
LIC Loan Non—IDA	1350		440	440	484		484
IDA	—		—	—	—		—
	1350		440	440	484		484
MBL Non—IDA	720		200	200	140		140
IDA	1060		626	626	769		769
	1780		826	826	909		909
							—
Non—IDA	2680		702.50	702.50	668.00		—
IDA	3507		1343.50	1343.50	1374.00		—
Total:—	6182	369.00	2046.00	2046.00	2042.00		1849.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. WSS—4. Rural Sanitation.							
1. G.I.A.							
(i) As & When scheme	10.00			3	3	2	—
Lowcost Sanitation	30.00			2	2	5	—
(ii) Government loan to As & When	10.00			2	2	2	2
Low cost sanitation	20.00			1	1	5	5
Total		70.00	10.00	8	8	14	7
1. WSS—1 Survey and Investigation	6	36		2	2	2	2
2. WSS—2 Research and Development							
	Non—IDA	50		15	15	14	14
	IDA	70		30	30	30	30
		120	55	45	45	44	44
8. WSS—8. Rehabilitation of R.W.S.S	120		—	30	30	30	30
9. WSS—9. Construction of office Building.	50		—	10	10	40	40
10. WSS—10. Construction of staff Quarters.	30		—	5	5	16	16
11. LIC			757				
12. MBL			643				
13. IDA Projects			924				
GRAND TOTAL:—		16866	5894	4082	4082	4590	4178

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 also perceived in rural areas 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 and decentralised 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 lakh occupied residential houses in the State, of which 18.54 lakhs constituting 33.5% were in urban areas in 1981. There were 56.69 lakh households of which 19.00 lakhs were in urban areas. The information also revealed that 52.3% of the households in live in one room accounting for 45.6% of the urban population. Further, 29.4% of the households in urban areas live in two rooms constituting 29.7% of the urban population. Thus, 81.7% of the urban population lives in houses with two rooms or less. Besides, it also reflects that 58% of the urban population was living in rented accommodation. The average household size in urban areas is 5.58. The housing deficit works out to 3800 units per year. Similarly slums are growing at a rate of 15400 units per year. The 1981 census showed 234.80 lakh people in rural areas that is 40.3 lakh families living in 35.51 lakh houses. In addition to an outright shortage of 4.88 lakh houses, at least percent of the houses fall below the accepted standards of habitation.

9.5.2. Review of Progress.

9.5.2.1. Various housing schemes are being implemented as a part of the State plan. The Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board are undertaking activities in urban areas. Similarly Gujarat Rural Housing Board is undertaking housing activities in rural areas. Police housing and Jail housing as well as HBA to Government employees contribute towards mitigating housing problem.

9.5.2.2. Till the end of 1980-85, the programmes under housing comprise of integrated subsidised House Scheme, Economically weaker Sections and Low Income group Housing Schemes and Slum Clearance Scheme. It is estimated that the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board have constructed about 20286 and 15097 housing units respectively during the Sixth Plan period.

9.5.3. Approach and Strategy.

9.5.3.1. The objective of housing is to provide greater and better opportunities in securing housing accommodation to the people of economically weaker sections, to improve the living conditions of slums dwellers and to prevent spread of slum areas.

9.5.3.2. Public housing schemes are being restructured to make them consistent with the real needs and the paying capacity of the low income groups, for which they are meant. The development of housing has to be planned generally through the efforts and investment by the public sector. Co-operative societies also need more encouragement as they play an important role in individual housing efforts. Emphasis is, therefore, laid on the provision of institutional support to low cost private housing. Local bodies, financial institutions, commercial Banks and Co-operatives are expected to make contribution by providing their resources towards mitigating the housing problem. Housing being a basic need and the weaker sections and the poor cannot construct houses on their own, it is necessary to assist them suitably through such measures.

9.5.4. Programme for 1986-87.

9.5.4.1. An outlay of Rs. 1976.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87. The details are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Programme.	Seventh plan outlay	Outlay proposed for 1986-87
1	2	3
1. Urban Housing	3155.00	280.00
2. Rural Housing	8008.00	1053.40
3. Government Residential Buildings and Administrative Buildings.	3337.00	343.00
4. Police and Jail Housing	1335.00	219.00
5. HBA. to Government employees.	607.00	81.00
	16442.00	1976.40

Urban Housing

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme (Urban-A).

9.5.4.2. People having a monthly income upto Rs. 600 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'A' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 12,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale for this scheme which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of a dwelling unit. Therefore, Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The dwelling units built by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved as shown below for the various categories of people:

- (a) 10% for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.
- (b) 10% for the communities declared socially and educationally backward.
- (c) 10% for army personnel.
- (d) 3% for the blind and physically handicapped.

9.5.4.3. The Gujarat Slum Clearance Board is also proposed to be given loan assistance on the lines of the Gujarat Housing Board.

9.5.4.4. An outlay of Rs. 117.00 lakhs and Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed to be given to Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board respectively under this programme.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Urban-B).

9.5.4.5. Under this scheme people having monthly income upto Rs. 600 can avail the benefit of the houses constructed under Urban 'B' category. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 20,000. The HUDCO grants loan assistance for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of a dwelling unit. Therefore the Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilize the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed capital". The dwelling units built-up by the Gujarat Housing Board under this scheme are being reserved on the pattern adopted in the scheme for EWS Housing (Urban-A).

9.5.4.6. An outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

Site and Service Scheme

9.5.4.7. The main objective of this scheme is to prevent growth of new slum areas. In order to meet requirements of the rural poor-migrating to urban areas in search of employment, the scheme seeks to provide skeleton houses within the reach of such people. The ceiling cost per unit tenement is Rs. 5,000.

9.5.4.8. HUDCO finance is available for this scheme and the Government has authorised the Gujarat Housing Board, Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, Urban Development Authorities, Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, etc. to utilise the loan assistance given by the Government as "Seed Capital". An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Slum Improvement and Upgradation

9.5.4.9. Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation and shortage of low-cost land for housing are the causes of the proliferation of slums in big cities. The living environment of slum areas and living unit is sub-standard. Urban Slum dwellers are enabled to improve through following forms of assistance :

(i) Subsidy of Rs. 1000 to 2000 on sliding scale to individuals.

(ii) The remaining amount, is met by the beneficiary or is tied up with the financial institutions like HUDCO, Nationalised Banks etc.

9.5.4.10. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

World Bank Housing Projects :

9.5.4.11. Government has decided to avail assistance of World Bank for Gujarat Urban Housing Projects. The first World Bank Mission visited the state in September 1982 and tried to understand development conditions and strategic issues required to be attended to with a view to improving the urban situation. The Project identification mission of World Bank visited the State in June 1983 and identified various urban projects based on the study of urban sector and problems of urban centres. That was followed by the first project preparation mission in November 1983. The mission, finalised terms of reference and reviewed the preliminary reports, pin pointed detailed action and policy decisions required to be taken. Second project preparation mission visited the State in May 1984. They reviewed the revised reports and other policy matters. They made suggestions for final reports. The preappraisal mission visited the State in September, 1984 and assessed the possibility of finalising the urban project work by appraisal. Thereafter appraisal mission visited the State in November 1984. It made appraisal of projects and approved various projects costing Rs. 136 crores.

9.5.4.12. The State Government has constituted in March, 1983 PPM Cell to co-ordinate and monitor the project preparation work and ensure timely completion of the projects. It would also monitor the project implementation process and ensure effective cost recovery.

9.5.4.13. A major share of the proposed investment is located in East Ahmedabad. The project will be implemented by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation if and when it extends its limits. In case of other projects taken up by Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar as well as those by Gujarat Housing Board (GHB) and medium towns (Ankleshwar, Palanpur, Jetpur) implementation would be done by those respective agencies themselves.

9.5.4.14. The following is the pattern for meeting the cost of the projects :

1. For schemes to be implemented by AUDA 1/3WB-loan+2/3 State Government Loan.
2. For schemes to be implemented by Corporations 1/3 WB-loan+1/3 own fund+1/3 GMFB loan.
3. For municipalities 1/3 WB-Loan+1/3 own fund+1/3 GMFB loan.
4. For Gujarat Housing Board 1/3 WB-loan + 2/3 own funds.
5. For G.I.D.C. 1/3 WB-loan+1/3 Government loan +1/3 GIDC and beneficiary industry.

9.5.4.15. Initially the cost of 1/3 World Bank loan also shall have to be borne by Government which will be subsequently reimbursed. So in the initial stage the Government will have to provide

for entire cost of the project (Rs. 136 crores) Out of the total cost of Rs. 136 crores for the World Bank Project an amount of Rs. 45.67 crores is estimated for urban Housing Project and an amount of Rs. 90.33 crores is estimated for urban Development Projects.

9.5.4.16. The Scheme of Area Development, T. P. Schemes and slum upgradation are covered under Urban Housing Sector. Against the requirement of Rs. 45.67 crores an amount of Rs. 7 crores has been accordingly provided for the World Bank Hided Urban Housing Projects for the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 41.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan.

9.5.5. Rural Housing

9.5.5.1. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87

An outlay of Rs. 1053.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for Rural Housing Sub-sector.

Minimum Needs Programme

9.5.5.2. Two schemes namely housesites for landless labour and assistance for construction of houses on housesites allotted has been the integral part of the Minimum Needs Programme and in addition, also been included in the revised 20 point programme. The schematic details are as follows:

Housesites for Landless Labourers

9.5.5.3. The scheme first introduced during the year 1972-73, in the Central Sector, proposes provide land admeasuring 100 sq. yds. to every landless labourer who has no land of his own and maintaining livelihood through manual labour, including rural craftsman, in order of priority to SC/ST and others. The aim is to help provide shelter by way of providing minimum land on which a beneficiary may built but or small dwelling. This land for housesites is proposed to be provided from surplus or waterland. However, in case of the surplus land when not available, the scheme envisages acquiring more land from appropriate sources including private land. In view of the shortage of the available land, necessary instructions have also been issued that in such cases land admeasuring minimum 50 sq. yds. be provided to the beneficiary. The last date for receiving the application for land has been extended from time to time and the lastly the date has been extended upto 31st December, 1985.

9.5.5.4. The scheme also provides a subside of Rs. 150/- per plot for the development of the plots including levelling, fencing, a mesonary wall for a group, approach road, street light etc. The exact number of families in need of free plots has not been assessed so far. However, 8.66 lakh beneficiaries have been provided housesites by the end of September, 1985 of which 1.78 lakhs belong to S. Cs., 2.05 lakhs to S. Ts, and 4.83 lakhs to the other communities. It is Proposed to provid 20666 house sites with an outlay of Rs. 310.00 during 1985-90 in the State as a whole. An outlay Rs. 51.40 lakhs is proposed with a physical target of 34000 housesites during 1986-87.

Assistance for construction of houses on the housesites allotted

9.5.5.5. Under the scheme of providing house-sites introduced during the year 1972-73 the beneficiaries were not in a position to construct houses on their own efforts and hence the scheme providing financial assistance for construction of houses has been introduced since 1976. The financial pattern has undergone many changes in view of the willingness on the part of the State Government for oprviding a small but pucca shelter and thereby causing a change in the pattern of the design and also hike in the cost of construction material. Following is the existing pattern of assistance for a house costing Rs. 5,000/-.

Details	Amount
1. State Government subsidy	Rs. 1,250/-
2. State Government loan	Rs. 750/-
3. HUDCO/Bank loan	Rs. 2,500/-
4. District Panchayat contribution	Rs. 250/-
5. Beneficiaries contribution	Rs. 250/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 5,000/-

9.5.5.6. About 3.54 lakh beneficiaries have been provided shelter with the Government assistance by the end of September, 1985. Still large number of beneficiaries are to be provided pucca dwellings. During 1985-90 it proposed to construct 3,07,000 houses with an outlay of Rs. 6140 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 820.00 lakhs is proposed with a physical target of 41,000 houses to be constructed during 1986-87.

Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses

9.5.5.7. There are a large number of houses/huts existing in the rural areas requiring improvement in ventilation facilities and smokeless chulas otherwise closely covered dark houses with smoke nuisance poses a threat to the health due to murky atmosphere of the rural inhabitants. Thus in view of the dire necessity for improvement in rural area this scheme was introduced during 1978-79. The scheme proposed to provide ventilators smokeless and chullas. The assistance is limited to Rs. 50 in case of ventilators and Rs. 100/- in case of smokeless chullas depending upon the caste of the members the SCs, STs and other to caste of the beneficiary and other groups of Socially and Economically backward classes whose income does not exceed Rs. 2,400/- per annum get Rs. 25/- or Rs. 50/- respectively for ventilators and smokeless chullas. Till August 1985, 116551 ventilators have been installed and 82,188 smokeless chullas have been provided. During 1985-90 an outlay of Rs. 163.00 lakhs is provided of which An outlay of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

9.5.5.8. Under this scheme, the Gujarat Rural Housing Board constructs houses for persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 600/- per month. The State Government provides loan assistance to the Board for this scheme. The ceiling cost per unit is Rs. 20,000. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 and the same amount is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Economically Weaker Sections Housing Scheme

9.5.5.9. The HUDCO has introduced a Rural Housing Finance Scheme under which the cost per unit should not exceed Rs. 6,000/- for economically weaker sections (Income less than Rs. 350/- per month). The HUDCO provides Rs. 3,000/- against the cost of the house as loan repayable over a period of 10 years. The State Government finances Rs. 1500/- of the unit cost by way of loan to the Gujarat Rural Housing Board, Rs. 500/- of the cost of houses and land is to be borne by the beneficiary and Rs. 1,000/- by Social Welfare Department as Subsidy Upto September, 1985, 29757 houses were constructed, under this scheme and an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

Loans to Farmers for Construction of Houses

9.5.5.10. The scheme benefits farmers other than landless labourers. Under this scheme, it is proposed to give loans limited to the ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- to the farmers through district panchayats. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

9.5.6. Government Residential and Administrative buildings

Residential Buildings

9.5.6.1. The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government employees had been taken up right from the year 1970-71 when the requirement of about 29000 quarters at District Head quarters and 12000 quarters at Taluka Head quarters was assessed. 6577 units are completed during the Sixth Plan period.

9.5.6.2. According to the data collected regarding requirement of residential quarters, as on 1st April, 1985, 25074 employees were on waiting list at various District and Taluka Head Quarters as shown in the Table below :—

Type of Quarter	Pay range	Total
A	Upto Rs. 259	4563
B	Rs. 260 to 424	13885
C	Rs. 425 to 599	4282
D	Rs. 700 to 1499	2199
E	Rs. 1500 to 2499	145
Total		25074

9.5.6.3. Against the demand of 25074 units, at District and Taluka Head Quarters, 4592 units (including 2028 units under Non-plan Scheme) are included on 1985-86. The work on 2933 units is in progress. The net requirement thus comes to about 20500 units. The requirement of quarters may escalate with expansion of administrative set up.

9.5.6.4. During the year 1985-86 around 1000 residential units are likely to be completed out of 2933 units now in progress. Special programme for construction of 1734 quarters at District Head Quarters and 294 quarters at taluka head quarters had been sanctioned during the year 1984-85. The work on hostel at Ahmedabad for officers on transfer an estimated cost of Rs. 16.13 crores and special programme work of quarters have already been commenced.

Programme for 1986-87 (Residential Building)

9.5.6.5. There shall be a heavy spillover liability of Rs. 14.81 crores as on 31st March, 1986 but due to constraint on resources a provision of only Rs. 170 lakhs (which includes Rs. 55 lakhs for TASP works) is proposed during the year 1986-87. It is proposed to complete as many quarters as possible which are in advanced stage of completion. No new works are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87.

Administrative Buildings

9.5.6.6. Many of the offices are housed in the private premises on rental basis and paying very high rent. Government has therefore taken up a programme for construction of Multi-storied Buildings to provide adequate accommodation for the various Government offices with better facilities.

9.5.6.7. So far office buildings are constructed at following places:-

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad. | M. S. Building, Lal Darwaja,
Sales Tax Offices,
Labour employment & Training Centre (Sardar bhavan)
R. T. O., Office. |
| 2. Vadodara | M. S. Building & Narmada Bhavan. |
| 3. Surat. | M. S. Building for Central Offices. |
| 4. Rajkot | M. S. Building, Treasury Office.
R. T. O. Office. |
| 5. Palanpur | District Office building. |

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 6. Valsad. | District Office building. |
| 7. Bhavnagar | R. T. O. Office. |
| 8. Jamnagar | Treasury Office. |

9.5.6.8. The works of Judicial complex at Ahmedabad, Multistoried building at Bhavnagar, District Court Building at Surat are in progress. The building work for SPIPA is in progress at Ahmedabad. Construction of following works, however, could not commence in view of heavy financial constraints.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Junagadh. | Central Office Building. |
| 2. Amreli | Multistoried building. |
| 3. Mehsana | Multistoried building. |
| 4. Nadiad | Multistoried building. |
| 5. Vadodara | District Treasury Building. |
| 6. Ahmedabad. | Bachat Bhavan. |
| 7. Bharuch | Multistoried Building & Circuit House. |

Review of 1985-86

9.5.6.9. Only spillover works as on 1-4-85, were continued and no new works could started during the 1985-86.

Programme for 1986-87

9.5.6.10. As on 31-3-1986, the spillover liabilities of the works of the Sixth Five Year Plan under this programme works out to Rs. 19.72 crores and as such no new works are proposed to be included in the Annual Plan, 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 173 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for works in progress, of which Rs. 8 lakhs are for works in tribal areas.

9.5.7. Police Housing

9.5.7.1. The housing needs of the police personnel are to be viewed in the context different from the needs of the houses for the other Government employees. The police personnel have been given duties to maintain law and order and as such their services are required round the clock. The police personnel are entitled for rent free accommodation upto the rank of Police Inspectors. The strength of police force has increased. Against their total strength the following is the estimated need for housing units.

Category	Sanctioned strength as on 1-1-85	No. of qrts. allotted	No. of qrts. to be constructed	No. of qrts. under Construction	No. of qrts. to be constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Inspectors	597	275	322	108	314
P. S. I's.	2576	1037	1539	74	1465
Constabulary	55385	30568	24817	3746	21071
TOTAL	58558	31880	26678	3828	22850

9.5.7.2. Out of the programmed 3000 housing units during the seventh plan 300 houses are envisaged to be constructed during 1985-86.

9.5.7.3. An outlay of Rs. 209.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for construction 600 houses for police personnel.

9.5.8. Jail Housing

9.5.8.1. Jail Employees are required to stay in Jail premises and hence a provision is made to have rent free Quarters in Jail premises. It is envisaged to construct 38 quarters in the Seventh Plan, 1985-90. 10 new quarters are proposed for the year 1986-87. Also 6 non-residential works of jail building will be continued in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan, 1986-87.

9.5.9. House Building Advances to Govt. Employees

9.5.9.1. There is a Large demand from Government employees as well as panchayat employees for advances to purchase/construct houses. An outlay of Rs. 81.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this purpose.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays and Expenditures

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of work scheme/project	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1984-85	1985-86		1986-87	
			Actual Expenditure	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Urban Housing :							
	1. HSG-1 Economically weaker Sections Housing Scheme (Urban-A)	1200.00	200.00	107.00	107.00	117.00	117.00
	2. HSG-2 Low Income Group Housing Scheme (Urban-B)	800.00	130.00	72.00	72.00	79.00	79.00
	3. HSG-3 Sites and Services	200.00	43.00	16.00	16.00	17.00	17.00
	4. HSG-4 Slum Improvement and Upgradation	55.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
	5. HSG-5 Seed Capital to Gujarat Slum Clearance Board	200.00	..	20.00	20.00	22.00	22.00
	6. HSG-6 World Bank Projects for Urban Development	700.00	..	36.00	36.00	41.00	41.00
	TOTAL-I	3155.00	373.00	255.00	255.00	280.00	276.00
II. Rural Housing :							
	7. HSG-7 House Sites for Landless Labourers (MNP)	310.00	53.81	24.00	24.00	51.40	..
	8. HSG-8 Assistance for construction of Houses on the house sites allotted to landless labourers (MNP)	6140.00	902.87	744.00	744.00	829.00	307.50
	9. HSG-9 Assistance for improvement of Rural Houses	163.00	17.59	12.00	12.00	13.00	..
	10. HSG-10 Low Income Group Housing Scheme	634.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	HSG-11 Economically Weaker Sections housing scheme with HUDCO participation	636.00	125.00	65.00	65.00	75.00	75.00
12.	HSG-12 Loans to farmers for construction of houses	125.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
	TOTAL-II	8008.00	1179.27	925.00	925.00	1053.40	467.50
III. Government Rental Housing :							
13.	HSG-13 Government Residential Quarters and Administrative Buildings	3337.00	763.00	312.00	312.00	343.00	343.00
	TOTAL--III	3337.00	763.00	312.00	312.00	343.00	343.00
IV. Police and Jail Housing :							
14.	HSG-14 Police Housing	1305.00	258.40	190.00	190.00	209.00	209.00
15.	HSG-15 Jail Housing	30.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
	TOTAL--IV	1335.00	268.40	199.00	199.00	219.00	219.00
V. Loans to Government employee for houses building :							
16.	HSG-16 Loans to Government employees for house building	607.00	471.15	74.00	74.00	81.00	..
	TOTAL--V	607.00	471.15	74.00	74.00	81.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL : (I+II+III+IV+V)	16442.00	3054.82	1765.00	1765.00	1976.40	1305.50

9.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

9.6.1. Trends in Urbanisation

9.6.1.1. The 1981 Census indicates that Gujarat is the third most urbanised State in India after Maharashtra (35%) and Tamilnadu (33%). The urban population of Gujarat has increased in the last eight decades from 2.03 million in 1901 to 10.6 million in 1981. Since 1961, it has doubled from 5.32 million to 10.6 million, increasing the number of towns to 255.

9.6.1.2. One of the major factors of rapid growth of Urban areas has been migration from Rural to Urban areas as well as from other parts of the Country. The urban population increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.5% during 1971 to 1981 and the rural population at the rate of 2.1% per annum, though rate of natural increase of urban areas is only 2.17% as against 2.35% per annum for rural areas during 1971-81. The number of people living in the towns and cities will continue to increase in foreseeable future. At the present rate, we may well have nearly 20 million people living in over 350 towns by the turn of this century.

9.6.1.3. The rapid urbanisation and the changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and mobilised in time, will bring about haphazard and uneven development adversely affecting the very quality of life of urban dwellers. The urban amenities are lagging behind the growth of population in urban concentration. The problems of urban areas are characterised by problems of poverty, unemployment, proliferation of slums, inadequate infrastructure of water supply and drainage, traffic congestion, environmental degradation at a cost of other problems closely related to the quality of life.

9.6.2. Review of Progress

9.6.2.1. During the Sixth Plan period, the activities and programme under urban development sub-sector comprised of : (i) Preparation of development plans and Town Planning schemes; (ii) Preparation of Regional plans, Metropolitan Plans traffic and transportation plan for Metropolitan areas; (iii) Urban Community Development Projects; (iv) Assisting the urban local bodies for miscellaneous development activities through loans and market borrowings; (v) City survey of towns and cities, and (vi) Minimum Needs programme.

9.6.2.2. The Minimum Needs programme was taken up 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. A subsidy of Rs. 250 per capita/(with effect from 1st April 1984) is given to local bodies for providing basic amenities and services like water supply, drainage, sewerage, community latrines and bathrooms, street lights, road improvement etc., in slum areas which are not likely to be taken-up for clearance for the next 10 years. Priority is given to the slums located on Government or Municipal lands and those inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly scavengers. The benefit of this scheme has now been made available to the private slums. In view of the amendment in the Land Acquisition Act, 1981 from December, 1980, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipalities, Urban Development or Area Development authorities.

9.6.2.3. Slum upgradation and environmental improvement scheme for the slum people has led to the general improvement in the quality of life of those people due to improvement in hygienic conditions of living. Till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 40 cities have been covered benefiting 3.54 lakh persons.

9.6.3. Programme for Annual Plan, 1986-87

9.6.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1,014 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87 for various Urban Development Programmes. The broad break up of the outlay is as under:---

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	1	2
Town and Regional Planning		61.00
Urban Development Programmes		61.00
Financial Assistance to local bodies		263.00
Minimum Needs Programmes (E. I. S.)		30.00
World Bank Projects		605.00
New Scheme (Urban Basic Service)		4.00
		1014.00

The details of the programme are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

Town Planning and Regional Planning Preparation of Regional Plan

9.6.3.2. This scheme is for research activities, preparation of the manual for the department, preparation of project/reports for integrated development of small and medium towns, World Bank Assistance and UNICEF Projects etc. The Manual of the Department is prepared. It will be updated looking to the expansion of the development activities in the Urban Development Sector. The research cell is standardising the procedure for planning practices and norms.

9.6.3.3. The project for World Bank Assistance, include the cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Jamnagar alongwith the towns of Ankleshwar, Vapi, Palanpur, Jetpur, etc., for the projects of slum upgradation, area development, town planning etc.

9.6.3.4. It is also proposed to take up the Regional Plan for South Gujarat incorporating Ahmedabad Vadodara, Surat, main lines and areas under the influence of Eastern Highway. to formulate policy frame work for industrial development in South Gujarat Region, the report is prepared and submitted to the Government, Information is being collected in respect of cast of municipal services for five towns of Gujarat viz., Anand, Godhra, Kalol, Rajkot and Vadodara suggested by Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi.

For Annual Plan, 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed as against the outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs provided for the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-89, of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for special cell created in Sachivayalaya for the work of World Bank Project.

Preparation of development Plans and town planning schemes

9.6.3.5. According to 1981 census, 31.18% of the population live in 255 urban centres in Gujarat. The Urban population of Gujarat may be about 14.40 million and 19.00 million in 1991 and 2001 respectively. At this rate, the number of towns might be around 300 in 1991 and 350 in 2001. The increase of urban population and urban towns is enormous and if not planned, it may affect quality of life adversely. At the end of 1983-84, in all, 88 new development plans and 22 Revised Development plans have been prepared, whereas the work of preparation of 11 new and 8 revised Development plan is in progress and 6 draft T.P. schemes have been prepared. In the URIS Unit, the work of first phase of the pilot study of Anand is completed and is being submitted to the Central Government.

City Surveys

9.6.3.6. City Survey is introduced under section 95 read with Section 131 of the Land Revenue Code. It also provides the basis for preparation of Development Plans under the Town Planning Act, Its objects are threefold viz.,

- (1) Administrative, (2) Fiscal and (3) Legal

9.6.3.7. It provides record of rights showing clear rights, titles, interests, liabilities etc. of all the individuals, local bodies, and Govt. in or over each property within the City Surveyed area. City Survey is useful in determining unauthorised N. A. uses and detecting encroachments on public lands. The cost of the City Survey Operations is recoverable from the property holders on completion of the work under section 132 of Land Revenue Code.

9.6.3.8. The area of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation has extended and the Urban Ceiling Act is implemented within the Urban Agglomeration Area of the Corporation. The introduction of City Survey in the area of 23 villages having 33 Town Planning Schemes situated around the limits of Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation Area is taken up. The work of introduction of city Survey of 23 villages within the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation limits has been commenced under this scheme. These areas are fully developed and covered under different Town Planning Schemes. It will also be useful for better implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act.

9.6.3.9. The Theodolite Survey work of 26 Town Planning Schemes and Plane Table Measurement work of 18 Town Planning Schemes has been completed at the end of the year 1979-80 at the cost Rs. 16.09 lakhs.

9.6.3.10. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, Plane Table Measurement work of 14 Town Planning Schemes was completed while the enquiry work of 19 Town Planning Schemes covering 92698 properties is completed by 1984-85 at the cost of Rs. 68.37 lakhs.

9.6.3.11. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87 for completing enquiry work of 36,000 properties.

An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Grant in aid for implementation of Development Plans and Towns Planning Scheme

9.6.3.12. The Urban Development Authorities are given grant-in-aid for implementation of the Development plans and Town Planning Schemes Uptil now an amount of about Rs. 65.00 lakhs is given as grant in aid under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Urban Development Programme :

9.6.3.13. As already stated the Urban Development Authorities and Area Development Authorities will require assistance at least in the initial stage. These authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas and to prepare and implement the development plans and town planning schemes. They are empowered to obtain contribution from the local bodies within their jurisdiction and can levy development charge. They can also utilise the loans made available by HUDCO., LIC. and Banks and also avail of assistance under integrated Urban Development Programmes. To make them get on in the initial period, the scheme to give financial assistance in the form of seed capital was introduced in the Fifth Plan. The seed capital in the form of loans from the basis of revolving fund for undertaking various projects.

9.6.3.14 During the Sixth Plan period loans amounting to Rs. 281 lakhs as seed capital, have been given to the Urban Area Development Authorities. It is proposed to equip the Urban Area Development Authorities in Gujarat with adequate seed capital during the Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 38.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Urban Community Development Projects :

9.6.3.15 Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self help on the part of the local communities and enable the relatively disadvantaged section of the community to obtain the maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and Municipal programme. The activities to be undertaken in a project cover physical improvement and civil amenities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment referral services, credit production centres, small savings etc. At present 13 projects are in progress. The UNICEF has volunteered to assist existing three Urban Community Development Projects in the Slum areas of Ahmedabad and two in the slums of Vadodara. When UNICEF withdraws the assistance, the liability is to be shared by the State Government and Municipal Corporation in the ratio of 40 : 60. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this scheme.

Urban Local Development Programme :

9.6.3.16 The benefits of socio economic development should reach effectively to the people in different areas of town or city. They must have adequate areas of a town or city. They must have adequate schools, nurseries, play grounds, gardens, auditoriums reading rooms, recreation centres, gymkhanas, Swimming pools, community halls and such similar facilities. In order to improve the standard of living in urban areas a number of small projects of the local level can be taken up by the urban local bodies which can bring social and cultural benefits to the people in the local areas. There are number of voluntary organisations in the towns and cities which provide such facilities and amenities in the local areas from their own funds. In order to encourage the local bodies and the social and voluntary organisations to come up with more projects, it is proposed to augment their resources by giving financial assistance for such projects in the Seventh Plan. No provision is proposed for the year 1986-87 for this scheme.

Assistance to Municipal Finance Board :

9.6.3.17 The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board has been constituted under the Municipal Finance Board Act to streamline the finances of Urban Local bodies to enable them to manage their finances on such lines, to recommend to the State Government the criteria governing the grant of loans and grants and also to disburse the loans and grants according to the criteria adopted by the Government. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns :

9.6.3.18 The thrust of the urbanisation policy during next decade would be to give greater emphasis to the provision of adequate urban infrastructure decentralisation of economic activities and development of small, medium and intermediary towns which have been neglected hitherto in this respect. The aim would be to strengthen so as to equip for the rural hinterland. Decentralised urban development means developing counter magnets and minicounter magnets in the form of satellite growth centres poles, nodal centres etc. For this purpose, increased investments are necessary in housing, water supply and communication facilities. Likewise facilities for education, medical care and recreation would need to be augmented. The emphasis would also be given to the need for quality investment setting up new industries and other commercial and professional establishments in small, medium and intermediary towns taking advantage of available special conditions. This could include appropriate concession in respect of capital expenditure of housing, schools, entertainment facilities water supply, sanitation and drainage.

9.6.3.19 The scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns is under implementation in 17 towns of Gujarat Many schemes are still to be implemented. They would be completed during the Seventh Plan. The projects covering additional towns are also proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan under this centrally sponsored scheme.

9.6.3.20 Increasing pace of urbanisation, population and expansion calls for attention for proper planning of towns and cities. While some attention is being given to major metropolitan cities, the small and medium towns were neglected. These towns could otherwise act as counterpulls to check the migration towards metropolitan cities and could also act as growth cum service centres for rural hinterland. In urban development programme the emphasis on increasing the rate of small and medium towns was introduced to provide central loan assistance on matching basis for selected items of development. In December, 1979 the government of India informed the State Government to prepare the reports for four or five selected towns from Gujarat. The reports for five towns viz. Anand, Valsad, Probandar, Patan(NG) and Veraval, Patan were submitted. The reports outlined only one year programme initially. The objects were admitted by the Central Government and first instalment was released for these towns. Later, the comprehensive reports for the above five towns were prepared wherein the programme was phased over 3 more years. In addition to this, the project reports for 13 more towns were prepared and submitted. In view of fixed number of towns available for Gujarat State under the Government of India programme the Government of India could admit only 17 towns.

9.6.3.21 The comprehensive reports included components for which the Central assistance is available on a matching basis and also the component for which funds are to be met from the provisions in the State plans. Details of both the components are given below:—

(i) Traffic and Transportation--This component includes projects for construction of new road and widening and upgradation of existing roads.

(ii) Land acquisition and development. Residential Schemes including site and services with or without core housing.

(iii) Development of Mandis/Markets.

9.6.3.22 The central assistance for each town is provided in the form of loan to the extent of 50% (limited to Rs. 40.00 lakhs) of the cost of the project on matching basis under centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.

9.6.3.23 The components of the scheme for which no share from the centre is available are (i) Slum Improvement Upgradation, Urban renewal and Small scale employment generation activity (ii) Low cost schemes of water supply, sewerage drainage and sanitation (iii) Preventive medical facilities health care (iv) Parks and Playgrounds. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for these activities.

Urban Basic Service :

9.6.3.24 The Government of India has introduced a new programme namely 'Urban Basic Service' with the help of UNICEF Assistance. This programme is designed to enhance the survival and development of children and women of the urban low income families in a selected number of recommended districts. The State Govt has recommended to the Govt. of India to implement this programme in the 14 cities. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1986-87 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Local Bodies :

9.6.3.25 Loans are given to local bodies for miscellaneous development activities which are not covered in the Sectoral programmes of the State Plan. Loans worth Rs. 17.61 lakhs were sanctioned during the Sixth Five Year Plan for purchase of fire fighters. No outlay has been proposed for annual plan 1986-87.

9.6.3.26 Open Market Borrowing are sanctioned to Municipal Corporations for developmental activities. The amount that can be raised is subject to restriction imposed by the Reserve Bank of India. Loans worth Rs. 1178.50 lakhs were borrowed by the Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot and Surat during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. An outlay of Rs. 253.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1986-87.

Minimum needs Programme :

Environmental Improvement in Slum Area :

9.6.3.27 The Government of India had introduced the scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum areas in 1972-73 under Central- Sector envisaging of covering cities with a population of 8 lakhs and above wherein only Ahmedabad city was covered. Subsequently from 1974-75, i.e. during the Fifth Plan, the Scheme was transferred to State Sector and is taken up under Minimum Needs Programme. The scope of the scheme has been further extended to all urban areas with Municipal Corporation and Municipalities and Urban area development authorities.

9.3.3.28 The scheme envisaged to give financial assistance of Rs. 250/- per capita from April, 1984 to local bodies for providing certain basic facilities and services like water supply, drainage, community, latrines and bathrooms, street light, paving of roads, etc., in the slum areas which are not likely to be taken up for clearance for next ten years. priority is given to the slum areas situated on Government/Municipal land and/or inhabited by scheduled caste and scheduled tribes particularly scavengers. The services under the scheme are to be provided to the existing slums located in government or municipal land as well as lands belonging to private owners. In view of certain stipulation in the scheme, it has been difficult to cover slums on private land. The government has amended the Land Acquisition Act in March, 1981, which will facilitate to undertake environmental improvement works on private land. Provision of Rs. 500 lakhs was made for environmental improvement in the Sixth Plan 1980-85. The Population covered during Sixth Plan period under the programmes is as under:

	Number of Projects sanctioned	Slum Population covered	Assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1980—81	64	1,03,380	40.93
1981—82	30	34,346	39.94
1982—83	41	57,401	57.36
1983—84	52	79,212	96.70
1984—85	52	81,820	100.01
Total	239	3,56,159	334.94

The number of slum dwellers living in different slums is more than 15 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for Annual plan 1986-87 is proposed with a target of covering slum population of 12000 during 1986-87.

Urban Poor

9.6.3.29. There is considerable influx of people in Urban centres from rural area which has created many problems in Urban areas. With a view to ameliorating the conditions of the people residing in urban areas *viz.* towns and cities having population of more than 50,000 especially the urban poor. A special provision of Rs. 2 crores was made during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 for taking up works benefiting the urban poor, such as sites and services schemes, slum clearance, primary schools, water supply, skill formation, construction of public latrines, medical care, etc.

9.6.3.30 The programmes are formulated by the municipal bodies and submitted to District Planning Boards for approval through Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board. The administrative and technical sanction to such schemes approved by the District Planning Board is accorded by the District Collector and the competent officer of the department concerned respectively. The Gujarat State Municipal Finance Board is involved in the disbursement of funds to the Municipalities. This programme has generated consciousness towards the problems of urban poor. No provision is proposed for the years 1986-87 for this scheme.

Gujarat Urban Development Project to be taken up with the Financial Assistance of the World Bank:

9.6.3.31. Government has decided to avail assistance of world Bank for Gujarat Urban Development Project. The first World Bank Mission visited the state in September 1982 and tried to understand development conditions and strategic issues required to be attended to with a view to improving the urban situation. The project identification mission of world Bank visited the State in June '83 and identified various urban projects based on the study of urban sector and problems of urban centres. That was followed by the first project preparation mission in November 1983. The mission finalised terms of reference and reviewed the preliminary reports, pin-pointed detailed action and policy decisions required to be taken. Second project preparation mission visited the State in May 1984. They reviewed the revised reports and other policy matters. They made suggestions for final report. The preappraisal mission visited the state in September 1984 and assessed the possibility of finalising the urban project works by appraisal. Thereafter Appraisal Missions visited the state in November 1984. It made appraisal of the projects and approved various projects having total cost of Rs. 136.00 crores.

9.6.3.32 Meanwhile state Government has constituted in March '83 PPM Cell headed by Deputy Secretary (W.B) to co-ordinate and monitor project preparation work and ensure timely completion of the same. The PPM cell would even monitor the project implementation process and ensure effective cost recovery.

9.6.3.33. A major share of the proposed investment is located in East Ahmedabad. This project will be implemented by Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation as and when it extends its limit. In case of other projects taken up by Municipal Corporations of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar as well as those by Gujarat Housing Board (GHB) and Medium towns (Ankleshwar, Palanpur, Jetpur) implementation would be done by those respective agencies themselves.

9.6.3.34. The following pattern has been found acceptable in consultation with the Finance Department for meeting with the cost of the projects.

1. For Schemes to be implemented by AUDA 1/3 WB-loan + 2/3 State Government loan.
2. For schemes to be implemented by Corporations 1/3 WB-loan + 1/3 own fund + 1/3 GMFB loan.
3. For Municipalities 1/3 WB loan + 1/3 own fund + 1/3 GMFB loan.
4. For Gujarat Housing Board 1/3 WB loan + 2/3 own funds.
5. For G.I.D.C. 1/3 WB loan + 1/3 Government loan + 1/3 GIDC and beneficiary industry.

Initially the cost of 1/3 World Bank also shall have to be borne by Government, which will be subsequently reimbursible. So the Government will have to provide for entire cost of project (Rs. 136 Crores) in the plan outlay. Out of this Rs. 41.90 crores are estimated to be spent for Urban Housing Project and Rs. 22.74 crores for Urban Development project. Rest will be for contingency :—

Sr No.	Item	Urban Housing	Urban Development (Rs. in crores)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Estimated Cost	41.93	82.74	124.67
2.	Contingency	3.74	7.59	11.33
	Total	43.87	90.33	136.00

Solid waste management projects, Priority infrastructure projects and Institution Strengenting projects are covered under Urban Development Sector.

9.6.3.35. An outlay of Rs. 90.33 crores is accordingly proposed for the World Bank aided Urban Development Project for the Seventh Plan. Since there is ceiling of total provision for Urban Development, Major head, it is proposed to provide Rs. 605 lakhs in the Budget of 1986—87 for World Bank aided Urban Development Projects.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays amd expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. and name of the No. Scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) outlay	1984—85 Actual expenditure	1985—86 Outlay	1986—87			
				Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
I. Town and Regional Planning.							
1. U. D. P. 1. Preparation of Regional plans P.P.M. Cell.	75.00	13.91	13 +4	17.00	14.00 +4	—	—
			17		18.00		
2. U. D. P. 2. Preparation of Development Plans and Town Planning schemes.	200.00	14.26	17.00	17.00	18.00	—	—
3. U. D. P. 3. Grant-in-aid for implementation of Development plan and Town Planning scheme.	525.00	15.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
4. U. D. P. 4. Introduction of City Survey around Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.	103.00	14.70	22.00	22.00	24.00	—	—
	903.00	57.87	57.00	57.00	61.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Urban Development Programme.							
5.	U. D. P. 5.	1000.00	106.00	35.00	35.00	38.00	—
	Seed Capital to Urban Area Development Authority.						
6.	U. D. P. 6	100.00	6.40	10.00	10.00	11.00	—
	Urban Community Service and Urban Development Project.						
7.	U. D. P. 7	100.00	0.38	—	—	—	—
	Urban Local development programme.						
8.	U. D. P. 8	100.00	9.67	10.00	10.00	11.00	—
	Assistance to Municipal Finance Board.						
9.	U. D. P. 9	700.00	17.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town.						
	Sub-Total—II. ..	2000.00	139.48	56.00	56.00	61.00	—
III. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies.							
10.	U. D. P. 10.	200.00	—	—	—	—	—
	Loans to Municipalities for misc. development activities.						
11.	U. D. P. 11	1300.00	175.00	230.00	230.00	253.00	—
	Market Borrowing for -Misc development activities.						
	Sub-Total—III. ..	1500.00	175.00	230.00	230.00	253.00	—
IV. Minimum Needs Programme.							
12.	U. D. P. 12	500.00	100.01	26.00	26.00	30.00	—
	Environmental Improvement of slums.						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. New Schemes.							
13.	U. D. P. 13. Urban Poor	400.00	—	—	—	—	—
14.	U. D. P. 14 Grant-in-aid for Urban Renewal Programme.	65.00	—	—	—	—	—
15.	U. D. P. 15 World Bank aided project	4000.00	—	20.00	20.00	605.00	—
16.	U. D. P. 16 Urban Basic Service.	400.00	—	4.00	4.00	4.00	—
GRAND TOTAL:—		9768.00	472.36	393.00	393.00	1014.00	—

9.7. CAPITAL PROJECT

9.7.1. 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.

9.7.1.1. 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 was 85,000 as on 31st March, 1985.

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 1985 is Rs. 10266 lakhs.

9.7.2.2. The main works completed as on 31st March 1985 are as under:—

- (1) 12401 Nos. residential quarters.
- (2) Administrative Offices incl. interim Sachivalaya,.
- (3) Schools and Colleges.
- (4) Dispensaries and Hospitals.
- (5) Town Hall and Olympic size swimming pool.
- (6) Main District Shopping Centres.

9.7.2.3. Moreover, the programme of laying main internal roads and providing amenities of water Supply and drainage and Electricity in 22 out of 30 Sectors have been nearly completed.

9.7.3.4. Selling land

9.7.3.1. 402.59 hectares of land was sold by allotment to various Educational, Religious and other Institutions, yielding a commulative resources of 466.43 lakhs and 293.87 hectares of the land has been sold with the realisation of about Rs. 10 crores. Uptill now an amount of Rs. 19.26 crores has been realised.

9.7.3.2 It is proposed to sell about 150 hectares of land with anticipated revenue of about Rs. 50 crores during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The anticipated revenue for the financial year 1985-86 is Rs. 1.20 crores against which an amount of Rs. 70 lakhs has been realised so far. Full realisation could not be affected, as no auction of the land to be disposed off could be held. The auction process has now started and full anticipated revenue will be realised.

9.7.3.3. During the financial year 1986-87, the likely revenue from sale of land is Rs. 6.80 crores. After deducting the development cost of the land, the net revenue during the year 1986-87, will be Rs. 5.71 crores. This much realisation is based on the current market prices. However, in actual practice realisation is likely to be on a higher side.

9.7.4. Spillover liability

9.7.4.1. The spill over liability at the end of the year 1985-86 is Rs. 4962 lakhs.

9.7.4.2. An outlay of Rs. 3337 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan out of which Annual-Plan outlay of Rs. 572 lakhs for 1986-87 is proposed as detailed below :—

	1985-90	1985-86	1986-87
Works in progress	2537	406.15	447
New works (Token provision)	300	17.00	15
Direction and Administration.	500	96.85	110
Total	3337	520.00	572

9.7.4.3. It is expected that following main works which are in progress at the end of 1985-86 would be completed by the end of the year 1986-87.

- (a) Residential quarters 1500 units.
- (b) Sachivalaya complex including Heads of Departments.
- (c) E.I. Air-conditioning, Lifts, etc., in Sachivalaya, Complex.
- (d) F.F.G. Blocks incl. intensive care unit and cardiac unit in Civil Hospital.
- (e) Fire Brigade station.
- (f) Radial collector well incl. pipe line, approach road, machinery, etc.
- (h) Providing infrastructure facilities like Water supply, Drainage and Roads in Sector 6, 8 and 13 which are under development.

9.7.4.4. New works which are at present of absolute necessary are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87 with a token provision of Rs. 15 lakhs as detailed below :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	Name of work	Esti- mated cost.	Token outlay proposed for 1986-87
1.	Providing Hydraulic platform and additional fire fighting equipment for Fire brigadage station at Gandhinagar.	114	15

STATEMENT
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87
Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme/	Seventh	1984--85	1985--86		1986--87.	
		Five Year Plan (1985--90) Agreed outlay.	Actual Expendi- ture	Approved Outlay.	Anticipated Expendi- diture	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	SCP-1-Capital Project.	3337.00	820.50	520.00	520.00	572.00	572.00

2

9.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

9.8.1. Introduction :

9.8.1.1. Adequate publicity to development programme is essential for better understanding of Government Policies and plan measures adopted by Government covering the involvement of the people and in purposeful collaboration with the implementation of the development activities of the State. In the formulation of publicity programme the basic approach will be to provide atleast minimum facilities in the areas which are backward and the areas which need special treatment in the provision of the information services.

9.8.1.2. The objective of the Publicity Schemes is to cover large sections of the population such as factory workers, students, agriculturists, residents in rural areas and Such other sections who require special treatment. Thus, it is necessary to select the most suitable areas for different regions and programmes and formulate the schemes for the preparation of Publicity material.

9.8.2 Review of Progress :

9.8.2.1. The activities such as rural broadcasting, exhibitions printed and pictorial publicity recreational programmes, information Centers field publicity etc. were undertaken during the Sixth Plan.

9.8.2.2. Till the end of Sixth Plan, 10268 Radio Sets and 1374 T. V. Sets have been installed. One mobile unit was also established.

9.8.2.3. The other activities under this sector have also been accelerated. During the period of the Sixth Plan two regional exhibitions Vans have been sanctioned. The workshop at Ahmedabad has also been strengthened during the Sixth Plan, the Gujarat Film Development Corporation Ltd., has been Set up. Besides, two liaison units have been started at Gandhinagar.

9.8.3 Programme for 1986—87

9.8.3.1 An outlay at Rs. 245.00 lakhs proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986—87. Broad break up of which is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
	Outlay proposed 1986-87
I. Direction and Information.	16.52
II. Financial assistance to Film Studios	6.00
III. Field Publicity:—	
(i) Rural Broadcasting	74.04
(ii) Exhibitions	9.54
(iii) T. V. Utilisation	2.66
(iv) Field Publicity	107.17
Total:—III	193.41
IV. Strengthening Information Centres.	5.32
(V) Others:—	
Share Capital	
(i) Gujarat Film Development Corporation	10.00
(ii) Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Ltd.	13.75
Total:—V	23.75
Grand Total:—	245.00

Direction and Administration

News Service :

9.8.3.2. The State Directorate of Information has started its own News Service from January, 1984. The service has been proved useful especially for the Small and Medium Newspapers and also to the media of Radio and T. V. The items and handouts issued by the News Service get prominently good coverage, the extent of coverage being almost to ninety percent. The service, besides assisting the small and medium newspapers, is also aimed at setting up infrastructure for developmental news coverage. If the extent of such coverage is raised to twenty percent, the cause for the rural betterment would be very much helped. The service is required to be made more effective and need to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 2.85 lakhs is proposed for 1986—87 for strengthening the administration and meeting with the expenditure on activities connected with news service.

Improving Feedback Mechanism

9.8.3.3. Modern trend of communication lays special stress on providing effective and corrective feedback to the Government. Two-way traffic in communication includes adoption of feedback mechanism on the most scientific lines. The system of feedback that is obtaining at present in Government is not adequate for providing effective feedback. The functionaries in the Information Department are overwhelmingly occupied in providing publicity to the Government programmes and managing the public relations of the State Government leaving very little time for providing much needed feedback. It is therefore necessary that a separate machinery with a special cadre of functionaries is set up. This special machinery is proposed to be provided with the logistic support of vehicles, so that the functionaries working on this side can have functional independence. An outlay of Rs. 2.59 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for Annual Plan 1986—87.

Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation :

9.8.3.4. Traditional media utilisation has assumed special significance and importance in the context of backwardness of areas and population as well as in the context of low ratio of literacy. It is proposed that in each district in the State atleast ten programmes per month should be organised. These programmes should include folk dances, Hari Kathas, Bhajans, Kirtans, Plays, Songs, Bhavais, Folk songs etc. and convey the message to the audience, not loosing the element of entertainment. All the districts of the State are proposed to be covered under this programme. It is proposed to provide Rs. 11.08 lakhs for the year 1986—87 for this scheme.

Financial Assistance to Film Studios in the State :—

9.8.3.5. The State Government has decided to encourage development of film industry in Gujarat by granting subsidy to film studios and laboratories. The Government has decided to grant a subsidy of Rs. 15,000/— subsidy to studio per film and a subsidy of Rs. 15,000/. subsidy to laboratories per film per year. It is proposed to provide Rs. 6 lakhs for the year 1986—87 for this scheme.

Field Publicity

Rural Broadcasting and Community T. V. Centres :

9.8.3.6. Radio and T. V. sets are the most powerful media of mass communication and education. Central Government as well as State Government propose to take maximum benefit of these modern powerful media of mass communication for the propagation of policies and programmes of development and for social, economic and cultural uplift of poor village masses.

9.8.3.7. On implementation of a very big plan of the expansion of T. V. services by the Government of India in the country, 70 per cent of the population has been covered under T. V. network with the installation of T. V. transmitters at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari, Surat, Bharuch, Vadodara, Patan, Bhavnagar and Dwarka, Government of Gujarat intends to instal 1000 T. V. sets in a phased manner so that, weaker sections of the society can take benefit of T.V. programmes. It is therefore, proposed to install 1200 T. V. sets in the rural areas of the State during the year 1986—87.

9.8.3.8. The scheme of installation and maintenance of Community Radio sets free of cost in the tribal areas, is formulated with a view to catering information with entertainment to the people residing in the villages, situated in tribal areas of the State, so that, they can march ahead with the people residing in forward areas of the State, they can get information and a education on different aspects of life and Government can have direct contacts with the tribal people. 3000 radio sets in the tribal areas and additional 200 radio sets are to be installed during the year 1985-86. Hence about 2400 villages in the tribal areas would still remain to be provided with radio sets. It is therefore proposed to instal free of cost additional 1000 radio sets in the villages situated in tribal areas of the State during the year, 1986—87.

9.8.3.9 Government of India has also allotted 300 direct reception T. V. sets for installation in the villages, primary schools of Junagadh and Jamnagar. districts under INSAT programme. Government of Gujarat has accepted the responsibility of maintenance of these T. V. sets. Moreover, during the current year 1985—86, Direct Reception T. V. sets are proposed to be installed by the State Govt. where T. V. reception is not possible in villages of the State. And 100 colour T. V. sets are also to be installed by the State Government during the year 1985—86. These T. V. sets incorporate highly advanced and upto date technology in the field of electronics. Special type of sophisticated T. V. testing equipment are required for serving, repairs and maintenance of these T. V. sets. Some of these T. V. testing equipment may be available in India but some equipment may be required to be imported.

9.8.3.10. An amount of Rs. 74.04 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986—87 for this scheme.

Exhibitions.

9.8.3.11 The utilisation of exhibitions as the medium of communication ensures peoples' participation in plan programmes. The exhibitions focus attention on plan publicity, especially on its performance factor. This scheme envisages holding of exhibitions at the National, State, District and Taluka levels. Modern equipment and technology including audio visuals, electronics are proposed to be used in exhibitions. It is proposed to engage professional experts, consultants and experts for arranging exhibitions successfully. During 1986—87, it is proposed to provide Rs. 7 lakhs to continue the scheme and Rs. 2.54 lakhs for body building work over two regional exhibition vans purchased in the year, 1984 85.

Field publicity through mobile publicity

9.8.3.12 Production of T. V. programmes particularly high lighting the progress of the Gujarat in various fields of activities, like agriculture, industry, health, education, power generation, etc. requires considerable efforts, time and involvement. In order to faithfully project the image of Gujarat on the T. V. network and to acquaint the viewers with the progress being made, it was envisaged to have a set of video equipment and staff during the year 1985—86. This scheme of publicity is proposed to be continued in 1986—87, for which an outlay of Rs. 2.66 is proposed for 1986—87.

Field publicity Units

9.8.3.13 The question of setting up field publicity units in all the 184 Talukas of Gujarat State deserves consideration. 32 field publicity units were started at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Another 20 field publicity units are envisaged in 1985—86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.81 lakhs. This scheme will be continued during 1986—87, for which an outlay of Rs. 21.62 lakhs proposed.

9.8.3.14 It is also proposed to start 10 field publicity units in the year, 1986—87. Therefore, it is proposed to purchase 10 Jeeps, 10 Cine Projection equipment, 10 Generators and other required accessories for 10 field publicity units at the estimated cost of Rs. 22.90 lakhs for the year 1986—87.

Film

9.8.3.15 It is proposed to produce 8 documentary films and feature film prints for publicity units. An amount of Rs. 19 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87.

Miscellaneous.

9.8.3.16 14 old vehicles which are continuously used by the deptt. have very low average, hence they are very expensive. They are proposed to be replaced at an estimated cost of 18.25 lakhs during the year 1986—87. 36 Generators are to be purchased at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs during the year 1986—87. Nine new vehicles and other equipment are to be purchased at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs during the year 1986-87. Thus for the scheme of Publicity through mobile Vans an outlay of Rs. 109.43 lakh is proposed for 1986—87.

Information Centres

9.8.3.17 Strengthening of Bombay and Delhi offices of the directorate and media support for projecting the image of the State Government in both the cities is required to be ensured and also made effective. As these cities have a number of metropolitan newspapers and the media of radio, T. V and films, the present set up of information offices is quite inadequate. The strengthening of the offices is therefore necessary. A new Information centre at Madras is also envisaged in the year 1985—86. For strengthening of Bombay and Delhi offices and for office at Madras an outlay of Rs. 4.02 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986—87.

9.8.3.18 An amount Rs. 1.30 lakh is proposed for purchase of one Ambassador car and replacement of rickshaw in place of old motor cycle of Delhi office. Thus, in all Rs. 5.32 lakhs are proposed during 1986—87.

Gujarat Film Development Corporation.

9.8.3.19. The Government has constituted the Gujarat Film Development Corporation during the Sixth Five Year Plan with provision of Rs. 10 lakhs as share capital. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs as share capital for the corporation has been provided during the year, 1985—86. It is proposed to provide Rs. 10 lakhs as share capital during the year 1986—87 for furthering Film Corporations activities.

Encouragement to Small and Medium Newspapers

9.8.3.20. Small and medium newspapers are proposed to be encouraged by providing assistance for purchase of land and setting up of printing presses.

9.8.3.21 The purpose of giving encouragement to these papers could better be served if activities are done by a corporation, it is, therefore, proposed to set up "Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Ltd." during the Seventh Five Year Plan and provide Rs. 20 lakhs initially as share capital for the Corpn. It was proposed to provide Rs. 6.25 lakhs as share capital to the Corpn. during the year 1985—86. An amount of Rs. 13.75 lakhs is proposed as share capital to Corpn. during the year 1986—87.

[DRAFT] ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise outlays and expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1984-85 Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87		
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I Direction & Administration								
1	PUB-1	News Service	10.00	6.77	1.46	1.46	2.85	..
2	PUB-2	Improving feedback Mechanism	8.00	..	1.70	1.70	2.59	..
3	PUB-3	Expansion of Traditional Media Utilisation	50.00	..	10.52	10.52	11.08	..
4	PUB-4	Modernisation of Directorate of Information	75.00	..	12.50	12.50	..	..
5	PUB-5	Financial Assistance to Film studios	20.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
Sub-Total-I			163.00	6.77	32.18	32.18	22.52	..
II Field Publicity								
6	PUB-6	Rural Broadcasting and Community T. V. Centres	220.00	108.48	98.82	98.82	74.04	..
7	PUB-7	Exhibitions	35.00	1.62	6.30	6.30	9.54	..
8	PUB-8	T. V. Utilisation	20.00	—	13.00	13.00	2.66	..
9	PUB-9	Setting up field Publicity Units	250.00	..	43.44	43.44	107.17	..
Sub-Total II			525.00	110.10	161.56	161.56	193.41	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
III Strengthening Information Centres								
10	PUB-10	Strengthening of Bombay and Delhi Offices & starting of new office at Madras	20.00	2.32	3.01	3.01	5.32	..
Sub-Total III			20.00	2.32	3.01	3.01	5.32	..
IV Other								
11	PUB-11	Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd.	30.00	..	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
12	PUB-12	Small & Medium News Papers Development Corporation Ltd.	20.00	..	6.25	6.25	13.75	13.75
Sub-Total IV			50.00	..	26.25	26.25	23.75	23.75
GRAND TOTAL..			758.00	119.19	223.00	223.00	245.00	23.75

9.9 WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES / SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES.

9.9.1.1. In the constitution of India, special mention has been made for the amelioration of weaker sections of the society. It has been specifically directed that the state shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from Social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with those provisions special efforts are being made by the Government to bring about socio-economic amelioration of the weaker sections of the Society in general and of the Backward Classes in particular. As a result a number of welfare schemes are being implemented for them under various sectors.

9.9.1.2. The Backward Classes in the State of Gujarat comprise of the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Denotified tribes, Since 1978, as per recommendation of Baxi Commission 78 communities have been classified as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and persons with the family income of less than Rs. 4800/- and engaged in specific occupations have been classified as Economically Backward Classes. Also certain religious and linguistic minorities are treated as backward since 1978-79. Thus in Gujarat State the following seven categories are recognised as backward classes.

- (1) Scheduled Castes
- (2) Scheduled Tribes
- (3) Nomadic Tribes
- (4) Denotified Tribes
- (5) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
- (6) Economically B.Cs and
- (7) Minorities

9.9.1.3 As per the 1981 census, the population of scheduled Castes is 24.38 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes is 48.48 lakh. i.e 7.15% and 14.22 respectively of the total population of 340.86 lakhs of the State. The population of the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes has been estimated to be 7 lakhs. The socially & Educationally Backward Classes & E. B. Cs form a major part of the total population. The population of Minorities is about 30.00 lakhs. In addition to the benefits which accrue to these classes from the schemes included in the general sectors of development special schemes have also been devised for the people living below the poverty line including small and marginal farmers etc. Special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are made under most of the sectors of development and these are aggregated into Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes. Moreover some special schemes of supplementary nature are prepared under this Sub-sector for the welfare of Backward Classes to bring them on par with other sections of the society.

The Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat are settled in hilly and forest areas. Unlike the population of Scheduled Tribes the population of Scheduled Castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. The other communities of backward Classes are spread all over the State almost uniformly. For economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up Similarly, for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes and for minorities, the Gujarat Backward Class Board and Gujarat Minorities Board are functioning.

The State Government had appointed a Commission popularly called As Baxi Commission to study the social and economic conditions of the backward classes (Other than Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes) and to suggest measures for their upliftment. The State Government accepted the recommendations made by the Baxi Commission fully and decided to implement the same with effect from the year 1978-79 Government also decided to consider 78 castes/classes/groups, identified by the Commission as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC). Besides, the Government has also decided to give certain

benefits to persons with a family income upto Rs. 4,800/- per annum and following specified occupations. These people have been categorised as Economically Backward Classes (EBC)

9.9.2. Review :

9.9.2.1. Education is the back-bone of all welfare measures under taken to promote the assimilation of the backward communities in the main stream of Social life. As such amongst three groups of schemes viz. Education, Economic Uplift and Health, Housing and other schemes the schemes of Education are given top priority in order to raise the level of literacy. As a result of this the literacy level among S. C. & S.T. has improved considerably as can be seen from the table given below:-

Year	General Literacy rate	Literacy rate in S.C.	Literacy rate in S.T.
1961	30.45	22.46	11.69
1971	35.79	27.74	14.12
1981	43.70	39.79	21.14

9.9.2.2. The Government took various important measures for the advancement of Backward Classes. Some are indicated below :

- (i) The rate of post Matric Scholar-ships (Government of India) have been enhanced,
- (ii) The income limit for Pre S. S. C. Scholarships is raised from Rs. 6000/-- to 7200/-- p.a.
- (iii) The stipends in the B. C. Hostels and Ashram Schools have been raised from Rs. 75/-- permonth to Rs. 100/- per month.
- (iv) Assistance for Hostel Building is raised from Rs. 50,000/-- to 1,50,000/--.
- (v) The rates of Scholarships in Training cum-production centres have been raised from Rs. 65/-- to 100/-- per month.
- (vi) The schemes for granting assistance to Medical Graduates upto Rs. 15,000/- on the basis of Rs. 7000/-- as subsidy and Rs. 8,000/--as interest free loan, was introduced. From the year 1982--83, a new scheme of giving loan as margin money upto Rs. 22,500/- and subsidy upto Rs. 7500/- to the medical post graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been introduced to start their clinics.
- (vii) The ceiling for granting financial assistance under Halpati Housing Schemes was raised from Rs. 2,000/--to Rs. 3,000/- during 1980--81 and subsequently raised to Rs. 5,000/-.
- (viii) 75 New Balwadies for Scheduled Castes, Balwadies for N. T. & D. N. T. S. and 31 new Balwadis are sanctioned for the Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.
- (ix) The more backward communities like Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia, and Senva (in Scheduled Castes) and Kolgha, Kotwalia, Padhara etc. (in Scheduled Tribes) are given special scholarships at Rs. 140/- to boy students and Rs. 190/-- to girl students in Std. I to VII.
- (x) Under special cell at State level 18 intensive units, 3 vigation units and 3 mohila propaganda units are functioning of untouchability.
- (xi) The rates of assistance in the case of Social boycott and other calamity are sufficiently increased.
- (xii) In case of atrocities to SC/ST persons, the amount of relief for murder, injury and other calamities has been raised.

9.9.2.3. An outlay of Rs. 1,744.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86. The programme-wise and category-wise break-up of the outlay is given in Table-A below and some of the anticipated achievements are indicated in Table-B given below :

TABLE—A

Programme and category-wise break up of outlay for 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Category	Direction and Administration	Programmes			
			Education	Economic upliftment	Health, Housing & Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Scheduled Castes	42.58	311.52	143.70	102.20	600.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	1.00	54.05	37.30	31.65	124.00
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	..	198.71	123.83	162.47	485.00
4.	Nomadic Tribes	..	10.45	4.56	3.99	19.00
5.	Denotified Tribes	..	10.45	4.55	4.00	19.00
6.	Socially & Educationally Backward-Classes	18.13	202.10	86.17	65.60	372.00
7.	Economically Backward-Classes	1.00	51.40	16.50	11.10	80.00
8.	Minorities	1.00	12.70	23.20	8.10	45.00
Total :		63.71	851.38	439.81	389.10	1744.00

TABLE—B

Some of the anticipated physical achievements during 1985-86

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Likely achievements
1	2	3	4
1.	Examination Fees	No. of Students	1,96,000
2.	Pre-S.S.C. Scholarships	"	..
3.	Free School Books and Uniforms	"	1,23,750
4.	Grant-in-aid Hostels	No. of Hostels	7100
5.	Ashram Schools	No. of Schools	25
6.	Up-gradation of Ashram Schools	"	10
7.	Financial Assistance for Medical Students	No. of Doctors	80
8.	Financial Assistance to Law graduates	No. of Persons	100
9.	Community Centres	No. of Centres	4
10.	Special Scholarship to more Backward communities	No. of Students	81,000
11.	Housing for Halpatis	No. of Houses	1,778
12.	Financial assistance for cottage industries	No. of persons	18,273
13.	Balwadi	Nos.	180

9.9.3. Proposed programme for 1986-87 :

9.9.3.1. An outlay of Rs. 1918.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for 1986-87. Board break-up of which is given below :—

Sr. No.	Category	Group	Annual Plan 1986-87 Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Scheduled Castes	Education	345.85
		Economic Uplift	142.95
		Health, Housing and Others	108.70
		Dire. and Adm.	61.50
		TOTAL :	659.00
2.	Scheduled Tribes	Education	66.35
		Economic Uplift	32.80
		Health, Housing and Others	35.35
		Dire. and Adm.	1.50
		TOTAL :	136.00
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Education	222.35
		Economic Uplift	133.05
		Health, Housing and Others	173.60
		Dire. and Adm.	5.00
		TOTAL :	534.00
4.	N. T. & D. N. T.	Education	26.90
		Economic Uplift	9.30
		Health, Housing and Others	5.80
		Dire. and Adm.	..
		TOTAL :	42.00
5.	S. E. B. C.	Education	236.10
		Economic Uplift	97.30
		Health, Housing and Others	51.60
		Dire. and Adm.	24.00
		TOTAL :	409.00
6.	E. B. C.	Education	57.25
		Economic Uplift	21.15
		Health, Housing and Others	8.60
		Dire. and Adm.	1.00
		TOTAL :	88.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Minorities	Education	14.20
		Economic Uplift	26.20
		Health, Housing and Others	7.10
		Dire. and Adm.	2.50
		TOTAL :	50.00
8.	Grand Total	Education	969.00
		Economic Uplift	462.75
		Health, Housing and Others	390.75
		Dire. and Adm.	95.50
		TOTAL :	1918.00

9.9.3.2. The groupwise proposed targets and programmes for 1986-87 are briefly narrated below :

(i) *Education :*

(1) 226,166 Students will be given scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees in pre- S.S.C. Standards.

(2) 3 new Government hostels, 35 grant-in-aid and 40 Ashram Schools will be opened, 5 post basic Ashram schools will be upgraded to higher secondary education after considering viability.

(3) In all 5 hostels building will be constructed and for 9 Government hostels, land will be purchased.

(4) For higher secondary standards and post-matric courses 9500 students will be awarded post matric scholarship over and above 31000 students to be awarded 100% S.C.P. schemes.

(5) 93275 students belonging to more backward communities will be paid special scholarship at enhanced rates including opportunity cost.

(6) In primary standards 148750 children will be provided with free books and clothes.

(7) Residential Schools.—It has been noticed that the seats reserved for S.C., S.T. and other backward classes in the Engineering and technical courses are not being fully utilised. The main reasons for these is that the backward classes students do not get adequate facilities to pursue their studies on account of various social economic factors. With a view therefore to rectify the above situation and to provide all facilities to the talented students belonging to backward classes. It is proposed to provide residential schools in various parts of the State. These schools will be from (VIII to XII) 8 to 12 standard where the students will be provided all facilities including free Boarding and Lodging.

During 1986-87 Eight to ten 8-10 such schools will be started with a proposed provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

Thus for the year 1986-87 tentative allocation of Rs. 30 lacs have been proposed for residential schools.

(ii) *Economic Uplift :*

(1) Subsidy for cottage industries, self-employment etc. is proposed to be given to about 19493 persons.

(2) F. A. is proposed to be to 110 lawyers and 90 doctors so as to enable them to start their now profession.

(3) New schemes of giving financial assistance for purchase of equipments, shifting of charmakunds, repairing of Oil-pumps are introduced, and proposed to be continued during 1986-87.

(4) Training Complex at Gandhinagar and present Pre-Exam. training centre sare proposed to be developed.

(5) Financial assistance is proposed to be provided to 9000 persons for training at approved artisan and workshop.

(6) 2500 more trainees are proposed to be trained in various crafts in T.C.P.C.

(7) An amount of Rs. 147.50 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the S.C. Corporation, S.T. Corporation, B. C. Board and minorities Board as share-capital and administrative grants.

(iii) Health, Housing and Others :

(1) Medical aid is proposed to be provided to 7500 persons.

(2) 40 new balwadies are proposed to be sanctioned.

(3) 4216 houses are proposed to be constructed on individual basis.

(4) 1720 houses are proposed to be given to backward class persons, through various Housing Boards.

(5) Aid for housing is proposed to be provided to 1789 Halpatis.

(6) Financial assistance is proposed to be given to 500 sweepers and Bhangi, Hadi, Senva, Nadia families for housing.

(7) The present units of T.R.T.I. Nagrik Cell and Research Unit for S.C. are proposed to be developed.

(8) 4 New community Centres are proposed to be started.

(iv) Direction and Administration :

Administrative machinery is proposed to be strengthened at all levels.

9.9.4. Centrally sponsored Programme :

9.9.4.1. The details of the outlays envisaged under fully Centrally Sponsored schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes on sharing basis are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category	1986-87
100% basis	
Scheduled Castes	130.00
Scheduled Tribes	90.00
TOTAL :	220.00
50% Matching basis	
Scheduled Castes	181.82
Scheduled Tribes	15.25
Tribal Area Sub-Plan	43.50
TOTAL :	240.57

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the Scheme	Categories	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expdt.	1985-86 Outlays	Anticipated Expdt. 1985-86	1986-87	
							Proposed Outlay	of which Capital cent.out
1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Education								
1.	BCK--1 Examination fees.	S.C.	16.50	3.75	2.50	2.50	2.75	..
		S.T.	5.00	1.15	0.30	0.30	0.35	..
		T.A.S.P.	3.50	1.69	0.55	0.55	0.75	..
		N.T.	} 2.50 }	0.48	0.25	0.25	0.30	..
		D.N.T.						
		S.E.B.C.	16.50	2.15	2.50	2.50	2.75	..
		E.B.C.	16.50	2.19	2.50	2.50	2.75	..
		Minority	5.00	0.38	0.80	0.80	0.90	..
		TOTAL :			68.00	11.79	9.65	9.65	10.85	..
2.	BCK--2 Tutition fees	S.C.	53.00	15.20	6.00	6.00	7.00	..
		S.T.	3.30	1.72	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
		T.A.S.P.	1.50	2.77	0.20	0.20	0.25	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		N.T.	2.00	} 1.08	0.15	0.15	0.20	..	
		D.N.T.	2.00		0.15	0.15	0.20	..	
		TOTAL :	61.80	20.77	7.00	7.00	8.25	..	
3.	BCK--3	State Scholarships for Pre. S.S.C. Students.	S.C.	110.00	*3.88	22.00	22.00	25.00	..
			S.T.	43.00	6.29	5.00	5.00	6.00	..
			T.A.S.P.	20.00	31.74	3.60	3.60	6.00	..
			N.T.	} 8.00	} 5.27	1.00	1.00	1.25	..
			D.N.T.			1.00	1.00	1.25	..
			S.E.B.C.	402.50	75.42	61.00	61.00	73.00	..
			E.B.C.	100.00	40.60	15.00	15.00	17.00	..
			Minority	20.00	9.18	4.00	4.00	4.50	..
			TOTAL :	711.50	212.38	112.60	112.60	134.00	..
4.	BCK--4	State Scholarships for Pre S.S.C. students comming from the families engaged in Unclean occupation.	S.C.	80.00	18.21	15.00	15.00	19.00	..
5.	BCK--5	State Scholarships for Post S.S.C. girl students not eligible because of income criteria, services & family-size etc.	S.C.	6.50	13.92	1.00	1.00	1.10	..
			S.T.	10.00	1.55	2.32	2.32	2.50	..
			T.A.S.P.	10.50	—	2.24	2.24	2.50	..
			N.T.	2.50	0.70	0.25	0.25	0.30	..
			D.N.T.	2.50	—	2.50	0.25	0.30	..
			TOTAL :	32.00	16.17	6.06	6.06	6.70	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	
6.	BCK--6	Scholarships for Post S.S.C. Students other than SC/ST Like NT/DNT & SEBC Students.	N.T.	15.00	6.00	1.50	1.50	3.60	..
			D.N.T.	15.00		1.50	1.50	3.60	..
			S.E.B.C.	39.50	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.50	..
			E.B.C.	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
			TOTAL :	76.50	12.10	9.00	9.00	13.70	..
7.	BCK--7	Scholarships for students/ Higher Secondary Education.	S.E.B.C.	109.00	32.16	16.50	16.50	18.00	..
			E.B.C.	100.00	37.51	15.40	15.40	17.00	..
			Minority	46.60	5.48	6.90	6.90	7.50	..
			TOTAL :	255.60	75.15	38.80	38.80	42.50	..
8.	BCK--8	Scholarships for Technical and professional courses.	S.C.	76.00	18.44	8.00	8.00	9.00	..
			S.T.	2.00	2.57	0.30	0.30	0.40	..
			T.A.S.P.	4.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
			N.T.	4.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
			D.N.T.	4.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
			S.E.B.C.	103.00	33.53	15.60	15.60	17.50	..
			E.B.C.	119.00	40.95	18.00	18.00	20.00	..
			Minority	7.60	2.05	0.25	0.25	0.30	..
	TOTAL :	319.60	97.54	43.65	43.65,	48780	..		

1	2	2A	3	5	6	7	7	8
9. BCK-9 Free-Books & Clothes to children	S.C.		160.00	27.53	28.00	28.00	31.00	....
	S.T.		46.00	4.56	4.00	4.00	4.50	....
	T.A.S.P.		40.00	8.78	10.86	10.00	11.00	....
	N.T.		10.00	3.01	1.25	1.25	1.50	....
	D.N.T.		10.00	..	1.25	1.25	1.50	..
	S.E.B.C.		53.00	9.16	8.00	8.00	10.00	..
	Total :		289.00	53.03	52.50	52.50	59.50	..
10. BCK-10 Opportunity cost to Girls students belonging to certain communities of S.C. and S.T. in Std. I to VII	S.C.		224.00	..	40.00	40.00	40.00	..
	S.T.		13.20	..	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
	T.A.S.P.		50.00	..	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
	TOTAL		287.20	..	52.00	52.00	53.50	..
11. BCK-10A Opportunity cost to boy students belonging to certain communities of SC/STboys & Girls students of NT/DNT and 24 communities of S.E.B.C. in Std. I to VII.	S.C.		700.00	140.38	125.00	125.00	135.00	..
	S.T.		50.00	0.42	6.00	6.00	6.50	..
	T.A.S.P.		100.00	3.91	20.00	20.00	22.00	..
	N.T.		15.00	0.99	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
	D.N.T.		15.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
	S.E.B.C.		165.00	15.51	25.00	25.00	27.50	..
	TOTAL :		1055.00	161.21	180.00	180.00	193.00	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. BCK-11 special scholarships to boy & girl students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia & Senva in SC & colcha, Colgha, Kotwalia, Kathodi, Dubla, Podhar in S.T. and 24 communities in S.E.B.C. Studing in Std. VIII to X.	S.C.		26.00	49.85	4.00	4.00	4.50	..
	S.T.		5.00	4.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	T.A.S.P.		16.00	10.64	3.00	3.00	3.20	..
	N.T.		2.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
	D.N.T.		2.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
	S.E.B.C.		26.00	..	..	..	..	-
TOTAL :			77.00	64.52	8.50	8.50	9.20	..
13. BCK-12 Book-Bank for Medical & Engineering college students.	S.C.		6.50	0.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	S.T.		3.30	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	-
	T.A.S.P.		6.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	N.T.		2.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
	D.N.T.		2.00	-	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
	S.E.B.C.		7.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
Total :			27.40	1.36	3.70	3.70	3.70	..
14. BCK-13 Grnat-in-aid to BackwardiClass hostels (SC/ST/SEBC & NT/DNT) including general (Cosmopolitan) Hostel & Ectrification of hostel.	S.C.		99.00	33.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	..
	S.T.		55.00	12.46	11.00	11.00	13.50	..
	T.A.S.P.		70.00	73.74	12.05	12.05	16.00	-
	N.T.		8.00	0.37	0.90	0.90	0.50	..
	D.N.T.		8.00	-	0.90	0.90	0.50	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
		S.E.B.C.	100.00	122.76	15.00	15.00	19.00	..
		Minority	5.00	0.91	0.75	0.75	1.00	..
		Total :	345.00	243.24	55.60	56.60	70.50	..
15.	BCK-14A. Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostel Boys & Girls (SC/ST) for construction.	S.C.	40.00	7.52	6.00	6.00	6.50	..
		S.T.	13.20	2.65	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	30.00	3.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
		TOTAL :	83.20	13.89	14.00	14.00	14.50	..
16.	BCK-14B. Grant-in-aid to Backward Class Hostel for Boys & Girls (NT/DNT & SEBC) for construction	N.T.	7.00	0.30	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
		DNT	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
		S.E.B.C.	65.00	4.59	10.00	10.00	8.00	..
		TOTAL :	79.00	4.89	12.00	12.00	9.00	..
17.	BCK-15. Admission to SC/ST students in college Hostels.	S.C.	8.00	..	1.25	1.25	1.00	..
		S.T.	1.60	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	..
		T.A.S.P.	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		N.T.	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
		D.N.T.	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
		S.E.B.C.	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
		Total :	25.10	..	2.90	2.90	2.65	..

1	2	3-A	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	BCK-16 Additional coaching centre in grant-in-aid and Government Hostels.	S.C.	6.00	0.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		S.T.	5.00	0.16	0.80	0.80	0.25	..
		T.A.S.P.	5.20	0.57	0.80	0.80	0.75	..
		S.E.B.C.	10.00	1.55	1.50	1.50	1.60	..
		E.B.C.	3.30	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
TOTAL			29.50	3.06	4.60	4.60	4.10	..
19	BCK-17 Development of Government Hostel for Boys & Girls and establishment of new ones.	S.C.	34.00	14.63	5.00	5.00	8.00	
		S.T.	18.20	5.03	5.00	5.00	7.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	25.00	10.53	10.30	10.30	13.30	..
		S.E.B.C.	13.00	1.77	2.00	2.00	4.25	..
		TOTAL :			85.20	31.96	22.30	22.30	33.05	..
20	BCK-18 Construction of Government Hostel for Boys & Girls.	S.C.	65.00	4.60	4.77	4.77	5.00	5.00
		S.T.	10.00	..	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.00
		T.A.S.P.	40.00	2.40	30.06	30.06	25.00	25.00
		S.E.B.C.	66.00	..	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
		TOTAL :			181.00	7.00	41.33	41.33	38.00	38.00

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
21	BCK-19 Purchase of Private land for construction of Government. Hostel for Boys and Girls.	S.C.	40.00	..	6.00	6.00	3.00	..
		S.T.	13.20	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	20.00	..	10.00	10.00	3.00	..
		S.E.B.C.	26.40	..	4.00	4.00	2.00	..
		TOTAL :	99.60	..	22.00	22.00	9.00	..
22	BCK-20 Ashram Schools.	S.C.	66.00	34.50	20.00	20.00	11.00	..
		S.T.	43.00	5.37	7.58	7.58	13.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	110.00	126.08	57.25	57.25	55.00	..
		N.T.	8.00	9.64	1.10	1.10	3.25	..
		D.N.T.	8.00	..	1.10	1.10	3.25	..
		S.E.B.C.	132.00	64.01	30.00	30.00	40.00	..
		TOTAL :	367.00	239.60	117.03	117.03	125.50	..
23	BCK-21 Post Basic Ashram schools.	S.T.	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
		T.A.S.P.	162.00	50.93	21.16	21.16	30.00	..
		TOTAL :	182.00	50.93	21.16	21.16	30.00	..
24	BCK-21 (A) Residential school for talented Students.	S.C.	..	..	..	..	15.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	..	..	..	..	15.00	..
		TOTAL :	..	..	..	..	30.00	..

1	2	2-A	3	4	5	6	7	8
EDUCATION : TOTAL :	..	S.C.	1816.50	427.07	311.52	311.52	345.85	5.00
		S.T.	325.00	48.43	54.05	54.05	66.35	3.00
		T.A.S.P.	729.03	327.50	198.71	198.71	222.35	25.00
		N.T.	88.00	27.84	10.45	10.45	13.45	..
		D.N.T.	88.00	..	10.45	10.45	13.45	..
		S.E.B.C.	1340.40	368.71	202.10	202.10	236.10	5.00
		E.B.C.	345.80	121.25	51.40	51.40	57.25	..
		Minority	84.20	18.00	12.70	12.70	14.20	..
		TOTAL :	4817.20	1338.80	851.38	851.38	969.00	38.00

ECONOMIC-UPLIFT

25 BCK-22 F.A. for purchase of camel cart and bullock carts etc.	SC	—	—	—	—	5.00	—
	ST	—	—	—	—	2.00	—
	TASP	—	—	—	—	5.00	—
	SEBC	18.00	0.89	1.50	1.50	1.60	—
	EBC	6.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—
	TOTAL:—	24.60	0.89	2.50	2.50	14.60	—
26 BCK-23 F. A. for self-employment in cottage Industries and traditional occupational like Vadi Bhavaiya etc.	SC	240.00	26.84	37.65	37.65	22.00	—
	ST	150.00	3.65	18.00	18.00	10.70	—
	TASP	264.00	14.02	41.75	41.75	41.00	—
	NT	38.00	0.72	2.40	2.40	2.50	—

DNT	38.00	—	2.40	2,40	2.50	—
SEBC	211.00	51.42	29.00	29.00	35.45	—
EBC	76.00	13.51	5.00	5.00	8.35	—
MINORITY	71.00	18.88	7.60	7.60	8.70	—

TOTAL:—	1088.00	129.04	143.80	143.80	131.20	—
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27 BCK-24 F.A. to Law and Medical Graduates.

SC	35.00	3.94	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
ST	13.00	0.20	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.20
TASP	13.00	0.35	2.05	2.05	4.00	2.50
NT	8.00	2.12	1.01	1.01	1.00	0.60
DNT	8.00	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.60
SEBC	33.00	0.10	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.50

TOTAL:—	110.00	6.71	16.06	16.06	18.00	10.40
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28 BCK-25 F.A. to Medical post Graduate for Starting clinic, pathological laboratory, Medical Store.

SC	20.00	0.81	3.00	3.00	4.50	3.00
ST	6.20	0.62	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
TASP	13.00	—	1.60	1.60	2.50	2.00

TOTAL:—	39.20	1.43	5.60	5.60	8.50	6.00
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1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	BCK-26 Tailoring Centre for women.	SC	6.50	1.94	1.40	1.40	1.50	—
		ST	1.50	0.11	0.20	0.20	0.20	—
		TASP	6.00	0.24	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
		NT	2.00	—	0.15	0.15	0.15	—
		DNT	2.00	—	0.15	0.15	0.15	—
		SEBC	6.60	4.15	1.20	1.20	1.25	—
		MINORITY	4.00	0.15	0.60	0.60	0.50	—
		TOTAL:—	28.60	6.59	4.70	4.70	4.75	—
30	BCK-27 Mahila Training cum production centre (Radio, T.V. Repairng centre)	SC	13.00	0.34	2.00	2.00	1.00	—
		ST	6.50	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
		TOTAL:—	19.50	0.34	3.00	3.00	2.00	—
31	BCK-28 Traing to Backward Class artisans at at approved workshop	SC	20.00	7.61	5.00	5.00	4.50	—
		ST	10.00	0.72	1.50	1.50	1.50	—
		TASP	20.00	1.21	4.20	4.20	4.00	—
		NT	5.00	0.18	0.50	0.50	0.50	—
		DNT	5.00	—	0.50	0.50	0.50	—

		SEBC	86.00	15.77	15.00	15.00	17.00	—	
		EBC	20.00	13.01	8.00	8.00	8.80	—	
		MINORITY	21.00	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.50	—	
		TOTAL:—	187.00	43.80	39.70	39.70	43.30	—	
32	BCK-29	Setting up and running of training cum-production centre.	SC	33.00	—	6.90	6.90	7.00	—
			ST	13.00	0.93	1.80	1.80	1.50	—
			TASP	33.00	0.65	11.55	11.55	12.00	—
			SEBC	104.00	67.94	15.80	15.80	17.00	—
			MINORITY	8.60	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—
		TOTAL:—	191.60	69.52	37.05	37.05	38.50	—	
33	BCK-30	Construction of Building for training cum-production Centre.	S.C.	10.00	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
			S. T.	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
			T.A.S.P.	18.00	0.11	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00
			S.E.B.C.	6.20	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
		TOTAL	39.20	0.11	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	
34	BCK-31-A	Examination Training Centre and Short hand typing classes	SC	13.00	1.62	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
			S.T.	6.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
			T.A.S.P.	10.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
			N.T.	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		D.N.T.	2.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..	
		S.E.B.C.	10.00	2.34	2.67	2.67	3.00	..	
		TOTAL	43.00	3.96	6.57	6.57	7.40	..	
35	BCK-32	Coaching centre for administration field jobs such as constabulary teachership and for those preparing for paramedical services.	T.A.S.P.	3.50	1.24	0.50	0.50	0.55	..
36	BCK-33	Training complex at Gandhinagar	S.C.	35.00	0.21	5.25	5.25	6.00	4.00
			S.T.	35.00	0.45	5.25	5.25	6.00	4.00
			TOTAL	70.00	0.66	10.50	10.50	12.00	8.00
37	BCK-34	Stipend to Backward class students for I.A.S., I.P.S., and allied services	S.C.	3.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.25	..
			S.T.	3.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.25	..
			TOTAL	7.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
38	BCK-35	Dry hostel for technical courses trainees under apprenticeship I.T.I and Others professon.	S.C.	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
			S.T.	3.00	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
			T.A.S.P.	3.00	..	..	..	..	..
			TOTAL	9.00	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
39	BCK-36	Working Men's shed	S.C.	6.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
			S.T.	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
			T.A.S.P.	7.00	..	..	..	..	..
			TOTAL:	20.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..

40 BCK-37 Working Men's Hostel

S.C.	6.80	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
S.T.	7.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
TOTAL :	13.80	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..

41 BCK-38 Scheduled Castes & Schedule Tribes Corporation & other Boards.

S.C.	396.00	68.00	65.00	65.00	70.00	55.00
T.A.S.P.	554.00	44.05	47.78	47.78	52.00	45.00
S.E.B.C.	79.00	3.05	12.00	12.00	13.00	..
E.B.C.	13.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	..
MINORITY	52.80	4.50	8.00	8.00	10.00	..
TOTAL :	1094.80	124.60	134.78	134.78	147.50	100.00

42 BCK-39 F. A. to agricultural labourers for purchase of equipments

S.C.	8.50	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
S.T.	6.80	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
T.A.S.P.	13.00	..	1.90	1.90	0.50	..
N.T.	3.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
D.N.T.	3.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
S.E.B.C.	10.00	..	1.50	1.50	0.50	..
E.B.C.	3.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
MINORITY	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
TOTAL:	52.30	..	7.30	7.30	3.40	..

1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
43	BCK-40 F.A. to Backward Class farmers for purchasing agricultural land.	S.C.	13.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
		S.T.	5.00	..	..	..	0.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	10.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
		N.T.	1.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		D.N.T.	1.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		S.E.B.C.	7.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
TOTAL :		37.00	..	0.20	0.20	3.70	..	
44	BCK-41 F. A. to Backward Class Farmers for repairing of Oil pump and electric Motor.	SC	6.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.10	..
		ST	3.50	..	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
		TASP	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
TOTAL		16.60	..	2.50	2.50	2.70	..	
45	BCK-42 F. A. for Dealership for petrol pump kerosene and gas agency.	SC	..	..	..	..	3.00	..
		ST	18.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
		TASP	15.60	..	..	..	3.00	..
TOTAL		33.60	..	3.00	3.00	9.00	..	

46	BCK-43	F.A. for shifting of cherm kunds.	SC	10.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.60	..
47	BCK-44]	F. A. to scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation for D.R.I. Scheme.	SC	13.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
TOTAL ECONOMIC UPLIFT			SC	892.30	111.31	143.70	143.70	142.95	67.50
			ST	299.50	6.68	37.30	37.30	32.80	6.20
			TASP	989.70	61.87	123.83	123.83	133.05	54.50
			NT	59.00	3.02	4.56	4.56	4.65	0.60
			DNT	59.00	..	4.55	4.55	4.65	0.60
			SEBC	570.80	145.66	86.17	86.17	97.30	5.00
			EBC	118.60	31.52	16.50	16.50	21.15	..
			MINORITY	162.40	28.83	23.20	23.20	26.20	..
TOTAL				3151.30	388.89	439.81	439.81	462.75	134.40

Health, Housing and other Schemes :

48	BCK-45	Free Medical Aid.	S.C.	42.80	8.27	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
			S.T.	23.20	0.81	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
			T.A.S.P.	60.00	4.86	8.00	8.00	8.00	..
			N.T.	10.00	0.86	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
			D.N.T.	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
			S.E.B.C.	52.80	9.28	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
			E.B.C.	13.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
			MINORITY	6.60	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL				218.40	24.08	23.50	23.50	22.50	..

1	2A	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
49	BCK-46 Balwadis	S.C.	66.00	16.21	10.00	10.00	12.50	..
		S.T.	29.80	3.16	3.00	3.00	5.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	60.00	8.78	11.91	11.91	14.50	..
		N.T.	10.00	0.06	0.99	0.99	0.50	..
		D.N.T.	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
		S.E.B.C.	53.00	23.06	11.00	11.00	14.00	..
		Minority	6.60	0.42	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
Total		235.40	51.69	38.90	38.90	48.00	..	
50	BCK-47 Special facilities to children for Balmandir run by voluntary organisation.	S.C.	6.60	1.09	1.09	1.00	1.10	..
		S.T.	6.50	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
		T.A.S.P.	3.75	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total		16.85	1.54	2.00	2.00	2.20	..	
51	BCK-48 F. A. to youth and Mahila Mandal for Activities.	S. C.	1.30	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.15	..
		S.T.	0.90	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		S.E.B.C.	1.30	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.20	..
		E.B.C.	1.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
		Minority	1.00	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	..
Total		5.50	0.23	0.70	0.70	0.65	..	

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	6	7
52	BCK-49 Community Centres.	S.C.	13.20	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
		S.T.	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
		T.A.S.P.	26.40	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
		TOTAL	44.60	..	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
53	BCK-50 F. A. to Housing on individual basis.	S. C.	132.00	31.86	20.00	20.00	20.50	10.00
		S. T.	55.00	2.06	5.00	5.00	5.50	2.75
		T.A.P.	172.00	14.10	26.00	26.00	28.00	14.00
		N. T.	12.00	2.07	1.50	1.50	1.40	0.70
		D.N.T.	12.00	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.40	0.70
		S.E.B.C.	67.00	8.66	10.00	10.00	10.50	..
		E.B.C.	40.00	2.54	3.00	3.00	3.00	..
		Minority	30.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
		Total :	520.00	61.29	71.00	71.00	74.30	28.15
54	BCK-51 F. A. for individual housing to most B.C. Community	S.E.B.C.	86.00	4.42	10.00	10.00	6.00	..
55	BCK-52 F. A. for Housing in urban areas.	S.C.	33.00	..	2.00	2.00	1.00	..
		S. T.	14.50	..	1.50	1.50	1.00	..
		T.A.S.P.	10.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		S.E.B.C.	33.60	..	5.00	5.00	3.00	..
		E.B.C.	7.00	..	2.50	2.50	2.00	..
		Minority	30.00	..	3.00	3.00	2.00	..
		Total :	128.10	..	15.00	15.00	10.00	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
56	BCK-53 F.A. to Halpati Housing scheme	S. T.	138.00	39.25	13.20	13.20	15.00	8.00
		T.A.S.P.	429.00	51.75	69.00	69.00	70.00	40.00
		Total :	567.00	91.00	82.20	82.20	85.00	48.00
57	BCK-54 F. A. for Housing to sweepers & Scavengers	S. C.	199.00	31.40	26.00	26.00	30.00	..
		S. C.	19.80	8.14	3.00	3.00	3.50	2.00
58	BCK-55 F. A. to P.W.R. 219 Co.op. Housing society	S. T.	13.20	5.44	4.00	4.00	5.00	3.00
		T.A.S.P.	13.20	2.51	3.00	2.00	2.50	1.50
		N.T.	5.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
		D.N.T.	5.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25
		Total :	56.20	16.09	10.00	10.00	12.00	7.00
		S.E.B.C.	145.00	..	22.00	22.00	10.00	4.00
59	BCK-56 F. A. to Co. op. Housing Society through Rural Housing Board.	E.B.C.	32.00	..	4.00	4.00	2.00	..
		Total :	177.00	..	26.00	26.00	12.00	4.00
60	BCK-57 Free legal assistance for civil & criminal proceedings.	S. T.	1.00	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
		T.A.S.P.	0.75	..	0.05	0.05	0.05	..
		S.E.B.C.	1.00	..	0.15	0.15	0.15	..
		Total :	2.75	..	0.35	0.35	0.35	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
61	BCK-58 F.A. to encourage intercaste marriage between Harijan and Hindu castes	S. C.	9.90	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.60	..
62	BCK-59 G.I.A. to District Panchayat.	S. C.	19.80	2.54	6.00	6.00	3.00	..
		S. T.	9.90	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	13.20	1.02	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
		S.E.B.C.	10.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50	..
		Total :	52.90	3.56	11.00	11.00	8.00	..
63	BCK-60 Shibir for 'Bhangi Kasta Mukti' and Seminar on untouchability.	S.C.	9.90	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.75	..
64	BCK-61 Social Education Camp.	S. C.	3.30	0.12	0.50	0.50	0.25	..
		S. T.	3.30	..	0.50	0.50	0.25	..
		T.A.S.P.	3.30	0.18	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		S.E.B.C.	3.30	0.59	0.75	0.75	0.75	..
		Total :	13.20	0.89	2.25	2.25	1.75	..
65	BCK-62 Nagrik Cell	S. C.	150.00	11.70	20.00	20.00	22.00	..
66	BCK-63 Tribal Research & Training Institute	S. T.	1.30	..	0.20	0.20	0.25	..
		T.A.S.P.	10.00	2.90	1.50	1.50	2.00	..
		Total :	11.30	2.90	1.70	1.70	2.25	..
67	BCK-64 Research Unit for SC	S C.	3.30	0.29	0.50	0.50	0.55	..
68	BCK-65 Film project for Tribal	T.A.S.P.	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
69	BCK-66 Nucleus Budget	S. C.	25.00	5.36	3.00	3.00	3.30	..
		T.A.S.P.	224.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	38.55	..
		Total :	249.00	39.36	37.00	37.00	41.85	..

1	2	2A	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total : Health, Housing & other Scheme	S. C.	734.90	120.15	102.20	102.20	108.70	14.00
		S. T.	301.60	51.18	31.65	31.65	35.35	13.75
		T.A.S.P.	1030.60	120.10	162.46	162.46	173.60	61.50
		N. T.	37.00	2.99	3.99	3.99	2.90	0.95
		D.N.T.	37.00	—	4.00	4.00	2.90	0.95
		S.E.B.C.	453.00	46.11	65.60	65.60	51.60	4.00
		E.B.C.	93.00	2.56	11.10	11.10	8.60	..
		Minority	74.20	0.42	8.10	8.10	7.10	..
		Total :	2761.30	343.51	389.10	389.10	390.75	95.15
	Direction & Administration							
70	BCK-67 Staff for scheme of Protection of civil Rights Act	S. C.	40.00	20.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	..
71	BCK-68 Special pracharak for Bhangi welfare	S.C.	26.00	4.37	4.00	4.00	5.00	..
72	BCK-69 F.A. to Voluntary Agencies for propaganda and field work and village level administration	S.E.B.C.	13.20	4.24	2.00	2.00	3.00	..
73	BCK-70 Administrative Machinery for post S.S.C. Scholarships	S. C.	10.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
		S. T.	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	0.50	..
		Total :	15.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.00	..

74 BCK-71 Strengthening of Administrative machinery at all level

S. C.	79.20	1.13	1.20	1.20	7.00	..
S. T.	66.00	1.03	..	..	1.00	..
T.A.S.P.	264.00	..	..	..	3.00	..
S.E.B.C.	79.40	25.48	15.13	15.13	20.00	..
E.B.C.	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
Minority	13.20	2.34	1.00	1.00	2.50	..
Total :	508.40	29.98	18.33	18.33	34.50	..

75 BCK-72 Strengthening of staff for special Comp. plan

S. C.	53.00	32.21	26.88	26.88	32.00	..
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76 BOK-73 Purchase & maintenance of vehicles

S. C.	13.00
S. T.	16.50
T.A.S.P.	39.40	1.00	..
S.E.B.C.	13.20
Total :	82.10	..	..	..	1.00	..

77 BOK-74 Evaluation planning and monitoring Cell

S. C.	6.50	..	..	..	1.00	..
S. T.	6.80	..	..	..	..	..
T.A.S.P.	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
S.E.B.C.	6.50	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
Total :	29.80	..	1.00	1.00	2.00	..

1	2	2A	3	4	2	6	7	8
78	BCK-75 Follow-up cell for training & job oriental	S. C.	6.60	..	..	..	1.00	..
		S. T.	6.60	..	..	..	..	..
		T.A.S.P.	10.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
		S.E.B.C.	6.50	..	..	..	..	..
		Total :	29.70	..	..	..	2.00	..
Total Direction & Administration		S. C.	234.30	57.71	42.58	42.58	61.50	..
		S. T.	100.90	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.50	..
		T.A.S.P.	323.40	..	..	..	5.00	..
		S.E.B.C.	118.80	29.72	18.13	18.13	24.00	..
		E.B.C.	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
		Minority	13.20	2.34	1.00	1.00	2.50	..
		Total :	797.20	90.80	63.71	63.71	95.50	..
Grand Total :		S. C.	3678.00	716.24	600.00	600.00	659.00	86.50
		S. T.	1027.00	107.32	124.00	124.00	136.00	22.95
		T.A.S.P.	3073.00	509.47	485.00	485.00	534.00	141.00
		N. T.	184.00	33.85	19.00	19.00	21.00	1.55
		D.N.T.	184.00	..	19.00	19.00	21.00	1.55
		S.E.B.C.	2483.00	590.20	372.00	372.00	409.00	14.00
		E.B.C.	564.00	155.33	80.00	80.00	88.00	..
		Minority	334.00	49.59	45.00	45.00	50.00	..
		Total :	11527.00	2162.00	1744.00	1744.00	1918.00	267.55

9.10. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

9.10.1. Introduction

9.10.1.1. This Sub-sector assumes strategic importance in achieving developmental targets in both industry and agriculture as their development largely depends on the effective labour administration which ensures industrial peace, productivity and harmony. On the other hand this sub-sector also deals with the important aspect of conveying the available manpower into an employable resource by augmenting the needed training facilities at the artisan level and by implementing other training schemes of short durations to increase the employability of the unemployed, by providing employment service to the job seekers as also to the employers through an appropriate mechanism and analysing the situation of manpower demand and supply in the State with a view to facilitate policy decisions.

9.10.2. Review of progress

9.10.2.1. In Industrial relation machinery for conciliation and adjudication has been strengthened time to time over the year to cope up with the increasing volume of work. While this arrangement, mainly made for the organised sector of Labour, has been growing, more attention has been paid to the programmes pertaining to training to trade union workers, enforcement of the payment of gratuity Act, 1972, and grant-in-aid to trade unions and social institutions for social desirable objectives, establishment of institutes for research, training and development (Gandhi Labour Institute etc.) are some significant measures already taken by the State Government.

9.10.2.2. Noteworthy development has also been made in the field of unorganised Sectoral Programme like effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act, Oldage Pension for agriculture labourers, rehabilitation of bonded labour, establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board/Centres, etc. After the creation of a separate machinery in the form of Rural Labour Commissionerate, the progress of work has been quite encouraging.

9.10.2.3. In order to provide employment services and guidance, 21 employment exchanges, 17 vocational guidance units, 6 university employment information and guidance bureau, 10 Employment information bureau and 8 town employment exchanges are functioning in the State.

9.10.2.4. Due to addition of schemes as well as expansion of the existing activities, the work load of the directorate has increased considerably. The three regional offices have also been set up.

9.10.2.5. Employment promotion for educated unemployed has been taken care of through special recruitment camps, preservice coaching, career development courses, etc. Special attention has also been paid to the Tribal population of the State by setting up Mini ITI's to bring the tribals into the main stream of the development of the State.

9.10.2.6. With a view to bring momentum in the working of the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council, a sub committee of the Dist. Plang. board has been constituted in each district, in place of the District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council.

9.10.2.7. Educated unemployed have been receiving careful attention of the State Government and accordingly, skill formation programme have been taken up, by the fullest utilisation of the training facilities available under Craftsman Training Scheme, National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, Career Development Courses, Grant-in-aid to private institutions for ITI. based course, Induction Training for industrial Employment, etc. The opportunities available for skill formation training have increased by an unprecedented 50000 seats during the Sixth Plan. This has been possible by running most of the ITI's. in three shifts.

9.10.3. Proposed Programme for 1986-87

9.10.3.1. For the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 1,135.00 lakhs has been provided for this subsector, and for 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 1,249.00 lakhs is proposed, the broad breakup of which is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Proposed outlay for 1986-87
1	2	3
I. Employment Service and Training		
(a)	Education and Training	894.90
(b)	Employment Service	60.35
(c)	Special Employment Programme	139.55
		Total-I 1,094.80
II. Labour Service and Welfare		
(d)	Industrial Relation	43.45
(e)	Working condition and safety	32.00
(f)	General Labour Welfare	23.45
(g)	Social Security for labour	19.90
(h)	Research and Statistics	6.90
(i)	Other promotional Activities like Development of institution	28.00
(j)	Centrally sponsored programme	0.50
		Total : II 154.20
Total : I + II		1249.00

9.10.4 Education and Training:

Craftsman Training Scheme

9.10.4.1 By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 21472 seats available under craftsman Training Scheme in 31 Government ITI's + 3 GITW's (Government Industrial Training workshops).

9.10.4.2. During 1985-86 two new ITI's at Meghraj and Dharampur in tribal area sub plan with an intake capacity of 256 seats are added by upgrading local mini ITI's into full fledged ITI's. 112 seats of 4 chemical trades (new designated trade) are added in the existing ITI's at Ankleshwar, Surat and Pardi to meet the demands of chemical industry which include 32 seats reserved for minority communities at ITI, Ankleshwar as per direction of Govt. of India. 56 seats are added in computer trades in order to cater to the demand for sophisticated computer skills (28 seats at Visnagar under special component plan and 28 seats at ITI, Ankleshwar under Tribal Area Sub-Plan). Thus, in all 424 seats are added during 85-86, thereby making a total of 21896 seats in 33 ITI's + 3 GITW's. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is also sanctioned for deficit equipment. An amount of Rs. 44.50 lakhs is also being sanctioned to the donor of ITI' Uttarsanda for construction of buildings of ITI. Uttarsanda.

9.10.4.3. An amount of Rs. 365.40 lakhs is proposed for on going schemes i.e. for spill over works of 23 administrative and W/S buildings of ITI's, 8 hostels staff quarters at 5 ITI's and for 424 seats etc. An amount of Rs. 275.00 lakhs is proposed for new schemes of 1986-87 which include upgrading of two local mini ITIs Tilakwada and Zalod into fullfledged ITIs with an intake capacity of 164 seats, upgrading of two multipurpose workshops Mandvi and Dahod into full fledged ITIs. with an intake capacity of 96 seats, introduction of additional 428 seats into the existing ITIs. by giving 2nd shift in chemical and computers trades, purchase of deficit equipment, water coolers, Line printer for computer system at ITI., Ahmedabad, construction of hostel building at ITI. Dashrath, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Dohad, staff quarters at ITI. Valia, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Baroda and Surendranagar, revision of rates of remuneration of Social studies subject etc. For the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 592.65 lakhs is made and an amount of Rs. 640.40 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1986-87.

Advanced vocational training system

9.10.4.4. In view of the current modernisation of technology adopted in various industrial fields, it is necessary that who are currently employed in various establishments get adequate opportunities to develop or upgrade their skills. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan there were 112 seats in 7 trades at AVTS, Vadodara, 64 seats in 4 trades at AVTS., Ahmedabad, 32 seats in 2 trades at AVTS., Rajkot and 48 seats in 3 trades at AVTS., Surat. Thus in all 256 seats were available at different AVTS centres. During 1985-86 a new trade of Metrology and Inspection at AVTS., Vadodara is sanctioned with 32 seats. 16 seats at Ankleshwar and 16 seats at AVTS Ahmedabad are also being sanctioned during 1985-86. Thus, there will be 320 seats available under different AVTS Centres. Deficit machinery of the value of Rs. 23.40 lakhs is sanctioned during 1985-86. The Construction work of AVTS, Ahmedabad is being started and for the remaining 3 AVTS Centres at Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot, the construction work is expected to be started during 1985-86. In all, a provision of Rs. 60.03 lakhs is made for 1985-86. Out of an outlay of Rs. 93.50 lakhs proposed for 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 57.50 lakhs is proposed for on going activities including spill over work of 4 AVTS buildings and an amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is proposed for new items i.e. as deficit equipment for AVTS., upgrading of computer PDP 11 at AVTS, Vadodra and for providing vice principal post at AVTS Vadodara.

Construction of Building for the Centre for Rehabilitation of disabled women

9.10.4.5. As the building for the setting up of vocational rehabilitation centre exclusively for disabled women is acquired by social welfare Deptt., this item is proposed to be dropped during 1986-87.

Grant-in-aid to private Agencies for ITI Based course

9.10.4.6. It is found that ITI run by the Government would not be able to cater to the need of-trained manpower for industries. Therefore, the State Government has innovated the concept of grant-in-aid to private institutions. From the year 1981-82, this scheme was started and by the end of Sixth Plan, 5176 seats were introduced in 64 grant-in-aid institutions. During 1985-86, 1000 seats (888 under general plan and 112 seats under TASP) are sanctioned by Government. These seats are introduced at 7 new private ITIs and in the existing ITIs. Thus, there will be 71 private ITIs with an intake capacity of 6176 seats. It is proposed to introduce 512 additional seats during 1986-87. An amount of Rs. 72.00 lakhs is proposed during 1986-87.

National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

9.10.4.7 By the end of Sixth Plan there were 23000 seats inclusive of 11000 seats introduced during Sixth plan. During 1985-86 some additional staff at the regional Directorate is being sanctioned. For Ceramic trade abasic training Centre at Surendranagar is also sanctioned during 1985-86. In order to clear the deficit equipment to a certain extent Rs. 63.48 lakhs is also sanctioned during 85-86.

The Construction work of basic training Centre at Ahmedabad and Rajkot is in progress and the construction work of basic training centre at Vadodara and Bilimora will start during 1985-86. The construction of hostel for apprentice at Rajkot and Bilimora will also start during 1985-86. A total provision of Rs. 142.64 lakhs is made for 1985-86. For 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 69.00 lakhs is proposed for on going schemes *i. e.* for spill over works of the buildings of basic training centre Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Vadodara and Bilimora, Apprentice hostels at Rajkot and Bilimora etc., and an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for old deficit machinery as well as deficit machinery on account of revision of syllabus etc. Thus for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 89.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

9.10.5. Employment Service

Strengthening the Directorate of Employment and Training

9.10.5.1 There has been enormous increase in the multifarious responsibilities at the Directorate. Number of new schemes have been introduced while old activities have been expanded in volume. Four regional offices of training wing and three regional offices of employment wing are functioning at present. A provision of Rs. 7.80 lakhs is made for the year 1985-86. For the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for ongoing schemes, and an amount of Rs. 17.10 lakhs is proposed for new Schemes *viz.*, (1) Creation of PDP Cell, (2) providing 3 staff cars to regional offices of employment wing, (3) Creation of Regional office at Vadodara, (4) Strengthening of regional offices (Emp. wing), (5) Purchase of Electronic typewriters for the Directorate, (6) Providing 2 staff cars for regional office (Training wing) and strengthening the branches of training wing of the Directorate etc. Thus, for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 19.10 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Expansion of Employment Service

9.10.5.2 In order to provide employment services and guidance 21 employment exchanges, 6 university employment information and guidance bureau, 10 employment information bureau and 8 town employment exchanges are functioning in the State. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 9.10 lakhs is made for 1985-86. For 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 5.10 lakhs is proposed for ongoing schemes, and an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for new activities *viz.*, (1) computerisation of 6 U.E.B. & GBS., (2) Bifurcation of S.R.E.E. Rajkot, (3) creation of 6 posts of J.E.O. at taluka level (4) sanction of additional staff for employment exchanges as per norms, (5) Creation of 3 posts of Head Clerk (6) acquisition of land and construction of buildings for tribal employment exchanges at Dharamcur, Chhotaudepur and Rajpipla, (7) purchase of card Index cabinet duplicating machines franking machines and (8) creation of job centre at Okhamandal under coastal Area Sub plan etc. Thus for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 30.10 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Collection of Employment Market Information.

9.10.5.3 Compulsory notification of vacancies Act. 1959 is being implemented in Gujarat since 1960. The data of employment is being collected quarterly from private as well as public sector organisation. In order to have effective working of the scheme, one parapatric team is being proposed at the State Directorate at an estimated cost. of Rs. 1.60 lakhs during 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs is being proposed by way of continuing scheme. Thus for 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 3.05 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Studies and Survey for Employment Promotion Board

9.10.5.4. GIDC Estates are the local centers of industrial growth in Gujarat. During 1985-86, the survey of 4 estates will be carried out. It is proposed to carry out the survey of 4 more estates at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh, during 1986-87.

Youth employment service & occupational information and research analysis

9.10.5.5. A large number of job-seekers visit the employment exchange every day for employment assistance and vocational guidance which is being given by the occupational information cell. For the year 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made and for 1986-87, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

Grant of Awards for Employment Service to Physically Handicapped

9.10.5.6. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for 1985-86 for the scheme of granting of awards to the outstanding employers for rehabilitation of physically handicapped, efficient handicapped employees and outstanding officers engaged in the placement of the handicapped. For 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

9.10.6. Special Employment Programme.

Career Development Courses.

9.10.6.1. A provision of Rs. 1.09 lakhs is made during 1985-86 for 40 seats of Pesticide and Agro-Chemical courses. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.80 lakh. A provision of Rs. 6.40 lakhs is also proposed for new activities of Marine Engineering Courses to be started at I.T.I. Okha-Mandal under Coastal Area Sub-Plan during 1986-87. Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 7.20 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87.

Mini Industrial Training Institute

9.10.6.2. In consonance with Government policy to introduce training Institutions in the tribal areas, it is proposed to introduce new Mini I.T.Is. at Umargaon (District Valsad) and Chhotaudpur (District Vadodara) with an intake capacity of 156 seats at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the Annual plan 1986-87. It is also proposed to construct the administrative and w/s. building at Dediapada, Zakhadia, Hostel building and staff quarters at Limkheda and Zankhavav for which Rs. 34.00 lakhs are proposed during 1986-87. In addition an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed for spill over works of adm. and w/s. building of 5 mini I. T. Is. 3 hostels and 3 staff quarters and also for three mini I. T. Is., Bhiloda Sagar and Kumbharia (Ambaji) started during 1985-86. Thus an amount of Rs. 109.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme during 1986-87.

Scheme for pre-service training for recruitment in Defence Services

9.10.6.3. Government of India has worked out a scheme for training centres as intake from Gujarat on various posts in defence services is much less. One of the reasons is that there are no adequate training facilities for preparing candidates for the armed forces. On the basis of the scheme worked out by the Government of India Rs. 2.25 lakhs are provided for setting up of such a centre in Gujarat during 1985-86 and this scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs during 1986-87.

Pre-service training for competitive examinations for scheduled castes/tribes

9.10.6.4. There is no centre for preparing candidates for civil services through competitive examinations. The scheme for coaching classes to prepare for various competitive examinations being held by Banking Recruitment Commission, U. P. S. C. etc. are very successful. It is, therefore, decided to strengthen this scheme during 1985-86. 400 S/C beneficiaries and 800 S/T beneficiaries are envisaged in this scheme and they would also be getting stipend. The provision of Rs. 5.44 lakhs is made for 1985-86 and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Induction Training for Industrial Employment

9.10.6.5. Based on the model of British Youth training scheme a new scheme under the name "Induction Training for Industrial Employment" is started from the year 1984-85 with 12500 sanctioned seats. It is proposed to introduce additional 1000 seats at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.10 lakhs during 1986-87

9.10.7. Labour service and welfare

9.10.7.1. The Labour Commissionerate forms an integral part of the State administrative system. In the framework of developmental objectives the labour department constitutes a major support service and its role is vital in the process of economic growth and social prosperity.

9.10.7.2. Taking a comprehensive view, the major task of the Labour Commissionerate is to translate into practice the government policies for labour which primarily aims at ensuring fairness, justice and democracy of labour and management, the two components of the productive system. All the ongoing programmes of 1985-86 are to be continued and some new activities are proposed to be taken up during 1986-87.

9.10.8 Industrial relations

Expansion of Labour Establishment

9.10.8.1. Many a units have resorted to lockouts because of the demand or pressure from the labour sector. These lockouts were meant to achieve their aims. In order to understand the real reasons for such action, an in-depth study is required to assess the real factors responsible for such lockouts. Accordingly a special Cell headed by a Dy. Commissioner is provided in 1985-86 and same is proposed to be continued in 1986-87. Also various labour laws in force are mostly enacted long time back and hence they are required to be modified in context with the present situation. At present there is no special machinery for studying and analysing legislative requirements, for processing legislative proposals and for defence of writ petition, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to create a legal Cell with adequate supporting staff in 1985-86 and the same is to be continued in 1986-87. In addition, to undertake steps for effective and prompt implementation of various Awards and Settlements from the industrial tribunals and labour courts, a separate administrative machinery comprising of one Government Labour Officer with supporting staff is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for the above activities and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 6.47 lakhs is proposed.

Modernising Library in Head-Quarter Office

9.10.8.2. For the purpose of efficient and satisfactory implementation of the various labour laws, it is necessary to have latest books, periodicals, journals etc. for ready reference. For this, provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1985-86 and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed.

Protection and Welfare of Contract Labour

9.10.8.3. For swift and timely enforcement of the contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, the existing administrative machinery needs to be suitably strengthened by special squad. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh for 1985-86 is provided for this purpose and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 1.20 lakhs is proposed.

Grant-in-aid to Trade Union Workers

9.10.8.4. With a view to help the trade union leaders to play their expected roles in the industrial economy various training programmes are arranged by Gandhi Labour Institute, Ahmedabad. For this Rs. 0.80 lakh is provided for 1985-86 and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.87 lakh is proposed.

Workers' Participation—Joint Management Councils

9.10.8.5. Constitution of Joint Management Council is made statutory for certain industries covered under the Bombay Industrial Relation Act, 1946 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1949 in Gujarat State. It is proposed to give grant-in-aid to institutions which are prepared to undertake the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme in the undertakings where such councils are formed. An outlay of Rs. 0.70 lakh is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose and for 1986-87 provision of Rs. 0.70 lakh is proposed.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act (Non agricultural Workers)

9.10.8.6. At present the work of implementation of Minimum wages Act is being looked after by the Government Labour Officers over and above their normal duties of implementation of 30 labour Acts and Rules. Due to this implementation of Minimum Wages Act is not as effectively implemented as it should be. For the effective implementation of the Act it is proposed to provide adequate staff at lead quarters and places where there is concentration of industries. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this purpose and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed.

Opening of New Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts.

9.10.8.7 Due to rapid growth of industries in the State and awareness of rights amongst the workmen, the filling of cases in the Industrial Tribunals and Labour Court have increased tremendously. The volume of pending cases/ applications is also very large. To dispose of all these cases the present machinery is quite inadequate. It is therefore decided to strengthen the present machinery by opening 2 industrial Tribunals and 4 Labour Courts during 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose. For the year 1986-87 provision of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs is proposed.

Construction of Office Premises and Staff Quarters for Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts.

9.10.8.8 The Courts have been experiencing acute shortage of accommodation and there have been representations from lawyers and contesting parties about the non availability of accommodation for conducting their business. It is therefore proposed to construct court buildings one for industrial Tribunal and Two for Labour Court for which an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed.

9.10.9 Working Condition and Safety.

Safety call for prevention of accidents

9.10.9.1. Considering the rise in the number of factories every day it is proposed to provide safety Cells in each industrial region of the State. There are 4 such regions. Only one region has been provided with a safety cell last year. It has been provided to create 3 additional safety cells with adequate supporting staff in 1985-86. Also, large number of chemical factories are coming up with various hazardous chemicals produced from dust, gases and other hazardous substances. Several occupation diseases are to be surveyed in the factories and samples are to be tested and the ill effect on the workers to be analysed. Considering the special type of the work it is proposed to strengthen the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory with highly skilled and expert personnel. In all, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the 1985-86 for above activities and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed.

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies like Safety Council

9.10.9.2 In order to create awareness for safety in industrial sphere, a programme for propagation and training needs to be taken up through some suitable voluntary agencies like the safety council. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

Strengthening the Establishment of Chief Inspector of Factories

9.10.9.3 About 1000 to 1200 new factories are added to the register of factories in the State. At the end of 1985-86 there would be more than 16000 factories in the State. With the rise in number of factories workload of the administrative machinery of the Chief Inspector of Factories would also increase considerably. Administrative machinery of C.I.F. will therefore have to be strengthened suitably. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Also, the present set of the statistical unit was sanctioned in 1960

when the number of factories were only 6,000. Today there are more than 16,000 factories. The work load of the statistical unit has increased considerably. The present statistical unit needs strengthening. An amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been provided for 1985-86 for this year and this scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.10 lakhs for 1986-87. Moreover, for detection of irregularities and illegal matters in the factories, surprise visits by senior officers are inevitable and hence the need of emergency squad headed by Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1985-86 is provided for this purpose. This is also proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. In addition, for effective supervision over the work of all factory inspectors a provision in 1985-86 is made to create regional offices of factory inspectorate at Vadodara, Rajkot and - Surat. The regional office is to be headed by a Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories. Provision of 2 Jeeps with 2 drivers was also made to enable the Dy. Chief Inspector of Factories to supervise the work of inspectors. Provision of one post of legal Asstt. is made in 1985-86.

A provision of Rs. 5.90 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 under this scheme.

Expansion of Establishment of Chief Inspector of Boilers

9.10.9.4. The present administrative machinery of Chief Inspector of Boilers is far below the prescribed norms. Keeping in view the rising numbers of boilers and economisers, the present machinery needs to be strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 for this purpose. Provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Occupational Health Service

9.10.9.5. The occupational health service being a new concept experience in this field is very limited. Large number of Chemical factories are coming up with various hazardous chemicals and hence it is essential to set up a fully equipped occupational health centre to provide technical help, guidance and consultancy services to various undertakings. A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for 1985-86 for this purpose. This scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

9.10.10 General Labour Welfare

Enforcement of Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1929

9.10.10.1 Migrant workmen are employed in Gujarat State in various industries particularly concentrated in Surat and Valsad Districts. They are mainly in construction of dams, roads, bridges, sugar cane cutting and khandsari industry and also in the fishing industry in veraval, porbandar and Kandla. It is found that the exploitation of such migrant workmen by the contractors is extreme. To eradicate such exploitation and for betterment of this category of workers it has become inevitable to create a separate machinery. A provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this purpose. This scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.70 lakhs.

Non-Formal Education for Child Labour

9.10.10.2 Some of the units and establishments such as diamond cutting, polishing and restaurant generally use to engage children as labourers. Due to their economic condition such children have no other alternative except to do job. The main object of this scheme is to identify such children and to provide them formal education facilities at their convenient time. The schools will get reimbursement for an expenditure incurred. It is envisaged to introduce scheme in six selected districts of the State for which an outlay of Rs. 0.75 lakh is provided for 1985-86. This scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh.

9.10.11. Social Security for Labour

G.I.A. to Trade Unions and Social Institutions for Socially Desirable objective

9.10.11.1 Trade Unions and social institutions have a vital and constructive role in improving the quality of workers. Under the scheme Registered trade unions and other social institutions registered under the Societies Registration Act are given grant-in-aid to take up cultural activities. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this scheme. This scheme is proposed to be continued for 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

9.10.12. Research and Statistics

Unit for Collection of Labour Statistics Monitoring Cell

9.10.12.1 The Estimate committee of the Lok Sabha in its 52nd report and the Labour Ministers' Conference held on 24th September 1983 recommended to strengthen the existing labour administration to monitor industrial relations in order to ensure that the Central Department of Labour gets from the State adequate information in time relating to industrial unrest. Consequently a monitoring cell is provided with a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1985-86 and same is proposed to be continued for 1986-87 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs

Creation of law Advisory Cell and Planning unit in labour and Employment Department

9.10.12.2 The Labour and Employment Department had come into existence as a separate department from July, 1980 before which it was a part of one or the other big Secretariate Department. This Department has to implement the various labour laws to protect the labourers from exploitation. Usually employers move to the courts for the different interpretations of the labour legislations or orders passed there under. To face the situation labour Advisory cell is required. Similarly to monitor the implementation of plan schemes a planning cell is required in this Department. Rs 0.90 lakh is proposed under this scheme for 1986-87.

9.10.13. Other Promotional Activities

Scheme for Unprotected and Unorganised Labour to Constitute Board

9.10.13.1 On the recommendation of the committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. M.B. Desai, first Board for the unorganised workers engaged in cloth markets or shops has been constituted at Ahmedabad Similarly it is provided to constitute Boards in two different industries namely Railway workmen Board and Public Transport workmen Board. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86. This scheme is proposed to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1986-87.

Expansion of the activities of the Gandhi Labour Institute

9.10.13.2. The activities of the institute are in the take off stage and further expansion and diversification is very much essential. In order to strengthen its administration organisation and to cope up with the academic needs for research and training programme provision of grant in aid of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 and for the year 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed.

9.10.14 Rural Labour Welfare Programme

9.10.14.1 There is a considerably large population of agricultural labourers in Gujarat. Unlike labourers working in urban areas and having effective unions, rural labour has been subjected to exploitation. This is precisely due to the fact that the agricultural labourers are working in a large rural areas and they are not organised. The prime concern of the agricultural labourers is to get minimum wages, as they are underpaid. Effective implementation of minimum wages in this sector has been included as one of the items under 20 points programme.

9.10.14.2 In order to see that the agricultural labourers get minimum wages, a separate machinery has been created by the State Government in the form of rural labour commissionerate which has been created since December 1980. Gujarat is the first State in the country to have established a separate commissionerate for rural labour with one deputy rural labour commissioner at the head quarter. At the field level 22 government labour officers are stationed in the district head quarter while 93 Assistant Government Labour officers are stationed at taluka head quarters. After the creation of a separate machinery, the progress of work has been quite encouraging. Number of inspections and prosecutions have gone up and similarly considerably large amount has been paid to labourers by the persuasion of officers. Over and above this abolition of bonded labour, welfare programme such as old age pension for retired Agriculture workers, working of the Rural labour welfare board and its welfare centres, inter-state migrant workers, are also important functions of the commissionerate.

9.10.14.3 The activities proposed for 1986-87 under Rural Labour Welfare are as under ;

Protection and welfare of unorganised labour including Satem Commission

9.10.14.4 Effective implementation of Minimum Wages in agriculture is one of items under 20 points Programme. Agricultural labourers are the poorest among the poor in the rural areas. Despite many legislations for their benefits and welfare, it has been experienced that the benefit have not percolated to the poor. Minimum Wages in the employment in agriculture is most vital for rural workers. The State Government has taken all possible actions to see that the provisions of minimum wages act are not violated. Still however, the present machinery at the taluka level has been found to be quite inadequate. It has been observed that in some talukas, the population of agricultural labourers being enormously high it is practically impossible for one officer at the taluka level to cover such a large number of agricultural labourers and to protect their rights. Accordingly, it has become essential to stream line and strengthen the existing machinery. Considering all these aspects, it is proposed to strengthen the machinery during the year 1986-87. As a result of increase in number of field offices and Rural Labour Welfare Centres, third tend to be the simultaneous increase in work of supervision and other administrative work in the office of the rural labour commissioner and hence the administrative machinery needs to be suitably strengthened. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1985-86 and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed.

Old Age Pension for Agricultural Labourers

9.10.14.5. Social security for agricultural labourer is the prime necessity. As a measure towards this the scheme has started in 1980-81 which envisaged the payment of pension of Rs. 15/- per month in addition to pension of Rs. 30/- p.m. from social welfare department to old and in-firm agricultural labourers. This scheme has proved to be a blessing for old and in-firm agricultural labourers. This scheme is proposed to be continued and a provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86, for this purpose and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed.

Inter State Migrant Workmen's Act (Agriculture)

9.10.14.6 Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act which is a central Legislation, is very clear about the facilities to be provided to the workers. In South Gujarat, a large number of workers 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. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this purpose. The scheme is exclusively for tribal area. This scheme is proposed to be continued in 1986-87 by strengthening the machinery by creating an additional post of Asstt. commissioner of labour (Rural) at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

Welfare Programme for Inter State Migrant Workers (Agricultural)

9.10.14.7. The migration of labourers within the State from one district to another in search of work has risen considerably. This phenomena has been found mainly among the tribal workers of the eastern track of the State having perennial irrigation facilities. The economic conditions of the Intra-State migrant workers are found to be below satisfaction and their plight worsens in the absence of any-legislation like that of interstate migrant workmen. The children are the worst sufferers as not only are they deprived of education but also they do not get other basic facilities as medical care, nutrition etc. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Intra-State to migrant workers numbering about 0.75 lakh with basic facilities for a period of six months in a year when they migrate to other district. The proposal is to appoint a honorary organiser for every 500 workers (total 150 organisers for 0.75 lakh workers) in the state on payment of Rs. 400/- honorarium and Rs. 600/- for other facilities like refreshment to children, nursery classes and informal education etc. per month. For execution of the scheme, a special administrative machinery with supporting staff is provided for which a provision of Rs. 13.50 lakhs is made for 1985-86. This scheme is proposed to be continued with an additional post of Asstt. Commissioner of labour (Rural) in 1986-87 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

Establishment of Rural Labour welfare Board

9.10.14.8. Establishment of rural workers welfare board has brought new hopes for the weaker section, particularly agricultural labourers through 101 rural welfare centres spread over throughout the State. The rural welfare centres work as window for the rural poor and help rural workers in getting economic benefit from on going government schemes. Also central Government scheme of honorary rural organisers appointed in these centres is being administered through the board. Village welfare Centres have been set up during Sixth Five Year plan. During 1985-86, 15 new centres are sanctioned and in 1986-87 10 more centres will be setup in the talukas where population of Agricultural labour is more than 10000.

The 101 centres opened during the Sixth plan do not have its own premises. During 1985-86 it is proposed to provide suitable premises to five more centres at the cost of Rs. 1.20 lakhs. A total provision of Rs.6.00 lakhs is made for 1985-86 for this programme and for 1986-87 total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed.

Rehabilitation of bonded labour

9.10.14.9 Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers is one of the items under 20 point programme. In Gujarat, 61 bonded labourers have been found of which 38 have been rehabilitated during Sixth Five Year plan by providing them with durable assets and the remaining 23 are to be provided during 1985-86 for which a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is made for this purpose. and for 1986-87 a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

STATEMENT

Schemewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No. No. and Name of the Scheme/Project	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1984-85 Actual Expend.	1985-86		1986-87		
			Approved outlay	Antici- Expend.	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Employment Service and Training							
I—EDUCATION AND TRAINING							
(a) Craftsman Training Scheme							
1. EMP-1 Craftsman Trg. Scheme	2350.00	782.90	592.65	592.65	640.40	338.00	
2. EMP-2 Advance Vocational Training	250.00	..	60.03	60.03	93.50	50.00	
3. EMP-3 Construction of building for the centre for Rehabilitation of disable women	60.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	..
4. EMP-4 Grant-in-aid to private agencies for ITI based courses	105.00	55.97	20.49	20.49	72.00	..	
Total—(a) Craftsman Training :	2765.00	838.87	683.17	683.17	805.90	388.00	
(b) Apprenticeship Training							
5. EMP-5 National Appren. Trg. Scheme	300.00	58.70	142.64	142.64	89.00	56.00	
Total—I-Education and Trg.	3065.00	897.57	825.81	825.81	894.90	444.00	
II. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE							
6. EMP-6 Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and Trg.	40.00	14.62	7.80	7.80	19.10	..	
7. EMP-7 Expan. of Employment Service	160.00	23.49	9.10	9.10	30.10	7.50	
8. EMP-8 Collection of Employment Market information	8.00	3.11	0.75	0.75	3.05	..	
9. EMP-9 Studies and Survey for Employment promotion Board	3.00	0.64	0.30	0.30	0.50	..	
10. EMP-10 Youth Employment Service and Occupational information	8.00	0.67	0.50	0.50	1.00	..	
11. EMP-11 Formation of Dist. Emp. Generation Council	35.00	6.80	3.00	3.00	5.30	..	
12. EMP-12 Grant of Awards and Emp. service for Physically Handicapped	6.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	
13. EMP-13 Strengthening the Directorate of Manpower	5.00	..	0.70	0.70	0.80	..	
Total—II Employment Service	265.00	49.33	22.65	22.65	60.35	7.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III—SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME							
14.	EMP-14 Career Development Course	30.00	7.30	1.09	1.09	7.20	..
15.	EMP-15 Mini ITIs	700.00	90.15	128.76	128.76	109.00	86.00
16.	EMP-16 Scheme for pre-service Trg. for recruitment in Defence Service	25.00	2.82	2.25	2.25	2.25	..
17.	EMP-17 Pre-service Trg. Scheme for comp. Exam. for SC/ST.	25.00	1.46	5.44	5.44	5.00	..
18.	EMP-18 Induction Trg. for Incl. Employment	150.00	7.30	..	..	7.10	..
19.	EMP-19 Nucleous Budget	45.00	2.53	9.00	9.00	9.00	..
Total-III : Special Employment Programme		975.00	111.56	146.54	146.54	139.55	86.00
TOTAL : A : Employment Service and Training		4305.00	1058.46	995.00	995.00	1094.80	537.50

B. Labour Service and Welfare

I—Industrial Relations:

20.	LBR-1 Expansion of Labour Establishment	39.00	19.15	10.00	10.00	6.47	..
21.	LBR-2 Modernising library in Head quarter offices	2.00	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
22.	LBR-3 Protection and Welfare of unorganised labour (contract labour)	3.00	4.06	1.00	1.00	1.20	..
23.	LBR-4 Grant-in-aid to-trade union workers and others.	2.50	0.50	0.80	0.80	0.80	..
24.	LBR-5 Workers' participation jt. Management Council	2.50	0.34	0.70	0.70	0.70	..
25.	LBR-6 Machinery for implementation of minimum wages Act	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
26.	LBR-7 opening of new Incl. Tribunal and Labour courts						
	(i) Incl. Courts/Tribunals	30.00	..	3.00	3.00	4.50	..
	(ii) labour Courts	30.00	..	3.00	3.00	5.50	..
27.	LBR-8 (i) Construction of Building for Incl. Court, and Incl. Tribunal	35.00	—	7.50	7.50	10.00	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii)	Construction of Building for Labour Courts and Judges-Quarters	35.00	..	7.50	7.50	3.00	3.00
28.	LBR 8-A Construction work for Gujarat Labour Welfare Board	..	..	..	..	2.38	2.38
29.	LBR 8-B Construction work at Alipur, Kachchh	..	..	..	..	3.30	3.30
Total—I : Industrial Relations		189.00	24.75	39.00	39.00	43.45	18.68
II. Working Conditions and Safety							
30.	LBR-9 Safety cell for prevention of accidents	35.00	4.06	10.00	10.00	8.00	..
31.	LBR-10 GIA to Voluntary agencies for safety propogation and training in Industrial Sphere	2.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
32.	LBR-11 Strengthening the Estt. of Chief inspectorate of Factories	50.00	6.00	18.00	18.00	21.00	..
33.	LBR-12 Expan. of estt. under Chief Inspectorate of steam boilers	10.00	0.75	2.00	2.00	2.00	..
34.	LBR-13 Occupational Health	5.00	..	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total-II : Working Conditions and Safety		102.00	10.81	31.00	31.00	32.00	..
III. General Labour Welfare							
35.	LBR-14 Enforcement Machinery for inter State migrant workmen Act, 1979	15.00	..	.50	5.50	5.70	..
36.	LBR-15 Protection and Welfare of unorganised Labour including - satem commission	87.50	44.03	10.00	10.00	17.00	..
37.	LBR-16 Non-formal education for Child Labour	4.00	..	0.75	0.75	0.75	..
Total-III : General Labour Welfare		106.50	44.03	16.25	16.25	23.45	..
IV. Social Security for Labour							
38.	LBR-17 GIA to trade unions and Social institutions for socially disirable objectives	10.00	2.95	1.00	1.00	2.00	..
39.	LBR 17 (A) : Social Insurance Scheme	..	..	..	..	0.40	..
40.	LBR-18 Old age pension for agriculture Labourers	35.00	16.37	6.00	6.00	3.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41.	LBR-19 Inter-State migrant work- ment's Act (Agriculture)	9.00	..	3.00	3.00	3.50	..
42.	LBR-20 Welfare Programme for Intra-State migrant workers scheme (agriculture)	26.00	..	13.50	13.50	11.00	..
Total-IV-Social Security for Labour		80.00	19.32	23.50	23.50	19.90	..
<i>V. Research and Statistics</i>							
43.	LBR-21 : Unit for collection of Labour statistics	20.00	1.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
44.	LBR-22 : Creation of Legal Cell and Planning unit in L. and E. D.	6.00	..	0.75	0.75	0.90	..
Total-V : Research and Statistics		26.00	1.00	6.75	6.75	6.90	..
<i>VI. Other Promotional activities</i>							
45.	LBR-23 Implementation of Gujarat Unprotected Manual Workers Re- gulation Act, 1979 to constitute a statutory Board-Railway Board and Motor Trans. Board	10.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	4.00	..
46.	LBR-24 Grant-in-aid to Gandhi Lab. Institute for research trg. and Development programme	50.00	58.00	15.00	15.00	16.00	..
47.	LBR-25 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board	40.00	17.50	6.00	6.00	8.00	..
Total-VI-Other Promotional Activities		100.00	77.00	23.00	23.00	28.00	..
<i>VII. Centrally Sponsored Scheme</i>							
48.	LBR-26 Abolition of Bonded Labour	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total-VII Centrally Sponsored Scheme.		2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
Total-B-Labour Service and Welfare.		606.00	177.41	140.00	140.00	154.20	18.68
GRAND TOTAL ..		4911.00	1285.87	1135.00	1135.00	1249.00	556.18

9.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

9.11.1 Introduction

9.11.1.1. Programmes under Social Welfare relate to the welfare of women, destitute and exploited children, handicapped persons and those who are deprived of social opportunities. Women and children have been a vulnerable group of the society needing special care and protection.

9.11.1.2 Deprivation of equal opportunities and amenities for women in their social life is of concern to the Planners. Likewise, the problem of children who are victims of unhealthy social environment and who lack affectionate parental care and security in their families or are deprived of basic needs of life and who have gone astray require special protective measures. Equally important are the handicapped persons who need special care.

9.11.1.3 The programmes and activities under social welfare sub-sector have thus a broad based compass of measures 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, widows and beggars. The measures to combat these problems include institutional and non-institutional services, or extra-moral treatment programmes. It also includes the programmes for building awareness towards better social life and the services so as to generate potentials for self employment particularly among women, as well as the programmes for giving preferential share to voluntary organisations in the field of social activities.

9.11.1.4 The population of the State of Gujarat is 340.86 lakhs as per 1981 census of which the number of females is 165.33 lakhs. Women aspire to take up petty occupations or self-employment in order to contribute to the family income for improving the standard of living. Efforts are therefore required to assist such women to become self-reliant through income generating activities.

9.11.2 Review of Progress

9.11.2.1 The Programmes undertaken in this sub-sector have benefitted women and children. The number of beneficiaries has risen. The Women Economic Development Corporation has expanded its welfare activities for women development in various economic aspects of life. Under the programme of hostels for working women 700 working women are given hostel facility as the end of Sixth Plan. During 1985-86, one new Training-cum-production centre for women is started; thus raising the number of beneficiaries to 240 from 210. For mentally retarded persons a new unit for 150 beneficiaries is started. Also 400 persons were provided with prosthetic aids during 1985-86. Under the programme of welfare of destitute and poor, 100 women, and 60 children received financial assistance. Under the prohibition programme 10 new Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras have also been started during 1985-86, to augment efforts for prohibition.

9.11.3. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87.

9.11.3.1 An amount of Rs. 111.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 11 lakhs for prohibition has been proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87. for implementing different programmes under this sub-sector. The broad break-up of this outlay is as under:—

Programme.	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay 1986-87
1. Direction & Administration	3.60
2. Child Welfare	10.45
3. Women Welfare	26.24
4. Education and Welfare of Handicapped	27.63
5. Correctional services	8.08
6. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	5.50
7. Grant in aid to Voluntary Organisations	3.30
8. Other schemes for social defence	15.20
9. Prohibition	11.00
Grand Total :	111.00

Direction and Administration

9.11.3.2. It is proposed to strengthen the state and district level machinery by providing adequate staff to cope up with the increased welfare activities. The training facilities for the staff and library and other amenities will also be expanded. An outlay of Rs. 2.15 lakhs for strengthening administrative machinery and Rs. 0.45 lakh for training has been proposed for 1986-87. The Cell Created to deal with pension cases of the employees of P.H. institutions in 1985-86 will provide speedy and efficient disposal of such cases. Likewise the monitoring and publicity unit will also strengthen maintenance of upto date statistics and monitoring for which an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87.

Child Welfare

9.11.3.3 The programmes which relate to the overall development for children mostly through non-institutional and specialised services started during 1985-86 will be continued. The programmes for 86-87 include new proposals for:—

1. Setting up of 5 Juvenile Guidance centres.
2. To set up 3 units for the services for children in need of care and protection under C.S.P. programme.
3. Sponsorship programme for 10 children.
4. Expansion of Workshop in the two existing certified schools and starting a printing press at Vadodara.
5. A model home for 100 non-delinquent children under the new Gujarat (Proposed) Children Act, etc.

9.11.3.4 To carry out the above programmes an outlay of Rs. 10.45 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 for child welfare activities.

Women Welfare

9.11.3.5 The women welfare programmes which are directed to provide relief to the destitute and afflicted women started during the Sixth Plan will be continued. The new programmes proposed include :

1. Setting up of two creches at two Government complexes
2. Social input programme for 300 women during prenatal and post natal period.
3. Assistance to 500 destitute widows.
4. Establishment of 10 family counselling and crisis care centres.

9.11.3.6 A provision of Rs. 26.24 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87 to carry out the programmes for women welfare.

Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

9.11.3.7. 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 upto graduation level, monetary assistance for prosthetic and other aids are also extended to various categories of handicapped. This programmes will be continued during 1986-87.

Following new measures are also proposed for 1986-87 (1) A Traction Ward for post operative-treatment at the existing Home for Crippled Children at Rajkot. (2) A separate wing for mentally retarded girls to be attached to the existing H. M. D. C. at Rajkot. (3) Provision of special teachers and craft teachers to expand existing deaf dumb school at Rajpipla. (4) Additional staff to meet with the increased capacity in the existing school for the deaf and dumb at Junagadh, school for the blinds at Baroda and a post of physiotherapist in the Apang Manav Mandal and Blind School at Ahmecabad.

9.11.3.8. For the above programmes, an outlay of Rs. 27.63 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87.

Welfare of Poor and Destitutes

9.11.3.9. The programme under this sub-head requires expansion and augmentation of existing correctional services. Beside continuing the existing programmes following new measures are proposed for 1986-87.

- (1) One Welfare Officer each in the open jail at Bhuj, Amreli and Special jail at Rajkot.
- (2) Lady Welfare Officer each at Ahmedabad and Baroda Central Prison.
- (3) It is proposed to extend financial assistance to the families of the victims under the scheme of welfare of prisoners and their families.
- (4) Extension of After-care services to the discharges from orphanages.

9.11.3.10. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1986-87 for these activities.

Correctional Services

9.11.3.11. The measures include expansion, establishment and strengthening of educational and vocational facilities in various institutions set up under the Children Act, the S.I.T. Act, and the Prevention of Begging Act, etc. During 1986-87 existing programmes will be continued. In addition it is also proposed to have two founding homes to the existing Rehabilitation centres at Surendragar and Ahmedabad and also to provide additional staff to the existing founding home at Surat.

9.11.3.12. An outlay of Rs. 8.8 lakh has been proposed for all the activities under the correctional services.

Grant to Voluntary Organisations

9.11.3.13. The Voluntary organisations play a leading and pivotal role in carrying out various welfare activities for women, children and handicapped. The efforts of these agencies will be further supplemented by enabling them to start new programmes and expanding the existing ones which will include raising of intake capacity, expansion of existing vocational training programmes, repairs and renovation of the buildings and publicity grant against social vices. A provision of Rs. 3.30 lakhs has been proposed for carrying out the programmes during 1986-87.

Other Schemes of Social Defence

9.11.3.14. This programme envisages construction of new buildings and extension to existing buildings for carrying out activities for the children, women and the handicapped. Construction work taken up during 1985-86 will be continued and provision for 2 to 3 new works will be taken up for which an outlay of Rs. 15.20 lakhs has been proposed for 1986-87.

Prohibition

9.11.3.15. The aim of this scheme is to eradicate the evil of drinking and curb anti-prohibition activities in the State by carrying out intensive prohibition propaganda through various mass medias such as advertisements on S. T. Buses Railway Station, Television, Radio etc. Special programmes through well-known artists, Kirtankars, Kathakars etc. Shibirs, Samelans, Seminars, Training camps for students and Youths. The work of preparing full length films, prohibition literature, pamphlets, cartoons, books, mobile exhibitions, survey work regarding benefits of prohibition will be carried out during 1986-87.

9.11.3.16. In order to provide recreation and counter attraction to the masses, it is necessary to start 10 new subsidised, Nashabandhi Sanskar Kendras in the areas having more prohibition crimes. The activities of these Sanskar Kendras comprise, out door and indoor games as well as other entertainment programmes, such as listening of Radio Programmes, filmshows, Bhajan programme, Magazines, News papers and Bookreading etc. The Sanskar Kendras will be well equipped with library books, daily newspapers magazines etc. to educate the masses about the evils of drinking. This is the positive side of prohibition providing healthy alternative in social life to the addicts. At present various activities like family welfare programmes, child nutrition, labour welfare activities, women welfare activities and other sports activities are carried out by the Voluntary agencies in the State, which are required to be subsidised.

9.11.3.17. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for the prohibition programme during 1986-87.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Schemewise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme.	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Outlay.	1984-85 Actual expenditure.	1985-86 Outlay	1986-87 Proposed Outlay	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.	14.00	5.69	2.02	2.02	2.15	..
2.	SCW. 2. Training Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare.	8.00	0.07	0.35	0.35	0.45	..
3.	SCW. 3. Monitoring unit and Research.	8.00	..	0.90	0.90	1.00	..
Total : I :		30.00	5.76	3.27	3.27	3.60	..
II. Child Welfare.							
4.	SCW. 4. Services for Children in need of Care and Protection.	15.00	5.50	3.40	3.40	3.60	..
5.	SCW. 5. Holiday Home for children.	3.00	0.09	0.25	0.25	0.35	..
6.	SCW. 6. Setting up of Mental Hygiene Clinic for Problematic children O. P. D. Services attached to Homes of Mentally Deficient Children.	8.00	0.72	0.80	0.80	1.90	..
7.	SCW. 7. Foster care services through Juvenile Courts and sponsorship Programmes.	4.00	15.76	0.50	0.50	4.60	..
Total : II		30.00	22.07	4.95	4.95	10.45	..
III. Women Welfare.]							
8.	SCW. 8 Setting up of Day care Centre and Creches for working mothers.	2.00	1.49	1.00	1.00	1.10	..
9.	SCW. 9 Setting up of Socio-economic units.	2.00	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.09	..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
10.	SCW. 10 Study of Socio-economic Problems of women engaged in Socio-economic activities.	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
11.	SCW. 11 Grant to Voluntary organisations for Mahila Mandal Project.	5.00	0.21	..	..	..	..
12.	SCW. 12 Development Programmes by Women's Economic Development Corporation.	100.00	20.99	14.00	14.00	16.00	..
13.	SCW-13. Nutrition Support to Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers in Rural and Backward areas.	10.00	0.30	2.00	2.00	2.10	..
14.	SCW-14. Financial assistance to destitute widows for rehabilitation.	28.00	2.42	4.25	4.25	4.35	..
15.	SCW-15. Training Centres for women in distress (C. S. P.)	2.50	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.60	..
Total—III		.. 150.00	26.31	23.85	23.85	26.24	..

IV. Education and Welfare of Physically Handicapped

16.	SCW-16. Establishment of Institutions for Physically Handicapped Children.	20.00	0.75	0.50	0.50	0.60	..
17.	SCW-17. Scholarship for Physically Handicapped Students.	50.00	22.15	9.40	9.40	13.00	..
18.	SCW-18. Prosthetic aids/appliances and other relief to Physically Handicapped Persons and encouraging marriage among them.	10.00	6.80	3.35	3.35	4.00	..
19.	SCW-19. Expansion and Improvement of facilities in the existing Institutions and Schools for Physically Handicapped.	20.00	2.27	0.75	0.75	3.00	..
20.	SCW-20. Grant-in-aids to the Schools and Institutions for Physically Handicapped.	100.00	36.46	6.58	6.58	7.03	..
Total IV		.. .. 200.00	68.43	20.58	20.58	27.63	..

V. Correctional Services

21.	SCW-21. Establishment of Institution under the Children Act and expansion and development of the Institutions.	40.00	1.99	1.05	1.05	1.28	..
22.	SCW-22. Establishment and expansion of Services under S. I. T., Act	10.00	2.34	2.00	2.00	2.20	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
23.	SCW-23. Correctional and Rehabilitation Programmes for delinquents and beggars.	20.00	7.20	4.30	4.30	4.50	..	
24.	SCW-24. Expansion of Probation Services.	10.00	..	..	..	0.10	..
	Total—V	..	80.00	11.53	7.35	7.35	8.08	..
VI. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes								
25.	SCW-25. Afternoon and Probation Programme for (i) aid to released Prisoners (ii) Assistance to discharges for rehabilitation in trades (iii) Marriage assistance to Destitute girls. (iv) Assistance to victims and their families. (v) discharges from correctional and non-correctional Institutions.	20.00	3.55	5.00	5.00	5.50	..	
	Total—VI	..	20.00	3.55	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
VII. Grant to Voluntary Organisations								
26.	SCW-26. Grants to Voluntary Organisation for expansion of existing services and for starting new services	60.00	8.12	3.00	3.00	3.30	..	
	Total	..	60.00	8.12	3.00	3.00	3.30	..
VIII. Other Schemes of Social Defence								
27.	SCW-27. Provision of buildings for new and existing institutions.	98.00	9.59	12.00	12.00	15.20	13.20	
	Total VIII	..	98.00	9.59	12.00	12.00	15.20	13.20
IX Prohibition								
28.	SCW-28. Prohibition	60.00	13.53	10.00	10.00	11.00	..	
	Total-IX	..	60.00	13.53	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
	Grand Total—(I to IX)	..	728.00	168.89	90.00	90.00	111.00	13.20

9.12. NUTRITION

9.12.1. Introduction

9.12.1.1. Malnutrition and under nutrition affect a large part of the population in the State, practically all those who are below the poverty line suffer from malnutrition. Nutrition survey estimate indicates that the calorie and protein deficiency among the children below 6 years, pregnant women & nursing mothers of the weaker sections is about 300 to 600 calories and 10 to 20 gms. of protein respectively.

9.12.2. Objective & Strategy of the Programme

9.12.2.1. The aims and objectives of nutrition programme are :—to improve the nutritional & health status of the children in the age group 0-6 years and women in the reproductive age group; to lay the foundation of proper psychological, physical and social development of the beneficiaries.,

—to reduce incidence of mortality and morbidity of the children and mothers, and

—to enhance the capability of mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

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

9.12.3. Review of Progress

9.12.3.1. The State Government has been implementing the nutrition programme as a part of the Minimum Needs programme and the revised 20 Point Programme. The programme was first introduced in the Forth plan.

Special Nutrition Programme

9.12.3.2. Under this programme supplementary nutrition is provided to children in the age group 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The supplementary nutrition provided consists of 300 calories and 10 to 12 Grams of protein to children and about 600 calories with 20-25 gms. of protein to expectant and nursing mothers. The supplementary nutrition is given for 240 to 300 days with food materials supplied by CARE & World Food Programme. The programme is under operation in tribal, rural and urban slum areas and is implemented by the local bodies.

Integrated Child Development Programme

9.12.3.3. As a part of nutrition service, 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 severally malnourished children. Severally malnourished children are given extra supplementary nutrition as recommended by the doctor. The target for the 1985-86 was fixed at 3.26 lakhs beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme and Nutrition Component in ICDS. It is anticipated to achieve this target of 3.26 lakh beneficiaries for the year 1985-86. With the establishment of 8 ICDS Blocks during 1985-86, the State will have 71 ICDS blocks functioning by the end of 1985-86.

9.12.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 272 lakhs was provided for the year 1985-86. The Same is likely to be utilised fully during the year. During 1986-87 it is proposed to establish 23 ICDS Blocks and to provide package of health services in those blocks for which an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed. in 1986-87. It is proposed to cover additional 1.56 lakh beneficiaries during 1986-87. Thus during the VII at end of 1986-87, it is targetted to cover 4.80 lakhs beneficiaries (cummulative), over and above 6.54 lakhs beneficiaries being provided nutrition and health services under non-plan. Under ICDS Programme, Central Sector, an outlay of Rs. 800 lakhs is envisaged during the Annual Plan, 1986-87 period.

STATEMENT

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year plan (1985-90) outlay 3	1984-85 Actual Expenditure 4	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay 5	Anticipated Expenditure 6	Proposed outlay 7	of which Capital content. 8
1.	NTR-1 Nutrition ICDS	4550.00	360.07	272.00	272.00	200.00	..

9.13 MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

9.13.1. Introduction

9.13.1.1 As a part of the directive principles of the State Policy, 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 about 35 years and considerable headway has been made in enrolment of children in schools covering the length and breadth of the State. The importance of the education at the school level is increasingly recognised by all sections of the people including rural population. However, poverty induced absenteeism in schools leading to a heavy rate of dropouts has been a major cause of concern. In order to motivate the parents and sustain their interest in children's 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 thereby improving the standard of attendance in schools and consequently raising the level of literacy, it has been found from experience so far that providing nutritious meal to the primary school children can play a very vital role. The State Government have therefore, drawn up a "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 in the year 1984-85.

9.13.1.3. Though many beneficiary oriented schemes are being implemented in the State for poverty alleviation, much more is required to be done to make a serious dent on the poverty situation. In spite of various steps taken to promote education, the census of 1981 indicates that the percentage of literacy in the State is 43.70 percent. In terms of the physical quality of life index also, Gujarat has a long way to go not only to reach an acceptable level in this regard, but even to catch up with certain other States in the country. The raising of nutritional standard especially of the young who constitute the human resource potential of the country, is very vital in improving the quality of life, which can be measured in terms of literacy, nutritional level and life expectancy. In this context, a scheme for providing nutritious meal to the school going children would appear as the need of the hour in view of its manifold beneficial impact.

9.13.2. Status in earlier Plans

9.13.2.1 Prior to this, a mid-day meals scheme was in operation to a limited extent mainly for the children in the age group 6-11 years under the sub-sector "Nutrition". Since the period of fourth Five Year Plan, this scheme was under implementation in primary schools in 53 talukas of ten districts viz. Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Dangs, Kheda, Valsad, Panchmahals, Surat and Sabarkantha. An international agency provided food commodities *i.e.* Soya fortified bulger wheat, peanut oil and salad oil at the rate of 80 grams and 7 grams respectively per day per beneficiary which provided 30 calories and 10 to 12 grams of protein to each school going child.

9.13.2.2. Since the period of the Fourth Five Year Plan, on an average, the programme benefited more than 3 lakh beneficiaries. During the period of the Sixth 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 from tribal and backward talukas *viz.*, Dediapada, Nandod, Valia, Khedbhrama, Bardoli and Amreli.

9.13.2.3. The Mid-day Meals programme now in operation in the Seventh Plan is, however, an altogether separate and independent programme and different from the 'nutrition' programme of the health Sector. This programme now covers all primary school children, about 50 lakhs in number. Though Gujarat has been able to achieve 100% enrolment in primary education, retention ratio has been awfully inadequate being less than 25%. With a view therefore to maintain enrolment and as a part of human resources development programme the State Government launched initially under non-plan from 19th November, 1985 the present programme of Mid-day-Meals providing wholesome nutritious meal which has come as a boon to underfed and ill-nourished children of poor parents who are thus motivated to send their children to schools and to allow them to continue their studies. The programme has subsequently been included in plan with the approval of Planning commission. This is a State sector Programme; not covered under the National Minimum Needs norms; This is being implemented by the State Education Department. The programme is thus not a part of the national Nutrition Programme of the Health sector but a separate and independent programme under the education and human resources development sector.

9.13.3 Objectives :

9.13.3.1. The Government of Gujarat, for some time past has been considering the introduction of a Mid-day Meals Programme in the primary schools of the State on a massive scale. The State has some experience of running such programmes on a limited scale. However, in the context of what is stated above, the scheme will have the following objectives :

- Providing Mid-day Meals to the children in primary schools will constitute a complimentary step to the poverty alleviation efforts of the State;
- Raising significantly the nutritional standards of the children in the growing age group ;
- Attract more students to schools especially from the poorer sections, besides improving the general attendance and preventing drop-outs;
- Generate some employment in each village; and
- Constitute a step towards social and national integration.

9.13.4. Programme for Annual Plan 1986-87.

9.13.4.1. The nutritious meals served to the children include cereals, pulses and vegetables. The meals are cooked fresh and served hot in the premises of primary schools, on all working days. The scheme is being implemented at the schools level through full-time organizers appointed by the District Collectors in each district under the supervision of Commissioner for Mid-day Meal Programme at State level. Advisory Committees of parents and teachers have been set up at different schools to monitor the implementation of the programme. The State Civil Supplies Corporation supplies cereals, oil and pulses through the network of fair price shops.

9.13.4.2. Provision is also made for providing drinking water within or near the schools and for constructing kitchen-cum-store-rooms in every centre. The co-operation of District Planning Boards, voluntary agencies and Industrial houses has been availed of for this scheme. A fund known as Gujarat Children's Fund has been set up to supplement the efforts by stimulating voluntary donations. As many as 80,000 persons in rural areas have found employment as Mid-day meal organisers, cooks and helpers under the scheme, a majority of them being widows and destitutes in the villages.

9.13.4.3. The cost per child per day under the scheme is roughly one rupee. As the Mid-day Meal is to be provided to the School children on all working days which are computed to be 220 days in a year, the cost of the Mid-day Meal Programme for 50 lakh children for 220 days in a year is likely to be Rs. 11,000 lakhs. Accordingly an outlay of Rs. 11,000 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1986-87.

9.13.4.4. During the year 1985-86, a budget provision of Rs. 110 crores has been made for MDM Scheme. The Physical target is to cover 50 lakh children attending the primary schools run by the Government, Panchayat, Municipalities, Municipal Corporation in std. I to VII. During the year 1985-86, the Government has been able to cover approximately 30.58 lakh children under the programme and the expected expenditure during the year is likely to be of the order of Rs. 65 crores. The short fall is mainly due to the disturbed conditions in the State between April to July, 1985, schools remaining closed for a very long period, and teachers and other Government employees going on the strike for a long period etc. This has resulted in suspension of the Programme for a considerable period in Rural and Urban areas. Now it is expected that the programme will pick up during the second half of the academic year.

STATEMENT

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. & Name of the scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	Expenditure 1984-85	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Proposed Outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	MDM-1 Mid-day Meal Programme.	55000.00	—	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00	..

9.14 SOCIAL INPUTS IN AREA DEVELOPMENT.

9.14.1. Introduction

9.14.1.1. The project of social Inputs in Area Development programme was initiated in the State during the year 1980—81. The State Government as a part of the major developmental task is providing basic social services in Health care, Nutrition pre-primary and primary education etc to the people. Under the minimum needs programme increasing access to these basic services is being provided to the vulnerable sections of the population. Social Inputs in Area Development Programme is intended to further supplement the State's efforts in extension of Social Services to Children and Mothers. UNICEF which is involved in extending strengthening and delivering basic services to Children and Mothers and communities, is supporting the activities undertaken under the programme which include.

- Health care, primary health care for mothers infants and children, health education and disease control.
- Clean water for drinking.
- Nutrition education and provision of Nutritious food.
- Education preprimary.
- Training for health workers, school teachers and social works.
- Welfare services Balvadies, day care centres, Youth and women groups and self-help projects to improve family and community life.

9.14.2 Objectives.

9.14.2.1. The general objectives of the programme are as under.—

- To build the capacity of the community and of local institutions to participate in planing, implementation and evaluation of projects meant for their benefits.
- To improve the access of the poor especially women and children, to existing social and economic services in limited well-defined geographical areas.
- To promote the development of a comprehensive range of mutually supporting services which provide for a convergence of benefits to specific disadvantaged population within these geographical areas.
- To enhance the capabilities of women to look after the needs of their children through improving their skills, both social and enconomic.
- To improve the quality of life of children and women special attention to survival health and nutrition, literacy, education, self reliance and community participation ard.
- To promote the capacity of officials and agencies at the State and District level to pla for and implement social inputs in conjunction with economic development.

9.14.3 Review of Programme Progress

9.14.3.1. The programme has been taken up in 18 blocks of nine districts of State namely Vadodara Surendranagar, Junagadh, Sabarkantha, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Kuchchh and Valsad. The project proposals for these block were formulated by nine state level institutions engaged in economic and social research and familiar with the programme areas and their problems.

The project proposals were thereafter approved by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India.

9.14.3.2. The programme has made satisfactory progress. However the projects/activities taken up were extremely limited. The tempo of activities is likely to pick up in the coming years and create the expected impact.

9.14.3.3. During the year 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 49 lakhs has been provided in which the construction of Balvadi Programme, the Environmental sanitation programme, health care and nutrition programme activities have been started.

9.14.3.4. An outlay of Rs. 49 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan 1986-87. The following activities will be undertaken under the programme during the year 1986-87 in the eighteen blocks of nine districts.

9.14.3.5. Sanitary laterines (Balva type), smokless chulas, water stands, ventilators, Bathrooms, Soak pits, sanitary block in schools, Balwadi Programme.- establishment and construction of Balvadies etc. Income generating activities-Health Programme namely establishment of health infrastructure, organisation of diagnostic and treatment camps, strengthening of such centre services, chlorination of wells and rendering help to institutions engaged in health care.

An amount of Rs. 49.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1986-87 for this programme.

STATEMENT

Draft Annual Plan 1986-87.

SOCIAL INPUTS IN AREA DEVELOPMENT

Schemewise outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure.	Proposed Outlay	of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Social Input Programme	303.00	66.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	16.50

PART-III
STATEMENTS

STATEMENT I

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN--1986-87

Major Headwise outlays and Expenditure

(rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Major Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan, 1985-90	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
		Outlay		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which Capital Content (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture & Allied Services							
1.	Crop Husbandary	7720.00	1388.70	1335.00	1335.00	1461.00	131.18
2.	Soil & Water Conservation (excluding DDP)	5763.00	758.35	462.00	462.00	508.00	18.00
3.	Animal Husbandary.	1820.00	361.96	311.00	311.00	342.00	51.15
4.	Dairy Development	182.00	31.73	28.00	28.00	31.00	2.06
5.	Fisheries.	2426.00	647.71	475.00	475.00	523.00	285.00
6.	Forests including wild life	11874.80	2598.22	1905.30	1905.30	2087.79	1857.71
7.	Plantation schemes.	1089.20	294.41	235.70	235.70	267.21	166.48
8.	Storage & Warehousing	10.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
9.	Agricultural, Research & Education.	3033.00	584.81	397.00	397.00	437.00	..
10.	Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions	971.00	158.53	74.00	74.00	81.00	81.00
11.	Marketing	111.00	8.85	16.75	16.75	18.75	4.75
12.	Co-operation	3640.00	1410.69	760.00	760.00	836.00	361.87
Total:- Agriculture & Allied Services.		38640.00	8243.96	6000.00	6000.00	6593.00	295.45
II. Rural Development							
<i>Special Programmes for Rural Development</i>							
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.)	5284.00	975.56	798.55	798.55	800.00	..
2.	Drought prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)	1575.00	276.23	258.00	258.00	322.50	..
<i>Rural Employment :</i>							
3.	National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.)	3700.00	887.96	354.00	354.00	1000.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Other Programmes							
(a)	Scheme for Strengthening Administration.	80.00	132.57	250.00	250.00	250.00	..
(b)	Development of Women & Children	40.00	4.32	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
(c)	Desert Development Programme	256.00	45.52	49.20	49.20	..	..
(d)	Strengthening training facilities for rural development.	10.00	..	3.25	3.25	3.50	..
(e)	Project Linkage	35.00	9.91	1.00	1.00	..	..
(f)	Regional Rural Banks	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.00	..	..
(g)	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme	44.00	..	64.00	64.00	70.00	..
Total :- Special Programmes		11035.00	2343.32	1794.00	1794.00	2451.00	..
<i>Other Rural Development Programmes.</i>							
(a)	Land Reforms	910.00	353.0	109.00	189.00	208.00	..
(b)	Community Development & Panchayats.	485.00	240.67	160.00	160.00	141.60	..
Total :- II- Rural Development		12430.00	2937.02	2143.00	2143.00	2800.60	..
III. Irrigation & Flood Control							
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	145003.00	20665.38	14962.00	14962.00	16465.00	15855.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	13455.00	3481.68	1530.00	1530.00	1683.00	0.81
3.	Command Area Development	6067.00	461.78	357.00	357.00	132.00	..
4.	Flood Control projects including Anti-Sea erosion, etc.	1200.00	308.93	170.00	170.00	180.00	70.00
Total:-III-Irrigation Flood Control		165725.00	24917.77	17019.00	17019.00	19720.00	15925.81
IV. Energy							
1.	Power	145350.00	24755.68	19280.00	19280.00	23930.00	23930.00
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas.	1300.00	183.11	200.00	200.00	316.00	250.00
Total :- IV. Energy		146650.00	24938.79	19480.00	19480.00	24246.00	24180.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
V. Industries & Minerals							
1.	Village & Small Industries	14361.00	2946.59	2334.00	2334.00	2416.00	595.50
2.	Medium & Large Industries	9557.00	2337.68	1432.00	1432.00	2400.00	2191.00
3.	Mining	1867.00	227.70	300.00	300.00	650.00	570.00
4.	Nucleus	—	—	34.00	34.00	16.00	—
Total -V Industries & Minerals		25785.00	5511.97	4100.00	4100.00	5482.00	3355.50
VI Transport							
1.	Ports, Light Houses & Shipping	3036.00	709.00	475.00	475.00	522.00	517.00
2.	Roads & Bridges	25785.00	4194.00	2739.00	2739.00	3013.00	2513.00
3.	Road Transport	8494.00	2145.39	1447.00	1447.00	2310.00	2310.00
Total:- VI Transport.		37315.00	7048.39	4661.00	4661.00	5845.00	5340.00
VII Science, Technology & Environment							
1.	Scientific Research (Including S & T)	450.00	35.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	..
2.	Ecology & Environment	350.00	..	10.00	10.00	20.00	4.00
Total : VII S, T & Environment		800.00	35.00	15.00	15.00	26.00	4.00
VIII General Economic Service :							
1.	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	304.00	17.36	13.00	13.00	14.00	..
2.	Tourism	425.00	22.32	67.00	67.00	100.00	68.90
3.	Statistics	789.00	20.84	29.00	29.00	32.00	6.94
4.	Civil Supplies.	366.00	18.55	18.00	18.00	20.00	10.00
5.	<i>Other General Economic Services</i>						
(a)	Weights & Measures	182.00	32.36	24.00	24.00	26.00	5.30
(b)	Training of Development personnel.	213.00	25.71	18.00	18.00	20.00	5.00
(c)	Administrative Machinery for T.A.S.P.	122.00	25.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	..
(d)	Modernisation of Wireless Network	849.00	..	..	..	200.00	200.00
(e)	Decentralised District Planning.	24405.00	4214.30	2910.00	2910.00	3640.00	..
Total :- VIII General Economic Services.		27655.00	4376.44	3098.00	3098.00	4073.00	296.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IX Social Services							
Education, Sports, Arts and Culture							
1.	General Education	7751.00	1319.47	957.57	957.57	1158.40	52.16
2.	Technical Education.	1820.00	295.34	252.00	252.00	450.00	225.00
3.	Arts & Culture	593.00	57.75	53.20	53.20	63.70	19.00
4.	Physical Education, Sports & Youth Services.	332.00	44.05	53.23	53.23	48.90	3.40
	Sub-Total-Education, Sports, Arts & Culture	10496.00	1716.61	1316.00	1316.00	1721.00	299.56
Health							
5.	Medical & Public Health	10314.00	1942.87	1332.00	1332.00	1569.00	310.43
6.	Water Supply and Sanitation	16866.00	5894.00	4082.00	4082.00	4590.00	4178.00
7.	Housing (including Police Housing)	16442.00	3054.82	1765.00	1765.00	1976.40	1305.50
8.	Urban Development	9768.00	472.36	393.00	393.00	1014.00	..
9.	State Capital Project	3337.00	820.50	520.00	520.00	572.00	572.00
10.	Information & Publicity.	758.00	119.19	223.00	223.00	245.00	23.75
11.	Welfare of SCS, STS and other backward classes.	11527.00	2162.00	1744.00	1744.00	1918.00	267.55
12.	(a) Labour & Labour Welfare	3671.00	1074.98	965.81	965.81	1049.10	462.68
	(b) (i) Employment Services.	265.00	49.33	22.65	22.65	60.35	7.50
	(ii) Special Employment Schemes (State Programme)	975.00	111.56	146.54	146.54	139.55	86.00
Social Welfare & Nutrition							
13.	Social Security & Welfare	728.00	168.89	90.00	90.00	111.00	13.20
14.	Nutrition	4550.00	360.07	272.00	272.00	200.00	..
15.	<i>Other Social Services</i>						
	(a) Mid-Day-Meals programme (outside MNP)	55000.00	..	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00	..
	(b) Social Inputs	303.00	66.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	16.50
	Total:- IX : Social Services	145000.00	18013.18	23921.00	23921.00	26214.40	7542.67
	Grand Total:	600000.00	96022.52	80437.00	80437.00	95000.00	59603.57

STATEMENT—2

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Minor Headwise Outlays Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the Scheme	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1984-85 Actual Expenditure	1985-86		1986-87	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES							
1. Crop Husbandry							
1	Direction and Administration	24.00	0.82	6.70	6.70	7.51	..
2	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	471.61	144.46	101.53	101.56	98.75	..
3	Manures and Fertilizers	127.50	15.77	..	..	10.00	..
4	Plant Protection	278.00	32.84	61.03	61.03	66.50	..
5	Commercial Crops	259.90	102.67	62.13	62.13	77.00	..
6	Horticulture	247.75	36.01	47.80	47.80	46.27	..
7	Extension & Farmers Training	2931.74	497.50	526.72	526.72	591.32	129.18
8	Agricultural Engineering	337.50	65.97	81.41	81.41	99.30	2.00
9	Agricultural Economic & Statistics	307.00	25.27	42.65	42.65	43.35	..
10	Dry Farming	20.00	..	5.00	5.00	1.00	..
11	Others	86.00	57.00	15.00	15.00	3.00	..
Total		5094.00	978.31	950.00	950.00	1044.00	131.18
Nucleus Budget		40.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	..
Total		5134.00	986.31	958.00	958.00	1054.00	131.18
12	Small and Marginal Farmers	2550.00	393.39	370.00	370.00	407.00	..
Revenue Department		36.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	..	..
Sub-Total (i)		7720.00	1388.70	1335.00	1335.00	1461.00	131.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Soil and water conservation							
<i>Agril. & Rural Development programme.</i>							
1.	Education & Training	...	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Soil Conservation	5176.25	653.54	375.21	375.21	417.00	..
3.	Other Programme	223.75	0.71	24.79	24.79	23.00	18.00
Exp. on schemes discontinued in Seventh Plan.		5400.00	654.25 24.59	400.00	400.00	440.00	18.00
Total:-		5400.00	678.84	400.00	400.00	440.00	18.00
II Irrigation Department							
4.	Ghed Area Development	243.00	56.91	46.00	46.00	50.00	..
5.	Kharland Development	120.00	23.60	16.00	16.00	18.00	..
Total (Irrigation)		363.00	79.51	62.00	62.00	68.00	..
Sub Total (2)		5763.00	758.35	462.00	462.00	508.00	18.00
3. Animal Husbandry							
1.	Direction & Administration.	80.00	24.15	17.03	17.03	20.25	4.50
2.	Extension & Training	5.75	0.85	2.00	2.00	1.50	..
3.	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	691.65	83.55	74.73	74.73	92.45	16.40
4.	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	17.25	7.46	4.87	4.87	5.32	..
5.	Cattle & Buffalo Development	543.85	126.56	97.74	97.74	90.38	19.45
6.	Poultry Development	187.20	54.28	48.84	48.84	47.41	6.85
7.	Sheep & Wool Development.	73.35	30.94	16.25	16.25	27.33	0.50
8.	Other Livestock Development	68.45	8.08	11.24	11.24	12.90	2.20
9.	Feed Fodder Development	57.50	7.09	19.30	19.30	25.46	1.25
10.	Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	95.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	..
SUB TOTAL (3)		1820.00	361.96	311.00	311.00	342.00	51.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Dairy Development							
<i>I. (A. & R. D. D.)</i>							
1.	Direction & Administration.	33.00	0.68	2.50	2.50	3.64	..
2.	Dairy Development & Projects (OFP will be a Sub-Head)	94.00	11.59	15.50	15.50	16.36	2.06
TOTAL:- (A & RDD)		127.00	12.27	18.00	18.00	20.00	2.06
II. (Co-operation Deptt.)							
3.	Direction & Admi.	55.00	19.46	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
SUB TOTAL:- (4)		182.00	31.73	28.00	28.00	31.00	2.06
5. Fisheries							
1.	Direction & Admn.	6.00	10.58	..	..	0.80	..
2.	Extension	32.00	7.23	1.40	1.40	5.15	1.00
3.	Fish Farms	362.00	41.45	89.75	89.75	95.50	62.50
4.	Hatcheries	40.00	33.57	11.28	11.28	14.00	10.00
5.	Research	45.00	24.04	14.10	14.10	18.00	1.00
6.	Education & Training	124.00	24.18	24.91	24.91	27.40	6.00
7.	Inland Fisheries	220.00	43.67	35.94	35.94	42.00	..
8.	Fishing Harbours and landing Facilities	689.00	328.42	115.76	115.76	134.70	102.70
9.	Off share fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Deep sea fisheries	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Processing Preservation and Marketing.	105.00	13.26	16.50	16.50	14.00	8.00
12.	Mechanisation and Improvement of fishing crafts	328.00	56.82	36.50	36.50	52.00	..
13.	Others	465.00	64.49	128.86	128.86	119.45	93.80
SUB TOTAL (5)		2426.00	647.71	475.00	475.00	523.00	285.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Forests							
<i>Forestry and wild life</i>							
1.	Direction and Administration	188.40	54.88	23.22	23.22	37.48	..
2.	Research	35.00	12.43	13.77	13.77	16.20	..
3.	Education and Training	144.20	45.27	32.20	32.20	23.85	..
4.	Forest Conservation and Development	714.00	226.37	140.89	140.89	159.86	153.62
5.	Plantation Schemes	1089.20	294.41	235.70	235.70	267.21	166.48
6.	Farm Forestry	106.20	11.29	12.33	12.33	11.20	11.20
7.	Communication and Buildings	161.55	50.98	12.99	12.99	15.00	13.00
8.	Preservation of Wildlife	387.00	105.66	92.84	92.84	102.16	..
9.	Extension	9848.65	1941.48	1525.42	1525.42	1672.17	1672.17
10.	Management of Zamindari	67.80	25.44	19.20	19.20	20.72	6.72
11.	Other Expenditure	222.00	124.42	32.44	32.44	29.15	1.00
SUB-TOTAL (6)		12964.00	2892.63	2141.00	2141.00	2355.00	2024.19
7. Marketing Storage and Warehousing							
1.	Marketing	111.00	8.85	16.75	16.75	18.75	4.75
2.	Storage and Warehousing	10.00	..	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
SUB-TOTAL (7)		121.00	8.85	17.00	17.00	19.00	5.00
8. Agricultural Research and Education							
1.	Education	881.96	346.84	167.50	167.50	205.75	..
2.	Extension Education	381.13	Included in College Edu.	36.15	36.15	36.15	..
3.	Research	1769.91	237.97	193.35	193.35	195.10	..
SUB-TOTAL (8)		3033.00	584.81	397.00	397.00	437.00	..
9. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions							
1.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution	971.00	158.53	74.00	74.00	81.00	81.00
SUB-TOTAL (9)		971.00	158.53	74.00	74.00	81.00	81.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Co-operation							
1.	Direction and Administration	350.00	14.28	13.45	13.45	20.18	..
2.	Credit Co-operatives	1630.00	1174.79	430.00	430.00	435.55	213.52
3.	Labour Co-operatives	30.00	2.64	3.18	3.18	3.18	0.88
4.	Farming Co-operatives	20.00	0.13	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.40
5.	Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	461.00	83.52	65.25	65.25	118.30	1.50
6.	Processing Co-operatives	110.00	10.30	11.70	11.70	11.70	10.70
7.	Sugar Co-operatives	572.00	90.01	143.00	143.00	150.00	126.00
8.	Consumers Co-operatives	68.00	3.89	7.38	7.38	14.05	8.77
9.	Co-op. Training and Education	140.00	15.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	..
10.	Other Co-operatives	259.00	16.13	71.10	71.10	0.10	0.10
	Nucleus Budget	..	..	..	..	65.00	..
	SUB-TOTAL (10)	3640.00	1410.69	760.00	760.00	836.00	361.87
	Total : I-Agriculture and Allied Services	38640.00	8243.96	6000.00	6000.00	6593.00	2959.45

2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Special Programmes for Rural Development

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme

A.	Direction and Administration	396.30	173.42	59.89	59.89	60.00	..
B.	Subsidy to District Rural Development Agencies						
1.	Agriculture		172.83				
2.	Animal Husbandry and Dairing		384.04				
3.	Minor Irrigation	4359.30	13.23	658.81	658.81	660.00	..
4.	Village and Small Industries		50.09				
5.	Road Transport		..				
6.	Others		123.83				
7.	Training (TRYSEM)	528.40	58.12	79.85	79.85	80.00	..
8.	Special Live Stock Production Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5284.00	975.56	798.55	798.55	800.00	..
2.	Scheme for Strengthening Admn.	80.00	132.57	250.00	250.00	250.00	..
3.	Development of Women and Children	40.00	4.32	5.00	5.00	5.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>4. Drought Prone Areas Programme</i>							
1. Direction and Administration		285.00	24.38	33.40	33.40	41.75	..
2. Minor Irrigation		315.00	60.04	60.15	60.15	75.20	..
3. Animal Husbandry and Dairying		235.00	81.65	45.90	45.90	57.37	..
4. Soil and Water Conservation		395.00	54.37	65.50	65.50	81.88	..
5. Afforestation	}	315.00	53.80	52.65	52.65	65.80	..
6. Pasture Development							
7. Other Expenditure		30.00	1.99	0.40	0.40	0.50	..
		1575.00	276.23	258.00	258.00	322.50	..
<i>5. Desert Development Programme</i>							
1. Direction and Administration		46.10	3.90	8.86	8.86	..	..
2. Minor Irrigation		26.33	8.20	5.06	5.06	..	..
3. Animal Husbandry and Dairying		8.07	16.04	1.55	1.55	..	..
4. Soil and Water Conservation		73.50	4.89	14.11	14.11	..	..
5. Afforestation	}	92.00	12.49	17.70	17.70	..	..
6. Pasture Development							
7. Other Expenditure		10.00	..	1.92	1.92	..	..
		256.00	45.52	49.20	49.20	..	..
<i>6. National Rural Employment Programme</i>							
1. Housing		..	112.33	..	..	..	..
2. Minor Irrigation		..	12.33	..	..	..	..
3. Soil and Water Conservation		..	39.12	..	..	..	..
4. Forestry		3700.00	114.89	354.00	354.00	1000.00	..
5. Water Supply and Sanitation		..	2.60	..	..	..	..
6. Community Centres etc.		27.98	27.98	..	..	..	..
7. Road		..	376.31	..	..	..	..
8. Suspence	
9. Other Expenditure		..	201.90	..	..	..	..
		3700.00	887.96	354.00	354.00	1000.00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Strengthening Training Facilities for R. D.	10.00	..	3.25	3.25	3.50	..
8.	Project Linkage	35.00	9.91	1.00	1.00	..	..
9.	Regional Rural Bank	11.00	11.25	11.00	11.00	..	..
10.	Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme	44.00	..	64.00	64.00	70.00	..
	SUB-TOTAL—(2.1) Special Programmes for Rural Development	11035.00	2343.32	1794.00	1794.00	2451.00	..
2.2. Land Reforms							
1.	Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Regulation of Land holding and Tenancy	70.00	14.68	10.00	10.00	10.00	..
3.	Maintenance of land records	530.00	193.81	120.00	120.00	139.00	..
4.	Consolidation of holdings	160.00	59.51	36.00	36.00	36.00	..
5.	Assistance to allottees of surplus Land	150.00	85.03	23.00	23.00	23.00	..
	SUB-TOTAL (2.2) Land Reforms	910.00	353.03	189.00	189.00	208.00	..
2.3. Community Development and Panchayats							
1.	Panchayati Raj	48.00	4.24	4.50	4.50	5.00	..
2.	Community Development	75.00	23.89	25.00	25.00	..	..
3.	Training and Research	25.00	11.81	5.00	5.00	9.60	..
4.	Others	337.00	..	125.50	125.50	127.00	..
	Sub-Total (2.3) C. D. and Panchayats	485.00	39.94 +200.73	160.00	160.00	141.60	..
II.	Total 2 Rural Development	12430.00	2937.02	2143.00	2143.00	2800.60	..
3. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL							
3.1. Water Development (Irrigation)							
<i>Irrigation and Flood Control</i>							
1.	Multipurpose Irrigation Projects	109150.00	5144.00	7272.00	7272.00	7827.30	7827.30
2.	Major Irrigation Projects	7861.00	4649.61	2166.80	2166.80	2506.70	2506.70
3.	Medium Irrigation Projects	13757.00	6228.22	2683.20	2683.20	3410.00	3410.00
4.	Water Development Services	1500.00	369.75	400.00	400.00	440.00	..
5.	Flood Control and Anti-Sea-Erosion works	1200.00	308.93	170.00	170.00	180.00	70.00
6.	Drainage.	2125.00	348.41	170.00	170.00	200.00	80.00
7.	Modernisation of canals	5285.00	2521.00	1095.00	1095.00	1180.00	1180.00
8.	Extension of Channels, Extension and Improvement, Prevention of Salinity ingress etc.	5325.00	1404.39	1175.00	1175.00	901.00	851.00
	Sub-Total—(3.1)	146203.00	20974.31	15132.00	15132.00	16645.00	15925.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.2. Minor Irrigation							
1. Minor Irrigation		13455.00	3481.68	1530.00	1530.00	1683.00	0.81
3.3. Command Area Development							
Total—3		6067.00	461.78	357.00	357.00	1392.00	..
Irrigation and Flood Control		165725.00	24917.77	17019.00	17019.00	19720.00	15925.81
4. POWER DEVELOPEMYT							
A. Power Development							
1. Hydel Generation		22455.00	1469.43	2010.50	2010.50	2543.00	543.00
2. Thermal Power Generation including Gas Power Generation		65030.00	17172.84	12167.50	12167.50	15136.00	1136.00
3. Transmission and Distribution		50000.00	4997.41	4000.00	4000.00	5000.00	5000.00
4. Rural Electrification		7240.00	1058.24	1025.00	1025.00	1200.00	200.00
5. Others		625.00	57.76	77.00	77.00	51.00	51.00
Total-A-Power Development		145350.00	24755.68	19280.00	19280.00	23930.00	2930.00
B. Non Conventional Sources of Energy including Biogas							
		1300.00	183.11	200.00	200.00	316.00	250.00
Total-4. Power Development		146650.00	24938.79	19480.00	19480.00	24246.00	2480.00
5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS							
1. Village and Small Industries							
1. Small Industries		9361.00	2301.38	1568.00	1568.00	1638.00	537.00
2. Direction and Administration		75.00	15.07	15.00	15.00	15.00	..
3. Handloom Industries		815.00	58.87	95.00	95.00	138.00	38.50
4. Handicraft Industries		300.00	56.12	52.00	52.00	59.00	..
5. Co-operative Industries		550.00	80.89	80.00	80.00	70.00	6.00
6. Khadi Industries		1000.00	148.10	156.00	156.00	170.00	..
7. Other Expenditure		2260.00	286.16	368.00	368.00	326.00	14.00
Sub-Total—I		14361.00	2946.59	2334.00	2334.00	2416.00	595.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Medium and large Industries							
1. <i>General</i>							
(i) Direction and Administration	90.00	13.50	10.50	10.50	13.00	..	
(ii) Industrial Education, Research and Training	765.00	105.05	149.00	149.00	163.00	..	
(iii) Other Expenditure	1065.00	9.68	97.50	97.50	68.00	55.00	
Sub-Total—2	1920.00	128.23	257.00	257.00	244.00	55.00	
2-A Large and Medium Industries							
(i) Petro-chemicals and Fertilizer Industries	700.00	..	40.00	40.00	200.00	200.00	
(ii) Ship Building Aeronautical Industries	62.00	..	10.00	10.00	..	..
(iii) Telecommunication and Electronics Industries	750.00	150.00	100.00	100.00	175.00	175.00	
(iv) Consumer Industries	500.00	1118.47	125.00	125.00	300.00	300.00	
(v) Industrial Financial Institutions	4300.00	876.00	720.00	720.00	1290.00	1290.00	
(vi) Other Expenditure	1325.00	64.98	180.00	180.00	191.00	170.00	
Sub-Total-2-A	7637.00	2209.45	1175.00	1175.00	2156.00	2135.00	
Sub-Total—(2 + 2-A)	9557.00	2337.68	1432.00	1432.00	2400.00	2190.00	
3. Mining							
(i) Mineral Exploration and Development	600.00	92.70	100.00	100.00	100.00	20.00	
(ii) Loans for mining and metallurgical Industries	1267.00	135.00	200.00	200.00	550.00	550.00	
Sub-Total—(3)	1867.00	227.70	300.00	300.00	650.00	570.00	
4. Nucleus Budget	..	..	34.00	34.00	16.00	..	
Total-5 Industries and Minerals	25785.00	5511.97	4100.00	4100.00	5482.00	3355.50	

VII. TRANSPORT

1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping

(a) *Minor Ports*

(1) Development of Minor Ports	1550.00	577.40	298.00	298.00	315.00	315.00	
(2) Construction and Repairs ..	300.00	15.60	30.00	30.00	42.00	42.00	
(3) Dredging and surveying	500.00	16.00	70.00	70.00	55.00	55.00	
(4) Ferry Service	650.00	29.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00	
Sub-Total (a) ..	3000.00	638.00	468.00	468.00	512.00	512.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(b) Light Houses and Lighth Ships</i>							
1	Construction and Development of other Navigational aids.	26.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Sub-Total (b) ..	26.00	2.00	5.0	5.00	5.00	5.00
c	Costal Zone Management	10.00	69.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	..
	Total-Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	3036.00	709.00	475.00	475.00	522.00	517.00
2.	Roads and Bridges	25785.00	4194.00	2739.00	2739.00	3013.00	2513.00
3.	Road Transport	8494.00	2145.39	1447.00	1447.00	2310.00	2310.00
	Total-Transport	37315.00	7048.39	4661.00	4661.00	5845.00	5340.00
VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT :							
1.	Scientific Research including S and T.	450.00	35.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	..
2.	(a) Ecology and Environment— Ecology and Environmental Programmes	154.00	..	1.50	1.50	10.00	..
	(b) Prevention and Control of Pollution	196.00	..	8.50	8.50	10.00	4.00
	Total-Science, Technology, and Environment	800.00	35.00	15.00	15.00	26.00	4.00
IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICE							
1.	Secretariat Economic Service (Planning Machinery)						
	(a) State Planning Board.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Secretariat-State level.	3.67	0.97	1.44	1.44	0.66	..
	(c) Attached Offices Evaluation.	15.67	0.39	2.17	2.17	2.72	..
	(d) Others—District Offices.	284.66	16.00	9.39	9.39	10.62	..
	Total-Secretariat Economic Services	304.00	17.366	13.00	13.00	14.00	..
2.	Tourism						
	(a) Tourist Accommodation.	173.00	22.32	28.20	28.00	25.00	25.00
	(b) Assistance to Public sector and other undertakings.	37.00	..	7.00	7.00	42.9	42.90
	(c) Promotion and Publicity.	217.00	..	31.80	31.80	32.9	1.00
	Total-Tourism.	425.00	22.32	67.00	67.00	100.00	68.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Statistics							
(a)	Computer Services	589.00	..	18.36	18.36	13.90	3.00
(b)	State Statistical Bureau * Schemes of Sixth Plan	200.00	4.17 * 16.67	10.64	10.64	18.10	3.94
Total—Statistics		789.00	20.84	29.00	29.00	32.00	6.94
4. Civil Supplies.							
(a)	Consumer Protection.	20.00	3.55	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
(b)	Public Undertaking.	300.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
(c)	Market Intelligence.	46.00	..	2.00	2.00	4.00	..
Total—Civil Supplies.		366.00	18.55	18.00	18.00	20.00	10.00
5. Weights and Measures.							
Regulation of Weights and Measures.		182.00	32.36	24.00	24.00	26.00	5.30
Total—Weights and Measures.		182.00	32.36	24.00	24.00	26.00	5.30
6.	Training of Development Personnel.	213.00	25.71	18.00	18.00	20.00	5.00
7.	Administrative Machinery for TASP.	122.00	25.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	..
8.	Modernisation of Wireless network	849.00	..	..	..	200.00	200.00
9.	Decentralised District Planning.	24405.00	4214.30	2910.00	2910.00	3640.00	..
Total—General Economic Service.		27655.00	4376.44	3098.00	3098.00	4073.00	296.14
X. SOCIAL SERVICES.							
1. General Education.							
(a)	Elementary Education (MNP)	5136.60	845.12	599.38	599.38	748.52	36.16
(b)	Secondary Education.	667.00	133.41	65.87	65.87	107.40	13.00
(c)	Higher Secondary Education.	410.00	105.13	18.00	18.00	30.00	—
(d)	University Education.	397.00	68.69	63.70	63.70	66.00	1.00
(e)	Special Education (Adult Education) (MNP).	700.40	108.44	154.62	154.62	150.48	—
(f)	Physical Education.	60.00	3.72	14.43	14.43	5.60	—
(g)	Sports and Youth Services.	272.00	40.33	38.80	38.80	43.30	3.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(h) Art and Culture.							
	(i) Development of Libraries.	215.00	22.62	19.00	19.00	22.00	6.00
	(ii) Cultural activities.	128.00	9.58	16.20	16.20	17.70	2.00
	(iii) Development of Archeology.	75.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
	(iv) Development of Archives	75.00	12.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	..
	(v) Development of Museums	100.00	7.50	8.00	8.00	14.00	11.00
	Sub-Total (h)	593.00	57.75	53.20	53.20	63.70	19.00
(i) Development of Languages.							
	(i) Development of Gujarati.	130.00	11.66	8.00	8.00	8.00	2.00
	(ii) Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other Languages.	65.00	4.02	4.00	4.00	4.00	..
	(iii) Development of Sanskrit.	30.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..
	Sub-Total (I).	225.00	15.68	13.00	13.00	13.00	2.00
	(j) Nucleus budget.	215.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	..
	Total-General Education.	18676.00	1421.27	1064.00	1064.00	1271.00	74.56
2. Technical Education.							
	(a) Direction & Administration.	15.00	8.35	1.50	1.50	4.94	..
	(b) Technical High Schools.	340.00	40.40	58.79	58.79	90.30	42.30
	(c) Polytechnics.	822.70	170.87	117.96	117.96	189.65	99.65
	(d) Engineering/Technical Colleges.	415.00	61.60	54.11	54.11	95.05	40.05
	(e) Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges and Institutes.	55.00	11.17	9.37	9.37	22.00	..
	(f) Scholarships.	5.00	..	0.06	0.06	0.06	..
	(g) Training.	10.00	2.75	..	..	..	..
	(h) Other Expenditure.	157.30	0.20	10.21	10.21	48.00	43.00
	Total-Technical Education.	1820.00	295.34	252.00	252.00	450.00	225.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Medical & Public Health.							
(a) Direction & Administration.	32.00	39.69	4.00	4.00	4.40	..	
(b) Medical Relief.	480.00	126.42	75.00	75.00	135.00	72.45	
(c) Training Programme.	60.00	45.73	10.00	10.00	11.00	3.20	
(d) Medical Education and Research.	1197.00	337.49	145.00	145.00	200.00	58.96	
(e) Indigeneous system of Medicine, Ayurved and Homeopathy.	250.00	90.88	24.86	21.30	20.50	8.90	
(f) Minimum Needs Programme (Ayurved).	50.00	17.46	10.14	11.50	18.00	3.00	
(g) Employees State Insurance scheme.	60.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.50	..	
(h) Prevention and Control of communicable diseases.	2832.00	607.57	445.00	445.00	489.50	12.93	
(i) Minimum Needs Programme	4792.00	622.08	530.00	549.20	612.50	141.99	
(j) School Health Programme	20.00	4.25	5.00	5.00	4.00	..	
(k) Drugs Control	292.00	34.35	35.00	35.00	38.50	9.00	
(l) Central Medical Stores Organisation Building for office and godown.	95.00	..	17.00	..	..	..
(m) Family Welfare (State Programme)	64.00	..	8.00	8.00	8.80	..	
(n) Other Programmes	90.00	16.95	18.00	18.00	21.30	..	
Total-Medical and Public Health	10314.00	1942.87	1332.00	1332.00	1569.00	310.43	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Water Supply and Sanitation.							
(a) Survey and Investigations.	6.00	36.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	
(b) Research and Development	120.00	55.00	45.00	45.00	44.00	44.00	
(c) Urban Water Supply	3995.00	650.00	1075.00	1075.00	1197.00	997.00	
(d) Rural Water Supply	60.00	50.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	5.00	
(e) Rural Water Supply(MNP)	6233.00	3400.00	846.00	846.00*	1190.00	1190.00	
(f) Urban Sanitation	6182.00	369.00	2046.00	2046.00	2043.00	1849.00	
(g) Rural Sanitation	70.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	14.00	7.00	
(h) Rehabilitation of Rural Water Supply	120.00	—	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	
(i) Const;uction of office Building	50.00	—	10.00	10.00	40.00	40.00	
(j) Construction of Staff Quarteres	30.00	—	5.00	5.00	16.00	16.00	
Total: Water Supply nd Sanitation	16866.00	2570.00	4082.00	4082.00	4550.00	4178.00	

(+) LIC 757.00
 (+) MBI 643.00
 (+) IDA Projects 924.00
 5894.00

(*) Being enhanced to Rs. 1500.00 lakhs.

5. Housing :

(a) Government Residential Quarters and Buildings.	3337.00	763.00	312.00	312.00	343.00	343.00	
(b) Urban Housing	3155.00	373.00	255.00	255.00	280.00	276.00	
(c) Rural Housing.							
(i) Provision of Houses sites to landless labourers (MNP)	310.00	53.81	24.00	24.00	51.40	—	
(ii) Construction Assistance for construction of houses on flats allotted to landness labourers (MNP)	6140.00	902.87	744.00	744.00	829.00	307.50	
Sub-Tosal (I and II)	6450.00	956.68	768.00	768.00	880.04	307.50	
(iii) Other Programmes of Rural Housing	1558.00	222.59	157.00	157.00	173.00	160.00	
Sub-Total (C)	8008.00	1179.27	925.00	925.00	1053.40	467.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Police Housing		1305.00	258.40	190.00	190.00	209.00	209.00
(e) Jail Housing	..	30.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
(f) Loans to Government Servants for House Building		607.00	471.15	74.00	74.00	81.00	—
Total Housing : ..		16442.00	3054.82	1765.00	1765.00	1976.40	1305.50

6. Urban Development :

(a) Town and Regional Planning	903.00	—	57.00	57.00	61.00	—	
(b) Urban Development Programmes.	2000.00	139.48	56.00	56.00	61.00	—	
(c) Financial Assistance to local Bodies	1500.00	175.00	230.00	230.00	253.00	—	
(d) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (MNP)	300.00	100.01	26.00	26.00	30.00	—	
(e) World Bank Aided Project	4000.00	..	20.00	20.00	605.00	..	
(f) Urban Poor	400.00	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Urban Basic Service	400.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00	..	
(h) Urban Renewal Programme	65.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total : Urban Development.		9768.00	472.36	393.00	393.00	1014.00	..

3337.00	820.50	520.00	520.00	572.00	572.00
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7. Capital Project

8. Information & Broadcasting.

(a) Direction and Administration	143.00	6.77	26.18	26.18	16.32	..
(b) Direction and Administration (Films)	20.00	..	6.00	6.00	6.00	..
(c) Rural Broadcasting and Establishment of T.V. Centres	220.00	45.28	98.82	98.82	74.04	..
(d) Exhibitions	35.00	1.62	6.30	6.30	9.54	..
(e) Film Publicity through Mobile Vans.	270.00	63.20	56.44	56.44	109.83	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(f) Strengthening of Information Centres		20.00	2.32	3.01	3.01	5.32	..
(g) Share Capital to Gujarat Films Development Corporation Ltd.		30.00	..	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
(h) Share Capital for Small and Medium Newspapers Development Corporation Ltd.		20.00	..	6.25	6.25	13.75	13.75
Total: Information and Broadcasting.		758.00	119.19	223.00	223.00	245.00	23.75

9. Welfare of Backward Classes

(a) Scheduled Castes

(i) Direction & Administration	234.30	57.71	42.58	42.58	61.50	..
(ii) Education	1816.50	427.07	311.52	311.52	345.85	5.00
(iii) Economic uplift	892.30	111.31	143.70	143.70	142.95	67.50
(iv) Health Housing and other Schemes	734.90	120.15	102.20	102.20	108.70	14.00
Sub-Total (a)	3678.00	716.24	600.00	600.00	659.00	86.50

(b) Scheduled Tribes

(i) Direction and Administration	100.90	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.50	..
(ii) Education	325.00	48.43	54.05	54.05	66.35	3.00
(iii) Economic uplift	299.50	6.63	37.30	37.70	32.80	6.20
(iv) Health Housing and other Schemes.	301.60	51.13	31.65	31.65	35.35	13.75
Sub-Total (b)	1027.00	107.32	124.00	124.00	136.00	22.95

(c) Tribal Area Sub-Plan

(i) Direction and Administration	323.40	..	..	..	5.00	..
(ii) Education	729.30	327.50	198.71	198.71	222.35	25.00
(iii) Economic uplift	989.70	61.87	123.83	123.83	133.05	54.50
(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	1030.60	120.10	161.46	161.46	173.60	61.50
Sub-Total (c)	3073.00	509.47	485.00	485.00	534.00	141.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(d) Notified Tribes</i>							
(i) Direction & Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Education	88.00	27.84	10.45	10.45	13.45	..	..
(iii) Economic uplift	59.00	3.01	4.56	4.64	4.64	0.60	..
(iv) Health, Housing & other Schemes	37.00	2.99	3.99	3.99	2.90	0.95	..
Sub-Total (d)	184.00	33.85	19.00	19.00	21.00	1.55	..
<i>(e) Denotified Tribes</i>							
(i) Direction & Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Education	88.00	..	10.45	10.45	13.45	..	..
(iii) Economic uplift	59.00	..	4.55	4.55	4.65	0.60	..
(iv) Health, Housing & other Schemes	37.00	..	4.00	4.00	2.00	0.95	..
Sub-Total (e)	184.00	..	19.00	19.00	21.00	1.55	..
<i>(f) Socially & Educationally Backward Classes</i>							
(i) Direction & Administration	118.80	29.72	18.13	18.13	24.00	..	..
(ii) Education	1340.40	368.71	202.10	202.10	236.10	5.00	..
(iii) Economic uplift	570.80	145.66	86.17	86.17	97.30	5.00	..
(iv) Health Housing & other Schemes	453.00	46.11	65.60	65.60	51.60	4.00	..
Sub-Total (f)	2483.00	590.20	372.00	372.50	409.00	14.00	..
<i>(g) Economically Backward Classes</i>							
(i) Direction and Administration	6.60	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	..	..
(ii) Education	345.80	121.25	51.40	51.40	57.25	..	..
(iii) Economic uplift	118.60	31.52	16.50	16.50	21.15	..	..
(iv) Health, Housing and other Backward Classes	93.00	2.56	11.10	11.10	8.60	..	..
Sub-Total (g)	564.00	155.33	80.00	80.00	88.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(h) Minorities</i>							
	(i) Direction and Administration	13.20	2.34	1.00	1.00	2.50	..
	(iii) Education	84.20	18.00	12.70	12.70	14.20	..
	(iii) Economic uplift	162.40	28.83	23.20	23.20	26.20	..
	(iv) Health, Housing and other Schemes	74.20	0.42	8.10	8.10	7.10	..
	Sub-Total (h)	334.00	49.59	45.00	45.00	50.00	..
	TOTAL : Welfare of Backward Classes	11527.00	2162.00	1744.00	1744.00	1918.00	267.55

10. Labour and Labour Welfare

(a) Training

	(i) Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Incl. Trg. Instt.	2765.00	838.87	683.17	683.17	805.90	388.00
	(iii) Apprenticeship Trg.	300.00	58.70	142.64	142.64	89.00	56.00

(b) Employment

	(i) Emp. Services	265.00	49.33	22.65	22.65	60.35	7.50
	(ii) Spl. Emp. Schemes	975.00	111.56	146.54	146.54	139.55	86.00

(c) Labour

	(i) Incl. rektion	189.00	24.75	39.00	39.00	43.45	18.68
	(ii) Working condition and safety	102.00	10.81	31.00	31.00	32.00	..
	(iii) General Labour welfare	106.50	44.03	16.25	16.25	23.45	..
	(iv) Social Security for Labour	80.00	19.32	23.50	23.50	19.99	..
	(v) Rehbln. of bonded labour	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	..
	(vi) Other expenditure	100.00	77.00	23.00	23.00	28.00	..
	(vii) Research and Statistics	26.00	1.00	6.75	6.75	6.90	..

	Total : Labour Welfare	4911.00	1235.83	1135.00	1135.00	1249.00	553.18
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Social Welfare							
(f)	Direction Administration	30.00	5.78	3.27	3.27	3.60	..
(b)	Child Welfare	30.00	22.07	4.95	4.95	10.45	..
(c)	Women Welfare	150.00	26.31	23.85	23.85	26.24	..
(d)	Education Welfare of Physically Handicapped	200.00	68.48	20.58	20.58	27.63	..
(e)	Correctional Services	80.00	11.53	7.35	7.35	8.08	..
(f)	Welfare of Poor Destitutes	20.00	3.55	5.00	5.00	5.50	..
(g)	Grant to voluntary organisations	60.00	8.12	3.00	3.00	3.30	..
(h)	Other Schemes of Social Defence	98.00	9.59	12.00	12.00	15.20	13.20
(i)	Prohibition	60.00	13.53	10.00	10.00	11.00	..
Totl : Social Welfare		728.00	168.89	90.00	90.00	111.00	13.20
12. Nutrition							
	Special Nutrition Programme and Integrated Child Development Scheme	4550.00	360.07	272.00	272.00	200.00	..
13.	Mid-day Meals Programme State Programme outside MNP	55000.00	..	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00	..
14.	Social Inputs	303.00	66.00	49.00	49.00	49.00	16.50
Total : Social Services		145000.00	18013.18	23921.00	23921.00	26214.40	7542.67
GRAND TOTAL		600000.00	96022.52	80437.00	80437.00	95000.00	59603.57

STATEMENT—III
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-87

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sr. No.	Item	Code No.	Unit	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Targets	Annual Plan 1984-85 Achievements	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87 Target proposed
						Target	Anticipated Achievements	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES								
1. Production of Foodgrains.								
(i) Rice								
	Irrigated	0010	000 Tonnes	440	475	380	} 418	410
	Unirrigated	0020	"	420	368	370		366
	Total	0030	"	860	833	750	418	776
(ii) Wheat								
	Irrigated	0040	"	1645	1250	1420	} 852	1493
	Unirrigated	0050	"	125	79	110		97
	Total	0060	"	1770	1329	1530	852	1590
(iii) Jowar								
	Irrigated	0070	"	47	38	45	} 334	46
	Unirrigated	0080	"	609	461	555		568
	Total	0090	"	656	499	600	334	614
(iv) Bajra								
	Irrigated	0100	"	420	318	358	} 830	290
	Unirrigated	0110	"	1340	1218	1131		1260
	Total	0120	"	1760	1536	1489	830	1550
(v) Maize								
	Irrigated	0130	"	35	} 384	23	} 223	430
	Unirrigated	0140	"	485		377		
	Total	0150	"	520	384	400	223	430
(vi) Other-Cereals								
	Irrigated	0160	"	} 160	119	141	78	146
	Unirrigated	0170	"					
	Total	0180	"	160	119	141	78	146
(vii) Pulses								
	Irrigated	0190	"	} 550	555	475	265	494
	Unirrigated	0200	"					
	Total	0210	"	550	555	475	265	494
Total—Foodgrains								
	Irrigated	0220	"	} 6276	5260	5385	3000	5600
	Unirrigated	0230	"					
	Total:	0240	"	6276	5260	5385	3000	5600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Commercial Crops								
(i) Oilseeds								
(a) Major oilseeds								
	Groundnut	0250	000 Tanones	2190	1573	1687	746	1860
	Caster seed	0260	„	290	349	250	110	200
	Sesamum	0270	„	48	50	50	22	50
	Rapeseed and Mustard	0280	„	312	239	275	122	210
	Linseed	0290	„					
	Total (a)	0300	„	2840	2211	2262	1000	2400
	(ii) Sugarcane (Gur)	0370	„	950	743	740	700	750
	(iii) Cotton	0380	„	2000	2069	1625	1500	1720
	(iv) Jute and Mesta	0390	„	—	—	—	—	—
3. Chemical Fertilizers								
	(i) Nitrogenous (N)	0590	„	523	320	371	200	415
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	0600	„	246	149	175	80	196
	(iii) Potestic (K)	0610	„	65	35	51	20	56
	Total (NPK)	0620	„	834	504	597	300	617
4. Plant Protection								
	(i) Pesticides consumption. (Technical Grade Material).	0630	'000 tonnes	10.00	4.5	8.5	3.00	5.00
	(ii) Area Coverage	0640	'000 Hectares	13000	10000	11000	6000	11600
5. High Yielding Varieties								
	(i) Rice- Total area Cropped	0670	„	521	566	496	496	502
	Area under HYV.	0680	„	425	380	382	230	292
	(ii) Wheat- Total area cropped	0690	„	750	637	700	700	712
	Area under HYV.	0700	„	610	450	560	337	573
	(iii) Jowar- Total area cropped	0710	„	946	875	946	946	946
	Area under HYV.	0720	„	130	95	126	76	127
	(iv) Bajra- Total area cropped	0730	„	1398	1372	1398	1398	1398
	Area under HYV.	0740	„	1335	1300	1307	786	1314
	(v) Maize- Total area cropped	0750	„	311	310	306	306	307
	Area under HYV.	0760	„	130	105	118	71	121
	Total area under the above five cereals.	0770	„	3926	3760	3846	3846	3865
	Total area under the HYV. above five cereals.	0780	„	2630	2330	2493	1500	2627
6. Dryland/Rainfed Farming.								
(i) Development of Selected Micro watersheds								
	(a) No. of watersheds taken up.	0790	Number	200	200	200	—	438.
	(b) Area covered under watersheds.	0800	'000 Hect.	523	—	523	—	—
	(c) Area under land development.	0810	„	234	3.7	3.2	4.20	24.25
	(d) Construction of water harvesting/ storage structures.	0820	Number	1500	940	300	279	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii)	Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices.	0830	'000 Hect.	2600	2153	2200	2301	2300
(iii)	Adoption of Dry Farming Practices in and outside the selected watersheds.							
(a)	Distribution of seed-cum-fertilizer drills.	0840	Number	} 80000	25700	16000	—	24000
(b)	Distribution of other improved implements.	0850	Number					
(c)	Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers.	0860	'000 tonnes	195	190.4	175	116.4	180
(d)	Distribution of improved/drought resistant sheeds.	0870	"	520	458	468	418	474
7. Soil Conservation								
Area Coverage—								
(i)	Agricultural land.	0950		} 3435	1597	1618	1618	1642
(ii)	Forest land	0960	cumulative					
(iii)	Others (Specify)	0970	'000 Ha.					
8. Agricultural Marketing.								
(i)	Total No. of markets at mundi level.	1000	No. (cum.)	} 323	303	308	308	313
(ii)	Regulated market.	1010	"					
(iii)	Sub-market.	1020	"					
(iv)	Sub-market yards developed.	1030	"					
9. Storage								
Owned capacity with.								
(i)	State Warehousing Corporaton.	1040	'000 tonnes (Cum.)	221.8	96.3	121.8	121.8	146.8
(ii)	Cooperatives.	1050	"	798	598	638	638	678
(iii)	State Government.	1060	"	—	—	—	—	—
10. Animal Husbandry and Dairy products								
(i)	Milk	1070	'000 tonnes	3285	2640	2662	2662	2818
(ii)	Eggs	1080	Million	308	220	237	237	255
(iii)	Wool.	1090	Lakh Kgs.	2300	19.17	19.94	19.94	20.70
11. Animal Husbandry Programmes.								
(i)	I.C.D. Projects.	1100	Nos. Cum.	8	8	8	8	8
(ii)	No. of Frozen Semen (Bull) stations.	1110	"	3	1	1	1	1
(iii)	No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum.	1120	In Lakhs	5.90	2.87	3.67	3.67	4.47
(iv)	No. of cross-bred animals (Females)	1130	"	1.00	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.50
(v)	Establishment of sheep breeding farms.	1140	Nos. (Cum.)	4	3	4	4	4
(vi)	Sheep and Wool Extension centres.	1150	"	88	88	88	88	88
(vii)	Intensive Sheep Development Products	1160	"	3	2	3	3	3
(viii)	Intensive Egg. and Poultry Production cum-Marketing centres.	1170	"	11	10	11	11	11
(ix)	Estt. of fodder seed production farms.	1180		2	1	2	2	2
(x)	Veterinary hospitals.	1190	"	324	224	244	44	264
(xi)	Veterinary dispensaries.	1200	"					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Dairy Programmes.								
(i)	Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	1210	Nos. [cum.]	13	13	13	13	13
(ii)	Milk product factories including dairies in operation.	1220	„	5	5	5	5	5
(iii)	Dairy Coop. Unions.	1230	„	18	18	18	18	18
13. Fisheries								
(i)	Fish Production							
(a)	Inland	1240	'000 tonnes	50	25	25	25	25
(b)	Marine	1250	„	350	293	300	300	310
	Total	1260		400	318	325	325	335
(ii)	Mechanised boats	1270	Nos.	5204	3399	3760	3760	IBM-96
(iii)	Deep sea fishing vessels	1280	Nos.	2	2	2	2	OBM-200
(iv)	Fish Seed produced							
(a)	Fry	1290	} Million	40	15	8	8	8
(b)	Fingerlings	1300						
(v)	Fish Seed Farms	1310	Nos.	25	23	5	5	5
(b)	Nursery area	1320	Hectares	24.40	12.65	5	5	5
(vi)	No. of Hatcheries	1330	No.	2	2(wip)	2	2(wip)	2
14. Forestry								
(i)	Plantation of quick growing species	1340	'000 Hect.	5.00	1.50	0.86	1.81	0.98
(ii)	Economic & Commercial Plantations.	1350	„	16.79	3.66	3.85	3.85	3.22
(iii)	Social Forestry	1360	„	60.50	27.70	5.150	15.633	9.00
(iv)	Afforestation							
(a)	Trees planted	1370	'000 Nos.	387500	97944	55300	91142	43073**
(b)	Trees survived	1380	„	.....80% of the Trees Planted				
(v)	Communications							
(a)	New Roads	1390	Kms.	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Improvement of existing roads	1400	Kms.	40	32	7	7	10
(vi)	Production of some selected forest products.							
(a)	Timber	1410	'000 (cum.)	800	145	.....Not fixed		
(b)	Fuelwood	1420	„	625	125	.....-do-		
(c)	Bamboo	1430	'000 Notional Tonne	600	115	.....-do-		
(d)	Minor forest product							
	Tendu Leaves	1460	'000 Standard Bags	60	10	.....Not fixed		

**Does not include seedlings planted under other programmes such as NREP, DPAP, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Others							
	Kuln Gum	1480	„	1.50	0.30	.....	Not fixed	.....
	Other Gums	1490	„	0.70	0.10	.....	-do-	.....
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT								
15. I. R. D P.								
	(i) Beneficiaries Identified.	1510	Nos.	385000	163500	39000	39000	23800
	(ii) Beneficiaries assisted (including old Ben.)	1520	„	485000	155070	92101	92101	102000
	(iii) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. (including old Beneficiaries.)	1530	„	179500	55580	35000	35000	37800
	(iv) Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services & Business (ISB).	1540	„	101600	36270	12880	12870	6300
	(v) Youths trained/being trained under TRYSEM	1550	„	43603	10475	8720	8720	8720
	(vi) Youths self/employment.	1560	„	—	5141	4360	4360	4360
	(vi) Development of Women and Children in rural Areas (DWCRA).							
	No. of Groups organised Strengthened	1590	Nos.	480	102	115	200	100
16. N. R. E. P.								
	(i) Employment generated.	1600	Lakh Mandays	231.25	99.61	75.00	57.00	66.65
	(ii) Details of physical assets created with descriptive notes indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created).	1610		Details shown in Appendix of the chapter.				
17. DPAP								
	(i) Blocks covered	1620	Nos.	43	42	43	43	43
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	1630	Area covered	32.04	27.86	28.71	28.71	29.75
	(iii) Soil & Water Conservation	1640	'000 Hect. (cum.)	197.05	170.85	175.17	175.17	180.57
	(iv) Afforestation	1650	„	84.89	60.14	62.94	62.94	} 92.44
	(v) Pasture development	1660	„	27.80	27.80	27.80	27.80	
18. Desert Development Programme [DDP]								
	(i) Blocks covered	1690	Nos.	9	8	9	9	9
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	1700	Area covered	N.A.	8.18	8.18	8.18	8.18
	(iii) Soil & Water Conservation.	1710	'000 ha. (Com.)	8.88	0.48	0.94	0.94	1.69
	(iv) Afforestation.	1720	„	21.32	15.52	15.85	15.85	} 18.13
	(v) Pasture Development	1730	„	1.74	1.74	1.74	1.74	
19. Land Reforms								
	Consolidation of holdings							
	Area consolidated.	1810	Hec. (Cum.)	90000	87000	90000	90000	90000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. III COOPERATION								
(i)	Short term loans	1820	Rs. crores	460.00	160.00	140.00	140.00	240.00 (net)
(ii)	Medium term loans	1830	"	85.00	15.00	40.00	40.00	40.00 (net)
(iii)	Long term loans	1840	"	233.60	18.60	49.00	49.00	37.00 (net)
(iv)	Retail sale of fertilisers	1850	"	300.00	170.00	195.00	195.00	220.00
(v)	Agricultural produce marketed	1860	"	450.00	300.00	330.00	330.00	360.00
(vi)	Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer cooperatives.	1870	"	180.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	140.00
(vii)	Retail sale of consumer goods through cooperatives in rural areas.	1880	"	130.00	50.00	60.00	60.00	72.00
(viii)	Cooperative storage.	1890	Lakh tonnes	8.50	5.98	6.38	6.38	6.78
(ix)	Processing Units.							
	Organised	1900	No. (Cum.)	185	170	173	173	176
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL								
21. Minor Irrigation								
(i) Ground Water:								
(a)	Potential	1920	'000 ha.	1918	1814	1832	1832	1838.6
(b)	Utilisation	1930	"	1615	1540	1552.8	1552.8	1559.2
(ii) Surface								
(a)	Potential	1940	"	268	166	183	183	193.4
(b)	Utilisation	1950	"	160	100	110	110	116.2
22. Major & Medium Irrigation								
(i)	Potential created	1960	"	1161	1061	1081	1096	1126
(ii)	Utilisation	1970	"	743	653	688	688	728
23. Command Area Development Programme								
	Area covered by field Channels	1990	'000 ha.	656.30	49.00	35.57	35.57	—
V. POWER								
(i)	Installed capacity	2010	(Cum.)	5113	3333.3	3593.5	3593.5	3808.5
(ii)	Electricity generated	2020	KWH	20240	10577	13580	10915	12125
	(+ — purchased)			+ 2400	1798	1250	1645	1420
(iii)	Electricity sold	2030	KWH	16850	8578	10832	8758	9480
(iv)	Transmission lines (220 KV & above)	2040	KMS	7391 (3044)	4347	4887	4722 (375)	5222 (500)
(v)	Rural Electrification							
(a)	Villages electrified	2050	Nos. (Cum.)	18275 (2140)	16135 (1205)	17005 (870)	17005 (870)	17655 (650)
(b)	Pumpsets energised by electricity	2060	"	392387	292387	317387	317387	337387
(c)	Tubewells energised by electricity	2070	"	(100000)	(18625)	(25000)	(25000)	(20000)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
VI Industry and Minerals								
Village and Small Industries								
<i>(I) Small scale Industry</i>								
(a)	Units functioning	2080	No.	31000	6507	7000	7000	7500
(b)	Production.	2090	Rs. in lakh	2000	13014	14000	14000	14000
(c)	Persons employed.	2100	No. 1000	210	46	50	50	52.5
<i>(ii) Industrial Estates/areas</i>								
(a)	Estates/Area functioning	2110	Nos.	50	6	10	10	7
(b)	No. of Units.	2120	Nos.	9716	1191	1378	1378	1605
(c)	Production.	2130	Rs. in lakh	776453	58818	76080	76080	103555
(d)	Employment.	2140	No.	290381	26442	36906	36906	43623
<i>(iii) Handloom Industry</i>								
(a)	Production.	2150	M. Metres	130.80	9.60	21.52	21.52	23.37
(b)	Employment	2160	No. '000	18000	13000	14900	14900	16800
<i>(iv) Powerloom Industry</i>								
(a)	Production	2170	M. Mtrs.	1800.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	40.00
(b)	Employment	2180	No. '000	1500.00	600.00	800.00	800.00	1006.00
<i>(v) Sericulture</i>								
(ii)	Employment	2200	No. '000	2000	..	200	200	300
<i>(vi) Handicrafts</i>								
(i)	Production	2240	Rs. in lakhs	1403.00	43.42	141.00	141.00	196.00
(ii)	Employment.	2250	No. '000	12000.00	3235	498.00	498.00	521
<i>(vii) Khadi and Village Industries.</i>								
<i>(a) Within the purview of KVIC</i>								
(i)	Productions	2260	Rs. in lakhs	2000.00	942.00	183.00	183.00	207.00
(ii)	Employment.	2270	No '000	21947	47680	1541.00	1541.00	899
<i>(viii) District Industries Centres.</i>								
(a)	Units registered	2300	Nos. (Cum)	7000	6507	7000	7000	..
(b)	No. of artisans assisted	2310	No.'000(,,)	63000	10177	10000	10000	11000
(c)	Financial assistance obtained from the financial institutions including Banks.	2320	Rs. lakhs.	750.00	185.31	130.00	130.00	130.00
<i>(d) Staff in position (as on date)</i>								
	General Manager	2330	Nos.	18	17	1	1	..
	Functional Managers	2340	Nos.	87	34	..	..	..

VII. TRANSPORT

25. Roads

(i) State Highways

(a)	Surfaaed	2360	Kms (Cum)	9292	9205	9240	9240	9275
(b)	Unsurfaaed	2370	..	145	182	172	172	162
	Total	2380	..	9437	9387	9412	9412	9437

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Major District Roads								
(a)	Surfaced	2390	..	10387	10037	10137	10137	10237
(b)	Unsurfaced	2400	..	958	1153	1108	1108	1053
	Total	2410	..	11345	11195	11245	11245	11295
(iii) Other District Roads								
(a)	Surfaced	2420	..	10642	9642	9842	9842	10042
(b)	Unsurfaced	2430	..	2188	2688	2588	2588	2488
	Total	2440	..	12830	12330	12430	12430	12530
(iv) Village Roads								
(a)	Surfaced	2450	..	22775	17937	18702	18702	19467
(b)	Unsurfaced	2460	..	4312	5575	5235	5235	4895
	Total	2470	..	27087	23512	23937	23937	24362
(v) Total Roads								
(a)	Surfaced	2480	..	53096	46821	47921	47921	49021
(b)	Unsurfaced	2490	..	7603	9603	9103	9103	8603
	Total	2500	..	60699	56424	57024	57024	57624
26	Minor Ports							
	Traffic handled (Portwise)	2510	'000 tonnes	5700	4808	4800	5000	5200
27	Tourism							
(i)	International tourist arrivals	2520	Nos. (cum)	35000	25000	27000	27000	29000
(ii)	Domestic tourist arrivals	2530	in lakhs	45.00	40.00	41.00	41.00	42.00
(iii)	Accommodation available	2540	No. of rooms/ beds.	400	320	340	340	360
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH		2550		2080	1665	1748	1748	1831
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES EDUCATION								
28	Elementary Education :							
(i)	Classes-I-V (age group-6-10)							
(a)	Total Enrolment							
	Boys	2560	'000	3050	2759	2778	2819	2899
	Girls.	2570	..	2722	2068	2445	2158	2233
	Total	2580	..	5772	4827	5223	4977	5132
	Percentage to age-Group							
	Boys	2590		102	126.3	102	103	104
	Girls	2600		98	100.6	97	86	87
	Total	2610		100	114.6	100	95	96
(b)	Enrolment of Scheduled Castes :							
	Boys	2620	'000	280	263	265	265	267
	Girls	2630	'000	198	190	191	191	193
	Total :	2640	'000	478	453	456	456	460

*It may be ensured that operational programme relating to Water Pollution Control is not included under this Sector.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Percentage to age-group								
Boys		2650		134	142	140	140	137
Girls		2660		102	111	109	109	107
Total :	..	2670		114	127	125	125	124
<i>(v) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.</i>								
Boys		2680	'000	427	391	404	394	412
Girls		2690	'000	395	275	287	287	302
Total :	..	2700	'000	822	666	691	681	714
Percentage of age-group.								
Boys		2710		103	105	106	106	103
Girls		2720		102	80	82	82	84
Total :	..	2730		102	94	94	94	95
<i>(ii) Classes VI-VIII (age-group 11-13) Enrolment.</i>								
Boys		2740	'000	1273	902	1128	1062	1122
Girls		2750	'000	901	551	680	651	701
Total :	..	2760	'000	2174	1453	1808	1703	1823
Percentage to age-group								
Boys		2770		82	72	79	74	77
Girls		2780		66	47	55	53	55
Total :	..	2790		75	60	68	64	67
<i>Enrolment of Scheduled Castes.</i>								
Boys		2800	'000	95	80	85	85	88
Girls		2810	'000	86	47	56	56	58
Total :		2820	'000	181	127	141	141	146
Percentage of age-group								
Boys		2830		87	83	86	86	87
Girls		2840		90	56	65	65	66
Total :	..	2850		89	70	76	76	77
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes.								
Boys		2860	'000	189	82	84	84	88
Girls		2870	'000	173	46	49	49	54
Total :	..	2880	'000	362	128	133	133	142
29 Secondary Education;								
<i>Percentage of age-group.</i>								
Boys		2890		97	43	43	43	44
Girls		2900		91	27	28	28	30
Total :	..	2910		89	35	36	33	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Classes IX- X								
Enrolment.								
Boys		2920	'000	341	383	398	398	414
Girls		2930	'000	185	208	216	216	224
Total :	..	2940	'000	526	591	614	614	638
(iii) Classes XI-XIII (General Classes)								
Enrolment								
Boys		2950	'000	282	260	267	267	275
Girls		2960	'000	62	65	67	67	69
Total :	..	2970	'000	345	325	334	334	344
(ii) Post-High School Stage.								
Total :	..	3000	Nos.	5000	6330	8360	8360	9860
Girls		3010	..	2000	2400	2800	2800	3700
10. Enrolment in Non-Formal.								
(Part Time/Continuation Classes) Age group-6-13								
Total :	..	3040	..	491000	91000	164000	164000	264000
Girls		3050	..	196200	36177	66000	66000	66000
11. Adult Education. :								
(i) Number of participants (age-group 15-35)		3060	'000	5229 (8400)	2829	3290 (461)	3290 (461)	3751 (461)
(ii) No. of Centres opened under								
(a) Central Programme		3070	Nos.	52666	21666	27866 (6200)	27866 (6200)	34066 (6200)
(b) State's Programme		3080	..	37037	24316	28316 (4000)	28316 (4000)	32316 (4000)
(c) Voluntary Agencies		3090	..	38239	20626	24126 (3500)	24126 (3500)	27626 (3500)
(d) Other Programme		3100	..	11841	10833	12833 (2000)	12833 (2000)	14833 (2000)
32. Teachers.								
(i) Primary Classes I-V		3110	..	1795.16	152866	10650	10650	15150 (4500)
(ii) Middle Classes VI-VIII		3290						
(iii) Secondary Classes IX-X		3130						
(iv) Higher Secondary Classes XI-XII.		3140	..	43706	42431	48652 (6221)	48652 (6221)	55373 (6721)
33. Health and Family Welfare.								
(i) Hospitals								
(a) Urban		3150	Nos.(Cum)	308	302	305	305	305
(b) Rural		3160	..	481	449	453	453	455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii)	Dispensaries							
(a)	Urban	3170	No.[Cum]	(Included in (1) (a) and (b))				
(b)	Rural	3180	..					
(iii)	Beds :							
(a)	Urban hospitals and dispensaries	3190	..	12983	11621	11956	12300	12300
(b)	Rural hospitals and dispensaries	3200	..	8337	5387	5507	5737	5897
(c)	Bed population ratio	3210	No.(per 1000)	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49
(iv)	Nurse and Doctor Ratio	3220	No. (per 3 doctors)	1 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1
(v)	Doctor population Ratio	3230	No. (per 1000 population)	1:2021	1 : 2231	1 : 2175	1 : 2175	1 : 2175
(vi)	Health Centres :							
(a)	Sub-Centre	3240	Nos.(cum)	6119	4869	5169	5169	5469
(b)	Primary Health Centre	3250	..	1000	310	360	360	360
(c)	Subsidiary Health Centre (New PHCs)	3260	.. ..				
(d)	Community Health Centres	3270	.. ..	121	21	41	41	46
(vii)	Training of Auxilliary, Nurse-Mid-wives.							
(a)	Institutes	3280	Nos. (cum)	29	29	29	29	29
(b)	Annual Intake	3290	..	1305	1305	1305	1305	1305
(c)	Annual Outturn	3300	Nos. (Cum)	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
(viii)	Control of Diseases :							
(a)	T. B. Clinics	3310	..	21	19	20	20	20
(b)	Leprosy Control Units	3320	..	15	10	10	10	10
(c)	Filaria Units	3330	..	11	11	11	11	11
(d)	SET Centres	3340	..	480	380	380	380	380
(e)	District T. B. Centres	3350	..	21	19	20	20	20
(f)	T. B. Isolation Beds	3360	..	400	300	325	325	325
(g)	Cholera combat Teams	3370	..	4	4	4	4	4
(h)	STD Clinics	3380	..	1	1	1	1	1
(i)	Filaria Control Units	3390	..	4	4	4	4	4
(j)	National Scheme for Prevention of Blindness :							
	Mobile Units set up	3400	..	4	4	4	4	4
	P. H. Cs. assisted	3410	..	400	210	210	210	210
	Ophthalmic Departments assisted	3420	..	12	12	12	12	12
(ix)	Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers :							
(a)	Districts covered	3450	..	19	19	19	19	19
(b)	Trainees trained	3460	..	804	804	804	804	804
(c)	Workers trained	3470	..	6501	5921	5921	6121	6121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(x) Village Health Guides Schemes								
	(a) V.H.G.'s Selected	3480	"	32178	26178	26178	26178	32178
	(b) V.H.G.'s trained	3490	"	31091	25091	25091	25091	31091
	(c) V.H.G.'s Working in the field	3500	"	31091	25091	25091	25091	31091
	(d) No. of PHCs covered	3510	"	1000	310	360	360	360
(xi) Family Welfare								
	(a) Rural F W Centres]	3520	Nos. (Cum)	385	260	278	278	278
	(b) District FW Bureau	3530	"	19	19	19	19	19
	(c) City F.W. Centres	3540	"	4	4	4	4	4
	(d) Urban FW Centres	3550	"	204	204	204	204	204
	(e) Post Partum Centres	3560	"	95	45	45	55	55
	(f) Regional FW Training Centres	3570	"	2	2	2	2	2
	(g) AMM Training Schools	3580	"	29	29	29	29	29
34 Sewerage and Water Supply								
A. Urban Water Supply								
(i) Other than Corporation Towns								
(a) Original Schemes								
	Towns covered	3610	Nos.	74	2	8	8	8
(b) Augmentation schemes								
	Towns covered	3630	Nos.	53	4	5	5	5
B. Urban Sanitation								
Sewerage Schemes								
Other than Corporation Towns								
Original Schemes								
	Towns covered	3670	Nos.	20	..	4	4	4
(c) Urban Low Cost Sanitation								
	(a) Latrines constructed	3780	Nos.	25000	..	5000	5000	6000
	(b) Towns covered	3790	Nos.	15	..	..	..	..
(D) Rural Water Supply								
(i) Minimum Needs Programme (State Sector)								
(a) Piped Water Supply								
	Villages covered	3810	Nos.	200	261	400	400	400
(b) Hand Pump Tubewells :								
	Villages covered	3850	Nos.	800	95(14)	200	200	200
(c) Open Dug Wells :								
	Villages covered	3890	Nos.	800	209	200	200	200
(ii) Central Sector (ARP) :								
(a) Piped Water Supply :								
	Villages covered	3910	Nos.	400	411	100	100	100
(c) Hand-pump Tubewells :								
	Villages covered	3950	Nos.	800	306	100	100	100
[(290 outside 1980 list)								
(c) Open Dug Wells :								
	Villages covered	3990	Nos.	..	90	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E. Rural Sanitation								
i.	Latrines constructed	4130 Nos.		3000	..	200	200..	1000
ii.	Villages covered.	4140 Nos.		60	..	20	20	100
35 Housing								
(i) Rural Housing								
Provision of House sites cum Construction scheme for rural landless workers :								
(a)	Allotment of sites	4160 Nos. (Cumulative)		1055564	848898	864898	868898	902898
(b)	Constuction assistance,	4170	..	647025	340025	377225	377225	418225
(c)	Village Housing Project.	4180	..	6863	3399	3782	3782	4240
(ii) Urban Housing								
(h)	Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	4200	..	—	3164	—	—	—
(i)	Police Housing	4270 Nos.	..	3000	965	300	—	600
36. Urban Development.								
(i) Town and Regional Planning ;								
	Master Plans Prepared.	4340	..	64	50	Not fixed		
(ii) Environmental Imporvement of Slums (MNP) ;								
	Persons benefitted.	4360	..	705497	505497	515897	515897	527897
37. Labour and Labour Welfare :								
(i) Craftsman Training ;								
(a)	No. of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)	4380	..	138	95	109	104	108
(b)	Intake capacity.	4390	..	38648	26648	28072	28072	29272
(c)	No. of persons undergoing training.	4400	..	39500	25914	27428	27428	29000
	Out turn	4410	..	26000	14800	16200	16200	17800
(ii) Apprenticeship Training..								
(a)	Training places located.	4420	Nos. (cumulative)	3000	2690	2690	2690	2690
(b)	Training places utilised.	4430	..	3000	2690	2690	2690	2690
(c)	Apprentices trained.	4440	..	24000	19315	19500	19500	19500
(iii)	No. of Employment Exchanges.	4445	..	44	42	42	42	43
(iv) Labour Welfare.								
(a)	No. of Labour Welfare Centres.	4450	..	161	101	116	116	126
(b)	Bonded Labour.			..	..	..	..	..
38 Welfare of Backward Classes								
(i) Pre-matric Education Incentives.								
a.	Scholarships/stipends.	4500 Nos.		948662	551289	196000	196000	226166
b.	Other incentives like boarding grants, books/stationery and uniforms.	4510	No. of students.	1241930	241909	123750	123750	148750
c.	Ashram Schools.	4520	Nos. (cumulative)	225	22	25	25	40
(ii) Economic Aid.								
	For Cottage Industry.	4550	No. of Families.	149798	17000	18273	18273	19493

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(iii) Hostels.							
	(a) Hostels started.	4580	Nos.	365	35	73	73	30
	(b) Hostel buildings constructed.	4590	Nos.	110	40	18	18	15
	39. Social Welfare :							
	(i) Child Welfare ;							
	Creches—Units	4640	No.	43	38	39	39	41
	Beneficiaries	4650	Total (cum.)	400	1110	1140	1140	1200
	(ii) Women Welfare ;							
	(a) Training-cum-Production Centres—Units.	4660	No...of Units.	11	6	7	7	7
	Beneficiaries.	4670	Nos.	200	210	240	240	240
	(iii) Welfare of the Handicapped.							
	(a) Programmes for the Blind—Units.	4700	Nos.	16	14	14	14	14
	Beneficiaries.	4710	Total (cum.)	820	720	720	720	720
	(b) Programmes for the Deaf—Units.	4720	Nos.	25	23	23	23	23
	Beneficiaries.	4730	Total (Cum.)	890	690	690	690	690
	(c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped Units.	4740	Nos.	8	6	6	6	7
	Beneficiaries.	4750	Total (cum.)	380	180	180	180	230
	(d) Programmes for the mentilly retarded Units.	4760	Nos.	20	18	19	19	20
	Beneficiaries.	4770	Total (cum.)	870	570	720	720	745
	(e) Supply of prosthetic aids—Beneficiaries	4790	Total (cum.)	290000	9000	12000	12000	13000
	(iv) Welfare of destitutes and poor							
	(a) <i>Financial assistance to :</i>							
	Women (Beneficiaries)	4800	Total (cum.)	2500	2000	2100	2100	2300
	Children —do—	4810	„	400	100	160	160	230
	(b) Old age pension (Beneficiaries)	4820	„	—	65000	65000	65000	65000

STATEMENT—IV

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986--87

Minimum Needs Programme—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Programme	Code No.	Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-90) Outlay	1984-85 Expenditure	1985—86			1986-87 proposed		
					Outlay	Capital Content	Anticipated Expenditure.	Capital Content	Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Rural Roads	02	3724.00	651.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	380.00	380.00
2	Elementary Education	03	5136.60	845.12	599.38	46.24	599.38	46.24	748.52	36.16
3	Adult Education	04	700.40	108.44	154.62	..	154.62	..	150.48	..
4	Rural Health (including Ayurved)	05	4842.00	639.54	540.14	279.69	560.70	289.39	630.50	144.99
5	Rural Water Supply	06	6233.00	2400.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	1190.00	1190.00
6	Rural House-sites-Cum-Construction Scheme									
	(a) Allotment of Sites	07	310.00	53.81	24.00	..	24.00	..	51.40	..
	(b) Construction Assistance.	08	6140.00	902.87	744.00	279.00	744.00	279.00	829.00	307.50
	(c) Sub-Total. (6)	09	6450.00	956.68	768.00	279.00	768.00	279.00	880.40	307.50
7	Environmental Improvement of Slums.	10	500.00	100.01	26.00	..	26.00	..	30.00	..
8	Nutrition.	11	4550.00	360.07	272.00	..	272.00	..	200.00	..
	Total		32136.00	6060.86	4210.14	2454.93	4230.70	2464.63	4209.90	2058.65

STATEMENT-V

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN—1986-87

Minimum Needs Programme— Physical Targets And Achievements

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80 Level	Seventh Five Year plan Target (1985-90)	Additional in the plan/Year			Annual plan
				1984-85 Achieve- ment.	1985-86 Target	1985-86 Antici- pated Achievement	1986-87 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rural Roads							
(a) Length	Kms.	24034	1000 +3075 Outside MNP	11808	400	400	525
(b) Total No. of Villages in the State.	No.				18116		
(c) Villages connected.							
(i) With population of 1500 and above	No.(5060)	2441	427	2203	75	75	75
(ii) With population of 1000-1500	No.(3241)	1402	430	1070	75	75	75
(iii) With population below 1000	No.(9815)	3569	926	1293	200	200	200
Total ..		7412	1783	4566	350	350	350
2. Elementary Education							
(a) Classes-I-V (Age Group 6-11 Years) Enrolments.	,000 No.	4209	945	618	396	150	155
(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age Group 11-14 Years) Enrolment.	-do-	1098	721	355	355	250	120
3. Adult Education							
(a) No. of participants (15-35 years)	No. in Lakh	8.69	24.00	19.60	4.61	4.61	4.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b) No. of Centres							
(i) Centre	No.	6202	31000	15664	6200	6200	6200
(ii) State	No.	2820	20000	14487	4000	4000	4000
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	No.	13318	18000	6921	3500	3500	3500
(iv) Other Programme	No.	..	10000	1841	2000	2000	2000
4 Rural Health :							
(a) Sub--Centres	No.	2500	1250	2369	300	300	300
(b) PHCs	No.}	251	690	59	50	50	..
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.}						
(d) Community Health Centres	No.	12	100	9	20	20	5
(e) Community Health Centres (Ayurved)	No.	469	100	31	20	20	20
5 Rural Water Supply							
1 State Sector							
(a) Problem Villages	No.	3326	3800	2720	800	800	800
(b) Villages Covered by							
(i) Piped Water Supply	No.	2046	2200	1088	400	400	400
(ii) Dug Wells	No.	482	800	779	200	200	200
(iii) Hand-pump Tubewells	No.	798	800	853	200	200	200
(iv) Power-pump-Tubewells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Other (Specify)	No.	..	..	(1165)*	..	..	..

(*Additional villages covered outside 1980 list)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Central Sector (ARP)							
(a) Problem Villages	No.	394	1200	1772	200	200	200
(b) Village covered by :							
(i) Piped Water supply	No.	394	400	1376	100	100	100
(ii) Dug wells	No.	.	..	90	..	..	..
(iii) Hand-pump-Tubewells	No.	..	800	306	100	100	100
(iv) Power-pump--Tubewells	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Others (Specify)	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Rural House--sites--cum--Construction Schemes							
Allotments of Sites	Lakh No.	4.07	2.06	4.42	0.16	0.20	0.34
Construction Assistance.	Lakh No.	1.12	3.07	2.28	0.37	0.37	0.41
7 Nutrition							
(a) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS.							
Children 0-6 years	'000						
Women	'000						
(b) Beneficiaries under Special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS		770	725	655	324	324	156
Children 0-6- years	'000			(cum)			
Women	'000						
Beneficiaries under Midday Meals Programme	'000						
8 Environmental Improvement of Slums							
(a) Cities Covered	No.	4	Not fixed	6	Not fixed	..	Not fixed
(b) Persons benefitted	No.	149338	200000	356159	10400	10400	12000

STATEMENT---6

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986--87

Centrally Sponsored Schemes on sharing basis—Summary

Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only

(Rs. in lahs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985—90)	1984—85 Expenditure	1985—86		1986—87 proposed Outlay
				Allocation	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Crop Husbandary	3191.66	644.41	515.82	690.82	564.25
2.	Animal Husbandary	281.45	26.12	59.50	59.50	67.60
3.	Fisheries	806.00	348.26	193.14	193.14	180.20
4.	Forests	324.06	87.98	44.99	44.99	48.30
5.	Co-operation	405.00	93.62	47.20	47.20	110.00
6.	Special Programme for Rural Development.	10935.00	2322.15	1665.75	2051.75	2375.90
7.	Land Reforms	150.00	85.03	23.00	23.00	23.00
8.	Command Area Development	5172.00	589.77	347.18	347.18	1374.70
9.	Power Development	3939.00	215.00	640.00	640.00	1000.00
10.	Industries and Minerals	1332.00	98.02	114.00	114.00	100.00
11.	Ports	227.25	..	12.00	12.00	12.00
12.	Roads	39.00	214.46	33.00	33.00	32.06
13.	Planning Machinery	323.33	18.72	16.60	16.60	17.38
14.	General Education	56.00	0.77	9.00	9.00	9.00
15.	Medical and Public Health	3037.00	629.95	453.50	453.50	510.28
16.	Urban Development	700.00	17.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	1258.90	142.90	231.03	231.03	247.30
18.	Labour and Labour Welfare	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
19.	Social Welfare	17.50	5.90	4.00	4.00	4.20
GRAND TOTAL		32197.65	5540.59	4410.61	4972.21	6677.67

STATEMENT GN 6

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986--87

Centrally Sponsored Schemes-sharing

(Outlays and expenditure under Central Sector Only)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Pattern of Sharing expenditure i.e. 50:50 100% etc.	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Actual expendi- ture 1984-85	1985-86		1986-87 proposed outlay.
					Allocation	Anticipated expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Crop Husbandry							
<u>Multiplication and distribution of seeds.</u>							
	1. Processing facilities for seed corporation (AGR-14)	50:50	16.36	..	4.31	4.31	1.00
	2. Reserved stock for certified and foundation and breeder seed. (ARG-15)	..	25.25	..	10.00	10.00	2.50
	2. Plant Protection	Sub Total :1					
		..	41.61	..	14.31	14.31	3.50
	3. To help farmers in eradication of pests and diseases by aero chemical operation(AGR-20)	..	83.50	30.15	16.70	16.70	10.00
	4. Control of white grubs. (ARG-22)	..	10.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	5. Rodent control (ARG-25)	..	1.00	—	0.25	0.25	—
	6. Pilot sample survey to estimate the incidence of pests and disease and consequent loss in crop yield of oil seeds.(AGR-26)	..	9.00	2.57	1.58	1.58	..
		Sub Total : 2					
			103.50	34.72	20.53	20.53	12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3. Commercial Crops :							
7.	Intensive cotton district programme including minikits in dry farming areas.(AGR-28)	50:50	100.00	68.50	30.00	30.00	46.00
8.	Development of pulses (ARG-30)	„	95.90	36.35	19.18	19.18	45.40
9.	Sugarcane Development in Gujarat State. (AGR-31))	„	50.00	..	10.15	10.15	1.00
	Total-3		245.90	104.85	59.33	59.33	92.40
4. Extension and Farmers Training							
10.	Popularisation of improved Agricultural implements (AGR-63)	„	40.00	9.39	8.00	8.00	8.00
	Total-4		40.00	9.39	8.00	8.00	8.00
5. Agricultural Engineering.							
11.	Sprinkler drip irrigation facilities and improved devices for lift irrigation (AGR-73)	„	135.00	82.27	27.00	27.00	27.50
	Total-5		135.00	82.27	27.00	27.00	27.50
6. Agricultural Economic and Statistics							
12.	Co-ordinated programme for pre-harvest forecasting yields of crop of groundnut.(AGR-78)	„	5.00	2.57	1.00	1.00	1.15
13.	Timely reporting of estimate of area and production of principal crops. (AGR-79)	„	30.00	5.02	6.00	6.00	6.90
14.	Improvement of crop statistics (AGR-80)	„	17.25	9.06	3.45	3.45	3.95
15.	Sample survey for studying the constraints in transfer of new technology under field condition. (AGR-83)	„	1.65	0.36	0.85	0.85	0.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. Pilot sample survey for determining cost of production of important fruits and spices and studying their market practices.(AGR-87)		„	1.75	2.78	0.35	0.35	..
	Sub. Total-6		55.65	19.79	11.65	11.65	12.85
7. Dry Farming							
17. Popularisation of input use in dry farming areas. (AGR-88)		„	20.00	..	5.00	5.00	1.00
	Sub, Total-7		20.00	..	5.00	5.00	1.00
8. Small & Marginal Farmers							
18. Project for SF/MF. (AGR-92)			2550.00	393.39	370.00	545.00	407.00
	TOTAL:-- CROP HUSBANDRY		3191.66	644.41	515.82	690.82	564.25

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:**Veterinary Services and Animal Health :**

1. ANH-3 Improvement of Veterinary aid							
(a) Establishment of Mobile Units and polyclinics and providing health cover.		50:50	15.00	New Scheme in Seventh Plan.	8.65	8.65	15.90
	Sub. Total ..		15.00	—	8.65	8.65	15.90
2. ANH—4 Disease Control Programme :							
(a) Disease Control Programme for Foot and Mouth Disease (Purchaser of Food and Mouth Disease Vaccine) and Control of Diseases of National Importance.		50:50	24.75	5.63	4.49	4.49	4.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(b)	Establishment of Pullorum Disease Unit.	50:50	5.00	New Scheme in Seventh Plan.	0.79	0.79	0.88
(c)	Establishment of cell Culture Viral Diagnostic reagents production unit under Animal Vaccine Institute.	„	16.50	—	—	—	—
(d)	Animal Disease Surveillance.	„	8.25	—	—	—	—
	Sub-Total : 2 ..		54.50	5.63	5.28	5.28	5.58
	Sub-Total—(I +2)		69.50	5.63	13.93	13.93	21.48
Administrative Investigation and Statistics :							
3.	ANH-5 Strengthening of Statistical wing.	50:50	17.25	3.05	4.87	4.87	5.32
	Sub-Total —3 ..		17.25	3.05	4.87	4.87	5.32
Cattle and Buffalo Development							
4.	ANH-6 Cross Breeding Programme Embryo Transfer unit.	50.50	5.00	—	—	—	—
5.	ANH-8 Cattle Breeding Farms Progeny Testing Programme.	„	4.00	—	—	—	—
6.	ANH-9 Subsidy to Cattle Breeding Institutions and Gaushalas subsidy to progressive gaushala for production of high quality indogenous crossbred heifers	„	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
7.	Assistance to small famers for rearing of Cross bred heifers	„	25.30	7.18	6.00	6.00	5.00
	Sub-Total-4.		54.30	6.18	11.00	11.00	10.00
5. Poultry Development :							
8.	ANH-12 Coordinated Poultry breeding Programme.	50.50	5.75	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	ANH-14	Beneficiary Oriented programme.						
(a)	Assistance to SF/MF/AL for Poultry/Sheep/ Pigunits Under Spdcial Project Programme	50:50	95.00	11.26	20.82	20.82	19.50	
(b)	Establishment of district offices under special project programme.	„	(included in above provision of Rs. 95.00 lakh.)	New Sscheme in Seventh Plan.	1.72	1.72	2.00	
	Sub-Total-ANH-14 ..		95.00	11.26	22.54	22.54	21.50	
	Sub-Total—5 ..		100.75	11.26	22.54	22.54	21.50	
6. Sheep and Wool Development :								
	ANH 16	Establishment of Sheep breeding farms.	50.50	15.00	New Scheme in Seventh Plan.	4.71	4.71	6.90
	Sub-Total : 6 ..		15.00	—	4.71	4.71	6.90	
7. Other Livestock Development :								
	ANH-18	Expansion of Horse Breeding Farm.	50.50	8.65	—	—	—	
	Sub-Total : 7 ..		8.65	—	—	—	—	
8. Fodder and Food Development :								
	ANH-21	Fodder Development Programme.						
(a)	Establishment of seed multiplication farms.	50:50	16.00	New Scheme in Seventh Plan.	2.45	2.45	2.40	
	Sub-Total : 8 ..		16.00	—	2.45	2.45	2.40	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total Animal Husbandry		281.45	26.12	59.50	59.50	67.60

Fisheries:

Fish Farm :

1. Estt. of Coastal aquaculture fish farm and hatchery unit (FSH—10). 50:50 9.00 0.85 7.60 7.60 8.00

2. Hatcheries.

Estt. of two 10 hectares hatcheries unit at Kheda and Surat Distts. (FSH—11). 30:70 30.00 8.31 11.28 11.28 14.00

3. Inland Fisheries :

(a) Scheme Sponsored by ICAR(FSH—19) 25.75 6.00 1.12 3.00 3.00 —

(b) Scheme sponsored by F.F.D.A. (FSH—20) 50.50 52.00 9.56 52.00 52.00 20.00

4. Fishing Harbours and Landing Facilities.

(a) Development of fishery harbours (FSH—23) 50:50 509.00 328.42 8.55 8.55 12.00

(b) Landing and berthing facilities at Minor ports(FSH—24) 50:50 70.00 — 51.70 51.70 56.00

(c) Scheme for water supply at various fishing centres (FSH—25) „ 20.00 — 2.50 2.50 2.70

(d) Providing dredging facilities at minor ports (FSH—27) „ 40.00 — 38.58 38.58 47.00

(e) Infrastructure facilities for fisheries centres/harbours. „ 50.00 — 14.43 14.43 17.00

(f) Navigation aids facilities (FSH—26) — — — — —

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Others :							
(a)	Scheme of accident insurance of fishermen members of cooperative societies. (FSH-44)	50:50	10.00	..	1.50	1.50	1.50
(b)	Programme under National Welfare Fund Programme. (FSH-49)	Five times of the State's share.	10.00	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total Fisheries			806.00	318.26	193.14	193.14	189.20
Forests							
	FST-30 Social Forestry including Rural Fuelwood	Rs. 1000/- (per Ha.)	262.06	71.82	31.83	31.83	33.30
	FST-17. Development of Gir & Baroda Lion Sanctuary.	50% Non Recurrent Expenditure	22.00	9.71	7.20	7.20	8.00
	FST-20. Development of Ratanmahal, Dumkhal and Jessor Sloth Bear Sanctuary.	..	10.00	2.00	1.48	1.48	1.50
	FST-18 Development of Wild Ass sanctuary.	..	10.00	0.72	1.15	1.15	1.00
	FST-21 Development of Vansda National Parks & Purna Game Sanctuary.	..	5.00	1.86	0.38	0.38	0.50
	FST-24 Scheme for Exhibition to promote wild life conservation.	..	5.00	0.83	1.35	1.35	..
	FST-28 Development of Black Buck National Park.	..	5.00	..	1.00	1.00	1.50
	FST-19 Development of Zoological and Wildlife Parks.	..	5.00	1.04	0.60	0.60	1.00
	FST-22 Wildlife Education interoretation and training.	..	..	..	..	..	1.50
Total.. Foresfs:			324.06	87.98	44.99	44.99	48.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CO-OPERATION							
1.	Providing assistance to Co-operation credit institutions in the under developed and special areas. (Assistance to Distt. central Co-operative Bank for non overdue cover)	50:50	120.00	23.75	5.00	5.00	10.00
2.	National Grid Godwon	50:50	285.00	69.87	42.20	42.20	100.00
Total Co-operation			405.00	93.62	47.20	47.20	110.00
Special Programme for Rural Development							
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	50:50	5284.00	975.55	798.55	798.55	800.00
2.	Development of women & children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	50:50	40.00	4.32	5.00	5.00	5.00
3.	Scheme for strengthening & supporting spl. progs.	50:50	80.00	132.57	201.00	201.00	150.00
4.	Drought Prone Areas Prog. (DPAP)	50:50	1575.00	276.23	258.00	258.00	322.50
5.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	50:50	256.00 (50%)	45.52	49.20	49.20	98.40 (likely to be 100% centra- rally sponsored)
6.	National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	50:50	3700.00	887.96	354.00	740.00	1000.00
Total spl. pro. for Rural Dev.			10935.00	2322.15	1665.75	2051.75	2375.90
Land Reforms							
	Financial assistance to the allottee of Surplus land under G.A.L.C. Act, 1972.	50:50	150.00	85.03	23.00	23.00	23.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Command Area Development.							
1.	Establishment of C.A.D. organisation (A. D. C./Jt/ Director/S.E. offices) and Administrative Set up at Government and field level	50:50	463.00	44.00	142.00	142.00	658.70
2.	O.F.D. Works (Field channel & wara bandhi)	„	4481.50	499.77	201.83	201.83	705.00
3.	Science and Technology	„	10.00	..	..	..	..
4.	Education & Training.	„	50.00	35.00	3.35	3.35	11.00
5.	Introduction of sprinkler/drip system of Irri. as adaptive trial.	„	17.50	4.00	..	..	..
6.	Soil survey of the command area of Irri. Schemes.	„	150.00	7.00	..	..	..
Total Command Area Development.			5172.00	589.77	347.18	347.18	1374.70
Energy		55.45	3939.00	215.00	640.00	640.00	1000.00
Reveration Schemes—PWR-16							
Industries & Minerals							
1	District Industries Centres IND-29	50% (Limited to Rs. 4 lakhs)	1000.00	90.60	80.00	80.00	90.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Rural Industries Project/Rural Artisans Project-IND 20	50%	90.00	7.42	9.00	9.00	—
3	Margin money loan for working capital to sick units under revival Programme (IND 34)	50%	242.00	..	25.00	25.00	10.00
	Total Industries & minerals.		1332.00	98.02	114.00	114.00	100.00
Ports :							
1.	Development of Inland Water Transport in rivers of Gujarat.	State 25% Central 75%	227.25	..	12.00	12.00	12.00
	Total ports		227.25	..	12.00	12.00	12.00
Roads :							
1.	Roads of Economic Importance	50%	39.00	214.46	33.00	33.00	32.06
	Total Roads		39.00	214.46	33.00	33.00	32.06
Planning Machinery							
1.	Strengthening of monitoring unit	67.33%	7.33	1.94	2.83	2.88	1.32
2.	Strengthening of Cartographic Unit	"	18.34	0.78	4.33	4.33	1.00
3.	Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery	"	18.00	..	..	..	4.44
4.	Strengthening of District Planning Machinery	50%	284.66	16.00	9.39	9.39	10.62
	Total Planning Machinery		323.33	18.72	16.00	16.60	17.38
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.	50.70%	36.00	0.77	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Total General Education		56.00	0.77	9.00	9.00	9.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Medical and Public Health							
1.	Re-orientation of Medical programme	50%	200.00	22.33	8.50	8.50	20.78
2.	National T. B. Control Programme	50%	372.00	55.53	48.12	48.12	52.93
3.	National Filaria control Programme.	50%	72.12	6.00	9.00	9.00	9.90
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	50%	2325.00	510.50	330.00	330.00	318.00
5.	National Leprosy control Programme.	50%	2.80	5.54	2.88	2.83	5.50
6.	National Goitre Control programme	50%	5.00		5.00	5.50	
Total Medical and public health			3037.00	629.95	453.50	453.50	510.28
Urban Development							
1.	Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns.	50%	700.00	17.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total Urban Development			700.00	17.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes							
1.	State Scholarship for Pre-SSC. Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation.	50%	80.00	18.21	15.00	15.00	19.00
2.	Opportunity caste to girls students belonging to Bhangi, Hadi, Nadia, and Senva in SC and Colcha, Kathodi, Kotwalia, Dubla, Padhar, Siddi in S.T. in Std. I to VII.	50%	287.20		52.00	52.00	53.50
3.	Book-bank for students studying in medical and Engineering.	50%	16.40	1.36	2.50	2.50	2.50
4.	Grant-in-aid to Backward Class hostels boys and Girls (SC/ST) for construction.	50%	83.20	13.89	14.00	14.00	14.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Construction of Government hostels for boys and girls.	50%	105.00	4.60	37.33	37.33	33.00
6.	Pre-examination training Centre for SC/ST.	50%	16.50	1.35	2.50	2.50	3.00
7.	Training complex at Gandhinagar.	50%	70.00	0.60	10.50	10.50	12.00
8.	Scheduled Caste Economic Development Corporation.	51.49	396.00	68.00	65.00	65.00	70.00
9.	Nagrik Cell.	50×	150.00	11.70	20.00	20.00	22.00
10.	Tribal Research Training Institute.	50×	11.30	2.90	1.70	1.70	2.25
11.	Research Unit for S.C.	50×	3.30	0.29	0.50	0.50	0.55
12.	Staff for scheme of protection of Civil Rights Act.	50×	40.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
Total Welfare of Bacward classes			1258.90	142.90	231.03	231.03	247.30
Labour and Labour Welfare							
1.	Abolition of Bonded labour	50%	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total Labour and Labour welfare			2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Social Welfare							
1.	Services for children in need of care and protection.	50%	15.00	5.50	3.40	3.40	3.60
2.	Training Centre for women in districts.	50%	2.50	0.40	0.60	0.60	0.60
Total Social welfare			17.50	5.90	4.00	4.00	4.20
Grand Total			32197.65	5540.59	4410.61	4972.21	6677.67

STATEMENT — VII

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN, 1986—87

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes—Summary

Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sector/Sub-Sector	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	1984-85 Expenditure	1985—86		1986—87 Proposed Outlay
				Allocation	Anticipated Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Crop Husbandry	3850.05	441.19	815.69	815.69	542.48
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	600.00	55.54	64.00	64.00	75.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	411.10	..	..	..	17.06
4.	Forests	275.00	29.55	33.63	33.63	30.00
5.	Marketing, storage and Warehousing	225.00	26.48	35.45	35.45	40.63
6.	Co-operation	528.00	..	97.00	97.00	145.00
7.	Special Programme for Rural Development (RLEGP)	7400.00	1565.52	1591.00	1591.00	1600.00
8.	Energy	1620.00	161.00	249.00	249.00	300.00
9.	General Education	1365.00	197.60	252.41	252.41	338.00
10.	Technical Education	..	6.73	7.35	7.35	7.00
11.	Medical & Public Health	20342.14	3476.57	3749.40	3749.40	4052.38
12.	Water Supply	1200.00	845.95	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00
13.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	1300.00	339.06	200.00	200.00	220.00
14.	Nutrition	3255.00	326.72	583.22	583.22	800.00
Total		42001.29	7471.91	8678.15	8678.15	9367.55

STATEMENT —VII

Draft Annual Plan 1986-87

Fully Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Outlays and expenditure under Central sector only

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Seventh Plan outlay 1985-90	Actual expendi- diture 1984-85	1985-86		1986-87
				Allocation	Antici- pated ex- penditure	Proposed outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CROP HUSBANDRY :						
1. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds						
	1. Scheme for community nursery programme in rice	35.00	6.17	6.75	6.75	6.75
	Sub-Total : 1	35.00	6.17	6.75	6.75	6.75
2. Plant protection :						
	2. Scheme for monitoring pesticides and plant protection coverage in Gujarat State	..	..	..	..	11.90
	Sub-Total : 2	..	..	..	..	11.90
3. Commercial crops :						
	3. National oilseeds Development project	3752.00	425.11	795.50	795.50	495.00
	4. Minikit Demonstration of pulses crops	..	..	..	..	16.00
	Sub-Total : 3	3752.00	425.11	795.50	795.50	511.00
4. Extension and farmer training :						
	5. Reorganisation and strengthening of exte- nsion services	9.35	1.77	1.87	1.37	1.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Demonstration of intensive cultivation of maize in S.C. and S.T. areas	9.75	0.64	1.96	1.96	1.96
	Sub-Total : 4	19.10	2.41	3.83	3.83	3.83
5. Agricultural Economics and Statistics						
7.	Improvement of Irrigation statistics	12.50	2.13	2.56	2.56	2.80
8.	Scheme for crop estimation survey of fruits, vegetable and minor crops	23.20	5.37	5.40	5.40	6.20
	Sub-Total : 5	35.70	7.50	7.96	7.96	9.00
6. Dry farming :						
9.	Free minikits for cereal crops in dry farming areas	8.25	..	1.65	1.65	..
	Sub-Total : 6	8.25	..	1.65	1.65	..
	Total : Crop Husbandry	3850.05	441.19	815.69	815.69	542.48
Soil and Water Conservation :						
	SLC-12 Carrying out Soil Conservation work in River valley Project.	600.00	55.54	64.00	64.00	75.00
Animal Husbandry :						
	<i>Veterinary Services and Animal Health</i>					
	ANH-4 Disease Control Programme (a) Operation Zero Rinderpest	41.10	..	..	..	17.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Forests :						
	FST-Soil conservation in catchment area of DRVP	275.00	29.55	33.63	33.63	30.00
Marketing, Storage and Warehousing :						
1.	Development of selected markets	60.00	7.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
2.	Development of Rural Markets	160.00	18.98	25.00	25.00	30.00
3.	Establishment of grading centres at producers level	5.00	..	0.45	0.45	0.63
	Total Marketing, Storage & Warehousing	225.00	26.48	35.45	35.45	40.63
Co-operation :						
1.	Agricultural credit Stabilisation Fund for Co-Op. Bank	500.00	..	95.00	95.00	140.00
2.	Development of consumers Co-operatives	28.00	..	2.00	2.00	5.00
	Total Co-operation	528.00	..	97.00	97.00	145.00
Special Programme for Rural Development :						
	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)	7400.00	1565.52	1591.00	1591.00	1600.00
Energy :						
1.	National project on Bio-gas development	1620.00	161.00	249.00	249.00	300.00
General Education :						
1.	Strengthening of administration structure	100.00	19.20	19.91	19.91	25.000
2.	Rural Functional literacy programme	675.00	88.60	135.00	135.00	186.000
3.	Assisted projects	25.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	6.000
4.	Award for increasing enrolment for girls at Elementary Education	..	..	..	..	13.775
5.	Award scheme for increasing women enrolment in Adult Education	..	..	..	..	7.755
6.	National fitness corps	390.00	66.05	65.00	65.00	70.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Production of Text-Books and other literature in Gujarati at University Stage	380.00	1.64	4.00	4.00	4.00
8.	National loan scholarship to students	990.00	11.48	17.00	17.00	18.00
9.	National merit scholarship	220.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00
10.	Talented student school in rural areas	220.00	5.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
11.	Scholarship to non-hindi speaking State for post-matric students in Hindi	115.00	2.13	..	..	1.00
Total General Education		1365.00	197.60	252.41	252.41	338.00
Technical Education :						
1.	Development of post graduate course and Research work	..	6.73	7.35	7.35	7.00
Total Technical Education :		..	6.73	7.35	7.35	7.00
Medical and Public Health						
1.	National Programme for control of of blindness	8558.59	183.96	150.98	150.98	171.43
2.	National leprisy control programme	3881.76	56.22	62.00	62.00	75.00
3.	Upgrading the development of postgraduate training and research in kaya-chikitsa	255.00	4.95	6.95	6.95	7.65
4.	Development of ISM Pharmacy and Drug testing laboratory	115.00	2.05	3.15	3.15	3.45
5.	Family Welfare	184551.79	3121.52	3415.68	3415.68	3668.71
6.	Family Welfare unit in Sachivalaya	110.00	2.26	2.00	2.00	2.50
7.	Multi-purpose workers scheme	5550.00	98.65	100.00	100.00	113.45
8.	Project Planning and Monitoring cell in Sachivalaya.	110.00	1.49	1.90	1.90	1.85
9.	S. T. D. Cell in DHS (H) D. Ahmedabad	115.00	2.58	2.49	2.49	2.92
10.	Ragional Public Health Training Institute	225.00	2.89	4.25	4.25	5.42
Total : Medical and Public Health		203342.14	3476.57	3749.40	3749.40	4052.38
Water Supply						
1.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme	12000.00	845.95	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00
Total : Water Supply		12000.00	845.95	1000.00	1000.00	1200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes :						
1. Government of India Scholarship for Post-S.S..C. Students						
(a)	Scheduled Castes	800.00	218.37	120.00	120.00	130.00
(b)	Scheduled Tribes	500.00	120.69	80.00	80.00	90.00
Total : Welfare of Backward Classes:		1300.00	339.06	200.00	200.00	220.00
Nutrition :						
1. Intergrated Child Development Programme (ICDS).						
		3255.00	326.72	583.22	583.22	800.00
Total : Nutrition		3255.00	326.72	583.22	583.22	800.00
Grand Total :		42001.29	7471.91	8678.15	8678.15	9367.55

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