



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1997-98

NIEPA DC



D09496

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
PLANNING DIVISION
SACHIVALAYA, GANDHINAGAR

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PREFACE

This publication indicates the level of development likely to be achieved by the end of 1996-97 and outlines the Development Programme proposed to be undertaken during the year 1997-98. It is hoped that this publication would be of interest to all those concerned with economic development of the State and especially to all those engaged in implementing various programmes of development outlined in this document.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1997-98

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PART I
PLAN FRAME

CHAPTER - I

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SCENE

Population

1.1 The population of Gujarat according to 1991 population census is 4.13 crore, which constitutes nearly 5 percent of the population of the Country. Gujarat ranks tenth in respect of population and seventh in respect of area among the States of India. The density of population in Gujarat in 1991 was 211 persons per sq.km. In respect of urbanisation, Gujarat ranks fourth amongst the States of India with the proportion of urban population at 34.5 percent as compared to 25.7 percent for the Country. The decadal growth of population in Gujarat has significantly declined from 27.7 percent during 1971-81 to 21.2 percent during 1981-91. It is also lower than the growth rate of 23.8 percent for the country during 1981-91.

1.2 The proportions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population as per 1991 census in the State were 7.4 percent and 14.9 percent respectively.

1.3 The literacy level in Gujarat during 1981-91 has increased significantly. Gujarat, in respect of literacy ranks ninth amongst the States of India. The literacy rate in the State (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years) has increased from 49.90 percent in 1981 to 61.29 percent in 1991. Among males, it has increased from 62.07 percent in 1981 to 73.13 percent in 1991 and among females, it has increased from 36.94 percent in 1981 to 48.64 percent in 1991. The literacy rate for the rural areas is 53.09 percent and for the urban areas it is 76.54 percent, as per 1991 Census. The literacy rate among Scheduled Caste population was 61.07 percent and that among Scheduled Tribe population was 36.45 percent in 1991.

1.4 Classification of the population by economic activity according to 1991 census, reveals that out of the total population of 413 lakh in the State, 141 lakh were main workers, 25 lakh were marginal workers and 247 lakh were non-workers. Thus main workers constitute about 34.12 percent and marginal workers constitute about 6.11 percent of the total population of the State. Among males 53.17 percent were main workers and 0.40 percent were marginal workers, while among females 13.74 percent were main workers and 12.23 percent were marginal workers. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total main workers works out to 22.92 percent.

State Domestic Product

1.5 The economy of Gujarat grew at the rate of 4.93 percent during 1981-91. During the following five years i.e. between 1990-91 to 1994-95, the economy marked a growth rate of 7.4 percent. Quick estimates of NSDP at constant prices in 1994-95 have revealed encouraging results of Gujarat Economy by registering a rise of 14.5 percent compared to the year 1993-94. Among the various sectors of economy of Gujarat, the growth has remained particularly strong in respect of Agriculture, Manufacturing Trade and Transport and Banking, Insurance wherein the NSDP has increased by 35.5 percent, 8.7 percent, 9.9 percent and 12.7 percent respectively compared to the preceding year.

1.6 The differentials in the rates of growth for different sectors have led to a structural shift towards secondary and tertiary sectors. The share of primary sector has gone down from 40.81 percent of the total net state domestic product at constant prices in 1980-81 to 25.96 percent during 1994-95. The shares of secondary and tertiary sectors have increased from 27.24 percent and 31.95 percent to 35.24 percent and 38.80 percent respectively during the same period. During entire Eighth Plan period, the economy of Gujarat is likely to achieve a growth rate of around 6 percent.

1.7 According to the quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Gujarat State for the year 1995-96 at constant (1980-81) prices is placed at Rs. 14211 crores, which is lower than that of the preceding year by about 2.0 percent. The Agriculture sector normally contributes around 25 to 30 percent in the total NSDP. The decline in the NSDP from Agriculture sector by about 20.3 percent over previous year has resulted in to the decline in the total NSDP. This was mainly due to meagre and scanty rainfall and consequently the lower agricultural production in respect of certain crops as compared to the preceding year.

1.8 The NSDP from over-all primary sector comprising Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying has also shown a decline of about 19.2 percent in 1995-96 as compared to the previous year.

1.9 The secondary sector comprising manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply and construction has registered an increase of 5.5 percent as compared to 1994-95 following the increase in manufacturing sector by about 7.4 percent.

1.10 The tertiary sector comprising Trade, Transport, Communication, Ownership of Dwellings, Public Administration etc. has shown an increase of 2.0 percent as compared to 1994-95. The increase is mainly due to the increase in the NSDP from the sub sector Trade, Hotels and Restaurants by about 2.2 percent, Transport and Communication by about 8.6 percent, Banking and Insurance by about 4.1 percent, Real estate, Ownership of Dwellings by about 3.0 percent, and Public Administration by about 9.1 percent in 1995-96 as compared to the previous year.

1.11 The per capita NSDP at constant (1980-81) prices for the year 1995-96 is estimated at Rs. 3172 which is obviously lower by 3.7 percent than that for the previous year due to the decline in the NSDP from primary sector as mentioned above along an estimated population growth of 1.74 percent in the State.

1.12 According to these quick estimates the NSDP at current prices for the year 1995-96 is placed at Rs. 49447 crores, which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 3.3 percent. The per capita NSDP at current prices is estimated at Rs. 11036 which is higher than that of the preceding year by about 1.5 percent.

Agriculture :

1.13 The monsoon of the year 1996 was satisfactory with favourable distribution of rainfall in the State except in Kachchh and Jamnagar districts. Hence the production of rice during the year 1996-97 is estimated to be 11.50 lakh tonnes and that of bajra is estimated to be 12.18 lakh tonnes as against 8.27 lakh tonnes and 10.59 lakh tonnes respectively for 1995-96. The production of kharif groundnut is estimated to be 20.92 lakh tonnes as against 8.77 lakh tonnes of 1995-96 where as the production of cotton is estimated to be 27.00 lakh bales as against 22.02 lakh bales of the previous year. Thus, the production of various crops during the agricultural year 1996-97 is estimated to be higher than that of 1995-96.

Scarcity

1.14 During the year 1995-96 scarcity /semi-scarcity conditions were declared in 91 talukas of the 11 districts of the State. As the monsoon was favourable the scarcity conditions have been withdrawn from 10 districts of the State with effect from 31st July, 1996, except from Kachchh district where the rainfall was scanty. In three talukas of Kachchh district (Bhuj, Nakhatrana and Lakhpat) the scarcity/semi-scarcity condition needed to be continued even after 31st July, 1996. Over and above this, 79 villages of Abdasa taluka and 33 villages of Mandvi taluka of Kachchh district were also affected by scarcity/semi-scarcity condition. For providing employment in the scarcity affected areas a master plan is being prepared by the Government. In addition to this, the scarcity/semi-scarcity condition has been declared in 278 villages of Bhavnagar district and in 191 villages of Jamnagar district with effect from 16th December, 1996.

1.15 Total number of 1952 labourers are already working on 397 scarcity works in Kachchh district. Government has recently raised minimum wage rate for scarcity works from Rs.18.75 to Rs.34.00 w.e.f. 17th August, 1996. 3525 adults and 427 children are being paid cash doles. For providing safe potable drinking water to the scarcity hit population, 276 villages are being supplied drinking water by tankers. In one village, drinking water is supplied by tractor mounted HDP tank and in another two villages, the water is supplied by bullock carts.

1.16 For maintaining cattle in the scarcity areas, 64 grass depots have been opened for distributing grass at subsidised rate. The panjrapoles and gaushalas are also being paid subsidy for the cattle maintained by them. For preventing migration of cattle from Kachchh district Government has instructed the Collector to start cattle camps as and when necessary. It has also been decided to purchase grass from open market and Collector, Valsad (main grass growing area in the State) has been authorised to purchase grass.

Livestock Census Results :

1.17 As per the final results of the livestock census-1992, in Gujarat, there were 196.72 lakh livestock (including dogs) in 1992, showing an increase of around 13.4 percent over 1988. The cattle have increased by about 9.0 percent and buffaloes have increased by 17.0 percent in 1992 over 1988. Sheep and Goats have shown an increase of 30.0 percent and 18.3 percent respectively during the above period. The total poultry has increased from 54.92 lakh in 1988 to 56.57 lakh in 1992, which shows an increase of 3.00 percent.

Fisheries :

1.18 Gujarat has a long coastline broken by several bays, inlets, roadsteads, estuaries and marshlands. The area available for fishing extends from Lakhpat in Kachchh district in north to Umbergaon in Valsad district in south. Important commercial varieties of fish namely pomfret, jew-fish, bombayduck, prawn, lobster, squid/cuttle fish, hilsa, shark, cat fish, mullets etc. are found in large quantities in these areas. In addition, the Gulf of Kachchh has congenial conditions for the growth and sustenance of different types of oysters, shell fish and sea weeds.

1.19 The total fish production in the State during the year 1995-96 is estimated to be 6.59 lakh tonnes worth about Rs. 919 crore. The marine fish production constitutes about 91 percent of total fish production in the State. The foreign export of fish and fish products during the year 1995-96 was of the order of 81603 tonnes worth Rs. 388.21 crore.

Irrigation:

1.20 Water is a scarce resource of the State. The Ninth Five Year Plan will lay emphasis on recognising water as a scarce resource to be utilised prudently. The Government has accorded a high priority to the development and expansion of irrigation potential due to low, uneven and highly variable rainfall and high irrigation needs of State's large area, as such following approach has been considered :

- (i) priorities for completing ongoing major and medium Irrigation schemes
- (ii) Taping surface water resources through construction of Medium and minor irrigation schemes, percolation tanks, village tanks, recharging wells and check-dams.
- (iii) Lining of canal system, modernisation of old canal system, transfer of water from surplus area to scarcity areas through linking works, adoption of water saving irrigation methods like drip/sprinkler, covering more areas under irrigation will be accorded high priority in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

1.21 Water resources available for irrigation in the State are relatively limited. Hardly 27 percent of the cultivable land has irrigation facilities. The total ultimate irrigation potential from surface as well as ground water is assessed at 64.88 lakh hectares. By the end of June 1996, irrigation potential of about 35.56 lakh hectares has been created.

1.22 Priority has been given in the plan programmes to complete the on going major and medium irrigation projects. Programmes like drainage, dam safety, flood control and control of salinity ingress have also been given due weightage. Minor irrigation and command area development works are also being taken up simultaneously to make optimum use of available water through tanks, bandhara, field channels and warabandhi.

1.23 The State Government has also concentrated its efforts on the effective management of the limited available water resources through artificial recharge techniques and waste water treatment.

The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.

1.24 The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., (SSNNL) has taken up the work of construction of main dam, underground power house, canal head power house, Vadgam saddle dam and construction of main canal and distribution system. This project will have an installed power capacity of 1450 MW and will provide irrigation benefits to about 18 lakh hectares of which about three-fourths are drought prone areas. It will also provide drinking water facilities to 135 urban centres and 8215 villages covering water starved areas of Saurashtra and Kachchh regions.

1.25 For rehabilitation of project affected persons, the Government has further liberalised the norms laid down by Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. Family of each project affected person also gets a homestead plot of 500 sq. m. in addition to the transitional allowances, cash assistance and access to a number of civic amenities such as electricity, tube well, stand post of drinking water, school, dispensary, communication facilities etc. Fuel wood, fodder banks and ration shops are being provided gradually. The help of social workers and non-government organisations is also taken in providing various facilities.

1.26 For environmental protection, it has been decided to carry out massive programme of afforestation, fisheries development, control of malaria and other water borne diseases. The co-operation of voluntary agencies has also been sought in implementing rehabilitation and environmental programmes.

Power Situation :

1.27 During the year 1995-96, the power position in the State improved further with the additional shares of 122 MW from Gandhar (NTPC) and 60 MW from windfarms. With this the installed capacity has reached to 6459 MW by the end of the year 1995-96, including the shares from central sector projects.

1.28 During the year 1996-97, the power position has further improved with the private sector share of 192 MW from Essar Power Ltd. and establishment of 19 MW windfarms by Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA). With this, the installed capacity has reached to 6670 MW at the end of November, 1996. All the 17985 feasible villages have been electrified in the State.

Industrial Growth

1.29 According to the results of Economic Census - 1990, there were 14.98 lakh enterprises in the State, which accounted for about 6 percent of the number of enterprises in the Country. About 74 percent were own account enterprises. Nearly, 74 percent of total enterprises in the State were non-agricultural enterprises. These 14.98 lakh enterprises provided employment to 47.26 lakh persons of which about 27 lakh persons were working on hired basis.

1.30 According to the summary results of Annual Survey of Industries 1993-94, the share of Gujarat State was 11.02 percent in the gross value of output and 10.66 percent in the net value added by manufacture in the factory sector of the Country. The contribution of Gujarat State to the All India aggregates in respect of number of factories, number of employees and productive capital accounted as 9.72 percent, 8.73 percent and 10.19 percent respectively. The industry groups of chemical and chemical products and Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products have accounted for 20.9 percent and 21.4 percent respectively as State contribution to the All India net value added by factory sector in the year 1993-94.

1.31 The number of registered working factories in Gujarat has increased from 16810 at the end of 1994 to 18532 (provisional) at the end of 1995, showing an increase of about 10.2 percent in 1995 over 1994. The average daily employment in working factories has increased from 8.13 lakh in 1994 to 8.22 lakh (provisional) in 1995, showing an increase of about 1.11 percent.

1.32 During the year 1995-96, 5 licences with an anticipated investment of Rs. 1647 crore have been issued for starting new industrial undertakings or for substantial expansion or for the manufacture of new articles in the existing units in the State.

1.33 The industrial structure in the State has been gradually diversifying with the development of Industries like chemicals, petrochemicals, fertiliser, engineering, electronics etc..

1.34 During the year 1996-97, 10 large/medium projects have commenced their commercial production in the State. Total investment in these projects works out to Rs. 3164 crore by the end of December, 1996.

1.35 The trend of rapid development continues with the total number of registered Small Scale Industrial (SSI) units crossing the figure of 1.91 lakh by the end of November, 1996. Various projects like Diamond Park, Garment Zone, National Handloom Complex, Growth Centres, Tool-room Complex, Leather Complex etc. are being implemented by the Government to encourage various industries in the States.

1.36 Gujarat ranks sixth in respect of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approved during August, 1991 to November, 1996 following Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, West Bengal and Karnataka. The Foreign Direct Investment approved in Delhi during this period was 17140.6 crore, Rs. 11862.7 crore in Maharashtra, Rs. 5363.3 crore in Tamilnadu, Rs. 5109.9 crore in West Bengal, Rs. 5030.7 crore in Karnataka and Rs. 3435.0 crore in Gujarat.

1.37 Since August, 1991 Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum (IEMs) for 4207 units with an investment of Rs. 109077 crore and with employment potential of 7.23 lakh persons have been filed in Gujarat State, out of 28048 IEMs filed with an investment of Rs. 540987 crore and providing employment to nearly 50 lakh persons in the Country by the end of November, 1996. The share of Gujarat in all India in respect of IEMs filed, investment and employment works out to be 15.00 percent, 20.16 percent and 14.46 percent respectively.

Mineral Production :

1.38 As per provisional estimates, the production of Ochre, Agate, Steatite and Gypsum during the year 1995-96, was 1225, 530, 319 and 1102 tonnes respectively. The production of Limestone, Lignite, Bauxite and Dolomite was 8728, 4147, 572 and 452 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of clay (others), Fire clay Bentonite, Quarz and Silica sand, Fluorite, Chalk and Calcareous sand and sea sand was 1332, 184, 372, 262, 164, 121 and 225 thousand tonnes respectively. The production of oil and natural gas was 6196 thousand tonnes and 2461 million cubic metres respectively during the year 1995-96.

1.12 Road Development :

1.39 The total length of roads (except municipal) in the State was 70609 Kms. at the end of 1994-95. It has increased to 71260 Kms. by the end of 1995-96. Out of the total road length of 71260 Kms., the length of surfaced roads was 65021 Kms. (91.24 percent).

1.40 Out of the total road length of 71260 Kms. at the end of the year 1995-96, the length of National Highways, State Highways, Major District roads, other District roads and village roads was 1570 Kms., 19717 Kms., 20501 Kms., 10481 Kms., and 18991 Kms. respectively. The road length per 100 sq. Kms. of area comes to 36.36 Kms. and per one lakh of population works out to 172.5 Kms.

Mid-Day Meals Programme:

1.41 The State Government has reintroduced the Mid-Day Meals Programme without modification in its basic structure since January 1992. This programme is being implemented throughout the State. During the academic year 1995-96, on an average, about 25.07 lakh primary school children attended at Mid-Day Meal centres each day. The average number of children attending the Mid-Day Meal centres during 1996-97 is expected to reach the target of 27.50 lakh per day.

Health :

1.42 The health infrastructure has been able to achieve a significant improvement in the health status of the people of the State. The birth rate has declined from 34.5 (1981) to 26.7 (1995). The death rate has declined from 12.00 (1981) to 7.6 (1995). The infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 116 (1981) to 62 (1995).

1.43 At the end of the year 1995-96, 957 Primary Health Centres and 7284 Sub-centres have been reported to be functioning in the State. With regard to medical institutions, the State has 25 general (Class-II) hospitals and 23 cottage hospitals (Class-I).

Programmes for Weaker Sections :

1.44 The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) aims at identification of the rural poor families and raising their level of income above poverty line. The programme has been included in the 200 joint economic programme. During the year 1995-96, 55.68 thousand families were assisted. During the year 1996-97, (April-November, 1996) 28650 families have been assisted.

1.45 Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) of the Central Government aims at providing employment to at least one person in the families living below poverty line in rural areas for 50 to 100 days in a year and is implemented by the village panchayats. During the year 1995-96, against an outlay of Rs.

115.32 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 115.79 crore was incurred and employment of 183.36 lakh mandays was generated. During the year 1996-97, against an outlay of Rs. 63.76 crore, an expenditure of Rs. 29.55 crore has been incurred upto November, 1996 and employment of 49.89 lakh mandays has been generated.

1.46 During the year 1995-96 under the Special Employment Programme, which aims at eradicating unemployment and poverty in the State, an expenditure of Rs. 3.29 crore has been incurred and employment of 1.96 lakh mandays has been generated. In addition to this, 10.96 thousand youths have been trained under TRYSEM programme.

Special Development Programmes :

1.47 The State Government has announced 17 percent increase in the reservation quota for socially and economically backward classes in Government Services as well as medical and engineering colleges on January 30, 1994. This has been implemented with effect from May 1, 1994. The reservation quota for the backward classes other than adivasis and harijans has now been increased from 10 percent to 27 percent as recommended by the Mandal Commission and endorsed by a constitutional bench of the Supreme Court. With this, the total reservations for the backward classes in the State now comes to 48 percent.

1.48 The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is being implemented as a fully centrally sponsored scheme in nine States including Gujarat, which have international Inad border with Pakistan or Bangladesh. The scheme aims to take care of problems typical to the border areas like remoteness, accessibility, threat to security from across the border problems like smuggling, infiltration, sub-version, inadequacies in supplies of essential goods etc. In addition to this, another programme for border area development as a part of the State Plan, with special Central assistance is being implemented since 1993-94.

1.49 The detailed guidelines of the "MPS Local Area Development Scheme" have been announced on 1st March, 1994 under which, each MP has the choice to suggest the District Collectors, works worth Rs. one crore per year, to be taken up in their respective constituencies, with each individual work not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs. The members of Rajya Sabha can select any district from the State from which he/she has been elected for exercising the choice of works under this scheme. This programme is being implemented by the State Government.

Supply of Essential Commodities :

1.50 The State Government has set up Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. with a view to procure foodgrains and other essential commodities, to streamline the public distribution system, to supplement existing outlets by opening more outlets in remote and tribal areas to make essential commodities easily available to the vulnerable sections of the society and to bring more commodities under distribution through the fair price shops. A network of about 13.5 thousand fair price shops ensures the distribution of essential commodities like wheat, rice, coarse grains, edible oil, sugar, controlled cloth etc. The Corporation has put into operation a scheme of running 28 mobile shops in 11 districts of the State for sale of essential commodities with a view to enable the public to get good quality of essential commodities at reasonable rates. The Corporation has started Departmental Stores (Kalpataru) at Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad(2), Bhuj, Surendranagar, Bharuch, Surat and Vadodara. The Corporation also proposes to expand this activity to all district head quarters of the State. The Corporation has also obtained agency for distribution of LPG at Ahmedabad, Palanpur, Surat, Nadiad and Bhuj. The Corporation has also got agencies for petrol pumps at Gandhinagar and Gandhidham.

Price Trend :

1.51 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) number for Industrial Workers (Base : 1982=100) for Ahmadabad Centre registered an increase of 7.9 percent on a poin-to-point basis during 1995-96 (i.e. March, 1996 over March 1995). The increase in CPI registered during the corresponding period at All-India level was at 8.9 percent. This increase in CPI for Industrial Workers for Ahmadabad centre during 1995-96 was marginally lower than that of 9.4 percent recorded during 1994-95 on a point-to-point basis (i.e. March, 1995 over March, 1994). The increase in annual average of CPI for Ahmadabad centre was 8.4 percent in 1995-96 over 1994-95 which was significantly lower than that of 10.9 percent

recorded in the previous year. The increase in October, 1996, on a point-to-point basis (i.e. October, 1996 over October, 1995) was 9.5 percent which was slightly higher than that of 8.6 percent recorded on a point-to-point basis in the corresponding month of the previous year. The increase in CPI on the basis of the annual average (i.e. April to October, 1996) was 10.7 percent in 1996-97 over 1995-96 (i.e. April to October, 1995) which was significantly higher than that of 8.3 percent recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Planning :

1.52 The Chief Minister of the State has announced the formation of “**Gujarat Ashmita Sabha**” (Body for the glory of Gujarat) on 25th December, 1996 to oversee the overall development of the State and to review and identify thrust areas for development. State Chief secretary Shri S. K. Shelat, technocrate Sam Pitroda and Advisor to the Chief Minister Shri Mahendra Desai will co-ordinate the activities of the experts’ panel working on different sectors such as population, literacy and education, environment and afforestation, water and sanitation, agriculture, industrialisation, health, infrastructure development, urban planning, women’s employment, culture and heritage, modernisation of the government machinery, global funding for Gujarat, employment and poverty alleviation.

1.53 The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 4500 crore for the State Annual Plan, 1997-98, representing a 33 percent hike over the year 1996-97. The State had an outlay of Rs. 3378 crore for 1996-97. The main focus in the Annual Plan of 1997-98 will be on safe drinking water supply, literacy and primary health care.

CHAPTER II

THE PLAN FRAME

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

2.1 By way of preparation of the Ninth Five Year Plan. As many as Eighteen Steering Group were setup consisting of the official & experts. covering all the major sectors of development such as Agriculture. Water Resources. Industries. Power, Urban Development Transport and Communication and social Services. The proposals have been prepared in the context of the recommendation of the Steering Groups and long term Development perspectives.

2.2. The proposals contained in the reports of the Steering Groups total to Rs. 50212 Crores in respect of Ninth Five Year Plan and Rs. 9482 crores for the Annual Plan 1997-98. While this is fair estimate of the development needs of the State. An exercise for the availability of financial resources for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), Annual Plan 1997-98 was taken up. According to the resources available in sight for the next five years including additional resources mobilisation, it would not permit a plan size of the order of about Rs. 50212 crore. Taking into consideration the resources in sight, an outlay of Rs. 4500 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

2.3 The Annual Plan aims to carry forward the momentum gained during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The pace of growth has to be kept up to generate adequate employment, alleviate poverty and to meet the most essential social needs. Attainment of universal elementary education, alleviate poverty and to meet the most essential social needs. Attainment of universal elementary education, minimum health care, providing drinking water to every village and Basic Minimum Services, population control are the main objective of the human development. So far the economic development is concerned. priority is being given to Energy sector which also includes rural electrifications. Transport and communication have also been given adequate priority.

The Planning Process.

2.4. Keeping in view the importance of Decentralisation of planning, the proposals of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan were discussed in detail with each administrative department and heads of department and also with the D.D.O./Collectors, and District Planning Officers of all the District. suggestion received from the District level implementing agencies has been considered by the various departments and incorporated to the extent possible.

Five Years of the Eighth Plan

2.5. The Eighth Plan outlay for the State was Rs. 11500 crore. The likely expenditure of the plan amounts to Rs. 11764 crore.

Annual Plan 1997-98.

2.6. An outlay of Rs. 4500 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. This accounts for an increase of 33.22 percent over the size of Rs. 3378 crore for the Annual Plan 1996-97.

2.7. Keeping in view the guidelines, the approach and strategies, objectives and priorities and circulated have been kept in view in determining the intersectoral distribution of the outlays. In addition to the above following aspects have also been taken into account in such sectoral distributions.

- To provide maximum resources for Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project.
- To generate additional employment opportunities on a large scale and in a widely dispers manner.
- To provide fully for timely and expeditious completion of ongoing projects to attain early benefits.
- Adequate care to provide for the externally aided projects.
- Achieving social transformation through improved access to basic minimum services such as education. health and safe drinking water supply.
- It has also been decided to discontinue the old schemes or put in abevance the operation of such schemes.
- No new schemes to take place unless the ongoing programmes are completed and full provision

for spillover liability is made.

- Balanced development, not only amongst various sectors but also amongst different regions of the State.
- To mobilise internal resources, avail maximum market borrowings and also attempts to be made to increase support from institutional finance.
- To review the norms of subsidy and to streamline its pattern.
- To strengthen infrastructure facilities.
- To attract private participation in the developmental activities.

2.8. The sectoral distribution of the outlay of Rs. 4500 crore provided for the First Year i.e. 1997-98 along with the outlay and likely expenditure for the Eighth Five Year Plan, and outlays provided for the Year 1996-97 are given in the following statement.

2.9. A statement regarding sectoral and sub sectoral distribution of these outlays is given at the end of this chapter Appendix - I The programmes proposed under various sectors, along with its outlays and physical targets are narrated briefly in the succeeding paragraphs.

STATEMENT I
MAJOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(RS. IN LAKHS)

SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		
		PLAN	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	73200.00 6.37%	12626.00 6.73%	12623.19 6.51%	12857.50 6.02%	10637.17 5.51%	13330.50 5.95%	13989.02 6.99%	18948.50 7.26%	18580.73 7.18%	25572.47 7.57%	32615.00 7.25%
II	Rural Development	42470.00 3.69%	8115.00 4.33%	6781.61 3.50%	8271.50 3.87%	7644.23 3.96%	8195.50 3.66%	8240.81 4.12%	16717.50 6.41%	15962.39 6.17%	18254.50 5.40%	23410.00 5.20%
III	Irrigation and Flood Control	375600.00 32.66%	47300.00 25.23%	46681.17 24.07%	50300.00 23.54%	49579.52 25.68%	59683.00 26.64%	47858.49 23.91%	64923.00 24.87%	75900.06 29.33%	123288.00 36.50%	137250.00 30.50%
IV	Energy	267500.00 23.26%	47360.00 25.26%	46494.40 23.97%	47190.00 22.08%	47258.37 24.48%	49890.00 22.27%	44880.18 22.42%	53390.00 20.46%	53430.61 20.65%	50890.00 15.07%	63100.00 14.02%
V	Industry and Minerals	66700.00 5.80%	12320.00 6.57%	12260.85 6.32%	12597.50 5.89%	9806.85 5.08%	12597.50 5.62%	14433.07 7.21%	14000.00 5.36%	15566.39 6.01%	14500.00 4.29%	14100.00 3.13%
VI	Transport	64000.00 5.57%	11700.00 6.24%	18951.78 9.77%	11857.00 5.55%	16282.80 8.43%	10217.00 4.56%	11917.87 5.95%	11012.00 4.22%	14620.66 5.65%	17262.00 5.11%	14900.00 3.31%
VII	Communications	900.00 0.08%	165.00 0.09%	102.60 0.05%	365.00 0.17%	128.24 0.07%	165.00 0.07%	165.06 0.08%	165.00 0.06%	173.94 0.07%	165.00 0.05%	450.00 0.10%
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment	1500.00 0.13%	300.00 0.16%	97.43 0.05%	300.00 0.14%	63.52 0.03%	105.00 0.05%	93.19 0.05%	568.00 0.22%	123.30 0.05%	746.00 0.22%	937.00 0.21%
IX	General Economic Services	31590.00 2.75%	5345.00 2.85%	5152.03 2.66%	5366.50 2.51%	3280.55 1.70%	4366.50 1.95%	6294.14 3.14%	5311.50 2.04%	5269.47 2.04%	8567.50 2.54%	11135.00 2.47%
X	Social Services	225540.00 19.61%	42219.00 22.52%	44806.69 23.10%	64527.00 30.20%	48393.79 25.06%	65382.00 29.19%	52196.93 26.08%	75896.50 29.08%	59144.58 22.85%	78486.53 23.23%	151793.00 33.73%
XI	General Services	1500.00 0.09%	50.00 0.03%	23.18 0.01%	68.00 0.03%	10.56 0.01%	68.00 0.03%	72.97 0.04%	68.00 0.03%	27.61 0.01%	68.00 0.02%	310.00 0.07%
GRAND TOTAL		1150000.00 100.00%	187500.00 100.00%	193974.93 100.00%	213700.00 100.00%	193085.60 100.00%	224000.00 100.00%	200141.73 100.00%	261000.00 100.00%	258799.74 100.00%	337800.00 100.00%	450000.00 100.00%

(10)

Agriculture and Allied Activities.

2.10. Agriculture is one of the major contributor to the State domestic product. It is also the key sector from the point of view of production productivity, employment generation and rural development in general. The crucial role of Animal Husbandry, Dairying Fisheries, Forestry have played a crucial role in supplementing the income of the rural families. Thus agriculture and allied programmes represent a priority area of investment.

2.11 Care has been taken to make available water, fertilisers, improved seeds and implements in time at reasonable prices. Special emphasis on production of commercial crops and extending the T & V systems beyond the crop husbandry to include all land based activities for the benefits of the farming community. With a view to boosting up to production agro climatic zonal approach in development of sending messages and propagating the technology in boosting up to production are proposed to be taken up.

2.12. For this sector an outlay of Rs. 32615 Lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. Rural Development.

2.13. Removal of poverty and unemployment are the main problems of the rural areas. A variety of programmes and schemes has been designed to ameliorate the condition of the poor who account for the majority of the population in the country. To achieve the objectives of providing more employment opportunity to the rural areas. special programmes such as Integrated Rural Development, Drought Prone Area Programme, Programmes for the development of women and children. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and Special Employment Generation Programmes are being continued during the Annual Plan 1997-98. In addition to these activities. Land Reforms Programmes and Community Development Programmes are also included under this sector. An outlay of Rs. 23410 Lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. Some of these programmes also attract matching central assistance from Govt. of India.

Irrigation and Flood Control

2.14. Water resources available in the State for irrigation are relatively limited. Nearly two thirds of the population in the State depend on agriculture which is essentially rainfed. Hardly 27 percent of the cultivable land is being provided with irrigation facilities. The total ultimate irrigation potential from surface as well as ground water is assessed at 64.88 Lakh hectares. By the end of the year 1995-96, it is expected to create irrigation potential of about 35.56 lakh hectares.

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

Sardar Sarovar Project

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

2.17. An outlay of Rs. 945.00 crore have been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this single project which is the life line of Gujarat. In addition to this Rs. 20 crore will be provided under power

sector for Narmada Hydro Project and Rs. 785 crore will be raised by way of internal resources mobilisation by SSNNL. Thus the total outlay for this project will be Rs. 1250 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

2.18. In addition to the above, with a view to complete other on going major/medium irrigation projects, Minor Irrigation works like Tanks, Bandhars, Check-dams & Percolation tanks and Command Area Development Programmes like Varabandhi, Land Levelling, Field Chennals and along with flood control works are also being taken up.

2.19. Thus an outlay of Rs. 1372.50 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98 has been provided for irrigation and flood control sector which includes outlay for SSP, Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development Programmes. This constitutes 30.5% of the total Plan outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Energy

2.20. In order to enhance the installed capacity by about 3437 MW by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. to provide fully for the ongoing generating plants. T & D and rural electrification programmes and also schemes under nonconventional source of energy. and outlay of Rs. 631 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98 has been provided for the Energy sector which forms nearly 14% of the total plan size.

2.21. During the Annual Plan 1997-98, it is expected to increase the installed capacity from 6827 MW to 7468 MW, Net addition will be 641 MW. Dhuvran CCPP, Utran CCPP Ext, Sikka TPS Ext, Coastal TPS at Sarakhadi. Gandhinagr TPS EXT, and KL TPS unit-IV are proposed as new generation projects. It has also been decided to encourage private participation in setting up of power generation projects. Improvement and revamping in the transmission and distribution system has also been envisaged. 20000 hutments will be electrified during the year 1997-98.

Industries and Minerals

2.22. The programmes under this sub sector cover large and medium industries, small scale industries, Khadi, village and cottage industries and mineral development. The approach is to reduce disparities, ensure more balanced growth and use of industry as a tool for rural area development and employment generation. The new industrial policy of the state had laid emphasis on accelerating the growth of industries in industrially less developed area, encourage modernisation among existing industrial units, promote upgradation of technology and revive sick industrial units.

2.23. An outlay of Rs. 141 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this sub subsector. It is significant to note that inkeeping with the approach and the strategy of the Plan. sizable outlay under this sector have been provided only for the programmes covered under village and small scale industry.

Decentralised District Planning

2.24. This programme has contributed significantly in translating local needs and aspirations in to tangible programmes of providing basic minimum needs of the population. The works taken up are primarily relating to provision of minimum needs, such as, rural roads, school rooms, water facilities, provision of basic health care, etc. Funds are also available for upgrading rural roads. minor irrigation tanks and other assets constructed during the years of scarcity so as bring them to a productive stage. Significantly enhanced level of public participation in decision making and funding of local development programmes. An outlay of Rs. 100 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98 has been provided for this sub sector.

Social Services

2.25. Primary/Secondary/Higher Education, Adult Education, Sports and Youth Services, Arts and Culture and Technical Education are covered under this sector. With a view to attaining the goal of universalisation of primary Education high priority in allocation of funds to the extent of nearly 20 percent from this sector has been accorded to General Education. In the sub-sector, primary education. for construction of 55000 class rooms an outlay of Rs. 550 crores and for appointment of about 2000 additional primary school teachers and outlay of Rs. 400 crores has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. Outlays have also been provided for the activities covered under Sports and Youth Services and Art and Cultural activities. An outlay of Rs. 191.17 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

2.26. Medical and Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural and Urban Housing, Labour and Employment, Information and Broadcasting are the other important subsectors under this sector.

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

2.28. The development needs of scheduled tribes and scheduled Castes are being met through the mechanization of Tribal Area Sub Plan and the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes. Care has been taken to provide adequate funds out of the divisible pool for these programmes. The programmes benefiting socially and educationally backward classes will be accelerated. An outlay of Rs. 180 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98 has been provided for the Welfare of SCs, STs and Other backward classes for their economical and educational upliftment and also for Health and Housing.

2.29. Thus, the total outlay provided for the Social Services Sector is Rs. 1517.93 crore for the Annual Plan 1997-98 which represents 33.73 percent. This was 23 percent during the Annual Plan 1996-97.

Key Targets of Production and Infrastructure

2.30 The total foodgrain production potential of over 58.40 lakh tonnes is expected to be created during the year 1997-98. The oilseed production potential level is likely to be of the order of 36.95 lakh tonnes by the end of 1997-98. In the case of cotton the target proposed for the 1997-98 is to reach the level of 22.40 lakh bales. The basic elements of the action strategy for increasing crop production are :

- to increase the areas under high yielding varieties of crops from the level of 33.40 lakh hectares in 1996-97 to 34.20 lakh hectares at the end of 1997-98.
- to bring an additional area of about 0.44 lakh hectares during the year 1997-98 under the soil conservation measures on watershed approach.
- transfer of technology to a large number of farmers within the shortest possible time.
- to create an additional irrigation potential of 15000 hectares as a result of major and medium irrigation projects. In addition 00.50 lakh hectares of irrigation potential will be created by the SSP during year 1997-98. Apart from tanks and bandharas, priority is being given to the percolation tanks and check dams which give indirect benefits by raising water levels.
- to intensify the programme of command area development through the extensive field channel works from all completed (having CCA 2000 Ha. to 10,000 Ha.) irrigation projects for fuller utilisation of potential created upto the end of the Seventh Plan and the projects under construction at present.

2.31. The installed capacity for power generation is likely to increase from 6827 MW at the end of 1996-97 to 7864 MW at the end of the year 1997-98. Thus, there will be an addition of 1037 MW to the power system. Given the rising cost of power generation and difficulties in transportation of coal over long distance, energy conservation would have to be taken up as a mass movement during the Ninth Plan. Equally significant will be planning and early completion of gas based power projects.

2.32. The net addition of 450 Kms. to the road network had been targeted to raise the total length to 72210 kms. by the end of year 1997-98. It is proposed to provide village connectivity with asphalt roads to 325 villages with this total number of villages will be 17217 during the year 1997-98.

2.33. Under the programme of rural housing, there are various schemes for providing shelter to the rural poor under different sub-sector. Among all, the Indira Avas Yojana is more attractive to the beneficiaries. To avoid duplication and overlapping, it has been decided to streamline the pattern of assistance on a Indira Avas Yojana pattern during the year 1997-98.

2.34. Under the Basic Minimum Services Programme. The targets proposed for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are as under :-

- A master plan has been prepared to provide safe drinking water facilities to all the villages with the ultimate objective of providing safe drinking water on a permanent basis.

- Village connectivity with asphalt roads to 325 villages.
- In the sphere of public health consolidating the measures taken up in the Eighth Plan.
- by way of reducing the incidence of malnutrition augment provisions for special nutrition programmes covering children in the age group 0-6 and nursing mothers belonging to weaker section of the society. In the Annual Plan 1997-98. 0.96 Lakh additional beneficiaries would be covered.
- the number of integrated child development blocs (ICDS) is proposed to be increased from 163 at the end of 1996-97 to 171 by the end of Annual Plan 1997-98. These centres will provide nutritional services to children and women alongwith a package of child and mother care services.

2.35. Selected Physical torgets envisaged to be aehiared by the and to 1997-98 is given in Appendix-III

APPENDIX I
SECTORWISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES													
1	Crop Husbandry	10300.00	2925.00	2061.64	2935.00	1908.51	2920.00	1850.87	4157.00	2899.99	4157.00	5000.00	1.11
2	Soil & Water Conservation	5000.00	962.00	1036.36	962.00	625.25	962.00	1286.35	2455.00	2014.03	3255.00	5000.00	1.11
3	Animal Husbandry	3070.00	555.00	563.82	610.00	659.81	610.00	644.72	916.00	959.22	916.00	1050.00	0.23
4	Dairy Development	230.00	55.00	47.29	55.00	48.30	105.00	104.79	120.00	112.58	120.00	100.00	0.02
5	Fisheries	3700.00	597.00	575.02	638.50	559.74	638.50	628.51	838.50	831.59	1187.50	1450.00	0.32
6	Forestry & Wild Life	30000.00	5300.00	5769.67	5405.00	4953.52	5517.00	5349.53	7407.00	7219.13	12481.97	15040.00	3.34
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	400.00	55.00	51.57	55.00	99.00	55.00	48.99	55.00	37.50	55.00	85.00	0.02
8	Agricultural, Research & Education	4500.00	858.00	869.83	858.00	819.94	873.00	989.82	900.00	956.53	1000.00	1230.00	0.27
9	Agricultural Financial Institutions	1800.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	711.00	1810.44	900.00	943.28	1200.00	930.00	0.21
10	Co-operation	8200.00	1019.00	1347.99	1039.00	663.10	939.00	1275.00	1200.00	2606.88	1200.00	2730.00	0.61
TOTAL : (I)		73200.00	12626.00	12623.19	12857.50	10637.17	13330.50	13989.02	18948.50	18580.73	25572.47	32615.00	7.25
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
Special Programmes for Rural Development :													
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Programmes	10600.00	1300.00	1198.15	1300.00	1686.60	1738.92	1804.96	1738.92	1764.04	1738.92	3041.25	0.68
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	1865.00	373.00	393.84	373.00	596.96	559.50	594.97	1723.50	491.48	2222.50	1172.50	0.26
3	Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	350.00	80.00	51.01	83.00	17.46	83.00	44.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Strengthening & Supporting Special Programme Organisation	3500.00	662.00	568.63	662.00	657.34	662.00	685.77	662.00	693.63	662.00		
5	Strengthening Training Facilities For Rural Development	50.00	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.40	11.00	6.07	11.00	7.00	11.00	12.75	0.00
6	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	150.00	24.00	27.20	24.00	36.06	24.00	20.32	160.00	112.45	160.00	450.00	0.10
7	Regional Rural Banks	100.00	20.00	22.50	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	105.53	20.00	20.00	0.00
8	Construction of wells for SF/MF	1555.00	305.00	206.04	305.00	123.48	104.00	28.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Assistance to GSRDC	40.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	13.50	0.00
10	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana\NREP	10260.00	1780.00	1636.67	1780.00	2372.43	2391.11	3215.06	3209.11	3833.48	3889.11	1462.50	0.33
11	Special Employment Generation Programme												
(A)	A C & R D D	7500.00	2200.00	1557.81	2200.00	969.30	1164.47	595.39	266.97	329.88	266.97	120.00	0.03
(B)	I & M D	2500.00	550.00	549.16	550.00	549.85	550.00	549.40	550.00	550.00	550.00	0.00	0.00
Total : 11		10000.00	2750.00	2106.97	2750.00	1519.15	1714.47	1144.79	816.97	879.88	816.97	120.00	0.03
12	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	123.50	123.50	123.50	123.50	123.50	123.50	123.50	102.15	0.02
13	Adarsh Gram Yojana (AGY)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7200.00	7232.00	7200.00	10970.00	2.44
14	Indira Avas Yojana											1993.05	0.44
15	Million Wells Schemes(MWS)											323.25	0.07
16	Employment Assurance Schemes											2452.50	0.55

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SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Desert Development Programme											361.55	0.08
Sub-Total : 1 to 17		38470.00	7315.00	6231.31	7441.50	7153.38	7441.50	7678.56	15675.00	15252.99	16854.00	22495.00	5.00
18	Land Reforms	2000.00	400.00	221.18	400.00	161.68	300.00	153.56	300.00	22.82	658.00	115.00	0.03
19	Community Development & Panchayats (including Integrated Village Environmental Improvement Programme (IVEIP))	2000.00	400.00	329.12	430.00	329.17	454.00	408.69	242.50	686.58	742.50	800.00	0.18
20	Panchayat Finance Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00				
Total (II)		42470.00	8115.00	6781.61	8271.50	7644.23	8195.50	8240.81	16717.50	15962.39	18254.50	23410.00	5.20
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL													
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	290000.00	27800.00	24351.00	30800.00	30800.00	31395.00	21228.92	35635.00	44894.00	81500.00	94500.00	21.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation												
	(A) N & W R D.	52600.00	12908.00	16496.60	12908.00	13657.79	17203.00	17143.47	17955.00	18067.41	24756.00	24113.00	5.36
	(B) A C & R D D							63.00	63.00	62.99	63.00		
Total 2.		52600.00	12908.00	16496.60	12908.00	13657.79	17203.00	17206.47	18018.00	18130.40	24819.00	24113.00	5.36
3	Minor Irrigation												
	(A) N & W R D.	23200.00	5215.00	4499.69	5215.00	3857.19	9900.00	7704.27	9885.00	10897.31	15684.00	16907.00	3.76
	(B) A C & R D D	800.00	87.00	61.68	87.00	60.53	100.00	69.91	200.00	102.45	200.00	230.00	0.05
	(C) I & M D(for Dhatarwadi)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00		
Total 3.		24000.00	5302.00	4561.37	5302.00	3917.72	10000.00	7774.18	10185.00	10999.76	15884.00	17137.00	3.81

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(Rs. in Lakhs.)

SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	Command Area Development	8000.00	1130.00	909.71	1130.00	957.67	925.00	1289.30	925.00	1688.17	925.00	1000.00	0.22
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	1000.00	160.00	362.49	160.00	246.34	160.00	359.62	160.00	187.73	160.00	500.00	0.11
	Total (III)	375600.00	47300.00	46681.17	50300.00	49579.52	59683.00	47858.49	64923.00	75900.06	123288.00	137250.00	30.50
IV	ENERGY												
1	Power	262500.00	46840.00	45856.16	46640.00	46533.87	49323.00	44347.91	52823.00	52954.79	50323.00	62000.00	13.78
2	Non-Conventional Sources												
	(A) E. & P.C.D.	4000.00	220.00	241.24	217.00	289.02	217.00	219.28	217.00	216.77	217.00	910.00	0.20
	(B) AC & RDD	1000.00	300.00	397.00	300.00	421.32	300.00	294.02	300.00	210.00	300.00	140.00	0.03
	(C) P & RHD (For Improved Chulha)	33.00	14.16	50.00	18.97	50.00	49.05	50.00	50.00	0.01			
	Total 2	5000.00	520.00	638.24	550.00	724.50	567.00	532.27	567.00	475.82	567.00	1100.00	0.24
	Total (IV)	267500.00	47360.00	46494.40	47190.00	47258.37	49890.00	44880.18	53390.00	53430.61	50890.00	63100.00	14.02
V	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS												
1	Village and Small Industries	43500.00	8320.00	8542.28	8597.50	6708.28	8782.50	11564.15	10262.00	12721.25	10401.00	8825.70	1.96
2	Industries (Other than Village & Small Industries)	19500.00	3800.00	3661.16	3800.00	3026.47	3615.00	2765.54	3538.00	2764.87	3899.00	5133.14	1.14
3	Mining	3700.00	200.00	57.41	200.00	72.10	200.00	103.38	200.00	80.27	200.00	141.16	0.03
	Total (V)	66700.00	12320.00	12260.85	12597.50	9806.85	12597.50	14433.07	14000.00	15566.39	14500.00	14100.00	3.13
VI	TRANSPORT												
1	Ports and Light Houses & Shipping	6500.00	850.00	1363.48	850.00	790.00	800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Roads & Bridges	35000.00	7000.00	13738.30	7157.00	13142.80	8417.00	11731.87	10117.00	13725.66	16367.00	14900.00	3.31
3	Road Transport	22500.00	3850.00	3850.00	3850.00	2350.00	1000.00	186.00	895.00	895.00	895.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (VI)	64000.00	11700.00	18951.78	11857.00	16282.80	10217.00	11917.87	11012.00	14620.66	17262.00	14900.00	3.31

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SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
VII COMMUNICATIONS													
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	900.00	165.00	102.60	365.00	128.24	165.00	165.06	165.00	173.94	165.00	450.00	0.10
Total (VII)		900.00	165.00	102.60	365.00	128.24	165.00	165.06	165.00	173.94	165.00	450.00	0.10
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT													
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)												
	(A) Educ. Deptt.	350.00	95.00	23.39	95.00	7.84	25.00	23.26	25.00	19.61	85.00	157.00	0.03
	(B) Home Department	200.00	25.00	16.04	25.00	3.47	15.00	11.61	35.00	13.42	235.00	280.00	0.06
	Total :1	550.00	120.00	39.43	120.00	11.31	40.00	34.87	60.00	33.03	320.00	437.00	0.10
2	Ecology and Environment												
	(A) F & Envir. Dept.							428.00	90.27	346.00	500.00		0.11
	(B) I & M Dept. (For Datharwadi)							80.00	0.00	80.00			0.00
	Total :1	950.00	180.00	58.00	180.00	52.21	65.00	58.32	508.00	90.27	426.00	500.00	0.11
Total (VIII)		1500.00	300.00	97.43	300.00	63.52	105.00	93.19	568.00	123.30	746.00	937.00	0.21
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES													
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	20.00	4.00	2.26	17.50	7.31	17.50	3.51	17.50	7.19	17.50	50.00	0.01
2	Tourism	800.00	200.00	96.85	200.00	194.23	200.00	199.97	200.00	198.75	350.00	350.00	0.08
3	Surveys & Statistics	370.00	75.00	7.01	70.00	10.42	70.00	9.92	70.00	42.56	70.00	120.00	0.03
4	Civil Supplies	150.00	32.00	28.65	45.00	44.70	45.00	50.68	80.00	70.00	80.00	565.00	0.13
5	Other General Economic Services												
	(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	30100.00	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	3000.00	4000.00	6000.00	4910.00	4910.00	8000.00	10000.00	2.22
	(ii) Weights & Measures	150.00	34.00	17.26	34.00	23.89	34.00	30.06	34.00	40.97	50.00	50.00	0.01
Total (IX)		31590.00	5345.00	5152.03	5366.50	3280.55	4366.50	6294.14	5311.50	5269.47	8567.50	11135.00	2.47

SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
X	SOCIAL SERVICES												
	Education :												
1	General Education	22700.00	3000.00	2485.10	3435.00	2762.99	3435.00	2957.23	3889.50	4322.23	8489.50	14274.00	3.17
2	Technical Education	9000.00	2500.00	1598.30	2500.00	1182.60	2400.00	1929.79	3000.00	2309.49	3400.00	4000.00	0.89
3	Sports & Youth Services	600.00	178.00	105.04	198.00	120.13	198.00	141.30	260.00	141.87	267.00	200.00	0.04
4	Art & Culture												
	(A) Education Cultural Department	540.00	59.50	148.06	59.50	31.16	59.50	25.17	59.50	10.06	59.50	143.00	0.03
	(B) Youth & Cultural Department	960.00	112.50	112.50	138.31	112.50	91.84	390.00	245.94	390.00	500.00	0.11	
	Total (4)	1500.00	172.00	148.06	172.00	169.47	172.00	117.01	449.50	256.00	449.50	643.00	0.14
	Sub-Total (1 to 4)	33800.00	5850.00	4336.50	6305.00	4235.19	6205.00	5145.33	7599.00	7029.59	12606.00	19117.00	4.25
5	Medical & Public Health	24200.00	4093.00	4267.30	4341.00	4402.02	4841.00	4469.83	7100.00	5847.23	9000.00	22025.00	4.89
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	42100.00	8071.00	7709.63	19356.00	7396.72	19556.00	6578.74	17820.00	8489.94	13000.00	60000.00	13.33
7	Housing												
	(A) P.& R.H.D.	17000.00	2500.00	1999.35	2901.00	2245.00	3126.00	2834.23	3333.00	1686.62	2500.00	2700.00	0.60
	(B) U.D.& U.H.D.	5000.00	700.00	190.00	1750.00	1030.00	1100.00	1091.00	1100.00	1327.00	1100.00	2000.00	0.44
	(C) R & B. D.	5000.00	800.00	2752.73	800.00	1914.78	800.00	1424.19	800.00	1169.21	800.00	1100.00	0.24
	(D) H.D.	775.00	775.00	775.00	1000.00	982.19	1000.00	2800.00	0.62				
	(E) L. D.	0.00	125.00	335.29	1400.00	459.52	1650.00	1300.00	0.29				
	Total 7	27000.00	4000.00	4942.08	5451.00	5964.78	5926.00	6459.71	7633.00	5624.54	7050.00	9900.00	2.20
8	Urban Development												
	(A) U.D. & U.H.D.	19100.00	5015.00	5239.43	5015.00	4245.98	5015.00	6922.96	6215.00	4527.28	6215.00	6000.00	1.33
	(B) R.D.	500.00	100.00	14.47	42.00	24.87	42.00	27.21	42.00	30.96	42.00	112.00	0.02
	Total 8	19600.00	5115.00	5253.90	5057.00	4270.85	5057.00	6950.17	6257.00	4558.24	6257.00	6112.00	1.36

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SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Capital Project	0.00											
	(A) R & BD	5500.00	800.00	910.09	800.00	806.79	700.00	623.80	700.00	963.50	700.00	350.00	0.08
	(B) H.D.	500.00	77.00	0.00	77.00	0.20	77.00	0.10	77.00	129.80	77.00	154.00	0.03
	(C) U.D.& H.D.(GDA)	225.00	0.05										
	Total 9	6000.00	877.00	910.09	877.00	806.99	777.00	623.90	777.00	1093.30	777.00	729.00	0.16
10	Information & Publicity	3500.00	750.00	414.94	750.00	365.21	630.00	338.62	730.00	512.24	730.00	630.00	0.14
11	Welfare of SC\ST & Other Backward Classes												
	(A) Social Welfare	22340.00	4590.00	4446.63	5496.00	5140.89	5496.00	6314.63	8496.00	8231.89	9532.88	13000.00	2.89
	(B) Tribal Development	13600.00	2600.00	2416.44	3070.00	3721.59	3070.00	2686.84	3906.00	4055.88	4206.00	4912.00	1.09
	Total 11	35940.00	7190.00	6863.07	8566.00	8862.48	8566.00	9001.47	12402.00	12287.77	13738.88	17912.00	3.98
12	Administrative Machinery for TASP	400.00	60.00		60.00	0.00	60.00	52.34	80.00	78.57	80.00	88.00	0.02
13	Labour & Employment	6400.00	1250.00	1344.35	2701.00	2522.53	2701.00	2250.20	2701.00	2458.59	3484.65	4000.00	0.89
14	Social Welfare												
	(A) S.W. & T.D.D	1600.00	363.00	388.90	270.00	247.55	270.00	253.08	770.00	778.39	970.00	630.00	0.14
	(B) I & MD	93.00	0.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	48.00	93.00	100.00	0.02			
	Total 14	1600.00	363.00	388.90	363.00	247.55	363.00	346.08	863.00	826.39	1063.00	730.00	0.16
15	Nutrition	5000.00	1000.00	790.30	1000.00	1055.27	1000.00	1332.54	3477.00	2838.18	4700.00	4550.00	1.01
16	Mid-day Meals Programme	20000.00	3600.00	7585.63	9700.00	8264.20	9700.00	8648.00	8457.50	7500.00	6000.00	6000.00	1.33
	Sub-Total (5 to 16)	191740.00	36369.00	40470.19	58222.00	44158.60	59177.00	47051.60	68297.50	52114.99	65880.53	132676.00	29.48
	Total (X)	225540.00	42219.00	44806.69	64527.00	48393.79	65382.00	52196.93	75896.50	59144.58	78486.53	151793.00	33.73

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SR. NO.	SECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT	EIGHTH PLAN 1992-97	ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93		ANNUAL PLAN 1993-94		ANNUAL PLAN 1994-95		ANNUAL PLAN 1995-96		OUTLAY		%To Total Outlay
			OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	OUTLAY	EXPEDT.	1996-97	1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XI	GENERAL SERVICES												
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)												
	(A) SPIPA	950.00	42.00	20.12	60.00	7.64	60.00	65.31	60.00	26.17	60.00	160.00	0.04
	(B) Dire. of Languages	50.00	8.00	3.06	8.00	2.92	8.00	7.66	8.00	1.44	8.00	10.00	0.00
	(C) Police Academy (H.D.)	140.00	0.03										
	Total (XI)	1000.00	50.00	23.18	68.00	10.56	68.00	72.97	68.00	27.61	68.00	310.00	0.07
	GRAND TOTAL	1150000.00	187500.00	193974.93	213700.00	193085.60	224000.00	200141.73	261000.00	258799.74	337800.00	450000.00	100.

APPENDIX II
SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sr No.	Programme	Unit	Level of Achievement at the end of 1992-96	Targets for 1996-97	Targets for 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES					
Crop Husbandry					
1.	Production of Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	5112	5112	5840
	of which pulses	000 Tonnes	720	720	605
2.	Production of Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	3626	3626	3695
	of which Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2379	2379	2505
3.	Others				
	(i) Sugarcane	000 Tonnes	1035	1035	1440
	(ii) Cotton	000 Bales	2823	2823	2240
	Production of Horticulture Crops				
	1. Production of Fruits	Lakh M.T.	25.00	26.50	28.00
	2. Production of Vegetables	Lakh M.T.	20.60	21.50	23.00
	3. Production of spices	Lakh M.T.	2.85	2.85	3.00
II	Dairy Programmes				
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	3750	3900	4102
	(ii) Eggs	Million	450	550	578
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	21.00	21.20	21.80
III.	I. R. D. P.				
	(i) Beneficiaries assisted	Nos. in Lakh	2.70	3.18	3.93
IV	Sardar Sarovar Project				
	(a) Potential	000 Hect(cum.)	0	0	50
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect(cum.)	0	0	40
V	Major & Medium Irrigation				
	(a) Potential	000 Hect(cum.)	1335	1350	1365
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect(cum.)	1170	1190	1210

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Sr No.	Programme	Unit	Level of Achievement at the end of 1992-96	Targets for 1996-97	Targets for 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
VI Minor Irrigation					
	(a) Potential	000 Hect(cum.)	2079.0	2094.1	2107.8
	(b) Utilisation	000 Hect(cum.)	1693.6	1703.6	1712.1
VII ENERGY					
Power Development					
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW(cum.)	6287	6827	7468
	(ii) Electricity Generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	32842	32976	37390
	(a) Pumpssets/Tube wells Energised	No (cum.)	568858	598858	628858
VIII. Roads					
	(i) Road Length	Kms(cum.)	71260	71760	72210
	(ii) Villages Connectivity	Nos.(cum.)	16642	16967	17217
IX Education					
Elementary Education					
	(i) Upto Class IV (age group- 6-10)	Pupils 000	5863	5907	5975
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII age-group (11-13) Enrolment	Pupils 000	2422	2534	2700
X Health & Family Welfare Health Centres					
	(a) Sub Centres	Nos. (cum.)	7284	7274	7264
	(b) Primary	Nos. (cum.)	958	958	963
	(c) Community	Nos. (cum.)	185	185	190
XI	Rural Water Supply Villages Covered (Habitation)	Nos.	2522	3722	5222
XII Labour & Labour Welfare					
Craftsmen Training					
	(1) No.of I.T.Is.(Govt.)	Nos. (cum.)	123	124	124
	(2) Intake Capacity	Nos. (cum.)	12276	13028	13028

CHAPTER - III

DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING

General

3.1. The first step in decentralisation of development activities was taken in 1963 when Panchayati Raj was ushered in the State. Many district level schemes were transferred to District Panchayats together with financial allocations and necessary staff. The implementation and monitoring of these schemes were also entrusted to the District Panchayats. The district Collectors continued to supervise the implementation and monitoring of "State level" schemes implemented at the district level, but not transferred to the District Panchayat. There was no formal mechanism to receive enable suggestions from the district level with regard to the size and the component of schemes to be incorporated at the level of Head of Department.

3.2 For the first time Decentralised District Planning was introduced on a full-fledged scale in the State from the 14th November, 1980 with the setting up of the District Planning Board for each of the districts with considerable untied fund placed at their discretion.

Composition of District Planning Boards

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

A Minister of State Government	Chairman
District Panchayat President	Vice-Chairman
District Collector	Co-Vice-Chairman
Taluka Panchayat Presidents of all talukas of the district	Member
All M.L.A.s elected from the district	Member
All M.P.s elected from the district	Member
President of one of the Municipalities of the district	Member
Mayor of the Municipal Corporation	Member
Municipal Commissioner	Member
President of one of the Nagar Panchayats of the district	Member
An expert from a Research Institute	Member
A representative of the District Lead Bank	Member
Chairman, District Central Co-operative Bank	Member
District Development Officer	Member
Project Administrator, Tribal Area Sub-Plan.	Member
A Member of the State Planning Commission	Member
Chairman of Social Justice Committee of the District.	Member
District Backward Class Welfare Officer	Member
A Lady Member of District Panchayat (to be nominated by District Panchayat)	Member
District Planning Officer	Member-Secretary
District Statistical Officer	Additional Member-Secretary
Officer of the G.A.D (Planning Division)	Observer

3.4. Functions of the District Planning Board are:

1. To prepare a perspective plan, five year plan and the annual plan of the district.
2. To frame specific schemes in various fields to be funded from the outlays under decentralised district planning.
3. To ensure maximum participation from the local bodies, the public and voluntary agencies.
4. To undertake a regular review and evaluation of district level schemes and strive to remove bottlenecks in their implementation.

3.5. Besides the above functions, District Planning Boards have been entrusted with monitoring of minimum needs programmes in the district, identifying infrastructural support required for the family oriented programme for removal of poverty and providing adequate outlays for them and monitoring their progress at the district level.

3.6. The District Planning Board is assisted by two Committees:

- The Executive Planning Committee
- The Taluka Planning Committee

Executive Planning Committee

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

3.8. The Executive Planning Committee assists the District Planning Board in a number of ways. Every proposal coming up for funding from the district planning outlays has first to be placed before and scrutinized by The Executive Planning Committee. This ensures that proposals coming up before the District Planning Board are in accordance with the guide-lines issued by Government from time to time and ensure their proper scrutiny of schemes before they come up before the District Planning Board. It also monitors the progress of schemes, identifies bottlenecks and takes remedial steps.

Taluka Planning Committee

3.9. The Taluka Planning Committees are constituted by the State Government to formulate proposals against the distribution of discretionary and incentive outlays amongst the talukas, looking to the urgent needs of the villages within the limit of likely allocation and they also suggest priorities.

Secretariat of the District Planning Board

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

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

District Plan Outlay

3.12. Details regarding the outlay provided for district level schemes (including discretionary and incentive outlays) out of the state plan outlay for the period of Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, are given in the following Table.

Outlay for District level Schemes.

(Rs.in Crores)

Year	State Plan Outlay	Normal District level Schemes	Discretionary & incentive outlay etc	Total (col.3+4)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1992-97	11500.00	3700.19	301.00	4001.19	34.79
1992-93	1875.00	739.43	50.00	789.43	42.10
1993-94	2137.00	912.00	30.00	942.00	44.08
1994-95	2240.00	840.00	60.00	900.00	40.18
1995-96	2610.00	1002.05	49.10	1051.15	40.27
1996-97	3378.00	1351.20	80.00	1431.20	42.37

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

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

Physical Achievements

3.15. Physical achievements of Decentralised District Planning upto 31-3-1996 are given below :-

Item	Since Inception upto 31-3-96
School Class Rooms were constructed (Nos.)	22945
New water supply works (Nos.)	23467
Link roads and Approach Roads (Nos.)	17735
Rehabilitation of defunct village water supply schemes (Nos.)	417
Villages were electrified for all purpose (Nos.)	1872

Improvement in the Process of District Planning

3.16. Concerted measures have been taken in the Eighth Five Year Plan towards a comprehensive area planning. A beginning has been made in this direction in the area of Minimum Needs Programme. In the case of approach roads, talukawise maps have been prepared indicating works approved, works on hand, and works proposed under different departments and funded from different sources. The rural roads financed from such diverse funds as departmental funds, funds under Decentralised District Planning, funds by way of incentives under small savings, salt cess roads, roads in the hinter-land of sugar factories, 'milk roads', roads financed from World Bank Projects, roads funded by the State

Transport Corporation, roads funded under industrial infrastructure schemes etc. Such talukawise maps have helped to avoiding duplication and assisted in drawing up suitable priorities. In the selection of villages keeping in view their population, economic status and other related factors. A similar exercise has been taken up in respect of providing drinking water, construction of school rooms and strengthening and equipping sub-centers and primary health centers as a part of the programmes for providing "Health for All". The Ninth Plan will also have a special focus on land and water development schemes, under the specific conditions prevailing in the different subregions / districts of Gujarat. Priority to watershed development in dry / arid regions; ground water development; completion of canal systems and field channels in central and South Gujarat and traditional water harvesting systems are a part of this strategy.

3.17. Public participation is the Prime concern of Decentralised District Planning. The existing pattern includes elected representatives, a fairly large number of non-officials. Since the Eighth Five Year Plan, public participation in decision making will be supplemented by new measures as it enhance the level of contributory funds from the people. The level of incentive outlays is being raised to the same level as discretionary outlays. In many sectoral programmes such as construction and equipping of sub-centres and primary health centres, schools rooms a higher scale of public contribution is being laid down. It is recognised that wherever public contribution is in a significant measure, the execution and maintenance of the works has received a widespread popular support.

3.18. As a measure of social justice, the villages which have been by-passed in the terms of benefits from Decentralised District Planning are listed and directions have been given to ensure that they get at least one amenity funded.

3.19 Additional activities eligible to be taken up under Decentralised District Planning are being expanded to include village forestry for meeting the fuel needs of the poor; upgradation of village tanks and percolation tanks, construction of building for centres for development of women and children, mobile fairprice shops in remote areas etc.

3.20. It was decided in 1985-86 that, the District Planning Boards should set aside definite funds for taking up the works/schemes relating to the Minimum Needs Programme, which may directly and concretely benefit the scheduled caste population. Accordingly specific amount have been set aside for the works/schemes directly benefiting the SC population from the Decentralised District Planning Funds. Details of the amount earmarked for the works/schemes benefiting the SC population for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-1997. Amount earmarked and number of works sanctioned as on 31-3-1996 is as under.

(Rs. in crores)			
Year	Outlay for Decentralised District Planning	Amount earmarked for SC Population	No. of works sanctioned as on 31-3-96 Programme.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1992-97	301.00	14.25	-
1992-93	50.00	2.16	1235
1993-94	30.00(revised)	2.10 (revised)	1177
1994-95	60.00 (revised)	2.80	1446
1995-96	49.00	3.55	778
1996-97	80.00	5.60	-

Annual Plan 1997-98

3.21 For Annual plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been provided out of which Rs. 7 crore has been provided for the Special Component Plan.

3.22 The District Planning Boards have been advised to utilise this earmarked amount (earmarked to them) solely for the works/schemes directly benefiting the scheduled caste population on the same pattern as determined for the programme of Decentralised District Planning. With a view to help the Executive Committee in getting the proposals for such works promptly and getting them properly examined, the District Backward Class Welfare Officer has been appointed as a member of District Planning Board.

Development of Geographically Backward Areas

3.23 In the year 1983-84, a new feature was added to the process of Decentralised District Planning by earmarking specific amount towards the development of special backward areas in the State which were spread over the boundaries of more than one taluka and even of more than one District. An amount of Rs. 5.00 crores was proposed in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the special backward areas. Road, Drainage, Plantation of trees, skill formation schemes etc. as per the needs of the area are under implementation. Details regarding outlays provided for the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)			
Sr. No.	Year	Outlay	No. of works sanctioned as on 31-3-1996.
1	1992-93	1.00	139
2	1993-94	0.55	124
3	1994-95	1.25	170
4	1995-96	0.80	72
5	1996-97	1.40	Not available
Total		5.60	

Annual Plan 1997-98

3.24 For Annual plan an outlay of Rs. 1.70 crore has been provided from the total outlay of Rs. 100 crores for decentralised District Planning.

Community Works of Local Importance

3.25 The pattern of decentralised district planning in the state involves allocation of funds mainly under the discretionary/incentive outlays to Districts and from the District to the talukas on the bases of certain economic parameters such as population, agricultural backwardness, backwardness in irrigation, industry and other basic minimum needs. A small proportion of funds not exceeding 1/3 (one third) of the allocation is permitted to be retained at the district level for schemes which may have to be implemented in areas covering more than one talukas for benefiting the population of more than one talukas. The size and population of the talukas vary widely in the State on account of historical, geographical and other factors; so it has not been possible to involve a suitable units of uniform population for the purpose of allocation of this funds and implementation of programmes, spanning over more than one talukas. One of the ways of overcoming the difficulties on this account is the provision of a uniform amount to areas with comparable population. It is with this in view, that a scheme for Community Works of Local Importance to meet local needs as perceived by elected representatives from various assembly constituencies has been formulated since 1989-90.

3.26. Under this scheme, Community Works of Local Importance such as rural roads, schools rooms for primary schools, provision of basic health care facilities costing not more than Rs.10 lakhs in the aggregate can be taken up on the recommendation of the elected representative of each Assembly Constituency. From the year 1995-96, this amount has been enhanced from Rs. 10.00 lakhs to Rs. 15.00 lakhs per constituency. The schemes will be taken up only on the assurance of the concerned agencies that funds for maintenance and up keeping will be provided on the completion of the scheme.

After formal sanction by Collector, funding and implementation of selected schemes would be done by the District Planning Boards. For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 109.20 Crores has been provided for this programme. The details regarding the outlays provided for the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and number of works sanctioned as on 31-3-96, is as under.

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Year	Outlay	No. of works sanctioned as on 31-3-1996.
1	1992-93	18.20	6186
2	1993-94	18.20	5907
3	1994-95	18.20	5268
4	1995-96	27.30	4820
5	1996-97	27.30	Not available
Total...		109.20	

Annual Plan 1997-98

3.27 For Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 27.30 crore has been provided for the programme of Community Works of Local Importance from the outlay of Decentralise District Planning Programme for the year 1997-98. Out of the amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, an amount upto Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the aggregate can be taken up on the recommendation of the elected representative of each Assembly Constituency.

3.28 Out of this amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs, an amount upto Rs. one lakh can be utilised for the works under Minimum Needs Programme on 100% basis without available public contribution. If the works/ schemes suggested by the MLA in within the limit of Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs. 1,50,000/- in such cases public contribution will have to be raised either for the amount exceeds Rs. 1,00,000/- or as per the existing rate, i.e. 10%, 25% or 50% whichever is less, depending upon the backwardness of the Taluka. If the cost of works/ scheme proposed exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- the public contribution will have to be raised as per the existing rate, i.e. 10%, 25%, 50% depending upon the backwardness of the Taluka.

Development of Backward Taluka:

3.29 During the period of Sixth Plan, the Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I.G. Patel to identify Backward Areas in the State. The Government had accepted the Committee's recommendation to treat 56 Talukas identified by it as Economically Backward Talukas. In 1997-98 it was decided to give 20% additional amount of discretionary outlay to the 56 Backward Talukas as per the suggestion of Dr. I.G.Patel Committee.

3.30 For the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 10.00 Crores has been provided for this programme. The yearwise allocation expenditure incurred and number of works sanctioned as on 31-3-1996 are as under.

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Year	Outlay	No. of works sanctioned as on 31-3-1996.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1	1992-93	1.25	358
2	1993-94	0.62 (revised)	255
3	1994-95	1.00	412
4	1995-96	1.00	294
5	1996-97	2.30	Not available

Annual Plan 1997-98

3.31 For Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 3.39 crores has been provided for the development of 56 backward talukas from the total outlay for 1997-98.

Utilization of Computer for DPB Works

3.32 The Computer Centre of the State Government and NICNET have done a considerable work with regard to monitoring of the physical, financial and the procedural aspect of every approved scheme at the District and Taluka level. Moreover, Village Amenities Survey and the cartographic unit have played a very important role in the implementation of DPB works. To start with, schemes under discretionary and incentive outlay have been chosen for the purpose of computerised monitoring. In due course, all other sectoral schemes implemented at the district level are also proposed to be covered.

Annual Plan 1997-98

3.33 For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 100 crores have been provided. The itemwise break up of which is as under.

(Rs. in Crores)

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1997-98
1.	2.	3.
1	Discretionary outlay	57.61
2	Incentive outlay	10.00
3	Provision for dealing with the problems of special Backward Areas.	1.70
4	Provision for allocation to 56 Backward Taluka	3.39
5.	Provision for Community works of local Importance	27.30
	Total	100.00

CHAPTER - IV

THE TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

Introduction

4.1 Gujarat has been among the front ranking states in the country in the implementation of the Twenty Point programme. The State Government has set up a sound infrastructure for systematic and effective implementation and monitoring of the programme. In addition to regular reviews by the State Cabinet and departmental reviews by the concerned Ministers, constant monitoring is done at all levels.

4.2 Implementation of the Twenty Point Programme continued to receive the highest priority. The details of the Programme, in the the Annual Plan 1997-98 have been described in the subsequent paragraphs.

ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

Integrated Rural Development Programme

4.3 Integrated Rural Development Programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of the identified rural families below the poverty line by providing them assistance for acquiring income - generating assets to enable them to increase their level of income and cross the poverty line. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis between State and Central Government. The programme is implemented in 218 Blocks covering the entire state and it is targetted to assist 70,000 new additional families in the Annual Plan 1997-98. For the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs.2500.00 lakhs has been provided.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

4.4 Of the two employment - generation programmes viz. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Generation Programme (RLEGP) the former was introduced in October,1980,which aimed at providing additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. It also aimed at creating durable community assets for strengthening the nutritional status and living standard of the rural poor.The programme was being implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and State till 1988-89.

4.5 Though employment programmes of NREP and RLEGP had created significant employment in rural areas, they had covered only 18% of the villages. Both these programmes were replaced by Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) during the Fifth Year 1989-90 of the Seventh Plan 1985-90. The expenditure under this programme is being shared between the Centre and the State on 80:20 basis. The Central assistance under this programme is released to the districts directly. Not less than 80% of the allocations under the programme received by the district both as Central assistance and the State contribution are required to be given to Village Panchayats. During 1997-98, the outlay of Rs.1450.00 lakhs is provided as 20% State share for JRY to generate employment for 92.00 lakhs mandays.

Villages and Small Industries

4.6 District Industries Centres have been set up in all districts except Dangs. A monitoring cell has been established at State level to co-ordinate and supervise the progress of District Industries Centre and to help in smooth implementation of various programmes. In addition to the cash subsidy, the small scale units are offered subsidy (i) on power consumption, (ii) for establishing testing facilities for better quality control and (iii) on quality marking under the package assistance to SSI units. Cottage industry received the benefits of subsidy both on capital and also on interest under bankable schemes.

4.7 In the village and cottage industries sector, Gujarat has provided separate agencies for looking after different activities such as Khadi and Village Industries, Handloom and Handicrafts, training and financial assistance to the artisans and technical marketing guidance to rural artisans etc. The development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat is given significant importance in the context of Twenty Point Programme. An Institute of Handloom Technology has been started at Gandhinagar for strengthening the training facilities in this Sector.

4.8 During the first four years of 8th Five Year Plan i.e. 1992-93 to 1995-96, 53779 SSI Units have

been registered and during the year 1996-97, it is targetted to register 14400 SSI Units. For the 1997-98, it is targetted to register 14600 SSI Units.

STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE

Dryland Farming

4.9 Gujarat State Land Development Corporation, was set up to undertake Soil and Water conservation programme. A major part of agriculture in the State falls under dry land agriculture. Out of total 188.25 lakh hectares of reporting area, 156.34 lakhs hectares require to be treated by Soil and Moisture conservation measures. This is inclusive of 106.84 lakh hectares of dry land where agriculture is rainfed with no surface irrigation source. The outlay of Rs.9501.32 lakhs for 1997-98 has been provided against the target of 31.85 thousand hectares.

Drought Prone Area Programme

4.10 The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing basis for DPAP is being implemented in 52 talukas of 10 districts of Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Dangs, Panchamahals, Bharuch, Vadodara, Valsad and Sabarkantha with new guidelines from 1995-96. In DPAP, the Watershed Development Project is for four year with the allocation of the project cost 25% every year. In DPAP (50:50) project cost will be Rs.20 lakhs. It is targetted to cover 100 projects during the year 1997-98. The outlay of Rs.1172.50 lakhs for 1997-98 is provided.

BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER

Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Project

4.11 Agriculture and industrial expansion can be achieved by multipurpose development of river system for irrigation, flood control power generation etc. In Gujarat agriculture is the back-bone of State's economy, as two thirds of the population depend on agriculture, however only 29% of the cultivable land is provided with irrigation facilities. During 1997-98, the outlay has been provided as under :

	(Rs.in lakhs)
	1997-98
(1) Major & Medium Irrigation	20113.00
(2) Minor Irrigation	17137.00

4.12 Irrigation potential of 13.35 lakh hectares under Major and Medium Irrigation and 2.13 lakh hectares under Minor Irrigation has been created by the end of June 1996. It is targetted to create the additional irrigation potential under Major and Medium Irrigation and under Minor Irrigation as under :

	1996-97	1997-98
(1) Additional Potential under Major and Medium Irrigation	15000 hect.	15000 hect.
(2) Additional potential under Minor Irrigation	9000 hect.	8000 hect.

Command Area Development Programme

4.13 One major initiative towards increasing the rate of utilisation was setting up of Command Area Development Authorities. The State is divided into 3 zones and each zone is served by C.A.D.A. of that area. These authorities are expected to ensure more efficient operation of irrigation systems, accelerate construction of field channels and drains and landshaping, land levelling, promotion conjunctive use and ground and surface water adoption of suitable cropping pattern etc. Introduction of rotational water delivery system, setting-up water cooperatives and setting-up of water management institutions have been among the measures taken to improve the rate of utilisation.

4.14 On farm development works cover construction of fields channels and warabandhi which are important programmes for increasing utilisation of irrigation potential.

The target for 1997-98 are as follows:

(i) Field channel	16700 hactares
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(ii)	Land levelling	1440 hactares
(iii)	Warabandhi	15600 hactares
(iv)	Field drains	4250 hactares

4.15 The provision of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been made in 1997-98. The amount of Rs.820.00 lakhs will be available as Central Assistance.

BIGGER HARVEST

Integrated Cereal Development Programme

4.16 This Programme is implemented in 16 districts in identified 70 talukas which have comparative low productivity for wheat, rice, maize, bajra and jowar crops. This programme is implemented on 25:75 sharing by the State Govt. and the Central Govt.

4.17 The project comprises about 8 components viz. various demonstrations, trainings, implements, awards etc. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98. The component of productivity award is to be fully financed by Govt. of India and the rest are to be shared equally by the State Govt. and the Govt. of India.

Oilseeds Production Programme

4.18 With a view to overcoming shortage of oilseeds by encouraging domestic production and effecting saving in foreign exchange through import substitution, the National Oilseeds Production Programme is implemented in Gujarat from the period of Sixth Five Year Plan which is replaced by Oilseeds Production Programme This programme is implemented on 25:75 State / Central sharing basis. It is also accorded a priority in 20 Point Programme. This programme has 18 components in all. The component of foundation seed is fully financed by Govt.of India and the rest are shared on 25:75 sharing basis between the State and the Central Govt. The provision of Rs.1600 lakhs has been provided for 19897-98.

National Pulses Development Programme

4.19 Pulses are in a short supply compared with the direct requirements of our people. With an object to increase production of pulses, National Pulses Development Project is implemented since Sixth Five Year Plan. Rs.136.99 lakhs are anticipated to be spent in the State Sector in the Eighth Five Year Plan with a matching share of Govt. of India. For 1997-98, the outlay of Rs.140.00 lakhs has been provided.

Horticulture

Fruit and Vegetable Crops

4.20 Special programme of horticultural crops is being implemented in the tribal districts viz. Dangs, Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahals, Baroda, Banaskantha Predominantly and Sabarkantha.

4.21 The tribal farmers are given the input kits of various vegetable crops at 50% cost through respective district officers. The target for production of fruits and vegetable during 1995-96 was 45.50 lakh tonnes and achievement was 46.22 lakh tones at the end of the year. The target for production of fruits and vegetable during 1996-97 is 48.00 lakh tonnes and it is likely to be achieved at the end of the year. For 1997-98, the outlay for fruit crops and vegetable crops are provided as under:

		(Rs.in lakhs)
		1997-98
(i)	Fruit crops	161.00
(ii)	Vegetable crops	85.00

Storage, Warehousing and Agriculture Marketing

4.22 A well-developed marketing system implies in itself an assurance of fair returns of produce to

Federation, Marketing Federation, Agricultural Produce and Oil seed growers Federation etc. with modern management techniques and latest technology and resources have developed into a well knit cooperative organisation from primary to national level. For supporting the massive agricultural programme the State tries to build up strong credit infrastructure. Government contributes to the share capital of agricultural institutions so as to supplement their own funds and strengthen their capital base to enable them to borrow adequately from higher financing institutions for carrying out the lending programme. Farmer's Service Societies (FSS) and large sized Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMPS) are given share capital contribution by Government. 4 more LAMPS have been set up upto 31.3.97, against the target of organising 10 LAMPS during 1992-97. The farmers have been provided short and medium term credit of Rs. 671.35 crores, and long term of Rs.20.87 crores upto 31-3-96. For Cooperation, the outlay of Rs. 2730.00 lakhs for 1997-98 is provided. It is targetted to set up 2 new LAMPS for 1997-98.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS

Land Reforms

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

4.30 The work of implementation of the pre-revised Ceiling Act is practically over except for cases under litigation. The revised Ceiling Act which lowered the ceiling on holding came in force from April,1976. 20 Agricultural Land Tribunals have been appointed to complete distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were mainly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. The scheme is to be continued in 1997-98, with the provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR

Schemes for enforcement of minimum wages for rural labour

(Agriculture and Industry)

4.31 During the first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 the existing establishment has been strengthened towards more effective implementation of the Minimum Wages Act,1948. Innovative schemes have been introduced for the welfare of unorganised rural workers/migrate workers. The following new schemes were implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the welfare of Agriculture labours.

1. Group Insurance Scheme for landless Agriculture Labour.
2. Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Agriculture Labour.
3. Oldage person scheme for old,disabled and destitute Agriculture workers.

4.32 Rural workers' Welfare Board has been established to cater to the economic, welfare, educational, recreational and cultural needs of agricultural labourers, 101 rural welfare centers were set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During Seventh Five Year, Plan 62 additional rural welfare centers have been set up. During 1990-91, 89 additional rural welfare centers have been set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Total 252 Rural Welfare Centers have been established till 1995-96.

4.33 From August 1990, the minimum wage rates of agriculture labour have been revised to Rs.34.00 per day and Rs.12500/-per annum. The question of revision of minimum wages for various employment will be taken up as and when it is found necessary. Time-limit for disposal of cases by the Labour Commissioner has been fixed. A State level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of the Labour Minister has been formed. District level committees with District Collectors as Chairmen and representatives of agriculturists and agricultural labours have also been formed. The State Government has taken all possible steps to see that provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are not violated.

4.34 The following schemes are to be implemented in the year 1997-98 with the following outlay and targets for upliftment of agriculture and rural labours.

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay (in lakhs) 1997-98	Physical Target 1997-98
1.	Protection and welfare of Agri. and Rural Labour.	170.46	0.80 lakh Inspections
2.	Group Insurance Scheme for Agri. and Rural Labour.	625.00	70.00 lakh rural labourers
3.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.	1.00	Not fixed

4.35 Moreover, the State Govt. has implemented various schemes for 45801 unorganised salt workers of the State located in 35 talukas of 13 districts, such as activities- Balwadi, Library, Primary health, Sport, Cultural activities, First-Aid-Box, 75% assistance for Residential Kachacha, pucca quarters to the salt workers.

CLEAN DRINKING WATER

Rural Water Supply Programme

4.36 There are the total numbers of 18569 villages in Gujar * 363 villages out of 14928 no source villages have remained to be tackled on 1/4/96. 130 villages will be covered in 1996-97 and For cleaning drinking water the outlay of Rs.15000.00 lakhs for 1997-98 has been provided in the State sector. It is targetted to cover 1500 inhabitations in 1997-98.

Rural Sanitation :

4.37 Over the years, it has been observed that it is very costly and difficult to take up underground drainage projects in all the rural areas of the State within a reasonable time-frame. But simultaneously the need to make available minimum sanitation infrastructure to rural population, has also been considered essential which can lead to a healthy and qualitative life for the rural population.

4.38 It has therefore, been targetted to take up implementation of construction of low cost latrines programme with the prime objective of providing the villages with the essential facility of disposal of human waste at their door steps. It is targetted to construct 22,500 low cost latrines in 1997-98. The outlay of Rs.450.00 lakhs in 1997-98 is provided in the State Sector in rural areas of the State. The help of central Government under Central Rural Sanitation programme will be available.

HEALTH FOR ALL

Rural Health

4.39 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. The rapid expansion in the number of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres has put a strain on the physical Financial and man-power resource available in the health sector. It is targetted to make all of them well-equipped and adequately staffed to ensure more efficient and effective care delivery.

Under National Health Policy goals, it is envisaged to have:

One Sub-Centre per 5000 of population in non-tribal area and per 3000 of population in tribal and hilly areas or in sparsely populated area.

One Primary Health Centre per 30,000 of population in general area and per 20,000 of population in hilly, tribal areas and sparsely populated areas.

One CHC per a population of 1 lakh.

One male and one female assistant at each Sub Health Centre.

The likely achievement during the Eighth and Targets for 1997-98 Plan is as under :
(Numbers)

Item	Achievement at the end Eighth Five Year Plan of 1992-97	Target for 1997-98	
		Net	Cummulative
(1) Primary Health Centres opened.	958	5	963
(2) Community Health Centres opened.	185	5	190
(3) Sub-Centres started.	7274	-	7274

Programme for control of Communicable diseases

4.41 Considerable number of people in different areas of the State suffer from T.B., Filaria, Goitre, Guinea-Worm and Leprosy. To control these diseases, necessary infrastructure has been created. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, activities will be strengthened to bring the disease under control. Augmentation of the infrastructure would involve additional staff for controlling diseases, purchase replacement of equipments and in some cases construction of buildings. National Programme on T.B., Filaria, Malaria Eradication, Guinea-Worm Control, Control of Leprosy etc. are being taken up either as fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme or on a sharing basis between the State and the Centre. To control Aids, Health department has created a cell for prevention.

TWO CHILD NORM

Family Welfare Programme

4.42 The family welfare programme is a fully Centrally Sponsored Programme and the expenditure thereon is fully met from the Central Government. The visible effect of the measures taken by the State Government have been reflected in the decreasing growth rate. Population control measures are being taken in the State as an integral part of the development plan of the State. For attaining the objective a strategy to popularize among the public family planning methods like sterilisation, IUD, oral pills, conventional contra-ceptives have been made purely voluntary. Nutrition

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

4.44 The overall strategy for delivering nutrition service consists of providing supplementary nutrition in accordance with the physical needs to every identified beneficiary in the target groups. The package of services also includes medical check up twice a year, immunisation service supplementary nutrition, referral services, distribution of iron, folic acid tablets and vitamin-A solution and nutrition and health education. 163 ICDS Projects are sanctioned at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97.

EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

Elementary Education

4.45 As suggested in programme of action under National Policy on Education 1986, It is targeted to cover all children upto the age of 13 by 2002. The achievement of enrolment in age group 6-10 and 11-13 and the targets for 1997-98 are as under..aw of

Elementary Education

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(‘000 Nos)

Age Group	Achievement		Target for 1997-98 (cum)
	1995-96	1996-97 likely	
6-10 Boys	3161	3125	3175
6-10 Girls	2702	2782	2800
6-10 Total	5863	5907	5975
11-13 Boys	1404	1444	1500
11-13 Girls	1018	1080	1200
11-13 Total	2422	2534	2700

Adult Education

4.46 The entire Adult Education Programme has been included under 20 Point Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme and in the New Education Policy-1986. It is estimated to cover 5.00 lakh illiterate adults for imparting Adult Education through State Adult Education Programme for 1996-97.

4.47 For 1997-98 the target through PLC Post Literacy Campaign under Adult Education Programme is estimated to cover 11-23 lakh Neoliterates age group 9-35 for which an outlay of Rs.395.49 lakh is provided.

SOCIAL JUSTICE TO SC AND ST FAMILIES

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

SC Families Assisted

4.49 The population of SCs in the State as per 1991 census is 30.60 lakhs i.e. 7.41% of the total population. Since 1979, a special Component Plan for economic development of SC has been initiated as an integral part of the State Plan. Emphasis is being laid on programme of generating more employment and additional income so as to bring the families above the poverty line. The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation, set up in 1979 has accelerated its activities for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes.

4.50 The Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation provides subsidy under certain schemes against loans advanced by the Nationalised Banks, for bankable schemes by margin money under D.I.R. schemes. The arrangement of institutional finance with banks has proved useful for families living below povertyline. Literacy level amongst SC has improved. It was 22.40% in 1961 and reached to 55% in 1991.

ST Families Assisted

4.51 Scheduled Tribes population in Gujarat State accounts for 14.23% of the total population of the State. They are amongst the weakest sections of the Society.

4.52 Under the programme - Justice to Scheduled Tribes various family- oriented schemes are implemented through different implementing agencies. These schemes provide economic assistance to Scheduled Tribe families in order to bring them above poverty-line. These agencies are as under : (1) Commissioner, Rural Development, (2) Director of Agriculture, (3) Director, Cottage Industries, (4) Director of Animal Husbandry (5) Gujarat Land Development Corporation (6) Centre for Entrepreneurship

Development (7) Chief Conservator of Forest (8) Registrar, Co.operation (9) Director of Employment & Training (10) Commissioner of Fisheries (11) Director of Social Welfare (12) Commissioner, (Director) Tribal Development.

EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

Programme for Women Welfare /Development

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

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas:

4.54 The Scheme for development of women and children in rural areas introduced in 1983-84, is in force in all districts at present. The scheme is being implemented with State, Central Government and United Nations International Children Education Fund participation. 890 groups were organised during Seventh Plan. 263 groups were organised during 1990-91 and 552 organised during 1991-92. During the period 1992-96, 2602 groups were organised. It is targetted to organise 1400 groups in 1997-98. The outlay of Rs.217.00 lakh is provided for 1997-98.

HOUSING FOR PEOPLE

4.55 Shelter is one of the basic necessities of mankind. Provision of shelter to the depressed section of the population is, therefore, the prime concern of both the State and the Central Government. Out of a population of 412 lakhs (1991 Census) Gujarat has approximately 65.6% of its population living in rural areas. A majority of the population living in the rural areas comprises of the people belonging to scheduled castes, tribes and other socially and economically backward castes and sub-castes. The State Govt. has accordingly launched an ambitious rural housing programme for the rural segment of the society subject to the certain criteria.

House-sites allotment :

4.56 The scheme of provision of house-sites to the landless labourers was introduced in 1972. The scheme provides for the distribution of plots admeasuring 100 sq.yards to landless labourers, rural artisans and craftsmen. Priority is given to landless labourers belonging to the scheduled castes and tribes.

4.57 The land for housesite plot is provided to the beneficiaries from surplus or wasteland. However, in case of non-availability of surplus/waste land, the scheme envisages acquiring land from various sources, including private owners. Under this scheme the subsidy worth Rs.150/ for the development of each plot was provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 and the cost of land acquisition was also provided.

4.58 Since the inception of the scheme till Sept.-96, 1291138 housesite plots have been distributed. This includes 263792 house-site plots distributed to scheduled castes and 302378 to scheduled tribe beneficiaries.

4.59 An outlay of Rs.390.00 lakhs is provided for the distribution of 26000 housesites to the landless labourers for the year 1997-98.

Assistance for the construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers :

4.60 The scheme of providing assistance for construction of houses on plots allotted to landless labourers was introduced in the State in 1976. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for the construction of houses on plots allotted to the beneficiaries unable to construct houses

on their own. The current pattern of assistance for constructing a pucca house is as under :

Current pattern	
1. State Government subsidy	Rs. 4500/-
2. HUDCO/bank loan	Rs. 5500/-
3. Beneficiary's contribution	Rs. 1300/-
4. District Panchayat's conti.	Rs. 400/-
Total :	Rs.11700/-

4.61 Over and above this, the scheme provides for subsidy of Rs.1000/- for the development of infrastructure facilities for each house. As per the new revised pattern, sanitation facility for each house is compulsory. Under this scheme, the beneficiaries are also allowed to construct houses on their own without availing HUDCO/bank loan as per their requirements, under certain guidelines. Such beneficiary is also provided additional subsidy of Rs.1000/-. From the inception of the scheme till Sept.-96, 702914 houses were constructed through Govt. Assistant. This includes 1.47, lakhs houses for Scheduled Castes and 1.78 lakhs houses for Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. The outlay of Rs.2560.00 lakhs is provided for the construction of 20000 houses for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Indira Awas Yojna

4.62 A special housing project called "Indira Awas Yojna" under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for construction of free houses alongwith the infrastructure facilities for SC and ST families has been taken up. The dwelling unit is of 21 sq.mt. with one room-a kitchen, verandah, bathroom, latrine and smokeless chullah. There is a provision for infrastructure facilities like approach roads, street paving, street light, drinking water supply, drainage sewerage disposal, road side plantations etc.

4.63 During 1985-90, 24120 houses have been constructed.4736 houses were constructed in 1990-91 and 4939 houses in 1991-92. During 1992-96, 51671 houses were constructed. It is targetted to construct 66250 houses in 1997-98, with the outlay of Rs.2650.00 lakhs for 1997-98.

EWS Housing

4.64 A programme of housing for economically weaker section in urban areas is operated through the Gujarat Housing Board and Gujarat Slum Clearance Board, HUDCO provides loan assistance on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of dwelling unit. Therefore, GHB has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government as a seed capital. During 1995-96, 2474 EWS houses have been allotted against the target of 4800 houses. It is targetted to allot 2800 houses for 1997-98 with the provision of Rs.1000.00 lakhs.

LIG Housing

4.65 The LIG (Low Income Group) housing scheme is taken under 20 Point Programme for the first time from April,1987. The people having monthly income upto Rs.1251 to 2650/- can avail the benefit under this scheme. The ceiling cost per unit is Rs.1,00,000. HUDCO also grants loans on sliding scale, Government gives loan assistance under this scheme.

4.66 During 1995-96 , 2003 LIG houses had been constructed against the target of 2000. It is targetted to construct 900 LIG houses for 1997-98 with the provision of Rs.900.00 lakhs.

IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

4.67 The Environmental Improvement of slums schemes envisages, improvement of living standard of the people in slum areas.The scheme, was introduced in 1972-73 under the Central Sector which was transferred to State Sector and included in the Minimum Needs Programme since Fifth Five Year Plan.

4.68 During Sixth Plan, the scope of the scheme has been extended to all areas having Municipal Corporation, Municipalities or Urban Development Authorities. The scheme envisages to provide financial assistance at the rate of Rs.800/- per capita of slum population to local bodies for providing certain

essential facilities and services like water supply, drainage and sewerage, community latrines, bathrooms, street lights, road improvements and community facilities like Community Centres, dispensary, non-formal education centres, parks, creche etc. It is targetted 100000 slums dwellers with Rs.600.00 lakh for 1997-98.

NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY

4.69 Gujarat is poor in forest resources. Forest area is only 19405.76 k.m. amounting to only 9.89% of the land area. Per capita forest area is only 0.06 hector which is less than the per capita area of 0.11 hector of India and is far less than per capita area of 1.04 hector of the World.

4.70 Because of severely depleted forest resources, the State Government has laid maximum emphasis on afforestation through social forestry, plantations are also raised under special programme such as River Valley Project etc. During the Eighth Five Year Plan an area of 306929 ha. was planted. In addition to distribution of 8616 lakh seedlings to public. During 1995-96, 815.06 lakh trees were planted over an area of 51503 ha. and 1508.54 lakh seedlings were distributed. During 1997-98, it is targetted to plant 883.15 lakh trees over an area of 63402 ha. and raise 1980 lakh seedlings for distributing to public. An outlay of Rs.15040.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER

Civil Supplies- Public Distribution System :

4.71 The aim of the public distribution system is to help the poor sections of the society by distribution of essential commodities i.e. wheat, rice, sugar and edible oil through Fair Price Shops. At present, there are 13508 Fair Price Shops in the entire State. The shops are opened as per norms prescribed by this department. As per norms Fair Price Shops are to be opened on the basis of population and distance. In the Urban area of shop is to be opened having population of 5000 and in the rural population having 3000 and distance should not be more than 5 km. The norms are based on population and distance criteria. The Central Government has focussed on strengthening Public Distribution System in the identified areas i.e. IRDP, DPAP AND DDA. The State Government has introduced Door-Step Delivery System to check the evil of diversion of essential commodities on the way to shops. This Door-Step Delivery System has been started at 13 taluka places. 718 shops have been covered under this system.

4.72 The Gujarat State Civil Supplies Corporation runs 30 Mobile shops to cover a large tribal areas of the State and to supply essential items to the people residing in inaccessible areas. Tea shop, Salt, Matches box, Notebooks, Pulses etc. are distributed through these mobile shops. The corporation also runs departmental stores called 'KALPATARU' at Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Himatnagar, Bharuch, Bhuj, Surat and Surendranagar. These stores supply essential items at reasonable price.

ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGE

Rural Electrification

4.73 Rural Electrification is a socio-economic activity. It aims at the upliftment of living standard of the rural population. Recognising its importance, State has given priority to Rural Electrification and all the villages of Gujarat are electrified.

4.74 Only Petaparas (hemlets) and Harijan basties as identified by Local Bodies/Local people are to be electrified. It is targetted to electrify 500 Petaparas in 1997-98 and 300 Harijans Basties are planned to be electrified by the Board in 1997-98. The amount of Rs.2768.00 lakhs has been provided in 1997-98.

Pumpsets Energised

4.75 The electrification of pumpsets is carried out under non-plan schemes financed through Nationalised Banks and REC Ltd., New Delhi. It is targetted to energise 30,000 Ag.Wells in 1997-98.

Improved Chullahs

4.76 The National project on Improved Chullha launched as a National Programme by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, (DNES) Government of India in 1985 with the following objectives.

- Fuel conservation
- Elimination/ reduction of smoke
- Environmental upgradation and check on deforestation
- Reduction in drudgery of women and children from cooking in smoky kitchen and collection of fuel wood

This programme has also been included in the new 20 Point programme and Minimum Needs Programme of the Government of India. At present, the programme is implemented through the following agencies in the State:-

- (i) Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA)
- (ii) Panchayats
- (iii) Gujarat Agro. Industries Corporation

The existing pattern of financial support/central assistance for the Improved Chulha Programme is as follows:

Central Government:

A - Fixed Model

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Fixed Model with Chimney | - Rs.40.00 per chulha |
| (ii) Fixed Model without Chimney | - Rs.20.00 “ |

B - Portable Model with ISI mark only

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) General category | - Rs.40.00 per chulha |
| (ii) SC/ST Hilly areas | - Rs.50.00 per chulha |

4.77 The State Govt. is providing the subsidy to the 70% of the total target at the rate Rs.25.00 per chulha to the SC/ST beneficiaries who are not able to contribute the beneficiaries contribution. Under this scheme, assistance to the Technical Back-up Support Unit (TBSU) and the maintenance of the post at State office is being provided. The outlay of Rs.20.40 lakhs is provided for the installation of 60000 Improved Chulhas in the State for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Bio-gas Development

4.78 In view of greater awareness of Biogas Plant, during the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, 127909 Biogas Plants have been set up from 1992-93 to 1995-96 against the expectation to construct 90000 Biogas Plants and the total expenditure incurred Rs.1267 lakhs.. For 1996-97 the physical target is 20500 Plants against the outlay of Rs.210 lakh. For 1997-98, the target of 15000 Biogas Plants has been kept with the outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs. This being a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, it is subject to change in the Ninth Plan of Govt. of India.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

4.79 The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is one of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS).

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME (OUTLAY)

(Rs.in lakh)

Point No.	ITEM	Outlay for 1997-98
1	2	3
1	ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY	
	(A) I.R.D.P.	2500.00
	(B) J.R.Y.	1450.00
2	STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE	
	(A) Dryland Farming	9501.32
	(B) Drought Prone Area Programme	1172.50
3	BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER	
	(A) Major and Medium Irrigation	20113.00
	(B) Minor Irrigation	17137.00
	(C) Command Area Development	1000.00
	(D) Flood Control	500.00
4	BIGGER HARVESTS	
	(A) Integrated Production of Rice Deve. Programme under SFPP.	400.00
	(B) Oilseeds Production Programme	1600.00
	(C) National Pulse Development Programme	140.00
	(D) Horticulture	
	(i) Fruit Crops	161.00
	(ii) Vegetable crops	85.00
	(E) Storage and Warehousing)	193.00
	(F) Agriculture Marketing)	
	(G) Animal Husbandry	1577.39
	(H) Dairy Development	193.50
	(I) Fishery	N.A.
	(J) Co-operation	2730.00
5	ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS	
	Land Reforms	3.50
6	SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR	
	(A) Schemes for enforcement of Minimum wages for rural labour (Agricultural & Industry)	170.46
	(B) Group Insurance Scheme for Agriculture & Rural Labour	625.00
	(C) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	1.00

			(Rs.in lakh)
Point No.	ITEM	Outlay for 1997-98	
1	2	3	
7	CLEAN DRINKING WATER		
	(A) Rural Water Supply Programme (State Sector)		15000.00
	(B) Rural Sanitation (State Sector)		450.00
8	HEALTH FOR ALL		
	(A) Rural Health		10050.00
	(B) Programme for control of communicable diseases		2698.00
9	TWO CHILD NORMS		
	(A) Maternity and Child Health		2000.00
	(B) Nutrition		4550.00
10	EXPANSION OF EDUCATION		
	(A) General Education		
	(i) Elementary Education		N.A.
	(ii) Adult Education		395.49
	(B) Technical Education		N.A.
	(C) Art and Culture		N.A.
11	JUSTICE TO SC AND ST FAMILIES		
	(A) Programme for Welfare of SCs under IRDP		N.A.
	(B) Programme for Welfare of STs under IRDP (TASP)		N.A.
12	EQUALITY FOR WOMEN		217.00
13	NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH		
	Youth Welfare and Sports		-
14	HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE		
	(A) Rural Housing		
	(i) House-sites allotted		390.00
	(ii) Assistance for the construction of houses for the Landless labourers		2560.00
	(B) Urban Housing		1900.00
	(C) Houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (JRY)		2650.00
15	IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS		
	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums		600.00
16	NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY		
	Forestry		15040.00
17	PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT		-
18	CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER		
	Civil Supplies		-
19	ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES		
	(A) Rural Electrification		2768.00
	(B) Pumpset energised		-
	(C) Improved Chullahas		20.40
	(D) National Programme for Bio-gas Development		225.00
	(E) Integrated Rural Energy Programme		-
20	A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION		-

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME
(PHYSICAL TARGETS)**

Point No.	ITEM	Unit	Targets for 1997-98
1	2	3	
1	ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY		
	(A) I.R.D.P.		
	(i) Old Beneficiaries assisted	Number	-
	(ii) New Beneficiaries assisted	Number	70000
	TRYSEM:		
	(i) Youths trained	Number	12000
	(ii) Youth self-employed	Number	6000
	(B) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Lakh M.D.	92
	(C) (i) Handlooms-Metres of cloth to	lakh Mtrs.	140
	(ii) Powerlooms-Metres of cloth to be produced	"	-
	(iii) Handicrafts-Value of production	Lakh Rs.	520
	(iv) Khadi-Metres of cloth to be produced	Lakh Mtrs.	2700
	(v) Village Industries-Value of production	Lakh Rs.	9000
	(vi) Sericulture-production of Raw silk	M.T.	5.67
	(vii) Coir Industry-Value of production	Lakh Rs.	1.00
	(viii) Small Scale Industries	Number	14600
	No.of additional units to be set up		
2	STRATEGY FOR RAINFED AGRICULTURE		
	D.P.A.P.		
	(i) Area treated under soil and moisture conservation	000 Hects.	31.85
	(ii) National Watershed Deve. Programme- Sub Watershed	Hect.	103.601
	(iii) Irrigation potential created	000 Hects	
	(iv) Aforestation and pasture Development	"	
3	BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION		
	(A) Irrigation		
	(i) Potential created	000 Ha.(cum)	1595
	(ii) Utilised	"	1347
	(B) Area to be covered with		
	(i) field channel	000 Hacts.	16700
	(ii) land levelling	"	1440
	(iii) warabandhi	"	15600
	(iv) field drains	"	4250

Point No.	ITEM	Unit	Targets for 1997-98
1	2	3	4
4	BIGGER HARVESTS		
	Integrated Cereal Development Programme.		
	(A) Rice Deve. Programme	000 Tonnes	52.35
	(B) Oilseeds production Programme	"	36.95
	(C) National Pulses Deve. Programme	"	6.05
	(D) Production of		
	(i) fruits	Lakh Tonnes	28.00
	(ii) vegetables	"	23.00
	(E) Creation of Addl.storage capacity	M.Tonnes	0.15
	(F) Regulated markets	Number(cum)	6
	(G) Marketing of agri. produce Value of produce.	Rs.in crores (cum)	60.00
	(H) Milk, Eggs & Wool production		
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	4102
	(ii) Eggs	Million No.(cum)	578
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kg.	21.80
	(I) Production of Inland and Marine fish		
	(i) Inland	000 Tonnes	N.A.
	(ii) Marine fish	"	N.A.
	(J) Co-operatives:		
	(i) No.to be revitalised	Number	-
	(ii) New Co-operatives to be set up (LAMPS)	"	2
5	ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS		
	(A) Compilation of land Records	No.of villages.	Not fixed
	Area for which land records will be updated.		
	(B) Implementation of Agricultural land ceilings distributed	Acres	Not fixed
6	SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL LABOUR		
	(A) Inspection to be carried out	Inspection	80000
	(B) Group Insurance for Landless Agri. Labourers	Persons	7000000
	(C) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	"	Not fixed
7	CLEAN DRINKING WATER		
	(A) Problem villages not covered earlier	Number	1500
	(B) Population covered		
	(i) Total	"	-
	(ii) SC	"	-
	(iii) ST	"	-

Point No.	ITEM	Unit	Targets for 1997-98
1	2	3	4
8	HEALTH FOR ALL		
	(A) Community Health Centres	Number	5
	(B) Primary Health Centres	"	5
	(C) Sub-Centres	"	-
	(D) Sanitary latrines to be constructed in rural areas	"	22500
9	TWO CHILD NORM		
	(A) Sterilisations	No.in lakh	N.A.
	(B) I.U.D.Insertions	"	N.A.
	(C) O.P.Users	"	N.A.
	(D) C.C.Users	"	N.A.
	(E) Maternity and child health facilities		
	IMMUNIZATION		
	(i) T.T. (Mother)	No.in Lakh	N.A.
	(ii) D.P.T.	"	N.A.
	(iii) B.C.G.	"	N.A.
	(iv) D.T.	"	N.A.
	(v) Polio	"	N.A.
	(vi) I.F.tablets		
	(1) Mothers	"	N.A.
	(2) Children	"	N.A.
	(vii) Vitamin 'A'	"	N.A.
	(viii) T.T. (1) 10 years	"	N.A.
	(2) 16 years	"	N.A.
	(F) ICDS Projects	No.	8
	(G) Anganwadies	"	N.A.
	(H) Total Beneficiaries	No.in lakh	17.46
10	EXPANSION OF EDUCATION		
	(A) Total enrolment under Elementary Education		
	(i) Male	000 No.(cum)	4675
	(ii) Female	"	4000
	(iii) SC	"	N.A.
	(iv) ST	"	N.A.
	(B) Total enrolment under Adult Education For PLC		
	Total :	000 No.	11.23

Point No.	ITEM	Unit	Targets for 1997-98
1	2	3	4
11	JUSTICE TO SCs AND STs		
	(A) SC families assisted	Number	N.A.
	(B) ST families assisted	"	N.A.
12	EQUALITY FOR WOMEN		
	DWCRA :	Number of groups	1400
13	NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH	-	
14	HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE		
	(A) House Sites to be allotted	Number	26000
	(B) Beneficiaries to be assisted with construction assistance"		20000
	(C) Houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana		
	(i) SCs		
	(ii) STs	"	66250
	(iii) Bonded Labour		
	(D) LIG Houses to be constructed		
	(i) Total	"	900
	(ii) SC	"	63
	(iii) ST	"	126
	(E) EWS Houses to be constructed		
	(i) Total	"	2800
	(ii) SC	"	196
	(iii) ST	"	392
15	IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS		
	Persons benefitted	Number	100000
16	NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY		
	Afforestation :		
	(i) Seedlings distributed	No.in Lakh	1980
	(ii) Trees planted		883.15
	(iii) Trees survived	Percent	-
	(iv) Waste Land Reclaimed	Hects.	-
17	PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	-	
18	CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMERS		
	(A) Fair price shops opened		
	(i) Rural	Number	-
	(ii) Urban	"	-
19	ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES		
	(A) Rural electrification	Number(Petapas)	500
	(B) Pump-sets energisation	Number	30000
	(C) Improved Chullahs	"	60000
	(D) Biogas plants installation	"	15000
20	A RESPONSIVE ADMINISTRATION	-	

CHAPTER - V

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER POSITION

Introduction :

5.1 Population of Gujarat as per 1991 census stood at 4.13 crores. At the end of 1996, the population is provisionally expected to be 4.47 crores. During 1970-80 the decadal growth of population was 2.6% whereas the employment growth was 3.4%. During 1981-90, the State population grew at the rate of 2.4% whereas employment grew at the rate of 3.3%. During 1990-95 Employment grew at the rate of 3.3% This shows a good signal for better placement & job opportunities in the State, during the year 1997-98. State Government is taking and planning various steps by way of New Rojgar Policy, New Industrial policy, new approach towards employment activities etc. to improve the employment scenario.

Salient Employment Features:-

5.2 There were 166.21 lakh workers in Gujarat as per 1991 census. of which 141 lakhs were main workers and 25.70 lakhs marginal workers. Among the age group of 15 to 59, 67.21% of the population was working. In 1997 working population will be 194.30 lakhs which will be 69.53% of the project population of the State.

5.3 Annual plan 1996-97 had shown the unemployment figure as 9.16 lakh (March ending 1996). There are 9.32 lakh unemployed on Live-Register of Employment Exchanges upto Dec. 96 and upto March 97 9.35 lakh job seekers are expected on Live-Register of Employment Exchanges. Due to New Employment Policy for local people, greater awareness is a reason for increase in the Live-Register during 1996-97.

5.4 In the year 1996-97, the Agricultural sector has been affected by unbalanced irregular rain in almost all parts of the State. Rabi & Kharif crops affected slightly adversely. However we expect better results through Tapak method of irrigation (Drip irrigation) and storage water. The production of Jira, groundnut, Isabgol, Ganna (Sugarcane), general vegetables etc. may increase.

5.5 During the year 1995-96 the industrial production revived especially in consumer electronics, textile industries, powerloom knitting and hosiery, chemicals drugs, oil & gas, plastics & cosmetics. 'Service sector' is also expected to do well. Building construction activity has shown good sign due to easy availability of material and labour in the state. The ship-breaking industry is still affected by legal problem over land. The last two sectors have large proportion of labourers from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It will however not have much impact on local employment but in future, it may create problems for Sanitation, Drinking water and labour competition for unskilled labourers of the state. The much growth is expected in Diamond Cutting and Polishing industry due to recession in World economy and it will not contribute much share in International Market, and demand and supply of raw material for diamond industry are also disturbed and other allied industries have shown excellent growth in the state Employment scenario. Leather industries, manufacturing particularly leather bags, Leather dresses, Leather shoes, Leather belts, etc. are showing good trend.

5.6 In the Under Employment Segment, there were 25.91 lakh under employed persons in 1991. Majority of under employed persons are the Rural females the number being as high as 24.02 lakhs. The State has started many schemes for Rural females in this regard through Mahila Vikas activities as per the Guidelines of Government of India. i.e. Mahila Bank, priority for loan for self employment for female candidates, minimum unemployment scheme and various training programmes for Mahila Development in the State. As in villages and at taluka level also Mahila Sarpanch and Mahila Taluka pramukh are elected. It is expected that more attention towards women's employment will be given by them.

5.7 As per the technical manpower survey conducted by the State Govt. organisation, Indext-B, the State needs 7.6 lakhs workers. They will directly cater to the needs of major, medium and small scale industries. There will be further need in service ancillary sector also.

5.8 During the year 1996-97, upto Dec. 96 - 18532 small scale Industry units were registered in the State which employed total 8.22 Lakhs people in units, 1,85,961 Small Scale Units registered upto December 1996.

5.9 During 1997-98 about 4.42 lakh new workers are expected to join the labour force, of which 2.20 lakhs will be in non farm sector.

5.10 There is no definite figure of Employment - Unemployment among weaker sections especially SC, ST and OBC category.

Agriculture :-

5.11 In the Agriculture and allied sectors, number of people employed has gone down from 51.6% to 50 %. There is slight increase in the cropping intensity. The Agriculture and Animal husbandry is expected slightly increase during the year 1997-98.

Irrigation:-

5.12 During 1997-98 additional works will take place for irrigation programme which will give employment to about 5.21 Lakhs persons in various major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.

Industrial growth:-

5.13 Gujarat has witnessed an impressive accelerated pace of industrial development after introducing New Industrial Policy in the State since 1990. In 1993 there were 10,889 factories employing 7.96 lakh persons. The number of working factories has further increased to 18532 employing 8.22 lakh persons as on 31st December 1996.

5.14 The number of registered S.S.I.units is 1.86 lakh at the end of December 1996. The State registered 11,802 S.S.I.units providing employment to 65,278 persons in 1991-92, 12,629 S.S.I. units provided employment to 61,907 persons in 1992-93, 13,048 S.S.I. Units provided employment to 63,569 persons in 1993-94. During the year 1994-95, 14044 S.S.I. Units provided employment to 62704 persons. It is expected that by the end of 1996-97 25000 S.S.I. Units will be registered and 1.10 lakh persons will get employment in these Units.

Cottage Industries:-

5.15 As regards the Cottage industry Sector, emphasis has been laid on various development programmes in order to generate New Employment Opportunities for 5.10 lakh people under Five Year Plan Period. Against this target, the employment opportunities for 97,648 persons have been generated in 1992-93, for 105322 persons in 1993-94, and for 110351 persons in 1994-95. During current financial year up to Dec. 1996, employment opportunities for 51,954 persons have been generated. Various schemes under which impressive progress has been achieved include self employment scheme for educated unemployed, hand loom industry, handicraft industry, industrial co-operatives, khadi and village industries etc. Effort is being made to set up a leather complex for promotion of leather industry.

Industrial Investment Through G.S.F.C. and G.I.I.C. :-

5.16 G.S.F.C. and G.I.I.C. have assisted large number of Units. GSFC has sanctioned net loans of Rs. 2089 crores among 3530 Units as on 31st March 1996. GIIC has sanctioned Rs. 1723 crores among 3735 Units (as on 31st March 1996)

5.17 The State Government has already re-opened 4 closed mills and a special incentive scheme for reopening of such mills has been announced. Efforts have been made to promote powerloom clusters garment zones and diamond parks with a view to provide employment to such workers. A new scheme providing incentive to industrial units has been introduced for rehabilitation of textile workers.

Employment Exchanges Scenario and Man Power Planning:-

5.18 There were 9.16 lakh job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges ending March, 1996 and 9.32 lakh job seekers are on Live - Register as on Dec. 1996. Total 9.20 lakh job seekers are expected on Live - Register upto Dec. 1997. It is expected that in 1997-98 the Live-Register of job seekers will be 9.12 lakh. There were 5% skilled and semi skilled persons on the Live-Register. The state has made innovative efforts in finding jobs for them in the private sector by means of Bharti Melas and Job Centers. The State Employment Exchanges have found 33,620 jobs up to Oct. 1996. It is expected that in financial year 1996-97 the placement will be 50000, out of which about 45000 jobs will be in the Private Sector.

5.19 The State has undertaken massive expansion on Vocational Training and also upgradation of their training facilities. The State leads in all India figure in number of vocational Seats available and also in its utilisation. Generally 30,000 candidates are admitted every year in the ITIs. There are 124 Govt. ITIs with 43312 seats and 77 GIA (Private) ITIs with 7232 seats. Under Apprenticeship Act, 20432 seats are allotted to For closed mill workers 800 seats are sanctioned and 1584 beneficiaries have undergone training in the scheme during this year. In order to meet the demand of manufacturing and consumer industry sector, the State has provided expansion in support schemes for self-employment for educated unemployed. However the Employment opportunities in the white collared jobs in service and transport sector for self employment have already reached its maximum. As such further growth in this sector is limited. In order to uplift weaker sections of the society the State intends to provide greater employment opportunities through the schemes under Cottage Industries. It is envisaged to spend Rs. 4021.33 lakh which will create about 13.04 lakh new jobs.

Placement to Special Category Through Employment Exchanges :-

5.20 Job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges upto 1980 are expected to be provided with self employment help during the year 1996-97. Similarly special efforts have been made for divorcees, widows and females who have been deserted by their families and have been registered with Employment Exchanges. During the year, special efforts for physically handicapped have been made by organising special camps for self employment. Special Bharti Melas with the help of industrial units to provide jobs to physically handicapped persons, are expected to provide impetus to employment of such physically handicapped persons. In the year 95-96 518 Physically Handicapped persons from the live register are placed. The five special Employment Exchanges functioning for physically handicapped persons in the state.

Employment Generation through various Rural Development Programme: -

5.21 The special rural development programme like Javahar Rojgar Yojana, NREP, DPAP, forestry, water conservation and land development programmes, are expected to absorb large No. of unskilled workers available for work. However during major part of the year the average wages in the State are expected to remain above the wages offered under JRY, NREP Schemes. As such demand for wage employment during 97-98 will not show any increase compared to the year 1996-97. The State industries manufacturing sector is on the revival track. This is expected to absorb large number of people in continuous employment basis. At the end of the year 1995-96 around 9.16 lakh people remained unemployed. As such, there will be marginal variation of 0.18 percent in the unemployed sector.

5.22 After gaining experience from the Zero Unemployment Programme in Gandhinagar and Dangs district, the Government has launched a programme called Minimum Unemployment Programme in to backward talukas of every district. The objective of the programme is to cover every family below poverty line in the selected talukas-either under self employment assistance or assistance for skilled, wage employment during remaining period of eighth five year plan. High level cabinet sub committee has been set up to review the implementation of the scheme.

5.23 Under the minimum unemployment programme 486435 families have been identified in 34 talukas of 17 districts. Till November 1996. 14,717 persons were given loan under the self employment scheme while 3009 thousands mandays generated in skilled wage employment on 1913 works. Further 1784 trainees were trained under the programme in 111 training classes for different trades.

OVERVIEW:-

5.24 The state has surplus supply of manpower in primary teachers, Graduates, Post-graduates of general streams, B.Ed. Ayurved Doctors and Civil Engineers, Commerce and general stream graduates as also S.S.C. and Higher Secondary pass of general stream.

5.25 The State is faced with short-supply of technical personnel in chemical, plastic processing, Computer Software, Acquaclturists, Nurses, Midwives, Boiler operators, English Stenographers, structural fitters, Gas welders, Ceramic moulders, Agricultural skilled manpower for hi-tech agriculture, catering processors, skilled cooks (veg-nonveg). The State has to depend upon Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for construction activities, Orissa and Bihar for ship-breaking, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh for powerlooms and Rajasthan and Karnataka for hotel industry.

5.26 In the Employment Scenario of 1997-98 in the primary sector i.e. agriculture, forest, mining etc. the employment situation is expected to show increase compared to the year 1996-97. This is due to New Industrial Policy in the State and in the secondary sector i.e. electricity, water, gas, supply and construction, employment situation is expected to show a positive growth due to revival in power-loom sector, construction, in the Tertiary sector i.e. trade, transport and Communication, employment has shown higher growth with large number of Small business coming up during the year. Employment situation was favourable in 1996-97 and it is expected to show further improvement during 1997-98.

5.27 At the end of the year 1996-97 the estimate for total number of persons employed in all sectors together on a quick estimate put at 190.30 lakh among the employed persons 31.0 lakh will be either under employed or marginal workers. During the year 4.1 lakh workers will join the job market. As industrial production is picking-up and manufacturing and service sector is showing sign of healthy growth, it is expected that 3.90 lakh people will find employment viewing the overall situation and analysis stated above. It is expected that the unemployment situation will be under control during the year 1996-97.

ANNEXURE - 1

Statement showing outlay and employment to be generated during the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 generated in mandays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Sector	1996-97 Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment to be Generated in mandays (in lakhs)	1997-98 Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment to be Generated in mandays (in lakhs)*
1	2	3	4	5
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMME				
1. Research and Education.	1000.00	4.27	1230.00	5.25
2. Crop Husbandary.	4157.00	46.40	5000.00	55.81
3. Soil and Water Conservation.	3255.00	72.09	5000.00	110.74
4. Animal Husbandary.	916.00	1.23	1050.00	1.41
5. Fisheries.	1187.50	3.62	1450.00	4.42
6. Forestry (including wild Animal).	12481.97	246.80	15040.00	296.16
Sub Total - I	22997.47	374.41	28770.00	473.79
II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT.				
1. Integrated rural Development Prog.(IRDP)	1738.92	5.21	11505.00	34.44
2. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.	3889.11	583.55	0.00	0.00
3. Drought Prone Yojna.	2222.50	89.02	0.00	0.00
4. Special Employment Programme. (i) AC & RDD. (ii) IMD	816.97	9.81	0.00	0.00
5. Land Reform.	658.00	7.25	115.00	1.23
Sub Total - II	9325.50	694.84	11620.00	35.67
III. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD.	123288.22	1292.23	137250.00	1421.45
Sub Total - III	123288.22	1292.23	137250.00	1421.45
IV. POWER DEVELOPMENT	50890.00	21.56	63100.00	34.28
Sub Total - IV	50890.00	21.56	63100.00	34.28
V. INDUSTRY & MINERALS	14500.00	261.14	14100.00	253.17
Sub Total - V	14500.00	261.14	14100.00	253.17
VI. TRANSPORT				
(1) Port & Light Houses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(2) Road & Bridges	16367.00	28.59	14900.00	17.15
(3) Transport	895.00	1.05	0.00	0.00
Sub Total - VI	17262.00	29.64	14900.00	17.15

Name of the Sector	1996-97 Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment to be Generated in mandays (in lakhs)	1997-98 Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs)	Employment to be Generated in mandays (in lakhs)*
1	2	3	4	5
VII. SOCIAL SERVICES				
(1) General Education	8489.50	0.00	14274.00	0.00
(2) Technical Education	3400.00	0.00	4000.00	0.00
(3) Medical & Public Health	9000.00	0.00	22025.00	0.00
(4) Housing	7050.00	50.95	9900.00	71.33
(5) Water Supply & Sanitation	13000.00	90.93	60000.00	419.19
(6) Capital Project	777.00	5.18	729.00	4.87
(7) Nutrition	4700.00	0.00	4550.00	0.00
(8) Mid-Day Meals	6000.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00
Sub Total - VII	52416.50	147.06	121478.00	495.39
Grand Total	290679.69	2820.88	391218.00	2730.90

* Projected Figures

ANNEXURE - II
EMPLOYMENT TO BE GENERATED IN THE YEAR 1997-98

Sector/Sub Sector	Outlay (Rs. in Lakhs) 1997-98	Employment to be Generated (person year in lakhs) 1997-98*
1. Agriculture & Allied Programme	28770.00	1.73
2. Rural Development Programme	11620.00	3.18
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	137250.00	5.21
4. Power Development	63100.00	0.12
5. Industries & Minerals	14100.00	0.93
6. Transport	14900.00	0.06
7. Social & Community Services	121478.00	1.81
Total	391218.00	13.04

* Projected figure

TABLE-1
POPULATION AND WORKING POPULATION

YEAR	(Population in Lakhs)						
	TOTAL POPULATION	AGE 0-14 YEARS GROUP	AGE 60 YRS. ABOVE	AGE 15-59 A-(B+C)	WORKING POPULATION	WORK PARTICIPATION RATE i.e.WPR (E/A)*1000	WORKING POPULATION COMPA. TO 15-59 AGE (%) (E/D)*100
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1971	267	114	15	138	73.53	27.85	53.28
1981	341	134	19	188	127.02	37.26	67.55
1991	413	138	27	247	169.51	41.17	68.62
1992	416	138	27	251	174.12	41.30	69.30
1997	444	134	31	279	194.30	42.00	69.53
2001	465	129	36	300	214.00	43.00	69.66

(col. F) - W.P.R. is the No. of persons in active work per 1000 population

TABLE - II
Over all situation of Manpower (Figures in Lakhs)

Years	Unemployed in the	New entrants begining	Total	Employment Generation	Continuous Employment	Total Unemployed at the end of the year 4-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
91-92	5.99	3.50	9.49	6.10	3.29	6.2
92-93	6.20	3.57	9.77	7.75	-0.12	9.89
93-94	9.89	3.65	13.54	8.82	4.60	8.94
94-95	8.94	3.75	12.69	8.58	3.50	9.19
95-96	9.19	3.87	13.06	8.70	3.80	9.26
96-97	9.26	4.01	13.27	8.83	3.85	9.42
97-98	9.42	4.42	13.84	13.04	4.15	9.69

During Eighth plan employment is projected to grow at 2.8% and for Ninth plan around 2.4% - 2.5% which will take care of new entrants and also migrant workers. However the No. of marginal workers will be a serious concern as it has been going up since last two decades. It is expected to grow to 33.30 Lakh from existing 28.41 Lakh by 1997.

TABLE NO. III

No. of educated job seekers on Live Register as on the MARCH-95
Terminal years of five years plans - 1990, 1992, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98
(Figures in ' 000)

Sr. Categories No.	1990	1992	1992 1993	1993 1994	1994 1995	1995 1996	1996 1997*	1997 1998*
1 S.S.C. and Under Graduates	513	566	604	555	551	577	596	617
2 Diploma Holders	9	10	10	11	11	10	11	12
3 Graduates, Post Graduates in Arts, Commerce, Science & Law	62	53	54	59	64	76	82	91
4 Graduates & Post Graduates in the Technical and Professional Subject		14	17	18	18	19	20	20
A. Educated Total	588	643	685	643	644	682	709	740
B. Total:- Below S.S.C. and illiterate	247	366	345	289	255	234	226	212
Grand Total(A+B)	835	1009	1030	932	899	916	935	952

*Projected Figures

TABLE - IV
UNEMPLOYMENT BASED ON ACTIVITY

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Sex	Activity Status	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Male	1. Usual activity	2.40	4.70
		2. Current Weekly activity	4.30	5.30
		3. Current Day activity	4.70	7.10
2	Female	1. Usual activity	1.70	2.20
		2. Current Weekly activity	2.70	2.20
		3. Current Day activity	7.10	6.00

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

On the basis of above, the estimates of unemployment & underemployment at the beginning of the Eighth five year Plan (1992-97) has been worked out for the state as follows

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

TABLE : V
proportion of main and Marginal workers in % to population

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

Work Participation Rates (W.P.R.)

According to 1991 Census, 1.69 crore persons were classified as workers inclusive of main & marginal workers. This constituting 41.17 % of the total population of the state. Out of these about 1.41 crore of workers were classified as main workers, which is 34.27 % of the state total population and the remaining about 28.41 lakh (6.90 %) were marginal workers.

TABLE - VI
TOTAL WORKERS MAIN & MARGINAL WORKERS

(Figures in lakhs)

	1991	1997
Total workers	166.21	194.30
Main workers	140.96	161.00
Marginal workers	25.25	33.30
Non-workers	246.81	250.30
Percentage of total workers to total population.%)	40.23	41.30

TABLE - VII
EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

in lakhs)

Mar, 1990	Mar, 1991	Mar, 1992	Mar, 1993	Mar, 1994	June, 95	March, 96
16.22	16.60	16.69	16.70	17.02	17.90	17.05
(+0.43%)	(+2.34%)	(+.54%)	(+0.06%)	(+1.85%)	1.05	-0.85

(BASED ON E.M.I. REPORT)

PART 2
SECTORAL PROFILE

1.1 CROP HUSBANDRY

Introduction :

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

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

Review of progress

1.1.3 The target and likely achievement of area and production during the year 1996-97 Kharif and rabi-summer are given in statement No.I and II respectively.

Table - I
Targets and achievements during kharif 1996
State : Gujarat

Crop	Area (ooo'ha)		Production (000' tones)	
	Target	Likely Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement
I Cereals				
Rice	610	688	1220	910
Jowar	830	255	404	222
Bajra	1282	937	1210	1102
Maize	385	401	624	548
Other Cereals	83	37	70	17
Total coarse cereals	2581	1630	2308	1889
Total cereals	3191	2318	3528	2799
II Pulses				
Tur (Arhar)	410	470	405	348
Urd / Moong	245	349	170	223
Other Pulses + Math	75	93	40	41
Total pulses	730	912	615	612
Total foodgrains	3921	3230	4143	3411
III Oilseeds				
Groundnut	1840	1733	1880	2159
Sesamum	180	310	110	153
Soyabean	32	10	20	5
Sunflower	10	4	7	2
Castor	300	451	550	712
Total Oilseeds	2362	2508	2567	3031
IV Commercial Crops				
Surgarcane	130	150	1107	1035
Cotton	1400	1524	2223	2823
Tobacco	130	66	302	143

Table - II
Crop-wise area and production targets for Rabi/Summer 1996-97
State : Gujarat

Crop	Area (ooo'ha)		Production (000' tonnes)	
	Target	Likely Achievement	Target	Likely Achievement
I Cereals				
Rice	-	-	-	-
Wheat	815	596	1900	1158
Bajra	173	188	340	340
Jowar	166	86	178	95
Maize	-	-	-	-
Ragi	-	-	-	-
Small Millats	-	-	-	-
Total coarse cereals	339	274	518	435
Total cereals	1154	870	2418	1593
II Pulses				
Gram	105	159	100	98
Urd/Moong	-	-	-	-
Other Pulses	10	10	5	20
Total pulses	115	169	105	118
Total foodgrains	1269	1039	2523	1711
III Oilseeds				
Rape seed/Mustard	300	340	463	367
Groundnut	220	150	330	220
Sesamum	-	-	-	-
Safflower	60	16	40	8
Linseed	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-
Total Oilseeds	580	506	833	595

Strategy for Annual Plan 1997-98

1.1.4 In Consonance with the goal of providing increased income and better living to the farmers, the objectives of planned development in agriculture are to increase production & productivity and to ensure remunerative prices for the farm produces and to create the maximum employment in Agriculture and allied activities. Strategies proposed to be adopted for the success of these objectives are :-

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

- To provide protection against risk and uncertainty of climate.
- To increase the crop production by use of micro irrigation management under adoption of Israel Technology.
- To conserve the rainfed water as a under ground water resources by adopting various methodology of water harvesting.
- To increase the production in rainfed Agriculture by using HYV/Hybrid improved seeds.
- To decrease the use of Insecticide use by adopting I.P.M. Technology

The programme to raise the level of production for food grains as well as commercial crops including Horticultural crops.

1.1.5 In achieving the objectives through increased production of different crops and allied activities, the following approach is proposed to be adopted :-

- To increase the area under hybrid/HYV crops.
- To optimise the use and availability of main inputs including irrigation water and micro -nutrients in deficient soils.
- To encourage the use of micro-nutrients along with the major-nutrients in deficient soils with the support of soil testing facilities.
- To enhance the use of fertilisers and also biofertilizers in low consumption areas.
- In situ, moisture conservation through effective adoption of proper dry farming technology.
- Special emphasis on adoption of production technology of cereal, groundnut, pulses sugarcane and including New oilseeds crops like safflower and Soyabean.
- Extending the Broad based extension system beyond crop husbandry to include all land based & Allied activities for the benefit of farming community.
- Agro-climatic zonal approach in development of messages and propagating the technology in boosting up of production, and
- Propagation of IPM approach in plant protection to minimise the cost of plant protection and also reduce the hazards, effect of pesticides on plant as well as animal kingdom.
- To popularize large scale micro water management methods to make best use of available water/ resources in water deficit area such as Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat by offering financial support to the farmer undertaking a scientific extension cum experimentation adopting micro water management system for various crops.
- Harvesting of rainy water in soil by using various methods of Recharging of well Khet Talavadi, Check Dam etc.
- In view of the frequent droughts, the measures for moisture conservation in soil, surface water storage and recharging of ground water stock to be extended on high priority.

Outlay

1.1.6 Against the outlay of Rs. 4157.00 lakh for Crop Husbandry sub sector in the 1996-97 the likely expenditure is anticipated to be Rs.4157.00 lakhs.

The outlay proposed for this sub-sector in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is Rs.3600.00 lakhs.

Programme of the Annual Plan 1997-98

Programme-wise break-up of the outlay for crop husbandry is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Programme	1997-98 Outlay
1	2	3
	A	
1	Direction and Administration	341.75
2	Multiplication and Distribution of seed	163.25
3	Manures and Fertilizers	133.31
4	Plant protection	104.35
5	Crop production programme	604.50
6	Extension and Farmers Training	1008.33
7	Water Management & Agril. Engineering	1046.64
8	Farmers Insurance	76.01
9	Agriculture Economic and statistics	38.86
10	Other expenditure	55.00
11	Boarder area programme	10.00
12	Neucleus budget	20.00
	Total - A	3600.00
	B. Horticulture	1400.00
	Total (A + B)	5000.00

I Direction and Administration :

1.1.7 It is proposed to strengthen and rationalise the organisation for agricultural development including the administrative and technical machinery of Government for implementing effectively the ambitious programmes in specialised fields and to make it result and farmers oriented. This programme comprises the groups of activities viz., planning, co-ordination, administration and personnel management. Accounts & Budgeting servicing of buildings and technical direction. It is provided Rs. 14.75 lakhs for post Graduate training in India & Seed Cell. Provision made for post graduate training is only for spill over responsibility. An outlay of Rs. 341.75 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 under Direction & Administration Programme.

II Multiplication and distribution of seeds

1.1.8 This programme includes on going activities pertaining to infrastructure development of seed farms & distribution of HYV/Hybrid seeds & fertilizers for weaker section of community has been proposed at cost of Rs. 163.25 lakhs. Seeds production programme for Groundnut, sesamum, mustard, mung, udid gram, Jowar, Bajra, Rice, Cotton lecern etc. are taken on seed farm as per local requirement. Infrastructure facilities like electric motor room, deepening of old well, New wells & Tube wells, pile lines, wire fencing, godown etc. would be strengthened on various seed farms of Gujarat as per requirement. A new scheme to assist the farmers of tribal area in respect of certificate seed production has been proposed at estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The main objective of this scheme to help the farmer's to adopt scientific method by way of certified seed production which enable them to uplift their economic status. The no. of beneficiaries under the scheme for Hybrid certified seed production of cotton and others crops will be 1750 & 2625 Kgs. respectively during Annual Plan 1997-98.

High yielding varieties programme

1.1.9 This programme will be expanded by providing sufficient quantity of certified, HYV and Hybrid seeds appropriate time and at reasonable price through the state seed corporation and Marketing Federation. The plan of coverage is as under :-

(in lakh hectares)

Crop	Year end level to be achieved		Planned coverage 1997-98
	1995-96	1996-97 likely	
1	2	3	4
HYV Wheat (Irrigated)	3.96	5.00	5.30
HYV paddy	5.15	5.00	5.50
Hybrid pearl millet	10.11	11.00	11.10
Hybrid sorghum	1.74	1.75	1.80
Hybrid Maize	2.00	2.50	2.20
Hybrid cotton	5.00	5.00	5.20
Hybrid castor	3.50	3.15	3.10
Total	31.46	33.40	34.20

Supply of seeds :

1.1.10 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.

Breeder/foundation seeds will be produced by the Gujarat Agricultural University and the certified/improved seeds will be produced on the farms of the registered seed growers and state seed farms. Seed production programme will be organised by the Gujarat State Seed Corporation and Gujarat State Marketing Federation. The National seed corporation and the private seed producer will continue to function to supplement seed supply. The Gujarat produce more certified seeds (viz:Hy.Cotton, Hy Castor and HYV.wheat) than their requirement and surplus seed is sold in other States.

Production & Distribution of Certified Seeds is given as under :

Production of Certified Seeds :-

Crop	Unit	Base year end level to be achieved		Planned seed production 1997-98
		1995-96	1996-97 (Likely)	
1) Cereal	000'Tonnes	35.00	56.35	36.13
2) Pulses	-do-	5.00	5.78	5.15
3) Oilseeds	-do-	6.00	6.76	6.15
4) Cotton	-do-	2.00	2.72	2.05
Total	000'Tonnes	48.00	71.61	49.50

Distribution of Certified Seeds :-

1) Cereal	000'Tonnes	18.51	17.76	19.37
2) Pulses	-do-	1.70	1.95	2.08
3) Oilseeds	-do-	5.27	5.21	6.47
4) Cotton	-do-	1.38	1.37	1.47
Total	000'Tonnes	26.86	26.29	29.39

An outlay of Rs. 163.25 lakh is provided for this programme for Annual 1997-98.

III Manure & Fertilizer

1.1.11 This programme comprises activities pertaining to Fertilizer Testing & Quality Control laboratory, and field organisation, Bio-fertilizer, micronutrient laboratory, promotion of micronutrient, organic manure, manure pits.

1.1.12 Quality is the prominent activity which sought to be strengthened further during Annual plan Rs. 22.00 lakhs are provided for strengthening of quality control organisation in the state and Rs. 22.06 lakh are provided for Fertilizer testing laboratory at Bardoli in tribal area South Gujarat.

1.1.13 Another important activities proposed is for testing and promoting use of micro nutrients. The micro nutrients though require in small quantities get also depleted below optimum level in many areas due to intensive cultivation of High yielding varieties of the same crops on the same land for the long period. An outlay provided is Rs. 13.25 lakh for normal area and Rs. 12.00 lakh for tribal area including micronutrient minikits under this programme.

1.1.14 It is proposed to provided incentive at source to the farmers for adopting the enovation of Bio-fertilizer use in crop production packets of Rhizobium, Azotobacter, Azo-spoitilam culture, pohosphatic culture, are distributed to farmer which are producte by GSFC, GUJCOMASOL, KRIBHCO Ltd.. Surat. An outlay provided is Rs. 25.00 lakh including Rs. 15.00 lakh for normal area and Rs. 10.00 lakh for tribal area.

1.1.15 Day by day consumption of fertilizer is increasing remarkeably but the use of organic manure, green manure is being reduced. Due to decrease in the usage of organic manure the soil structure, Micro organism activity, productivity etc. are being affected.

1.1.16 It such practices be continue for longer period in future it may affect the production of the state. Hence it is essential to see that of organic manure/green manure are used by the Farmer. The scheme is proposed to give subsidy in organic manure viz, all type of oil cakes, green manuring & manure pits, Manure pits is a new component added in this scheme in which subsidy Rs. 100 per pits (5M x 2m x 1m) will be given to farmer. An outlay provided is Rs. 39.00 lakhs including Rs. 20.00 lakhs for normal area Rs. 9.00 lakhs in tribal area & Rs. 10.00 lakhs ofr schedule caste farmers.

Fertilizers Consumption

1.1.17 Fertilizers hold great potential for stepping up of Agricultural production. Per hectare use of N.P.K. Gujarat state has reached by now upto 70.2 Kg. (Considering Cropped area 107.29 lakh hectar & consumption of 7.53 lakh tonned during 1995-96). Farmers need 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. This guidance is being provided under T&V system. Farmer will be encouraged for foliar spraying of micro nutrients such as ferus zinke, iron, Boron etc to rectify deficiency.

1.1.18 At present the ratio of NPK fertilizer consumption is 13:3:1 which show the very High Consumption of NV2 Fertilizer in the State. The Ideal ratio should be 4:2:1. Balanced use of fertilizer through T&V system, farmers training cerntres, development of commercial crops land likely increase in irrigation facilities, the fertilizer consumption is planned as under :-

(Lakh tonnes)

Nutrient	Achievement		Proposed Targer 1997-98
	1995-96	1996-97 likely	
Nitrogen (N)	5.51	6.18	6.20
Phosphorus (P)	1.61	2.15	1.98
Potash (K)	0.41	0.46	0.49
Total	7.53	8.79	8.67

An outlay Rs. 133.31 lakh is provided for this programme during Annual plan 1997-98.

Plant Production

1.1.19 Plant protection activity is implemented on the basis of the need felt by the level of infestation & it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for the crop of cotton, Pigeon Pea, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Gram, Mustard, Cereals etc. against the pest like Heliothis white fly, pod borer, Aphid, Pyrrilla, white grub, Locusts etc. For this programme strengthening of Biological control laboratory at Gandhinagar is proposed. The biocontrol insects and biopesticides based on pathogens are important tools to break/interrupt the continuous presence in the area. They normally act on the young stage of pests (eggs, Larval, grubs etc.) and minimise the damage. The friendly biocontrol insects, natural parasites and predators can be reared in laboratory and spread in fields. It is planned to establish Biocontrol laboratory and to make available for further breeding to the other institution like Gujarat State Agro Industries Corporation as well as for the bio control of pest in the field to the farmers, Rs.500/- subsidy will be given per hectare per farmer for IPM.

A new component of IPM (Feromon Trap) is proposed in an on going scheme of distribution of pesticide, plant protection appliances to S.C. and S.T. & Rs. 20.00 lakhs for S.C. farmer's. A new scheme of IPM is provided for Farmer of normal area with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh in Annual Plan 1997-98.

1.1.20 Plant protection activity in the State implemented on need base and it is being organised more systematically as an integrated pest management programme particularly for cereal, cotton, groundnut, sugarcane, pulse and major oilseeds. The cultivations are guided through T&V system for spraying on threshold value. Subject matter specialist (Plant protection) have been provided in each district. It is planned to continue this programme as under :

Crop	Unit	Achievement		Proposed
		1995-96	1996-97 Likely	1997-98
Food grains	Lakh/Hect.	37.46	40.00	40.00
Non foodgrains crops.	-do-	46.03	49.00	50.00
	Total	83.49	89.00	90.00
Plant protection	Ton	5.50	4.60	5.00

(Tech. grade material)

1.1.21 IPM efforts will reduce the P.P. Chemicals requirement even though these targets are purely provisional subject to the extent of incidence of pests from year to year.

An outlay of Rs. 104.35 lakh is provided for this programme during annual plan 1997-98.

V. Commercial Crops

1.1.22 This programme comprises mainly of the financial outlay as matching share in the centrally sponsored scheme for increasing production of specific crops in specific areas viz. oilseed production programme, National pulses Development project, Intensive Cotton Development Programme, Integrated Central Development Programme Sustainable Development of Sugarcane Based Cropping System Area. These all are on going schemes, Rs. 1748.87 lakh are anticipated to be spent in the state sector during the eight plan with a matching share of Government of India. A total outlay of Rs. 604.50 lakhs is provided for Annual plan 1997-98 under commercial crop programme.

Oilseed Production Programme

1.1.23 The oil seed production programme is implemented on 25:75 State/Centre sharing basis. It is proposed to continue this centrally sponsored project during Annual plan 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh in state sector and Rs. 1200.00 lakh in the central sector. The project comprises about eighteen components pertaining to seed, minikits, seed treatment, IPM farmers training Gypsum

implements, irrigation devices. Like sprinkler irrigation system, soil ameliorant, bio-fertilizers and micro nutrient block demonstrations seed village programme, Foundation seed production etc. covering all district except Dangs except and the oilseed crop viz. Groundnut Sesamum Castor, Mustard, sunflower, soyabean and safflower. The component of foundation seed is fully financed by Government of India and the rest are shared 25:75 State and central respectively.

National pulses Development project (NPDP)

1.1.24 It is proposed to continue this centrally sponsored project during Annual Plan 1997-98 with an outlay Rs. 140.00 lakh including Rs. 35.00 lakh in the state sector and Rs. 105.00 lakh in the central sector. The project comprises about 16 components pertaining to seed Dal proceser, micro nutrient, IPM, Feroman trap, Rhizobium culture block demonstrations, minikits, sprinkler irrigation, storage bean, retail outlay open, training etc. covering all districts except valsad, Dangs and Gandhinagar and the pulse crops viz. pigeon-pea, gram, green gram, black gram, cow pea and kendeay bean.

Intensive Cotton Development Programme (I.C.D.P.)

1.1.25 This centrally sponsored Intensive Cotton Dev. Programme is implemented in cotton growing districts viz. Surendranagar, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, Mehsana & Rajkot

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh including Rs. 30.00 lakh in the state sector and Rs. 90.00 lakh in central sector are provided during Annual Plan 1997-98 for the components pertaining to seed plant protection equipment, IPM, Farmer's Training pertaining set production, demonstration and the head quarter staff.

Integrated cereal Development Programme ICDP (Coarse cereal)

1.1.26 After the continuous span of draught period with a view to boost up the production of food grain a cent percent centrally sponsored special food production programme was also implemented in seven districts for four crops viz. Rice, Wheat, Maize & Pegin Pea. Review of crop production oriented programme special food grain production programme and Intgrated Production of Rice development programme is modified as Integrated cereal development programme in coarse cereal and maize mission by Government of India from 1994-95.

1.1.27 This programme is modified version of SFPP and is implemented in 16 districts in identified 70 Talukas which has low productivity than average state production for Wheat, Rice, Maize, Bajra and Jowar crops. The programme to be implemented 25:75 State/Central sharing basis.

1.1.28 The project comprises about eight component viz. Field Demonstration, IPM Demonstration, Farmer Training, varital replacment of new germ plasm, Bullock manual operated implements, power operated implements productive award POL and contingency etc. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs including Rs. 100.00 lakhs in the state sector and Rs. 300.00 lakh in central sector are proposed during Annual plan 1997-98. The component of productivity award is to be financed fully by Government of India and the rest are to be shared equally by the state and Government of India.

1.1.29 A scheme for Technology mission on Maize with an outlays of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is p[roposed as state sahre for annual plan 1997-98 with the funding patter fo 75:25 bases between the Government of India and state Government.

Sustainable Development of sugarcane based on cropping system area.

1.1.30 For increasing productivity and to reduce the cost of cultivation of sugarcane, Centrally Sopsnsored scheme on sustainable development of sugarcane based cropping system is implemented in selected districts viz. Bharuch, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, Kachchh, Valsad, Amreli, Junagadh & Rajkot. Where the productivity is below the state National average. The scheme is implemented with the funding pattern of 75:25 bases between the Government of India adn State Government. The scheme aims at enhancing productivity from present area. So that over all farmers income per unit time and area will increase in mill and non mill areas.

1.1.31 Efforts are made to give thrust to transfer of newly of newly developed production technology distribution of free quality seeds and healthy seeds, protectionof intigrated pest management to

minimise the use of hazardous chemicals.

1.1.32 Water use efficiency of drip irrigation has been recognised and with the use drip irrigation system productivity with optimum utilisation of water resource and problem of increase water table and salt accumulation will be solve especially in South Gujarat area, where water has been used indiscriminate which with create several problems.

1.1.33 The project comprises about 11 component covered under scheme for implementation of programme are as under :-

Field demonstration, training of farmers & extension staff, Bullock drawn & Tractor drawn Implement, Tissuculture units, Bio pesticide units seed multiplication, Incentive for setting up/strengthening of Heat Treatment plants, productivity awards Drip Infrastructure & Demonstration, Transfer of Technology etc.

1.1.34 This scheme is implemented since 1995-96 An outlay of Rs. 161.34 lakhs including Rs. 32.00 lakh in the state sector and Rs. 129.34 lakh in central sector are provided in Annual Plan 1997-98

1.1.35 The component of front line Demonstration, National level training, Tissueculture, Bio-pesticide units breeder seed production, productivity awards and Transfer of technology are to be Financed fully by Government of India and the rest are to be shared equally by the state and Government of India.

Extension and Farmer Training

1.1.36 This is most prominent programme under crop husbandry sub sector with provided outlay of Rs. 1008.33 lakhs for Annual plan.

Training and Visit System

1.1.37 The programme aims at improving the efficiency of the advisory services for the farmers by (i) intensifying contacts between the extension worker and the farmers (ii) upgrading the standard of extensifying workers, land (iii) improving quality of technical package through better adoptive research.

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

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

1.1.40 The extension technique is based on a systematic programme of training for all the full time agricultural work at all level combined with frequent visits by VEWs to farmers field. The system enables a VEW to visit each group of farmers field. Once a fortnight after he has received an intensive training in agricultural practices and recommendations which relate directly to farm operations during the fortnight. The fixed schedule of visits of VEWs enable close supervision and the follow up to achieve a visible impact on production. VEW concentrates on selected contact farmers and important crops, focusing mainly on those practice which bring the best economic results and on making optimum use of available resources. Two preseasonal training camps are organised every year two or three days, each wherein subject matter specialists and specialist of Gujarat Agricultural University participate. The subject matter specialists are trained for two days per month at the University Campus to keep them up-to-date their know-how of the subject. They also receive two weeks training every year to refresh their knowledge at the University.

1.1.41 It has decided to reorganise the T&V project with following changes.

(1) The Department of Agricultural present V.L.W. is visiting the contact farmers Now in reorganisation, the contact farmers approach will be changed and group approach will be adopted. The V.L.W. has

to seat at the particular place of the village and the farmers will contact the V.L.W. according to their need.

(2) Each taluka of the district will be considered as a unit and the whole Agriculture Development activity will be done by the Class - II officer. For that, each taluka, one Class II officer, (Asstt. Director of Agri.) will be provided by creating new posts. For each taluka head quarter, two extension officers will be provided for the field work.

1.1.42 Total outlay of Rs. 676.03 lakh is provided for training and visit system including Rs. 171.53 lakh for tribal area.

Sardar Patel Kisan and Scientist Purskar

1.1.43 To encouraging innovative & progressive cultivators scientist/professors whose are doing research work and find out new techniques. Government is implementing the Sardar Patel Kisan Purskar scheme since 1995-96. It is provided Rs. 15.25 lakh for Annual plan 1997-98 and A new scheme Krushi Vikas Trophy of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided.

Farmer Training Centre

1.1.44 There are 17 Farmer's Training Centres working in this state to train cultivators and to motivate them to adopt Agriculture technology like improved seed production, consumption of fertilisers, pesticides, method of irrigation & latest technology for increasing Agriculture production.

This programme mainly includes need based institutional training for farmers, Farm women and youths in modern agricultural techniques.

The scheme costing Rs. 216.29 lakh is the cent percent externally aided by EEC. Thus Government of Gujarat has not to bear any cost of the project but the plan provision has to be made in full for establishment of technology transfer for farm women for Gujarat.

Soil Testing Laboratory

1.1.45 The role of soil testing is very important for making balance use of fertiliser. Recommendation for different climatic region, soil testing are very important tool. There are 21 soil testing laboratories in the state. Some of them are need to strengthen with their requirement with an outlay of Rs. 83.06 lakhs for 1997-98.

Trial Cum Demonstration Farm

1.1.46 Government has established 16 T.C.D. Farms in the state which are running under non plan. It is essential to provide a residential building, office building, wire fencing pacca field canal, Godown etc. on above TCD Farms.

An outlay of Rs. 69.79 lakh is provided for Tribal Cum Demonstration Farm Programme.

Waste Land Development and Micro Water Management under Israel Technology.

1.1.47 There is 19.50 lakhs hectares area in Gujarat under cultivable waste land. This can be converted into a productive use by plating fruit crops, Agricultural crops and afforestation. It has been decided to develop the waste land by growing agricultural crops. For this waste land development & cotton cultivation with saline water and micro water management under Israel Technology are provided for consultation charges of Israel Technician and giving Financial support for inputs in the initial stage arranging demonstration plots, experiments of new technology.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for waste land development and cotton cultivation with saline water under Israel technology. While Rs. 30.00 lakh is provided for micro water management under Israel technology for Annual Plan.

Technology Demonstration on management of salt Affected a pilot project (Bhachau, Arnej and Danti.)

1.1.48 There are about 3.00 million hectares of salt affected soils in India. About 33% of this is from Gujarat. Coastal area of Danti Umbharat self accounts for 70.00 hectares of salt affected soils.

The soils of Bhachau are medium to heavy textured. The PH ranges from 7.6 to 9.3 Arnej in Bhal

is a native saline land. The salinity has developed due to sea water ingress. The soils are heavy textured. Soil salinity ranges from nil to as high as 36 dsm. Alkalinity also ranges from minimum 1.9 Esp to 77 Esp. Permeability is very slow. The soils of Danti Umbharat are coastal alluvial clay to clay loam in texture. The hydrological properties of this soil are poor due to predominant sodium ion.

Such soils do not support any vegetation except Halophytes. The problem is further aggravated by water logged condition. The underground water is also highly saline.

1.1.49 The Gujarat Agriculture university has made significant head ways in generating technologies relating to soil reclamation, crop and cropping system including forest and horticulture trees/shrubs and cultural practices and fertilizer management. Major emphasis was given on area specific research as :-

1. Bhachau : Alternate land use. Crop/cropping system.
2. Arnej : Soil reclamation, use of saline water fertilizer management, crop/cropping system alternate land use and farm pond technology.
3. Danti : Soil reclamation, Biological rejuvenation crop/cropping systems etc. cultural practices fertilizer management etc.

The scheme related to technology Demonstration shall be implemented through Gujarat Agril. University on their farms and by their scientist on the basis of Grant-in-aid.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for a pilot project for technology Demonstration on management of salt effect.

1.1.50 Establishment of demonstration farm for dry farming, practices through water Harvesting and modern techniques. (Junagadh, Targhdia, S.K.Nagar.)

Water source is becoming costlier day by day. Rain water harvesting in situ moisture conservation and water saving technology need to be developed and demonstrated.

The scheme related to establishment of Demonstration farm shall be implemented through Gujarat Agril. University on their farms and by their scientists on the basis of grant-in-aid.

An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided for Establishment of demonstration farm for Dry farming practices through water Harvesting and modern technique.

Agro Tech Exhibition

The agricultural fairs are held in various districts of state and Agriculture Department has also to take part in such fair with necessary materials. The object of such Agricultural fairs is to bring before the farmers the various new technology in Agriculture by the way of exhibition which ultimately help the farmers in increasing their crop production by the implementation of the same on their fields. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

VII Water management and agriculture engineering

Drip and Sprinkler irrigation

1.1.52 Drip/Sprinkler is one such technology which can help to increase the irrigation potential by optimising the use of available irrigation water.

The Government has started a new scheme viz. strengthening of drip irrigation system in Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat. In 1995-96 with a view to increase agricultural production by making optimum use of available limited quantity of water. Considering the water availability in this area subsidy for drip irrigation has been given for 3 hectare per farmer.

1.1.53 District officers have given large publicity and organised state level seminars in these areas. A special drive for drip / sprinkler irrigation was carried out by the Department of agriculture and drip/sprinkler manufacturer which resulted in huge demand of drip/sprinkler irrigation sets.

The main aim of the scheme is to popularise the drip/sprinkler system by providing incentive to

the farmers of the Gujarat state.

During the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakh is provided for popularisation of drip and open pipe line irrigation system in other than Saurashtra Kutch & N.Gujarat.

While, an outlay of Rs. 721.64 lakh is provided for popularisation of drip and open pipelining irrigation system in Saurashtra, Kutch & North Gujarat.

Over and above, popularisation of sprinkler drip irrigation and open pipeline irrigation system for SC and ST cultivators is also provided with outlays of Rs. 40.00 lakhs and Rs. 43.50 lakh respectively.

1.1.54 The activity under the programme of agriculture engineering pertaining to popularisation of efficient model of this capital goods among the farmers facilitation of supply of genuine quality goods and subsidising purchase of such costly equipment to the weaker section of the farming community under this programme. Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. implements Bullocks, male buffaloes and bullock cart to the weaker section of the farming community is provided. An outlay of Rs. 81.50 lakh is provided for this programme of SC and ST farmers during the years 1997-98.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is provided for training in micro water management. Stipend of Rs.75/- is to be given to trainees and 14400 trainees are covered during the year 1997-98.

1.1.55 The combinational practices of threshing of valuable products involves losses in terms of quantity and qualities which in turn adversely affects the market value as well as export quality of the product. In view of the above the use of tarpoline for minimisation of the losses happening in terms of quantity and quality of product particularly during threshing in threshing yard. It is very much essential therefore to provide subsidy for purchase of tarpoline to the Small & Marginal Farmers, S.C. & S.T. Farmers. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided for this programme during 1997-98.

VIII- Farmers Insurance

1.1.56 Crop Insurance scheme is continued as staff scheme during eighth plan. This staff has been committed from 1997-98.

This scheme for accidental death insurance benefit is for the farmers engaged in agriculture operation. The prime moto of this scheme is to provide relief to the farmers who are working in odd and unfavourable industrial atmosphere and become victim of natural calamities or any type of accident while performing agriculture operation. This scheme is implemented since 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 76.00 lakh is provided for 1997-98.

An outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakh is provided for crop cutting experiments.

IX Agricultural Economic and Statistics :-

1.1.57 This programme comprises of two centrally sponsored schemes viz : Timely reporting of estimates of crop production and (ii) Improvement of crop statistics. An outlay of Rs. 36.86 lakh as state share is provided for Annual plan 1997-98.

X Other Expenditure

Equity contribution in share capital for Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation

1.1.58 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided as token provision for this programme for annual plan 1997-98, for equity contribution by State Government to the Gujarat Agro. Industries Corporation.

Farmers Agro Services Centres

1.1.59 A new scheme of farmers agro services centres with twin objectives to provide grainful employment and provide service to the farmers at their doorstep is proposed.

Now the cost of machinery is increased and hence there is urgent need of new agro service centres in Gujarat to give machinery on hire to provide repairing of costly equipment and machinery.

Under this scheme, graduate in Engineering, Diploma in engineering, B. Tech. in Agriculture engineering will be covered.

It is proposed that about 200 such agro services centres will be established in Gujarat. The basic objective will be to give agricultural machinery on hire to farmers and to undertake repair of machineries and equipments.

1.1.60 The families with such small holding are not in a position to maintain a pair of Bullock/Camel. Hence no bullock cart/camel is available with them for carrying Seeds, Fertilizer, Farm output, Fodder/ Water for milch animals etc.

In view of this, feasible & convenient transport like tricycle/four wheel trollies may be useful and suited for such a family. The unit cost of such equipment may not be more than Rs. 4,000 - Rs. 5,000. Therefore suitable model of this vehicle is required & popularised. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh is provided for Development of Proto-type Design of this type of vehicle through Gujarat Agriculture University/GAIC.

Border Area Development Programme

1.1.61 Financial Assistance for Drip Irrigation, Construction of New wells, oil engine pumpsets, electric motor and submersible pump for farmers of Border Areas of Kutch and Banaskantha. Generally the cultivators residing on the border area of Kutch & Banaskantha having less rainfall. Water is badly needed for this area. To encourage these cultivators of border area talukas of Banaskantha & Kutch, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for this programme for Annual plan 1997-98.

Nucleus Budget

1.1.62 An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for nucleus budget for 1997-98.

Production Targets

1.1.63 Thus due to various scheme of crop husbandry the prospects for Agricultural Production of important crops during 1996-97 and targets for 1997-98 are envisaged as under.

Crop	unit	1996-97	1997-98
		Antici. Achiev.	Proposed Target
(1) Foodgrain	Lakh Tonnes	51.12	55.40
(2) Oil seeds	"	36.95	36.80
(3) Cotton	Lakh Bales	28.23	22.40
(4) Sugarcane	Lakh Tonnes	10.35	14.40
(5) Tobacco	"	1.43	2.55

Agroclimatic regional planning

1.1.61 The agroclimatic regional planning (ACRP) has been envisaged as an approach for decentralised planning and has been sequantial where each stage of planning builds on the earlier stage. The whole country is divided in 15 Agroclimatic regions. Gujarat falls in Zone No. 13. Zonal planning team after having all requisite details has divided Gujarat State in seven sub agroclimatic regions after considering rainfall distribution the district planning under the aegis of ACRP approach would be a step towards planning particularly dealing with local needs on scientific basis.

1.1.65 The ACRP exercise aims at maximum growth by evolving a plan based on local scientific expertise refined by beneficiary feed back and ensuing the participation of local organisation. A pilot project for integrated development plan for a pilot area in Sami and Harij talukas of Mehsana district is taken up from 1993-94 which will be continued during the year 1997-98. Under this pilot project, oilseeds development programme and pulse development programme are also covered.

1.1.66 The major objective of this exercise of operationalization of the core strategies are as follows :

- (1) Conservation upgradation and utilization of natural resources like land, water, plant and animal health in the area.

- (2) Incorporate the latest technologies for operationalisation of ACRP strategies.
- (3) Improve the production environment and restoration of ecological balance through scientific management of land and rainfed water and
- (4) Institution analysing approach so as to ensure its continuity and replicability in longer time frame.

1.1.67 In order to introduce the farmers of the project area to high yielding varieties of pulses and oilseeds best suited for the area, it is envisaged to supply minikits, distribute seeds and have demonstration under the National Pulse Development Programme and oilseeds programme. Although these programme already exist in the talukas. The project envisage that the 15 villages covered in 3 micro watershed area of sami and Harij taluka. To bring the additional area under NODP it is envisaged to develop 195 hectares of pulses crop in the project area and 240 hectares in oilseed production programme.

1.1.68 Gujarat is having about 1600 KM. long coastal area. The climate terms for development of Alphanso Mango in South Gujarat and Kesar in Junagadh areas. Datepalm in Kutch is monopoly crop in country. Besides, Banana, Lime, Ber, Chiku, Coconut have also occupied area in the State, Total of these horticultural crops (Fruits, Vegetables, Spices) come to about 5.41 Lakh hectares. The average income of per hectare yield is about Rs. 20,000/- per annum. This is quite remunerative as compared to the other crops. There is goods scope for development of irrigated as well as arid and semiarid horticulture in the State. To encourage development of horticulture crops, an ambitious programme of horticulture development has been envisaged for which an outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Direction and Administration

1.1.69 Department of Horticulture was created with minimum staff for implementation of various horticulture Development programme but no staff was sanctioned for direction and administration. It is absolutely necessary to strengthen State, Division, District and Taluka level staff for efficient and speedy development of Horticultural activities at various levels to maintain organisation including administration and technical machinery, Accounts, budgetary monitoring and coordination etc. The programme comprises the groups of schemes for which an outlay of Rs. 367.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Horticulture Development Project

1.1.70 Horticulture Development Project comprises of Area expansion of fruit crops, organisation of fruit shows and exhibitions and building construction with a total outlay of Rs. 142.33 Lakh. Under the area expansion of fruit crops, the scheme for subsidised supply of fruit, grafts and plants total cultivators is being implemented in the State. Under this programme, any fruit grower, who wish to undertake fruit crop plantation in his own field is entitled for a subsidy of Rs. 1500/- per hectare for Mango and Chiku and Rs. 1000/- per hectare for other fruit crops. It is proposed to cover 8000 hectare new area under different fruit crops with a total estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs during 1997-98.

1.1.71 Under the scheme for organising various fruit shows competitions and seminars during 1997-98 Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided with a view to educate the farmers on Scientific cultivation of various fruit crops. Such seminars and shows provide an opportunity to the farmers to know the different activities and development programme being implemented.

1.1.72. Under the major works, it is essential to construct office-cum-training building for community canning and kitchen gardening centres at Ahmedabad, Surat, Himmatangar, Anand. Rs. 40.33 lakh is provided during 1997-98 as capital expenditure.

1.1.73. Besides horticulture development project Rs. 408.00 lakhs have been provided for implementation of various ongoing and new programmes such as supply of spices and vegetable high yielding varieties. Seed control of fruit fly, control of spongy tissue in Alphanso Mango, establishment and strengthening of fruit nurseries, strengthening of community canning centres, and creation of infrastructure facilities for development of horticulture.

1.1.74. To boost up the horticultural production and to popularise economical use of precious water, it is proposed to encourage drip system by providing supplementary assistance per hectare to assist small and marginal and SC/ST farmers in particular and other farmers for component not covered by Government of India's scheme for drip installation with additional amount of subsidy so that those categories of farmers have to contribute less for the above purposes. The subsidy will be available in addition to the subsidy eligible under centrally sponsored scheme under the scheme run by Agriculture Department among other crops, subsidy for horticultural crops is admissible for drip irrigation system. To rationalise the scheme, it is considered necessary to limit the dual scope of the scheme and discontinue the subsidy for horticultural fruit, tree crops now being available under the Agriculture Departments. For this Rs. 50.60 lakhs is provided for drip installation under the State Plan during 1997-98.

Horticulture Development Project in Tribal Area

1.1.75. This programme comprises area expansion of fruit crops fruit nurseries and infrastructure promotion activities scheme in tribal districts with a total outlay of Rs. 101.00 lakhs during 1997-98.

1.1.76. Under the area expansion of fruit crops the scheme for subsidised supply of fruit grafts and plants to cultivators is being implemented in the tribal districts of the State. Under this programme ST cultivators, who wish to undertake fruit crops plantation in his own field is entitled for a subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per hectares for Mango and Chiku and Rs. 2000/- per hectare for other fruit crops. It is targetted to cover 860 hectares new area under different fruit crops with a total estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 Lakh under the scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for implementation of horticulture development at District and Block level and for establishment of one fruit nursery in tribal district of Valsad (Chanvai). An outlay of Rs. 57.00 lakhs and Rs. 4.00 Lakhs is provided for 1997-98 respectively.

1.1.77. Moreover scheme like promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas and to assist Kolgha and Kathodi adivasi cultivators for horticultural crops and supply of plant protection equipment are also included in the annual development programme for 1997-98. It is also proposed to continue the farmers of two fruit nurseries in tribal areas of Surat and Panchmahal district, tribal farmers are required to be given new techniques of fruit and vegetable farming for which minimum infrastructure at District and Block level have been sanctioned for these programmes, Rs. 82,00 lakhs have been provided under different schemes.

Special Component Plan for Schedule Caste Farmers

1.1.78. This programme comprises of area expansion of fruit crops, supply of vegetable and spices minikits and plant protection equipment to the scheduled caste cultivators. Schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 73.00 lakhs under the area expansion programme, S.C. cultivators who wish to undertake fruit crop plantation in his own field is entitled for a subsidy of Rs. 3000/- per hectare for mango and chiku and Rs. 2000/- for other fruit crops. Moreover, vegetable and spices minikits will be supplied on 75% subsidised rates.

Other Programmes

1.1.79. The development of horticulture is mainly based upon quality planting materials so that plant materials are required to develop to strengthen existing fruit nurseries for production of quality planting materials.

1.1.80 Area expansion of crops, diverts the attention for marketing processing etc. Hence it is proposed to strengthen the existing community canning and kitchen gardening centres on small scale commercial basis.

1.1.81 Plant protection measure is essential in horticultural, crops to quality production and to increase production and productivity. Hence, various schemes for supply of plant protection equipments to SC/ST and other with assistance are also included.

1.1.82 The existing fruit nurseries equals measures of regeneration and protection facilities. Hence these are also incorporated in the scheme with a major provision.

1.1.83 To provide quality planting materials of horticulture crops to the farmers and to provide employment to the horticulture/agriculture graduate/Diploma holders for raising of their income sources. Rs. 25,000/- will be provided as assistance for establishment of fruit nursery. For this programme an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been provided under the scheme during 1997-98.

1.1.84 To reduce the post harvest losses of fruits and vegetable which is about 25 to 30 percent by providing fruit juice parlours training to the women for preservation of fruits and vegetables and by strengthening of fruit and vegetable growers cooperative societies. Moreover subsidy will also be provided for construction of cold storage and onion meda to the needy farmers and cooperative societies for these programmes and an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs has been provided during 1997-98 in various schemes.

1.1.85 State initiated to introduce Oil Palm Cultivation in Surat and Valsad districts. 30,000 sproted Oil palm seeds have been imported from Costa Rica and are being raised at Paria Farm of Gujarat Agriculture University. District Valsad and 5000 indegenous seeds are being raised at Kholwad farm District Surat which will be distributed during 1997-98 under the area expansien of oil palm programme of Oil Palm Cultivation. This is 75% Central and 25% State sahring basiscentrally sponsored scheme. For this, Rs. 34.07 Lakhs is provided as State share during 1997-98.

1.1.86 Under CSS on use of Plastic in agriculture for installation of drip irringation system, the Government of India will contribute the subsidy of 70 percent to others and 90 percent to SM, SC & ST farmers in the limit of Rs. 25,000/- per hectares. Central and State contribution towards subsidy will contribute a maximum amount of Rs. 22500/- and Rs. 25000/- per hectares respectively. Accordingly Rs. 292.00 lakhs as Central Share and Rs. 30.00 lakhs as State Share is provided for this programmes for the year 1997-98.

1.1.87 As a whole under the CSS on sharing basis Rs. 372.22 lakhs and Rs. 166.55 lakhs for fully C.S.S. have been provided during 1997-98.

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the scheme	Outlay	of which Capital Content
(A) Dir. of Agriculture Direction and Administration			
1.	AGR-1 Construction of Krishi Bhavan at Gandhinagar, Rajkot & Vadodara(AGR-2) 01 002 00	327.00	327.00
2.	AGR-2 Post Graduate training in India and Abroad. 01 003 00 (AGR-3)	8.00	-
3.	AGR-3 Establishment of seed cell 01 004 00 (AGR-4)	6.75	-
4.	AGR-4 Strengthening & re-organisation of administration	-	-
Total		341.75	327.00
MULTIPLICATION & DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS			
5.	AGR-5 Expansion of seed multiplication farms providing Infrastructural & Irrigated facilities. 01 051 00 (AGR-5)	30.00	-
6.	AGR-6 Expansion of seed multiplication farm for providing infrastructural and irri. facilities in TASP 01 060 83 (AGR-17)	10.00	-
7.	AGR-7 Hybrid seed & fertilizer at subsidised rate to S.T. farmer in T.A.S.P. 01 052 72 (AGR-9)	70.00	-
8.	AGR-8 Distribution of HYV & Hybrid seeds & Fertilizer at subsidised rate to S.T. farmers residing outside T A S P 01 054 82 (AGR-11)	3.25	-
9.	AGR-9 Distribution of HYV & fertilizer at subsidised rate to S.C. Farmers 01 055 81 (AGR-12).	30.00	-
10.	AGR-10 Financial Assistance to the Tribal Farmers of Tribal area in production of certified seed.	20.00	-
11.	AGR-11 Buffer Stock of certified and foundation seeds.	-	-
Total		163.25	-
III. MANURES & FERTILIZER			
12.	AGR-12 Promoting use of organic manures viz. Oil cakes green manuring Urban compost & organic manure Pits. 01 101 00 (AGR-18)	20.00	-
13.	AGR-13 Promoting use of organic manures viz. Oil cakes, green manuring Urban Compost & organic manure pits for S.C.Farmer. 01 102 81 (AGR-19)	10.00	-

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the scheme	Out lay	of which Capital Content
14.	AGR-14 Promoting use of organic manures viz. Oil cakes, green manuring, Urban compost & organic manure pits to S T farmers in T A S P 01 103 83 (AGR-20)	9.00	-
15.	AGR-15 Strengthening of quality Control laboratory and field orgn. 01 104 00	22.00	-
16.	AGR-16 Fertilizer Testing Laboratory at Kandla. (AGR-22) 01 109 00	-	-
17.	AGR-17 Promoting use of Bio-fertilizer. 01 108 00 (AGR-25).	15.00	-
18.	AGR-18 Promoting use of Bio-Ferts. in T A S P 01 109 00 (AGR-26)	10.00	-
19.	AGR-19 Strengthening of Micro Nutrient testing laboratory & distribution of micro nutrients. 01 110 00 (AGR-27)	13.25	-
20.	AGR-20 Strengthening of Micro Nutrient Testing laboratory & distribution of micronutrients. 01 110 00 (AGR-27)	12.00	-
21.	AGR-21 Establishment of Fert. Testing Lac. at Bardoli under TASP 01 115 83 (AGR-32)	22.06	13.08
22.	AGR-22 Support to co-op. society for infrastructure/storage distribution of Agril. inputs in remote talukas.	-	-
Grand Total		133.31	13.08
PLANT PROTECTION			
23.	AGR-23 Distribution of pesticides plant protection appliances & IPM to SC farmers 01 156 83 (AGR-37)	15.50	-
24.	AGR-24 Distribution pesticides, plant protection appliances & IPM to SC farmers 01 156 81 (AGR-40)	20.00	-
25.	AGR-25 Establishment of plant quarantine Station at Ahmedabad. (AGR-39-A)	3.50	-
26.	AGR-26 Plant protection measures in endemic area for local and other post. 01 161 00(AGR-45)	30.00	-
27.	AGR-27 Strengthening of biological control laboratory at Gandhinagar and Junagarh. 01 162 00 (AGR-46)	25.35	16.35
28.	AGR-28 Assistance to farmers IPM Component for plant protection	10.00	-
Total		104.35	16.35
V. CROP PRODUCTION			
29.	AGR-29 Intensive Cotton Development programme (C.S.S.) 01 201 41 (AGR-51)	30.00	-
30.	AGR-30 National Pulse Development projects (CSS) 01 202 41 (AGR-52)	35.00	-
31.	AGR-31 Oil seed production programme (CSS) 01 203 41 (AGR-53)	400.00	-
32.	AGR-32 Integrated Cereal Development programme Course Cereal (CSS) 01 204 41	100.00	-
33.	AGR-33 Technology Mission on Maize.	7.50	-
34.	AGR-34 Sustainable Development of Sugarcane based on cropping system area (CSS) (AGR-54-B)	32.00	-
Total		694.50	-

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the scheme	Out lay	of which Capital Content
VI. EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING			
35.	AGR-35 Re-organisation and Strengthening of extension service including broad Agri. Extension NAEP III 01 301 00 (AGR-84)	504.50	6.65
36.	AGR-36 Re-organisation and Strengthening of extension services including Board base Agril. Extension in TASP. 01 302 83 (AGR-85)	171.53	5.45
37.	AGR-37 Sardar Patel Kisan & Scientist purshkar (AGR-84-B)	22.75	-
38.	AGR-38 Strengthening of farmers training centre. 01 30 300 (AGR-86)	24.80	15.80
39.	AGR-38 (1) Strengthening of FTC. in TASP.	10.90	10.90
40.	AGR-39 Strengthening of soil testing laboratory. 01 305 00 (AGR-88)	75.06	60.06
41.	AGR-40 Strengthening of soil testing laboratory in TASP(AGR-89)	8.00	-
42.	AGR-41 Strengthening and Development of TCD Farms.	69.78	65.29
43.	AGR-42 Waste land Development and cotton cultivation with saline water under Israel techonology.	50.00	-
44.	AGR-43 Micro water management under Iserale Technology. (AGR-91-B)	30.00	-
NEW SCHEMES			
45.	AGR-44 Strengthening of unit for irrigated Agronomist office at Vadodara. 01 309 00 (AGR-)	20.00	-
46.	AGR-45 Technology Demonstration on management of salt affected a pilot project (Bhachau, Arnej and Danti).	2.00	-
47.	AGR-46 Establishment of Demonstration farm for Dry Farming practices through water harvesting and modern technology (Junagadh, Targhedia, S.K. Nagar)	4.00	-
48.	AGR-47 Institute for applied Agri. Research (On the pattern of Israle volcani centre ARO)	5.00	-
49.	AGR-48 Agro Tech. Exhibition	10.00	-
Grand Total		1008.33	164.15
VII. WATER MANAGEMENT AGRICULRURAL ENGINEERING			
50.	AGR-49 Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implements, bullock male, buffaloes and bullock carts to SC cultivartors. 01 352 81 (AGR-93)	40.00	-
51.	AGR-50 Subsidised supply of productive assets Agril. Implements bullocks, Male Buffaloes & Bullock carts to tribal cultivators residing outside TASP 01 353 72 (AGR-95)	4.00	-
52.	AGR-51 Subsidised supply of productive assets viz. Agril. Implements bullocks/male buffaloes and bullock carts to S.T. farmers in TASP. 01 354 82 (AGR-96)	37.50	-
53.	AGR-52 Popularisation of Sprinkler/Drip and pipe line irrigation system to S.T. farmers in T.A.S.P. 01 350 83 (AGR-10)	43.50	-
54.	AGR-53 Popularisation of sprinkler/Drip and pipiline irrigation	40.00	-

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the scheme	Out lay	of which Capital Content
	system to S.C. farmers. 01 361 81 (AGR-101)		
55.	AGR-54 Popularisation of drip & pipe line Irrigation system other than Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat. 01 37 000 (AGR-103-A)	110.00	-
56.	AGR-55 Popularisation of Drip & Pipeline irrigation system in Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat 01 37 000 (AGR-A)	721.64	-
57.	AGR-56 Promotion of Agri. Machinery by giving subsidy to purchase of power operated improved implement & farm machinery to farmer		-
58.	AGR-57 Promotion of Agri. machinery by giving subsidy to SC farmers for purchase of power operated improved implement & fare machinery	-	-
59.	AGR-58 Promotion of Agri machinery by giving subsidy to ST farmers for purchase of power operated improved implements & fare machinery in TASP.	-	-
60.	AGR-59 Scheme to facilitate training for micro water management, Farm mechanisation & Energy conservation.	-	-
61.	AGR-60 Subsidised supply of Tarpolin for threshing & other farm operation to small & marginal farmers.	20.00	-
62.	AGR-61 Subsidised supply of Tarpolin for threshing & other farm operation to S.T. farmers in TASP	10.00	-
63.	AGR-62 Subsidised supply of Tarpolin for thersing other fare operation to S.T. farmers in TASP.	20.00	-
Grand Total		1046.64	-
VIII. FARMERS INSURANCE			
64.	AGR-63 Strengthening of crop Insurance schemes 01 401 00 (AGR-111)	-	-
65.	AGR-64 Accident Insurance benefit to farmers. 01 103 00 (AGR-111-A)	76.00	-
66.	AGR-65 Crop cutting experiments in Dang District (Agril, Vages). 01 402 00(AGR-112).	0.01	-
Total		76.01	-
IX AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC AND STATISTICS			
67.	AGR-66 Timely reporting estimate of area and production of crop.(CSS) 01 452 41 (AGR-114).	21.20	-
68.	AGR-67 Improvment of crop statistics (CSS) 01 453 41 (AGR-115).	15.66	-
69.	AGR-68 Installation of raingauges & collection of rainfall data. 01 454 00	-	-
70.	AGR-69 Investigation in artificial rain making. 01 455 00	-	-
Total		36.86	-

XI. OTHER EXPENDITURE

71.	AGR-70 Acquisition of Government of India of the holding in GAIC	-	-
72.	AGR-71 Share capital to GAIC	5.00	-
Sr. No.	Number and Name of the scheme	Out lay	of which Capital Content
73.	AGR-72 Farmers Agro service centre scheme in normal area.	30.00	-
74.	AGR-73 Farmers Agro service centre in TASP	20.00	-
75.	AGR-74 Development of Phototype design & printing & Popularisation of tricycle for farmer.	-	-
	Total	55.00	-
76.	AGR-75 Border area Development programme (AGR-122).	10.00	-
	Total	10.00	-
	Nucleus Budget in TASP	20.00	-
	Total	20.00	-
(A) Dire. of Agricultural		3600.00	520.58

Sr. No.	Scheme Name of the Scheme	Annal Plan 1997-98 Outlay of which Capital Content	
1	2	3	4
(B) Horticulture			
78. AGR-76	Horticulture Development Project		
	(1) Scheme for subsidise supply of fruit grafts and plants to the cultivators (area expansion programme) Scheme for development of ber cultivation	100.00	-
	Scheme for Estt. of new five community & Kitchen gardening centres.	-	-
	Scheme for Estt. of new fruit nursery in TSF & strengthening of old fruit nurseries	-	-
	(2) Scheme for Expansion of Horti. crops by organising pompation, exhibition seminars & publication	2.00	-
	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for implementation of Horti. Dev. activities at State district & block level	-	-
	(3) Scheme for construction and training Bldg. for community & kitchen gardening centre 012510	40.33	40.33
	Total	142.33	40.33
79. AGR-77	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities at State level (AGR.59)	20.00	-
80. AGR-78	Strengthening of Hort. Nurseries for production of planting materials. (AGR.60)	7.00	-
81. AGR-79	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities at district & state levels. (AGR.61)	30.00	-
82. AGR-80	Scheme for strengthening of community canning 8 kitchen gardening centres for commercial purpose (AGP.62)	15.00	-
	Scheme for Estt. of Horti training centre at Gandhinagar. (AGR.63)	-	-
	Scheme for Estt. of Tissue-culture laboratories (AGR.64)	-	-
	Schedule for creation of infrastructure for market intervention of Horti.crop. (AGR.65)	-	-
	Scheme for creation of infrastructure for implementation Drip irrigation GVST. State & Dist. (AGR.66)	-	-
83. AGR-81	Scheme for Estt. of new fruit nurseries on TSF & Strengthening of old fruit nurseries (AGR.67)	10.00	-
84. AGR-82	Scheme for creation of infrastructure for account dev. scheme Mahuva (AGR.68)	5.00	-
85. AGR-83	Scheme for creation of planning & monitoring cell at State level (AGR.68(a))	8.00	-

1	2	3	4
86. AGR-84	Scheme for subsidy fruit grafted & Planning (AGR.69)	0127800 12.00	-
87. AGR-85	Scheme for subsidies supply of vegetable & spices minikits to SC cultivators (AGR.70)	0126381 40.00	-
88. AGR-86	Scheme for distribution of PP equipment at subsidised rates under SEP (AGR.70(a))	0127800 20.00	-
89. AGR-87	Hort. Dev. Project in TASP	0125483	
	(1) Scheme for subsidised supply of fruit grafts & plants to adivasi farmers of tribal area (AGR.71)		
	(2) Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure for implementation of Hort. Dev. activities in tribal areas at dist. & block levels. (AGR.71)	220.09	57.00
	(3) Scheme for Lstt. of new fruit nurseries on TSF in tribal area (AGR.71)	11.40	4.00
	Total	311.66	101.00
90. AGR-88	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities at dist. & block level under TASP (AGR.72)	24.43	25.00
91. AGR-89	Scheme for Estt. of new fruit nursery under TASP (AGR.73)	6.00	6.00
92. AGR-90	Scheme for distribution of PP equipment at subsidise under TASP (AGR.73(a))	-	-
	Scheme for package programme on Mango, banana, & Chiku in Guj. State. (AGR.74)	38.01	-
	Scheme for Dev. of fruit nurseries on Taluka seed farms (AGR.75)	2.46	-
93. AGR.91	Scheme for promotion of vegetable cultivation in tribal areas. (AGR.76)	23.10	30.00
94. AGR.92	Scheme assist Kolgha & Kathodi advisai cultivators for Hort. crops. (AGR.77)	3.34	1.00
95. AGR.93	Scheme for procurement of coconut seednuts for raising seedings. (AGR.73)	16.31	5.00
96. AGR.93	Scheme for distribution of sepling of fruit trees to small & marginal farmers. (AGR.79)	-	-
	Scheme for supply of spice, minikits & subsidy on PP measures & crop demonstration. (AGR.80)	-	-
	Scheme for dvp. of vegetable crops & PP measure. (AGR.81)		
	Scheme for package programme on Mango (Control of fruit ply in Sapota & Mango crops 50% CSS. (AGR.82)	-	-
97. AGR.94	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities for at secretariat level. (AGR.83)	4.50	-
98. AGR.95	Scheme for distribution of PP equipment at subsidies rates. (AGR.83(a).	3.00	-
	Scheme for streigthening of Hort. stastics in Guj. State. (AGR.83(b))	7.00	-

1	2	3	4
99. AGR.96	Estt. of oil palm, nurseries at Kholvad (dist. Surat) & Paria (dist. Valsad) (AGR.83(c))	4.45	-
100. AGR.97	CSS for area expansion of oil palm cultivation (AGR.(c)).	0128300 29.62	-
	Scheme for Hort. Dev. in Wasteland under Israel technology (AGR.83(e))	0128400 -	-
101 AGR.98	CSS on production of use of plastics in agriculture. (AGR.83(f))	0128541 30.00	-
102. AGR.99	Scheme for implementation of drip irrigation system for hort. crops. (AGR.83(g))	0128600 50.00	-
	Scheme for border area deve. programme in Kutch & B.K.district. (AGR.83(h))	0128792 -	-
103. AGR.100	Scheme for Distt. of Hort. nursery to assist unemployment Hort. Agri. graduate & diploma holders. (AGR.83(i))	0128800 7.00	-
104. AGR.101	Scheme for setting up of fruit juice parlours in State of Gujarat. (AGR.83(j))	0128900 5.00	-
105. AGR.102	Scheme for Estt. of mobile training centres for preservation of fruit & vegetable for womans.(AGR.83(k))	0129000 20.00	-
106. AGR.103	Scheme for marketing of fruits & vegetable by producer co-operative societies (AGR.83(1))	0129100 30.00	-
107. AGR.104	Scheme for control fruit plant in mango and chiku crops.	12.00	-
108. AGR.105	Scheme for subsidy for control of for spongy tissue in alphanso Mango	85.00	-
109. AGR.106	Scheme for increasing area under floriculture	12.50	-
110. AGR.107	Scheme for construction of onion medas in Guj. State.	25.00	-
111. AGR.108	Scheme for distribution of H.Y.V. seeds of veg. crops.	5.00	-
112. AGR.109	Scheme for distribution of H.Y.V. seeds of spices crops	10.00	-
113. AGR.110	Scheme for strength ning of mobile training centre for preservation fruit & Veg. cropsfor women.	35.00	-
114. AGR.111	Scheme for strenghtening of infrastructure of direction & administrative of Director of Horticulture	35.00	-
115. AGR.112	Scheme for Divisional Establishment	55.00	-
116. AGR.113	Scheme for stsrengthening of infrastructure at district level	85.00	-
117. AGR.114	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure of Taluka level	134.00	-
118. AGR.115	Scheme for strengthening of infrastructure facilities at existing fruit nurseries	25.00	-

1	2	3	4
119. AGR.116	Scheme for assistance of cold storage, Constn	25.00	-
120. AGR.117	Scheme for promoting Hort./floriculture park	70.00	-
121. AGR.118	Scheme for research seedless watermelon & few seed type guava genctype	5.00	-
122. AGR.119	Scheme for Estt. of demonstration model of greenhouse/polyhouse at Anand, Junagadh & Navsari.	45.00	-
	Sub Total-Horticulture	1400.00	40.33
	Grand Total	5000.00	560.91

1.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Introduction

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

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

Objectives and Policy

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

Sr. No.	Item	Area in lakh hectare	Percentage of reported area
(A)	Geographical area	196.00	-
(B)	Reported are	188.25	-
	Break-up		
1.	Cultivated land of private ownership	103.40	54.93
2.	Panchayat land	8.46	4.19
3.	Government land		
	a) Cultivable land	19.50	24.82
	b) Non-Cultivable land	27.22	-
	Sub Total-3	46.72	
4.	Forest land	18.78	
5.	Area under non agriculture use, industries etc.	10.89	5.78
	Grand Total	188.25	100.00

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

If the area under permanent forest and the area under nonagricultural use in deleted an area of 158.58 lakh hectares requires some soil and moisture conservation measures, Such land can be classified into three major categories.

- (a) Dry land where agriculture is mostly, rainfed but with some irrigation facility from sources like wells tubwells etc.

- (b) Command areas falling within the commands of major or medium irrigation schemes and the command of minor irrigation system
- (c) Lands which are affected by salinity or alkalinity,

1.2.4. The area covered by various command area development schemes including Narmada will be about 38.34 lakh hectares. Area affected by salinity and alkalinity and requiring special treatment will be 12.16 hectares. Deducting these two areas, an area of 108.08 lakh hectares requires treatment for soil and moisture conservation under the programme of watershed management. Out of this, an area of 23.31 lakh hectares has already been treated at the end of 1995-96 and an area of 84.77 lakh hectares remained to be treated. It was presumed that about 30% of this area (i.e. 25, 43 lakh hectare) will be treated by farmers themselves. Thus an area of 59.34 lakh hectares remained to be treated at the end of the year 1995-96.

Programme during 1996-97

1.2.5 During the Annual Plan 1996-97 the physical target has been fixed at 126747 hectares and 3240 nos of Farm, Ponds. With the total outlay of Rs.6162.04 lakhs. Out of this. State plan provision is Rs. 3255 lakhs. Special central Assistance is Rs. 400 lakh and Rs. 3307.04 lakhs is under plan i.e Centrally sponsored schemes.

Inter-Development Co-ordination

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

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

Programme for the Annual plan 1997-98

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

1.2.9 The total outlay for the Annual plan 1997-98 is Rs. 9518.32 lakhs, of which State plan outlay is Rs. 5000.00 lakhs. The rest would come from Govt. of India as the S.C.A. Central share, as well as Central assistance for centrally sponsored schemes. The physical target is 155084 hectares and 6667 nos of Ponds and water harvesting structures during the Annual plan 1997-98, keeping in view the latest trend of adoption of cheaper technology for moisture conservation

The programme with physical target and financial outlay for the annual plan 1997-98 is as under :

Sr. Programme No.	Annual Plan (1997-98)	
	Physical target (in hectares) and nos	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. State plan		5000.00
2. Special Central Assistance {	44474 6667 FP	440.00
Sub total S(1+2)	44474 6667 FP	5440.00
3. Central share for N.W.D.P.R.A.	103610	3626.32
4. R.V.P.	6000	252.00
5. Central Share (for Alkali scheme)	1000	200.00
Sub total	110610	4078.32
Grand Total	155084 6667 FP	9518.32

Note : -FP - Farm pond

Continuation of on going schemes

1.2.10 Soil and water conservation programme is being undertaken on watershed principle, under various state and centrally sponsored schemes. Works in most of the watersheds which were started during the Eighth Five Year Plan period would be continued.

State Plan Schemes

Soil Conservation work including Contour Bunding, Nala plugging.

Terracing etc. in Non-Tribal Area (SLC-1)

1.2.11 Under this scheme, Soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing, land levelling, etc, will be undertaken on watershed basis in non-tribal areas of the state. The works will be done on the basis of 50% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the work. The remaining 50 amount will be recovered with interest in 8 equal annual installments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period. Under this scheme. It is targetted to cover 6650 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 532.00 lakh during the Annual plan 1997-98.

Soil conservation work including Contour Bunding. Nala Plugging.

Terracing etc. in Tribal Area

1.2.12 Under this scheme. Soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, nala plugging, terracing land levelling, etc, will be undertaken on watershed basis in tribal areas of the state. The works will be carried out on the basis of 75% subsidy to the private cultivators on the total cost of the work. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal annual installments from the cultivators after two years moratorium period. Under this scheme it is targetted to cover 7845 ha, of land with an outlay of Rs. 760.00 lakhs from state share, in addition to above Rs. 181.50 lakhs will flow from Government as special central assistance for this scheme in the year 1997-98.

Kayari making for Paddy Cultivation in Tribal Areas of Surat, Valsad, Bharuch, Panchmahals etc. district

1.2.13. Under this scheme, Kyaris will be prepared for paddy cultivation outside the demarcated watersheds in the fields of the schedule tribe farmers in the tribal districts of Surat, Bharuch, Panchmahal, etc. to enable the farmers to grow more remunerative crops. The limitation of covering the land into Kyari per Adivasi cultivators is one hect, at the rate of Rs. 12000/- per hect. in above districts. The rate of subsidy under this scheme is Rs. 9000/- or 75% of the actual cost of work whichever is less. The remaining 25% amount will be recovered with 4% interest in eight equal annual installments from the cultivator after two years moratorium period. It is targetted to cover 942 hectares area with an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs as share and Rs. 33.00 lakhs will be available as special central assistance from the Govt of India in the year 1997-98.

Kayari making for Paddy Cultivation in Dangs Dist.

1.2.14 This scheme is being operated in the Dang district only, at 100% Government cost in the individual fields of Dangi cultivators to enable the dangi farmers to grow paddy crops. Under this scheme the limitation of covering the land into Kyari per Dangi cultivator is one hect. at the rate of Rs. 12000/- per hect. It is to cover 250 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the Annual plan 1997-98.

Intergrated Watershed Development (Plains) project (world Bank aided) in Non-tribal & Tribal Areas

1.2.15 The intergrated Watershed Development Programme by the World Bank assistance was in operation in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. It had been taken up in Gujarat State from the year 1990-91 onwards. This project is of the duration of seven years. It is being operated in Sabrakantha, Rajkot, Bharuch and Vadodara districts, This project incorporates deveopment and promotion of sound, economically feasible and cheaper methods of soil and moisture conservation in rainfed farming areas and aims at optimum production of food, fodder and fuel from unit area. The man strees is, however, laid on the use of vegetative methods of soil and moisture conservation which can be easily replicable so as to cover maximum area under soil and moisture conservation. The world Bank share would be to the extent of 66.3% of total outlay, the rest would be the State Plan share.

1.2.16 Under this programme physical target and financial outlay proposed for the Annual plan 1997-98 for non-tribal and tribal area is as under :

Programme	Annual Plan (1997-98)	
	Physical target (in ha)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakh)
Integrated Watershed Development (plans) project (World Bank aided) in non-tribal area.	19200	900.00
Integrated Watershed Development (plans) project (World Bank aided) in tribal area.	4800	225.00
Grand Total	24000	1125.00

Watershed Management programme for the operationalisation of the work of Agro climatic Regional planning project in Sami & Harij talukas of Mehsana District

2.17 Under this programme soil and water conservation measures like contour bunding, Vegetative conservation measures supply of Gypsum etc. will be under taken on watershed basis in Sami & Harij talukas of Mehsana District. The Agro climatic Regional planning project was started by the country into 15 agro-climatic Regions and later into 73 Sub-Regions. Gujarat region has divided into 8 Sub-zone under the agro-climatic Regional zone planning. Out of these 8 sub-zone, sub 4 of the Gujarat Region sector 13 comprises of North Gujarat Districts like Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana Sabarkantha and Banaskantha

Mehsana district , situated in the Northern part of Gujarat, falls in the above mentioned sub-zone 4 of sector-13.

The area proposed to be taken up under this programme in Sami & Hrij taluka of Mehsana district in Agro-climatic sub zone 4 is 5621 ha. The estimated cost for work & management charges comes to Rs. 112.42 lakhs. Out of this area 1600 ha. has been proposed to treat during Annual plan 1997-98 with an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for work (@Rs. 2500/- ha.) and management charges (@33.33 of work cost.)

Farm pond programme in Gujarat state in non-tribal and tribal areas

1.2.18 Agriculture plays an important role in Indian economy. Around 70% of population is engaged in Agriculture and allied agricultural activities for their livelihood. Soil & Water are the basic factors for crop production and play an important role in economy of rural areas of the country. Around 30% of cultivated area of the Gujarat State has got assured irrigation. Remaning around 70 % area is dry and rainfed. It is therefore utmost necessary to conserve the soil and water in the rainfed area for sustainable agriculture production. Farm pond has been considered important for providing life saving irrigation to the kharif crop at critical stage of growths, when there is prolonged dry spell.

Farm pond was regarded very important component of different soil and water conservation schemes implemented by the Gujarat state Land Development Corporation Ltd. (GSLDC). Therefore this scheme has been started since in the year 1995-96 as state plan scheme Under this scheme, farm ponds differnt sizes have been constructed without considering the boundry of demarcated watersheds, 85% subsidy is being given to all farmers under this scheme.

1.2.19 Under this Farm pond programme Non-tribal wise physical target and financial outlay, for the year 1997-98 are as under :

Programme	Physical Target in Nos	financial Outlay Rs. in lakhs
(1) Non-tribal	6000	900.00
(2) Tribal	667	100.00
Total	6667	1000.00

Reclamation of Alkali Soil in Gujarat (CSS on Sharing basis)

the urgency for accelerating the base of agricultural production in view of the increasing population as well as shrinking agricultural land due to urbanisation and infrastructural development warrant prompt measures to improve the productivity of arable land.

Out of the total estimated area of 70.00 lakh ha. of salt affected soils in the country about 35.18 lakh ha suffer from alkalinity. Alkali soils are largely located in the states of Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, with a view to boosting the reclamation f such soils the Govt. of India had launched a centrally sponsored scheme of reclamation of Alkali (USAR) soils during the 7th Five year plan, in three states i.e. Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, During the 8th Five Year Plan. this scheme has been extended to the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradeh, and Rajasthan.

objective

1. To reclaim the lands affected by alkalinity for increasing crop production and Horticulture Plantation.
2. To increase the production of fuelwood and fodders.
3. To improve land productivity.
4. To generate employment opportunity in the rural areas.

The project area for centrally sponsored scheme for reclamation of Alkali soil during 8th Five year plan approved by GOI is spread over 2423 ha of land in three districts of Gujarat State, namely Ahmedabad, Kheda Mehsana

Under this programme, the pattern of funding is 50:50 sharing basis between central and the state Govt. respectively and some contribution have to be shared by the beneficiaries on identified components as per guidelines

The technical approval received from Govt. of India on

Date 05-01-1996 and 20-02-1996. In anticipation of approval of model project, a provision under state plan for this scheme has been proposed for treatment of 1000 ha of alkali land with an outlay of Rs 200.00 lakh from Govt. of India during the year 1997-98

Share capital for Gujarat State Land Development corporation Ltd.

1.2.20 Since the activities of the corporation are increasing and spreading throughout the state it needs more amount of share capital to widen its equity base to get more institutional finance for purchase of scientific equipments, Machinery and as working capital

Under this scheme non tribal and tribal wise financial outlay for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is as under :

Scheme	Outlay for 1997-98 (Rs. in lakhs)
Non-Tribal	12.00
Tribal	24.00
Total	36.00

Nucleus Budget

1.2.21 Under this scheme. funds are provided to the project Administrators of different tribal project for preparing and implementing soil conservation scheme of special nature for the project area. Under this scheme., it is targetted to cover 1937 hectares with an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs as state plan and Rs. 225.50 lakhs as Sp. C. A. has been provided for the Annual plan 1997-98.

NEW SCHEMES

1 Scheme for water harvesting

Gujarat state is facing serious problem, of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. All sources of water in Gujarat is mainly depends upon rainfall during monsoon. Monsoon in Gujarat is uncertain erratic and uneven an some times it fails. Which brings sever drought condition in the state. The rainfall is also decreasing gradually year by year. As such water is becoming scare year by year. This position comeback the farmers and administrative authorities to extract more and more subsurface for irrigation and drinking purposes. This trend of exploitation of ground water had created problems of salinity ingress in coastal area whereas in North Gujarat Region subsurface water has become under-drinkable (fluoride) due to over exploitation.

It has been seen that in all the regions of the state, whatever the rain is received is not properly utilised due to lack of water storing mechanism. Therefore most of the rainwater flows into the sea. Which damage agriculture & habitation. It is essential to have the engineering structure to store the rainwater.

The rann area of kanchha and Sand-dune area of Banaskantha district receives less rainfall as compared to other districts of the State. These districts have not proper mechanism for harvesting of runoff water. Hence whatever the rainwater available during the monsoon flows to sea without proper use.

This position can not be allowed to continue for longtime as the need of water is increasing at faster rate. Therefore it become utmost necessary to harvest rainwater throughout the state.

Though the Government had created major and medium irrigation projects by construction of dams and check dams for water harvesting but they are not enough to fulfill the present requirement of water. Moreover the possibility of creation of new irrigation projects is very limited, due to lack of proper sites for construction of dams and huge construction cost of dams and it takes very long time in completion. In addition to above, a considerable time is being consumed in getting clearance from various inter linked departments. There is

an alternative for harvesting runoff water which is to construct series of water harvesting structures on rivulets, ad streams, small nalas and water way. As this method is economical and quick result oriented. Therefore it seems necessary to launch a special scheme for water harvesting.

GSLDC is carrying out water harvesting structures under its various ongoing soil and water conservation schemes on watershed basis. but there is a limitation that such type of works could not be taken up outside the demarcated watershed as per present policy of Govt.

Considering the demarcated watersheds and area covered under them, a sizeable area remains to be covered under Watershed Management programme. Under the scheme, the limitation of watershed and some of the components, which are of individual benefit requires to be kept at side and thrust for various engineering water harvesting structures within and without watershed area requires to be under taken on massive scale. Therefore it is felt necessary to extend water harvesting scheme throughout the state.

The State Govt. under taking. Gujarat Water Resources Development corporation (GWRDC) is an authority for tubewell and wells construction in the State. But due to over exploitation of water from the subsurface, ground water table goes down. Hence cost of lifting of water from subsurface becomes high and accordingly consumption of electricity comes also high.

To control over exploitation and maintain the existing subsurface water table. GWRDC and State Irrigation Department had declared some area as "Dark Zone" and put up a ban for extraction subsurface water. No permission has been granted for construction of new wells, tubewells and handpumps in such dark zone area.

As such, this zone comes only under rainfed farming, which results in decrease of Agriculture Production. The quantum of area of Dark zone is gradually increasing due to such type of over exploitation of subsurface of water.

Govt. have to pay attention towards this problem on priority basis to check expansion of this Dark zone and increase irrigation facilities.

Looking to the magnitude of the problem. It is proposed to launch a state plan scheme of water harvesting in the year 1997-98.

It is proposed to cover 250 ha area by constructing water harvesting structures with an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs during the year 1997-98.

2 Concurrent monitoring & evaluation of state plan schemes

Soil and water conservation works are being carried out on watershed basis in the state under different state plan, Centrally Sponsored, Externally aided and other district level schemes. Monitoring & Evaluation is carried out in Centrally Sponsored and world Bank aided Schemes as an integral part of the schemes. But there was no provision for Monitoring & Evaluation of State plan schemes in previous five year plans. It is proposed to introduce the monitoring & evaluation mechanism covering three main activities viz. (i) Bench Mark Survey (ii) Regular reviews & concurrent evaluation and (iii) Impact evaluation. The specific objectives of the monitoring & evaluation would be as under :

To conduct a 'Bench Mark' surveys to built up the base line data for periodical assessment of changes through project intervention.

To assess the project impact on production, productivity, living standards & impact of other supporting activities.

To review of increase in employment generation

To review of increase water tables and area under irrigation.

To review of poverty Alleviation etc.

For this concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the State Plan scheme, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1997-98.

3 Strengthening of GSLDC

The GSLDC was established in the year 1978 with a main objective of getting institutional finance for soil and water conservation works and taking up various soil and water conservation schemes on large scale. Initially Ravine Reclamation scheme was transferred to GSLDC from Agriculture Department, Later on in the year 1982 all the soil and water conservation schemes had been transferred from Agriculture Department to GSLDC with posts and equipments and machineries and assets.

GSLDC is implementing various state plan, Centrally Sponsored and externally aided schemes/ Projects. It also preparing new projects proposals for obtaining financial assistance from foreign/donor agencies. As such the field of GSLDC is expanding year by year. and the existing infrastructure of GSLDC seems to be small and insufficient. As the manpower available with the GSLDC at present is 2161 employees which was created long back. Similarly the vehicles, equipments and other instruments are old and limited. These requires to be increased considering present requirement and future planning. Unfortunately during the 8th Five Year Plan nothing has been done for development of infrastructure facility of GSLDC. it became necessary to make a provision in Annual Plan 97-98 for development of infrastructure of GSLDC, Therefore a separate scheme is proposed in Annual plan 1997-98 namely "Strengthening of GSLDC". Hence an out lay of Rs. 980,00 lakhs is provided in the year 1997-98 for strengthening of GSLDC

Fully centrally sponsored schemes

National Watershed Development programme for Rainfed Agriculture in Non-Tribal and Tribal Areas

The main objective of NWDPPRA is as under

1.2.22 To develop the natural resource base, sustain its productivity, improved the standard of living of millions of poor farmers and landless labours and endeavour for restoration ecological balance.

As per Govt. of India's guideline all the community development blocks in country with less than 30% of their cultivated area under assured irrigation would qualify for inclusion in the project. There would be no higher or lower limit of average annual rainfall. All the districts of the state will be included under this programme during the year 1997-98.

National Watershed Development project work is being carried out on watershed basis. For this purpose 100% of the cost with a ceiling of Rs. 3500/- per ha. will be born by the Govt. of India. Out of this 75% considered as grant in aid to the state Govt. Remaining 25% considered as long term loan to the state Govt. This would be one time public investment and means that farmers are not required to met any expenditure towards works component of the watershed development programme.

Under this programme, physical targets an financial outlay provided for the Annual plan 1997-98 for tribal and non tribal area is as under.

Name of Programme	Physical Target (in ha)	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
NWDPPRA Non-Tribal	84792	2967.71
NWDPPRA Tribal	18818	658.61
Total	103610	3626.32

Soil Conservation works in the catchment of River valley project of Mahi, Ukai, Damanganga and Dantiwada

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

1.2.24 In Gujarat, four catchments had been selected for soil conservation treatment under this scheme. For Mahi, Ukai and Damanganga catchments, the nodal agency is GLDC and for Dantiwada catchment the

nodal agency is the State Forest department. Twelve sub-watersheds in Mahi, two each in Ukai and Damanganga, and six in dantiwada river valley project have been selected for soil Conservation treatment with 100% assistance to state Govt. from Got. of India. The details about the catchment area, priority area, treated area upto 1995-96 are as under

(Figures in hectares)

Name of RVP	Catchment	Priority area		Total	Area treated up to 1995-96
		very high	high		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mahi	2,25,026	12473	74801	87274	17409
Ukai	2,46903	24874	10342	35216	9204
D'ganga	32,810	14110	8960	23079	6313
Dantiwada	85,000	24796	16074	40870	34596
	5,89,739	76253	110177	186430	67522

1.2.25 It is proposed to cover an area of 6000 hectares under various soil and water conservation measures with an outlay of Rs. 252.00 lakhs during the Annual plan 1997-98.

Extranally Aided Scheme

There is a possibility of sanctioning a new scheme funded by O.E.C.F. of Japan Govt. during the year 1997-98, Additional plan ceiling for this scheme is required to for in the year 1997-98.

Special component programme

1.2.26 Under this programme the work will be carried in the fields of scheduled caste farmers from specially earmarked portion of normal grants. The subsidy given under the programme is 50% of work cost as the work will be done as a part of normal soil conservation programme.

Under this programme it is proposed to cover 1662 hectares of land with an outlay of Rs. 133,00 lakh in the Annual plan (1997-98)

Tribal Development programme

1.2.27 In the state of Gujarat, the concentration of tribal i.e. scheduled tribes is on the east and south-east hilly region of the state. Amongst the tribal there are primitive groups of tribal like Kathodies Kolgas, Nayakas, Padhars etc. There is Tribal Development and Social welfare department and a tribal Development Commissioner to look after the upliftment of the tribal. The soil conservation works are carried out on watershed basis and 75% subsidy is made available to the scheduled tribe farmers under the programme.

Under tribal area sub-plan programmewise proposed physical target and financial outlay of the Annual plan (1997-1998) is as under :

Sr. No.	Programme	Annual Paln (1997-98)	
		Physical Target (in ha) & nos.	financial Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	State plan	16501 667 FP	1276.00
2.	Sp. C.A.	-	440.00
	Sub total (1 to 2)	16501 667 FP	1716.00

3.	Central Share for NWDPRRA	17617.53	616.61
4.	R.V.P.	6000	252.00
Total		40118.53 667 FP	2584.61

Note : FP = Farm pond

Employment Generation

1.2.28 The soil and water conservation works like contour bunding, land levelling, land shaping, terracing, nala plugging etc. are carried out by earth moving machinery as well as unskilled laborers. Thus it has got a good potentiality to generate employment in rural area. Most of the works are carried out in private land when crops are standing on them, restricting the time available to carry out the works nevertheless it here by extends the opportunity of work to farm laborers when there is not work in farms for them.

All soil conservation works are carried out on piece work basis. The wages are paid on the actual work done by laborers. Generally a pair of piece workers (Man women) can carry out 4 cmt. of earth work per head in cultivated soil in a day earning Rs. 70,00 per day per pair,

During the annual plan (1997-98) 1.54 lakh hectares of land will be treated and 6667 nos of Farm ponds will be constructed. It is presumed that about 40% of the proposed area will be treated with the earth moving machinery and remaining 60% area will be treated with the help of rural labour.

The total amount likely to be available for carrying out soil conservation works during the Annual plan (1997-98) is estimated to be Rs. 9475.32 lakhs, which includes fund under state plan, Sp.C.A. central share for N.W.D.P.R.A and other supporting programme. out of this 60% work will be carried out by manual labour i.e, worth Rs. 5685.19 lakh, generating 167.21 lakh mandays during the Annual plan (1997-98) out of which state plan worth Rs. 5000.00 lakh and generating 87.48 mandays.

Schememise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. no.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98 outlays
1	2	3
(1)	NORMAL SCHEMES	
	(A) CONTINUED SCHEMES	
1	SLC 1 Soil Conservaton Works	532.00
2	SLC 2 Soil conservaton Works	760.00
3	SLC 3 Soil Conservation Works	80.50
4	SLC 4 Soil Conservation Works	30.00
5	SLC 5 Soil Conservation Works	-
6	SLC6 Soil Conservation Works	-
7	SLC 7 Soil Conservation Works	900.00
8	SLC 8 Soil Conservation Works	225.00
9	SLC 8/1 Soil Conservaton Works	40.00
10	SLC 8/2 Farm Ponds in No.	900.00
11	SLC 8/3 Far pond in No.	100.00
12	SLC 8/4 Soil Conservation Works	200.00
13	SLC 9 Soil Conservation Works	12.00
14	SLC 10 Soil Conservation Works	24.00
15	SLC 11 Soil Conservation Works	7.00
Total A		3810.00
	SCA	440.00
	(B) New Schemes	
16	Scheme for water harveting	200.00
17	Concurrent Evaluation of State Plan scheme	10.00
18	Strengthening of GSLDC	980.00
Total B		1190.00
Total (A+B)		5000.00

1.3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Interoduction

1.3.1 Animal Husbandry sector plays an important role by providing 86 percent of motive power for agricultural operation and rural transportation. Animal consumes the crop residues and convert then into value added products like milk, meat and eggs and cater to the need of society for animal protein. It also provides gainful employment opportunity to the unemployed rural women of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers at their doorstep and ensure full utilisation of available rural manpower with supplementary ncome for life subsistance. These contribution makes the animal husbandry more useful and vital proposition to rural sector. It is envisaged to maximize the use of rural resource and make the animal husbandry more viable efficient and rewarding proposition to rural masses to prevent their march towards urban area. It is als planned to increase the livestock productivity and logngevity and make the livestock keeping more sustainable. So that it can provide optimum income for livelihood at village level. The increased productivity will lead to more animal protein for human consumption.

1.3.2 Contribution of livestock products towards the State income is remarkable as gross value of output from livestock products is continuously increasing year after year i.e. 2688, 2874 and 3179 crore Rs. for year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

Livestock population

1.3.3 Categorywise details of liveslock population as per live stock consus 1992 is presented in the table below.

Sr. No.	Category	Population as per Livestock Census-1992
1.	Cattle	67.84
2.	Buffalo	52.38
3.	Sheep	20.25
4.	Goats	42.31
5.	Others	13.26
6.	Total livestock	196.04
7.	Total Poultry	56.87

1.3.4 Gujarat has exellent breed of milch cattle and buffalo i.e. Gir and Kankrej breeds of cowl, and Mehsani, Jafrabadi and Surti breeds buffaloes. Kankrej bulocks are famous for their Swai-chal and cows are good milk producers. Patanawadi and Marwadi breeds of Sheep are good carpet wool producing breeds. Gujarat has five breeds of Goat viz. Kutchhi, Gohilwadi, Zalawadi, Mehsani and Surti, which are good for mutton as well as milk production. Saurashtra area of the State is the home-land for famous Kathiwadi Horse which are well Known for its strength, swiftnes, alertness, faithfulness and "Rewal" chal.

Reviw of Progress.

1.3.5 Physical achievement of the major activities for the year 1995-96, and 1996-97 are given in table below

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Cumulative Achievement at the end of 1995-96	Cumulative Achievement (Likely) 1996-97
1	2	3	4	5
1.	I.C.D. projects	No.	7	9
2.	Frozen Semen (Bull) Station	No.		4
3.	Insemination performed with Exotic bull semen.	No.in lakh	17.62	19.62

4.	Cross-breed animals (Females)	▪	1.88	2.08
5.	Sheep breeding farms.	No.	3	3
6.	Sheep & Wool Extension Centres.	No.	168	168
7.	Goat Breeding farmers.	No.	1	1
8.	Intensive Sheep Devpt. Projects.	No.	1	1
9.	Intensive Egg & Popultry Production cum Marketing Centre.	No.	12	12
10.	Popultry Service Centres.	No.	107	107
11.	Fooder Seed Pro. Farm	No.	4	4
12.	Veteinary Disp.	No.	443	448
13.	Polyclinic Hospitals.	No.	13	14

Programme for Annual plan 1997-98

1.3.6. An outlay of Rs. 1050.00 Lakhs for the Annual Plan 1997-98 is provided for Animal Husbandry sub-sector. The miner headwise details is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Minor Head	outlay for 1997-98
Direction and Admnistration.	48.20
Extension and Training.	1.50
Veterinary Service & Animal Health.	330.59
Admnistrative Investigation & Statistics.	35.00
Cattle and Buffalo Development.	451.10
Poultry Development	66.68
Sheep and goat Development.	20.60
Other Livestock Development.	20.83
Feed and fodder Development.	45.50
Other Expenditure (Nucleus Budget)	30.00
Total	1050.00

Direction and Administration :

1.3.7 On going, schemes like continuation of Audit Cell, Veterinary Council, Legal Cell, Expansion of RJD, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Rajkot, Strengthening of District offices Amreli / Eleven Dist. Officers, Strengthening 8 District officers in T.A.S.P. will continue with the outlay of Rs. 41.20 lakhs.

New scheme for strengthening of Account Branch of the Directorate office is proposed to cope up with increased work load with an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, and Central purchase Cell with six Comuputers will be established for the purchase activity of entire state with an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Under this minor head total provision of Rs. 48.20 lakhs is Provided.

Extension & Trainng.

1.3.8 On going scheme will continued with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs for post graduate training and two officers will be trained for M.V.Sc. A new scheme of short duration refresher course is proposed for 100 field officers to acquaint them with latest research applicable in the field of vety. Science and A.H. total outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the same. Thus total Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for this minor head.

III. Veterinary Services and Animal Health :

1.3.9 Under the scheme, (Improvement of Veterinary aid) it is envisaged to continue ongoing programmes i.e. continuation of 107 Veterinary dispensaries, 5 veterinary polyclinics, continuation of private veterinary dispensaries, repairing of Veterinary dispensaries and First aid vety. Centres, construction of veterinary Polyclinic at Bhavnagar and Mehsana, construction of wall at veterinary polyclinic Palanpur, Continuation of 10 First Aid veterinary centres and 4 polyclinics in Triba area, continuation of 9 Veterinary dispensaries, provision for health cover measures, construction of veterinary polyclinic at Valsad and Surat, 4 mobile units will be continued in Border Area Development programme. An outlay of Rs. 252.36 lakhs is provided. A new scheme of establishing 5 veterinary dispensaries with financial outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for establishment of 10 private vety. dispensaries. A scheme is proposed to avail expert services of veterinary Graduates on First aid vety. Centres by providing them necessary facilities. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided to cover 20 first aid vety. centres. Thus for new programme of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided.

1.3.10 Under the Disease Control Programme, for ongoing schemes like continuation of cell culture Viral Vaccine Unit at Biological product station, Establishment of Disease Investigation Units, establishment of R.P. Vaccine production laboratory, Gandhinagar strengthening of Biological product station, disease control programme and construction of Viral Vaccine Laboratory an outlay of 70.23 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

A new scheme for establishment of 2 Disease Investigation Units, at Amreli and Surendranagar is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Under this minor head, a total provision of Rs. 330.59 lakhs is made for the year 1997-98.

Administrative investigation statistics :

1.3.11. Integrated sample surveys are carried out for obtaining production estimates of livestock products under C.S.S. (on sharing basis) which will be continued. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made as a State share for the year 1997-98. A scheme of livestock census cell will be continued during the year 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs as 50% state share.

Under this minor head total provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made as 50% state share for 1997-98.

Cattle and Buffalo development :

1.3.12. The programme for enhancement of milk production is a main base of milch animal improvement. It is envisaged to enhance the milk production of the State through cross-breeding with Holstein Freisian and Jersey breeds while in buffalo, through upgrading of non-descriptive buffaloes with high yielding breeds like Jafarabadi, mehsani and Surti. It is proposed to perform 1.60 lakhs exotic artificial inseminations during the year 1997-98. Moreover the programme of providing liquid nitrogen and frozen semen to District Panchayats as well as purchase of cryogenic containers will be continued.

1.3.13. Under this minor head a provision of Rs. 299.10 lakhs is made for ongoing programmes and an outlay of Rs. 152.00 lakhs is provided for new programmes to be taken-up during 1997-98. The details of the new programme is as follows.

1.3.14. Jafarabadi breed is one of the well known buffalo breed of India for its high milk yield, fat content and massive size shape and conformation. With a view to propagate the good characteristic of this breed, it is envisaged to establish a Jafarabadi buffalo breeding farm in Saurashtra region through the Gujarat Agriculture University with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98.

1.3.15. It is envisaged to encourage the establishment of 100 milch animals private cattle/buffalo breeding farm. With a view to attract private entrepreneurs for mini-dairy farms. With an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

1.3.16. It is very necessary to provide residential facilities to the staff of cattle breeding farm, at Mandvi, Surat, so that continuous supervision is possible round the clock. It is envisaged to establish a new Intensive Cattle Development project at Palanpur with an outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. Moreover an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for strengthening of existing ICDPs. With 44 new centres. Under SCP., Rs. 17.50 lakhs is provided to give assistance on 5 milch animal units to 44 beneficiaries.

1.3.17. An outlay of Rs. 451.10 lakhs is provided for cattle and buffalo development programme for the year 1997-98.

Poultry Developments :

1.3.18. Poultry production in the State has achieved a considerable growth with introduction of superior quality germ plasm, availability of balanced feed research and extension support as well as improved market back-up. There is good scope for poultry development and poultry production is poised to achieve a faster rate of growth. Under this programme provision of Rs. 66.68 lakhs is provided. Out of which Rs. 59.68 lakhs is provided for ongoing programmes and Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for new programme. The detail of the new programme is as under :

Duck Breeding Farm is under establishment at Mandvi, Dist. Surat which has got some limited facilities. Hence strengthening of Duck Breeding Farm will be done with financial provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98. For popularising Rabbit farming, a scheme is introduced for providing a unit of 3 female and one male unit to the beneficiaries for which an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98 and 130.00 beneficiaries will be covered. A special scheme for women is proposed to provide the supplementary source of Income by way of giving them, 25 RIR. Poultry birds. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is provided and 330 No. of women will be benefitted during 1997-98.

1.3.19. Under the poverty alleviation and beneficiary oriented programme, ongoing schemes will be continued, they are as follows.

Assistance will be provided to weaker section people for replacement of the poultry units. For this, Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided. Under Special component plan, assistance will be provided to the tune of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for 25 RIR. birds to 550 beneficiaries. Under 500 poultry bird unit 30 beneficiaries will be covered with financial provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. Assistance will be provided for establishment of 500 poultry birds units to educated unemployed rural youths. Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided to give benefit to 75 beneficiaries.

Sheep and goat development :

1.3.20 As per the report of the Task Force, sheep and goats need to be given due priority under central as well as state plans so as to raise per animal production. The existing marketing system for sheep and goat products entails considerable exploitation of the rural poor as a result of which economically weaker section could do a very little to improve the production for generating employment in rural area. Hence it is envisaged to strengthen marketing infrastructure by providing an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for share capital to sheep and wool development Corporation.

1.3.21 Under this minor head total outlay of Rs. 20.60 lakhs is provided out of which Rs. 20.10 lakhs will be provided for ongoing schemes and Rs. 0.50 lakhs will be provided for new programmes, short duration refresher training in the field of sheep and goat management will be given to 100 veterinary officer under new scheme and for this an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98

Other livestock development

1.3.22 Under this minor head, total provision of Rs.20.83 lakhs is made. Out of which Rs. 17.83 lakhs is provided for ongoing programmes like strengthening of Horse Breeding Farm, Inaj and camel breeding farm, Mota-Jampura, participation in all India Livestock Show, wild life training, equine management training etc. and Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be provided for new schemes of establishment of two horse stallion service centres and expansion of camel breeding farm at Jampura.

Feed and fodder development :

1.3.23 The milk production in the State is predominantly based on crop residues, natural herbage and feeds. It has also become very necessary to introduce various schemes with a view to strengthening the fodder seed production farms which can provide quality seeds. Moreover two existing farms and nine fodder-cum demonstration farms will be continued during 1997-98.

1.3.24 Under this programme Rs. 45.50 lakhs is provided, out of which Rs. 40.50 lakhs will be provided for ongoing programmes and Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be provided for new programmes of assistance for construction of cattle shed to 130 beneficiaries.

1.3.25 Under this programmes 1100 fodder minikits and 100 silopits will be provided to tribal people with financial outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs 1000 fodder minikits and 25 silopits will be provided in general category of farmers with the provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

1.3.26 Under special Component plan 750 fodder minikits and 500 hand operated chaff cutters will be provided to Sc. people with an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Nucleus Budget

1.3.27 For nucleus budget an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided to the year, 1997-98.

Schmewise outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of the scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4
Animal Husbandry :			
I.	Direction and Administration		
1.	ANH-1. Expansion of Directorate of Animal Husbandry (0300100)	48.20	-
	Total :	48.20	-
II.	Extension and Training		
2.	ANH-2. Development of Departmental Personnel (035100)	1.50	-
	Total :	1.50	-
III.	Veternary services and animal health :		
3.	ANH-3. Improvement of veteriary aid (0310100)	258.36	38.76
4.	ANHL 4. disease control programme (0310241)	72.23	18.23
	Total : III	330.59	57.59
IV.	Administratives Investigation & statistics : (113)		
5.	ANH-5. Strengthening of statistical wing. (0315141)	35.00	-
	Total : IV.	35.00	-
V.	Cattle and Buffalo development :		
6.	ANH-6 cross-breeding programme (0320100)	122.50	-
7.	ANH7. Intensive cattele development Programme (0320200)	188.10-	1.10
8.	ANH-8. cattle breecing farms (0320341)	118.00	8.00
9.	ANH-9 Subsidy to cattle breeding institution and gaushalas (0320472)	5.00	-
10.	ANH-10 Supply of milch animal (0320500)	17.50	-
	Total : V.	451.10	9.10
VI	Polutry development		
11.	ANH-11. Co-ordinated poultry breeding programme (0325100)	16.10	-
12.	ANH-12. Intensive polutry development Programme (0325200)	17.58	0.88
13.	ANH-13 Benefiary oriented programme (02325300)	33.00	-
	Total : VI.	66.68	0.88
VII.	Sheep and goat development :		
14.	ANH-14. Intensive sheep development programme (0330100)	8.00	-
15.	ANH-15. Establishment of sheep breeding farm (0330200)	12.60	0.10
	Total : VII	20.60	0.10
VIII.	Other livestock Development :		
16.	ANH-16. Expansion of existing exhibition unit (0335100)	4.14	-
17.	ANH-17 Expansion of Horse breeding farm (0335241)	9.69	1.09
18.	ANH-18 Camel breeding farm (0335300)	4.00	2.00
19.	ANH-29 Marketing of livestock and livestock products (0335441)	3.00	2.00
	Total : VIII.	20.83	5.09
IX.	Feed and fodder development		
20.	ANH-20 Fodder development programme (0340100)	45.50	-
	Total : IX.	45.50	-
x.	Other expenditure (800) Nucleus Budget (0340374)	30.00	-
	Total : Animal Husbandry :	1050.00	72.76

1.4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Introduction :

1.4.1 It is now wellknown in the whole nation that Gujarat State is the pioneer in Dairy Development. A small plant of dairying which was established in the district of Kheda has today become a great tree spread over not only in the State of Gujarat but over the entire Nation. Dairying has many dimensions in a developing country like India. Dairy Development in the State of Gujarat has proved that if right type of organisational structure is provided, the rural community can be knitted into cooperative bodies which can effectively handle the production, procurement and marketing of milk and products. Their involvement with livestock and their feeding has inculcated the understanding of fundamentals of feed and nutrition. Economics of production and Dairy farming has clearly given them insight into the problems of home economics. Thus the many dimensions of dairying has proved to be an instrument for socio-economic change in the rural communities and have justified the investments made up till now and indicated a rapid transformation of the rural pockets into self-reliant economics, substantively contributing to the national products, it shows that the dairy industry contributes significantly in the State and national Income. It provides employment to a large number of rural people and help the milk consumers to get pure and pasteurised milk.

Preservation of milch animals.

1.4.2 For the reorganisation of dairy development an outlay of Rs.13.70 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98

To preserve cattle wealth of the State by making and implementing the necessary orders for maintaining the supply of milch and draught cattle in the State and to control the illegal export of cattle outside the State, the cattle export-import checkposts have been established. An outlay of Rs. 2.55 lakhs provided for the year 1997-98

For the supply of LN2 containers to various districts panchayats and to supply A.I. equipments and for Transport charges, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 22.25 lakh is provided for this scheme for the year 1997-98

Banni Development Scheme.

1.4.3 For the development in Border area district like Kachchh, the scheme is implemented for land development, grass cutting & seed-collection. An outlay of Rs.7.00 is provided lakhs for the year 1997-98

1.4.4 For farmers training programme at cattle Breeding Farm, Bhuj, Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided .

1.4.5 Work of Hostel building at C.B.F. Bhuj. Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for previous work in progress at Bhuj for water facilities, compound wall etc. Rs. 7.00 lakh is provided.

1.4.6 Rs. 9.75 lakh is provided for staff scheme under state plan in place of the centrally Sponsored Scheme. Thus an outlay of Rs. 24.75 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for Banni development scheme State commitment to operation flood prog.

Establishment of 5 milch animals.

1.4.7 It is envisaged to increase milk production by popularising unit of will establish dairy as business proposition and sizeable enhancement milk products can be achieved. Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. For the ongoing construction work of veterinary dispensary and staff quarters an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Financial assistance to district cooperative milk producers union for Spear Head team in tribal area

1.4.8 The tribals, are economically very poor people, due to the various steps taken by Govt. Socio-economic status of tribals is improving day by day. To establish five milch cattle units in tribal area, 50% financial assistance will be given under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98, 200 Units are proposed to be establishment

Maintenance of milch animals.

1.4.9 To provide Managerial assistance to Gaushalas, subsidy is given for scientific management of Gaushalas. This will result in production of high yielding milch animal and breeding bulls for rural area. It is envisaged to cover Gaushalas under this programme during the year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 provided for the year 1997-98.

1.4.10 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for nucleus budget

Thus an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is provided for the "Dairy Development" sub-sector for the year 1997-98.

Schemewise outlay			(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Scheme Name of the Scheme No.		Annual Plan outlay	1997-98 of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5
		I Direction & Administration.		
1.	DMS-1.	Preservation of milch Animals.	22.25	-
		Total - I	22.25	-
		II. Cattle cum Dairy Development		
2.	DMS-2.	Banni Development Scheme.	24.75	9.50
3.	DMS-3.	State Commitment to O.F.P.	37.00	
4.	DMS-4.	Cattle Unit scheme. 5 milch animal Unit for Tribal Area sub plan.	8.00	-
5.	DMS-5.	Maintenance of Milch Animals. Managerial subsidy to Gaushala.	3.00	-
		Total cattle cum Dairy Development.	72.75	9.50
6.	DMS-6	Nucleus Budget.	5.00	-
		Total Dairy Development.	100.00	9.50

1.5 FISHERIES

1 Introduction

1.5.1 Gujarat is the leading maritime State on the west coast of India with a major share in the sea coast and the Exclusive Economy Zone of India. The State presently contributes about 25% to the marine fish production of country.

1.5.2 Some basic information on the resources, fishermen population, culture fisheries, production and the development cost are given below.

Physical Resources

Coast line	:	1600 Km
Continental Shelf area	:	1,64,183 Sq. Km
Area of Exclusive Economic Zone	:	2,14,000 Sq. Km
River length available	:	3865 Km
Reservoir area available	:	2,43,000 Ha.
Area of Ponds/tanks	:	71,000 Ha
Barackish water area	:	3,76,00 Ha
Potential Brackish water area	:	1,87,000 Ha
Identified brackish water area	:	95,00 Ha

Demographic Information

Fishing villages/towns	:	851 Nos
Fishermen Household	:	58,630 Nos
Fishermen population	:	3,60,043 persons
Fishermen engaged in fishing and related occupation	:	1,40,208 persons
Marine landing Centres	:	211
Inland Landing Centres	:	570
Estuarine Landing Centres	:	73

Fishing Crafts/Implements

Mechanized fishing fleet	:	12,640 Crafts
Non-mechanized fishing fleet	:	8,370 Crafts

Fish Production

Marine Fish :

Maximum Sustainable yield	:	7,73,00 Tonnes
Quantity harvested	:	6, 45,261 tonnes
Value	:	Rs. 75,985.48 lakh

Inland Fish :

Quantity harvested	:	70,100 Tonness
Value	:	Rs. 25,029.12 lakh

Exports

Overseas Exports	:	86,987 Tonne
Value of overseas exports	:	Rs. 41,784 crores

Farming

Government farms	:	26 Nos
Institutional/Organizational farms	:	4 Nos
fish Farmers' Development Agencies	:	17
Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies	:	3
Area Covered under fish cultue through the FFDA's	:	18,143 Ha
Fish Famers trained under FFDA	:	2,223 Nos

Institutions

Tribal Co-operatives	:	162 Nos
Non-tribal co-opearatives	:	337 Nos
Membership	:	55,240 Nos
Apex Co-operative	:	one
State Fisheries Corporation	:	one

Programme for the Annual Plan for 1997-98

1.5.3 An oltuay of Rs. 1450 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan for the fisheries sector. The Programmes contemplated and the outlay provided is as under.

Sr. No.	Programmes Proposed	Outlay [Lakh Rs]
1.	Direction & Administration	Rs. 20.00
2.	Inland Fisheries	Rs. 378.42
3.	Brackish Water Fisheries	Rs. 15.48
4.	Marine Fishries	Rs. 267.61
5.	Processing Preservation & Marketing	Rs. 37.00
6.	Extension & Training	Rs. 17.00
7.	Fisheries Co-operatives	Rs. 294.49
8.	Survey & Exploration	Rs. 100.00
9.	Other Expenditure	Rs. 25.00
10.	Border Area Development	Rs. 25.00
11.	Tribal Area Sup-Plan	Rs. 224.00
12.	Special Component Plan	Rs. 46.00
	Total	Rs. 1450.00

1.5.4 Direction and Administration

The Scheme for the Direction & Administration consists of the coverage of the existing manpower required for the development programme envisaged for the year 1997-98 and the additional manpower for the new/revised programmes.

1.5.5 It is fat advisable (1) to Strengthen the Engineering Cell of the Fisheries Commissionerate with three divisions headed by a Dy. Engineer at Gandhinagar, Rajkot and Vadodara to mänge/monitor/ supervise fishries projects.

(2) To Create a special cell in the GMB to look after the interest of the Fisheries harbours reportable to the Fisheries Commissioner, who will plan the development proposals, cost estimates and other works.

1.5.6 It has also been provided for the modernization of the data Base formaiton, analysis and interpretation of the fishery data inputs through computerized media in order to minimize the manpower involvements. This will reduce the deployment of addition men for the data collection, compilation, anlysis and interpretation An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the first year of the Ninth Plan namely 1997-98. Thus an ontlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided, as folows :

Harbour cell :	10.00
Database Management	10.00
	Rs.- 20.00 lakh

1.5.7 The main emphasasis of all the fisheries development programmes in the State has been the marine fisheries. The marine fisheries has almost achieved its maximum sustainable yield. But the culture fisheries sector is untapped for augmentaing the fisheries output. Hence the inland fisheries sector in general and the culture fisheries in particular require special attention.

15.8 An ortlay of Rs. 378.42 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for the promotion of the Inland

Fishery Sector through the ongoing and new Inland Fisheries Development Programmes as follows.

1.5.9 With a view to enhance the Seed Stocking in the reservoirs for better yielding, it is necessary to produce at least 200 crores of spawn of the Indian Major Carp per annum to yield at least 7 crores of 90 mm advanced fingerlings to stock the reservoirs. The State presently has 5 departmental and 4 organizational seed farms. In addition to the production centres, there are 21 Satellite Farms engaged in the seed rearing programmes, with very limited rearing space.

1.5.10 All these farms were constructed a few decades ago and need modernization, expansion/improvement in order to make them more effective in the seed output quantity and quality.

1.5.11 An outlay of Rs. 51.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 I Farm modification, II Seed rearing, III Yearling production, IV Scampi seed bank.

1.5.12 Even for the rearing of the existing spawn production, the Department has very limited manpower and very little rearing space. Therefore, a part of the Seed Production has to be diverted to other areas, like the rearing by the co-operatives, beneficiaries etc. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 81.00 Lakhs is provided for new Scampi hatchery under Indo French financial protocol at Umarwada (District) : (Bharuch) Small scale scampi hatchery, in Surat District organisation fish hatchery, and Exotic fish hatchery.

An Outlay of Rs. 16.40 Lakhs is provided for rearing space development and cage cultural support for subsidizing capital cost.

1.5.13 Fish Farmers Development Agencies

The State presently operates 17 Fish Farmers Development Agencies [FFDA].

1.5.14 It is proposed to commit the oldest 2 FFDA's of Surat and Panchmahal Districts to Non Plan scheme. Therefore in order to continue the operation of the remaining 15 FFDA's an outlay of Rs. 187.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. It is also proposed to support the fish farmers beneficiaries of the FFDA's through subsidy towards the rental charges of village tanks with an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs.

1.5.15 It is also contemplated to establish of Fish Feed Plant through any of the FFDA for the use of the fish farmers with an outlay Rs. 4.00 lakhs

Reservoir Fisheries Management and Fishmarketing

1.5.16 The major reservoirs of Gujarat sustain a very good fish stock and support the rural/rural fishermen in their subsistence through capture fisheries. Unfortunately, these reservoirs are located in the hinterland area, without sufficient infrastructure like the approach road, landing sites, fish handling, icing, packing arrangements and distribution systems. Similarly, the fishermen inhabiting the periphery of the reservoirs do not have adequate fishing implements to carry out fishing and earn a livelihood. Taking all these factors into consideration, the following programmes have been proposed.

An outlay of Rs. 31.10 lakhs is provided for this programme such as.

Intensive Seed Stocking of the Major Reservoirs with at least 500 advanced fingerling of 90 mm length through fishery agencies/institutions with Government support.

Creating of landing/packing, icing, ice crushing, power supply, and other facilities.

provision of fishing implements like boats, gear, hooks, lines etc.

Institutional marketing arrangements and financial incentive to fishermen for institutional marketing of fish.

Seed rearing within the reservoirs through pens, cages and other systems to avoid the cost of seed rearing and transport

To Create 62 hygienic fish marketing booths in selected cities and 50 fish marketing units consisting of delivery boats transport vehicles and temporary sheds etc.

1.5.17 To subsidize these units to the extent of 50% limited to Rs.3 lakhs. Similarly, fish vendors also will be subsidized on cycle boxed for fish retailing. An outlay of Rs. 0.15 lakhs is also provided for development of inland fisheries statistics.

Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies

1.5.18 It is proposed to continue three FFDA's at Valsad, Surat and Bharuch with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs in 1997-98 Similarly the ongoing programme and the strengthening of Technical Wing is also included with an outlay of Rs. 5.48 lakhs.

Thus an outlay of Rs. 15.48 lakhs is provided for Brackishwater shrimp culture development programme.

Marine Fisheries

1.5.19 The Marine Fisheries programme include mainly the creation of harbour and other infrastructure facilities for landing, berthing, and operational inputs for the year 1997-98, the outlay and the programmes shall be as under :

Programe	outlay
I. Landing and berthing facilities Landing facilities at chorwad and Mangrol Fishing Harbour-Phase II	: Rs. 185.50 lakh
II. Water Supply Scheme	: Rs. 00.01 lakh
III. Dredging	: Rs. 10.00 lakh
IV. Mechanization & Navigational aids	: Rs. 31.60 lakh
V. FRP and traditional boats	: Rs. 12.00 lakh
VI. Non mechanized boat subsidy	: Rs. 3.00 lakh
VII. Breakwater Wall at Veraval	: Rs. 25.00 lakh
	Rs. 267.61 lakh

Processing, Preservation and Marketing

1.5.21 This programme aims at the improvement of marketing facilities for fish retailing through fish stall/fish markets by the municipalities and local bodies. the provision is kept for financial assistance to these agencies for fish marketing.

The outlay provided for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 30.00 lakh

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for value addition and low value fish by suitable agency and Rs. 2.00 lakh for hygenic fish drying through small scale fishermen and fishwomen co-opertive.

Thus, the outlay for 1997-98 for processing Maketing etc. is Rs. 37.00 Lakhs.

Extension & Training

1.5.22 Under the ongoing programme for Extension and Training, to support the fishermen/fish farmers through effective media like film shows Seminars, fishermen meet, Audio-Visual means, etc. The Officers' Training and the training of the Operators also are required to be continued.

An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs, is provided for 1997-98 for Upgradation of Porbandar training centre, Extensions programmes and Departmental training.

Fisheries co-operative

1.5.23 The main components in this programme are the Group Insurance to the fishermen, Assistance to fisheries co-operatives through the share capital, the NCDC supported programmes for mechnized fishing programmes and similiar other programmes.

1.5.24 Presently the group insurance programme covers, only the members of the fisheries co-operatives and hence there has been great limitations in the insurance coverage given to the sea going and the inland fishermen. It is proposed to cover individual fishermen belonging to groups also in order to widen the coverage.

1.5.25 The NCDC has been providing financial assistance through the State Government for the procurement of the mechanized fishing boats and the FRP boats. It is proposed to support fisheries co-operatives under this programme

1.5.26 An outlay provided for the year 1997-98 is as under.

share capital to societies	:	Rs. 01.20 lakh
NCDC share contribution	:	Rs. 173.00 lakh
NCDC subsidy share	:	Rs. 117.48 lakh
Group Insurance	:	Rs. 02.81 lakh
		Rs. 294.49 lakh

Survey and Exploratory vessel induction

1.5.27 The State Department of Fisheries contemplates to commission a steel bodied survey/investigation vessels to explore the marine resource base along the Gujarat coast, through a suitable arrangement. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Other Expenses: (Housing and Facilities to fishermen)

1.5.28 This scheme aims at creating residential houses to the fishermen at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 per house, which is shared to extent of 50% by the government of India. Hence the State share is Rs. 17,500 per house. In addition a provision of Rs. 25,000 per tubewell for a group of 20 houses also is provided along with community hall costing Rs. 1.25 lakh for 75 houses. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Border Area Development

1.5.29 This programme provides for the water supply facilities at the Jakhao fisheries harbour/terminal. an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for the 1997-98.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

1.5.30 For the year 1997-98, an outlay of 224.00 lakhs is provided for various schemes under the TASP with special emphasis on the Tribal Belt. Fish Seed production, construction of fish farms, maintenance of fish farms, Seed Rearing, culture, inland fisheries training to the tribals, reservoir development in the tribal area, market price incentive to the tribal fishermen for co-operative/institutional marketing of fish. In addition strengthening of the tribal co-operatives through provision for managerial subsidy, provision of technical manpower to the tribal co-operative.

Special Component Plan (SCP)

1.5.31 Some Portion of the outlay for the beneficiary oriented programmes such as the fish seed rearing, FFDA's, BFDA's, mechanization/motorization of fishing crafts, progressive fishermen group insurance, reservoir fisheries beneficiaries, housing etc. requires to be earmarked for the Schedules Castes population under SCP Although the Schedules Castes are covered in the schemes in the normal manner, there has been no such specific quantification and earmarking. It is now proposed to operate the Special Component Programmes during the Annual Plan for 1997-98 the first time in the fisheries sector. An outlay of Rs. 46 lakhs is provided for first time in the Annual plan 1997-98 in order to create a new cell in the Department with asupdt. of Fisheries and related supporting staff for monitoring the programme. Thus an outlay of Rs. 1450.00 lakhs is provided for the fisheries Sub Sector in the Annual Plan for 1997-98

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
FISHERIES
SCHEMewise OUTLAY**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98 outlay	1997-98 of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5
NORMAL SCHEMES				
I. Direction & Administration				
1.	FSH-1	Strengthening of Administrative & Supervisory setup	10.0	0.00
2.	FSH-2	Introduction of data base management by Computerisation.	10.00	0.00
		Sub Total I	20.00	0.00
II. Inland Fisheries				
3.	FSH-3	Fish Seed Production	51.50	0.00
4.	FSH-4	Development of Inland Fisheries Statistics (SS)	0.15	0.00
5.	FSH-5	Establishment of Exotic/ornamental fish hatcheries	81.00	0.00
6.	FSH-6	Pond Culture Scheme Covered under	FSH-7	
7.	FSH-7	Scheme sponsored by fish farmers development agencies (C.S.S.)	198.27	0.00
8.	FSH-8	Assistance for sewage feed fish farming to G.F.C.C.A.	0.00	0.00
9.	FSH-9	Development of Reservoir Fisheries	47.50	0.00
10.	FSH-10	Scheme for Inland Fish Marketing (C.S.S)	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total II	378.42	0.00
III. Estuarine Brackish Water Fisheries				
11.	FSH-11	Development of brackish water coastal aquaculture fish farm	0.00	0.00
12.	FSH-12	Establishment of coastal aquaculture fish Farm (CSS)	15.48	0.00
		Sub-Total III	15.48	0.00
IV. Marine Fisheries				
13.	FSH-13	Development of Fisheries Harbours C.S.S.	185.50	185.50
14.	FSH-14	Providing water supply facilities at various centres.	0.01	0.01
15.	FSH-15	providing modern equipments	15.00	0.00
16.	FSH-16	Development of Deep Sea Fishing	0.00	0.00
17.	FSH-16A	Providing dredging facilities and fisheries terminal division	10.00	0.00
18.	FSH-17	Mechanisation of fishing crafts (I.B.M., O.B.M.)	16.00	0.00
19.	FSH-17A	Development of Coastal Marine Fisheries through Motorisation of Traditional crafts.	0.60	0.0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	FSH-18	Introduction of Fibre Glass Boats	12.00	0.00
21.	FSH-18A	Introduction of FRP/Wooden Boats for pelegic fishing.	0.50	0.00
22.	FSH-19	Subsidy for non-mechanised boats	3.00	0.00
23.	FSH-20	Subsidy for improved fishing gears	0.00	0.00
24.	FSH-20A	Establishment of Service Station	0.00	0.00
25.	FSH-47	Construction of break water wall at Veraval fishing harbour.	25.00	25.00
		Sub Total IV	267.61	210.51
		V Processing Preservation and Marketing		
26.	FSH-21	Improving Marketing Support.	30.00	0.00
27.	FSH-21(1)	Value addition to two value Fish.	5.00	0.00
28.	FSH.21A	Fish drying through small scale fishermen/ women Co-operatives	2.00	0.00
		Sub Total V	37.00	0.00
29.	FSH-22	Strengthening of Extension services in Fisheries Sector.	10.00	0.00
30.	FSH-23	Training for Departmental Personnel.	5.00	0.00
31.	FSH-24	Training for Fisher Youths.	2.00	0.00
		Sub Total VI	17.00	0.00
		VII FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES		
32.	FSH-25	Reservoir Fisheries Development Narmada Project.	0.00	0.00
33.	FSH-26	Strengthening of Fisheries Co-operatives in Non Tribal Area	118.68	1.20
34.	FSH-27	Strengthening Fisheries Co-Operatives N.C.D.C sponsored.	173.00	173.00
35.	FSH-28	Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Fishermen Members of Co-operatives.	2.81	0.00
36.	FSH-29	Sardar Sarovar Project	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total VII	294.49	174.20
		VIII Assistance to Public Sector & other undertakings.		
37.	FSH-30	Scheme to Support Fishermen Co-operatives.	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total VIII	0.00	0.00
		IX other Expenditure		
38.	FSH-31	Subsidy for Construction of Houses for Fishermen	0.00	0.00
39.	FSH-32	Boating and Incentive Scheme for upliftment of Fishermen	0.00	0.00
40.	FSH-33	Construction of Office buildings and staff quarters	10.00	10.00
41.	FSH-34	Group Welfare Fund Programme.	15.00	0.00
		Sub-Total IX	25.00	10.00
		X Research and Education		
42.	FSH-36	Expenditure of Survey and Exploratory fishing vessels	100.00	0.00
		Sub-Total X	100.00	0.00

XI Poverty Alleviation Programme				
43.	FSH-6A	Poverty alleviation Programme.	0.00	0.00
		Sub-Total XI	0.00	0.00
XII Boarder Area Development Programme				
44.	FSH-46	Water Supply scheme for Fisheries terminal project at Jakhau.	25.00	25.00
		Sub-Total XII	25.00	25.00
		Sub Total	1180.00	418.71
TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN				
45.	FSH-1	Stengthening Administrative & Supervisory set up of Staff	0.00	0.00
46.	FSH-3	Fish Seed Production	47.00	0.00
47.	FSH-7	Development of Fish through FFDA	0.00	0.00
48.	FSH-9	Development of Reservoir Fisheries	115.20	0.00
49.	FSH-13	Development of Fisheries harbour at Umergaon	1.50	0.00
50.	FSH-24	Establishment of Training Centres	21.00	0.00
51.	FSH-26	Strengthening of Co-operative Societies in Triba-1 Area	4.30	0.00
52.	FSH-34	Welfare Scheme for Tribals	35.00	0,00
53.	FSH-45	Nucleous Budget	0.00	0.00
		Total Tribal	224.00	1.50
Special Component Plan				
54.	FSH-45	Subsidy for Schedule Caste Fishermen under special component Plan.	46.00	0.00
		Total SCP	46.00	0.00
		Grand Total	1450.00	421.21

1.6 FORESTS

Introduction

1.6.1. Forests, played a vital role in changing the hostile carbon dioxide laden atmosphere which earlier enveloped the earth's surface, into a more oxygen bearing atmosphere, and set the stage which for the emergence of animal life and, ultimately, evolution of man.

1.6.2. Even today, forests play an important role in moderating the climate, maintaining the soil mantle, improving soil fertility, purifying the air and in regulating the flow of water in rivers and streams. If these intangible benefits could be monetized the contribution of forests would be stupendous, and would far outweigh the direct benefits like fuelwood, timber and other forest products which we get from forests.

1.6.3. It has been stipulated that at least 33% of the land area should be under forest cover to prevent the deterioration of our environment. Gujarat has 19,393.02 sq. km. forest area constituting 9.89% of its geographical area but in reality only 6.1% of its geographical area is under good forest cover. This is far below the national average of 23% and woefully below the stipulated 33%. An urgent need was, therefore, felt to augment the tree cover both inside and outside, the forest area. Larger allocations were made to the forestry sector from the IVth Five Year Plan onwards and the strategy of raising large scale plantations outside the regular forest areas under the Community Forestry Programmes was adopted. However, the increasing pressure on the forests for fuelwood and grazing coupled with the vagaries of nature in the form of intermittent droughts affected the results.

1.6.4. During the VIth Five Year Plan along with the increased financial outlay for plantation, important Central Legislation in the form of Forest (Conservation) Act-1980 was introduced, and Gujarat amended the Indian Forest Act-1927 to provide for more stringent punishment for forest offences. During the VIIth and VIIIth Five Year Plans, the increased protection and modification of plantation schemes to include more water percolation measures resulted in the real increase in forest cover in Gujarat as shown by the satellite imagery. Bolstered by these good results, the strategy for the IXth Five Year Plan laid a greater emphasis than hitherto given on conservation of forest and wildlife. Plantations were also proposed to be continued but with a view to making the people self-reliant for their needs of fuelwood and fodder.

Objectives

1.6.5 (i) Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of the ecological balance.

(ii) To conserve the biodiversity of the forests and protected areas.

(iii) To strengthen adequately the protection of forests and protected area.

To check the process of degradation which includes soil erosion, desertification, denudation of watershed, salinity ingress, coastal instability with special emphasis on recharging water.

(v) To increase the availability of forest products.

(vi) Creating a massive people's movement with the involvement of women for achieving the objectives mentioned above.

(vii) To minimise the pressure on forests by enhancing the self reliance for the forest produce.

Strategies

1.6.6. To achieve the above objectives, the strategies of the department will be as follows :

- 1) To provide effective protection of forests and protected areas to conserve bio-diversity.
- 2) Strengthening of protected areas network.
- 3) Resolving people related, policy related and legal issues.

- (4) Taking up of afforestation programme.
- (5) Regeneration/reproduction programmes with special emphasis on wildlife including their reintroduction where ever necessary.
- (6) Taking up soil and moisture conservation works with emphasis on the ground water recharge.
- (7) Taking up of intensive research/studies, exploratory surveys and build resource data base.
- (8) Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation.
- (9) Strengthen communication
- (10) Special attention in formulation of working plans/management plans so as to cater to specific needs to conserve bio-diversity.
- (11) Infrastructural development.
- (12) Human Resource development.
- (13) Use of management information system.
- (14) Building up and strengthening institution/organization.

Development programme 1997-98.

1.6.7. The outlay provided for forestry & wildlife is Rs. 15040.00 lakhs. The major headwise break-up is as follows:

Sr. No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakh) Outlay for 1997-98
1.	Direction and Administration	330.48
2.	Survey & Utilisation of forest resources	202.00
3.	Statistics	17.69
4.	Communication and Buildings	382.40
5.	Assistance to public sector & other undertakings	20.00
6.	Forest Conservation and Development	188.66
7.	Extension (Social Forestry including Nurseries and plantation schemes)	1234.07
8.	Plantation schemes (Forest Produce)	325.53
9.	Education (Extension and Training)	25.56
10.	Management of Zamindari forests	202.20
11.	Other Expenditure	220.59
11A.	" " "	51.60
12.	Research	83.79
13.	Preservation of wildlife, Environmental forestry & wildlife	224.37
14.	Secretariate Development Programme	3.50
15.	Border Area Development Programme	336.00
16.	Compensatory Afforestation for regularisation of unauthorised cultivation.	1289.06
17.	Integrated Forestry Development Project	9501.25
18.	New Schemes	401.25
Total :		15040.00

Direction and Administration

Forest Protection

1.6.8 Gujarat's meagre forests are constantly under great pressure for fuelwood, timber and graining and unless effective measures are taken to protect the forests, it would not be possible to prevent their degradation. The existing Checking Nakas are proposed to be strengthened. Mobile Squad and Striking Forces will be increased. All Rounds and Ranges will be provided with wireless sets linking them to the Division forest wireless control. Protection committees by associating local people will be formed and incentives will be provided for forest protection. increase the for the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 259.24 Lakhs is provided.

Modern Forest Fire Control Measures

1.6.9 Forest fires cause considerable damage to forest habitat. The fires which are on the increase have devastating effect on the forest produce and the regeneraton. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 71.24 lakhs is provided.

Survey & Utilisation of forest resource

Daemarcation & Survey

1.6.10 Forest are an important resource which face pressures of encroachment. It is, therefore, necessary to demarcate the boundaries very clearly on the ground and maintain them. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 202.00 lakhs is provided

Statistics

Planning and Evaluation

1.6.11 It is proposed to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation cell at circle level and and introduce computers at divisional, circle and head quater level. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 17.69 lakhs is provided.

Communication and Buildings

Development of Communication

1.6.12 For undertaking various forestry operations in time provision for proper communication is necessary. Under this scheme, it is proposd to improve the existing forest roads and construct new roads where necessary. For the year 1997-98, n outlay of Rs. 68.15 lakhs is provided.

Construction of Buildings

1.6.13 Important forest areas in the State are loated in the interior areas of the State where facilities for stay are not available at places. Further, buildings such as rest house, office buildings, godowns for storing of gras and other commodities are required. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.314.25 lakhs is provided.

Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertakaings

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

1.6.14 GSFDC has been organizing collection and marketing of various minor forest products. This activity has provided a source of income to the tribals particularly in the lean periods of they year. Further, the Corporation has established Wood Working Unit and is associated with mangement of Panamplantation project, Valsad Development Project etc. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Forest Conservation and Development

Soil and Moisture Conservation

1.6.15 The scheme proposes to take-up intensive soil and moisture conservation works followed by planting with suitable species. The scheme aims at reduing soil erosion and regulating flow of water in the rivers and streams of the area. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.32.67 lakhs is provided.

Afforestation in Degraded Areas

1.6.16 Under this scheme, It is proposed to take-up afforestation to restore the area. (An amount of Rs. 50.21 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97.) For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.16.77 lakhs is provided.

People's Participation

1.6.17 with the changing times, it is difficult to take-up developmental works and to ensure conservation of forest in isolation. It is, therefore, necessary to actively involve local people with the development and protection of forest. Under this scheme, for the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 12.23 lakhs is provided.

Development of Silvipasture

1.6.18 The live-stock population in the State is estimated to be about 17.3 Million. However, nourishing fodder is rather scarce. As dairy farming provides supplementary income to the people, the sheme is designed to augment fooder producion and benefit them. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.67.93 lakhs is provided

Desert Border Plantation

1.6.19 The scheme to arrest the advancing of desert sands is implemented for creating shelter belt to act as a barrier against the desert winds. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 4.13 lakhs is provided.

Coastal Border Plantation :

1.6.20 Gujarat has a long coast line of about 1663 kms. A narrow strip along the coast line consists of loose, shifting sand. In order to stabilize the sand belt and protect land from salty wind, this scheme has been initiated. Along with this mangrove plantation is also started which is proposed to be continued. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 54.93 lakhs is provided.

Extension (Social Forestry which includes nurseries and plantation schemes)

Community Forestry Project

1.6.21 Gujarat State has provided a lead in Social Forestry Programme to the country. Social Forestry programme in the State was intiated during 1970. During the first phase of this programme, plantations were raised on road side strips, canal banks, railway strips, village community lands, degraded forest areas and degraded farm lands over an area of 107048 ha. at a cost of Rs.70.63 crores and 700 Million seedlings were distributed. The second phase of CFP was initiated in 1985 with assistance from World Bank US Aid under the National Forestry project. An outlay of Rs.1211.76 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Firewood/Forest Product Resource Plantation

1.6.22 There is a wide gap between demand and supply of fuelwood. It is, therefore, necessary to bridge this gap by undertaking plantations yeilding firewood and other miscellaneous products. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 22.31 lakhs is provided.

Plantation Schemes (Forest Produce)

Fuelwood & Small Timber

1.6.23 With the rising population, demand for fuelwood and small timber has been increasing. With a view to meet the demands of fuelwood and small timber, it is necessary to take up plantations of fast growing fuelwood and small timber species in areas close to the an outlay of Rs.44.68 lakhs is provided.

Fuelwood & Fodder Project: (CSS on sharing basis)

1.6.24 In rural areas, at least one member of each household spends nearly half of working time in collecting fuelwood. Therefore, supply of fuelwood at reasonable price close to habitation has assumed great importance. Since, there are large stretches of wasteland available in various districts, these areas can be utilized for raising fuelwood plantations there by contributing for production of fuelwood. For the year 1997-

98, an outlay of Rs.253.52 lakhs is provided. This is a partially centrally sponsored scheme. A matching grant of Rs.200.41 lakhs is likely to be made by the Central Government.

Teak, Khair & Bamboo Plantation :

1.6.25 Under this scheme, Teak, Khair and Bamboo plantation will be raised in suitable areas to improve the value of the forests and to generate income to the state. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.21.58 lakhs is provided.

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce :

1.6.26 Under this scheme, it is proposed to raise species yielding minor forest products which are in great demand. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 0.64 lakhs is provided.

Plantation of Medicinal Plants

1.6.27 Under this scheme, it is proposed to take up plantations of Medicinally important species which are in great demand. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 5.11 lakhs is provided.

Education (Extension and Training)

Training of Staff

1.6.28 For implementing Institutes various developmental programme trained personnel are necessary. Training facilities available in the of the department namely Rangers College and the institute for training of Foresters and Guards is proposed to be continued. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 25.56 lakhs is provided.

Management of Zamindari

Acquisition of Private Forests

1.6.29 Gujarat State Government have acquired about 1187 sq. kms. privately owned forest areas in 1973 for bringing them under scientific management. Under the Private Forest Acquisition Act 1973, the owners of the private forest are entitled to compensation in accordance with the provisions of the Act. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.202.20 lakhs is provided.

Other Expenditure

Individual Beneficiary Scheme

1.6.30 With a view to create sense of belonging amongst rural masses towards the forest to earn the good will of the forest dwellers and to prevent the exploitation of tribals by money lenders and middle men, it is necessary to continue the scheme introduced in the past for the welfare of tribal and weaker sections living in and around the forest areas. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 15.39 lakhs is provided.

Tribal Welfare

1.6.31 Tribals are an integral part of the forest eco-system. In order to create a sense of belonging towards forests and to reorient the forestry programme towards the development of the tribals this scheme will be continued. Under this scheme, the components to Kotwalia Welfare and Wood Workshop are included which would benefit the Kotwalia community who are primitive tribals depending on the sale of bamboo articles. Under the programme of Wood Workshop, Carpentry Training, is imparted to the tribal youth. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 68.97 lakhs is provided.

Development of Forest Settlements

1.6.32 In the past the forest settlers helped the department in carrying out forestry operations. For this purpose, in the past they had been allotted forest land for cultivation for their livelihood. Since, these settlers are poor, department has taken up various programmes for their development. The programme includes Individual Beneficiary items like supply of agriculture inputs, kits, bullock carts, digging of wells, pump set, bio-gas and community facilities like construction of school buildings. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided.

Forest Publicity

1.6.33 Forest Publicity plays an important role in ensuring proper communication with people as to the various developmental programmes undertaken in the area and the need for protection of forests and wildlife. It is proposed to strengthen the publicity unit and continue the same. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.21.23 lakhs is provided.

Nucleus Budget

1.6.34 For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided.

Research

Forest Research :

1.6.35 As Regional Forest Institute set up earlier will be strengthened. A Botanical Garden established at Waghai (Dangs) will be developed further to provide research facility. Seed Bank will be strengthened further so as to have Seed Bank in every division to ensure supply of quality seeds for various plantation programme. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 50.63 lakhs is provided.

Preparation of Micro-Plan

1.6.36 For taking up plantations based on the concept of micro watershed, it is envisaged to strengthen the cell established during Eighth Plan. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 24.79 lakhs is proposed.

Mangrove Forest Research Centre

1.6.37 For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 8.37 lakhs is provided for the Mangrove Forest Research Centre.

Preservation of Wildlife (Environment, Forest & Wildlife)

1.6.38 Conservation and management of wildlife in India has assumed great importance in view of the dwindling habitat and wildlife. The department has been alive to the needs of the conservation of wildlife by implementing various schemes and soliciting public support. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 224.37 lakhs is provided.

Secretariat Economic Services

1.6.39 Forest appears in the Concurrent List of the subjects in the Constitution of India. Consequently series of issues are required to be referred to Govt. of India for its clearance which has resulted in increase in correspondence between the State Government and Govt. of India. In order to cope-up with this work, a special cell has been created in the secretariate. An amount of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is provided the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

Border area Development Programme

1.6.40 International Border touches the districts of Kachchh and Banaskantha. Due to geographical location of these districts are subject to vagaries of the nature. Looking to the refractory nature of the area, greening of these lands at a faster rate becomes essential. With a view to generate employment for local poor, it is proposed to afforest 2210 ha. of land with an outlay of Rs. 336.00 lakhs during 1997-98.

Scheme for grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation

1.6.41 Gujarat Ecological, Education and Research Foundation carries out various activities in the field of ecological, education and research. Under this scheme Grant-in-aid for Geer Foundation of Rs. 48.00 lakhs is provided. It includes expenditure on establishment, on-going activities and partly provision for office Building, research projects etc.

Environment Education

1.6.42 Appropriate Human Resource Development is the key for better Administration and Management and it helps in tackling problems and achieving desired goals with efficiency. In the developing field of Environmental

and Ecological Conservation and Wildlife management, regular training of staff and officer is essential. Such training helps in their capacity building and also provides exposure to new technology, strategy and policy issues in the respective fields. Under this scheme, officers and staff members are sent for short duration training at the institutions of excellence such as wildlife Institute of India, Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy, Indian Institute of Forest Management etc. Besides; short term training courses are also conducted at Gujarat Forest Ranger's College, Rajpipla, Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration and Wildlife Division, Sasan, on the identified subjects and issues, essentially required for the better performance of officers and staff of Gujarat Forest Department. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is provided.

(A) Compensatory Afforestation in Degraded Forest Area

1.6.43 Government of India have in principle approved the dereservation of 10901 ha of area as a result of regularisation of unauthorised cultivation in forest area prior to 1967, with a condition to carry out compensatory aff. in degraded forest area on equivalent land. It is proposed to plant up 3718 ha. and carry out advance action in 2000 ha. in the year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 1010.39 lakhs is provided for this work.

(B) Compensatory Afforestation in Non-forest Area

1.6.44 Government of Gujarat has decided to regularise unauthorised cultivation in forest area prior to 1980. Compensatory afforestation is proposed to be raised on 40000 ha. of area in a period of 10 years. During the year 1997-98, it is proposed to plant up in 1611 hectares of area and carry out advance action in 4000 ha. An outlay of Rs. 278.67 lakhs is provided for this activity.

1.6.45 Thus, for the above mention two activities, an outlay of Rs. 1298.06 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Integrated Forestry Development Project

1.6.46 Integrated Forestry Development Project aided by OECF, Japan has been launched from the year 1995-96. This project provides an outlay of Rs. 608.47 crores and will be in operation for a period of 5 years from 1995-96 to 2001. The project aims at Integrated Forestry Development encompassing various spheres of department like territorial forestry, wildlife and social forestry. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 9501.25 Lakhs is provided.

New Schemes

Exploratory Survey and Creation of Data Bank for Biological Diversity of Gujarat :

1.6.47 The biological resources have assumed great importance all over the world To identify the rich biodiversity and diversity areas of the state, elaborate surveys are required to be made. Thus, the identification of resources and their habitat are very important and its conservation measures will depend on the availability and importance of the resources. The scheme includes surveys, preparation of data bank analysis of these data and conservation measures in those areas which require immediate attention. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided.

Scheme for minimizing and preventing depredation by wildlife to human life and human activities like cultivation

1.6.48 This scheme is specially drawn up for the areas where there is a higher concentration of carnivores like lions, panthers and other. Because of the conservation measures taken so far the increase in the population of wild life, shrinkage of their habitat due to various reasons and disturbances caused to wildlife are the primary reasons of such damage. In future intensity of occurrence of such conflicts will increase. With the implementation of this scheme occurrence of depredation problems will be reduced. For the year 1997-98. an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed.

Development of Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary and Tourism

1.6.49 Hingolghadh sanctuary is being managed as Nature Education Sanctuary at present with an objective of imparting nature education to students and other interested group of people. This sanctuary was established

to provide for the maintenance of existing sanctuary area and its further development. Tourism is always an integral part of any wildlife area. Here group of people come for a kind of education & stay in the sanctuary for a short period of time. Necessary arrangements for their stay and movement to various parts of the sanctuary are required to be provided or upgraded. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is provided.

Creation of Wilderness Parks

1.6.50 To inculcate the love for nature and Wildlife and to provide for the recreation and realisation to the people living in and around cities like Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad and other such cities. To conserve flora and fauna of rich areas and to establish and maintain wildlife parks on modern lines. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.49.00 lakhs is provided.

Forest cover density mapping for bio-diversity conservation & Research by using remote sensing technology

1.6.51 As biodiversity conservation has assumed importance globally, to identify the rich bio-diversity areas within the shortest possible time and to monitor the changes in the habitat and bio-diversity and to do basic ground verification of the data received from satellite imageries and their interpretation, this scheme is proposed. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided.

Construction of Van Bhavan

1.6.52 The office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is the focal point of activities of the development of Forests and Wildlife. With the advent of Integrated Forestry Development Project and other externally aided projects, this office requires a central place where all the sectional heads can be housed together along with the facilities for conference room, 24 hours central control room computer room, state library small auditorium and to introduce the visitors to the activities of the department and the benefits flowing out of such activities, including publicity and liaison with modern facilities. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is provided.

Fore Shore plantation

1.6.53 The water bodies are the sources of moisture in the subsoils. The fore shores of such bodies can be planted with the trees to protect the shores and to provide for an increased supply of tree based forest products like fuelwood and other minor forests products within shorter period of time. This will also stabilize the soil around water bodies and will increase subsoil percolation of water.

1.6.54 This scheme will be implemented in and around forest areas on the fore shores of water tanks. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided.

Promotion of non-conventional energy saving devices to reduce pressure on forests

1.6.55 As a part of strategy to reduce the burden on the forests specially the needs of energy in and around the forest area promotion and use of non-conventional sources of energy and energy saving devices is a must. In this scheme, alternate sources of energy and devices will be provided to the people living in and around the forests. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs.11.00 lakhs is provided.

Development of Reserved & Non-reserved vidies :

1.6.56 The vidies have traditionally remained the source of grass. With the ever increasing/growing demand and frequent droughts and other such factors, it has become necessary to sustain and increase the production of grass from these areas. For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 23.25 lakhs is provided.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

FORESTS

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
			Outlays	Of which Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Direction & Administration				
1.	FST-1	Forest Protection	259.24	—
2.	FST-2	Modern Forest Fire Control	71.24	—
Sub Total			330.48	—
II. Survey & Utilisation of Forest Resources				
3.	FST-3	Demarcation and Survey	202.00	—
Sub Total			202.00	—
III. Statistics :				
4.	FST-4	Planning & Evaluation	17.69	—
Sub Total			17.69	—
IV. Communication & Buildings				
5.	FST-5	Development of Communication	68.15	49.95
6.	FST-6	Construction of Building	314.25	304.80
Sub Total			382.40	354.75
V. Assistance to Public Sector and Other Undertaking				
7.	FST-7	Contribution to G.S.F.D.C.	20.00	20.00
Sub Total			20.00	20.00
VI. Forest Conservation & Development				
8.	FST-8	Soil & Moisture Conservation	32.67	32.67
9.	FST-9	Afforestation in Degraded Areas	16.77	16.77
10.	FST-10	People's Participation in Regeneration of Degraded Forests.	12.23	12.23
11.	FST-11	Development of Silvipasture	67.93	67.93
12.	FST-12	Estt. of Grass Pelletisation Units	—	—
13.	FST-13	Desert Border Plantation	4.13	4.13
14.	FST-14	Coastal Border Plantation	54.93	54.93
Sub Total			188.66	188.66

1	2	3	4	5
		VII. Extension (Social Forestry)		
15.	FST-15	Community Forestry Scheme	1211.76	1198.41
16.	FST-16	Greening of Gujarat	—	—
17.	FST-17	Firewood-Forest Products Resource Plantation	22.31	22.31
		Sub Total	<u>1234.07</u>	<u>1220.72</u>
		VIII. Plantation Schemes		
18.	FST-18	Fuelwood & Small Timber Plantation	44.68	44.68
19.	FST-19	Fuelwood & Fodder Plantation	253.52	253.52
20.	FST-20	Teak, Khair & Bamboo Plantation	21.58	10.20
21.	FST-21	Plantation of Minor Forest Produce	0.64	0.64
22.	FST-22	Plantation of Medicinal Plants	5.11	5.11
		Sub Total	<u>325.53</u>	<u>314.15</u>
		IX. Education (Extn. & Training)		
23.	FST-23	Training of Staff	25.56	—
		Sub Total	25.56	—
		X. Management of Zamindari Forests		
24.	FST-24	Acquisition of Private Forests	202.20	202.20
		Sub Total	<u>202.20</u>	<u>202.20</u>
		XI. Other Expenditure :		
25.	FST-25	Individual Beneficiary Scheme	15.39	—
26.	FST-26	Tribal Welfare	68.97	—
27.	FST-27	Development of Forest Settlement	75.00	—
28.	FST-28	Assistance for Inforest Cultivation	—	—
29.	FST-29	Forest Publicity	21.23	—
30.	FST-30	Nucleus Budget	40.00	—
		Sub Total	<u>220.59</u>	—
		XII. Research :		
31.	FST-31	Forest Research	50.63	—
32.	FST-32	Preparation of Micro-plan	24.79	—
33.	FST-33	Mangrove Forest Research Station	8.37	—
		Sub Total :	<u>83.79</u>	—

1	2	3	4	5
		XIII. Preservation of Wildlife (Environment of Forest & Wildlife)		
34.	FST-34	Estt. of Special Call for improvement of Forest Conserveation Act, 1980.	15.21	—
35.	FST-35	Management of Sanct. National Parks	49.46	—
36.	FST-36	Dev. of Gir & Barda Lion Sanctuarty (CSS)	23.00	—
37.	FST-37	Development of Wild Ass Sanctuary	16.93	—
38.	FST-38	Development of Jessore, Ratanmahal Dumkhal Sloth Bear Sanctuary.	3.92	—
39.	FST-39	Development of Vansda National Park and Purna Game Sanctuary.	8.20	—
40.	FST-40	Wild life Education, Int. & Training	18.60	—
41.	FST-41	Estt. of Marine National Park.	23.19	—
42.	FST-42	Preparation of Wild life Management Plans for Sanctuaries & National Parks.	—	—
43.	FST-43	Development of Black Buck National Park.	6.20	—
44.	FST-44	Establishment of Nalsarovar, Khijadia, Porbandar, Great Indian Bustard Bird Sanctuary.	12.42	—
45.	FST-45	Dev. of Habitat improvement around Sanctuaries.	—	—
46.	FST-46	Dev. of Wildlife outside Forest Area	30.00	—
47.	FST-47	Development of Zoological, Wildlife and Nature Park (Sakkarbaug, Victoria Park, Kabirvad, Conservation outside Sanctuaries & National Parks).	17.24	—
		Sub Total	<u>224.37</u>	—
48.	FST-48	Secretariate Economic Service	3.50	—
		Sub Total	<u>3.50</u>	—
49.	FST-49	Border Area Development project	336.00	336.00
		Sub Total	<u>336.00</u>	<u>336.00</u>
50.	FST-50	Grant-in aid to GEER Foundation	48.00	—
51.	FST-51	Environment Education	3.60	—
52.	FST-52	Establishment of Fodder Bank	—	—
53.	FST-53	Compensatory Aff. lieu of Regeneration of Unauthorised Cultivation.	1289.06	1289.06
		Sub Total :	<u>1340.66</u>	<u>1289.06</u>

1	2	3	4	5
		Integrated Forest Dev. Project		
54.	FST-54	Integrated Forestry Development Project	9501.25	9501.25
		Sub Total	<u>9501.25</u>	<u>9501.25</u>
		New Schemes		
55.	FST-55	Exploratory Survey & Preparation of Data Bank for Biodiversity Conservation.	45.00	—
56.	FST-56	Scheme for minimising and preventing depredation by wildlie to Human life and property	40.00	—
57.	FST-57	Construction of Van Bhavan	180.00	180.00
58.	FST-58	Development of Hingolgadh Nature Education Sanctuary & Touis Dev.	13.00	—
59.	FST-59	Development of Wilderness Park	49.00	49.00
60.	FST-60	Forest Covery Density mapping for Biodiversity Conservation and Research through Remote Sensing.	25.00	—
61.	FST-61	Fore Shore Plantation	15.00	15.00
62.	FST-62	Promotion of Non-conventional Energy saving devices to reduce pressure on forests.	11.00	11.00
63.	FST-63	Scheme for Deveopment of Reserved and Non-reserved Vidies.	23.25	—
64.	FST-64	India Eco-development Project (World Bank)	—	—
		Sub Total	<u>401.25</u>	<u>255.00</u>
		Grand Total	<u>15040.00</u>	<u>13681.79</u>

1.7 MARKETING STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Introduction

1.7.1 Agricultural Marketing plays a crucial role in accelerating the pace of economic growth by promoting agricultural development. Since an efficient marketing system is a prerequisite for development of any sector of economy, the agricultural marketing system has to play more important role in the development of agriculture and welfare of farmers/producers and consumers. Efficient marketing system ensures remunerative prices to the farmers, motivates them to go in for higher investment and production and this ultimately leads to the betterment of their economic standards.

Development of Regulated Markets in the State

1.7.2 In order to meet the requirements of increased Agricultural production number of regulated markets in the state are increasing every year.

1.7.3 A significant progress has been made in the fields of agricultural marketing. At Present 171 Agricultural Produce Market Committee with 157 main market yards and 225 sub market yards covering of about 79 different commodities brought under regulation are functioning in the State. Correct weighing of agricultural produce, timely payment of sale proceeds to farmers, prescribed market charges etc. are ensured in these regulated market yards.

Arrivals of commodities in Regulated Market Yards

1.7.4 Agricultural marketing in Gujarat follows more or less on All India pattern terms contribution of farm produces for farmers to consumers types of marketing agencies and channel market, organisation, regulated market. A number of marketing agents like merchants, commission agents, broker and agents of agro processing industries purchase farm produce directly. No researched data is available on the exact volume transacted through the unorganised system in unorganised village level marketing. However it is assumed by grade circles and administrations of regulated markets that about 30% to 40% of the marketed surplus passes through unorganised channels.

The important agricultural commodities like paddy, wheat, jowar, Bajara, groundnut, tobacco, fruits & vegetables etc. are brought for sale in market yards.

1.7.5 Details regarding total turnover of agricultural produce sold through market yards since 1991-92 to 1994-95 are as under.

S.no.	Year	Total agri. produce Sold in market yards (Mt in lacs)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1.	1991-92	551	3188
2.	1992-93	499	3051
3.	1993-94	514	3698
4.	1994-95	713	5122

The above figures revealed that volume of agricultural produce sold in market yards have been increased significantly.

1.7.6 An outlay of Rs. 55.00 lacs has been provided for the year 1996-97, Rs. 46.00/- lacs has been provided for development of regulated markets, Rs. 3.00 lacs has been provided for financial assistance to Gujarat State Agril. Mktg. Board and Rs. 6.00 lacs as share capital contribution to Gujarat state Warehousing Corporation. During the year 1996-97, 5 new yards/sub-yards have been proposed to be established. An amount of Rs. 55.00 lacs is likely to be spent by the end of the year 1996-97.

Programme for the year 1997-98

1.7.8 During the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lacs is provided of which 45.00 has been proposed under tribal sub-plan. During the year 1997-98, 6 new yardssubyards have been proposed to be established, of which 2 yards/sub-yards have been proposed to be established in tribal areas.

Financial Assistance for Development of Marketyard / sub yard.

1.7.9 It is proposed to revise the existing scheme with a view to enable the financially weak market yards to purchase land and to create infrastructure facilities in the yard/sub-yards. Hikes in value of lands, material cost etc, it is necessary to provide adequate financial assistance to new and weak market yards for creating infrastructure facilities, with this objecting it is proposed to provide Rs. 10.00 lakhs as loan to regulated markets in normal area and Rs. 10.00 lacs loan & Rs. 2.00 lacs subsidy of the total of a project in tribal area.

1.7.10 An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme, of which Rs. 60.00 lakhs as loan and Rs. 10 lakhs as subsidy is provided for development of regulated market yards. During the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lacs is provided for tribal sub-plan.

Financial assistance to Gujarat State Agrilmktg. fund

1.7.11 To enable the marketing board to undertake various activities it is proposed to provide Rs. 5.00 lakhs each year in the market fund of marketing Board. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of a Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided.

Share capital contribution to Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation

1.7.12 The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation plays an important role in providing warehousing facilities to the farmers. i. e. member of primary agriculture cooperative societies and users of market committees. With a view to facilitate the corporation to expand its activities and to enable it for extending services to farmers, share capital is provided to the corporation on matching basis against the share capital contribution provided by central Warehousing Corporation. Outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 with target of enhancing storage capacity to 0.15 MT during the year 1997-98 is provided.

Proposed new scheme for providing financial assistance for Development of Haat Bazaar in tribal areas

1.7.13 Rural markets comprise mainly the periodic market known as Haat or mandies. Each village or a cluster of villages depending on the distribution of settlements has market centre and trade takes place once or twice in a week. The functions of the rural market are significant for rural masses as it is the centre of various rural activities and it also helps in understanding the life of rural communities. The well being of rural people who visit rural market at least once in a week largely depends on the efficient performance of these markets in the matter of supplies and services. These Haat bazaar or rural market particularly in tribal area the place of exchange of development They are like super market of tribal villages. However, at the haat Bazaar, Rural markets have not been given due importance. The development efforts are concentrated mainly in the urban areas.

1.7.14 The agricultural marketing Board has prepared project for development of 129 tribal rural Haats in 7 tribal districts of the State. The plan covers 218 multi commodity and 40 caste haats in the State. The facilities/services required in the regular periodic market are entirely different than those required for daily or seasonal markets. Facilities like office cum godown, selling platforms, resting shed, drinking water and sanitary are very essential facilities to be created in such markets. If such Markets are developed properly, they would become nucleus of growth centre. They could even help in stimulating the local production creating optimum marketable surplus, getting better returns to the tribal farmers and consequently creating well development relationship between tribal farmers and market functionaries.

1.7.15 with a view to develop the Haat Bazaar of tribal areas of the state, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs.5/- lacs as subsidy to the selected Haat Bazaar covered by the Agricultural Marketing Board under project for development of Haats.

1.7.16 For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lacs is proposed for 1 haats to be assisted

Annual Plan 1997-98
Marketing Storage and Warehousing
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

Rs. in lakhs

Scheme no.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4
1.	WRH-1 Development of regulated markets	70.00	60.00
2.	WRH-3 F.A. to state Agri. Mktg. fund. subsidy	5.00	-
3.	WRH-4 Share copital to state wwarehousing Corpn. S. C.	5.00	5.00
4.	WRH-5 New Schme		
	Development of Haat Bazar in tribal area. Sub.	5.00	-
	Total Mktg.	85.00	65.00

1.8 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Introduction

1.8.1 The Gujarat Agricultural University was established in February, 1972 with the state wide mandate for the triple function of Agril Education, Research & extension Education. The teaching seat-up in the GAU can be divide a in to eight faculties i.e. Agriculture, Home Science. Agril, Engineering, Horticulture & forestry, Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Dairy Technology, Fisheries & Post Graduation.

Objectives

1.8.2 The primary objective of the various development programmes under GAU during the Eighth plan was to strengthen its capabilities to perform the triple functions namely; Agricultural Education, Research and Extension Education to meet the growing needs of agricultural products for the population and industry.

Review of Progress Education

1.8.3 Under Educational programmes. achievements in various faculties are given below :

Sr. No.	Programme	Admission capacity	Progress No. of student passed				96-97 (Admitted)
			92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
(A) Under-Graduate :							
1.	Agriculture	350	224	94	103	96	252
2.	Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry	90	80	73	67	75	98
3.	Dairy Science	40	26	26	32	29	41
4.	Home Science	50	19	19	25	17	41
5.	Agricultural Engineering	50	32	34	29	**	32
6.	Horticulture & Forestry	25	13	09	11	06	37
		25	12	12	07	03	
7.	Fisheries Science	25	—	—	15	15	16
(B) Post-graduate :							
1.	Master Degree	*	68	131	145	104	***
2.	Ph. D.	*	13	48	52	58	***
* Admission Capacity depends on intake capacity of P.G. Teachers in different faculties.							
** Examination work is under proess.							
*** Adminison work is under process.							

Extension Education :

1.8.4 The achievement of the training programmes is under :

Sr. No.	Courses/ Programmes	No. of centres	Admission capacity	Progress No. of trainee trained 96-97				
				92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	Diploma in Agriculture	14	420	371	321	313	335	414
2.	Home Science	2	70	55	61	58	56	64
3.	Livestock Insp. Training	3	90	77	71	74	*	*
4.	Bakery	4	146	74	81	121	109	79#
5.	Farm Machani-cum Artisan Training	1	20	14	11	09	04	20
6.	Poultry	1	75	62	51	52	50	30#

* During the year 1995-96 & 1996-97, admission could not be given.
- One batch

Research

1.8.5 On reviewing the research work done so far, it is observed that quite a great deal of research work has been done in most of the crop by scientists of the GAU.

1.8.6 During 1992-93 to 1996-97, forty improved/hybrid, high yielding varieties of different crops were released/endorsed for cultivation by the farmers, details given below :

Sr. No.	Crop	Variety/Hybrid recommended or endorsed by GAU				
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Bajri	GHB-15 GHB-235	GHB-153	-	-	-
2.	Cotton	-	-	GCH-10 G. Cot-16 G.Cot-17	-	-
3.	Paddy	IR-66	-	-	-	-
	Sorghum	GJ-38	GJ-39	-	GJ-40	-
	Mustard	-	-	-	GM-2	-
6.	Rapeseed	GS-1	-	-	-	-
7.	Tobacco	GT-7	GC-2	GTH-1	-	-
8.	Castor	-	-	GC-2	-	-
9.	Cumin	GC-2	-	-	-	-
10.	Okra	GCH-1	-	-	-	-
11.	Wheat	-	GW-190 GW-173	-	-	-
12.	Kodra	-	GK-2	-	-	-
13.	Sesamum	-	GT-2	-	-	-
14.	Groundnut	-	GG-4	GG-13	-	J-34
15.	Sunflower	-	GS-1	-	-	-

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
16.	Safflower	-	Bhima	-	-	-
17.	Mung	-	GM-3	-	-	-
18.	Brinjal	-	GHB-1	-	-	-
19.	Malize	-	GM-2	-	-	-
20.	Potato	-	-	-	-	Kufri Jawahar
21.	Sweet Potato	-	-	-	Cross-4	-
					Selection-71	
22.	Chilly	-	-	-	-	G.Chilly-2
23.	Mango	-	-	-	Amrutang	-
24.	Coconut	-	-	-	Hy. Dxt	-
25.	Ber	-	-	-	Ajmeri	-
26.	Sugarcane	-	-	-	-	GLK-8001
						CON-91132
27.	Barley	-	-	-	-	RD-2052

1.8.7 For the improvement of crop productivity, several package of practices were also formulated. Discipline wise number of recommendations made by the GAU during 1992-93 to 1996-97 are as follow :

Sr. No.	Discipline	Number of recommendations				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Plant Breeding & Genetics	08	14	06	02	04
2.	Agronomy and Soil Science	59+2*	66	76	77	68
3.	Horticulture and Vegetable	13	13	14	07	12
4.	Plant Proctetion	20+7*	29	27	15	20
5.	Agricultural Engineering	01	04	11	05	07
6.	Animal Production + Animal Health	05	08+01**	05	05	03
7.	Dairy Science	06+1*	05	01	03	01
8.	Physiology & Bio-chemistry	01+4*	02	01	01	01
9.	Agricultural Statistics	02*	-	-	-	-
*	For Scientific community.					
**	for Extension workers.					

Programme for Annual plan 1997-98

1.8.8 An outlay of Rs. 1230.00 lakhs is provided for Annual plan 1997-98 under Agricultural Research & Education, details of which are as given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Annual Plan (1997-98)
(A) Education	444.40
(B) Extension Education	88.10
(C) Research	697.50
Total :	1230.00

Education

1.8.9 The Colleges of Agriculture are at all the four Campuses. at Anand, Junagadh, Navsari and Sardar Krushinagar. The Department of these colleges will be strengthened in respect of manpower, equipments and buildings. As well as "Establishment of new Depts. of plant physiology, Tissue culture & Bio-technology of Agriculture colleges at all campuses is also proposed for the year 1997-98.

1.8.10 The College of Home Science was established at Sardar Krushinagar during the later part of the Sixth plan. Initially this college was started with the building and other infrastructural facilities available on the campus and gradually efforts were made to create necessary facilities in the form of equipments.

1.8.11 In the discipline of veterinary & Animal Husbandry, the construction of clinical complex for the college of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry at Sardar Krushinagar was taken up during the current plan period at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs. Even though, the major portion of this activity will be taken up during the year 1997-98.

1.8.12 A number of developments have taken place in Dairy industry in recent years alongwith its expansion. Therefore, it is necessary to modernise the dairy equipments in the College of Dairy Technology. It will also enable the college to teach new courses in dairy technology.

1.8.13 The College of Agricultural Engineering was established at Junagadh in 1984. The construction of the building complex is completed. However, funds will be needed for equipping the college suitably. Moreover, a proposal for establishment of Instructional Farm in this college is included for the year 1997-98.

1.8.14 A College of Horticulture & Forestry was newly established in the University at Navsari in September, 1988 with the approval of the State Government. It is envisaged that Civil construction will not be completed in respect of this college during the current plan period. Therefore, development activity of the college of Horticulture & Forestry will be financed during the year 1997-98.

1.8.15 The college of Fisheries Science was established at veraval in GAU during the year 1990-91. This college is in growing-up stage, therefore, following two new departments and library of this college are proposed in 1997-98 to evolve methodology for development of value added Fish products, study the reproductive physiology of different culturable varieties and the various subject taught at the College numbering over 82 requires the references.

- (1) Department of Aquaculture
- (2) Department of Fish Processing
- (3) College Library Facilities

1.8.16 As per the suggestions of the planning Commission, Government of India, a planning cell was set up in the GAU for the preparation of details schemes, their implementation and monitoring at all stages. The work-load of the planning cell has increased in recent years with the increase in the plan schemes. In addition, the planning Cell monitors the funds made available by the ICAR for the development of the University. Therefore, additional manpower is to be required for monitoring & evaluation of the project. This plan scheme needs to be continued & expanded during the year 1997-98.

1.8.17 An Outlay of Rs. 444.40 lakhs is provided for Educational programme during the year 1997-98.

Extension Education :

1.8.18 The University runs 14 Agricultural Schools throughout the State engaged imparting Agricultural Diploma training of two years duration to the sons of farmers, who have passed S.S.C. examination. At present, most of the Schools require developing/strengthening infrastructural facilities in dairy, biotechnology, horticulture, museum, library, teaching aids, Hostel, laboratory & farm equipments, staff quarters, etc. for imparting practical training. Therefore it is proposed to develop these infrastructure facilities during the year 1997-98.

1.8.19 The Sardar Krushinagar is the head-quarter of the Gujarat Agricultural University having three colleges and research programmes on the campus, at present, there is no entre at Head Quarter from where farmers and visitors can get agricultural information. Therefore, it is proposed to establish a Sardar Smruti Kendra at Sardar Krushinagar.

1.8.20 Malies are the basic resource persons to carry out of the skill operations like propagation of Horticulture plants, nursery management, orchards management, tree plantation and maintenance, etc. Therefore, this scheme "Establishment of Mali Training Centre" at Anand, Navsari, Junagadh and Sarda Krushinagar is proposed with a view to provided trained malies and creat opportunities for self-employment.

1.8.21 The water Management at Navsari evaluates and refines water management practices of various agricultrual field Crops. This technology is required to transfer / dissemimanate at the filed levelworkers / farmers. Therefore, the establishment of Advanced Centre for Training in Soil and water Management at Navsari is proposed.

1.8.22 The Sardar Smruti Kendras at Junagadh, Anad and Navsari has been established two decades back. The hostel and class rooms also requires to be upgraded in infrastructural facilities in terms of furniture, equipments, cooking vessels, etc. Therefore the scheme Upgrading of the Sardar Smruti Kendra at Junagadh. Anand & Navsari is proposed.

1.8.23 An outlay of Rs.88.10 lakhs is provided for Extensional Education Programmes during the year 1997-98.

Research

1.8.24 There has been an ever increasing demand for agricultural commodities to meet the need of population and industries. This ought to be achieved through crop and livestock productivity. Acordingly, programmes for strengthening the existing research facilities in different rops and disciplines in terms of scientific manpower, equipments and other resources were taken up during VIII Five year plan (FYP). It must be mentioned here that these programmes could not be fully implemented during VIII FYP due to paucity of resoures. Thus. it becomes essential to continue these programmes as spillover activities after VIIIth FYP. Besides this, new programmes are proposed to be initiated during the year 1997-98.

1.8.25 In the areas of veterinary, animal science and dairy science disciplines as well, research programmes initiated during VIII FYP could not be fully implemented and, therefore, these programmes will go as spillover acitivities during the year 1997-98.

1.8.26 The use of Biofertilizers is getting a momentum due to its low cost and retention of soil health, while saving nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers. There is a need to develop nitrogen fixing and phosphate solubilizing specific strains for different agroclimatic situations. Work has already been initiated at Anand for the development of Azotobacter, Azospirillum, Azola. However, there is a need to strengthen this activityat all the four campuses of the university. Considering the low cost source, it is proposed to take up this programme for ecofriendly and sustainable agriculture.

1.8.27 Kodinar is a very old Sugarcane Research Station but of late water of two wells truned saline and the thirod one has limited capacity. We cannot go for deepening beause of the fear that this well may too turn saline. As a result of this many experiments from this station had to be shifted to Junagadh, whih is entirelya different agro-eco situation and the results obtained there would not fit in kodinar area. It ism therefore, essential to provide lift irrigation facilities from a river nearby.

1.8.28 The spices crops like; cumin, fennel, coriander, chillies, fenugreek, onion, garlic and turmeric are grown in Gujarat state. Gujarat ranks first in India in cumin, fennel and garlic ultivation and production. The cultivation of garlic is localised only in saurashtra region (Jamnagar, Junagadh, Rajkot, Amreli and Bhavnagar districts). Area of garli in state is about 14000 hetares, out of which 36% area is in Jamnagar district. Looking to the good export potential and specificity of Saurashtra region for garlic, the subcentre for garli research is proposed at Jamnagar/Jamkhambhalia.

1.8.29 Kapadvanj taluka of Kheda district is well known for growing groundnut, fennel, cotton, castor and

pigeonpea extensively. Recently farmers have started growing vegetable crops like chilly. These crops are considered cash crops by the farmers. Root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne javanica* pathotype 2, is a major limiting factor in successful cultivation of these crops in this area. It is a highly virulent pathotype and causes enormous damage to these crops both quantitatively and qualitatively. The problem is increasing year after year extensively. Unless and until economical control measures are developed, the farmers of this area will be at great loss. Groundnut yield losses to the tune of 10 to 23% are recorded due to root-knot nematode (Anon., 1977-93). An inoculum level of 100 larvae of this nematode plant was found to be pathogenic to groundnut. However, practically no work has been done on this nematode of cotton and pigeonpea crops. Hence, a research project for this purpose is proposed in the year 1997-98.

1.8.30 North & North-West zones are characterized by low rainfall with high co-efficient of variation, wind erosion, poor quality ground water and desert soils having low water retention Capacity. The problems of salinity and sodicity are also very wide spread, with the result, the agricultural productivity in these two zones is low as compared to other parts of the State. The project of "Centre for Research on Arid & Semi-Arid Agriculture in North & North-West Zone at Khedbrahma" would aim at research on soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, environmental moderation, reclamation of saline-alkaline soils, efficient use of irrigation water, breeding for drought resistance and farming system research. Therefore, this project is proposed in the year 1997-98.

1.8.31 Out of 105 lakh hectares of total cultivated land of the Gujarat, only 16 lakh hectares area comes under irrigated land and remaining about 85% area is under rainfed/dry farming cultivation. After completion of Narmada project in Gujarat 40% area will remain under rainfed/dry farming. Though irrigation facilities have been increasing in the south Gujarat region, many parts are still rainfed. Due to irregularity and inadequacy of rainfall, the yield of crops are low. Farmers of this region are required to be equipped with modern agronomic technology of rainfed crops. Research will be undertaken to develop suitable cropping pattern of crops like drilled paddy, sorghum, millets, pigeonpea, Soyabean, Greengram, Blackgram, Niger, Sesamum, etc. with early maturing drought resistant high yielding crop varieties and agronomic manipulations. Emphasis will be laid on conservation of soil moisture and economic use of soil water. RAINFED/DRY FARMING technology for hill tracts (slopy land) is also required to be developed for higher production of millets and other alternate crops. Therefore, a project on "Agronomic Research on Rainfed/Dry Farming Crops under Tribal Areas of South Gujarat at Navsari" will be proposed in the year 1997-98.

1.8.32 High rainfall (1500-2200 mm) and hilly terrain together cause heavy soil erosion. Frequent tillage aggravates the situation still further. Arable farming is difficult and seems to be unprofitable also as the yield level are very low. Introduction of proven agro-horticulture/forestry farming systems would be a meaningful exercise to meet the requirement of farmers for food, fodder and fuel in the tribal area. Therefore, "Research in Agroforestry system at Paria" is proposed for the year 1997-98.

1.8.33 Indigenous milk products like Khoa, Peda, paneer, channa, Shrikhand and several other khoa/ channa based products are very popular in Indian market. All these products are vulnerable to microbial spoilage. Unhygienic production on small and scattered way along with adverse climatic conditions aggravates the problems. Short shelf life is the limiting factor for their easy and organized marketing. Enhanced shelf life and improvised marketing strategies together can capture excellent market across the country and even cross inter-county barriers. Therefore, a project on "Enhancing Shelf life of Indigenous milk products at Anand" is proposed for the year 1997-98.

1.8.34 An outlay of Rs. 697.50 lakhs is provided for Research programme during the year 1997-98.

Anticipated Assistance from I.C.A.R. for 1997-98

1.8.35 The ICAR provides financial assistance for strengthening of Education, Extension Education and Research programmes of the GAU as per established pattern of assistance of the ICAR. During the year

1997-98 assistance to the tune of Rs. 787.44 lakhs is likely to be made available by the ICAR for expanding education, extension education and research activities in the GUA as per details given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	pattern Sharing %	State Share	ICAR Assistance
1.	2.	3.	4.
(A) Education : ICAR Development Grant	100	-	120.00
(B) Extension Education : ICAR Extension projects	100	-	148.39
(C) Research :			
i) Grants from Govt. of India & other agencies ad-hoc scheme.	100	-	99.65
ii) ICAR co-ordinated Project			
a) Agricultural Research	25.75	129.80	389.40
b) Veterinary Research	25.75	10.00	30.00
Total :		139.80	787.44

ANNUAL PLAN - 1997-98
Agricultural Research and Education
Scheme wise outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	No. and Name of Scheme	Annual plan 97-98	
		Outlay	of which capital content
1.	2.	3.	4.
(A) EDUCATION :			
1.	(AER-1) Improving Standards of Administration & Accounts in GAU.	20.00	-
2.	(AER-2) Modernisation of higher education in faculty of Agricultural Science.	328.90	158.40
3.	(AER-3) Moderisation of Higher education in faculties of vety. Science & Animal Sci.	41.54	-
4.	(AER-4) Modernisation of higher education in faculty of Dairy Science.	39.56	15.00
5.	(AER-5) Student facilities and Youths Affairs.	4.40	-
6.	(AER-6) Estt. of College of Fisheries Science.	10.00	-
SUB TOTAL (I) :		444.40	173.40
(B) EXTENSION EDUCATION :			
7.	(AER-7) Transfer of Technology & Voational educational programme for farm youths & farmers in Agrill. Science.	75.91	9.00
8.	(AER-8) Transfer of Technology & Vocational educational programme for farm youths & farmers in vety. Science & Animal Science.	12.19	-
SUB TOTAL (II) :		88.10	9.00
(C) RESEARCH :			
9.	(AER-9) Research programme in Agriultural Science	440.46	85.80
10.	(AER-10) Research programme in vety Science. & Animal Science	115.09	15.00
11.	(AER-11) Research programme in Dairy Science.	2.15	-
12.	(AER-12) State share for ICAR Co-ordinated & National Agril. Research project.	129.80	-
13.	(AER-14) State share for ICAR Co-ordinated Research Project in Animal Science.	10.00	-
SUB TOTAL (III) :		697.50	100.18
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III) :		1230.00	283.20

1.9 INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Interduction

1.9.1 The Gujarat State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development bank Ltd. has been playing a important role in providing long finance. This bank provided long term finance for various purposes likewise construction of new wells, repairing of old well, pump set, engine & electric motor, improvement of land, lift irrigation milch animal, cold storage, cattleshed, form house rurla godown, gobar gas plant, tree plantation, tractor, APMC yard, and also for diversified purpose viz. dairy poultry, fisheries etc.

1.9.2 The loan is given against morgage of land. Required fund for the finance is obtained by floccating special & ordinary debentures, guaranteed by the State Govt. The debentures are floated against the acutal disbursement of loan, This finance helps the farmers in generating employment and income.

1.9.3 The ARDB Bank mainly issued two types of debentures namely special debentures and ordinary debentures. In the special debenture NABARD, Govt. India Govt of Gujarat makes investment at the following rates under NABARD refinance scheme.

Proportion of investment for spl, debentures

scheme	Investment by NABARD	Investment by GOI	Investment by GOG
1. Farm mechani sation	75%	12.5%	12.5%
2. Minor Irrigation	95%	2.5%	2.5%
3. Others	85%	7.5%	7.5%

And in ordinary debentures the investment is made by LIC, commercial bank, other state LDB, Government of India and government of Gujarat, as allocation given by NABARD.

Review of progress during 8th five year plan

1.9.4 The details regarding debenture floated and the investment made by Govt. of Gujarat is as under
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Debenture floatation			Investment made by GOG
	Specila	Ordinary	Total	
92-93	63.64	12.50	76.14	3.00
93-94	100.34	10.00	110.34	3.00
94-95	116.49	13.50	129.99	18.10
95-96	103.76	9.00	112.76	10.23
96-97	120.00	10.00	130.00	12.00

1.9.5 Long term finance to the farmers is proveded by the ARDB through its 79 branches. During the Eight five Year plan the finance is provided as under

(Rs. in crores)

year	Target	Achievement
92-93	48.63	80.15
93-94	75.11	95.39
94-95	83.29	122.19
95-96	144.38	118.92
96-97 (upto 8/96)	131.65	42.23

1.9.6 The details regarding demand recovery and overdue is shown as under :

year	Demand	Recovery	Overdue
92-93	102.36	65.36	37.00
93-94	124.61	79.09	45.52
94-95	158.12	99.90	58.22
95-96	185.74	123.76	62.28
96-97 (up to 7/96)	63.21	1.89	61.32

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

1.9.7 In the year 97-98 the bank propose to float the debenture of Rs. 145 crores in which the Govt. contribution will be of Rs. 930.00 lacs. The areawise break up of investment for the year 97-98 is as under

Year	Debenture floatation	State Govt. contribution			
		Normal	Tribal	Comp.	Total
97-98	145 crores	530 lacs	250 lacs	150 lacs	930 lacs

1.9.8 An outlay of Rs. 930.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-88

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme no.	Name of the Scheme	outlay	of which capital content
1.	AGC-1 Investment in debenture of Gujarat State Agril and rural Devel co-operative Bank	930.00	930.0

1.10. CO-OPERATION

Introduction :

1.10.1 With the enactment of the first Cooperative Societies Act, in 1904, the movement was given a statutory basis which enabled the growth of Rural Credit Cooperatives, Central and state Cooperative Banks, Urban Employees Credit Societies, Urban Co-operative Banks, Marketing Co-operatives, sugar and other processing Co-operative, Housing Cooperatives and Labour Cooperatives. No field of social and economical activity is left untouched by Cooperatives. The Cooperative society provides a forum for voluntary action and local initiative in the economic development of a nation. Functioning on the principles of democratic control and member's participation in management. Cooperative societies have become an important forum for involvement of the masses in social and economic activity and thus an important tool of change particularly in rural areas.

1.10.2 The credit cooperatives provide short, medium and long term credit, marketing of inputs and agricultural produces, which is significant contribution to agriculture. The role of milk producers cooperatives, district milk unions, State Milk Marketing Federation and sugar industry has grown entirely in the cooperative sector.

Review of progress

1.10.3 The following tables summarises the development that has taken place in respect of various types of cooperatives in the state.

TABLE - I

Types of Societies		Unit	1993-94	94-95	95-96
PACS (Including FSS and Lamps)					
A)	No. of Socys.	Nos.	7019	7016	7226
B)	Membership Sugar factories	in '000	2504	2579	2656
A)	No. of Socys.	Nos.	25	29	29
B)	Production oil Industry	Tonnes in lakhs	8.26	7.62	11.29
a)	Gujarat State Coop. oil industry Ltd. quantity processed.	Tonnes in lakhs	N.A	N.A	N.A
b)	Gujarat State Co. op. Groundnut Growers Federation Ltd. sale of product.	Rs. in	99.63	30.36	46.45
Cotton Ginning and Processing :					
a)	No. of socys.	Nos.	179	163	186
b)	Raw cotton ginned	Tonnes in lakh	21.13	36.30	18.13
c)	Cotton processed	Bales in lakh	1.95	1.00	0.77
d)	Gujarat State Coop. Mkt. Fedn. Ltd. sale of agri produce	Rs. in crore.	336.37	522.75	509.23
e)	Guj. State Co. Op. CottonMktg. Fedn. Ltd.	Rs. in crores	99.04	76.83	70.12
f)	Guj. State Co. op. Milk Marketing Federation Milk purchased.	Rs. in Crore	767.45	912.06	1379.00

TABLE -II

Item (Provisional)	1992-93	93-94	94-95	95-96
1. No.of societies	44558	45327	50248	50946
2. Membership (in lakhs)	119	118	122	125
3. Share capital (in crore)	621	1502	530	545
4. Reserve and other funds (Rs. in crore)	1275	4993	1359	1400

Programme for the Annual Plan 1997-98 :

1.10.4 An outlay of Rs. 2730 lakhs is provided for the cooperation sub sector for 1997-98. The programme wise break up is as under :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay for 1997.98
Direction and Administration	67.60
Credit Cooperatives	1073.00
Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives	2.00
Processing Cooperatives	290.00
Sugar Cooperatives	1200.00
Consumers Cooperatives	12.40
Coopertive Training and Education	30.00
Border Area Development Programme	5.00
Nucleus Budget	50.00
Total	2730.00

Direction and Adminsitration :

Strengthening of State and District level offices :

1.10.5 The Cooperative movement has witnessed the diversification in several new fronts, such as cooperatives of milk producers, cotton growers, groundnut growers and sugarcane producers. The number of cooperative societies which was 13959 in 1961 has increased to 50248 (p) in 1996 (as on 31.03.1996). It is proposed to strengthen the administrative offices including district offices by providing additional staff and facilities like vehicles, computer and to conduct training programme to perform their duties effectively. Against the outlay of Rs. 54.85 lakhs for the year 1995-96. An expenditure of Rs. 3.38 lakhs was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 54.95 lakhs provided for the year 1996-97 is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 67.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this programme.

Credit Cooperatives

1.10.6 The Cooperative Credit institution have been recognised as effective channels for creating a climate of development in the rural area.

Structure of agril cooperative and flow of agril. finance.

1.10.7 The short-term cooperative credit structure is engaged in providing short term loan for agril. operations. There is a three tire credit structure in which at Apex level the Gujarat State Coop. Bank is functioning, at the District level central coop. bnks (DCCBS) are operating within their respective area of operations covering district and at the village level, Primary Agril. Credit Socys. (PACS) covering a single village or a group of villages are working.

There are 18 DCCB and 7037 PACS in the State. There are 238 large size multi purpose socys. (LAMPS) are also working preferably in tribal areas. As per latest data available as on 31.3.95 there are 31.59 lakhs land holders in the state of which 21.10 lakhs have been enrolled as members of the PACS.

medium term finance

1.10.8 Reserve Bank of India has set up Agril. Credit Stabilisation Fund to facilitate the conversion of short-term loan for agril purpose into medium term loan in the circumstances when there is total or partial failure of crops resulting from wide spread natural calamity. The details regarding medium term advance provided are as under :

Year	Target	Achievement
1995-96	12	20.87
1996-97	12	8.54 (upto 7/96)

Reorganisation and revitalisation of primary agril. credit societies.

1.10.9 Primary Agril. cooperative socys. are reorganised in the state on the basis of viability norms prescribed by the RBI. The primary credit socys. in the state have been classified as viables, potentially, viable and non-viables. The position and progress of the reorganisation of primary agril. credit socys. Since 1992-93 are as under.

Year	Total no.of socys.	No.of viable socys	No.of poten tially	No.of non viable	Liqui- dation	Amalga- mated socys.	Recorga- nised socys.
92-93	6934	4348	2383	333	127	192	206
93-94	8890	3890	2288	747	297	192	276
94-95	6969	3961	2266	742	285	25	432
95-96	6996	3598	2539	362	293	36	533

It is seen that 862 PACS yet remained non-viable to beat the end of 31.3.96

1.10.10 Khatedars, Membership and borrower membership. Details regarding khatedars, membership borrower membership are shown as under :

Total land holder	Out fo which meber socys.	Total SC Khatedars	Out of which members of coop. socys.	Total ST (members) Khatedars	out of which members of the Coop.socys.
1	2	3	4	5	6
33.66	28.21	2.74	1.78	4.66	3.65

Review of 8th plan period

1.10.11 During the 8th plan period an outlay of Rs. 2253.00 lakhs has been provided against which Rs. 3563.95 lakhs have been utilized by the end of year 1995-96. The outlay for 96-97 is Rs 399.25 lakhs which is likely to be utilised by the end of the last year 1996-97.

Programme for the year 1997.98

1.10.12 An outlay of Rs. 1073 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for Credit Cooperatives.

Reorganisation and Revitalisation of Credit coopvs.

1.10.13 Under this scheme financial assistance in the form of managerial subsidy, loan and share capital is provided to LAMPS of the tribal area to undertake desired activities and to open new branches in the areas of operation. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 under the scheme.

(NCDC Sponsored Scheme.)

Intergrated Cooperative Development project scheme in the selected district.

1.10.14 This is an NCDC sponsored project implemented by Govt. of Gujarat in two district of Gujarat State i.e. Panchmahal and Surendrangar for the duration of year, beginning from 1992-93. At present on reexperimental basis, it is restricted to three talukas of each district Dhrangadhra, Halvad and Dasada talukas of Surendranagar and Dahod, Zalod and Santrampur Talukas of Panchmahal District. This project for both the districts was sanctioned in March 1992.

Reviews of the progress of the project during the 8th five year plan.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Provision	Surendranagar	Panchmahal
1.	Project cost of the Dist.	608.345	489.87
2.	State contribution towards cost (subsidy.)	41.370	70.83
3.	Expenditure	20.10	2.725
4.	Expdr. to be incurred under the project.	315.88	395.205

1.10.15 An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 under the scheme.

Credit stabilisation fund-Arrangement for flow of short term and medium, term credit.

1.10.16 Sometimes, due to the natural calamities, Farmers are not able to pay their short term loans as the crop has been failed. In such circumstances, a scheme for conversating the short term loans into medium term loans of NABARD is in operation on a sharing basis. NABARD contributes 60%, DCCB and State coop. banks have to contribute 15% and 10% respectively., whereas the State Govt. has to contribute 15% under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Share capital contribution to Agricultural credit Institution

1.10.17 Government participation in the equity of Agricultural credit institution has been accepted as a principle at the National level and at the state level. of Reserve Bank of India has created a National Rural Fund (long terms operations. NRC <O) under which financial assistance to the state Govt. is made available for investment as share capital in the agricultural institutions. The agricultural credit institution in the state include PACS, LAMPAS FAS, DCCB, SCB, GSCA & RDB etc. As a part of the rehabilitation programme of GSCA & RDB, scheme of financial assistance from NRC (LTO) fund has been agreed upon by NABARD. There are 66 branches covered under this programme where an amount of Rs 10 lakhs per branch

is expected to be made available from LTO fund. In addition to this provision for Agril & Rural Dev. Bank, the district Coop. Banks and PACS would also be eligible for share capital under the LTO fund Scheme. An outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is provided to for 1997-98 for this scheme.

F.A to Coop. institutions of non-overdue coverage :

1.10.18 This a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis of 50:50%.The benefit of this scheme was available to the district cooperative banks of the tribal areas drought prone areas or areas having more than 20% SC population in the district. This scope has now been expanded by the Govt. of India and the extended benefits will be now available to the districts covered under special foodgrains production programme. Out of 18 districts Coop. banks,8 district coop.banks have been declared as weak by NABRD and there are some other banks which are not able to mantain theri non-overdue cover. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Share capital/subsidy to SC/ST member of Agricultural credit societies.

1.10.19 In the present scheme, the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe khatedar gets Rs. 200/- as share capital subsidy to become member of credit cooperative. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 to cover more members under this scheme.

financial assistance to PACS for construction of pucca ghar (Credit centre).

1.10.20 It has been observed that even today, there are fairly good number of PACS which do not have adequate credit facility of credit disburrusement. As such, it is proposed to provide financial assistance in the form of subsidy 50% of the construction cost to the extent of Rs. 40,000 An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for 1997-98

New Scheme

1.10.21 Following new scheme have been proposed for strengthening the acitivities of PACS, LAMPS and financially weak DCBS of the state during 1997-98

Financial assistance to PACS to increase ST/MT advances (Subsidy)

1.10.22 With a view of to encourage PACS covered under BDP programme to enhance their ST and MT advances to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and member of weaker sections of the community it is proposed to provide outright grant at 4% on the difference of ST & MT advances made during the last one year. An outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98 under the scheme.

Incentive to PACS for recovery of crop loan (subsidy)

1.10.23 It has been observed that financial position of the PACS have deteriorated due to heavy overdues. Overdue increases the level of non/performing assets and also adversely effect as the capital adequacy norms of the cooperative credit socys. Due to high overdues, the channel of flow of funds and recycling process of credit flow as also hampered writing off of overdues should not be considered as a normal remedy buy the coop. credit institution efforts are to be made for timely and effectively recovery of crop loan by the PACS.with a view to encourage PACS for revcoery efforts it is proposed to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to PACS. The improved recovery performance will also strengthen the financial health of the PACS. An outlay of Rs. 36 lakhs has been provided for the year 97-98 under the scheme.

Incentive to PACS for deposit mobilisation.

1.10.24 Basically the PACS are promoting organisations. They are supposed to motivate the saving habites in the members. However the PACS have only emerged as lending institutions and have not cared to develop deposit mobilisation. Deposit mobilisation also increase resources of the PACS. With a view to

encourage the PACS covered under BDP to strengthen their internal financial position by mobilisation of deposits from the members. An outlay of Rs. 34 lakhs has been provided for the year 97-98 under the scheme.

Margin money loan to LAMPS for marketing and other business.

1.2.25 LAMPS are expected to provide all integrated services at door steps to the members, in their area of operations. LAMPS are expected to undertake activities like pooling of agril. produce market, outright purchasing of agril. produce, distribution of fertiliser, seed, agricultural, equipments, distribution of consumers articles purchase of minor forest produce in tribal belts etc. with a view to encourage LAMPS to undertake all these activities, it is proposed to provide margin money loan to the extent of Rs.5/-lakhs to be repayable in the 5 years annual instalments at the rate of 11%. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for the year 97-98.

Financial assistance to LAMPS to increase ST/MT advances (subsidy)

1.10.26 With a view to encourage LAMPS for enhancing ST and MT advances to the members of SC/ST. It is proposed to provide outright grant at 4% on the difference of ST & MT advances made during the last one year. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the year 97-98.

Incentives to LAMPS for recovery of crop loan (subsidy)

1.10.27 It has been observed that financial position of LAMPS have been hampered due to heavy amount of overdues. As such efforts are to be made for timely effective recovery of crop loans by the LAMPS. With this view, the scheme has been proposed to provide incentives in the form of subsidy to LAMPS and their recovery staff. An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided for the year 97-98.

Incentives to LAMPS for deposit mobilization.

1.10.28 With a view to encourage the LAMPS and strengthening their internal financial position and to mobilize deposits from members, it is proposed to provide incentives to LAMPS and their staff. An outlay of Rs. 20 lacs is provided for the year 97-98.

(A) Margin money loan to PACS for marketing and other business activities.

1.10.29 With a view to enabling the potentially viable societies to undertake various activities mainly marketing of Agril. Produces, direct purchase/pooling of agril. produces from member distribution of agril. equipments, improved seeds, distribution of non controlled consumers goods etc., it is proposed to provide margin money loan to potentially viable PACS considering their performance in respect of membership coverage, credit/non-credit business etc. to be repayable in 5 years in equal instalment. It is proposed to provide such loan to the tune of Rs.2.00 lakhs to each the PAC selected under BDP. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 under this scheme.

Marketing & Warehousing cooperatives :

1.10.30 F.A for seminar, exhibition, direction demonstration, conference for expansion and development of non conventional and non traditional cooperative sectors and motivation of mktg. and promotional activities. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Processing cooperatives

other processing cooperatives

1.10.31 Processing is an important activity through which the member of the socy. get maximum benefit by value added processed goods, milk processing, cotton processing, oilseeds processing, rice mills and pulse mills are the major processing activities developed under cooperative structure.

1.10.32 During the Eighth plan period an amount of Rs. 660.00 lakhs was provided against which an amount of Rs. 148.78 lakhs was utilised at the end of 1995-96 and against the target to organise 5 new processing units, 4 new processing units was set up.

1.10.33 In the processing cooperative in setting up new processing unit NCDC share is 65% as loan and remaining amount is to be born by Socys and State Govt. matching basis. Due to this during this one new processing unit will be for ganised during the years An outlay of Rs. 290.00 lakhs is to provide for the year 1997-98 for organising one new processing unit during the year.

Sugar Co. operatives :

1.10.34 In Gujarat, all super factories are organised only in cooperative sector. At present 29 factories have been organised in the cooperative sector out of which 17 sugar factories are in operation, 4 sugar factories are in liquidation and 8 sugar factories are newly licensed. There are two zones in Gujarat viz. (1) South Gujarat, consisting of Surat, Valsad, Dngs, Bharuch and Vadodara districts which is considered to be high recovery zone and (2) Saurashtra and rest of Gujarat which is considered to be low recovery zone. At the end of the year 1995-96, the sugar cooperative have crushed 108.30 lakhs M.T sugarcante and has produced 11.30 lakhs M.T sugar. The recovery is obtained 10.43% and molasses is produced 4.88 lakhs M.T.

Review of progress during 8th Five year plan 1992 97.

1.10.35 Against outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs for the Eighth Plan. The likely total expenditure will be of Rs. 2947.77 lakhs. Against the target of 10 sugar factories, 5 factories could be started during plan period. Remaining factories couldn't start due to various problems and difficulties. Under the share loan scheme. 8748 farmer-members (ST&SC) will be benefited at the end of 8th five year plan. Under the scheme of interest subsidy, 10629 farmer members are benefited. Outlay.

Financial pattern of providing share capital contribution to sugar co-operatives, is as under

(1) Share capital Contribution

1.10.36 The newly formed sugar co-operative are given share contribution by the Government at the rates. of 20 percent of the project cost in non-tribal areas. and 25 percent of the project cost in tribal areas. The remaining amount of the project cost is to be secured by the concerned cooperative by way of collecting share capital from the members of the society as well as procuring term loan from the financial insitutions. such as IFCI, ICICI, LIC Gujarat State Cooperative Bank etc.

(2) Share loans

It is mandatory to buy two shares to become a member of a sugar cooperative. The farmers of the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes are provided 25% amount of share, as share loan by the Government so that they can buy required number of shares to become a number of the sugar cooperative. The loan provided by the Government is interest-free. It is experience of the department that the members find difficulty in getting remaning amount from financial institutions and the scheme does not work effectively. Threfore, it is proposed to revise the scheme and to provide 50% amount of share as an interest free share loan by Government and memembr has to secure the remaining 50 % amount from the Gujarat Scheduled constess/Scheduled tribes Development Corportion or such other financial institutions.

1.10.37 An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is provided for the 1997-98 of which 1039.00 lakhs under TASP and Rs. 160.00 lakhs in normal area while Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for S.C. plan.

VI. Consumer cooperatives :

1.10.38 The consumer cooperative socys. play a vital role in providing essential commodities to the public through consumer s stroes The consumer stores deal in controlled as well as non controlled items. Socys. have to give the consumers articles at reasonable price and an assurance of good quality of consumer articles having no adulteration and of proper weights and measures. The consumer activity has spread over in urban as well as rural areas of the state. The cooperative stores have played very important role by

providing consumers goods directly to the weaker and poorer sections of the socys eliminating the middlemen. As on 30 June 1996., there was on consumers coop. federation, 26 central coop. consumer stores and 1807 primary consumers coop. socys. in the state.

1.10.39 During the Eighth Plan an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs period was provided against which an amount of Rs. 39.66 lakhs was incurred at the end of 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 11.50 lakhs was provided for the year 1996-97 which is likely to be utilised.

"A A" Distribution of consumer's goods/articles in rural areas through village and marketing cooperative

1.10.40 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the primary agricultural societies and taluka cooperative purchase and sale unions which undertake the work of distribution of consumer's goods articles in rural areas. The outlay of Rs 5.60 lakhs was provided for the year 1995-96, of which an amount of Rs. 3.87 lakhs was utilised. An outlay of Rs. 5.80 lakhs has been provided for the year 1996-97, which is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 5.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 under this scheme.

Rehabilitation of sick / weak scheduled caste consumers cooperative stores

1.10.41 Under this scheme financial assistance is given to the sick/weak scheduled caste consumer cooperative stores. Reserve fund subsidy is given upto Rs. 10,000/- and managerial assistance is Rs. 10,000 Rs. 6000/- and Rs. 4000/- for first three years on a sliding scale.

1.10.42 During the Eighth plan period an outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 9.38 lakhs was incurred at the end of 1995-96. An outlay of Rs. 3.10 lakhs for the year 1996-97 which is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided to for the year 1997-98.

Financial assistance to Consumer's Co-operative stores of Scheduled Caste Members.

1.10.43 Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to co-operative stores for scheduled caste members in the form of share capital contribution upto Rs. 20000.00 loan and subsidy upto Rs. 7500.00 and Rs. 2500.00 respectively for purchase of furniture/fixtures, subsidy for loss bad debts arising out of credit sales subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000, interest subsidy @ 8% on cash credit obtained by stores, managerial subsidy on a sliding scale of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 1200 per year for the first three years and share capital subsidy @ Rs 40 per person of scheduled caste to become member of the store. Against the outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakhs provided for the year 1995-96, an amount of Rs. 2.31 lakhs was utilised. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97, Which is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 2.80 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 under this scheme. Thus total outlay of Rs. 12.40 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for consumers co-operatives

Co-operative training & Education

1.10.44 Co-operative movement in Gujarat State has made rapid progress and diversified its activities, in various fields catering to the needs of the people. The members of the co-operative societies are generally from village and are uneducated. The management of the co-operative societies has to be run by their elected members in a democratic way. Under the above circumstances, it is necessary to have training and education programme for members of the societies, committee members and employees of the co-operative societies. The resources for these activities are derived from the contribution made by the co-operative institutions to the co-operative educational fund of the State Co-operative Union of the prescribed rates. The state Government also provides grant-in-aid to the State Co-operative Union for conducting various training activities. The task of co-operative training and education is being performed by Gujarat State Co-operative Union and 18 District Co-operative Unions through their co-operative training college, schools and various types of training classes.

Financial Assistance for co-operative Training and education :

1.10.45 The expenditure of the activities of the State Co-operative Union and District Co-operative Unions is met from Cooperative Education fund. The state Government also provides grant in aid to the State co-operative Union. The pattern was revised in the fourth year of the seventh Plan i.e. 1988-89 which is so

far continued. The assistance has been raised from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 20.00 lakhs per year. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs provided for the year 1995-96 has been utilised. An amount of Rs.29 lakhs provided for the year 1996-97 is likely to be utilised. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for co-op. training and education.

Border area Development programme

Financial assistance to cooperative societies in border areas for construction of godowns

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

1.10.47 This scheme will be implemented only for border areas for the construction of the godowns having a storage capacity of 200 M.Tonnes to 1000 M.Tonnes. Total 9 godowns has been sanctioned in the year 1995-96. 9 godowns are in Banaskantha district with total capacity of 2500 M.Tonnes. The construction work is under progress of the same godowns. (An outlay for 9 godown of Rs. 20 lakhs was provided for the year 1995-96 which was utilised fully. An outlay of Rs 20.00 lakhs provided for the year 1996-97 which is likely to be utilised.) An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Nucleus Budget :

1.10.48 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the 1997-98 for nucleus budget under this sub-sector.

1.10.49 Thus an outlay of Rs. 2730.00 lakhs is provided for the "Co-operation" sub sector for the A.P. 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS
CO-OPERATION

				(Rs. in lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Scheme no.	Name of the scheme	Outlay	of which capital	
1	2	3			
I.	Direction and Administration				
I.	Cop. 1.	Strengthening of Dist. level offices Sub.	67.60	—	
		Total I	67.60	—	
II.	Credit Cooperatives.				
2.	Cop. 2	Reorganisation and revitalisation of Coop. credit structure subsidy	10.00	—	
3.	Cop. 3	Intesrated Coop. Dev. Project Scheme in selected District subsidy	2.00	—	
4.	Cop. 4	Credit statbilisation fund arrangement flow of coop. credit for short and medium term loan	200.00	200.00	
5.	Cop. 5	Share capital centribution to Agril. Credit coops. share capital	550.00	550.00	

No.	Scheme no.	Name of the scheme	Outlay	of which capital content.
2	3		4	5
Cop. 6		Scheme for providing FA to Co. op, institutinr in the Co. op. under development area assistance to Dist. Cetral assistance for non-overdue over loan	20.00	20.00
Cop. 7		FA to Dist. Co. op. Banks for opening new branches subsidy		
Cop. 8		Share Capital subsidy to SC/ST mebers of Agri. Credit Co.op. Subsidy	10.00	—
Cop. 9		Financial assistance to Co. ops. for construction of puccaghar Subsidy	1.00	—
w Scheme				
Cop. 10		FA to PACS to increase STNT (Sbusidy)	40.00	—
Cop. 11		Scheme for providing incentives to PACS for recovery of crop, loan (Subsidy)	36.00	—
Cop. 12		Scheme for providing incentives to PACS for deposit Stabilisation (Subsidy)	34.00	—
Cop. 13		Margin money loan to LAMPS	50.00	50.00
Cop. 14		FA to LAMPS to increase ST/MT advances (Subsidy)	20.00	—
Cop. 15		Scheme for providing incentives to LAMPS for recovery to crop laon (Subsidy)	20.00	—
Cop. 16		Scheme for providing incentive to LAMPS for deposit mobilisation (Sub.)	20.00	—
Cop. 17		Margin money loan to FACS for marketing and other business activities (loan)	60.00	60.00
		Total II	1073.00	680.00
Warehousing & Mktd. Co.ops.				
Cop. 18		New Scheme F/A. to seminar exhibition diretion and conference for expansian / development of non Traditional co.ops. Subsidy	2.00	—
		Total III	2.00	—

1	2	3	4	5
IV	Processing Co.ops.			
19.	Cop.19	Other proessing Co.ops. Share Capital	290.00	290.00
		Total IV	290.00	290.00
V.	Consumers Co.ops			
20.	Cop. 20	Distribution of Consumers good/s articles in rural areas through village and pkg. socys. loan	2.00	2.00
		Subsidy	1.60	—
		Share Capital	2.00	2.00
		Total	5.60	4.00
21.	Cop. 21	Rehabilitation of sick/weak consums Co.op. stores	4.00	—
22.	Cop. 22	Financial assistance to Consumers. Co. op. of Scheduled caste members	2.80	2.40
		Total V	12.40	6.40
VI.	Co.op. Trang & Education			
23.	Cop. 23	Financial assistance to Co. op. trang. and education Subsidy	30.00	—
		Total VI	30.00	—
VII				
24.	Cop. 24	Nuclues Budget	50.00	—
		Total VII	50.00	—
VIII				
25.	Cop. 25	Border Area Development Pro. Subsidy	5.00	—
		Total VIII	5.00	5.00
IX	Sugar Co. Ops.			
26.	Cop. 26	Establishment Co. op. Sugar factory	1200.00	1200.00
		Total Sugar IX	1200.00	1200.00
		Total Co-operation	2730.00	2176.40

2.1 RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Introduction

2.1.1 Removal of poverty and unemployment has underscored the philosophy behind all Five Year Plans in India. A variety of programmes and schemes were designed to ameliorate the conditions of the poor who account for the majority of the population in India, more so in the case of rural areas. The approach of the Frontal attack on poverty by designing specific programmes for creation of employment and transfer of assets is a later day development in the planning philosophy in the country. While the initial plans recognised the need for rural development and removal of poverty, the approach was to achieve these objectives by sectoral economic development by investment aimed at increasing productive activities and employment. This approach was found to be inadequate to make the required impact because the trickled down process of the benefit of the development percolating to the lowest strata of the population did not materialise.

2.1.2. The Community Development Programme (CDP) which was introduced in the country in the early fifties was one of the first land-marks towards Integrated Rural Development. The community Development Programme aimed at infrastructural development, extensions and transfer of technology through the involvement of the rural masses. The CD blocks had a schematic budget and it was assumed that this schematic budget will act as a catalyst in generating overall economic and social activities in the block. The CD programme generated a great deal of awareness about the dimension of the rural problems and the intricacies in transferring a semi federal setup to a modern setup, in terms of tangible results. For breaking the power equation in the village, it was necessary to transfer assets to the rural poor to equip them with the capacity to stand on their own. It also appeared that even the schemes specifically designed and implemented for the amelioration of the poorer section did not benefit them, But the benefits were cornered by the better off sections of the rural society. Another observation was that the involvement of people would not be possible unless they are given a definite say in plan formulation and plan implementation. The introduction of Panchayati Raj which aimed at development by the people and which has taken strong roots in states like Gujarat where vast areas of development functions are transferred to Panchayat bodies.

2.1.3 The Community Development Programme with all its limitation could prepare the ground necessary for the adoption of technological innovations in the field of agriculture which came to be known as the Green Revolution. The new technology based on high yielding and hybrid varieties of seeds. Very soon it was realised that the green revolution had bypassed the small and marginal farmers and the condition of the landless agricultural labourers had hardly improved. The issue was increasingly becoming clear that the strategy of economic development was not resulting in any significant improvement in the conditions of marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and the other sections of rural poor and that unless scheme designed for different target groups are initiated, the gap between the better off sections and poorer sections will go on widening. In spite of sustained efforts the incidence of poverty remained high.

2.1.4. Reviewing the performance of the earlier plans, the Third Plan document reiterated that one of the principal aims of the Third Plan was to establish progressively greater equality of opportunities and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. The Fourth Plan stated that "the benefits of development should accrue in increasing manner to the common man and weaker sections of the society so that the Forces of production can be fully realised." The Fifth Plan opened with a declaration that "removal of poverty and attaining of self reliance are the two major objectives which the country has to set out to accomplish." The message became more strident and clear in the Sixth Plan document.

2.1.5 The approach during the earlier plans was focused on the planning of productive capacities, infrastructures and social services for growth and development of the economy and for making the impact on the problems on poverty, unemployment and under employment. With the awareness that this approach was not fully serving the purpose, the approach began to change and beginning with the fourth Plan there has been progressively greater efforts to identify such groups and to propose programmes especially

designed to improve their conditions. With the Fifth plan the approach became more sophisticated and the problem was sought to be tackled in terms of numbers below the poverty line in rural areas.

2.1.6 A package of incentives has emerged in the past for poverty alleviation and rural development. The CD programme grew in to Panchyati Raj in several States in the sixties. Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) and Intensive Areas Agricultural Programme (IAAP) were taken up for raising farm output. The Rural Credit Review Committee recommended the creation of S.F.D.A. and M.F.A.I. to raise the Productivity of small and marginal farmers. The Problems of chronically drought affected areas were sought to be solved through Drought Prone Area Development Programmes (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). The problem of seasonal income and unemployment in the rural areas was attempted to be solved through Food For Work Programme which later became the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP). The Minimum Needs Programmes attempted to improve the rural infrastructure. Various attempts to identify those who live below the poverty line and equip them with productive assets culminated in the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

2.1.7 With the Sixth Plan, the attack on rural poverty became well delineated in the form of following three major instruments :

- (i) Resource transfer programme for the rural poor,
- (ii) Work programmes for creation of supplementary employment opportunities, and
- (iii) Special area development programme.

2.1.8 During the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) same strategy was applied for Rural Development Programmes. The Govt. reemphasised the importance of Rural Development during the 8th Five Year Plan by more than the doubling the outlay in Poverty Alleviation Programme as part of the strategy to implement economic reform with a human face. The Govt. of India simultaneously took steps to strengthen Rural Development. Programmes through policy interventions.

Population below poverty line as per NSS round

			Gujarat (In lakhs)			
			India			
(i)	NSS 32nd Round 1977-78	Total	3066.00	122.10	45.74%	
		Rural	2531.00	94.60	49.27%	
		Urban	537.00	27.50	36.69%	
(ii)	NSS 38th Round 1983-84	Total	2710.00	42.66%	89.60	26.29%
		Rural	2215.00	42.15%	67.70	28.83%
		Urban	495.00	30.98%	21.90	20.66%
(iii)	NSS 43rd Round 1987-88	Total	2376.70	29.40%	73.25	18.40%
		Rural	1959.70	33.40%	56.20	21.20%
		Urban	417.00	20.10%	17.10	12.90%

According to the 43rd Round (1987-88) of NSS result, 56.20 lakhs (21.20%) persons in the rural areas in Gujarat estimated as below poverty line.

A comprehensive household survey was conducted for identification of below povertyline families in 1991-92 as per revised criteria of income of Rs. 11000/- per family per annum in with 26.18 lakh families were identified as BPL in Gujarat State. But since Rural Development Department is implementing various centrally sponsored programmes. Govt. of India is also considering the NSS poverty line figures for allotment of plan ceiling. It is advisable to assume that the target for the anti poverty programmes would be about 11 lakhs families.

Accordingly, the strategy of Government for various self-employment programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, DWACRA etc. are providing self-employment and JRY, IAY, MWS, EAS etc. are providing wage

employment in rural areas Financial outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98 and physical target proposed are also given in corresponding chapters.

Self Employment and Training Programmes

2.1.9 As mentioned earlier the NSS 43rd Round results show that 11 lakhs families are below poverty line in the state. These 11 lakhs families, 0.75 lakhs families will be assisted for self employment, through RDP, TRYSEM, DW CRA, scheme of improve tool kits and other Government sponsored programmes like OIC bankable. PMRY scheme through Commissioner Cottage Industries, GSCDC, GIDC, GBCDC, KVIC/KVIB, Minority Board etc. during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

2.1.10 The IRDP is a centrally sponsored programme shared equally between the Centre and State. The programme mainly aims at improving economic conditions of rural poor families living below poverty line by providing them financial assistance for economic activities/occupation. Family is a unit for the scheme. A family having annual income upto Rs. 11000/- is considered poor from VIII plan period.

2.1.11 Review of performance during VIII Plan

- (a) During the VIII Plan (Up to Dec. '96) 3.03 lakhs beneficiaries families have been assisted by providing Rs. 107.70 crores as Govt. subsidy and Rs. 181.94 crores as Institutional finance for undertaking self employment activity.
- (b) During the plan period (upto Dec. '96) 1.47 lakhs SC/ST beneficiaries and 1.21 lakhs women beneficiaries have been assisted forming 48.51% and 39.93% respectively of the total (3.03 lakhs) beneficiaries assisted.
- (c) There has been consistent rise in the level of per family investment. The per family investment has been considerably increased from Rs. 3661 (during VIIth plan) to Rs. 13204 (Dec. '96). This indicates 277% increase over the investment (per family) during the VII the plan.
- (d) The credit subsidy ratio has also been considerably improved from 1.76 (during VIIth Plan) to 1.97 (during VIII plan Dec.'96)
- (e) The financial and physical targets have been achieved during the plan period (1992-94) However, from the year 1995-96 the system of fixing the physical target has been discontinued and credit targets are being monitored.

2.1.12 Initiatives taken during the VIII Plan

The Government have taken several initiatives to increase productivity of IRDP assets, minimise linkages and strengthening the delivery as well as monitoring and review system for better efficiency of the programme.

1. The level of investment should be enhanced. per family investment of Rs. 15000/- is to be achieved during the year 1996-97.
2. With a view to enhance the per family investment, a scheme of family credit plan is in operation in 9 districts of the state. The average level of investment under this scheme is envisaged to be Rs. 20000/- to 25000/-. The present actual level of investment is Rs. 18000/- under this scheme.
3. The pilot project under IRDP has been implemented from the year 1996-97 in 5 districts through the lead bank, as per recommendation of expert committee.
4. The collateral free limit has now been unformally raised to Rs. 25000/-
5. The cash disbursement scheme is being implemented in 98 blocks.
6. Decentralisation of sanctioning powers for infrastructural project up to Rs. 10.00 lakhs to DRDA.
7. The cut off line for assisting BPL families has been abolished from 1994-95.

8. The infrastructure limit has been raised from 10% and 20% of allocation.
9. The ceiling of Rs. 3000/- per family under infrastructure has been abolished with a view to make the scheme more flexible.

2.1.13 The following policy decision have also been taken by Govt. of India as per the recommendation of Expert Committee.

- (a) Promotion of group activities through enhancement of subsidy to Rs. 1.25 lakhs or 50% of the project cost (whichever is less)
- (b) Targetting literate unemployed youth below poverty line by giving subsidy up to Rs. 7500/- or 50% of the project cost. (whichever is less).
- (c) Introduction of back ending subsidy.
- (d) Shifting emphasis to financial targets and qualitative parametres rather than more physical coverage of families.
- (e) Restructing of each DRDA by upgrading the post of its Director.

2.1.14 Approach to Self Employment during Annual Plan 1997-98

The objective of IRDP would be continued during the Annual Plan for 1997-98 for providing productive assets, technology and skills, to identified families. The scope of the programme is proposed to enlarged in terms of higher investment per family. A minimum investment of Rs. 15000 per family is aimed in the Annual Plan.

2.1.15 As per the NSS (43rd round) survey about 11.00 lakhs rural families are below poverty line, which are required to be assisted through various self employment and wage employment programme. The systems of fixing the physical targets have been discontinued by Govt. of India from 1994-95 as per the recommendation of Expert Committee on IRDP. However it is proposed to assist 0.75 lakhs families for self employment during the Annual Plan under IRDP.

2.1.16 Considering the inflation rate and increase in the cost of assets, for about 15 to 17% the expected level of investment of Rs. 15000/- has been assumed from the present level of investment' of Rs. 13204 (December - '96) during the Annual Plan. Further the credit subsidy ratio will also be enhanced from the present level of 1.89 (August '96) to 21.00 during the plan period, by increasing the per family subsidy from Rs. 4444 (Dec. ' 96) to Rs. 5000.00 through coverage of group activity and educated unemployment rural youths. 14.25% and 11.33% of the total allocation will be earmarked for group activity and educated unemployed rural youths respectively. In View of the above a total funds of Rs. 5460.00 lakhs will be required to cover 0.75 lakhs families during the Annual Plan. The State share 50% would be Rs. 2730.00 lakhs. The break up is given as below.

Item	Annual Plan 1997-98
	1997-98
No. of Families	75000
Per Family Investment	
Subsidy	5100
Credit	9900
Total	15000
Credit Ratio	1:1.94
Subsidy required (Rs. in crores)	38.22
Admn. & Infra (Rs. in crores)	16.38
Total Fund Required (Rs. in Crores)	54.60
State Share @ 50%	27.30
% increase	15%

To achieve the expected level of investment the following strategy will be adopted.

- (a) 14.25% of the total allocation will be earmarked for group activity.
- (b) 11.33% of the total allocation will be kept for educated unemployment rural youth trained under TRYSEM.
- (c) More concentration on family credit plan and pilot project.
- (d) Strengthening infrastructural facilities to provide linkages for various developmental activities.
- (e) Involvement of NGO and Voluntary, agencies particularly for family credit plan, Pilot project, group activity and for marketing support.

Of the total families to be assisted during the Annual plan, a minimum coverage of 50%, 40% and 3% for SC/ST families, women and physically handicapped respectively will be maintained as per the present criteria.

Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme (RGLIS)

2.1.17 The scheme was announced by the Hon. Prime Minister on 15th August. The State Government decided to implement scheme from the year 1995-96. The salient features of the scheme is as under.

- (i) The scheme is being implemented by the Panchayat and the DDO will work as Executive Officer.
- (ii) The TDO will act as Nodal Agent.
- (iii) The coverage for Rs. 5000/- will be available.
- (iv) Any person of age of 20 years or more but below 50 years can be admitted under the scheme.
- (v) A premium of Rs. 60 of Rs. 70 as per the age-category will be charged.
- (vi) Under the subsidised scheme, any one member of the BPL-family can be covered and premium will be subsidised at 50% by the Govt. 50% will be born by the beneficiary.

An allocation of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was made each during 1995-96 and 1996-97. However there is no progress under the scheme in view of high rate of premium, no saving, element etc. Since the scheme has been continued by the Govt. of India. It is proposed to make a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1997-98. The State share would be Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Supply of Improved Tool-kits to Rural Artisans

2.1.18 The 100% centrally sponsored scheme to supply of modern toolkits for rural artisans under IRDP was launched by Govt. of India from 1992-93 for selected districts Panchmahals and Kutch. Gradually from 1995-96 it is implemented in all the districts of State. All the traditional rural artisans living below poverty line are to be covered. Rural artisans to be provided improved tool-kits on 90% assistance and 10% self contribution basis within the limit of Rs. 2000. Since 1992-93 to 1995-96, 27566 rural artisans were covered under this scheme.

A target is fixed for 1996-97 to cover 5450 rural artisans under this scheme with financial allocation of Rs. 98.00 lakhs.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

2.1.19 DWCRA is a sub scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme. It was started in the year 1982-83 on a pilot basis in 50 districts of the country, but has now extended to all districts of the country. The basic objective of the programme is to provide skill and income generating assets to women BPL families in rural areas, thereby improving their social and economic status. The programme also seeks to improve access of rural women to health, clean drinking water, sanitation, nutrition etc.

The women members of DWCRA form groups of 10-15 each for taking up activities suited to their skills, aptitude and local conditions.

Each group will be given Rs. 25200 as revolving fund to meet their working capital requirements. The share of Central Govt. and the State Govt. will be in the ratio of 50:50 respectively.

Since inception of this scheme, upto Dec. '96, total 5069 women groups have been formed covering 67501 women beneficiaries.

Recent initiatives

2.1.20 (1) From 1995-96, the revolving fund has been increased from Rs. 15000 to Rs. 25200 for each group.

(2) Information Education & Communication (IEC)

The objective of the scheme under DWCRA is to create awareness amongst the rural women below poverty line, about various developmental programmes being implemented for their upliftment and welfare. Each DRDA will be given Rs. 1.50 lakhs which will be shared by the Central & State Govt. in the ratio of 2:1 respectively.

(3) Child Care Activities (CCA)

The main objective of the scheme is to improve the nutrition, immunisation, education amongst the children of DWCRA women. Immediate relief to physically handicapped children is also provided under the scheme.

Children below 6 years will be the target group under this scheme.

Each DRDA will be allotted Rs. 1.50 lakhs which will be shared by the Central Govt. and the State Govt. in the ratio of 2:1 respectively.

(4) Community based convergent services (CBCS)

The Community Based Convergent Services (CBCS), a component of DWCRA was started from 1992-93 in the Panchmahals in Gujarat with the objective of creating more awareness among village communities to enable them to demand social services provided by the State in a better manner and also share responsibilities in the management and implementation of these services.

Approach for the Annual plan

2.1.21 A strategy needs to be framed for the Annual Plan keeping in view that development of women and children can be achieved through a number of means such as

- Legislative provisions/enactment of laws to prevent discrimination against women.
- Political powers and representation in the Govt.
- Access to social services such as health, family, welfare, clean drinking water, sanitation etc.
- Access to knowledge, education and training facilities.
- Access to economic resources such as land, credit, thrift to enable self dependence and promote self employment.

2.1.22 For this, following strategy may be considered.

- (A) Strategy for community mobilisation
- (B) Strengthening the income generating component of DWCRA.
- (C) Promotion of high value addition activities.
- (D) Infrastructural support to DWCRA activities.

- (E) Tie-up with Industries/Technical and Reserch Institute.
- (F) Provision of raw-material and market for finished products.
- (G) Legal frame work
- (H) Mobilisation of Bank credit and thrift for rural women.
- (I) Improving access to social services.
- (J) Awareness generation, capacity building and monitoring information systems.
- (K) Training of DWCRA women.
- (L) Management of information system.

It is proposed to make 3225 DWCRA groups for the plan period (1997-98) for which Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

2.1.23 Started as a centrally sponsored scheme on 15th August, 1979, Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM) aims at providing technical and entrepreneual skills to rural youth belonging to families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self employment and wage employment.

Review of Progress during the 8th Plan

2.1.24 (1) During the 8th Plan physcial targets have been achieved

(2) During the plan period 48600 beneficiaries (upto August - 96) have been trained. Out of 48600 beneficiaries 26300 SC/ST and 21300 Women beneficiaries have been trained forming 54% and 44% coverage respectively.

(3) An expenditure of Rs. 12.434 Crores (upto August-96) has been incurred for imparting training to the beneficiaries during the plan period.

(4) Further assistance of Rs. 80.24 lakhs has been provided to ITI and other training Institutions for strengthening training infrastructure.

(5) Out of 48600 (up to August 96) youth trained, 21500 youth have been provided employment during the Plan period.

Special initiatives during the VIIIth plan

2.1.25 1. The stipend rates, honorarium and other allowances etc. under recuring expenses were enhanced appreciably from 1st June 1994 to make the training more effective.

2. The needs for imparting training through the established and recognised institution like ITIs, Community Polytechnics, Krishi Vigyan Kendraetc. was stressed.

3. With a view to strengthening training infastructure, it has been decided to establish Mini ITI, non ITI blocks, in co-ordination with the DET.

4. Training in certain oversaturated trades like, tailoring etc. through mastercraftsment has been consiously discouraged.

Approach for the Annual plan (1997-98)

2.1.26 (A) TRYSEM Recurring :

The TRYSEM is a sub scheme of IRDP. It is proposed to cover 0.75 lakhs families under IRDP durin the Annual Plan. To acheive the expected level of per family investment of Rs. 15000/- necessary weightage is to be given to group activity and educated unemployed rural youth under TRYSEM.

Training under TRYSEM is a precondition for awailing of assistance under IRDP to these categories.

Therefore, it is proposed to cover 8700 rural youths under TRYSEM during the Plan period. For which Rs. 191.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(B) TRYSEM Infrastructure :

For providing quality training through good institutions the training infrastructure is required to be strengthened. The Expert Committee on IRDP has recommended to open mini ITIs in each block for strengthening training infrastructure. As per DET report there is no ITI in 52 talukas of the State. Further it is propose to provided fund for strengthening other training infrastructure for these Rs. 112.50 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme.

Creation of Wage-Employment in Rural Areas

2.1.27 The objective of Rural Development is to increase and provide wage employment as well as self employment to all the persons who are below the poverty-line in rural areas. Rural economy is based on agriculture, but agricultural activities do not provide employment through out the year, so the agriculture labourers as well as small and marginal farmers need some employment in lean agricultural season. For this objective, wage employment programmes like JRY, IAT, MWS, EAS are launched to provide wage employment to rural persons who are below the poverty-line. Apart from providing wage employment, these programmes also create social assets for strengthening the rural economy. These wage employment programmes are meant for poverty alleviation to reduce unemployment and to give an additional employment to rural persons when there is no work in agricultural or its allied activites. Those families who are below the poverty line are to be provided constant wage to their nearby villages or in their own villages to stop their migration to cities and creating the durable assets in rural areas.

2.1.28 The aim of all these wage generating programmes like JRY, IAY, EAS, etc. is to cover these below poverty line persons/families by giving them sustained employment of atleast 100 days in lean agricultural period especially from December to June every year.

2.1.29 The State Govt. intends to create various wage employment programmes, 343.29 lakhs mandays during the Annual plan. These wage employment programmes will cover atleast 3.43 lakhs persons by giving them constant wage employment of '100' days which will cover approximately 1.92 lakhsfamilies during the Annual plan.

Strategy for Annual Plan

- 2.1.30 1. During the Annual plan, it is estimated to generate 343.29 lakhs mandays covering 1.92 lakhs families below poverty line by providing 100 days wage in non-agricultural or lean agricultural period under various programmes.
2. In Annual plan it is intended to stop the migration of the rural people by creating wage employment opportunities at the village level itself and also by creating useful and economic productive assets like irrigation tanks, commnity wells, housing facilities. This will provide atleast 100 days wage employment during lean or non-agricultural period.
3. During the Annual plan, under EAS, rural road net work and irrigation facilities like Water Conservation Programme, irrigarion tanks, social forestry will be created to strengthen the rural economy.

Employment Generation During Annual Plan 1997-98

Sr. No.	Name of Programme	Mandays to be generated in Lakhs	Persones to be covered in Lakhs	Families to be covered in Lakhs
1.	JRY	92.00	0.92	0.46
2.	MWS	10.34	0.10	0.02
3.	IAY	47.43	0.47	0.47
4.	EAS	163.50	1.64	0.82
5.	Gandhi Block/OBB/JRY-3	0.30	0.30	0.15
Total		343.29	03.43	01.92

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)

2.1.31 JRY is an innovative centrally sponsored wage employment programme (the modified NREP/ RLEGP) launched from 1989. The JRY is continued since 1989 with some modification and alteration. From 1-1-96 JRY has become an independent scheme bifurcating IAY and MWS also as independent schemes. It gives opportunities to 13560 village Panchayats, 10 forest villages to select and undertake wage employment work of their choice in order of their priorities.

2.1.32 Some of its salient features are as follows :

(a) The primary objective is to generate an additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under employed persons in rural areas. Secondary objective of the scheme is to create sustained employment by strengthening rural economics infrastructure and community and social assets and to improve the overall quality of life in the rural area.

(b) JRY is a centrally sponsored programme on 80:20 sharing basis between the centres and the states respectively.

(c) The Govt. of India releases the funds under the JRY directly to the District Rural Development Agencies concerned. 65% of this allocation has to be distributed to the Village Panchayat and 15% to the Taluka Panchayat. The remaining 20% fund is to be retained by DRDA for utilisation as prescribed in the manual.

(d) Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana programme, a minimum grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- is given to each village panchayat to create durable assets, for primary infrastructure and to give wage employment to persons living below poverty line at the village itself.

Programme for Annual Plan 97-98 for JRY

Sr. No.	Year	Financial Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)			Physical target Employment Generation (mandays in lakhs)
		Central	State	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5
	1997-98	5650.00	1462.50	7112.50	92.00

Indira Awas Yojana

2.1.33 Indira Awas Yojana which was launched during 1985 -86 as a sub scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana up to 31-12-95 from January 1996. onwards, it has become an independent scheme.

The objective of the programme is to provide house to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other rural families below the poverty line, free of costs.

This is centrally sponsored scheme on 80:20 Sharing basis between Centre and the State respectively.

2.1.34 Under the "Indira Awas Yojana" in the State from 1985-86 to 1995-96, 85466 houses were constructed in the state, out of which 25751 houses were for SCS and 52750 houses for STs.

Strategy for the Annual Plan

2.1.35 under the Basic Minimum Service Programme, the assistance for housing to the shelterless family is one of the priority programmes. It is decided to give shelter to all shelterless persons by 2000 A.D. It has been reiterated in the recent Chief Minister's conference.

As per 1991 Census, 2.16 lakh families are without shelter or living in Kachcha house in rural areas. Thus it will be our endeavour to build 2.16 lakh houses under this scheme by the year 2000 A.D. It is proposed to built 47454 awas during the Annual Plan 1997-98 for this another of Rs. 1993.05 lakhs is provided for IAY. houses.

As per the norms of the programme, the expenditure is to be shared between the Centre and State on 80:20 sharing basis. The share of Rs. 7972.20 lakhs is expected from the Govt. of India and matching share of Rs. 1993.05 lakhs will be provided by the state Govt. Local artisans and labourers will be employed and 47.45 lakhs mandays will be generated. It will also help to rural poors to live in better environment.

Million Wells Scheme (MWS)

2.1.36 Million Wells Scheme was launched as sub scheme of National Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the year 1988-89 and since continued as a sub scheme of JRY from 19889 to December'95 but now it is decalred an independent scheme from 1-1-96.

This is Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 80:20 sharing basis between Centre and State. The Govt. of India is releasing the funds directly to the concerned District Rural Development Agencies. The physical targets are to be fixed by the state government. The authority to fix the unit cost of the well and other norm is the State Government and the implementation is done through DRDAS.

From the beginning of the scheme total no. of 40291 wells have been constructed in the state, of which 9509 wells are for SCs and 29815 wells for STs.

Strategy for Annual Plan

2.1.37 This is a most popular scheme amongst the small and marginal farmers living below poverty line in rural areas.

In Annual plan, it is proposed to construct 1724 wells and also to take land development works and minor irrigation works under the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 1616.25 lakhs, of which the central share will be Rs. 1293.00 lakhs and the state share will be Rs. 323.25 lakhs is provided least 10.34 lakhs mandays will be created during the Annual Plan and it will help about 200 famililes below poverty line. It will also help the small and marginal farmers and other labourers from migrating from their area to other places for work during non agriculatural season.

Employment Assurance Scheme

2.1.38 With a goal of reducing unemployment to a negligible level within a ten years, the Employment Assurance Scheme was introduced in 1993 in 97 blocks of the state and 53 new blocks were added under the scheme afterwards. At present 181 blocks of 18 districts are covered under the Employment Assurance Scheme.

2.1.39 As per the latest instruction of Govt. of India, all the remaining 37 blocks of the state is to be covered under EAS in the next years. Looking to this, all the 218 blocks will be covered under EAS.

2.1.40 The primary objective of the EAS is to provide gainful employment during the lean agricultural season in manual work to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need and desire to work. The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

2.1.41 This is a Need based centrally sponsored scheme, shared between the Centre and State on 80:20 basis. The funds will be released to concern DRDA directly by Govt. of India, after spending 50% of the available fund with the district.

2.1.42 Under EAS the object is to provide 100 days employment to two persons of a family continuously who are in need of work during the lean agricultural period. The continuous wage employment in the village itself or in nearby village will stop migration of rural people in search of wage employment to urban areas. In addition to wage employment under EAS, creation of permanent and useful assets is also one of the objectives of the scheme.

Strategy for EAS during 1997-98

2.1.43 From the year i.e. 1997-98 all the blocks in the state will be covered under EAS. It is estimated that total fund available for each block on an average will be Rs. 75.00 lakhs. Thus the total outlay will be

Rs. 12304.50 lakhs, out of which 9810.00 lakhs will be Central Share and Rs. 2452.50 lakhs will be state share. It is estimated to create 163.50 lakhs mandays during the year 1997-98

Gandhi Block / O.B.B./ JRY –III

(1) Gandhi Block

2.1.44 Government of India has introduced "Gandhi Block" programme as a Tribute to Mahatma Gandhi on his 125th Birth Anniversery in 125 backward block of the Nation. In Gujarat State 4 Blocks have been selected under the programme for comprehensive development. Five year's development plan of selected districts has been submitted to GDI for approval.

(2) Operation Black Board

2.1.45 The scheme is a centrally sponpored scheme. The State education department had to propose for primary school rooms with contribution of 40% with GOI. Govt. of India sanction the 60% on the basis of 80:20 ratio between the centre and the state under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

(3) JRY – III

2.1.46 With a district emphasis in aspects like development of core infrastructure to provide long term employment opportunities, model planning etc. scheme for special and innovative projects is introduced by Govt. of India from 1993-94

2.1.47 A Project under the scheme is to be approved by the Govt. of India which has an aim to prevent migration of labourer, enhancing women's employment etc.

2.1.48 The approved cost of the project is shared by the centre and state in the ratio of 80:20. If the projects are implemented entirely by NGOs the entire project cost would be met by the centre. The total cost of each project is restructed to Rs. 3 crore normally and implementation period would be 3 years.

An outlay of Rs. 82.50 lakhs has been provided for this during the Annual Plan 1997-98

Area Development Programme

2.1.49 The Main objective of these programmes is intergated development of the Drought Prone and Desort Prone area. It aims at providing the optimum utilisation of land, water and livestock resources, stabilisation of the icome of weaker sections of the society and minimisation of the impact of drought on Agriculature production and the income of rural poor.

2.1.50 According to study conducted by the state Bureau of Economics and Statistics the incidence of poverty was found to be highest (75.5%) in the Eastern hilly areas and lowest (32.11%) in Saurashtra region. The percentage of population living below the poverty line to the total populations (1981) in each Of the such regions of the State was as under.

A.	Easter Hilly Areas	75.75%
B.	South Gujarat Plains	63.52%
C.	Middle Gujarat Plains	48.75%
D.	Dry Areas in North	53.06%
E.	Saurashtra Region	32.11%

2.1.51 The poorest section of the population of the state belongs to landless labourers small and marginal farmers, Rural Artisans, SC and ST families, socially and economically backward classes etc. It is also seen that there is a preponderance of very poor people in the hilly tribal areas and the Drought Prone Areas. It is therefore clear that the thrust of anti-poverty programme will have to be concetrated towards these section of the population in these areas.

2.1.52 Keeping the above in view Govt. of India has introduced DPAP/DDP Programmes with the following main objectives.

1. Reducing the severity of the impact of drought.

2. Stabilisation of the income of the people particularly weaker section of the society.
3. Restoration of ecological balance, In the light of these objectives for development the Drought Prone Areas Programme will consist of the following major components.
 - (1) Treatment of land on water land basis and proper land use, for soil and moisture conservation water harvesting.
 - (2) Extension of the vegetative cover by afforestation and improvement of pastures.
 - (3) Efficient optimum use of water by improving efficiency of delivery of existing irrigation systems and creating new irrigation potential including percolation tanks.
 - (4) Scientific dry farming practices.
 - (5) Live stock development.
 - (6) To broaden resource base and infrastructure which would directly stimulate providing of assets and its efficient use by target living groups below poverty line.

2.1.53 In sixth plan amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs per block (centre + state) per year was provided which was not sufficient for taking care of requirement for the works/activities under the programme.

2.1.54 The DPAP/DDP area of Gujarat is spread over 52 talukas, Since 1982, 42 talukas have been covered under DPAP and 8 talukas under DDP. One taluka under each programme has been added during the 7th plan. These areas are some of the most backward talukas in the state in terms of the index of development.

2.1.55 For the Eighth Five Year Plan strategy, all the core activities in an identified micro watershed is desirable. To complete all the activities in a micro watershed, it is essential that the impediments of present norms of the programmes need to be corrected.

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) :

2.1.56 Programme Coverage Since 1995-96 with new guidelines :

(A) DPAP (50 : 50)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad | 2. Amreli | 3. Bharuch | 4. Bhavanagar | 5. Junagadh |
| 6. Panchmahal | 7. Sabarkantha | 8. Dangs | 9. Vadodara | 10. Valsad |

(B) DDP (100% Central)

- | | | |
|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Banaskantha | 2. Mehsana | 3. Kutch |
|----------------|------------|----------|

(C) DDP (25:75)

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Rajkot | 2. Jamnagar | 3. Surendranagar |
|-----------|-------------|------------------|

Perspective of Development

2.1.57 The new thrust in the Watershed Development Programme DPAP/DDP will contain the following salient points.

- (1) To Promote the economic development of village community dependent directly or indirectly on watershed.
- (2) Optimum utilisation of watershed natural resources like land, water and vegetation etc.
- (3) Employment generation
- (4) Restoration of ecological balance in the village.

Strategy for Annual Plan

2.1.58

(A) DPAP (50 : 50)

The project period for Watershed Development Programme is 4 years. 269 projects were taken up in 1995-96 which will have to be continued till 1999-2000 100 new projects have been sanctioned in 1996-97, which will also have to be continued till 2000-2001.

2.1.59 Thus 369 Projects would be continued during the year 1997-98 [which includes 269 old projects started from the year 1995-96 and 100 additional projects started from the year 1996-97] and 100 new projects will be proposed for 1997-98

2.1.60 For the year 1997-98, the total financial requirement for 469 projects would be Rs. 2345.00 lakhs of which State Will be Rs. 1172.50 lakhs and the Central share will be Rs. 1172.50 lakhs.

2.1.61 (B) DDP (75 : 25)

1. During the year 1995-96 under the DDP (25:75) Programme 157 Projects were taken up in 3 Districts (Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar) of the State. These 157 projects would be continued and 100 new projects will be proposed during 1997-98

For the year 1997-98, the total financial requirement for 257 projects would be Rs. 1446.20 lakhs (State share Rs. 361.55 lakhs and Central share Rs. 1084.65 lakhs) has been provided.

(C) DDP (100% Central)

2.1.62 1. During the year 1995-96 under the DDP (100% Central) Programme, 122 Projects were taken up in 3 Districts (Kutch, Banashkantha and Mehsana) of the State. In the month of March'96 66 additional project were sanctioned and 100 new projects will be proposed for 1997-98.

2. Thus the 288 projects would be continued during the Annual Plan 1997-98 which includes 122 old projects started from the year 1995-96 and 66 additional projects started from the year 1996-97

For the year 1997-98 the total Financial requirement for 288 projects would be Rs. 1800.00 lakhs.

Special Employment Programme :

2.1.63 In order to gradually remove the poverty and unemployment from the state, the state Govt. launched "Special Employment Programme (SEP)" the from 1990-91. The Programme has three pronged strategy of providing selfemployment, wage-employment and vocational training.

2.1.64 Under "Special Employment Programme" thrust had been laid on (A) Zero Unemployment Districts (Gandhnagar and Dags) (B) Augmeting employment oppertunities in the two selected talukas of the remaining 17 districts of the state. Zero unemployment help to panchayant and to DWCRA. It has also been envisaged to provide self-employment on IRDP pattern, wage employment on JRY/NREP, pattern andvocational training on TRYSEM pattern. A model scheme of Comprehensive village development throught micro level village planning was also introduced as an important componant of this programme from 1992-93.

For the Annual Plan 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs is provided for the SEP which would also be sepent for supplementing DWCRA programme, for covering 150 groups.

Strengthening training facilities for Rural Development

2.1.65 During the implementation of IRD programme, JRY, Special Employment Programme and other programmes meant for rural development it, becomes necessary to give training to the staff members of Rural Development Institutions at Distrit level and the persons directly connected with the implementation of the scheme. The roll of the persons directly connected with schemes at district and block level becomes more effective for obtaining the good qualitative output if they are given training for the work and subject

to which they are involved. Therefore it become necessary to enhance the training facilities. Normally training classes are being arranged by SIRD, Ahmedabad and Extension Training Centres and Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Bhavan. So far as training expenditure is concerned 50% share for recurring expenditure limited to Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year is born by the Central Govt. Seminars and Workshops are part of training programme. Govt. of India has approved the SIRD and training is given through SIRD and three extension training centres. For this a provisions for Rs. 50.00 Lakhs was made during the Eighth Five Year Plan against which likely expenditure would be Rs. 41.56 lakh. During the Annual Plan 1997-98 training facilities are to be continued. An outlay of Rs. 12.75 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is expected to come central share

Assistance to th GSRDC for undertaking Reural Development Activities

2.1.66 The Gujarat State Rural Development Corporation Ltd. has been established to undertake a variety of developmental activities in the rural areas of the State. The strategic objectives were to promote intergrated rural development of the Drought prone Areas through cross-breeding programme supported by land based activities.

2.1.67 The GSRDC has developed waste land sites made available to it on lease by the Revenue Department and has under taken Fodder Management, land management and water management activities under area Development and Employment Generation Programme like DPAP, DDP NREP and RLEGP. It has contributed positively towards the environmental upgradation in the state on a large scale. The funding agencies for all these programme are mainly the District Rural Development Agencies.

2.1.68 To enable the GSRDC to expand its activities in a sustained manner, it is proposed to continue assistance to GSRDC during the Annual plan 1997-98 for which an outley of Rs. 13.50 lakhs is provided.

B Special Scheme for salt workers under the poverty Alleviation Programmes

2.1.69 Since 1993-94, the Gujrat State Rural Development Corporation Ltd. (GSRDC) has been implementing a welfate scheme for the female salt workers as per of the poverty alleviation programme specially.

2.1.70 As well known, Gujarat is the Largest salt producing state of the country having more than 60000 salt workers engaed in the hazardous work. These workers are mostly low paid, highly exploited, scattered and unorganised workers struggling for their livelihood and inspite of their strenuous efforts they hardly get substantial returns for thir hard work. The Welfare scheme for the salt workers launched by the state govt. and being impemented by GSRDC, is strategic design to help out the families of the below poverty line female salt workers who are encouraged to join in cohesive groups of 12 families each and are enable to undertake salt manufacturing on a collective basis with the revolving fund of Rs. 35000 per group. Besides, they are also being assisted with equipments & other welfare measures. Moreover, they are also being provided with the marketing support by the GSRDC to enable them to get remunerative prices for their hard work and are thus liberated from the clutches of the money lenders and, vested interests of the middle man the & traders.

2.1.71 It is proposed to continue the programme during the Annual Plan 97-98 on a moderate Scale for which an outlay of Rs. 102.15 lakhs is provided and it is tragetted to form 50 groups during the year 1997-98.

Aadarsh Gram Yojna

2.1.72 State Govt. has launched a very important project called "AADARSH GRM YOJANA" with effect from 1996-97 with a view to provide certain basic amenities like providing dinking water, internal roads with drainage of the rain water, construction of primary school rooms, construction and renovation of the village ponds with bathing ghars and works of sanitary cleanliness like soak-wells, soak-pits etc. to the villages wherever the same are missing.

2.1.73 Aadarsh Gram Yojana will contribute positively to the development of the village infrastructure in the coming years. The involvement of the grass-root level institutes like the Village Panchayats/ Taluka Panchayats/ District Panchayats is the key feature of the programme. These institute will be playing a very

vital roll to ensure the quality of the works to be the undertaken under, programme. The works will b undertaken departmently so that the programme could be implemented with a grater sense of responsibility.

2.1.74 The District Rural Development Agencies working at the district level will be resonsible for the smooth implementation of the programme. They will excercise necessary supervision and monitoring control. An outlay of Rs. 10970.00 lakhs (Rs. 3.00 lakhs per village) is provided to cover 3657 villages of the state during annual plan 1997-98

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)

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

2.1.76 At present, 9 Regional Reral Banks having as netwok of 415 branches as of June 1996 are functioning in the state, which cover 17 districts as area of operation.

Sr. No	Name of Regional Rural Bank	No. of Branches	Area of operation (Dist)
	Katchchh Gramin Bank	33	1. Kachchh
	Jamnagar-Rajkot Gramin Bank	53	1. Jamnagar 2. Rajkot
	Banaskantha-Mehsana Gramin Bank	73	1. Banaskantha 2. Mehsana
	Panchmahal - Vadodara Gramin Bank	63	1. Panchmahal 2. Vadodara
	Surendranagar-Bhavnagar Gramin Bank	42	1. Surendranagar 2. Bhavnagar
	Valsad-Dangs Gramin Bank	40	1. Valsad 2. Dangs
	Surat-Bharuch Gramin Bank	40	1. Surat 2. Bharuch
	Sanabarkantha-Gandhinagar Gramin Bank	30	1. Sabarkantha 2. Gandhinagar
	Junagadh-Amreli Gramin Bank	41	1. Junagadh 3. Amreli
Total		415	17 Districts

1.77 As provided in section 6 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, Central Government, State Government and Sponsor Bank contribute in the share capital of the Regional Rural Banks in rhe Ration 50:15:35 respectively.

1.78 The RRBs have been set-up to provide banking failities to the rural poor at their door-steps. Except few RRBs almost all RRBs in the Country are making losses. They however perform an important social rvice, since the target group comprises of rural poor and farmers. The Government of India have looked o the aspect of viability of RRBs by adopting new area of operation in which, they can get higher returns,

1.79 An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for this programme in the Annaul plan 1997-98

Annual Plan 1997-98
Rural Development
Schemewise outlays

			Rs. in lakhs	
Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	OutLays	Annual plan 1997-98 Of which	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Rural Development			
RDD-1	Intergrated Rural Development	2730.00	0.00	
RDD-1A	Rural Group Insurance Schme	7.50	0.00	
RDD-18	TRYSEM Intrastructure	112.50	0.00	
RDD-2	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	195.25	0.00	
RDD-4	Development of Women & Children to Rural Aroas (DWCRA)	450.00	0.00	
RDD-	Desert Development Programme (25:75)	361.55	0.00	
RDD-6	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	1462.50	0.00	
	(A) JRY-I	1280.00	0.00	
	(B) Gandhi Stock/OBB/JRY II & III	0.00	0.00	
RDD-	Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	1993.05	0.00	
RDD-	Miliion well Scheme (MWS)	323.25	0.00	
FDD-	Employment Assurane Scheme (EA)	2452.50	0.00	
FDD-5	Graubht Prone Area Programmes	1172.50	0.00	
RDD-3	Strengthening and Supporting Spl. Programme Organisation	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	
RDD-7	Strenathering Training for Rural Development	12.75	0.00	
FDD-9	Regional Rural Bank	20.00	0.00	
FDD-10	Construction of Wells for S/FMF (Adfd. Susbsidy)	0.00	0.00	
FDD-11	Assist. to GSRDC	13.50	0.00	
FDD-12	Spl. Employment Programme	120.00	0.00	
FDD-14	Adarsh Urma Yojna	70.00	0.00	
FDD	Proverty Alliavation Programme	102.15	0.00	

2.2 LAND REFORMS

Introduction

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

Review of Progress

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

Three Agricultural Land Tribunals are functioning in the State to complete the distribution of surplus land to beneficiaries. The State Government has issued orders for finalising all pending cases under the Land Ceiling Act. The progress achieved upto the end of March 1996 in implementation of Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act is shown in the table below :-

Item	Unit	Achievement Up to 31-03-1996		
		Pre-revised Ceiling Act	Revised Ceiling Act	Total (3+4)
1	2	3	4	5
Area declared				
Surplus	Hect.	18598	74027	92625
of which possession taken	Hect.	18089	45824	63913
a) Allotment on permanent basis	-	17930	36245	54175
b) Beneficiaries of grant of land				
S.T.	No.	9940	3121	13061
S.C.	-	1534	12998	14532
Others	-	3310	698	4008
Total :		14784	16817	31601

Programme for Annual Plan, 1997 - 98

An outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997 - 98

The board break - up is as under :

Item	Outlay for 1997 - 98
Consolidation of Holdings	2.10
Financial assistance to allottees of land	4.45
Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records	12.00
Others	96.45
Total :	115.00

Consolidation of Holding

2.2.4 In view of resistance by holders, the schemes of consolidation of holding, have for over two decades, been introduced only in those villages where holders express their willingness to cooperate with change in possession that any such scheme normally requires. Now there is no demand from the holders and hence, the implementation of the scheme of the consolidation of holdings has been stopped. But the follow up work is being done. It is proposed to undertake follow up work in 20 villages covering 5000 Hectar area of land in Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Vadodara districts of the State an outlay of Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided for this scheme, for the Annual Plan 1997 - 98.

Resurvey / Revision survey in Tribal Villages

2.2.5 Resurvey at the statutory interval of 30 years has not been possible in absence of major increase in establishment that is required. However, of 5877 villages falling within the area covered by TASF resurvey has been completed in 1762 villages upto 31-03-1996. This operation will help in making land records update. Implementation of the scheme of resurvey and revision survey of villages in tribal areas will be continued during 1997 - 98. To complete the work in 70 villages token outlay of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual plan 1997 - 98.

Purchase of Jeep for Land Records Department

2.2.6 Since the availability of vehicles would render more effective supervision by a Superintendent of Land Records, a phased programme for providing jeeps to the 17 Superintendents of Land Records in the State is being implemented. Under the programme 15 officers are provided with jeeps by the end of 31-03-1996. The remaining two officers of the districts of Bharuch and Surendraraj will be provided with jeep during the year 1997 - 98. Token outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1997 - 98.

Construction of Dindayal Institute of Land and Survey at Gandhinagar

2.2.7 The officers and subordinates staff of the Land Record offices carry out the work of original and revision survey and classification operation, measurement of lands, fixation of agricultural assessment and the work of up-dating and maintenance of the Land Records. To carry out this work, trained and experienced personnel are required. In view of this, the construction of the Dindayal Institute of Land and Survey at Gandhinagar has been started. In the first phase, the construction of administrative building, training

building, ladies hostel, officers hostel and the construction of the auditorium has been completed. In the second phase the construction of employees hostel, rest house and sports club are to be taken up - Token outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1997 - 98.

Computerisation of Land Records (C. S. S.)

Gujarat had felt the need of Computerisation of various land records. The beginning was made in the year 1989-90 by introducing pilot project of computerisation of land records by covering 75 villages of Gandhinagar district of the State. In order to make village record easily and speedily available to the village Khategdars, the need for computerisation of land records was keenly felt and hence the computerisation facility in the taluka level is proposed. The computerisation of Land Record will be gradually taken up with partial assistance of centrally sponsored scheme of computerisation of Land Records One taluka of each districts i.e. 19 talukas will be covered under Land Record Computerisation project.

In the year 1997 - 98 token outlay for Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided under plan. In addition Central Assistance of Rs. 43.50 lakhs will be available.

Grant of subsidy on interest payable Tribal Tenants (TASP)

2.2.9 Under the LAW, tenant acquires occupancy rights over the land on payment of purchase price. For this purpose tribal tenants were given loan by the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank. As the Rate of interest charged by Government in respect of Tagavi given for similar purpose is less, a scheme to subsidise the difference of rate in interest was introduced as a Plan Scheme in 1976-77. Upto the end of March, 1996, subsidy worth of Rs. 4.16 lakhs has been given to 4025 tribal tenants. The scheme is to be continued during the Annual Plan 1997 - 98, with an outlay of Rs.0.15 lakhs.

Financial assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land Under Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act, 1992

2.2.10 General Agricultural land declared as surplus is distributed mainly to the member of weaker section of the society. They need some initial assistance to work upon the allotted for making improvement on the land, purchasing of seeds, fertilizers, inputs or agrarian instruments etc. Financial assistance in subsidy from Rs. 2500/- per Hectare is being granted since 1984 - 85. Previously the rate of payment was low. Looking to the increasing prices of agricultural inputs Government has revised financial assistance in subsidy Rs. 4000/- per Hectare is being granted with effect from 1996-97. Under the revised agricultural land ceiling Act, possession of 45824 hectares of land has been taken by the end of March, 1996 Out of this 36245 hectares of land has been disposed of on permanent basis. Upto the end of March 1996. 19451 scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other beneficiaries were paid assistance of Rs. 314.96 lakhs. The scheme is to be continued during the Annual Plan with an outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

Special Component Plan : Upto March, 1996 the financial assistance of Rs. 189.49 lakhs is given to 13653 scheduled caste beneficiaries. The scheme is to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Loan to tenant cultivator for acquiring occupancy rights under the Bombay Tenancy Agricultural and Act, 1948.

2.2.11 General A tenant, holding land upto 10 acres, can avail the benefits of this scheme, without caste restriction. This is a financial scheme under the plan and upto the end of March, 1996, an amount of Rs. 13.37 lakhs has been spent by way of advancing loan to 15217 tenant cultivators to enable them for payment of purchase price of land. The Scheme is continued during the Annual Plan 1997-98 with an outlay Rs. 0.10 lakhs.

Financial assistance to tribal and S.C. tenants for acquiring occupancy rights under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948 (Tribal Area Sub Plan)

2.2.12 To enable tribal tenant to acquire occupancy rights in respect of lands for which purchase rights are conferred under Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Act, 1948. This has thus helped in raising economic

status of the weaker sections of the society. Under this scheme it is proposed to cover only those Scheduled Caste tenants who are having less than 8 acres of land and have no other source of family income. Upto the end of March, 1996 financial assistance of Rs. 33.046 lakhs has been given to 6206 Scheduled Tribes tenants and 1200 Scheduled Caste purchasers. The scheme is continued in the Annual Plan 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakhs.

Subsidy of Financial Assistance to Scheduled Caste tenants for payment of Purchase price for acquiring occupancy rights under B. T. and A.L. Act 1948 (SCP)

2.2.13 Financial assistance to the scheduled caste tenants for payment for purchase price of land, as a part of the special component plan has been sanctioned by Government and brought in to force with effect from 1/4/82 to enable them to acquire occupancy rights in respect of loans for which purchase rights are conferred under B.T. and A.L. Act 1948. The scheme is to be continued during the Annual Plan 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs. Upto the end of March 1996 financial assistance of Rs. 7.46 lakhs has been given to 1200 scheduled caste tenants.

Construction of Revenue Office Building

2.2.14 For the modernisation of Revenue offices, especially those offices which run their working in temporary buildings hired by Government, it is almost necessary to provide them new buildings. About eight Mamlatdar offices (Jambusar, Babra Dahod, Jambughoda, Lathi, Nadiad, Kotda-Sanghani) are in progress. Mamlatdar Offices are so old and worn out that none of them can be run longer even after expensive repairs. Therefore token amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98.

Purchase of Computer for Land Records (KJP) (C.S.S.)

2.2.15 For updating such Land Record and also for clearing old backlog, it is proposed to make available computer technology of speedy entries of Kammi-Jasti Patrak, Pot Hissa etc, necessarily by involving private agencies having wide experience in this field. Token amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 under plan scheme + Rs. 3.00 lakhs as a Central assistance in non-plan sector. The physical target for this scheme is 1 Taluka in 1 District.

Providing Vehicles to Fields Offices.

2.2.16 There are 260 vehicles for Collectors, Prant officers and Mamlatdars. Most of the vehicles are old and hence every year there is necessity to replace some vehicles. These revenue officers are the main functionaries to carry out various land reforms measures. There are the officers who certify village entries, they hear appeals regarding record of rights. They have to visit the site in case of disputes etc. Various land surveys are carried about by them. For efficient functioning of these officers, it will be highly necessary to replace these old vehicles with new vehicles. It is proposed to replace 50 vehicles. Prices of Ambassador and diesel jeep have increased considerably. Hence the provision should also be made accordingly. One jeep is required for Revenue Inspection Commissioner Office who has to carry out inspection of various revenue offices. This for a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed. Token outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Modernisation of Revenue Office

2.2.17 To improve efficiency and speedy disposal of the cases. The various revenue offices are required to be provided with modern office equipments. Accordingly, it is proposed to plan for plain copier/zebra machine, electronic typewriters etc, to the needy offices, especially in interior part of the district at first instance. This scheme is, therefore, continued with token outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan, 1997-98.

Strengthening Revenue Administration and updating of Land Record (CSS)

2.2.18 This is a Centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis with the Central Government and the State Government. The share is 50% of each Government is giving grant to update the Land Records for cultivators and the property holders.

2.2.19 In order to upgrade skills of officers and employees of the Land Records Department, to exper-

them to advance in survey/cartographic technology etc, a training programme is kept for this purpose, Construction of building and purchasing of modern survey instruments (Field station, GPS System etc). Token outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98 from the State Plan. In addition, Rs. 12.00 lakhs will be available as Central Assistance.

Construction of office Building for Land Records Department.

2.2.20 At present the department's old and small office buildings without amenities and primary facilities are owned by the Government. While the rented office premises are also not comfortable high rents, Municipal taxes and rental other charges. The owned buildings are not having necessary accommodation and are very congested due to which the public visitors as well as the staff are facing many difficulties. Token outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98 from the State Plan.

Strengthening of establishment under Revenue Inspection Commissioner

2.2.21 A state level organisation is created to undertake continuous inspection of Revenue offices and the offices dealing with Land Revenue functions in district and Taluka Panchayat. To tune up revenue administration, strengthening of R.I.C. organisation would seem to be one of the most important. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 Lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98 for creation of third inspection team for inspecting offices of collectors and revenue branches of District and Taluka Panchayats.

Training of establishment engaged in Revenue Administration

2.2.22 The major reason for delay in disposal of application related to land and poor maintenance of revenue record is insufficient familiarity with law, procedure systems applicable on the part of employee engaged in revenue function. Refresher training course for employee, serving under district/Taluka who are engaged in Land Revenue Administration is very essential. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98.

Strengthening of Establishment for Stamp Duty Valuation Organisation

2.2.23 Purchase of Vehicles for speedy disposal of documents and deficit recovery of stamp duty and effective monitoring at State level, it is essential to provide such facility of Govt. vehicles for the speedy mobility of office staff. For this purpose it is necessary to provide Govt. vehicles at District level. For safe custody keeping of important documents and for increasing the overall/efficiency of staff personnel. It is essential to provide required furniture to the head office and District offices. In view of above, token amount of Rs. 4.00 Lakhs is earmarked for 1997-98 for purchase of vehicle/furniture.

Construction and Modernisation of Sub Registrar Offices (C.S.S.)

2.2.24 For modernisation of the Registration department, computerisation of Index as well as for the speedy disposal of documents on the new CD-Rom technology, a token outlay of Rs. 19.40 has been provided in the Annual Plan, 1997-98 under State plan. In addition, Rs. 19.40 as Central Assistance will be available.

New Schemes

Creation of Staff for Computerisation of KJP

2.2.25 Computerisation of KJP has been proposed in 1 district. For implementation of this computerisation of KJP, there is no separate staff has been sanctioned. Computerisation of KJP is very important and needful for updating of land records. Minimum staff is proposed to be created. Token outlay of Rs. 0.10 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for creation of minimum staff.

Lamination of Original Records

2.2.26 Original Survey work was carried out before 150 to 100 years. Government has very limited resources to part for Resurvey operations. Hence, preservation of this original record for coming decades is a prime need. That will save record, Govt. money, manpower and time. Token outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been provided for 1997-98 for lamination of original records.

Introduction of Villages/City Survey in the villages having population more than 2000 inhabitants

2.2.27 Village site survey of the villages having population more than 2000 is to be carried out under provision of L.R.C. sec.187, clause 95,131. Village Site Survey is pre-requisite for orderly development of village both by local bodies and Government. It also provides the record of rights, titles, interest and liabilities of all the individuals, local bodies and Government on each property. Such Survey is also useful for administrative purposes, development purposes and also useful for determining non-agriculture revenue, detection of encroachment on Government land and public street land and detection of unauthorised N.A. use etc. It also provides accurate maps which are useful for various administrative purposes. For this purpose, token outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Centralised Storage of Stamps : Strengthening and modernisation of Stamp Office (C.S.S.)

2.2.28 With the expansion of informative technology and new thrust in communication facility, it is necessary to modernise the entire stamps and valuation offices to enable them to play their role effectively in changing scenario, which will in turn benefit people. Moreover, with the increase of stamp revenue to the tune of almost 320 crores, and it is likely to double in the next five years. There is a need to computerise the stamp and valuation offices, to make them more result oriented and to give better facilities and speedy services to the people. In order to implement and to achieve the required goal as stated above, the token outlay of Rs. 6.20 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 under State Plan. In addition Rs. 6.20 lakhs as Central Assistance will be available.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
LAND REFORMS
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan : 1997-98	
			Outlays	Of which Capital Content.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	LND-1	Consolidation of Holding	2.10	
2	LND-2	Re-survey/Revision Survey of villages of Tribal Area (TASP)	12.50	
3	LND-3	Purchase of jeeps for Land Records Department	3.00	
4	LND-4	Construction of Dinadayal Institute of Land & Survey at Gandhinagar	5.00	5.00
5	LND-5	Computerisation of Land Records	11.00	
6	LND-6	Grant of subsidiary in interest payable to tribal tenants	0.15	
7	LND-7	Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus land under G.C.Act 1960 (General)	3.50	
8	LND-8	Loan to tenant to cultivators	0.10	
9	LND-9	Financial assistance to Tribal Tenants for acquiring occupancy	0.60	
10	LND-10	Financial assistance to Schedule Caste Tenants	0.10	
11	LND-11	Construction Revenue Office Building	10.00	10.00
12	LND-12	Purchase of Computer for Land Records (K.J.P.)	3.00	
13	LND-13	Providing Vehicles to Field Officers	3.00	
14	LND-14	Modernisation of Revenue Offices	3.00	
15	LND-15	Strengthening of Revenue Administration updating of land records	12.00	3.00
16	LND-16	Construction of Offices Building for Land Records Department	4.00	4.00
17	LND-17	Strengthening of Establishment engaged in Revenue Administration	1.00	

1	2		3	4
18	LND-18	Training of Establishment engaged in Revenue Administration	0.25	
19	LND-19	Strengthening of Establishment for Valuation of Properties	4.00	
20	LND-20	Construction of Building for Registration Offices	19.40	5.10
New Scheme				
21	LND-21	A Creation of Staff for Computerisation	0.10	
22	LND-22	Lamination of Original Records	3.00	
23	LND-23	Introduction of Village Site Survey having population more than 2000 inhabitants	8.00	
24	LND-24	Centralised Storage of Stamps Strengthening and modernisation of Stamp Offices	6.20	
TOTAL			115.00	27.10

2.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS

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

Review of Progress during Eighth Five year Plan 1992-97

2.3.2 An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs was provided under the Eighth five Year Plan 1992-97.

2.3.1.3 The schemewise financial and physical progress achieved during the Eighth five year plan 92-97 is shown below :

No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay Rs. lakh	Target	Achievement.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CDP-1 Strengthening of establishment under the Development commissioner.	30.00		2 Dy. Cht. 1 Clerks 1 Chitnis
2.	CDP-2 Survey and studies.	5.00		2 Surveys in prgo.
3.	CDP-3 Training, Education and Research.	45.00	-	Maintenance of R.T.C., G.nagar
4.	CDP-4 Strengthening of the administrative structure of Taluka Panchayats	55.00 *(8.00)	Maint. 13 Posts	Maint. 13 Posts
5	CDP-5 Assistance for the developement of infrasturcture in areas under Nagar Panchayats.	375.00	12 old + 10 NewNP	Community works in Selected G. P.
6.	CDP-6 Integrated village Enviroment Improvement Programme	500.00	N.F.	78245 Works.
7.	CDP-7 Sarvodaya Yojana	800.00 * (125.00)	18 Centres	30 Centres
8.	CDP-8 Conversion of Dry latrines into Water sealed ones	40.00	N.F.	—

9.	CDP-9 Grant-in-Aid to Gram Panchayats for the Construcion of Panachayt Ghar and TCM Quarters.	150.00	100	25
10.	CDP-10 Panchayt Finance Board	0.00		Introduced in 1995-96
	Sub Total	2000.00	—	—
1.	CDP-7 Sarvodaya Yojana (BADP)	0.00	3 Centres	3 Centres
	Total	2000.00		

Objectives of the Annual Plan 1997-98

2.3.4 The basic objectives for the strengthening of The Community Developemnt and Panchayati Raj iustitiuton are heing streagtion by fulfiluing the folowing basic objectines.

- i) to improve the physcial quality of life in rural areas,
- ii) To enable both non-official and officials to contribute more effectively in the functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions,
- iv) Strengthening of taluka level agency, particularly taking into account multifrious increase int he work-load at the taluka level,
- v) To create people's awareness on environment and hygiene education.
- vi) Formation of modern civic society.
- vii) Encouragement to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, social services, social justice etc.,
- viii) Removal of untouchability,
- ix) Less expensive, economical planning,
- x) To provide financial assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions for activities relating to health, sanitation and gram safai.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98.

2.3.5 An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 (is proposed to be provided, The broad breakup is as under :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Programme		Outlay for 1997-98
i)	Improvement in the physcial quality of life	Rs. 770.00
ii)	Human resources Development.	Rs. 2.00
iii)	Expansion of Establishment	Rs. 28.00
	Total	Rs. 800.00

Improvement in the physical quality of life :

This programme comprises following four schemes :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Item	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlay Rs. lakhs	Phy. Target.
i)	Assistance for the development of infrastructure of big gram panchayats.		Fund to be made available from the fund provided for the Panchayat Finance Board
ii)	Sarvodaya Yojana	110.00	Existing 30 Sarvodaya Centres.
iii)	Panchayat Ghar/P.Ghar-cum-TCM quarter.	160.00	200 V.P. Ghar/TCM Quarters.
iv)	Panchayat Finance Board	500.00	Not Fixed
Total :		770.00	

Schemewise details are as under :**Assistance for the development of infrastructure of big gram panchayats :**

2.3.6 The areas within the jurisdiction of Gram Panchayats are settlement which have a population ranging from 5,000 to 15,000 and exemplify urbanising trends. Improvement in the standard of services within such areas would reduce migration to large towns and cities. Under the scheme, assistance will be provided not only for service expansion and upgradation but also for the creation of assets that may augment the financial resources of such Gram Panchayats.

Sarvodaya Yojana

2.3.7 The main objectives of the Sarvodaya Yojana were as under :

- i. Formation of modern civic Society.
- ii. Encouragement for Agriculture, Animal husbandry.
- iii. Sound but less expansive planning.
- iv. Removal of untouchability,
- v. Encouragement for Social Services, Education, Social Justice,
- vi. Encouragement for Khadi Gramodhyog.

2.3.8 All these objectives which are generally essential for the upliftment of Rural society hence, the State Government has reintroduced the SARVODAYA YOJANA from 1991-92. Govt. will provide Rs. 3.67

lakhs per sarvodaya centres during the year 1997-98 to existing 30 sarvodaya centres in the State. Generally the Centre will have funds for the following activities :

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

2.3.9 An outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Grant-in-aid to Gram Panchayats for Construction of Panchayat Ghar or Panchayat Ghar cum quarter for Talati-Cum-Mantry :

2.3.10 Gram Panchayats are the basic foundation of Panchayati Raj system. Functions entrusted to the Panchayats cover a wide range of activities relating to agriculture, animal husbandry, education, sanitation, public works, social welfare etc. The functions of collection of land Revenue education cess and irrigation taxes alongwith minor coerecive powers are also entrusted to the Gram Panchayats. The Panchayat functioneries, such as Sarpanches, members of the Gram Panchayats, Gram Sevaks, Talatis etc., have to sit and work in the Panachauyat building called Panchayat Ghar Further, at the village level, Talati is the only direct representative of the Government. He should stay at his seja, and, therefore, in his seja proper facilities should be available for his accommodation.

2.3.11 The majority of Gram panchayats are not in a postiton to generate the necessary public contribution for construcion of such panchayat ghars. Hence, a separate scheme was introduced from 1992-93 for providing financial assistance to the Gram Panachayats for construction of Panchayat Ghar.

2.3.12 An outlay of Rs. 45.50 lakhs was provided for the Anual Plan year 1994-95. The outlay of the scheme was diverted to the Gokul Gam Yojana from 1995-96 Hence the scheme was discontinued from 1995-96. It has been observed that infact the position is such that many activities are being taken up in Gokul Gam Yojana but construction of Panchayat Ghar is given less priority. It is therefore necessary to reintroudce this scheme.

2.3.13 An outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for construction of 200 Panchayat Ghar./Panchayat Ghar cum Talati-Mantry Quarter.

Panchayat Finance Board.

2.3.14 The State Governemnt has constituted the Panchayat Finance Board in order to make available financial assistance in the form of loans or grants to village, Taluka and District level Panchayats for financing their various types of development projects of capital nature. The Minister in charge of Panchayat Department is the Chairman of the Board.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Surveys & Studies

2.3.15 For suggesting improvements in the working of various Panchayart Raj institutions, the informations available need to be Continuously updated. The developement schemes implemented through the office of the Development Commissioner also need to be constantly evaluated with reference to their social impact and continued utility. Accordingly, the scheme for the evaluation studies conducted by experts/independent professional agencies is proposed. The subject matter of the surveys are listed below :

- 1) The survey and Study regarding the impact to rural life by the 73rd, Constitutional Reformation

administrative approval of women & minorities of the Panchayati Raj and to give the more suggestion for any reformation.

- 2) The housing activities in the rural life, its cost values the rural habit towards housing activities a study and survey on rural housing, rural life in the State.
- 3) Implementation of the Sarvodaya Yojana, result there of, whether duplication of activities & its necessity.
- 4) Convergence of activities of the different departments of the district panchayat & taluka panchayat.
- 5) Reorganisation of administrative set-up & Restructure of District Panchayats & Taluka Panchayats due to their increased activities.

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for conducting one survey during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Strengthening of establishment under Development Commissioner

2.3.16 Control by the State Government over Panchayats is exercised largely through the office of the Development Commissioner. To cope up more effectively with the multifarious functions and increased work load, the office of the Development Commissioner is sought to be strengthened by providing more staff for the increased day to day work load and for modern office equipments, vehicles etc. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1996.97.

2.3.17 An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Strengthening of the Administrative structure of Taluka Panchayats

2.3.18 A large number of development activities are implemented through the Taluka Panchayats. Day by day more and more developmental programmes are being introduced by various Govt. Dept. These programmes are being implemented by the taluka Panchayats. In order to assist the Taluka Development officer (who is the secretary of the Taluka Panchayat) to discharge his functions more effectively, posts of Deputy Taluka Development Officers were created earlier in selected Talukas during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the purchase of 3 Geeps at Taluka head Quarter for Annual Plan 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan : 1997-98	
			Outlays	Of which Capital Content.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	CDP-1	Strengthening of Establishment under the Development of Commissioner	18.00	3.00
2	CDP-2	Survey & Studies (i) In order to assist the Talukas Development Offices (Who is the secretary of the Taluka Panchayat) to discharge his functions more effective.	2.00	0.00
3	CDP-3	Strengthening of the administrative structure of District/Taluka Panchayat	10.00	10.00
4	CDP-4	Sarvodaya Yojana	110.00	0.00
5	CDP-5	Grant-in-aid to Gram/Nagar Panchayat for Construction of Panchayat Ghar and quarter for Talati-cum-Mantry	160.00	160.00
6	CDP-6	Panchayat Finance Board	500.00	0.00
Total C.D.P.			800.00	173.00

3.1 WATER DEVELOPMENT (IRRIGATION)

Introduction

3.1.1 Though Gujarat is making remarkable progress in every sphere of development, agriculture still remains the backbone of State's economy. Nearly two third of the population depends upon agriculture, which is essentially rainfed and dependent upon the vagaries of Monsoon. Hardly 29% of the cultivable land is provided with irrigation facilities from all sources (Government and private) at present.

3.1.2 The ultimate potential through surface water is assessed at 39.40 lakh hectares including 17.92 lakhs hectares through Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project. Similarly in respect of ground water resources, it is estimated that about 25.48 lakhs hectares can be irrigated by it. Thus, the total ultimate irrigation potential is estimated to 64.88 lakhs hectares. The details and the status of development at the end of June - 1996 are given in the table below.

	(lakh hectares)		
Item	Ultimate potential	Harnessesed potential (June-'96)	Maximum utilisation (June-'96)
A Surface Water			
1 Major and Medium Schemes (Without Sardar Sarovar Project)	18.00	13.35	11.70
2 Sardar Sarovar Project (including conjuctive use)	17.92	-	-
3 Minor Irrigation	3.48	2.13	1.25
Total - (A)	39.40	15.48	12.95
B Ground Water	25.48	20.08	17.06
Total (A + B)	64.88	35.56	30.01

3.1.3 It will be seen from the table given above that total resources harnessesed and utilisation availed is to the extent of about 55% and 84% respectively.

Review of Progress :

3.1.4 The total irrigation potential created through the major and medium irrigation projects at the end of Sevent Five Year Plan (1985-90) was 11.96 lakhs hectares. The targets for creation of additional irrigation potential of 1.55 lakh hectares in the Eight Five Year Plan is fixed for raising the cummulative total to 14.01 lakh hectares. During the year 1997-98, it is planned to create additional irrigation potential of about 15000 hectares and utilisation to the extent of 20000 hectares.

3.1.5 The on-going schemes which are likely to spill over with reference to financial progress at the end of March-1997 is given below :

Range of percentage of expenditure to be incurred upto March-1997	No. of schemes spilling over
April - 1997	
Above 75%	20
Below 75%	29
Total	49

Strategy and approach for Annual Plan - 1997-98

3.1.6 Keeping in view the strategy and approach adopted for the Eight Five Year Plan, it has been decided to :-

- 1) Allot maximum possible outlay to the externally aided project.
- 2) Give priority for completing the ongoing schemes particularly where the expenditure incurred is more than 75%.
- 3) Make provision for vital and essential items like dam safety, rehabilitation and modernisation of the canal system.
- 4) Make provision for irrigation management through farmer's participation.
- 5) Make provision for the schemes of hydro-plus mechanism towards augmenting storage capacity.
- 6) Make provision for the schemes undertaken as a National Water Management Programme with external aid.
- 7) Make provision for prevention of salinity ingress and for recharge of ground water resources.

Programme for Annual Plan - 1997-98 (Excluding Sardar Sarovar Project)

3.1.7 After considering physical targets to be achieved for Water Development Sector (excluding Sardar Sarovar Project) an outlay of Rs. 24613 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 lakhs. The broad break-up is as under :-

Sr. No.	Item	Outlay for 1997-98 (Rs. in lakhs)
On-Going Irrigation Projects		
1)	Externally Aided Projects	1277.00
2)	Other Irrigation Programme	22836.00
3)	Flood Control	500.00
	Total Water Development Sector (Major / Medium - excluding S.S.P.)	
	Total	24613.00

3.1.8 The important aspects like environment of salinity ingress, drainage system of Command Areas etc. require immediate attention. This has also been taken into consideration while proposing outlay for the Annual plan 1997-98. Appreciable efforts are being made for maintaining the environmental status and for improving it to the extent possible. Proper care is also being taken to drain out monsoon as well as applied irrigation water from the command areas in accordance with the Master Drainage Plans.

Science & Technology

3.1.9 Due priority is being accorded to research and development aspect of modern technology in irrigation sector through Central Designs Organisation, Gujarat Engineering Research Institute and Water and Land Management Institute, Adequate provision has also been made to augment the activities of these institutions.

Loan Assistance Under Nabard (RIDF)

3.1.10 National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has established Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for speedy completion of on going medium and minor irrigation projects. Gujarat is also availing NABARD loan assistance for medium schemes viz. Prevention of Salinity Ingress and Limbdi Bhogavo Irrigation Scheme under Medium Irrigation Schemes. An outlay of Rs. 40.5 crores is provided for these schemes for the year 1997-98.

Providing Hydroplus Fuse Gates on Four Existing Dams

3.1.11 M/s. hydroplus International, a French Firm, have developed a system of providing concrete fuse gates on the top of spillways to increase the reservoir capacity. They have completed erection of such fuse gates on Wanakbori Weir.

A proposal costing Rs. 13 crores for providing Hydroplus fuse gates on Four more schemes viz. Sonmati, Chhapparwadi, Kakdi-Amba & Chopadvay was furnished to G.O.I. in July-1995. The same has been accepted and covered under French Protocol. Approval for Agreement with M/s. Hydroplus is awaited from DEA, G.O.I. An outlay of Rs. 470 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Hydrology Project

3.1.12 The Govt. of Gujarat has taken-up hydrology project with the external assistance of World Bank and the Project envisages to assist the State in the development of valid, comprehensive and reliable data base covering all the important aspects of Hydrological and meteorological cycle. The total cost of the hydrology project is estimated to be US\$ 162.4 million out of which, Gujarat component is Rs. 42.03 crores. An agreement has been signed in September, 1995 and the credit has been effective from Dec., 1995. The project is expected to be completed by Sept., 2001. An outlay of Rs. 1087 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Water Resources Development and Management Project (Wardema) (Salinity Ingress Prevention Scheme) Under Netherl and Govt. Assistance

3.1.13 The WARDEMA programme is to be implemented in the following two reaches of the State.

- i) Malan river to Dhatarwadi river of Una-Bhavnagar reach in Saurashtra.
- ii) Bnikhi river to Bukravati river of Malia-Lakhat reach in Kutch.

The project is divided into two phases. Under Phase-I, project documents will be prepared, which on approval will be implemented in Phase-II of the projects.

An agreement has been reached between GOI and the GON on 17-2-95 for Phase-I of WARDEMA Project. Phase-I is of two years. The total cost of the Phase-I is as under :

(A)	Netherland's Assistance :			
(1)	Technical Assistance	Rs.	7.50	Crore
(2)	Financial Assistance	Rs.	2.90	Crore
			<hr/>	
		Sub Total - (A)	Rs.	10.40 Crore
(B)	GOG contribution for deployment of Staff.			
			Rs.	0.22 Crore
			<hr/>	
		Grand Total	Rs.	10.62 Crore

As per the agreement the GON has selected a team of consultants for Phase-I. The technical Assistance Team (TAT) has commenced its work in Sept., 1995. The assignments is to be completed in Setp., '97. A water and land development programme is to be implemented in pilot areas of 1000 Ha. in each of the above two reaches. The financial assistance of Rs. 2.90 crores is for works to be implemented in the pilot areas.

The Technical Assistance Team has identified the pilot areas. An outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Flood Control

3.1.14 Gujarat is a coastal state having topography from flat to hilly areas, it has inter-state rivers and many non-perennial small rivers, rivulets. Due to uneven rain in the catchment area of inter-state rivers, Gujarat also suffers from floods. Similarly, as it is a Maritime State having about 1600 k.m. long coastline, the problem of

coastal erosion due to sea is also experienced. In order to solve the above problems and to save the life of public and to protect the fertile agricultural land from erosion, construction of flood protective schemes and anti seerosion works are necessary.

During the year 1997-98, it is envisaged to complete 4 k.m. long embankment and 1 k.m. long sea wall. Flood protective works will be constructed to give flood protection to 10 villages / towns. An outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Employment Generation

3.1.15 Execution of various irrigation schemes viz. Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes, Minor Irrigation Schemes and allied activities like Command Area Development works and Flood Control are carried out under Irrigation Sector. An outlay of Rs. 42520 lakhs (excluding the outlay for Sardar Sarovar Project) is provided for the year 1997-98. The Major portion of the outlay will be utilised on "works" portion of the irrigation schemes and allied activities which will benefit in creation of direct as well as indirect employment potential. The provision for works is assumed as 70 percent of the total outlay provided for the year 1997-98. Assuming labour component @ 40 per cent of the outlay provided for works Labour Component is arrived at about 30% of the total outlay provided for the year 1997-98. On this basis it is estimated that employment potential of the order of about 213 lakh mandays will be created during the year 1997-98, which includes 123 lakh mandays generation under major and medium irrigation and Flood control works.

Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project

Introduction

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

Benefits

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

Investment Clearance by The Planning Commission and Implementation Programme

3.1.18 The Planning Commission has cleared this project for an estimated cost of Rs. 6406.04 crores (@ 1986-87 price level) for the investment purposes with certain conditions on 5th October, 1988. As against this, the Board of Directors of Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd. under their 50th meeting held on 30.12.94 approved the revised estimates of Rs. 13180.62 crores based on price level of 1991-92. Necessary approvals for this revision are under active consideration of the competent authorities viz. Govt. of Gujarat and Sardar Sarovar construction Advisory Committee.

3.1.19 Break-up of estimates as cleared by the Planning Commission in October, 1988 as well as of revised estimates @ prices level of 1991-92 approved by the Board of Directors of SSNNL on 30.12.94 are as under.

			(Rs. in crores)	
Components	Particulars of Component	Estimated cost in crores as cleared by planning commission in 1988 (1986-87 prices)	Revised estimates in Rs. crore based on price level of 1991-92 approved by BOD of SSNNL on 31-12-94	
UNIT-I	(A) Dam & App. Works	936.18	1739.35	
	(B) Share of Narmada Sagar Project in M.P.	83.27	146.74	
	Sub Total (I)	1019.45	1886.09	
UNIT-II	(A) Main Canal	1588.54	3295.08	
	(B) Branches & Dist. System	2541.10	6440.00	
	(C) Conjunctive use and Drainage	277.00	----	
	Sub Total (II)	4406.64	9735.08	
UNIT-III	(A) Hydro Power Civil Works	236.42	368.08	
	(B) Hydro Power Electrical Works	743.53	1191.37	
	Sub Total (III)	979.95	1559.45	
	Grand Total (Rs.)	6406.04	13180.62	

3.1.20 Based on above revised estimates, Statewise estimated share @ the price level of 1991-92 under each sector would be as below

				(Rs. in Crores)
State	Irrigation	Power	Total	
1. Gujarat	10156.27	418.81	10575.08	
2. M. P.	-----	1492.00	1492.00	
3. Maharashtra	-----	706.74	706.74	
4. Rajasthan	406.80	-----	406.80	
Total	10563.07	2617.55	13180.62	

3.1.21 As per the implementation programme committed to the Planning Commission by the State, the main components were planned to be completed within 17/22 years commencing from the year 1987-88. However, the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., a wholly-owned Govt. Company, has launched a massive implementation programme so as to complete the entire project by year 2000 AD. Accordingly the time frame for the completion of the main components is expected as under

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Hydro Power : Commencement of Generation | By August 1997 |
| 2. Commencement of Irrigation in Ist Phase | By Year 1997-98 |
| 3. Completion of Main Canal | By Year 1998 |
| 4. Completion of Main Dam | By Year 1998 |
| 5. Completion of Branches and Distribution System incl.
completion of Conjunctive use and Drainagar works | By Year 2000 |

3.1.22 SSCAC uptill now allowed to raise the spillway dam block only upto EL 80.30 m. due to upstream R

& R constraints as against the targeted minimum elevation of 110 m. which was to be achieved in gorge portion by June, 1995 as per approved Revised Implementation Schedule, December 1989. This setback has resulted in a postponement of commencement of irrigation and power generation by more than two years i.e. beyond June '97 onwards. This postponement is yet related with how far the progress of upstream R & R works in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh is achieved and how far the last PAP is shifted from the area to be submerged due to Sardar Sarovar Reservoir. The Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee has decided on 26.6.96 to programme the raising of main spillway blocks to a minimum level of 110 meter during field season. 1996-97 (July 96 to June 97) with certain other parameters to be adhered to. Moreover, the raising in the gorge spillway portion is dependent on the current proceedings in respect to pending writ petition of Narmada Bachao Andolan before the Hon. Supreme Court.

3.1.23 (A) The creation of irrigation potential in the entire command is expected to be achieved in a phased manner as below.

Time Period	Creation of Irrigation Potential (Cumulative)
1. By Year 1997	Initial areas of 0.50 lakh ha (If Main Dam attain RL 110 M by June '97 as discussed in Para No. 1.2.4.1
2. By Year 1998	Area of 4.00 lakh Ha.
3. By Year 1999	Area of 11.00 lakh Ha.
4. By Year 2000	Ultimate Area of 17.92 lakh Ha.

(B) The power benefit will be expected to flow as below

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. By Year 1997 | 250 M.W. (through canal head power house only) |
| 2. By Year 1999 | 650 M.W. (As above plus 2 units of river bed power house) |
| 3. By Year 2000 | 1450 M.W. (All units of both the power houses) |

Review of Progress Duringf The VIIIth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

3.1.24 As against the total provision of Rs. 5254.79 crores made in the VIIIth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, an expenditure of Rs. 2820.27 crores is incurred, resulting in a percentage utilisation of about 53.70 % against approved outlay. This expenditure includes Rs. 1689.47 crores as Govt.'s budgetary support and Rs. 1130.80 crores met with from the SSNNL'S own resources.

Power Sector

3.1.25 As against the provision of Rs. 238.18 crores made in the VIIIth Five Year Plan, (1992-97), an expenditure of Rs. 538.66 crores is incurred, resulting in a percentage utilisation of above 226% against approved outlay. This expenditure includes Rs. 221.64 crores as a State budgetary support and Rs. 317.02 crores from additional resources of SSNNL.

Objectives and Strategies

3.1.26 Water Development Sector :-

(A) Objectives :- (1) It is proposed to commence first irrigation to the areas of about 50000 hectares by the year 1997-98 provided the Sardar Sarovar Dam is raised to its obligatory minimum elevation of 110 m. by June '97 as new target.

(B) Strategies :- (1) All possible efforts to raise the Sardar Sarovar Navagam Dam to RL 110 M by June, 1997.

(2) To keep ready all the works of canal system including their minor network in initial command area, and some land of Kheda District due to Shedhi Branch Canal System.

3.1.27 Power Sector :-

(A) Objectives :- Commencement of power generation would be possible by 1997-98 and thereafter in a phased manner, provided the Sardar Sarovar Dam is raised to minimum obligatory level of 110 meter by June '97 as proposed by Gujarat.

(B) Strategies :- (1) All possible efforts to raise the Navagam Dam including power dam and its allied works in such a way that it permits to divert the water at R.L. 110.0 m. for power generation during the 1997-98.

(2) To complete all the Electro-mechanical and civil works of all 5 units of canal head power house, each of 50 MW.

3.1.28 Financial outlays provided during the Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97 as well as provided in Annual Development Plan, 1996-97 and Annual Dev. Plan, 1997-98 under each sector of the project are tabulated as below

(Rs. in crores)				
Sector	Source of funding	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 (Approved)	Annual Dev. Plan 1996-97 (approved)	Annual Dev. Plan 1997-98 (provided)
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Water Development Sector	(a) State Plan Support	2900.00	815.00	945.00
	(b) SSNNL's Own Resources	2354.79	4.02	290.03
	Sub-Total	5254.79	819.02	1235.03
2. State Power Sector	(a) State Plan Support	238.18	52.00	20.00
	(b) SSNNL's Own Resources	---	42.01	53.46
	Sub-Total	238.18	94.01	73.46
3. Beneficiaries Share	Respective State Budgetary support	1453.03	546.97	441.51
	Grand Total	6950.00	1460.00	1750.00

Against the total Plan requirement for irrigation sector of Rs. 1235.03 crores and Power Sector of Rs. 73.46 crore, the Resources generation of about Rs. 344 Crores will have to be attempted by SSNNL to bridge the gap between the State Plan Allocation and the total project requirement. It is also mentioned here that the debt liability will also have to be met with on account of interest on borrowings during past period. The known liabilities on account of debt serving would be about Rs. 250 Crores or so. However this is not included in the proposal. Thus total additional resources of the order of Rs. 594 Crores is to be mobilised during the financial year 1997-98.

The above resources would be raised from domestic resources and internal generation as under

	(Rs. in crores)
1) Inter Corporat loans including Capital Gains Tax Scheme	194
2) Institutional Loans (NABARD)	100

3) Established funds (Infrastructures Development funds)	200
4) Internal Generation	
a) Water Marketing	50
b) Privatisation of Power houses in the canal network	50
Total :	<u>594</u>

Above all the outlays cover the annual price escalation after the year 1991-92 but upto 1996-97 only at rate of 10% per annum.

Statewise Allocation of Outlays

3.1.30 The Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multipurpose and interstate project, cost and benefits of which are to be allocated under the different sectors of the developmental plans of the State Viz. Water Development (Irrigation) and Power sectors and also among the other beneficiary States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, as per decisions of the Tribunal.

3.1.31 An outlay of Rs. 1750 crores for the Annual Plan 1997-98 (at 1996-97 prices) will be apportioned among the participating States under different sectors as below

(Rs. in crores)			
State	Irrigation	Power	Total
Gujarat	1235.03	73.46	1308.49
Madhya Pradesh	---	261.72	261.72
Maharashtra	---	123.97	123.97
Rajasthan	55.82	---	55.82
TOTAL :	1290.85	459.15	1750.00

Physical targets for Major Works during the Annual Development Plan 1997-98.

3.1.32 (A) Unit-I Main Dam and its appurtenance works inclusive of share of Narmada Sagar Project.

All the works incl. appurtenance works of Main Dam will be continued during the plan period in pari passu with the progress on upstream Rehabilitation & Resettlement works and environmental measures to be undertaken by the participating states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Vadgam Saddle Dam will be completed.

(B) Unit-II Main Canal

All the works of earth work, lining and structures including head regulator, and all major structures along the Narmada Main Canal upto Mahi River crossing would be completed so as to deliver the Narmada Water into the canal system and network in a phased manner from year 1997 and onwards.

Beyond Mahi river crossing, earthwork, lining and structures including all the major structures along the main canal km. 144 to 460 will be on hand.

Construction of Irrigation Bye-pass Tunnel may be taken up on hand (If inter-state resolution is arrived at).

(C) Unit-III Hydro Power Works

All the works of civil and electro-mechanical sides on canal Head Power House will be completed fully during the year, so as commissioning of its various units become feasible in the year 1997-98.

Whereas in case of river bed power house having installed capacity of 1200 MW all the Civil electrical & Mechanical works will be on hand.

(D) Unit-IV Branches And Distribution System

The First irrigation is planned to commence during 1997-98 when the main dam is expected to reach RL, 110

m. to divert the Narmada Water into the canal system by June 97. Thus to achieve this target, all the works of branch canals, distributaries, distributions blocks including minor network in Stage-I area upto river Mahi crossing will be given full stress so that area of 50000 hectares in the initial area be ready by year 1997-98 for accepting the first irrigation water.

Though water courses and field channel for irrigation are constructed at the Govt. cost, Nigam will start to encouraging farmers to organise themselves and to form co-operative societies and carryout the construction of water courses as well as field channels themselves. They have to bear 10% of the cost where as 90% of the cost will be financed by NABARD for which SSNNL will give guarantee.

Based on above consideration Nigam has proposed to avail an aid of above Rs. 100 crores during Annual Development Plan 1997-98 from NABARD.

“National Flow” towards the Tribal Area Sub Plan (TASP)

3.1.33 Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project is a multi-state, multi-purpose major project commanding area in a nos. of Talukas, including some tribal areas of the State also. As such direct flow tribal component can not be identified, under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP)

Employment Generation

3.1.34 Sardar Sarovar Project is executed by this State as a joint venture of four state of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. The major expenditure so incurred or the outlays so provided will be benefit in creation of direct as well as indirect employment potential to this State only. However some expenditure / outlay like share of Narmada Sagar Project, expenditure on R & R Works in the areas of M.P. and Maharashtra, import of heavy equipment like T.G. Sets of Power houses and allied facilities, procurement of equipment from the outside the State, earthwork, lining work and placement of mass concrete through heavy construction machineries will not generate the employment to some extent. Owing to this, the labour component of 10% for employment generation in the construction phase is considered out of the provision on the works directly under execution. The provision for works is assumed as 60% of the total outlay proposed and balance 40% of the total outlay is assumed for the (i) direction & administration, (ii) land acquisition, (iii) M / E. (iv) outside procurement etc. Thus Labour component is arrived at 6% of the total outlay. On this basis, employment generation about 175 lakh mandays is estimated during Annual Dev. Plan 1997-98 in the construction phase. Moreover, an estimated 10,000 person years may be on register of regular employment.

Environment Protection Programme for Sardar Sarovar Project

In order to comply with conditions of environmental clearance following programmes are being undertaken by Project Authorities.

3.1.35 Environment & Ecology

(1) Compensatory Afforestation :

In lieu of 4523 Ha. forest land going under submergence due to Sardar Sarovar, Compensatory afforestation have been raised over an area of 4650 ha. of non forest land of Kuchchha district. Maintenance works are planned.

(2) Project Impact Area Plantation

In addition to compensatory plantation in non-forest area, another 9300 ha. of forest land have been replenished under project Impact area plantation programme. Plantation works have been completed during 1994-95 and maintenance works are planned upto year 1997-98.

(3) Dam Area Plantation

To mitigate the likely damage to green cover and environment in the vicinity of the dam 540 ha. of area has been afforested around the dam site. Since, no more substantial area is available around the dam for plantation, it is proposed to undertake maintenance works of the above plantation.

(4) Canal Bank Plantation Programme

In Sardar Sarovar Project, it is estimated that approximately 5300 ha. of area will be available in the future along

the length of the canal for afforestation works, Sardar Sarovar Punarvasat Agency has planted around 465 ha. of Canal Bank upto 96-97 and tentatively planned to take up approximately 100 ha. plantations per year.

(5) Ravine land Afforestation in Gandhinagar district Sardar Sarovar Project has taken up development and afforestation of 200 ha. of ravine land on the bank Sabarmati river as a model of Environmental efforts put in by the project.

Detailed Flora and Fauna Studies

3.1.36 A detailed study of the flora and fauna of the submergence area of Sardar Sarovar Project lying in Gujarat was taken up through the team of scientists, M. S. University, Vadodara. This study not only covers the submergence area of SSP but also 20 km. belt along the periphery of submergence area. This detailed study was carried out under three district topics :

- (a) Biological Resources Inventory
- (b) Forest Biomss assessment
- (c) Ecological Enhancement and Development of a new ecosystem.

3.1.37 Simultaneously, a wildlife and Management study was taken up for the submergence area. The broad objectives of this study states :

- (a) Survey of present status of wildlife in the area.
- (b) Identification of rare and endagered species and their conservation measures.
- (c) Impact of reservoir on the wildlife in the area.
- (d) Migration of animals and its management aspects

3.1.38 Both the studies were completed in 1992 and the Action Plan on shoolpaneshwar wildlife sanctuary based on the recommendations of these two studies was prepared by the Expert Group specifically constituted for this purpose.

3.1.39 Thereafter, detailed Flora and Fauna studies for command area of Sardar Sarovar Project were undertaken through the scientists of three universities. For this purpose the command area was divided in three parts as under :

- (a) EIA studies on Flora and Fauna of SSP Command area lying between river Narmada and Sabarmati entrusted to Department of Biosciences, S. P. University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar.
- (b) EIA studies on Flora and Fauna of SSP Command area lying in Saurashtra and Kachchh-entrusted to Department of Biosciences, Saurashtra University, Rajkot.
- (c) EIA studies on Flora and Fauna of SSP Command area lying between Sabarmati river and Rajasthan border entrusted to Department of Botany, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad.

From the above, studies at Sr. No. (a) and (b) are completed and Final Report are received. Study at Sr.No. (c) is also completed but the Final Report is likely to come in due course.

Environmental Impact Assessment Studies relevant to SSP Command Area

3.1.40 EIA Studies for the sanctuaries / National Park which have relevance with SSP Command area have also been undertaken to identify impacts if any on the sanctuaries by SSP irrigation and to suggest mitigatory measures therefore based on these studies Environmental Management plan for the sanctuaries would be prepared and implemented. These studies are as under :-

EIA Study on Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary

EIA Study on Black Buck National Park at Velavadar.

Ecological study on Wild Ass Sanctuary in Little Rann of Kachchh.

These studies are entrusted to Gujarat Ecological Education Research (GEER) Foundation, Gandhinagar. The above studies are likely to be completed by April '97 and from the final reports received, management plan will be prepared.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
WATER DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1	Normal Scheme		
(A)	Ongoing Cont. Schemes		
(a)	Multi Purpose Scheme		
IRG-1	Sardar Sarovar Project		
	(i) State	94500.00	94500.00
	(ii) SSNNL's own Resource	29003.00	29003.00
	(iii) Beneficiary Share	44151.00	44151.00
	(iv) Power	2000.00	2000.00
	Sub Total (SSNNL's)	175000.00	175000.00
IRG-2	Damanganga	1301.00	1301.00
IRG-3	Panam	600.00	600.00
IRG-4	Sabarmati	200.00	200.00
IRG-5	Bajajsagar	5.00	5.00
	Sub Total of (a)	2106.00	2106.00
(b)	MAJOR IRRI. SCHEMES.		
IRG-6	Karjan	811.00	811.00
IRG-7	Sukhi	200.00	200.00
IRG-8	Sipu	300.00	300.00
IRG-9	Watrak	100.00	100.00
IRG-10	Zankhari	95.00	95.00
IRG-11	Sidhumber	100.00	100.00
	Sub Total of (b)	1606.00	1606.00
(c)	MEDIUM IRRN. SCHEME		
IRG-17	Deo	5.00	5.00
IRG-21	Bhadar (P)	5.00	5.00
IRG-23	Mazam	5.00	5.00
IRG-26	Guhar	5.00	5.00
IRG-35	Restto Mitti	5.00	5.00
IRG-39	Umaria		
IRG-83	MOD. of Canal (C.E.(C))		
	i) Kharicut		
IRG-34	Hiran II (S)	75.00	75.00
IRG-49	Und II	500.00	500.00
IRG-52	Men (T)	5.00	5.00
IRG-53	Ani (T)	5.00	5.00
IRG-54	Goma	200.00	200.00

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
IRG-55	Valan (T)	100.00	100.00
IRG-56	Bakrol	125.00	125.00
IRG-60	Aji IV	300.00	300.00
IRG-61	Gunda (Utavali)	300.00	300.00
IRG-63	Machhu III	200.00	200.00
IRG-64	Ozat II	1200.00	1200.00
IRG-67	Vartu II	700.00	700.00
IRG-69	Wardha (T)	50.00	50.00
IRG-70	Ugta (T)	115.00	115.00
IRG-71	Nani Barsan (T)	50.00	50.00
IRG-73	Jaloda (T)	5.00	5.00
IRG-74	Sinoor (T)	25.00	25.00
IRG-75	Koliyari	200.00	200.00
IRG-76	Varanasi	100.00	100.00
IRG-77	Bhadar II	400.00	400.00
IRG-79	Demi III	300.00	300.00
IRG-80	Santali	300.00	300.00
IRG-81	Limdi Bhogavo II (V) (NABARD)	600.00	600.00
IRG-68	Chaukya	150.00	150.00
IRG-66	Galkund	100.00	100.00
IRG-16	Ver II (T)	89.00	89.00
IRG-27	Kelia	226.00	226.00
IRG-28	Jhuj (T)	500.00	500.00
IRG-30	Harnav - II	50.00	50.00
IRG-45	Mukteshwar	170.00	170.00
IRG-65	Kalindri	40.00	40.00
	Sub Total (c)	7205.00	7205.00
	Other Programme		
	Drainage		
IRG-82	Drainage	690.00	690.00
	Sub Total (d-i)	690.00	690.00
	Modernisation of Canal		
IRG-83	Mod. of Canal		
1	Ukai Kakrapar	150.00	150.00
2	Other than W. B.	40.00	40.00
3	Fatewadi	405.00	405.00
4	Dantiwada	220.00	220.00
5	Bhadar (S)	200.00	200.00
6	Shetrunji	139.00	139.00
7	Machhu I	300.00	300.00
	Sub Total (d-ii)	1454.00	1454.00

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
	Flood Control		
IRG-84	F. C. & Anti Sea Erosion works	500.00	500.00
	Sub Total (d-iii)	500.00	500.00
	E.R.M. Schemes		
IRG-85	Extension of Channer 40 to 8 ha. chak	270.00	270.00
IRG-86	Extension & Improvement (CE C)	300.00	300.00
i)	C.E. (IP)	20.00	20.00
IRG-87	Water Development Services	200.00	0.00
i)	Kalpsar (Report)	1000.00	0.00
IRG-88	Prev. of Salinity (NABARD)		
	C.E. (S)	2750.00	2750.00
	C.E. (MI)	700.00	700.00
	B. Kharland	0.00	0.00
IRG-89	Special requirement for completed Major & Medium Scheme CE(C)	300.00	300.00
i)	C.E. (D)	303.00	303.00
ii)	C.E. (IP)	50.00	50.00
IRG-90	Rehabilitation of old canal system	721.00	721.00
i)	C.E. (IP)	60.00	60.00
IRG-91	Mod. of Irrigation schemes for old canal system	650.00	650.00
IRG-92	Damsafety C.E. (C)	550.00	550.00
	Damsafety C.E. (D)	11.00	11.00
IRG-93	Improvement of irrigation management through farmer's Participation		
i)	C.E. (C)	313.00	313.00
ii)	C.E. (D)	66.00	66.00
iii)	C.E. (IP)	20.00	20.00
IRG-94	Kadana Right Bank Canal System	200.00	200.00
IRG-95	Schemes for provision of Hydro Plus Mech. towards Augmenting storage capacity		
	Schemes CS S & C	250.00	250.00
	C. E. (D)	220.00	220.00
IRG-96	Schemes Undertaken as a national water management programme C.E. (C)	85.00	85.00
IRG-97	Hydrology Project (WB) C.E. (D)	1087.00	1087.00
IRG-98	Gujarat Salinity Ingress Prevention Schemes (Netherland Govt.)	190.00	190.00
	Sub Total (d-iv)	10316.00	9116.00
	Total of - (d) (di+dii+diii+div)	12960.00	11760.00
	Total of - A (ONGOING SCHEMES) i.e. (a+b+c+d)	23377.00	22177.00

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1	NEW SCHEMES		
(a)	MAJOR SCHEMES		
IRG-	Bhatpur	10.00	10.00
	Sub Total (a)	10.00	10.00
(b)	MEDIUM SCHEMES		
IRG-	Nani Pavathi	5.00	5.00
IRG-	Vadgam	50.00	50.00
IRG-	Umrecha	50.00	50.00
IRG-	Singoda II	100.00	100.00
IRG-	Orsang	4.00	4.00
IRG-	Wadhawan Bhogawo II	100.00	100.00
IRG-	Khuntli (T)	170.00	170.00
IRG-	Khataamba (T)	6.00	6.00
IRG-	Mahupada (T)	30.00	30.00
IRG-	Chichpada (T)	20.00	20.00
IRG-	Baripada (T)	20.00	20.00
IRG-	Link Canal Ukai to Gordha Weir	40.00	40.00
IRG-	Harnav-I (LKH-PTR)	50.00	50.00
IRG-	Kadana recharge channel	10.00	10.00
IRG-	Link of Bhadar main canal with KRBC	10.00	10.00
IRG-	Integrated River Basin Planning (Sabarmati)	20.00	20.00
IRG-	Water Resources Consolidated Projects. (WRCP)	20.00	20.00
IRG-	Augmentation of Surface Water Recharge in North Gujarat	20.00	20.00
IRG-	Kadana left bank high level canal (CE IP)	1.00	1.00
	Sub Total (b)	726.00	726.00
	TOTAL OF (B) i.e. (a+b)	736.00	736.00
	GRAND TOTAL OF NORMAL SCHEMES (I) WITHOUT F.C. (A+B)	24113.00	22913.00
	GRAND TOTAL OF NORMAL SCHEMES (I) WITH F.C. (A+B)	24613.00	23413.00
	Sardar Sarovar Project		
	(i) State	94500.00	94500.00
	(ii) SSNNL's own Resource	29003.00	29003.00
	(iii) Beneficiary Share	44151.00	44151.00
	(iv) Power	2000.00	2000.00
	(v) U.T.	273.00	273.00

3.2 MINOR IRRIGATION

INTRODUCTION

3.2.1 Minor irrigation plays an important role in irrigation system. The short gestation period of the projects, low cost per project and location in remote areas favour minor irrigation schemes vis-a-vis major and medium schemes. As regards employment generation, minor irrigation schemes provide more opportunities.

3.2.2 The minor irrigation works are simple in nature and their planning and execution are comparatively quicker and they have greater adaptability even in difficult locations. Where bigger schemes are not possible minor irrigation schemes can be adopted. Minor irrigation works comprise of the following :

- (a) Minor Irrigation Projects, Check dam Percolation tanks, bandharas,
- (b) Tubewells
- (c) Lift Irrigation Schemes.

Tanks and Bandharas

3.2.3 Tanks and bandharas are usually constructed across small rivers and streams and reservoir formed by construction of earthen dam and waste weir which are provided for disposal of excess floods. Irrigation is done through a network of canals and distributories.

Check Dams and Percolation Tanks

3.2.4 Check dams are small structures constructed for storing post-monsoon flow across small stream. These works have no direct irrigation potential but they help in maintaining the ground water table at reasonable level. Percolation tanks and small earthen bunds constructed to conserve the rain water during monsoon from its catchment areas, which helps in raising water levels in surrounding dugwells. No canals are taken out from such tanks. However, some irrigation can be done on the periphery of such tanks.

Tube Wells

3.2.5 Tubewells are the most assured source of water for irrigation. Tubewells tap the deep aquifers of ground water through slotted pipes lowered in drilled holes. The water is lifted out by pumpset distributed through pipe lines or open channels. The State Government has set up Gujarat Water Resources Development Corporation Limited for the development of ground water through tubewells.

Lift Irrigation (Through GWRDC/Panchayats)

3.2.6 Lift Irrigation schemes are taken up from the reservoir or canals or streams or rivers, where sufficient water is available.

Water Resources Planning for the State of Gujarat

3.2.7 The Government of Gujarat has been all along making efforts for effective management of the limited available water resources in Gujarat and it is a need on the time that available water resources are properly evaluated and judiciously conserved/used through adoption of artificial recharged technique, waste water treatment recycling etc. In this context the Government of Gujarat has entered into an agreement for a consultancy service for Water Resources Planning for the State of Gujarat with TAHAL Consulting Engineer Ltd. (TCE) of Israel who have a world wide experience in this field.

3.2.8 The water resources planning will lay greater emphasis on problematic and water deficit areas of Gujarat viz. North Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kachchh where various facets of effective water resources planning like water conservation through artificial recharge treatment and waste water recycling and inter-basin transfer etc. would be studied and detailed and complete water resources plan would be prepared and submitted by the consultants to the Government.

PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

(A) Narmada & Water Resource Deptt.

3.2.9 An outlay of Rs. 16907 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 as under :

SURFACE IRRIGATION

For the year 1997-98 Rs. 16207 lakhs for surface M.I. Works is provided to create an additional irrigation potential of 8000 has Break-up of irrigation works is as under :

Sr. No.	Schemes	Outlay Rs. in lakhs	Irrigation potential in ha.
1.	Minor Irrigation Schemes between 500 ha to 2000 ha.	8877	3000
2.	Minor Irrigation Schemes upto 500 ha.	2000	
3.	On-going Check dams and Percolation tanks	600	
4.	Lift Irrigation Schemes	50	
5.	Recharge Works.	400	
6.	Safe Stage Works	500	
7.	Renovation works of M.I., C.D., P.T., L.I., etc.	50	(3000)
8.	Dir and Administration	1500	
9.	New Works	2200	
10.	Survey & Investigation.	30	
	Total	16207	

Note : The figures in Bracket indicates indirect benefit or reassured potential.

Ground Water Irrigation (Tubewells)

3.2.10 An outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs is Provided for the year 1997-98 for Tubewells Programme with a target to create an additional potential of 1500 ha..

The total outlay of Rs. 16907 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 to create additions potential of 9500 ha. through surface and ground water.

(B) Agriculture Co-operation & Rural Development Dept.

3.2.11 The Agriculture Co-op. & Rural Development Department deals with the schemes related to creation of assets for miner irrigation like wells, pumpsets, pepelines and deepening of wells by boring/blasting. Creating of these assets ultimately leads to increase in ground water irrigation potential and its utilisation for better yield. Open wells are constructed by the farmers from their own resources or by taking loan from Bank. The boring and blasting in the wells and installing of pumpsets has assisted remarkable the development of irrigation facility from ground water resources during the recent period.

3.2.12 In view of the increase in cost of material and labour, cultivators have now to invest large, amout in digging and construction of wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors. Since the rates of subsidy during past year were low, the cultivators were not inclined to avail of the benefit. With a view, therefore, to encourage and benefit more cultivators Govt. has revised the rate of subsidy with effect from 12-8-1996. The details of rates of subsidy are as under :

Sr. No	Iteam	Rate of Subsidy
1.	New well	(1) Rocky area 4mx20m deep 50% of cost limited Rs. 20000/- Rajkot, Amreli, Jamnagar, S'nagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Bhavnagar, S'kantha, B'kantha. (2) Rocky area other than above 4mx15m. deep. 50% of cost limited to Rs. 13500/- (3) Alluvial soil. 2.4 m x 20. deep 50% of cost cost limited to Rs. 17000/-
2.	Oil Engine Pump set	50% of cost limited to Rs.6000/-
3.	Electric Motor Pump set	--do--
4.	Submersible Pump	50% of cost limited to Rs. 1000/-
5.	Underground R.C.C. pipeline	50% of cost limited to Rs. 4000/-
6.	Below prescribed size of well	50% of cost limited be Rs.6800/-

Besides, there are special rates of 90% subsidy for primitive tribes like Koldha/Kathodi adivasi farmers in Valsad District. The rates under this scheme are as under :

New wells	Rocky area	90% of cost limited to Rs. 24500/-
	Alluvial area.	90% of cost limited to Rs. 30000/-
2. Oil Engine Pumpsets	-	90% of cost limited to Rs. 11000/-
3. Electric Motor Pumpsets	-	90% of cost limited to Rs. 11000/-

3.2.13 The Scheme No MNR-3 to MNR-9 are implemented by Directorate of Agriculture. Outlay under these schemes during Eighth Five Year Plan was Rs. 591.05 lakh. Though the expenditure against this is likely to be Rs. 945.00 lakh. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to more emphases is given for S.T. cultivators of TASP and due to revision in the rates subsidy. Since, of well during 9th plan.

3.2.14 The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to SC cultivators for construction of new dug wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors so as to enable them to raise agriculture production by increasing irrigation facilities and thereby increase their income. Under this scheme, financial achievement during 8th plan is likely to be Rs. 154.36 lakh for 564 wells, 1482 pumpsets & 19 pipeline. In view of increase in cost of material and labour, the rates of subsidy have been revised under this scheme. During 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for 100 wells 600 pumpsets and 50 pipeline.

Grant of subsidy to tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities (T.A.S.P.)

3.2.15 The objective of the scheme is to grant, subsidy S.T. Cultivators for digging of new well and installation of oil engine/electric motor and pipeline under this scheme during 8th Plan, an amount of Rs. 808.79 lakhs is likely to be spent for giving subsidy for 3767 wells and 6089 pumpsets and 467 pipelines. In view of increase in cost of material and labour the rates of subsidy have been revised. During 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 under State Plan is provided for 400 wells, 2400 pumpsets and 200 pipeline. Spl. Control Assistant of Rs. 154.00 lakh also be available.

3. SCHEME NO. MNR.5

Grant of subsidy for irrigation facilities to S.T. cultivators residing outside tribal area.

3.2.16 The object of this scheme is to grant subsidy to S.T. cultivators residing outside tribal area for construction of new dug wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors. Under this scheme, financial achievement at the end of VIIIth is likely to be plan Rs. 40.48 lakhs including SCA of Rs. 31.61 lakh for 154 wells and 308 pupsets and 7 pipeline sets. During 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is is provided for 25 wells, 65 pumpsets, and 24 pipeline. The rate of subsidy are as narrated above. Rs. 6.00 lakh will also be available as spl. Central Assistant.

Improvement of irrigation wells by blasting for scheduled caste cultivators

3.2.17 The object of the scheme is to carry out blasting work on the wells of farmers of schedule caste of Gujarat State Prevailing cost of the blasting work is Rs. 25.00 per shot for minor irrigation purpose and Rs. 35.0 per short for other purposes. Subsidy is given at therate of 50% of the cost of blasting work. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 9.16 lakh is likely to spent giving subsidy for 31361 shot during 8th plan. During 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 6.00 Lakh is provided for 34280 shots.

Improvement of wells by blasting in the tribal area.

3.2.18 The object of the scheme is to carry out the boring/blasting work on the wells of the tribal cultivators. The scheme is implemen'ed in tribal districts. i.e. Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and Dang dist. of State. The prevailing cost of the blasting work is Rs. 35.00 per shot for minor irrigation purpose and Rs. 50.00 per shot for other purpose. Subsidy is given at the rate of 50% of the cost of blasting work. Under the 8th plan, an amount of Rs. 34.45 lakhs islikely to be spent for giving subsidy for 2.38 lakhs shot. During 1997-98 anoutlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is provided for 57140 shots.

Scheme for giving subsidy to Small & Marginal Farmers for Irrigation facilities.

3.2 19 The Scheme for giving the subsidy to small & marginal farmers' for irrigat on facilities with digging of wells by blasting is operated in Rural Development Department under Crop Husbandry Sub-sector

during 8th plan. But this scheme is proposed under Minor Irrigation Sub-sector by Department the Agriculture. The object of this scheme is to grant the subsidy to small & marginal farmers for construction of new dug wells and installation of oil engines/electric motors pumpset and underground pipe line so as to enable them to raise Agril Production by increasing irrigation facilities and their by increase their Income. During 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is provided for 175 wells 965 pumpsets and 100 pipeline.

Scheme for Improvement of Wells by blasting for Small & Marginal Farmers other than SC and ST cultivators.

3.2.20 This Schemes is also operated by Rural Development Department during 8th plan under Crop Husbandry Sub-sector. A new scheme is proposed are for improvement of well by blasting for small & marginal farmers. other than SC & ST cultivators of Gujarat State. Prevailing cost for blasting is Rs. 35/- per shot for minor irrigation purpose and Rs. 50/- per shot for other purpose. During 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs is provided for 57140 shots.

Co-operation life Irrigation (RCS)

3.2.21 Under this sub-sector Co-operative Irrigation societies have rendered significant contribution towards development of the areas where major and medium irrigation projects are not feasible. Co-operative lift irrigation is very much useful in tribal and backward areas of the state. Under Co-operative Lift Irrigation Scheme subsidy as percentage of the approved estimate, managerial cost subsidy, Technical advice and supervision and subsidy for repairs to and revival of existing facilities of defunct coop. Lift Irrigation Societies is provide.

3.2.22 An outlay of Rs. 30 lacs is provided for the year 1997-98 with a physical target of organising 40 societies lift irrigation societies under this sector.

Financial assistance to coop. lift Irrigation Societies

3.2.23 Under this scheme subsidy at the rate of 75% to 45% is provided to the Coop. Lift Irrigation societies of tribal as well as special component area and normal area respectively. A managerial cost subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3000/- for the first two years and at the rate of Rs. 2000/- for the subsequent two years after completion of the scheme is also given to Tribal and special component sub-plan Lift irrigation Societies. An outlay of Rs. 14.50 lacs has provided for the year 1995-96 which was fully utilized. An outlay of Rs. 14.50 lacs is provided for the yr. 1995-96 which was fully utilized. An outlay of Rs. 14.50 lacs is provided for the yr. 96-97 which is likely to be utilised.

3.2.24 An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lacs is provided for the year 97-98 with a target of organising 40 coop. lift irrigation socy.

Creation of Technical Cell for Coop. Lift Irrigation societies.

3.2.25 For guidance and effective supervision over and above timely completion of L.I. Scheme. Technical cells with head quarters at Vadodara and Surat are working since long under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lacs was provided for the year 1995-96, which was utilised fully

3.2.26 An outlay of Rs. 4.50 lacs is provided for year 1996-97 under the scheme which is likely to be utilized. An outlay of Rs. 5 lacs is provided for the year 1997-98 for establishment of Technical Cell.

Assistant to Lift Irrigation Societies.

3.2.27 On review of the implementation of Coop. lift irrigation schemes. It was found that many of the old schemes were not working efficiently due to lack of water, insufficient power supply, fault, defectives and broken pipelines etc. To overcome this difficulty, a scheme was formulated in 1991 under which defunct and dormant coop. Lift irrigation societies of tribal and Scheduled caste persons were to be subsidy at the rate of 90% of to estimated cost limited to Rs. 4300/- Peracre is for deepening of wells, tubewells, installation of stand by D.G. sets, or reconnection of Electrical Power supply and repairs or changing of old pipeling given An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lac was provided for the year 1995-96 which was fully utilized.

3.2.28 An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lacs is provided for the year 1996-97 which is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lacs is provided for the year 1997-98 under the scheme

Physical Targets

Item	Achievement at the end of '95-96	likely Achievement 1996-97		Target 1997-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) Potential					
(i) Ground Water					
NWRD	286.00	0.4	286.4	1.5	287.9
DAG	1547.00	3.0	1550.0	1.0	1551.0
RCS	121.00	4.0	125.0	3.2	128.2
Total (i)	1954.00	7.4	1961.4	5.7	1967.1
(ii) Surface Water NWRD	215	7.7	22.7	8.0	230.7
Total (i)+(ii)	2169	15.1	2184.1	13.7	2197.8
(B) Utilisation					
(i) Ground Water					
NWRD	176.4	1	133.4	1.5	178.9
DAG	1392.00	3	1395.00	1.0	1396.00
RCS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1568.4	4	1572.4	2.5	1574.9
(ii) Surface Water					
NWRD	125.2	6	13.2	6.0	137.2
Total(i)+(ii)	1693.6	10	1703.6	8.5	1712.1

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
MINOR IRRIGATION
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. In lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlays	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 of which capital content
1	2	3	4
(A) N&WRD Programme			
1.	MNR-1 Surface irrigation	16207.00	14657.00
2.	MNR-2 Ground Water	700.00	550.00
Sub Total (N&WRD)		16907.00	15207.00
(B) AC&RDD Programme			
3.	NNR-3 Grant of subsidy to S.C cultivators for irrigation facilities. 3600372	40.00	-
4.	MNR-4 Grant of subsidy to Tribal cultivators for irrigation facilities including wells pump sets and pipe lines. 3600472	60.00	-
5.	MNR-5. Grant to subsidy for irrigation to S.T farmers residing out side Tribal Area. 600 682	4.00	-
6.	MNR-6 Improvement of of irrigation wells by blasing per S.C. cultivators 36 08 82	10.00	-
7.	MNR-7 Inprovement of irrigation wells blasting S.T. cultivators	10.00	-
8.	MNR-8 Grant of subsidy to small and Marginal farmers for l irrigation gacilities including wells, pump sets and pipe lines.	70.00	-
9.	MNR-9 Grant to Subsidy to small and Marginal farmers by improvement of well by blasting	10.00	-
Sub Total (B)		200.00	-
(C) RCS Programme			
10.	MNR-10 Cooperative lift irrigation	23.00	-
11.	MNR-11 Creation of technical cell for coop. lift irriation sub-	5.00	-
12.	MNR-12 Assistance to Existing irrigation scheme for Development requiring of existing fucilities to lift irrigation societies sub.	2.00	-
Sub Total (C)		30.00	-
Total Minor Irrigation		17137.00	15207.00

3.3 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction :

3.3.1 Area Development Programme for an integrated development of command Area of major irrigation projects was initiated during the First Five Year Plan. For implementing this programme in the Command Area of Major and Medium irrigation project, four area development authorities comprising Irrigation and Agriculture department had been created in Gujarat out of which an ADC Office at Gandhinagar has been closed in June, 1990. In the organisational arrangement (for this Programme), the A.D.C. Office is headed by the Area Development Commissioner and the administration is divided into two parts, i.e. Office staff and field staff. The Office staff comprises Administration branch, Account branch, Technical branch, Agriculture branch, statistical branch etc. These branches are compiling informations, progress reports, proposals etc. and monitoring the respective progress.

3.3.2 The field staff, comprises officer of the Irrigation and Agriculture-departments for carrying out the O.F.D. Works.

3.3.3 The Superintending Engineer and his subordinates (Irrigation) are carrying out the execution of Irrigation structures, and water distribution management for irrigation and other relevant works jointly with Agriculture staff.

3.3.4 The agriculture staff comprises of Joint Director of Agriculture, Dy. Director of Agriculture, Assistant Director of Agriculture and their subordinates. The Agriculture staff carries out O.F.D. activities like construction of Field-Channels and Field drains, and other software activities, like farmers training, adaptive trials, demonstrations, improved method of cultivation and use of fertilizers and seeds, farm technology for maximum productions etc.

3.3.5 The main activities covered under this programme are construction of Field channels and field drains, land levelling and shapina, Kyari making strengthening of water co-operative, net-work co-ordinating and advising on education and training of farmers, Warabandhi work etc.

3.3.6 Total State Plan outlay provided for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. In addition the Central Assistance will be available to the tune of Rs. 820.30 lakhs and Rs. 79.80 lakhs will be available as share of cultivators through Institutional finance.

The important activities under the programme are :

Field channels

Land Levelling

Field drains and

Warabandhi

3.3.7 At present land levelling works are being done in problemetic areas and in the fields of small, marginal harigans and adivasi farmers. These farmers are being given subsidy varying from 25% to 50% of cost of L. L. The Central assistance will be available for 50% of cost for giving subsidy. Hence plan provision is made for carrying out L.L. works accordingly. For other farmers the same can be done from institutional fund. Similarly plan provision for field drains is made on the line of land levelling works. The physical targets and achievements are as under :

(In '000 ha.)

Item	1995-96 achievement	Cumulative achievement at the end of 1996-97 (Anticipsted).	1997-98 targets.
1	2	3	4
1. (A) Field Channels (Upto 5-8 ha.)	83.956	98.956 (15.00)	10.500
(B) Field channels	842.377	867.377 (25.00)	16.700
2. Land Levelling	94.483	96.483 (2.00)	1.440 (2.00)
3. Field Drains	13.551	14.551 (1.00)	4.250
4. Warabandhi	687.764 (32.00)	719.764 (32.00)	15.600

3.3.8 Under C.A.D. Programme Field drains are taken up in the farmers fields to link up with the main drainage system. Wherever these activities are taken up, subsidy is given to the small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern as Contrally Sponsored Scheme.

3.3.9 With the implementation of the C.A.D. Programme about 16 lakh mandays will be generated during the year 1997-98.

Programmes for 1997-98

Command Area Development Organisation

3.3.10 In order to cope up with the accelerated programme it is proposed to strengthen the organisation at State and field level. It is expected that Government of India will share the expenditure on a matching basis. An outlay of Rs. 342.00 lakh is provided for 1997-98.

On Farm Development Works

3.3.11 The important activities under this programme are :

- Field Channels
- Land Levelling
- Field drains and
- Warabandhi/Rotational Irrigation System.

3.3.12 For the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 412.90 lakh is provided for the State Plan. In addition Central Assistance of equal share would be available. In case of L.L. & Field Drain work, cost of Rs. 79.80 lakh will be borne by Cultivators which will be raised through institutional finance.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Name of Activity	Outlay under State Plan.	Central Share	Institutional finance.	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Field Channels upto 8 ha. (10500 ha.)	128.00	128.00	—	256.00
2.	Field channels within 5-8 ha. (16700 ha.)	204.00	204.00	—	408.00
3.	Land levelling (1440 ha.)	30.00	30.00	60.00	120.00
4.	Field Drains (4250 ha.)	9.90	9.90	19.80	39.60
5.	Warabandhi (15600 ha.)	41.00	41.00	—	82.00
	Total	412.90	412.90	79.80	905.60

Science and Technology (Research & Development)

3.13 Various studies, experiments, research activities and adaptive trials will be needed so as to make optimum utilisation of the available water resources with a view to obtain maximum agricultural production per unit of land and per unit of water. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98 for this activity. An equal amount will be available as Central Assistance.

Education and Training

14 The objective of the programme is to demonstrate optimum water use and management practices, and to impart training to the farmers in improved seeds, agricultural implements and farm technology for obtaining maximum agricultural production. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh as State share is provided for this scheme for the year 1997-98. An equal amount will be available as Central Assistance. The following activities would be taken up under this programme.

- Setting up of soil and water management Centre,
- Education through agricultural extension,
- Demonstration of various agricultural practices,
- Setting up farmer's training Centre.

Strengthening up of Water - Co-Operative Societies

3.15 It is proposed to organise 12 Water Co-operative Societies, Each water co-operative society may

cover about 500 hectares of area. Each society may be given Central Assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh of the activities at 50%. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for this activity for the year 1997-98.

Conjunctive use of Ground and Surface Water

3.3.16 Conjunctive use of ground and surface water is envisaged in the Command Areas of the irrigation projects so as to :

- Lower ground water level.
- Augment canal water with ground water.
- Supply water for crops during canal closure and
- Supply water to lands at higher level in the command.

3.3.17 It is proposed to dig 20 openwells (2500 ha.) in the command Areas. For this activity an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98. Central Assistance is available at 50% Perement for this activity. The cost of one openwell is taken as Rs. 50000 which includes cost of pumping machineries also.

Introduction of sprinklers/drip system of irrigations as adoptive trial

3.3.18 In past 36 sprinkler sets were purchased for demonstration purpose. The sets are now transferred to Trial cum-Demonstration farms and Research Centres under Gujarat Agriculture University for demonstration and research work, To promote this activity efficiently ensuring an economic water consumption with maximum yield, a pilot adaptive experiment by adopting sprinkler technology in command area is proposed. For this activity an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98. For this activity 50 Perent centra assistance can be available.

Reclamation of saline land in command areas of the irrigation project-pilot project

3.3.19 With the introduction of irrigation and faulty management of irrigation system, good agricultural land gets turned into saline. Such land is increasing day by day. With a views to reclaim such land economically it would become necessary to set up pilot projects of 8 hectare in which carry out these experiments. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proridal for this activity for the year 1997-98.

Soil Survey of The Command Areas of The irrigation Projects

3.3.20 Soil Survey of the Command Areas of The completed projects become necessary some time after introduction of irrigation, with a view to suggesting cropping pattern in the changed circumstances. It is expected that about 1.50 lakh ha. area may need post irrigation coil survey. An outlay of Rs. 0.40 lakh for 4 hectarers is proposed for this activity for the year 1997-96.

Walmi

3.3.21 In order to build up a professional cadre Water and Land Management, a training Centre, Water and Land Management Institution (WALMI) has been set up at vadod near Anand. During the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 172.70 lakhs has been provided under State outlay, which includes provision for training also. Out of 172.70 lakhs, Rs. 24.00 lakhs will be utilised for training activity from which Rs. 12.00 lakhs will be available as central share. As Government of India provides 50% central Assistance for expenditure of training, It is expected that about Rs. 12.00 lakh would be received as Central Assistance. Thus the outlay of Rs. 172.70 lakh (Rs. 160.70 (State Share) + 12.00 (Central Share)) has been provided for 1997-98.

3.3.22 WALMI is working under Gujarat Irrigation Management Society which is an autonomous society. The Secretary, Narmada and Water Resources Department is the Chairman of the Society. The chief Engineer and Director, WALMI is the member Secretary and the Secretaries of various related department of the state Government of Gujarat are the members of the society.

3.3.23 The expenditure of WALMI during Seventh Plan was to the tune of Rs. 1022.88 Lakh, which was funded by World Bank and USAID.

Activities of Walmi

3.3.24 It deals with various aspects of water management to improve status of irrigated agriculture in the State.

3.3.25 Main activities under taken so far are as follows :

- i) Training of Officers.
- ii) Action Research and related Studies.
- iii) Model for HWS system.
- iv) Preparation of manual for plan of operation and maintenance (Pom.)
- v) Operation Research Project.
- vi) Adaptive Research.
- vii) Association with non Gvt. Organisation like AKRSP.
- viii) Preparation of drainage Manual for World Bank Aided Project.

3.3.26 The services of trained officers are utilised in their respective job. Up to 3/96, about 13400 officers have been trained.

Integrated Telecommunication system in Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects

3.3.27 The head works and command areas of all the major and medium projects of the state are proposed to be linked up with intergrated wireless system so as to have effective control during operation and maintenance of the projects and to have control during floods to avoid flood disasters. During the year (1993-94) as a Pilot project, administrative approval to the plan and Estimates amounting to Rs. 335.46 lakh for connecting six station points i.e. Nadiad, Bhavangar Palanpur, Ukai, Kakrapara & Kadana with Gandhinagar with Wireless Communication has been accorded by the Government and an offer of Rs. 253.00 lakh. from Gujarat Communication and Electronics Ltd. (which is a Government of Gujarat undertaking) to take up and complete this job by the end of 3/97. The Civil part of the work is estimated Rs. 110 lacs for four clusters, out of which work of Surat cluster is entrusted to M/s. GCEL, Vadodara at a cost of Rs. 27.40 lacs. This work is likely to be completed by 3/97. The work of remaining three clusters are planned to be completed by 9/97. The outlay of Rs. 26 lakh is Provided for the year 1997-98.

Improving Irrigation Performance and Management Through Farmers Participation and by Remodeling of Old Canal System.

3.3.28 Union Government and Government of Gujarat has traced to implement PIM. which is most essential activity now a days. At present Central Assistance is not admissible, but it is under consideration and expected that 50% share will be available from Central Governemnt. Inspite of this to promote this activity, State plan of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Schemewise Outlay

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan : 1997-98	
			Outlays	Of which Capital Content.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	CAD-1	Establishment of CAD Organisation.	342.00	—
2.	CAD-2	O.F.D. Works	412.90	—
3.	CAD-3	Scinence & Technology	4.00	—
4.	CAD-4	Education & Technology	20.00	—
5.	CAD-5	Setting up of Water Co-operative Societies.	8.00	—
6.	CAD-6	Conjunctive use of ground and surface water.	5.00	—
7.	CAD-7	Introduction of sprinkler and Drip System of Irrigation.	2.00	—
8.	CAD-8	Reclamation of saline land in command Areas of completed projects.	2.00	—
9.	CAD-9	Soil survey in Command areas of completed Projects.	0.40	—
10.	CAD-10	Establishment of Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI)	172.70	—
11.	CAD-11	Radio Telephone/Wireless System in the Command Area.	26.00	—
12.	CAD-12	Construction of ADC Office and Quarters.	—	—
13.	CAD-13	Drainage.	—	—
14.	CAD-14	Improvement of Irrigation Management through Farmer's participation.	5.00	—
Total			1000.00	—

4 ENERGY

Introduction

4.1.1 Right from the inception of our state in 1960, substantial resources have been diverted towards the development of the power sector, which has resulted in rise in the installed capacity from 315 MW in 1960 to 6363 MW (derated capacity is 6287 MW) at the end of the year 1995-96. Sufficient investments have been made in Transmission and Distribution system to supply adequate power to the far flung areas of the State. As a result, the per capita consumption of power in our state as on 31-3-96 is 693 units (inclusive of energy consumed by industries having their own captive plant) which is well above the national average.

Annual Plan 1996-97

4.1.2 An outlay of Rs. 50890 lakhs for Annual Plan 1996-97 is provided. Break-up of which is as under

Sr. No.	Description	Outlay for 1996-97 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	HYDEL GENERATION	7551
2.	THERMAL / GAS GENERATION	7256
3.	T & D SCHEMES	32230
4.	R. E. SCHEMES	3095
5.	OTHERS	191
6.	NON CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SCOURCES	567
	TOTAL.....	50890

4.1.3 An installed capacity of 122 MW is added during the year 1995-96 in the form of Gandhar NTPC share. During the year 1996-97, it is expected to add 540 MW capacity comprising of 60 MW of Kadana Hydro Project Stage-II, 75 MW of KLTPS Unit-3, 300 MW of M/s Essar Power and 105 MW of GIPCL Extn. Project. Against this, 192 MW is received from Essar power project. This will raise the derated Installed capacity to 6827 MW by the end of the year 96-97. It is planned to add 550 ckm of 220/400 KV lines. It is also planned to electrify 30000 wells. The derated installed generating capacity of Gujarat on dt.31.12.96 is 6479 MW.

Programme For The Annual Plan 1997-98

4.1.4 An outlay of Rs. 71100 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 , break up of which is given here under :

Sr. No.	Description	Outlay for 1997-98 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	GENERATION SCHEMES	25485
2.	T & D SCHEMES	33600
3.	RE SCHEMES	2768
4.	OTHERS	147
5.	NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES	1100
	TOTAL.....	63100

4.1.5 During the year 1997-98 addition of 641 MW is expected in the form of 60 MW of Kadana Hydro project Stage-II of GEB, 55 MW from GIPCL's extension plant at Nandesari, 210 MW of Gandhinagar Unit-5, 276 MW from Gandhinagar CCPP and 40 MW from Sardar Sarovar Project. Considering this addition the anticipated capacity (derated) will be 7468 MW by the end of 1997-98.

(I) Generation Schemes

Sikka TPS Stage-I (1 x 120 MW)

4.1.6 An outlay of Rs. 1000 lakhs is provided for 1996-97 and it is expected that outlay will be fully utilized. An outlay of Rs. 855 lakhs is provided for R.O. plant work for the year 1997-98.

Kadana Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (2x60 MW)

4.1.7 The first and second 60 MW units have been synchronised on 31.3.90 and 27.8.90 respectively. An outlay of Rs. 1049 lacs is provided for the year 1996-97 and it is expected that only 900 lakhs will be utilized. For the balance work of Dotalpura Weir, an outlay of Rs. 906 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Utran Gas Based TPS (135 MW)

4.1.8 All the three gas turbines & a steam turbine of this plant have been synchronised. An outlay of Rs. 900 lakhs is approved for 1996-97 out of which Rs. 850 lakhs is likely to be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 674 lakhs is provided for balance payment / final bills for 1997-98.

Kadana HEP Stage-II (2 x 60 MW)

4.1.9 Unit no. 3 & 4 of Kadana HEP Stage-II were sanctioned by Planning Commission alongwith units 1 & 2 of Stage-I at an estimated cost of Rs. 2458 lakhs in Junly 1972. The latest estimated cost for Stage-II is Rs. 12051 lakhs. The major civil works for unit no. 3 & 4 have been completed alongwith stage I. An expenditure of Rs. 10984 lakhs is incurred upto 31.3.96. During the year 1996-97 an outlay of Rs. 1272 lakhs is approved and it is expected that only Rs. 700 lakhs will be utilised. An outlay of Rs. 367 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

KLPTS Unit-3 (1 x 75 MW)

4.1.10 The Planning Commission approved the installation of 3rd unit of 70 MW at Panandhro in Dec. 1988 at an estimated cost of Rs. 6925 lakhs. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 41435 lakhs. For the year 1996-97 an outlay of only Rs. 1000 lakhs was provided as earlier the project was to be executed by M/s. GSECL. Now the project is being executed by GEB, so the provision is revised to Rs. 9200 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 6000 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Micro Hyder Schemes

4.1.11 The work of Panam scheme is completed. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97, against which an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs is expected. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1997-98 for construction of residential quarters.

Gandhinagar TPS Unit-5 (210 MW)

4.1.12 CEA cleared this project on 14-6-94 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35880 lakhs. The main plant order is placed on M/s. BHEL. This project is being executed by M/s. GSECL, a company formed by GEB. GEB will invest Rs. 7400 lakhs as equity in this project. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 7400 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Wanakbori TPS Unit-7 (210 MW)

4.1.13 CEA cleared this project on 2-5-95 at an estimated cost of Rs. 69800 lakhs. Order for main plant is placed on M/s. BHEL in May '94. This project is being executed by M/s. GSECL. GEB will invest Rs. 3800 lakhs as equity in this project. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 3100 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Dhuvaran Gas Based CCPP (100 MW)

4.1.14 GSECL is setting up 100 MW gas based combined cycle power plant at Dhuvaran. Preliminary actions for the project have already been initiated. Feasibility study report is being prepared. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 35000 lakhs. Out of which GEB will invest Rs. 5959 lakhs as equity. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Renovation & Modernisation Schemes

4.1.15 The ongoing R&M schemes of phase-I are completed. Phase II are now approved by CEA. To carryout these works an outlay of Rs. 2356 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97 against this an expenditure of Rs. 1495 lakhs is expected. An outlay of Rs. 2688 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Transmission, Distribution & System Improvement Scheme

4.1.16 There is considerable scope of improvement in the transmission & distribution network in the State. The low voltage results in substantial reduction of the capacity of the line. This often results in increase in T & D losses. This situation in the power system is generally due to lower power factor of the major loads, inadequate shunt compensation & long distance of transmission.

4.1.17 Similarly for achieving the target of energisation of pumpsets and rural electrification, dist. lines have been laid in the farflung areas without strengthening the backup subtransmission system. It is therefore necessary to augment & strengthen the sub transmission & dist. systems to reduce the losses. There has also been unbalanced growth of transmission & dist. systems in various metropolitan cities & Towns resulting in excessive transmission & dist. losses. All these systems require revamping & improvement.

4.1.18 The pumping loads in rural areas went up because of increased depth of sub-soil water. This created a heavy load on the transmission & dist. network. For these schemes outlay provided for 1997-98 is as under :

Transmission schemes	25000	lakhs
Dist. schemes	5000	lakhs
System improvement schemes	2600	lakhs
Electrification of hutments	1000	lakhs
TOTAL	33600	lakhs

Physical targets for 1997-98 are as under :

Transmission lines (220 KV and above)	700	CKM
Capacitor installation	300	MVAR (HT)
	100	MVAR (LT)

Electrification of hutment situated in Rural / Urban Areas

4.1.19 During the Budget Session 1994-95, the then Finance Minister in his budget speech on 14.2.94 had announced a new scheme for electrification of hutments in certain slum areas situated in and around urban and rural areas in the State, with a view to give benefit to socially, economically and educationally weaker section of society who are living in the above hutments. It was proposed to electrify five lacs hutments under this programme to be implemented through local bodies / agencies. It was considered that for quick implementation of this programme, the preference will be given to those who are living in groups / cluster. For identifying such groups, the Gujarat Electricity Board, other licences and the local bodies will jointly work out the list. The local agencies will collect necessary amount for electrification and deposit to the concerned electricity authorities. Thereafter, Gujarat Electricity Board / Licences will take action energisation of single point power supply. Since the scheme is under scrutiny of the Government, meanwhile it is proposed to electrify 20,000 hutments during the year 1997-98 with an estimated cost of Rs. 10 Crore.

Rural Electrification Schemes

4.1.20 As per 1981 census cent percent villages are electrified in the State. However, 127 villages found nonfeasible, could not be electrified due to their location as submergence, having no population, located in the thick / reserved forest. However, as per 1991 census, 11 villages are identified as (virgin) newly created villages, which will be electrified during 1997-98.

4.1.21 At present 211 villages are electrified on solar system in remote areas. GEB is verifying the feasibility to convert all the solar villages into conventional grid system. It is proposed to convert 6 Solar villages into conventional grid system during 1997-98.

4.1.22 The physical target & the outlay for rural electrification schemes for the year 1996-97 & 1997-98 are given below.

Physical targets for the year 1996-97

Electrification of	plan	non-plan	total
Wells (nos)	5000	25000	30000
Petaparas (nos)	800	-	800
H. Basties (nos)	400	-	400

Outlay for 1996-97

Description		outlay for 1996-97 (Rs. lakhs)		
		Plan	Non-plan	Total
A.	Plan			
	State Plan	1535	-	1535
	REC	1560	-	1560
	Total A..	3095	-	3095
B.	Non-plan	-	9250	9250
	Total A+B	3095	9250	12345

Physical targets proposed for the year 1997-98

Electrification of	plan	non-plan	total
Wells (nos)	6000	24000	30000
Petaparas (nos)	500	-	500
H. Basties (nos)	300	-	300

Outlay for 1997-98 :

Description		outlay (Rs. lakhs)		
		Plan	Non-plan	Total
A.	Plan			
	State Plan	1093	-	1093
	REC	1675	-	1675
	Total A..	2768	-	2768
B.	Non-plan	-	7680	7680
	Total A+B	2768	7680	10448

Survey & Investigation

4.1.23 For the survey & investigation to be taken-up for new generation and transmission projects during the year 97-98 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided.

Acquisition of Licensees :

4.1.24 An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for payment to licensee acquired earlier.

Training, Research & development schemes :

4.1.25 For imparting training to the staff of GEB as well for carrying out Research & Development schemes an outlay of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Narmada Hydro Project

4.1.26 The Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project is a multi-State, multi-purpose prestigious project being implemented by the State with a sharing of benefits and costs among the participating State viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in accordance with decisions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. The State will receive 16% share of the electricity produced by its two power houses with a total installed capacity of 1450 MW, whereas other participating States of M.P. and Maharashtra will receive shares of 57% and 27% respectively.

4.1.27 The estimates are now revised at prices of 1991-92 as hereunder :-

UNIT - I : Main Dam including share of Narmada Sagar Dam of M.P. (56.1%) of total share debitable to Power Sector	: Rs. 1058.10 Crores
Sub-total (I)	: Rs. 1058.10 Crores
UNIT-II : Hydro Power and Civil works and Electrical works	: Rs. 1559.45 Crores
Grand Total	: <u>Rs. 2617.55 Crores</u>

Based on above revised estimates, State-wise estimated share would be as below :

	(Rs. in Crore)
1) Gujarat	418.81
2) M. P.	1492.00
3) Maharashtra	706.74
Total :	<u>2617.55</u>

4.1.28 BOD of SSNNL vide their 50th meeting has considered and concurred the revised estimates at 1991-92 prices. Whereas SSCAC and Government of Gujarat had already been approached for conveying their required approvals. The same are under consideration with these authorities. The main dam is Navagam Dam which is programmed to be raised to obligatory elevation of 110 M. by June 1997 in view of decisions recorded in 62nd meeting of Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee. If this obligatory level is achieved by June, 1997, the power generation under Canal Head Power House will commence by August, 1997 and onwards with total installed capacity of 250 MW. In case of river-bed power house having installed capacity of 1200 MW, on materialisation of import of Turbo-Generating Sets from Japan (pending since 1991-92) power generation through this Power House. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Gujarat Power Corporation Limited

4.1.29 Gujarat Power Corporation Limited has been promoted by Gujarat Electricity Board and Government of Gujarat on 50 : 50 basis. GPCL's authorised capital is Rs. 200 crores. GPCL is expected;

- 1) to identify new Power generation projects, prepare feasibility reports, obtain necessary statutory and non-statutory clearance, identify implementation agency for the project.
- 2) to explore and access new fuel resources for Power projects.
- 3) to attract Private sector investment in the Power sector both for generation and distribution.

GPCL has been acting as a single window clearance agency for Private / joint sector participation in Power Projects of Gujarat. It is also providing escort services to private entrepreneurs desiring to set up power projects in Gujarat.

4.1.30 During the Eighth Five Year Plan, GPCL successfully identified and handed over for implementation 655 MW dual fuel based power project at Paguthan, 2 x 125 MW Lignite based power project at Mangrol, Surat, 2 x 125 MW Lignite based power project at Akrimkota, Kutch. Of the above three projects, work has begun on 655 MW Paguthan Plant (GTEC) and 250 MW Lignite project at Mangrol. Work on the 250 MW Akrimkota Project is expected to commence during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

4.1.31 An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is provided for the above purpose as an equity of State Government during 1997-98.

Scheme for implementation of Quality Control Orders on Electrical appliances

4.1.32 The main objective of the scheme is to control the quality and to prevent the manufacture and sale of inferior types of House Hold Electrical Appliances, as per the Quality Control Orders issued by the Government of India under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The Commissioner of Electricity of the State has been appointed as an Appropriate Authority for enforcement of the orders.

4.1.33 It is proposed to continue the scheme during Ninth plan as the implementation of the scheme has contributed in protecting the interests of users of appliances against their inferior and sub-standard quality.

4.1.34 For the 8th plan Rs. 20 lakhs were provided against which the expenditure of Rs. 21.10 lakhs was incurred upto the end of 1995-96. Further Rs. 6.00 lakhs are likely to be spent during 1996-97. Upto September '96, 8396 raids were carried out. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Scheme for providing electrical safety in rural areas of the State :

4.1.35 The principal functions to be discharged under scheme are i) inquiry of accidents, ii) initial and periodical inspection of installations, iii) inquiry of public complaints and iv) settlement of disputes and grievances of the users of electricity. The inquiry of accidents conducted under the scheme assists the victims of the accidents or their heirs in early settlement of their claims for compensation.

4.1.36 For the 8th plan Rs. 70.00 lakhs were provided, against which Rs. 35.36 lakhs were spent upto the end of 1995-96. Further Rs. 11.00 lakhs are likely to be spent during 1996-97. Upto September '96, 32792 installations were inspected. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Non Conventional Sources of Energy Solar / Wind Energy :

4.1.37 The rapidly increasing industrial development in the State needs huge amount of power which is in deficit by large extent. Besides deficit in the power requirement the conventional method of power generation adds enormous amounts of pollutants in the atmosphere endangering the environment. Non-Conventional sources of energy viz. Solar Wind and bio-energy, which are abundantly available in the state of Gujarat have tremendous potential for energy generation and are environment friendly too. The use of these renewable sources of energy can help in augmenting the energy supply and lessen the burden on fossil fuels.

4.1.38 Considering the tremendous potential, it is proposed to implement various projects during 1997-98 for saving / generation of energy through renewable energy sources equipment through setting up of Windfarm, water Pumping, Windmills, installation of Solar Thermal Power Plants, solar Photovolti Power Packs, Gasification, Solar Power Plants, energy recovery from industrial, municipal and domestic waste etc. An outlay of Rs. 910.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 to carry out the above activities.

Bio-Gas

4.1.39 A greater awareness has now emerged to set up Biogas Plants on a large scale as expeditiously as possible. During the Eighth Five Year Plan period (1992-1997) 1,27,909 biogas plants have been set up during 1992-93 to 1995-96 against the expectation to construct 90,000 biogas plants and total expenditure incurred Rs.1267 lakhs. Gujarat has been doing very well in this programme and it has exceeded the target. The BioGas plants installed in Gujarat has also been performing well and, in fact, the well-to-do farmers have already taken benefit of this programme. As the programme is useful, it requires to be extended to the population which has not yet taken benefit. Such population mostly comprises of the Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes and other economically backwar section of society. For above work, an outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Improved Chulla

4.1.40 The National Programme on improved Chulla has been in operation in the state since 1983 as 100% centrally sponsored programme Till March 88, the Programme was implemented through the Forest Department and Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA). From April 1985 onwards, this Programme is being implemented by the various district Panchayats, institutions and the GEDA. From 1992-93, the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation (GAIC) has also been inducted for the implementation of the programme. For this programme, an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for District Panchayat for 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
ENERGY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	of which capital content
1	2	3	4
IV	Energy : Power Development :		
(A)	Generation Schemes		
1	PWR-1 Kadana HEP Stage-I	906.00	906.00
2	PWR-2 Kadana HEP Stage-II	367.00	367.00
3	PWR-3 Narmada (H) Project	2000.00	2000.00
4	PWR-4 Micro Hyder Schemes	15.00	15.00
5	PWR-5 Sikka TPS Unit-1	855.00	855.00
6	PWR-6 Lignite TPS Unit-3	6000.00	6000.00
7	PWR-7 Utran CCPP	674.00	674.00
8	PWR-8 Renovation Schemes	2668.00	2668.00
9	PWR-9 Gandhinagar Extn. Unit-5	7400.00	7400.00
10	PWR-10 Wanakbori Extn. Unit-7	3100.00	3100.00
11	PWR-11 Dhuvaran CCPP (100 MW)	100.00	100.00
12	PWR-12 Equity to GPCL for development of power projects	1200.00	1200.00
13	PWR-13 Loan support to GEB for Equity in GPCL	200.00	200.00
	TOTAL GENERATION	25485.00	25485.00
(B)	PWR-14 TRANS. & DIST. SCHEMES		
(1)	Transmission	25000.00	25000.00
(2)	Distribution	5000.00	5000.00
(3)	System Improvement	2600.00	2600.00
(4)	Electrification of Hutments	1000.00	1000.00
	TOTAL T & D	33600.00	33600.00
(C)	PWR-15 Rural Electrification	2768.00	2768.00
	TOTAL R. E.	2768.00	2768.00
(D)	OTHERS		
1	PWR-16 Survey & Investi.	40.00	40.00
2	PWR-17 Acqui. of Licencees	50.00	50.00
3	PWR-18 Training, Res. & Devp.	37.00	37.00
4	PWR-19 Expansion of Scheme for enforcement of HH Equip.	8.00	-
5	PWR-20 Expansion of Scheme for Providing Rural safety	12.00	-
	SUB-TOTAL (D)	147.00	127.00
	SUB-TOTAL : POWER DEVELOPMENT	62000.00	69980.00

(Rs in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	of which capital content
1	2	3	4
(E) NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY			
1	PWR-21 Assistance to GEDA	904	-
2	PWR-22 Financial Assistance to SPRERI from GEDA	3	-
3	PWR-23 Setting up of integrated Rural Energy planning cell	3	-
4	PWR-24 Bio-Gas Plant.	140	-
	Improved Chullas (P & R. H Dept.)	50	-
	SUB-TOTAL (E)	1100	-
	GRAND TOTAL (ENERGY)	63100	61980

5. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

Introduction

6.1.1 Industrialization is a sine-non-of economic progress. Rapid and balanced industrialization in the State has to be achieved with a view to benefiting the common man in terms of better availability of goods at a fair price, generating large employment potential and achieving higher per - capita income. Industrialization is also essential to provide the much needed support for the agricultural sector and for the development of infrastructure facilities especially energy, transport, communication, finance and social amenities. It should cover large segment of the State population both urban and rural. The industrialization acts as catalyst for faster growth of all economic activities and achieving socio - economic objectives.

5.1.2 The State Government has accorded high priority to industrial development in successive Five year Plans with the objectives of removing regional economic imbalance and generating employment potential for the youth both in urban and rural areas. Gujarat has been successful in achieving impressive industrial development since its formation as a separate State in 1960. The share of manufacturing sector has increased to 29.7% in Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at constant prices during 1994-95. The average annual growth of industrial production during last decade is estimated at about 7.5%. The State industrial sector comprises of over 1,85,000 small scale and over 1600 medium and large scale industrial units. Gujarat has emerged as an important industrialized State in the country.

5.1.3 Gujarat has diversified its industrial base. The State contributes major share in the country in production of cotton chemicals, agro chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, petroleum and petrochemical products, dairy products, cement, steel re-rolled products, machinery including machine tools and so on. The important specific products having substantial share in the country include : soda ash (87%), Azo dyes (78%), Salt (70%), Caprolactum (62%), Air and Gas Compressors (46%), Phosphatic Fertilizer (44%), Nitrogenous Fertilizer (42%), Vat dyes (36%), Viscos Filament yarn (27%), All clothes (20%), Oxygen Gas (18%), Sulfuric Acid (16%), Nylon Filament yarn (15%), Ball and Roller Bearings (15%), Textile machinery (15%), Caustic soda (14.5%) and so on.

5.1.4 The State has also been successful in achieving industrial dispersal to a large extent. Almost all districts of the State have witnessed industrial development.

5.1.5 The State has set up institutional network in order to assist entrepreneurs in their requirement of land, finance, raw materials, market development, and they played catalytic role in industrial growth. The important corporations for this purpose include : Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), Gujarat State Financial Corporation (GSFC), Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. (GIIC), Gujarat Small Industries Corporation (GSTC), Gujarat State Export Corporation (GSEC) and so on. Similar institutions have been set up to promote cottage sector industries. The State has also set up Corporation to exploit and develop natural resources based industries. These include: Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC), Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation (GAIC), Gujarat State Petrochemical Corporation (GSPC) and so on. These corporations, besides taking up promotional activities have set up specific projects in their respective fields.

5.2.6 The State has promoted and manages joint Sector Companies like Gujarat State Fertilizer Company Ltd. (GSFC): Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Co. Ltd (GNFC): and Gujarat Alkalis and Chemicals Ltd (GACL) which are core sector projects and provide much needed industrial products for the people. This was supported through promotion of joint sector/assisted sector projects in partnership with private sector promoters with Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation playing a catalytic role as co-promoter. This has helped in setting up of large projects. Important companies in this group include : Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.(GHCL), Gujarat Lyka Lab Ltd., Gujarat Cycles, Gujarat Ambuja, Gujarat Siddhi Cement, Gujarat Themis Biosyn, Gujarat Gas, Gujarat Lease, etc. Most of these companies have progressed well and have become blue chip companies in the capital market. The State has also emerged, as a leading State in the co-operative sector. Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Fed. for dairy products, Federation of Sugar Cooperatives

in Sugar Mills sector, GUJCOMASOL in oil sector, Petrofil Cooperative, IFFCO, KRIBHCO etc. are the examples of successful co-op. enterprises. Besides, State Government has promoted institutions for taking up industries promotional activities. These include Industrial Extension Bureau (INDEXTB), Centre for Entrepreneurs Development (CED), Gujarat Industrial and Technical Constancy Ltd. (GITCO), District Industries Centres (DICS), etc.

5.1.7 New industrial policy of the State has introduced liberalised industrial policy. This has completely transformed the industrial scenario both in the country as well as in the State. Gujarat has been successful in attracting large number of investment proposals in the post liberalization period. In order to prepare the State in accelerating the flow of investment and at the same time achieve balanced regional development creating large employment potential, the State Government, for the first time announced a comprehensive industrial policy in July 1995. The Industrial Policy - Gujarat 2000 AD and Beyond 'aims at bench - marking the State Vis-a-vis high growth region of South East and East Asian countries in attracting new investment including foreign investment.

5.1.8 Under new incentive package, the State offers incentives in the form of sales tax benefits for setting up industries in less developed talukas. In addition, cash subsidy is offered to Small Scale and Tiny Units. A new concept of promoting "Premier Prestigious Units" and "Mother Units" has been introduced. Besides, Thrust Industries have been identified and are offered incentives at higher rate.

5.1.9 The state Govt, has accorded priority for the development of cottage industries. With a view to create large scale employment potential in urban and rural areas, several incentive schemes have been introduced. These schemes have been instrumental in creating large employment besides encouraging export especially of handcraft items.

5.1.10 On account of sustained mineral exploration activities initiated since 1960 economically viable mineral deposits of lignite, bauxite, fluorite, limestone, chalk, graphite, china clay, fireclay, bentonite, silica sand, marble, granite have come to light. Intensive exploration by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. for oil and gas in parts of Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Kheda, Vadodara and Bharuch districts.

5.1.11 In addition to Directorate of Geology and Mining, the geological survey work is also being carried out by Geological Survey of India.

Programme for 1997-98

5.1.12 An Outlay of Rs. 14100 lakhs has been provided for Industries and Minerals Sector for the year 1997-98. The board breakup is given below :

Sr. No.	Sub-sector	outlay 1997-98 (Rs. in lakhs)
(i)	Large, medium and small industries.	8516.00
(ii)	Village & Cottage industries.	5133.14
(iii)	State Govt. Undertakings	141.00
(iv)	Mining & Minerals	141.16
(v)	Printing & Stationery	168.70
Total		14100.00

Incentives To Industrial Units In Backward Areas

5.1.13 As a part of 'Industrial Policy Gujarat - 2000 AD and beyond,' the State Govt. has announced new incentive package for promoting industries in identified backward talukas of the State. As a part of the incentive package, the State / offers Capital Investment Subsidy to small scale industrial units including tiny units. The capital subsidy is offered at the rate of 40% of Fixed Capital Investment upto a limit of Rs. 2 lakhs for tiny units and cash subsidy at the rate of 15% to 25% to small scale units depending upon the category of location and class of entrepreneur. Besides, there has been backlog of Rs. 160 crores towards payment of Capital Investment Subsidy to industrial units. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Investment Subsidy To Thrust Industries

5.1.14 The 'Industrial Policy Gujarat - 2000 AD and beyond' has accorded priority to promote identified Thrust Industries. These include electronics, engineering ancilleries, garments, gems and Jewellery, food and agro processing industries, leather goods, labour intensive industries as well as 100% export oriented units. A separate incentive scheme has also been introduced for promotion of thrust industries including electronics industries. The small scale units are offered investment subsidy in backward areas. In view of specific priority accorded for promotion of thrust industries, the ongoing scheme of capital subsidy to electronics industries was converted into incentives to thrust industries during Annual Plan 1996-97. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board and Promotion of Infrastructure Projects

5.1.15 The State Govt. has set up Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board during Eighth Five Year Plan with a view to carry out promotional activities for investment in infrastructure projects in the State. The Board has been assigned to play catalytic role in attracting private sector participation in identified infrastructure projects. The Board will therefore, be required to play a key role in identifying infrastructure projects, carry out feasibility study and co-ordinate investment proposals from private sector in association with different Departments/Institutions, such as Energy and Petrochemicals, R&D, Gujarat Maritime Board, Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation etc.

5.1.16 While the Board will take up promotional activities, there will be a need for State participation in the terms of equity or grant for investment in infrastructure projects which may be developed by private sector Companies. Because Large number of infrastructure projects still remains quasi-viable or non-viable, such projects, will need to be supported to improve infrastructure for industries promotion. The support can be discontinued when such projects become viable. There will be specific need to support HRD facilities which is a major bottleneck for the State. The participation can be from Gujarat Infrastructure Developments Board or Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation. However, the State Govt. will be required to make a provision for providing necessary funds for equity participation/grant/loan in such projects. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Industrial Growth Centres

5.1.17 The Govt. of India introduced scheme of setting up Growth Centres. Under the scheme GOI has sanctioned 3 Growth Centres to be set up at Vagra, Palanpur and Gandhidham in Gujarat. The State Govt. has also Promoted Gujarat Growth Centres Development Corporation for implementation of Growth project. Under the scheme, the State Govt. is required to contribute in equity for the development of Growth Centres. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Pollution Control And Environmental Protection

5.1.18 The requirement of sustainable development of industry entails the need to tighten the pollution control measures and environmental protection in the State. The State already has the major share of chemicals and petrochemical industries alongwith dyes, pharmaceutical, food processing etc. The project in pipeline in the State also include large number of projects in the chemical and petrochemical sector. The

State Govt. therefore, is required to give top priority towards environmental protection and provide support for introducing environmental protection measures. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Scheme To Promote Research And Development

5.1.19 The 'Industrial Policy Gujarat 2000 A.D. and beyond' encourages adequate investments in R&D facilities on a regular and sustained basis by industrial units in order to acquire competitive edge in the liberalised era. It has also been intended to take the initiative by the State in setting up common R&D facilities servicing a large number of units as well as encourage dedicated research sponsored by Universities, technical educational institutions and professional institutions in the State. It has also been intended to promote setting up of Science Parks attached to the Universities / R&D establishments.

5.1.20 It is therefore, proposed that the existing scheme for different institutions shall be merged in one head to provide assistance to different institutions as may be required. It is also proposed to introduce a scheme to provide assistance to large medium and small industries for setting up common R&D establishment, assistance for carrying out specific R&D project by industrial units leading to better utilisation of raw material diversification in product, upgradation of quality etc. There is also a proposal for setting up Technology Mission in order to upgrade technology status in identified cluster of small and medium industries.

An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provide in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Assistance For Setting Up Testing Centres By Industries Associations.

5.1.21 The Union Govt. has promoted a scheme for setting up of Testing Centres by Industries Associations in order to have common testing facilities and provided quality counselling. Under the scheme grant-in-aid is provided to Industries Associations for meeting expenses for plants and machinery not exceeding 50% of the total cost of the plant and machinery upto maximum of Rs. 20 lakhs provided matching funds are available from the State Government. The Industries Asociations setting up Testing Centre is required to meet the balance cost of the total project including the Working Capital and recurring expenses.

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Incentives For Quality Upgradation And Adopting ISO 9000

5.1.22 The Government is committed to promote healthy growth of small scale sector. The Government has been providing support to SSI units in improvement of quality of the products through financial assistance in testing of products, purchase of testing equipments and even setting up of testing laboratory. The scheme has been modified to promote adoption of ISI Certification as well as ISO 9000 Certification. It is proposed to modify this scheme incorporating to provide assistance to small and medium enterprries adopting ISO 9000 certification during Year. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Export Promotion

5.1.23 The State Govt. has accorded priority for export promotion. The setting up of 100% EOUs have been identified as one of the thrust industries. The State contributes about 16% in overall export from the country. At present the State Govt. encourages export promotion through distribution of export award to deserving exporting units from the State. However, the scheme needs to be modified to provide better export incentives in terms of identification of export potential projects/products, assistance in carrying out market potential studies, infrastructure support to expoting units including setting up of cold chain facilities, air cargo facilities, container service etc. and any specific assistance as may be required by exporting units including upgradation of technology.

5.1.24 The State Govt. is also supporting Gujarat State Export Corporation for orgnising International Trade Fairs/Seminars organised at New Delhi and other places through a separate scheme of financial assistance for organising Seminars/Trade Fairs. It is proposed that this scheme shall be merged with the General Scheme of export assistance. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

District Industries Centres

5.1.25 Government of Gujarat has established 18 District Industries Centres in the State covering all Districts except Dangs. DICs work as 'Nodal Point' for industrial development in the respective Districts. DICs are instrumental for promotion of cottage, tiny, small and medium industries and thereby rapid industrialisation of the State. There is a need to continuously upgrade the facilities set up in DICs in order to keep the DICs in tune with changing environment of industrial scenario. The 'Industrial Policy Gujarat - 2000 AD and beyond' lays stress on strengthening the Industries Administration as well as DICs through introducing office automation and modernisation including training of personnel. DICs are also required to implement and monitor Centrally sponsored schemes as well as State schemes for promotion of cottage and rural village industries including Prime Minister Rojgar Vojana, Bankable scheme and so on. It is therefore, proposed to undertake automation and modernisation of District Industries Centres as well as Industries Commissionerate through induction of modern equipments like fax machine, photocopier, electronic typewriters, construction and furnishing of Committee room for holding seminars, modernisation and renovation of DICs Officers/buildings, replacement of vehicles for implementation of various schemes and training of personnel to re-orient them to implement unit as well as State industrial policies. An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Computerisation of District Industries Centres including Computerisation of SSI Registration / Industrial Data

5.1.26 The scheme for computerisation of SSI Registration data was introduced in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, SSI Registration data are obtained from DICs every month and the same are compiled and processed with the help of computer facilities at Industrial Extension Bureau. The scheme has been further modified to incorporate information/production data from medium and large industries and the scheme was re-named as computerisation of industrial data.

5.1.27 Subsequently the Central Govt. has introduced a scheme of providing computer facilities in selected DICs as well as Head office and linked them with DC (SSI), New Delhi through NICENT Network. It has been therefore, felt necessary to provide computer facilities in rest of the Districts so that the State have total computer network with Head Office and DICs. It will also be necessary to provide software facilities, training of personnel working in DICs as well as Industries Commissionerate for operation of computers as well as supply of consumables, stationery, spares and maintenance of computer facilities set up both in DICs as well as Industries Commissionerate. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the on going scheme during the Year. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 as the remaining Districts will be required to supply hardware facility during the first year.

Support To Institutions For Development of Small Scale Industries.

5.1.28 The State Govt. is committed to promote the healthy growth of small scale sector. The Govt. intends to provide positive support to SSI units. The State Govt. has constituted Small Scale Industry Development Board. A separate Board has been set up for the development of diamond and jewellery industry in the name of Diamond Development Board. The State Govt. has also constituted Industrial Advisory Committee. It is therefore, felt necessary to provide combined outlay for supporting institutions engaged in development of small scale industry instead of separate institutions. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Promotional Efforts By Industries Commissionerate and District Industries Centres

5.1.29 In order to accelerate dispersal of industries in the State, promotional activities by way of organising Seminars, Workshop Buyers-Seller Meets are being organised by DICs and Industries Commissionerate at Dist. as well as taluka level. The programme has been further modified and regional Seminars are also being organised. Further Industries Commissionerate as well as DICs are required to publish literature, prepare Project Profiles and publish them as part of promotional activities, An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Reimbursement for Common Publicity Campaigns For Investment Promotion

5.1.30 The Industrial Extension Bureau has been carrying out activity of Common Publicity Campaigns on behalf of State Government and Industries Corporations namely Gujarat Industrial Development Corporation, Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation, Gujarat State Financial Corporation and Gujarat Small Industries Corporation. The activity include organising promotional campaigns at different locaitons like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and follow up meetings for attracting new investments in the State. Industrial Extension Bureau also carries out advertisement campaigns and participates in exhibitions on behalf of the State Government. The expenses in this regard are shard by participating Corporations. It has been proposed to provide financial assistance for carrying out promotional campaigns from the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Entrepreneurship Development Programmes

5.1.31 The 'Industrial Policy Gujarat 2000 AD and beyond' lays stress towards providing adequate support for entrepreneurship development. At present the Centre for Entrepreneurship developement is in the process of conducting training programmes for entrepreneurship development. CED has already done commendable work towards entrepreneurship development and thereby promoting small scale industries in the State especially enpreneurs belonging to the category of women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and un-employed technically qualified youths. There is also a proposal to set up a campus for CED for conducting training activities more effectively. The project cost is estimated at Rs. 100 lakhs.

5.1.32 There is also a need to promote entrepreneurship development programmes conducted by other professional institutions as well as non-Govt. Organisations. Further there is a need to provide retraining or orientation to global technology by small scale industrial entrepreneurs in order to induct managerial skills. An outlay of Rs. 96 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Industrial Information Centre.

5.1.33 Entrepreneurs require vaiours information regarding selection of project, locaton, formalities required for setting up industries and such other related information. After the introduction of liberalised industrial policy by Govt. of India, the information on industrial projects especially potentiality for new projects, production on various industrial products, information on technology and process konw how, information on location, selection for setting up project etc. have become very important. In this context, the information data base is being set up in Industrial Externsion Bureau. Under the scheme, the computer facility is being set up in the form of Local Area Network (LAN) connecting Industrial Extension Bureau with Industries Commissionerate and Industries & Mines Department as well as Industries Corporations. The fesibility work for operation of the scheme is already been awarded to Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. The scheme was introduced in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Some computer facilities with hardware configuraiton has been established in INDEXTb and Industries & Mines Department. Some more facilities are to be set up in Industires Commissionerate, network connection with various Institutions and facilities as well as software developemnt which may be proposed by Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. It is aimed to create modern Industrial Information Centre with large data base and provided services to small, medium and large industrial units in the State as envisaged in the industrial policy of the State Government. Besides the Industrial Information Centre will be required to carry out maintenance of hardward facilities, provide periodical training to personnel, meet expenses towards consumables. An outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Industrial Rehabilitation

5.1.34 Gujarat has witnessed impressive industrial development. However, the State is also suffering in terms of industrial sickness. As on March 1992, there were in all 6581 sick industrial units in the State with an outstanding amount of Rs. 221 crores. Besides there were 155 medium and large sick units with an outstanding of Rs. 758 crores. The new 'Industrial Policy Gujarat 2000 AD and beyond' indicates to play effective role by the State Government in combat sickness in small scale sector. Government also intends to set up an effective mechanism at the State level in the form of Gujarat Bureau of Industrial and Financial Re-construction (GIFR) to tackle sickness in non-BIFR small scale units.

5.1.35 The Institution is yet to be set up. However, the State Govt. will be required to encourage conducting feasibility reports for revival of such sick units. It will also be required to provide assistance in the form of concession in interest rate, duties etc. for revival of viable units. The scheme in this regards needs to be worked out during the Year. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98.

Rehabilitation of Un-employed Labourers of Closed Units

5.1.36 With a view to provide employment to the workers rendered jobless due to closure of textile mills, the State Govt. has introduced a scheme offering incentives for setting up new industries in the designated industrial areas. Under the scheme, new units employing 50% of their workers from among closed textile mills workers or their dependents are offered cash subsidy. This scheme was introduced during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. The scheme was subsequently modified to provide assistance at the rate of Rs. 1000 per worker as ex gratia. The scheme needs to be continued in its present form during the Year. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Textile Mills - Nationalisation and Closure.

5.1.37 The State Govt. had earlier nationalised 12 mills in Ahmedabad and 4 outside Ahmedabad and running them as 11 restructured mills through the Gujarat State Textile Corporation. The mills were running in heavy losses and the GSTC is in the process of being wound up through BIFR order. In the meanwhile almost all the workers have resigned.

The Eight Five Year Plan had three separate provisions in respect of these mills.

- (1) For discharge of certain pre-nationalisation dues in respect of 12 textile mills of Ahmedabad.
- (2) In respect of discharge of dues towards nationalisation of 4 mills outside Ahmedabad
- (3) Loan to GSTC for rationalisation of labourers and modernisation.

Besides the State Govt. had a provision in the non-plan budget for compensation of loss incurred by GSTC.

5.1.38 As a result of the winding of GSTC and closure of these mills the State Govt. would not be required to compensation for losses of GSTC or make any payment towards modernisation or rationalisation during the Year. However, certain dues in respect of nationalisation of these mills are still not fully discharged and certain claims other incidental expenditure may also require to be met consequent on closure of GSTC and the liquidation of its assets to protect the interest of these assets. An outlay of Rs. 190 lacs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Administrative Supervision and Modernisation of Commissionerate of Cottage & Rural Industries

5.1.39 Cottage and Rural industries have established as a new department independent of I.C.'s setup, with a view to cope up the pressure of work the commissionerate had to modernise by providing modern equipments like computers, fax, intercom, xerox, copiers, furnitures, conference hall and vehicles etc. It also needs to reorganise and train its staff and field officers to reorient them to the new situations which also needs effective flow of plan information analysis and communication and other professional services to the visitors. An outlay of Rs. 24 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Promotion of Traditional Industries :

5.1.40 The expenditure of Rs. 2537.91 lakhs has been incurred covering 62665 beneficiaries during 92-96. The provisions for the year 96-97 is Rs. 627 lakhs for 10855 beneficiaries for the year. An outlay of 1004 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. The details of the programmes under this head are given below.

Handloom Industry :

5.1.40A Handloom activity stands second to agriculture in providing employment to rural masses in the country however in Gujarat its share is very small. As per the handloom censuses recently conducted the working handlooms have come down from 22570 to 17500. This clearly indicates that Handloom activity is constantly losing its importance. Central Government has passed parliamentary law to reserve the times for handloom production to protect them from the competition faced for the powerloom. About 0.90 lakhs artisans are engaged in activity related to Handloom, out of which 0.38 lakhs artisans are covered directly under the schemes implemented either by DICs or through Handloom Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Intensive Handloom Development Programme

5.1.41 The major thrust of the Handloom Programmes for 9th plan is to make it more competitive in the liberal economic order. For which various schemes are proposed. These schemes are also intended to empower the weavers through their own organisations. There are 1342 co-operatives with 42,200 membership. The proposed schemes are primarily aimed to strengthen primary Co-operatives so that the benefits can directly go to the weavers. However some of the benefits are also to be extended to the District, Regional & State level co-operative bodies as the case may be where they provide marketing and other support to primary co-operatives subject to the condition that benefit is not duplicated to the same beneficiary for same purpose. An outlay of Rs. 169 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

(1) The Handloom Development Centre Scheme

5.1.42 The Handloom Development Centre scheme was initiated by the central Govt. to provide overall infrastructural & financial support to the cluster of weaver in the form of primary cooperative and can also be applied to Handloom Development Corporation, all the weavers group organised through NGOs except in the case where it is specially extended under the relevant scheme. This scheme includes all other schemes as its components.

(2) Market Development Assistance Scheme

5.1.43 This is the scheme introduced to promote marketing in lieu of rebate and other minor benefits to the handloom weavers co-operatives based on the performance in the form of sales turnover. This is a 50:50 matching based centrally sponsored scheme. The state Govt. has implemented the scheme from the year 1996-97 according to which 10% MDA will be given on the turnover basis to the Handloom Corporation, Apex and primary Handloom weavers Cooperative societies.

(3) Project Package Scheme

5.1.44 This is 50:50 matching based centrally sponsored scheme, This scheme is also applicable to all forms of handloom cooperatives, corporations & other groups of weavers including those organised by NGOs.

(4) Thrift Fund Scheme

5.1.45 To encourage the habit of saving and to meet with expenses the thrift fund scheme was started by the Central Government. This is 50:50 matching based centrally sponsored scheme for the development of handloom industry by providing training and new designs.

(5) Group Insurance Scheme

5.1.46 To meet with the contingency situation created due to death, accident or other such situation Group Insurance Scheme is enforced. This is 50:50 matching based centrally sponsored scheme.

(6) Health Package Scheme

5.1.47 This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme, it is plan to cover 10,000 beneficiaries under the scheme during the year.

(7) Export Oriented Handloom Project Market Development Scheme

5.1.48 This is 100% centrally sponsored scheme The State Handloom Development Corporation has planned to develop a project under the scheme. To prepare the State agencies to use this fund Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(8) Jute Fibers Diversification Programme

5.1.49 The Central Government has implemented a scheme namely development and transfer of technology for the use of jute Fibers in Handloom Textiles. The State Handloom Development Corporation has implemented a Project under the scheme on success of which other projects would be planned.

(9) National Handloom Expo. and National Mini Handloom Expo.

5.1.50 These are the central Government programmes. The State Handloom agencies are frequently participate when ever arrange by the central Government.

(10) Enforcement of Handloom Reservation Act

5.1.51 This is centrally sponsored scheme.

(11) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme

5.1.52 This is 100% Centrally sponsored scheme introduced by the Rural Development Department of the Government of India. The scheme is implemented through the development commissioner for Handloom, Government of India.

(12) Workshop Cum Housing Scheme

5.1.53 The State Govt. has a very comprehensive workshop cum housing scheme for the weavers of the State. This being implemented through the Gujarat Rural Housing Board.

(13) Margin money for destitute weavers.

5.1.54 The destitute weavers may be paid more attention to bring them parwith other weavers. So they can avail the benefits of handloom schemes. Selling through private franchise should be encouraged wherever possible to promote sale of Handloom products.

(14) Handloom Development Programme under Rural Development Deptt.

5.1.55 The central Govt. has under taken poverty alleviation programme for the loom less weavers and some other infrastructural support through DRDA agencies.

The other states Schemes

5.1.56 The object of this scheme is to supply looms, tools and equipments and raw materials to weavers and to take back finished goods to ensure better wages to weavers who are not covered under the cooperative sector. An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for the year 1997.98.

(2) Share Capital Contribution to the Gujarat State

Handloom Development Corporation

5.1.57 This is the programme to support the Handloom Development Corporation. The corporation will open new two emporia within the State and one emporium out of the state every year. Similarly, on production side, the corporation will cover new on district every year. An outlay of Rs. 84 lakhs is provided for the year 1997.98.

4. Co-Operative Spinning Mills.

5.1.58 There are 7 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the state for which statutory control is with Commissioner, Cottage & Rural Industries in capacity of Addl. Reg. Ind. Co-operative keeping in view the healthy tradition of maintaining functional Viability of such Mills which may not later on deteriorate to the extent that they incur losses. Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Handicraft :

5.1.59 About 1.24 lakhs artisans are engaged in one or other activity of Handicraft Development Corporation with an expenditure of Rs. 1280 lakhs. The handicraft activity can be developed well by group/cluster approach, voluntary organisation should be encouraged to promote handicraft activity in the area where they are working. Instead of covering more areas and beneficiaries there is a need to concentrate on existing beneficiaries engaged in ongoing activities. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Gujarat State Handicraft Development Corporation :

5.1.60 The Gujarat State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation was established in 1973. The main objectives of the corporation are promotion of Gujarat's existing traditional handicraft, identifying and reviving important Dying crafts of Gujarat, their adoption for contemporary, utility items and interior decor and generation of employment and income for the rural and urban craftsman in Gujarat, with a view to achieve above objectives, the Corporation has undertaken a number of development and marketing schemes for handicrafts. The main objectives of such a development programme is to create marketable products without changing their traditionality. An outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Carpet Weaving Industries

5.1.61 Carpet Weaving an old India craft introduced by king Akbar from Persia after year of stagnation it has emerged as an flourishing Cottage Industries offering employment to an appreciable number of artisans. Carpet Weaving is an activity which requires the skill formation at a comparatively young age. It has a tremendous potential for employment as well as earning foreign exchange by covering export market. An outlay of Rs. 324 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Promoting Khadi and Village Industry

5.1.62 Khadi and village industries are employment oriented programme. With the adoption of improved technology in khadi and village industries, there has been rise in production of khadi & village industries and simultaneously it has resulted in better quality 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/propaganda for production and sale for such products and to settle more and more persons under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 1339 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Promotion of Co-operative Sector.

5.1.63 Co-operative movement is fairly well developed in the State. As a matter of fact, it has played remarkable role in bringing green and white revolution in the State. It is surprising to note that in spite of this the Cooperative movement in industrial cooperatives had not made much of the headway may be due to very high competition with the private industries. Therefore Govt. has initiated a package scheme to give financial assistance to industrial co-operatives for various purposes. An outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Promoting Cottage Industries as Industry Through Effective Market Promotion Through Index-c

5.1.64 The Index-C (Industrial Extension Cottage) organised with the object of promoting making cottage sector activity in a more organised way. It was registered on 3-12-1992 as suggested in State Industrial Policy of 1990-95. In the new policies cottage industries are provided with a role of more effective dealing

with the public by organising open houses and other public relation and promotional measures. so that the overall cottage sector activities are promoted and benefits come within the reach of the common artisans. Amongst the other objectives, the one of the major objectives of creation of Indext-C is to promote common brands of the cottage industry products so that it can compete with other industry as well as the cottage products of other states and even in the international market. An outlay of Rs. 61 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Gramodyog Sankul Yojana

5.1.65 With a view to promote involvement of NGOs for the development of cottage industries by seeking their help to organise and empower the rural artisans and provide them new designs appropriate technology and market development assistance new scheme of Gramodyog Sankul was introduced.

An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan of 1997-98

Common-Workshed scheme :

5.1.66 A Scheme to provide common workshed for Cottage Industries was proposed to be taken up for implementation and it was sanctioned. The scheme is implemented through Commissioner, Cottage and Rural Industries, who will in turn also control the administration of the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 55 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Shilpgram & Artisan Haat programme

5.1.67 To boost marketing or fillip to the market for Gujarat crafts/artisans engaged in Gramodyog Sankuls and produce goods by them, it is felt to establish a Shilpgram on the line of Surajkund/Udaipur whose major objective will be to create a living ethnograph that would enhance the market for crafts. An Outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Grimco, Leather & Flaying Centre

5.1.68 Government of Gujarat has set-up Gujarat Rural Industries Marketing corporation Ltd. in 1979 to promote marketing of the products of Rural Industries and to provide technical & managerial assistance to rural artisans. It also aims to impart practical training to artisans to organise production through individual artisans and production centres. An outlay of Rs. 84 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Leather Industries

Leather :

5.1.69 This Industry has got very good scope of its development because Gujarat is having population of cattle 6239607, Buffalo - 4502084, Goat - 1558685, Sheep - 3584186 Considering the average rate of increase, at 1.5% the Gujarat live stock population is expected to be increased considerable. We have not been able to exploit the potential of Leather Industry due to missing link of intermediary processing facilities.

To streamline the leather activities in the field various programmes have been chalked out in consultation with CLRI, Adyar Madras which need to be enforced more effectively to cover all Centres. An outlay of Rs. 98 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Bicycle Paddle Operated Tanning Drum :

5.1.70 The C.L.R.I. has developed bicycle paddle operated tanning drum from fibre. The cost of the tanning drum is around Rs. 30,000/-. The Rural Technology Institute, Gujarat has already obtained one tanning drum and it has been given to one leather co-operative for undertaking its field trials.

Skill Upgradation Programme for the Leather Workers :

5.1.71 It was proposed by the C.L.R.I. to establish facilities for H.R.D. programme at RECD of C.L.R.I. Ahmedabad. The Programme includes various courses such as post graduate Diploma for Leather, Diploma of (10+2) for products, certificate courses after tenth standard and artisans level courses are worked out. This will help in training 500 artisans per annum.

Carcass recovery centre :

5.1.72 It was suggested to establish carcass recovery centre under the Leather Technology Mission at some places in the Gujarat jointly identified by the Government of Gujarat and C.L.R.I.

Village Tannery and Flaying Centre

5.1.73 Everywhere in the rural areas of the State, the chamar community is engaged in the processing of leather by the old technology. It takes more time, just 2 or 3 months. After inception of the Director of Cottage and Rural Industries in 7th year 1994, the village tannery & flaying Center scheme was introduced in the year 1978. An outlay of Rs. 18 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Technological Improvement and Poverty Alleviation :

(1) Training Centre

5.1.74 Industry plays an important role for providing employment. It is developing in rural as well as urban areas. Looking to the vital role of industries sector training and hereditary artisans training to unskilled worker and training to the youths is an essential requirement. With a view to impart training in different trades as turning fitting, smithy, welding, Motor rewinding, Radio T.V. Repairing, Air conditioning and refrigerators, printing composing Auto repairing etc. requirement placing funds in each plan. Cottage Industry department is running the Regional training cum production centres and Training cum production center in the State. An outlay Rs. 126 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(2) Rural Technology Institute Gujarat

5.1.75 The prime objectives of the Institute is to examine the technology presently used by the artisans engaged in cottage and rural Industries. It also aims to identify and develop appropriate technology and get it accepted and adopted by the rural artisans with the help of dissemination of information, propaganda and extension work through various mass media of communications.

5.1.76 The Institute is carrying out the work of Research and Development to develop more efficient tools/equipment/machines for the use of rural artisans or various Institutions engaged in R & D within the country or outside the country. An outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(3) Poverty Alleviation Programme

5.1.77 The artisans of Gujarat State engaged in flaying and tanning activities are tanning in their tradition, with out updated tools and equipments. They are not aware of the chemicals for tanning. Therefore for upgrading their socio-economic status, joint efforts are essential to overcome their problems. It is therefore, decided to train these artisans through Gujarat Leather Development Corporation at Madras or Kanpur.

5.1.78 The welfare scheme for salt workers includes training to them in the field of handicraft of getting employment through Gujarat State Handicraft Dev. Corpn. direct them in activities of their interest in Rural Industries field through GRIMCO. Training through Rural Technology Institute. Revival of Salt Industry Coop. Societies, financial assistance of starting individual industry through bankable scheme. An outlay of Rs. 282 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Micro Enterprise to Promote Self Employment

5.1.79 Some of the activities which are covered in Industry, Business and Service Sector are fall within this category. This scheme is considered as an over all performance of general assistance for employment generation through individual efforts. At present 367 Project profiles are being considered eligible for availing benefits under P.M.R.Y./Bankable schemes. The number of activities under this sector will go on increasing with the diversification in economic activities taking place due to advancement in technology and innovative nature of human beings. An outlay of Rs. 1621 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Gujarat State Women Economic Development Corporation Ltd.

5.1.80 During the year, objectives for this corporation are to cover more women under economic activities and to raise income level of women who are already covered under income generating activity up to Rs. 2000 per month. During the year this corporation will cover 138968 women under economic activities. To achieve these two objectives, this corporation intends to continue ongoing schemes to 8th five year plan as well as intends to take up following new activities. GWEDC has taken up publicity work of Mahila Samruddhi yojana (MSY) for the purpose, GWEDC will organize MSY shibirs with the help of local NGOs & Women will be motivated to open 50,000 savings accounts in rural areas. GWEDC is going to implement Rural Women Development & Empowerment Project from January, 1997 for five years. This project is for four districts viz. Panchmhal, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar & Bhuj. This project is for below poverty line women of rural areas of these four districts. This project is based on Self Help Group (SHG) concept. Under this project 24000 women 19000 women will be jointly financed by IFAD World Bank.

Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. And Gujarat State Financial Corporation Ltd.

5.1.81 GIIIC Ltd. was established under the company's Act as a wholly owned Government Company. The main role of the corporation is to provide financial assistance to the medium and large industrial units in the State.

5.1.82 Gujarat State Financial Corporation was established in 1960 under State Financial Corporation Act 1951, promotes and accelerate industrial development in the State of Gujarat by providing term finance to small and medium scale industries. An outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Modernisation of Government Presses

5.1.83 There are 5 Government Printing Presses under Directorate of Govt. Printing & Stationery in the overall control of Industries & Mines Department. These presses are required to carry out printing work for various Government Departments including printing and distribution of standard forms, Gazette publication, budget publication, Assembly printing work, Raj Bhavan printing work and all State Government Departments and offices. With the innovation of new technology in printing sector the presses are also required to provide reports and other printed materials in tune with present requirement, improving quality as well as delivery schedule. The State Govt. has introduced a scheme of modernisation of Govt. Presses during the Eighth Five Year Plan and new equipments worth Rs.315 lakhs have been purchased during the first four year period. An outlay of Rs. 144.70 lakhs is provided during the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Scheme for Networking and Training

5.1.84 While modernising the Presses with the new equipments, there has been a need for continuous upgradation for human resources not only in the Presses, but also in DGPS Office. Besides, all Presses and DGPS Office need to be connected with modern facilities like fax machines and computer networking. This would improve productivity in the Presses because of better communication. An outlay of Rs. 14 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Apprentice Training Scheme in Government Printing Presses

5.1.85 Under the Apprentice Act 1961, the Govt. Printing Presses have to take apprentices in the ratio of 1:7 and 1:5 for different trade workers. The ratio for scheduled caste is 1:14 under the Act. The apprentice training has been introduced since September 1967. The duration for the training is 3 years period. The State Government is required to pay stipend at the rate of Rs. 460 per month, Rs. 530 per month and Rs. 610 per month for the first, second and third year of training respectively. The number of apprentices for training at present is 246, of which 44 candidates are from scheduled caste. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

5.1.86 Administration and Information

The mineral administration is being carried out under the Rules and Acts framed by Central as well as State Government. There are district offices of the department headed either by Geologist (Class-I) or Asst. Geologist (Class-II) depending upon the workload of the district to attend this work. These officers assist

Collector of the respective district in mineral administration. On account of substantial increase in mineral administration. On account of substantial increase in mineral concessions during 8th Five Year Plan an increase in the mineral revenue was noticed in this period. At the end of the year 1995-96, there were about 10,000 mineral concessions and the mineral revenue for the said year was Rs. 62.86 crores. To cater the needs of entrepreneurs and to keep pace with the development of mineral sector, there is an urgent need to upgrade rank of the district officer in order to shoulder higher responsibilities by posting an officer of the Class-I cadre. Hence, it is proposed that all the district offices should be headed by Geologist (Class-I). With the increase in workload of mineral administration, it is utmost necessary to increase the administrative posts required for the increased workload.

5.1.87 The statistical information such as receipt of royalty, production and despatch of minerals for all the mineral concessions granted in the State which are vital for the growth of mineral sector are being maintained at district level as well as State level. This requires modernisation not only in maintaining of this vital data but also updating it so as to utilize it for taking appropriate decisions at various levels in the administrative set up. At present it is being done manually and hence time taking. It is therefore, felt that there is an urgent need to modernize it by using computer facilities at both district and State level and also by inter linking them through NICNET likeing through MODEM so that the information could be had at any moment. Hence, it is proposed to provide computer to all the district and flying squad offices and these computers will be linked with each other and head office with NTCNET through Modem. Facilities fax will also be provided to district and Circle Offices. An outlay of Rs. 141 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

5.1.88 Training

To bring efficiency in technical work in administration of the Mining Department, it is necessary to give training to the staff. An outlay of Rs. 0.16 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
INDUSTRIAL AND MINERALS
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98		
		Outlay	Of which Capital Content	
1.	2	3	4	5
(A)	Normal Schemes Cont. Schemes			
1	IND-1	Incentives to Industrial Units in Backward area	6000.00	
2	IND-2	Investment subsidy to Thrust Industries	500.00	
3	IND-3	Gujarat Infrastructure Development Board & promotion of Infrastructure Projects	100.00	
4	IND-4	Industrial Growth Centre	700.00	
5	IND-5	Pollution Control & Environment Protection	100.00	
6	IND-6	Scheme to promote R & D	50.00	
7	IND-8	Incentives for quality upgradation & adoption of ISO 9000	100.00	
8	IND-9	Export Promotion	50.00	
9	IND-10	District Industries Centres	800.00	
10	IND-11	Computerisation of Industrial data including SSI Regn. data	40.00	
11	IND-12	Support to Institute for Development of SSI Units	30.00	
12	IND-13	Promotional Efforts by IC & DICs	30.00	
13	IND-14	Entrepreneurship Development Programme.	96.00	
14	IND-15	Industrial Information Centre	30.00	
15	IND-16	Rehabilitation of Unemployed labourers of closed units	100.00	
16	IND-17	Textile Mills Nationalisation & Closure	190.00	
Sub Total			8416.00	

	2		3	4
(B) New Schemes				
1	IND-14	Reimbursement for Common publicity Campaigns for investment Promotion	25.00	-
2	IND-7	Assistance for setting up Testing centres by Industries Association	25.00	-
3	IND-17	Industrial Rehabilitaton	50.00	-
Sub Total			100.00	-
1	IND-20	Administration & supervision	74.00	-
2	IND-21	Promotion of Tradition Indu.		
		(A) Handloom Industry		
		(1) Handloom Industry	270.00	8.00
		(2) Intersive Dept. of Handloom	169.00	-
		(3) Handloom Dev. Coporation	84.00	-
		(4) Co. op. spinning Mill	1.00	0.00
		Total	574.00	8.00
		(B) Handicraft Industry		
		(1) Handieraft Industry	15.00	-
		(2) Handicaraft Dev. Corporation	141.00	70.00
		Total	156.00	70.00
		(C) Carpet Industry	324.00	-
		Total (ABC)	1004.00	0.00
1	IND-22	Promoting khadi & village ind.	1339.00	50.00
4.	IND-23	Co. op. Industry	142.00	4.00
5	IND-24	Promotion of Cottage Ind. on Madern footing		
		(1) Indext-C	61.00	-
		(2) Shilp Gram	70.00	28.00

1	2	3	4
	(3) Gramodyog Sankul	70.00	-
	(4) Common Workshed Scheme	55.00	55.00
	Total	256.00	83.00
6	IND-25 GRIMCO, leather & Flaying Center		
	(1) GRIMCO	84.00	84.00
	(2) Leather	98.00	0.00
	(3) Flaying Centre	18.00	0.00
	Total	200.00	84.00
7	IND-26 Technological Tmprovement & Poverty Allevation		
	(1) Traing Centre	126.00	9.00
	(2) RTT	70.00	-
	(3) Manav Kalyan	282.00	-
	Total	478.00	9.00
8	IND-27 Micro Enterprise (bankable)	1621.00	-
9	IND-28 (1) Women Economic Deve. Corp.	100.00	35.00
	(2) IFAD Project	0.14	-
	Total	70.14	35.00
	Sub Total 2	5133.14	35.00
10	IND-29 Gujarat Industries Investment Corporation ltd. and Gujarat State Financial Corporation Ltd.	141.00	-
	Sub Total 3	141.00	-

	2	3	4
Printing			
1	IND-30	Modernisaiton of Governemtn Presses	144.70
2	IND-31	Scheme For Network & Training	14.00
3	IND-32	Apprentice Training Scheme in Government Printing Press	10.00
	Sub Total 4		168.70
			0.00
Minerals			
1	IND-33	Direction and Adminstraiton	141.00
4	IND-34	Training	0.16
	Sub Total 5		141.16
	Total -A		14100.00
	(Sub Tol1+ Sub Tol 2 + Sub Tol 3 + Sub Tol 4)		343.00

6.1 PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

6.1.1 Gujarat situated on the western coast of India is a principal maritime state sandowed with favourable strategic locations. In view of its strategic locations and nearness to middle-East, Africa and Europe, it has a prominent position in the world maritime scenario

6.1.2 present import and export traffic through the state ports of gujarat is expected to grow significantly in the near future as a result of the increased emphasis on globalisation of Indian trade and the consequent increase in industrial development in the hinterland and along the coast of Gujarat. Such development will inevitably exert, excessive demands on existing ports and in anticipation of this, the state Government of Gujarat has prepared an Action plan which includes the modernisation of existing ports and the development of ten new ports along the coast of Gujarat to cater to specific commodity cargoes.

6.1.3 The Gujarat Maritime Board, an organization to administer and manage the minor ports of the State, carried out a study to inventorise the likely cargo from the hinterlnd states, as well as in co-ordination with the various ministries of Government of India. The study indicates that the Gujarat will be in a position to handle 100 m. Ts. of cargo by 2000 AD. on the other hand, Gujarat has witnessed a phenominal interest in industrial investmnt mainly converging in and around potential port sites.

6.1.4 To cater to this requirements of creating matching facilities at ports of Gujarat, it has been the objective of the state Government to attract private sector investment in the existing minor and intermediate ports and also in their new ports locations. This can be divided into following three sectors :

1. Captive jetties for the industries needing specialised facilities,
2. Private investment in the existing minor ports.,
and
3. Development of six new ports exclusively in private sector and foure ports as joint ventures.

Captive jetties for the industries needing specialised facilities.

6.1.5 The Gujarat Maritime Board since late 80s, gants permission in favour of a particular industry to provide its own jetty for the purpose of captive cargo of that industry. The capital investment on such jetties will be made by the user industry, which will eventually be set off against landing and shipping fees due to GMB. These jetties are operatable on Bot basis.

6.1.6 to ensure that the new port projects are financially viable, a conscious decision has been taken by the state goverment the permissions for captive jetties would now be given only in exceptional cases. All future industrial units will be encouraged to make use of new port facilities being set up. To take care of the inccessing traffic till the completon of new port projects, the state Government has decided to make use of the existing captive jetties already constructed or under construction to handle commercial cargoes also.

Private investment in the existing minor ports.

6.1.7 To take care of ever growing traffic at the existing minor ports of Gujarat and also to handle as much cargo as possible during the period of 5 years till new ports are likely to come into operation, the GMB invited private investment in the existing minor and intermediate ports to complete incomlete works of wharf/jetty, to install modern mechanical handling equipments on the indentified wharf/jetty and also to construct new wharf/jetty at selected sites.

6.1.8 In all, GMB identified 15 such sites in above areas. The proposals which have been finalised is as per Annexure-II.

6.1.9 The core investment plan in the existing ports and captive jetties is approximately Rs. 835 crores. This investment is likely to increase once these facilities are completed.

Development of new port sites by exclusive private investment

6.1.10 GMB has identified 10 greenfield sites for development as direct berthing deep water ports. These sites have been identified from the point of view of general marine conditions and also proximity to their hinterland cargo. Out of these 10 sites, following six ports are identified for development by exclusive investment by private sector :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Simar | 4. Hazira |
| 2. Mithivirdi | 5. Vansi-Borsi |
| 3. Dholera | 6. Maroli |

6.1.11 These port locations will be given on BOT basis. The GMB has already done a preliminary techno-economic feasibility report of such locations through a reputed global consultant to facilitate respective bidders. The tentative investment in these ports are as below;

	Name of the ports	Rs. in crores
1	Simar	1200
2.	Mithivirdi	300
3	Dholera	550
4.	Hazira	1500
5.	Vansi-Borsi	300
6.	Maroli	300
		<hr/> 4150

6.1.12 The following four ports will be developed by GMB along with the consortium of state Government public sectors and/or consortium of private sector company.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. Rozi (Bedi) | 3. Dahej |
| 2. Positra | 4. Mundra |

6.1.13 GMB has already initiated techno economic feasibility study on these port locations and would undertake only the construction of wharf/jetty and its maintenance. The superstructure like handling facilities and on-shore facilities in the form of warehouses, tank farm will be totally privatised. The investment on these four ports will be of the order of Rs. 3500/- crores of which about Rs. 1500/- crores will be on superstructures. The huge investment in the port sector creates parallel demand on investments that may be required in the infrastructural facilities like roads and railways for faster and efficient movement of cargo. The estimated investment in such infrastructures is of the order of Rs. 2350/- crores.

6.2 ROADS AND BRIDGES

Introduction

6.2.1 Roads play an important role in the development of industries and agriculture, distribution chain of business and have now become the part of our daily life. The diversification of industries and general economic development depend upon an 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. The rural roads help to modernise the out look of rural population by exposing them to the modern way of life

Progress

(a) Categorywise Length

6.2.2 The categorywise progress made on the road length from 1992 upto the 31-3-1996 is as under; (in kms.)

Sr. No.	Year	NHs	SHs	MDRs	ODRs	VRs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1991-1992	1572	19390	20037	10167	17078	68244
2.	1992-1993	1572	19489	20172	10203	17464	68900
3.	1993-1994	1572	19609	20268	10337	18175	69959
4.	1994-1995	1570	19655	20364	10355	18665	70609
5.	1995-1996	1570	19717	20501	10481	18991	71260

(b) Length as per type of surface

Sr. No.	Year	Cement concrete	Black top	Water bound macadam	Unsur-faced	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1991-1992	2	43528	16858	7856	68244
2.	1992-1993	2	46191	15686	7021	68900
3.	1993-1994	2	48454	14866	6637	69959
4.	1994-1995	2	50235	13791	6581	70609
5.	1995-1996	2	51654	13365	6239	71260

a) Number of villages connected

Population group of villages (as per 1991 census)	No. of villages connected by pucca roads as on 31-3-1996
2	3
1500 & above	6146
1000 - 1500	3227
500 - 1000	4334
Less than 500	2935
Total....	16642

NOTE: A village having a village boundary less than 500 mt. away from surfaced road is considered as connected by pucca road.

Bridges constructed

2.3 Bridges are an essential part of road development of any region. The number of bridges constructed up to 31-3-1996 are given in the below table.

Period	No. of major bridges (cumulative)
2	3
Before 1951	277
As on 31-3-1956	310
As on 31-3-1961	408
As on 31-3-1966	509
As on 31-3-1969	598
As on 31-3-1974	677
As on 31-3-1978	785
As on 31-3-1980	908
As on 31-3-1985	942

1	2	3
10.	As on 31-3-1990	1120
11.	As on 31-3-1991	1133
12.	As on 31-3-1992	1138
13.	As on 31-3-1993	1149
14.	As on 31-3-1994	1175
15.	As on 31-3-1995	1181
16.	As on 31-3-1996	1197

6.2.4 In addition to this, there were about 4,114 minor bridges and 74,434 culverts with Linear waterways upto 30 metres as on 31-3-1996.

Spillover Liabilities as on 1-4-1997

6.2.5 The 1997-98 year will open with the spillover liabilities amounting to Rs. 472.62 crores. The details are given below.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Details of work	Spillover as on 1-4-97
1	2	3
Normal		
(A)	STATE WORKS :	
1.	State roads & CRF works	23,008.00
2.		
(b)	PANCHAYAT WORKS:	
1.	Panchayat roads works	17,600.00
	TOTAL...	<u>40,608.00</u>
Tribal		
(a)	STATE WORKS :	
1.	State road	4,890.00
(b)	PANCHAYAT WORKS :	
1.	Panchayat roads	1,674.00
	TOTAL...	<u>6,654.00</u>
	GRAND TOTAL...	<u>47,262.00</u>

Review of progress

2.6 An outlay of Rs. 16367 lakhs is provided for this sub - sector for the Annual Development programme, 1996-97.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

2.7 The basic considerations in framing the Annual Plan for 1997-98 are as under;

- (1) Spillover works of Eighth Five Year Plan are to be completed.
- (2) Improvement of village approach roads and roads connecting villages with taluka places and major highways.
- (3) Works relating to the removal of major deficiencies in the existing system of State Highways and Major District roads, and limited expansion to meet the industrial and tourist needs.
- (4) Four lane of roads around metropolitan cities and widening of heavy traffic corridors to meet with the traffic needs.
- (5) Provision for research and development of modern equipment and technology.
- (6) Strengthening and widening carrying capacity of the arterial routes which cater to the industrial traffic and consequently the industrial growth of the State.

2.8 An outlay of Rs. 14900 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 with the target of constructing new road length of 450 kms. and to improve about 400 kms. of existing roads. It is also proposed to connect 250 villages by pucca roads during the year 1997-98.

2.9 Detailed breakup of the provided outlay for 1997-98 is as under

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	Outlay for 1997-98
	2
On - going works of 7th and 8th plan	
(a) NATIONAL HIGHWAY	
(b) STATE HIGHWAYS	1000.00
(i) Normal	6700.00
(ii) Tribal	1300.00
Total...	<u>9000.00</u>
(c) PANCHAYAT WORKS :	
District & Other works	
i) Normal	3200.00
ii) Tribal	800.00
iii) Special component plan	100.00
iv) B.A.D.P. (Roads)	100.00
v) Improvement/upgradation of roads	100.00

1	2
vi) Nabard Assistance	
Total...	4300.00
(c) Village Connectivity	1200.00
(d) Improvement/upgradation of Roads connecting Industrial centres	400.00
GRAND TATAL...	14900.00

Village Connectivity

6.2.10 Additional village that will be connected during the year 1997-98 will be as under;

Sr. No.	Population	Total villages	Villages connected upto 1995-96	1996-97 likely achievement	1997-98 target	Balance yet to be connected on 1-4-1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1500 & above	6197	6146	20	10	21
2.	1000 to 1500	3310	3227	25	20	38
3.	500 to 1000	4632	4334	135	100	63
4.	Less then 500	3889	2935	145	120	689
	Total....	18028	16642	325	250	811

Basic Minimum Services

6.2.11 Basic needs of village like Drinking water supply, primary Education, Rural Road etc. are considered utmost requirement by Government of India. After discussion in the conference of the Chief Minister's Government of India has directed, to start basic Minimum Services Programme into operation during 1997-98. It is expected to providing rural road about 250 villages during 1997-98. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Improvement / Upgradation of roads Connecting Industrial Centres

6.2.12 Looking to the intensified development of industries in certain pockets of the State, it is felt that these regions need particular attention for improvement and upgradation of the existing road facilities. It is not possible to meet with this from the normal plan allotments of the Roads and Buildings Department. Hence a special item in the Annual Development Plan of 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 Crores.

is included. These works be taken as user's contribution basis wherein the share of State Government could be about 30% or near about and remaining portion could be obtained from the beneficiaries of the large size industries located in the vicinity. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for this project for 1997-98.

Border Area Development Programme

6.2.13 Gujarat has a long international land border in two districts, i.e. Kachchh and Banaskantha. It is decided to improving the roads in Border Area at an estimated cost of Rs. 939.00 lakhs with the target of improving the 280 kms. of road length in Kachchh and Banaskantha districts. An expenditure of Rs. 283.97 lakhs has been incurred upto March, 1996 and 25 kms. of length of roads have been improved upto March, 1996. On going works costing Rs. 350.00 lakhs will be taken up during 1997-98 with a target of improving 126 kms. of length of roads. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Improvement of Selected State Highways in Gujarat

6.2.14 The arterial routes in the State carry very heavy industrial traffic. These arterial roads have severe deficiencies in terms of capacity and strength. The State Government has therefore, approaches the World Bank for widening and strengthening of about 800 kms. of State Highways at a cost of around Rs. 650.00 Crores. The strategic option study for these projects has recently been completed and accepted by the World Bank. Also appointment of consultant for P.C.C. services as per the World Bank requirement is already made.

Privatisation

6.2.15 Looking to the annual allocation for roads and the huge spillover of on-going works, it will be possible to complete only on - going works while taking up new works will be almost impossible. Realising the large gap between requirements and availability of funds, the Government has decided to go for private sector participation in roads projects. The enabling legislation has already been enacted. The guidelines have been finalised and are in the process of being issued. Also all consultants have been appointed for (i) evaluation of prequalification of private entrepreneurs for 5 roads projects to be taken up on B.O.T. basis and, (ii) pre-paration of tender documents and assisting Government of Gujarat in tendering procedure and award of work. State Government has also entrusted the work of widening to 4 lane, (i) Vadodara - Halol road, and (ii) Ahmedabad-Mehsana road as toll road on B.O.T. basis to I.L.F.S., New Delhi. I.L.F.S. has completed various studies and they will submit investment banking report within short period.

Project for improvement of Rural Road

(Phase-I)

(NABARD - RIDF - II)

6.2.16 Recently Government of India has increased the allocation for Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) from Rs. 2000.00 Crores to Rs. 2500.00 Crores, in the Union Budget. This fund is operated by National Bank for Agricultural & Rural Development Bank (NABARD) and will be utilised for the projects relating to medium and minor irrigation, soil conservaton, watershed management and other rural infrastructure project under the 1st Phase i.e. RIDF-I. Recently under the IIInd Phase i.e. RIDF-II the Bank has included in the Scheme sectors like rural roads (Black topping) and Bridges, Waterways, Modernizaton of existing waterways in transportation of agricultural and Industrial projects, intergated cold chain projects with relevant infrastruictural and intergated market yard projects with godowns, cold storage facilities etc. This fund is available to State Government for the above projects in terms of loan at a fixed rate of interst decided by NABARD. The interest will be paid by the Governement to NABARD quarterly.

6.2.17 The Roads and Buildings Department of the State has a road network of 71,260 kms. out of which 50,000 kms. are black topped and the remaining length is either metalled or kachcha. At present about 12,871 kms. of rural roads have a W.B.M. (Metalled) surface which need black top surface. This requires approximately Rs. 625 Crores. For taking up the work of black topping, the existing rural metalled roads, State Governement decided in principle to approach NABARD under RIDF-II in a phased manner.

6.2.18 In the first phase of the project 1250 kms. of existing rural metalled roads are selected for black topping (Annexure-I). These are important roads linking rural population with towns, market centres and other arterial roads. The approximate cost of this project, PHASE-I, works out to Rs. 62.50 Crores. In this projects, twelve districts of the State are included.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS
ROADS AND BRIDGES**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of The Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1.	2.	3.	4.
	Roads and Bridges		
	Computer Code No. 5200100	14900.00	9400.00

6.3 ROAD TRANSPORT

6.3.1 The passenger transport has been completely nationalised since November, 1969 in Gujarat. Since then the Corporation is fulfilling the basic need for transport service of common people of the state.

6.3.2 The Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation (G.S.R.T.C) has been taking number of steps to give more facilities to the travelling public by way of operating enter-city services, super-express bus services and mini buses in short distances. As far as Inter-state services in the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are concerned, the Corporation has provided Super Express Services with more facilities at fair charges.

6.3.3 The G.S.R.T. Corporation will run its business on its own by way of internal resources of the Corporation and with the assistance received from other financial institutions.

7.1 MODERNISATION OF EQUIPMENTS (WIRELESS NETWORKS)

Revised Proposal for the Annual Plan 1997-98 of 9th Five Year Plan 1997-98 & 2002

Introduction :

7.1.1 Communication requirements had been increased enormously due to rapid Industrial Growth, many fold increase in population and fast change in Advance Communication Technology and due to this facilities which are also availed by Anti-Social Elements, Terrorists, Criminals, Smugglers with the Wireless Equipments received through Smuggling and by other illegal means, Inview of this phonominal changes taking place in the communication technology presently aviabes. VHF equipment and VFF Technology is insufficient and are becoming obsolate very fast, Now latest UHE Technology is being introduced in a Country by different state Police Departments. This will not only prevent the communication interference by unwanted agencies but also will improve the overrrall function of Police Communication substentially will improve overall function of entire Police Department.

7.1.2 Keeping in view the present requirements and of the year to come it is necessary to strengthen to imrove communication setup to have an upper hand of the law enforcing Police Administration to meet challange of Law and order, Natural Calamities, Internal Security, State International Security, Smuggling Activities, Terrorism, Anti-National Activities etc. to facilitate strong vigil and quick action by the concerned authority.

7.1.3 It is therefore decided to introduce UHF Radio Trunking System in Gujarat Police, presently having VHF Communication System is very old and being become obsolate moreover VHF Communication System can be intcreeped by any person having such sets,. Now a days VHF Communication is having with private parties also, Thus interception possibilities are more. Since the Communication Security is not maintained in VHF, Border Area Communication is not seured.

7.1.4 UHF Radio Trunking System will solve Communication Security Problem up to some extent as UHF frequency band alloted to polie Department is from particular frequency band only and it will exclusively for police Department only as intimated by DCPW.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

7.1.5 An outlay & Rs. 450.00 lakhs is provided for this Sub. Sector of Modernisation of Equipments' for Annual Developments Programme 1997-98.

7.1.6 UHF Radio Trunking System at Pavagadh, Baroda City, Gandhinagar, which will cover the area of Gandhinagar, Kheda, Anand, Baroda City and Rural, SRPF Gr.I & IX Baroda, Gr. XII Gandhinagar, Gr. II Ahemdabad, Gr. VII Nadiad.

	Qty.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Repeater Systems Required @ Rs. 32.00 lakhs	3	96.00
2. Network Equipments, Instolation Commissioning, Training. etc.	-	40.00
35 Watts Static UHF Radio Trunking Sets @ Rs. 35,000/- for control	20	7.00
15 Wats static VHF Radio Trunleing sets @ Rs. 29.000/- for pstns., P chowkes nd O. Posts	318	92.00

5.	15 Watts Mobile VHF Radio Trunking Sets @ Rs. 23,500/-	319	75.00
6.	Hand Held VHF Radio Trunking Sets @ Rs. 30,000/-	470	140.00
Total Rs		450.00	

7.1.8 On Introduction of VHF Radio Trunking System in Place of present single channel VHF System, no more VHF sets will be required to purchase as well as replacement against condemnation also will not be required. VHF Radio Trunking System in an advance Mordern Communication System and it is also Provided in the Annual Plan for 1996-97, for Ahmedabad City. To purchase the above VHF Radio Trinking System an outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS
MODERNISATION OF WISE LESS NETWORK

Scheme	Name of the Scheme	Rs. in lakhs	
		Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
MEP-1	Modernisation of Police Wireless	450.00	450.00

8.1 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Introduction.

8.1.1 The role of science and technology as an instrument of social and economic development has been recognised and hence the investment of scientific and technological capability and its application has become an important and integral part of planning. Keeping this in view Gujarat Council on Science and Technology has planned and launched various programmes.

Review of Progress

8.1.2 An outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs was provided for the eighth Five year plan 1992-97. An expenditure of Rs. 163. lakhs was incurred during 1992-96.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

Strengthening of State Council on Science and Technology.

8.1.3 It is proposed to strengthen the Science and Technology cell by providing infrastructural facilities. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual plan, 1997-98 for this purpose.

Establishment of Remote Sensing and Communication Centre.

8.1.4 Looking to the vast potential of Remote sensing technology and satellite based inter-active communication system for resource management and developmental activities, it is proposed to set up a Centre for Remote Sensing and Communication - "RESECO GUJARAT CENTRE" as an aid to planning and dissemination of relevant information to identified targets. An outlay of Rs. 117.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1997-98, out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is capital component.

Establishment of Institute of Advanced Study in Information Technology.

8.1.5 In order to pace with the fast developing technology in the field of electronics and communication in the world, it is proposed to establish an institute of Advanced study in information Technology at Gandhinagar in place of IEET (Institute of Electronics and Emerging Technology). An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1997-98, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is capital component.

Popularisation of Science and dissemination of scientific information.

8.1.6 Under popularisation of Science and dissemination of scientific information programme, various activities such as support to Community Science Centres, Video van programme, support to Seminars, Symposia, Workshops, Student site projects, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai Awards for young scientists, monitoring and appraisal of Science and Technology inputs, national Science Day Celebrations, etc. are covered. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Support for Research Projects in Science and Technology

8.1.7 To promote research and development activities in the developing sectors and the support local specific need based research projects, particularly of the concern to the state, it is proposed to provide financial assistance to the scientists and researchers working in colleges, universities and laboratories. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Entrepreneurship Development programme for those with Science and Technology background.

8.1.8 It is proposed to establish Entrepreneurship Development Cell for promoting entrepreneurship and self-employment for Degree and Diploma holders in Engineering, Pharmacy, Science and Agriculture streams. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1997-98.

Forensic Science Laboratory

8.1.9 The main aim of forensic science laboratory is to help the crime investigating authorities in collecting the scientific evidences and analysis of exhibits forwarded by investigating authorities. To meet the present and the future challenges of such crimes, it is planned to strengthen the technical infrastructure in

forensic science laboratory by introducing scientific inputs for modernisation and creating specialised expertise in various fields of forensic science. It is proposed to start new mobile laboratories in the districts of Panchmahals, Bhuj and Amreli in addition to the existing 11 mobile laboratories functioning in 9 different districts. A well equipped and highly sophisticated Laboratory is also proposed to be established at Gandhinagar. An outlay of Rs. 149.00 Lakhs is provided for the purchase of machinery, equipments, chemicals etc. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the construction of laboratory buildings. To make the training programme more effective, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for training of the officers of various investigating agencies and the staff of forensic science laboratory. A very important division of DNA fingerprinting is proposed to be opened at Ahmedabad. It is also decided to make the existing physics Division more effective. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is provided thus, an outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakhs is provided for the forensic science Laboratory for the year 1997-98.

8.1.10 Thus, this subsector of 'Science and Technology' an outlay of Rs. 437.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the sheme	Annual plan Outlays	1997-98 of Which Capital Content	
1	2	3	4	
1.	STP-1	Strogthaning of state council on Sience & Technology	5.00	—
2.	STP-2	Establishment of Remote Sensing and Communication Centre.	117.00	1.00
3.	STP-3	Establishment of Institute of Advanced study in information Technology previousl(EEET)	8.00	2.00
4.	STP-4	Population of science dissmination of Scientific information.	20.00	—
5.	STP-5	Support for Research Projects in Science and Technology.	5.00	—
6.	STP-6	Enterpreneurship Development programmes for those with S&T bakground	2.00	—
		Sub Total	157.00	03.00
7.	STP-7	Support to Forensi Science Laboratories	28.00	100.00
		Grand Total	437.00	103.00

8.2 ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL

(A) Environment

Introduction

8.2.1 It is possible only through environmental protection to limit the impairment of the quality of water we use, the air we breathe and the land that sustains us. Many environmental problems arise from our attempts to "develop" to meet the basic needs of growing population and for improving the standard of living. "Development" efforts lead to industrialisation, urbanisation, over use and depletion of natural resources and consequent destruction of the natural resources and eco-systems which are actually the life support systems. It is necessary to aim at development without destruction. The last few years have witnessed an increasing awareness and concern for environment in Gujarat. Rigorous and sustained efforts are required in coming years to rectify man-made mistakes. In the planning process, the conservation of environment and ecology must receive the highest priority. This has been accepted by the policy makers at highest level.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1997-98

8.2.2 For the year 1997-98' an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the "Environment" part. The scheme wise write-up is as under.

Grant-in-aid to The Geer Foundation

8.2.3 The Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation has been set up in 1982. The implementation of the scheme for setting up of Natural History Museum at Gandhinagar has been entrusted to this Foundation from 1st February, 1983. This Foundation has also taken over the management and the development of the Hingolghadh Nature Education Sanctuary as well as running of Nature Education Camps in this sanctuary. Other projects such as Ecological Survey of Gujarat as well as setting up of a Nature Park at Dharoi area are also under contemplation by this Foundation. To enable GEER Foundation to carry out its various projects, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for giving grant-in-aid to the Foundation for 1997-98.

► Gujarat Ecology Commission

8.2.4 The Government of Gujarat has set up Gujarat Ecology Commission with a view to restoring ecologically degraded areas, to arouse a collective ecological, consciousness among the people and to create institutions and organisations necessary for this purpose. For achieving above stated goal, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

- (a) For the creation of environmental awareness among the people by creating a network of Non Government organisations and area specific programmes.
- (b) For carrying out ecological studies of degraded ecosystems preparing ecological profiles and formulating projects and strategies.
- (c) For the preparation of environmental information systems (Data bank) by using modern techniques of remote sensing and geographic information systems.

Ecosystems Studies (Mehsana – Vapi belt)

8.2.5 The geographical belt between Mehsana and Vapi has economically had a booming period of unusual industrial growth in the last decade. In fact this is considered one of the most industrialised belt in the country. It is appropriate that at this stage a study for the relationship between the industrial growth and ecosystems/ environment in this belt may take place. It will help in achieving faster economic growth and at the same time a balanced ecosystem. This is a new Scheme.

Coastal Bank Studies

8.2.6 These studies, as far as Gujarat coast is concerned, are very important as the state has a very long coastline of about 1400 kms. A lot of industries is coming up in this coastline. These industries are main

by cement plants, oil refineries and other chemical industries. These industries are spreading the pollution and are spoiling the whole ecological structure of the coastline. As a result of this fishing is slowly going deeper and deeper becoming hazardous to other marine life around the coast. This study will form basis for future development and would suggest measures that can be taken to safeguard the interest of the animal and plant life existing around the coast. This is a new Scheme. Biodiversity study and maintenance

8.2.7 The biodiversity has been a matter of concern since long and scientists are seriously thinking of taking adequate steps to protect it. This work can only be done through active support of different agencies like universities and research organisation. It is proposed to undertake studies in the field of quantification and identification of species, opening of biodiversity centres in the university and provide whatever help that can be given to the natural biodiversity and to protect it from destruction. This is a new Scheme.

Border Area Development Programme

8.2.8 The Government has decided to establish an institute in Kachchh district for desert ecology. The institute will provide ecological knowledge to users/ planners, provide extension services, and promote the use of appropriate technology by collaborating with Israeli research agencies. The institute will also take up measure to improve the primary production of desert land. To carry out these activities, an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is provided for the "Environment" part of this sub-sector the year 1997-98.

(B) Pollution Control

Introduction

8.2.9 Gujarat is one of the fastest developing states in India, especially in the field of Chemicals and Petro-Chemical Industries. In the past few years, Gujarat has seen tremendous growth in Industrial sector. This growth is continuing rapidly. The recent liberalised industrial policy will further enhance the industrial growth. All these activities will have tremendous impact on the environment. The chemical and petro-chemicals industrial projects have traditional impression of causing pollution, if proper care is not taken.

8.2.10 Due to rapid industrial growth in the State, industrial projects are likely to give rise to new urban centres. At the same time the existing cities and urban areas continue to grow. Thus, the pollution associated with generation and disposal of sewerage is likely to increase.

8.2.11 In view of the above facts, it is necessary for the pollution control authority to be extra vigilant and be fully equipped with all the necessary infrastructure required to control environmental pollution.

8.2.12 The Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB) is implementing legislation for prevention and Control of pollution of air and water as well as for protection of environment in the state. The said board has been taking necessary activities for this purpose.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1997-98

8.2.13 For the Annual Plan 1997-98 GPCB is proposed to take up ongoing schemes which are as under

Strengthening of Gujarat Pollution Control Board

8.2.14 As present the Board does not have any office at Ahmedabad. Due to large number of public interest litigations the monitoring activity has increased considerably during last one and a half year. It is proposed to establish a Regional Office at Ahmedabad fully equipped with modern scientific instruments. This will help the Board in making the monitoring more effective and purposeful and will help the Board in timely preparation of the reports required by the Courts. The Board also plans to set up its Regional Offices cum laboratory in its own buildings. An outlay of Rs. 145.60 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme.

Research & Development Activities

8.2.15 Hon. High Court and the Supreme Court have asked for the details of effluent treatment plants for the category of the specific products like H-ACID, J-ACID, Vinyl Sulphone etc. It is necessary that the Board is fully equipped to carry out treatability studies in its own laboratory, on the pilot plant scale level, to ascertain the claims put forward by various industries. It is proposed to set up a pilot plant and to carry out research on treatability of such wastes. An outlay of Rs. 38.32 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

Environmental Assessment & Awareness Programme

2.16 The scheme was transferred to the Gujarat Ecology Commission, However, it is felt that GPCB should continue awareness about pollution matter. It has already setup Public Awareness & Assistance Centre. An outlay of Rs. 7.66 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

World Bank Aided Project

2.17 The World Bank has already agreed to strengthen the GPCB. The World Bank's assistance is mainly in the form of office equipment & instruments, However the Board is required to provide for its installation, operation & maintenance. This will help in improving the infrastructure facilities and analytical capabilities of the existing laboratories. An outlay of Rs. 164.78 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

Environmental Monitoring in Major Cities & Industrial Areas

2.18 A provision of Rs. 30.00 lacs is made for the financial year, 1996-97. Considering that the environmental awareness has increase considerably, it is proposed to continue this scheme, during the year 1997-98 also. The Board will be monitoring ambient air quality and some of the water resources in major cities and industrial areas of the state. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

Monitoring of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)

2.19 A provision of Rs. 28.00 lakhs is made for the financial year 1996-97. In view of the Hon. High Court's Order, quite a few CETPs are under construction. It will be very important to monitoring the performance of these treatment plants and its effect on the environment. An outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

Monitoring of Coastal Waters (New Scheme)

2.20 There are many industries located near the sea coast and discharging their effluent directly into the sea or into tidal zone. It is also proposed to take the treated effluent to GIDC CETPs upto tidal zone or to the sea. The Board does not have adequate facilities for monitoring the coastal waters. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a vessel to carry out monitoring. A Provision provided for this scheme will be utilised for purchase of the vessel and monitoring kits. An outlay of Rs. 38.32 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme.

2.21 Thus, an outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs is provided for the sub-sector "Environment & Pollution Control" for 1997-98 which includes Rs. 90.00 lakhs for "Environment" part and Rs. 410.00 lakhs for "Pollution Control" part.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlays	of which Capit Content
1	2	3	4	5
	(A)	Environment		
1.	EPC-1	Grant-in-aid to GEER Foundation	10.00	0.00
2.	EPC-2	Environment Awareness Programmes (The programmes of Gujarat Ecology Commission)	55.00	5.00
3.	EPC-3	Border Area Development Programme	25.00	3.00
		Sub Total	90.00	8.00
	(B)	Water Pollution Cotrol		
4.	EPC-4	Strengthening of GPCB	145.60	68.98
5.	EPC-5	R & D Project	38.32	24.44
6.	EPC-6	Envl. Assement & Awareness Programmes	7.66	164.78
7.	EPC-7	World Bank aided Project	164.78	0.00
8.	EPC-8	Envl. monitoring in major cities & industrial areas of Gujarat	23.00	0.00
9.	EPC-9	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs)	23.00	0.00
10.	EPC-10	Monitoring of Coastal water (New Scheme)	38.32	19.18
		Sub-Total (B)	410.00	285.50
		Grand Total	500.00	293.50

9.1 PLANNING MACHINERY

Strengthening of Cartographic Unit (PLM – 1)

1.1 For Some time past, more and more emphasis has been laid on planning Atlas and District Planning Atlases. It is easier to grasp information through the maps than through stistical statements. Further, it is difficult to understand the relationship between the variables in paital background without maps. District Planning Atlas Presents various statistical data of present and past socio economic parameters on social core through thematic maps. Moreover many maps depict location specific details, which cannot be shown in published statistical statement.

1.2 The Unit has recently published updated Version of "Gujarat Economics Development throught Maps 1995. It is proposed to prepare and publish District Planning Atlases of all remaining districts of the State in a pahse manner. Maps will also be prepared for various development programmes as per the need of the Government. It is envisaged to prepare charts, maps and graphs for socio Economic Review and other regular publications of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98

Strengthening of Evaluation Machinery at State Level (PLM-2)

1.3 The Directorate of Evaluation has been undertaking evaluation studies of different schemes of various departments of State Government.

1.4 The Directorate is at present, able to complete about 8 evaluation studies every year. Various observations and recommedations made in these study reports are found to be quite useful to the Government. Specially with the initiation of a large number of schemes for poverty alleviation, employment generation etc. It has become necessary to get still more number of schemes evaluated so that the State Government gets quick feedback about as many schemes as possible and can take corrective measures for their effective and better implementation. Whith this end in view, it is proposed to get around 10 more evaluation studies done by outside independent agencies during the year 1997-98.

1.5 It is also proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.39.45 lakhs in 1997-98. For this purpose proposed to continue the existion staff of two Research officers and one Research Assistant during the year 1997-98 for which An outlay of Rs. 2.35 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. The total outlay of Rs. 42.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for the year 1997-98.

Creation of a cell for Plan Studies (PLM – 3) :

1.6 The work of collection, compilation and analysis of data pertaining to some of the important sectors of economy is done on continuous basis. These data are primarily meant for indicating trends taking place in the development of various sectors and sub sectors of the economy. Socio-Economic surveys and studies pertaining to various sectors of economy are also conducted.

These plan studies undertake following activities.

- (i) Collection, compilation and analysis of data regarding development taking place in core sectors of the economy.
- (ii) Provide financial assistance to research intitutions/ organisations for undertaking plan studies.
- (iii) Organising conferences on issues relating to Economis, statistics, demography, Planning and related matters.
- (iv) Create data base to monitor and measure the progress of plan studies.

1.7 It is proposed to create plan studies cell headed by Additional Director and equip the cell with modern equipments like pentium computer, colour ink-jet printer and DTP machine with laser printer. An outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Creation of Perspective Plan Cell

1.8 Planning for development is a continuous process. Five year Plan approach has been adopted at National as well as at State level. Wlthout a vision of a foreseeable future of say 10-15 years, it is not possible to plan for the present in a rational and integrated mannner. The needful perspective planning for at least 10-15 years, thus assumes great importance.

1.9 With the formation of "The State Planning Commission" in the State during 1992-93. It was very essential to establish a "Perspetive Planning Unit" in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for providing necessary material to enable the Commission for formulating the Five Year Plans and Annual Plans in a meaningful manner.

1.10 An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
PLANNING MACHINERY
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sch. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
PLM-1	Strengthening of Cartography Unit	2.00	0.00
PLM-2	Strengthening of Evaluation Unit at State level	42.00	0.00
PLM-3	Creation of a cell/Unit for Plant Studies	5.50	5.00
PLM-4	Creation of Perspective plan Cell	0.50	0.00
Total		50.00	5.00

9.2 TOURISM

INTRODUCTION :

9.2.1 Endowed with the scenic beauty of long undisturbed beaches, the flora and fauna including the exquisite wildlife along with archeological monuments that date back to the dawn of civilization, the colourful folk life and history that is filled with traditions and legends, Gujarat provides necessary potential for tourist destination. The aim is to promote Gujarat both in the domestic and international Tourism.

9.2.2 Tourism is a service industry having tremendous employment and area development potential. Environment friendliness and labour intensities of tourism projects is well known. Hence, it makes tourism an ideal economic activity for tackling serious problem of unemployment in State. Gujarat, with rich cultural heritage, long coastline dotted with beautiful beaches, archaeological and historical monuments and hospitable people, provide the bed-rock on which a superstructure of booming tourism industry can be built.

Approach and outline of Tourism Development :

9.2.3 Tourism has been recognized as an important area of development on account of its potential for generating income and employment. It is described as the fastest growing industries in the world today. Besides tourism is also an important sector for earning foreign exchange which could be utilised for development in other sectors. In spite of possessing a variety of tourist attractions such as wildlife, scenic beauty, pilgrimage centres, exotic traditional crafts and festivals, because of hospitality of the region and a varied healthful and tasteful cuisine, the State has not been able to accelerate the pace of tourism in comparison to other states. In 1991, the State did declare a tourism policy but it did not elicit adequate response from the private sector since the policy contained only a handful of benefits while the implementation was hampered due to legal and administrative constraints. Hence new Tourism Policy declared in 1995 to extend concessions and incentives to the investors to promote tourist facilities in the State as an Industry.

9.2.4 The main rationale for formulating a comprehensive tourism policy is rooted on the one hand, in the coverage of socio-economic spread benefits, environment-friendliness and employment potential of tourism industry and on the other, in the growing demand for tourism products in the state, brought by a rapid industrial growth in the State during the recent years that has led to tremendous increase in number of business travellers.

OBJECTIVES :

9.2.5 The main objectives of the State's Tourism Policy will be to undertake intensive and extensive development of tourism in the State and thereby increase employment opportunities. The following related objectives are detailed with main objectives :-

- (i) Identify and develop tourist destinations and related activities.
- (ii) Diversifications of tourism products in order to attract more tourists through a varied consumer choice.
- (iii) Comprehensive development of pilgrimage centres as tourist destinations.
- (iv) Create adequate facilities for budget tourists.
- (v) Strengthen the existing infrastructure and develop new one where necessary.
- (iv) Creation of tourism infrastructure so as to preserve handicrafts, folk arts and culture of the state and thereby attract more tourists.

9.2.6. More than 80 lakh domestic tourists visit the State annually. Amenities for these tourists at various Centres would be improved. The private sector would be encouraged to come forward for establishing Tourism prospects in the State.

For more than 30,000 international tourists who visit the state every year, more facilities would be provided at various tourists spots, centres and selected beaches.

Review of progress 1996-97 :

As amount of Rs.350.00 was provided for the year 1996-97 out of this an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was provided towards equity contribution to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd., and remaining provision is to take care of providing additional accommodation facilities. Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose, and Rs.10.00 for development of Saputara. While Rs. 249.00 lakhs is provided to promote fair and festival, exhibition, establishment of T.I.C publicity and for development of District level tourist centre, The Royal odrient Train, computerisation, Establishment of Tourism training Institute, and Incentive to Travel Agents. The provision of Rs. 350.00 lakhs will be fully spent during the year.

9.2.8 During the year the Corporation has taken part in various fairs and festivals organised in the state as well as in craft mela at Suraj-kund (Hariyana state) representing Gujarat as The THEME state. The Corporation has also organised "Chalo Gujarat" exhibition at Ahmedabad in which other state tourism department, corporations, Trand Agents and hotelier have taken part. Proposal for Tourism scheme for Annual Plan 1997-98 is as under

1	2	3 Rs. in lakhs
Trs : 1	Grant for construction improvement modification and infrastructure.	
1.	Grant for construction	10.00
2.	Grant for improvement	10.00
3.	Grant for modification of Accommodation	10.00
4.	Area Development Plan of Saputara	10.00
5.	Wayside Aminities including purchase of land sites	5.00
6.	Tented Accommodation for Adventure tourism and at the time of fairs & festivals	5.00
7.	Refurbishment of Monuments land scaping flood lighting etc at Dholovira, Champaner, Junagadh Modhera and others	6.00
8.	Imporvement of Tourist facilities and Hyginie condition at at pilgrim cnetress	6.00
9.	Heritage Hotels	5.00
10.	Integrated infrastrucure Development	5.00
11.	Sound and light show	5.00
12.	Water sports and other facilities.	5.00
13.	Purchase of Portable cabins	20.00
14.	Master Plan	15.00
15.	Project fesibility Reports	10.00
	Total (A)	127.00
Trs : 2	Extension for publicity and information survey of tourist spots.	
1	Information & publicity	40.00
2	Tourist Information Centre	45.00
3	Exhibition & Seminars	30.00

1	2	3
4	District level Tourist Centre	10.00
5	Promotion of Fairs and Festivals	30.00
6	The Royal Orient Train (Shahi Rail)	5.00
7	Computerisation	5.00
8	Incentive to Travel Agents	5.00
9	Tourism Training Institute	5.00
10	Encouragement of Paying Guest Scheme	2.00
	Total (B)	<u>222.00</u>
(C)	Share Capital to	
	The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.	1.00
	Total (C)	<u>1.00</u>
	Grand Total	<u>350.00</u>

General Approach :

Over the years, the old properties, which were transferred to the TCGL by the State Govt. required adequate repairs, maintenance & investment. Due to the very nature of the tourism business, wear & tear on movable & immovable assets is very high, Consequently a much larger fund is required to keep these properties in an attractive and marketable form. In previous years, plan funds have been marked substantially towards publicity, promotion, fairs & festivals, printing of materials etc. and not adequate was paid towards upkeep of properties. In view of the fact that availability of funds is limited. This year a change on approach is suggested with much larger amounts being provided for towards completion of going projects, repairs and maintenances of existing structures and properties and much reduced expenditure on promotion and publicity or advertising item.

Grant to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited

9.2.10 The Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited was handed over old properties set up by the Directorate of Tourism years ago. These properties require considerable improvement and major modifications. It is also necessary to open new tourist spots at selected tourist centres. It is necessary to provide accomodation facilities and other primary facilities at such tourist centres. For construction of new accommodation, as well as improvement and modifications of existing facilities, and completion of unfinished projects, it is proposed to provide a grand to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98 for this purpose.

Integrated Development of Saputara

9.2.11 Saputara has tremendous scope for tourism development. Tourist from Bombay and nearby Gujarat attracted to this places. For the development of Saputara on outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Wayside amenities including purchase of land sites

9.2.12 Wayside amenities which are an aexcellent avenue for giving facilities to the tourists. It is essential that TCGL acquires and develops sites for wayside amenities and then offer it to private entrepreneurs for setting up wayside amenity projects. Moreover, many motels/Dhabas have come up on the main location on the national, state highway and on amjor district roads. However, they need upgradation and modification so as to provide hygeine better facilities for the tourists. For this they need to be encouraged by way loan. This scheme will be worked out in consultation with the financial institutes of the State an outlay of it Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Tented Accommodation :

9.2.13 There are circuits as Junagadh, North Gujarat, Kutch and Saputara which offer considerable opportunities for adventure tourism. In addition there are such proposed events as Tarnetar Fair, Kutch Festival and Modhera Dance Festival which requires investment in tented accommodation. In addition to this, there are certain places in the hilly and tribal areas where seasonal tourists' flow can be anticipated for adventure tourism an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Refurbishment of monuments and providing facilities to various tourist sites :

9.2.14 TCGL has identified a large range of measures in this behalf. These pertain to landscaping and floodlighting of high potential monuments and also providing basic amenities for the tourists. Dholavira, Champaner, Junagadh and Modhera and a few others will be covered. There are many other places also which can be developed and made attractive by making the provisions like landscaping, providing basic amenities, etc. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Improvement of tourists facilities and hygienic conditions at pilgrim centres :

9.2.15 The provision of safe drinking water, clean toilets, bath-room and the need to ensure cleanliness and good hygiene at pilgrim locations is evident. The destinations to be covered are Somnath, Dwarka, Palitana, Girnar, Ambaji, Dakor, Shamlaji, Harshadmata, Matano Madh, etc. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Heritage Hotels :

9.2.16 Heritage Hotels hold the key to the growth of tourism in Gujarat. Gujarat has a large number of heritage properties. If these properties are converted into tourism projects such as hotels, not only they would attract foreign and high budget tourists but also our precious treasure would be preserved and made to use. The scheme for setting up of heritage hotels is under consideration of the Government. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Integrated infrastructure development :

9.2.17 There are two circuits in Gujarat which deserve to be taken up as mega project development. These are Kutch and Junagadh. However, before doing so it appears judicious to make a modest beginning and build traffic flows. In view of this, it is proposed that we plan to make substantial investment in roads, water works, landscaping at selected sites in these circuits. An exercise in this context is already done by Tata Consultancy Services. There is an integrated infrastructure development scheme under which the expenditure is to be shared by the Central Government, State Government and Financial Institutions in the ratio of 2:1:2 respectively. This infrastructure would include the modern facilities for the tourists at the spot like telephone, secretarial services, electronic typewriter, change-rooms, tele-fax, computer, boarding facility, information centre, etc. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Sound and light show :

9.2.18 Dwarka, Somnath also in Girnar are the most holy pilgrim centres which are visited by lacs of domestic as well as foreign tourists every year. These centres have rich heritage of Indian culture and history. Hence, sound and light show will enlighten the tourists. The offers received from the prominent executing agencies for Dwarka and Somnath, amount to Rs.3.00 crores approximately for this projects. Hence, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Water sports and other facilities for tourists :

9.2.19 Another outlet for adventure tourism is watersport. Gujarat has excellent coastal destinations and some perennial rivers where sports can provide fun to the tourists too. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Purchase of 20 portable cabins :

9.2.20 The beach Mandvi, Kutch is one of the best beaches on the coastline of Gujarat. TCGL

is considering to develop this beach to attract the tourists. However, till the Government infrastructure is developed there, a scheme for providing temporary arrangement of accommodation and other basic amenities for the tourists are worked out. This includes installation of 20 portable Cabins on the beach sites for promoting beach Tourism. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Preparation of Master Plan for the Infrastructure Development :

9.2.21 Some of the objectives of the New Tourism Policy is :-

- (i) Identify and develop tourist destinations and related activities;
- (ii) Diversifications of tourism products in order to attract more tourists through a varied consumer choice.
- (iii) Comprehensive development of pilgrimage centres as tourist destinations.
- (iv) Create adequate facilities for budget tourists.
- (v) Strengthen the existing infrastructure and develop new one where necessary.

9.2.22 To achieve objectives the State Government will consider to strength the infrastructure facilities and develop the tourist spots within the state. It is therefore, considered that the State Government will identify the different tourist destinations in the State and will get prepared the prospective plan for infrastructure development of these destination so as to ensure faster and planned growth of tourism sector in these areas. It was also decided in the meeting of Saputara Development Committee held in August, 1996 at Saputara that the Master Plan of Saputara may be prepared to upgrade Saputara Hill resort for the facilities to be provided to the tourists. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1997-98.

Preparation of Feasibility Reports :

9.2.23 The Government has announced new tourism policy to boost tourism activities in the State. The State Government's role would be more or less promoting and pro-activities and thereby to invite the private enterprenures to come forward for the establishment of new tourism projects. To encourage this, the Government would come out with the scheme to provide financial assistance against the expenditure expending incurred for preparation of the project reports through the approved consultants by the enterprenurs. Assuming that many such project reports would be prepared and submitted to the Government. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Extension Publicity and Survey of Tourist Sports :

9.2.24 The broad objective of the publicity schemes is to cover large sections of the population and for their advertisement, information centre, exhibitions are proposed. The details of schemes are as under :-

Information and Publicity :

9.2.25 Gujarat has a number of tourist centres and famous pilgrim places, beaches, sancturies and mountains having lot of tourist potential. For development of these places publicity and promotion of tourism therefore becomes a function of the State Government. the above places and centres require publicity within as well as outside India through various media, such as production of brochures, pamplettes, films, Audio tapes and vedio films on tourism will be produced. Major portion of publicity consists of printed words and advertisements in local as well as national and international magazines, news papers etc. An outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1997-98.

Tourist Information centres :

Opening of TIB Offices :

9.2.26 To market the tourism products of the State among the tourists from other states of the country and abroad, TCGL would open the offices in other major cities of the country, in addition

to the existing TIBs at New Delhi, Bombay and Madras, so as to give wide publicity and disseminate information on Gujarat Tourism. TCGL will also get this done in other big cities through reputed travel agents. To provide necessary information and for promotion of tourism, it is also considered to open more TIBs in other District H.Qs or important tourist spots. An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is provided for the annual plan 1997-98.

Exhibitions :

9.2.27 As an effective mass communications medium exhibition are very popular among people of all walks of life and areas, irrespective of literacy of the people and socio economic condition of the area Information Tourism Development and facilities available for tourists can be conveyed through photographs, charts illustrations and other visuals. It has been decided to cover all the parts of state by exhibitions which will be organised by local authorities as well as national and international institutions. Moreover seminars and workshops would also be organised as it will be useful for interaction with the expert, consultants and those dealing with the tourism trade Government would get the feedback to improve upon if necessary for promotion of tourism in the State. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1997-98.

Development of District Level

Tourists Centres :

9.2.28 There are many Tourist destinations which are of local interest within the district and can flourish if care is taken to improve existing infrastructure. This will also attract more tourists to these places. Government would modify the existing scheme so as to encourage the participant bodies to come forward for submission of projects for the development of these destinations. The matching contribution and full help will be provided by Directorate and Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited in development of the units and making them operational and managed better. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1997-98.

Fairs and Festivals :

9.2.29 In Gujarat many fairs and festivals are held at various places round the year. Fairs like Tarnetar, Chitravichitra, Madhavpur, Vautha, etc. have become very popular, Festivals like Navratri, Diwali, Rakshabandhan, Gokulastami, Kite Festival Kutchch are also celebrated with gaiety. It is proposed that these fairs be promoted by Directorate of Tourism and organised by Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited. In order to make the T.C.G.L. participation more meaningful it is decided to set up semi permanent structure at sites of such fairs and festivals. This is in turn helpful to reduce recurring expenditure. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1997-98.

The Royal Orient (Shahi Rail)

9.2.30 Gujarat Government declared new tourism policy accordingly stress has been given to develop tourism by private participation and development of infrastructure facilities. There are so many places of interest like Sasan Gir, Lion, Ahmedpur Mandvi beach, Palitana for architecture etc. but in spite of all these foreign tourists visit Gujarat in very small number, to attract more international tourists "Shahi Rail" named "The Royal Orient" launched in Gujarat with the co-operation of Railway Board regular journey started from 1st February 1995. This Royal Orient Train will visit Gujarat twice a month for maintenance and operational expenses Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Computerisation in TCGL :

9.2.31 Government has announced new tourism policy and it has been envisaged that henceforth the role of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited would be a catalytic role focused on acting as a clearing house on information, production and distribution of promotional literatures, policy advises, etc. Therefore, a computerisation information centre at the State level interlinked with some important Tourist Information Bureaus would be introduced to make available necessary information to the agencies/enterprises who wish to set up tourism projects. Therefore, for introducing and maintenance of the computerised system in the Tourism Corporation, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs

provided in the Annual Plan for 1997-98.

Incentives to the Travel Agents :

9.2.32 The travel agents / tour operators are one of the key functionaries in promotion of the tourism in the state. As per new tourism policy, Government would give due-recognition to the approved travel agents and wide publicity will be secured in respect of various facilities offered by the travel agents, tour operators, etc. To encourage healthy competition among the travel agents for attracting more inbound tourists, the Government is considering to have a scheme for giving recognition by way of cash incentives to the first 5 travel agents bringing maximum number of inbound tourists in a particular year subject to the terms and conditions being laid down in the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Establishment of 'Training Institute' :

9.2.33 The development of tourism depend much upon the services rendered by those in the travel trade as travel agents guides, receptionists, etc. and hence, train manpower is the backbone of tourism industry. The training facilities in the state as on today are totally inadequate and therefore, the State Government has given a thrust to this in its new tourism policy. Government would consider for setting up a hotel management institute at the State level preferably in private sector. Moreover, Government will also encourage and support creation of training facilities in the private sector by Private agencies / approve hotel associations. Moreover, the residence of Gujarat especially local youths would be encouraged and facilitated to take part in the said courses and part of the education fees would be reimbursed through scholarships. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Encouragement to paying guest scheme :

9.2.34 In big cities low budget tourists prefer to avail the benefit of Paying Guest Accommodation as the tariff of such accommodation would be relatively low and they would feel homely while staying there and particularly during the peak seasons that is summer, Diwali and Christmas as well as at the time of fairs and festivals at the pilgrim centres. Sometimes tourist find it difficult to get accommodation and therefore during such period the Paying Guest Accommodation is an attractive alternative for the tourists. This scheme has been introduced by Government of India as well as in other States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. Similar such scheme is under active active consideration of the State Government. Recognising the Paying Guest Accommodation fulfilling the prescribed norms, printing of the directly of Paying Guest accommodation available at different centres and encouraging the Paying Guest accommodation owners satisfying the customers etc. are some of the constituents of this scheme. It is expected that this will become popular to attract tourists. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

Share Capital to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited :

9.2.35 Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited was established in 1975 and the old properties of the Tourism Directorate were transferred to Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited in 1978. The authorised share capital of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited is Rs. 10.00 crores. It is proposed to contribute in the equity capital of Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Limited to carry out its programme and projects. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98.

**ANUUAL PLAN 1997-98
TOURISM
SCHEMEMWISE OUTLAYS**

(Rs in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98
1.	2	3
	TRS 1 Grant for construction impromement modification infrastructure	
1.	Grant for construction	10.00
2.	Grant for improvement	10.00
3.	Grant for Modification of Accommodation	10.00
4.	Area development Plan	-
	(A) Ahmedabad	-
	(B) Saputara	10.00
5.	Wayside Amdnities	5.00
6.	Tented Acommodation	5.00
7.	Refurbishment of monuments	6.00
8.	Tourist facilities at Pilgrimcentre	6.00
9.	Herigate Hotel	5.00
10.	Integrated Infrastructure Development	5.00
11.	Sound and light show .	5.00
12.	Water Sports and othe facilities	5.00
13.	Purchase of Postable cabins	20.00
14.	Master Plan	15.00
15.	Project feasibility Report	10.00
	Total	<u>127.00</u>
	TRS : 2 Extension for publicity & Information Survey of Tourirts Sports	
16.	Information & Publicity	40.00
17.	Tourist Infourmation Centre	45.00
18.	Exhibition and seminars	30.00
19.	Districtlevel Tourist Centres	10.00
20.	Promotion of fairs & festivals	30.00
21.	The Royal orient Train (Shahi Rail)	50.00
22.	Computerisation	5.00
23.	Incentive to travel Agents	5.00
24.	Toursion Training Institute	5.00
25.	Encourgment of Paying Guest Scheme	2.00
	Total TRS-2	<u>22.00</u>
	TRS - 3	
26.	Share Capital of T car	350.00

9.3 STATISTICS

9.3.1 With the development in different sectors of economy and the expansion of Government activities, the task of planning and co-ordination of economic activities has become more and more complex. Correspondingly, the demand of statistical information to provide appropriate data base for planning and policy making has considerably increased. The detailed information on various Socio-Economic variables and various programmes undertaken by the Government is a pre-requisite for intergrated and decentralised planning at regional, district and block level.

Review of the Progress

9.3.2 Efforts have been made to improve the coverage and timeliness of statistical data pertaining to different sectors of the State economy. Significant measures have been taken for building up the statistical system at different levels, particularly in setting up statistical machinery at district and lower levels for collection and compilation of statistics. The efforts initiated during Seventh Plan and during the Annual Plans of 1990-92, have been continued during the Eighth Five year Plan.

Programme for 1997-98

9.3.3 Keeping this in view an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. Schemewise write up for the year 1997-98 alongwith the proposed outlay is given in the following paragraphs.

Strengthening of Publication Section

9.3.4 The Publication Section is bringing out various publications of which some are annual and some are quarterly or monthly. Some publications are budget publications and therefore they are required to be prepared and published in a stipulated time limit. This unit also works as link between Central Statistical Organisation and Directorate of Economics and Statistics of other States as well as other State Government Departments. An outlay of Rs. 7.13 lakh is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98.

Strengthening of NSS field level offices

9.3.5 The Socio-Economic Surveys conducted through National Sample Survey Organisation have yielded useful data in respect of various aspects of the economy of the State, particularly in preparing the estimates of the state income, population living below the poverty line, social consumption, employment-unemployment etc.

9.3.6 The large scale sample surveys are being carried out in yearly rounds of NSSO to bridge up the data gaps required for planning purposes. Under the large scale surveys, about 1200 villages/urban blocks and about 10000-12000 households/manufacturing/trading units are covered for the purpose of collection of data on various socio-economic aspects. The information is covered under various schedules consisting of 12 to 15 blocks. Multiple subjects are covered under each round of survey. Thus, a very sizable data is created during each survey which poses various problems in processing data within a prescribed time span. The advent of the computers have greatly helped to process data and preparation of results speedily. Thus, use of computers and modernisation of whole NSS set up including regional offices have become inevitable.

9.3.7 The process of modernisation has been taken up in a phased manner alongwith imparting training to the personnel involed in data collection. The training for data entry to the field workers has been imparted and now they are able to take up data entry work. Each of the three regional offices at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot are equipped with two personal computers. To undertake the total data entry work of survey at regional offices, the regional offices need to be strengthened with appropriate computing facilities. It is proposed to equip regional office at least with a pentium computer having 7 to 8 terminals and necessary softwares. With the establishment of this facility, it is expected to complete the data entry work within one month time lag from completion of data collection work. An outlay of Rs. 17.30 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of NSS Headquarter Unit

9.3.8 National Sample Survey is large scale countrywide survey conducted in the form of rounds every year by the Government of India to collect information on Socio-economic aspects of the population for the plan formulation and policy making. Different topics of current interest are covered in different rounds

9.3.9 Over the years, there has been considerable expansion in the size of the sample for the survey and also in the items covered in the various subjects. The summary results are to be brought out within very short period but the detailed tabulation, which involves about 150 different bivariate tables in every round takes considerable time. It is proposed to continue the post of one Research Officer, one Research Assistant. An outlay of Rs. 2.58 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of Regional Accounts Section

9.3.10 The regional accounts section provides information on various micro economic aggregates like consumption, capital formation, savings, production, indirect taxes etc. for the State economy. In view of greater emphasis being laid on regional planning in recent years by the government, the Regional Accounts Committee set up by the Government of India has recommended in its report to prepare various accounts at the State level with a view to obtaining comprehensive picture of all the economic activities of the region in regard to production, capital formation, consumption of fixed capital, consumption expenditure etc.

9.3.11 The work relating to compilation and preparation of estimates of gross fixed capital formation is not only voluminous and straining but also continuous in nature. At present, the estimates regarding state Govt. sector and non-departmental commercial undertakings of the state are prepared. The work involves study and analysis and classification of State Government budget publications and annual reports/accounts of all State Government's Public Sector undertakings. In view of this it is proposed to continue the existing Regional Account Section for which, an outlay of Rs. 1.57 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of the administrative machinery in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

9.3.12 The administrative strength and structure of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has undergone a significant change in recent years with the expansion of the statistical activities in various departments, corporations, boards and Directorate and introduction and acceleration of the computerisation Programmes in various Government departments and Government offices at State and district levels. With the increase in the workforce of the employees on the statistical cadre of the Directorate, the workload of the administrative machinery of the Directorate has also increased considerably. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of computer centre at State level

9.3.13 The Gujarat Computer Centre has been equipped with no. of personal computers (PCs) PC/XTs and PC/ATs with supported peripheral. Moreover, a digiter and plotter has also been installed in the computer centres. To maintain these machinery of the centre. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 lakh is provided for maintenance contract during the year 1997-98. Looking to the day to day updation, advancement in electronic data processing equipments and supported softwares, it is the need of computer centre to acquire such necessary Compatible hardware and software.

9.3.14 It is, therefore, proposed to purchase a high speed line matrix printer, colour ink-jet printer colour copier and floppy storage boxes/ recks and cupboards during 1997-98, with an estimated cost of Rs.5.50 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual plan 1997-98.

Establishment of E.D.P. cells at District level (STT-7)

9.3.15 With a view to processing large volume of data originating at Village/Taluka/District levels as a by product of administrative and developmental functions at various levels and collected under various censuses and sample surveys, EDP cells with micro computer were set up in two districts viz. Kheda and Surendranagar during the year 1986-87 on an experimental basis. The micro computer hardware for Surendranagar district was supplied by the CMC Ltd. under the joint project of state Government, Indian Institute of

Management, Ahmedabad and the CMC Ltd. The project having been completed, the computer hardware has been returned to CMC Ltd. in view of the installation of district computers under the NICNET project. for Kheda District, the micro computer hardware was supplied by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India under their NRDMS project.

9.3.16 It is proposed to create an EDP cell in each district in a phased manner. These EDP cells will carry out the following activities.

- (i) To analyse the data processing requirements of various district level offices and to devise various input/output formats and data storage structure.
- (ii) To associate and coordinate with the NIC staff for the purpose of systems design computer programming implementation and modification of the developed system. etc.
- (iii) To keep liaison with the district level offices and handle inputs/outputs.
- (iv) Collection, compilation, Data entry, validation of data pertaining to various sectors of economy for the centralised data bank.
- (v) Data collection, compilation, data entry and validation for district level computer applications implemented on district computers.
- (vi) To arrange the exchange/pooling of the data.

It is therefore proposed to continue the district level EDP cells at Vadodara, Godhra and Bhavnagar during 1997-98. An outlay of Rs 4.00 lakh is provided in the Annual plan 1997-98.

Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District level

9.3.17 The Statistical branch of the District panchayats are primarily concerned with collection, scrutiny, compilation etc. of the data from different district level offices for bringing out District Statistical Abstracts and for preparing analytical notes relating to development of district. It also organises fieldwork and provides training for various surveys, studies and censuses such as village Amenity Survey, Livestock Census, Population Census, Agriculture Census and Economic Census etc.

9.3.18 District Statistical offices are required to review and monitor the progress of works at various stages of implementation. This has increased the work load of District Statistical offices. They also supervise and provide technical guidance to the Statistical Assistants working in Taluka Panchayats and inspect the district planning works. In order to enable District Statistical offices to carry out all these activities in time and efficiently, it is proposed to strengthen the District statistical Offices by providing computer facility to each district in a phased manner an outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Extension of the existing building of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics

9.3.19 The area available in the existing building is 23200 sq. ft. As per the norms, for the present staff and equipment, total area of 362780 sq. ft. is necessary. In view of the additional staff and equipments, an additional area of 26040 sq. ft. will be required and for computer annex cartography laboratory an additional area of 11033 sq. ft. will be required, Thus the total additional area of 50653 sq. ft. will be required. An outlay of Rs. 60.42 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of Training facilities in the field of computer applications

9.3.20 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been conducting training courses for the middle and lower level statistical personnel since 1962. Moreover this Directorate is also conducting lower and higher level departmental examinations every year. There is no proper facility available to conduct written examination at present. Hence it is proposed to upgrade training room with furniture, Air conditioner, P.A system etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.40 lakh is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS
STATISTICS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sch. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
STT-1	Strengthening of publication Unit	7.13	3.88
STT-2	Strengthening of NSS field level offices	17.30	16.56
STT-3	Strengthening of NSS Headquarter Unit	2.58	0.00
STT-4	Strengthening of Regional Accounts Section	1.57	0.00
STT-5	Strengthening of Computer Machinery of Directorate of Economics & Statistics	0.60	0.00
STT-6	Strengthening of Administrative Centre at State level	8.00	5.50
STT-7	Establishment of EDP Cell at District level	4.00	0.00
STT-8	Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at District level	11.00	6.00
STT-9	Extension of Existing building of Directorate of Economics & Statistics	60.42	60.42
STT-10	Creation of Social Statistical Division	0.00	0.00
STT-11	Strengthening of Centre for Monitoring of Gujarat Economy	0.00	0.00
STT-12	Strengthening of Training Facilities in the field of Computer Applications	7.40	6.90
STT-13	Creation of Environmental Statistics cell	0.00	0.00
Total :		120.00	99.26

9.4 CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Introduction :

Consumer Protection

9.4.1 Consumer protection is given much importance under the govt. of India's Twenty point programme. As provided under the consumer protection Act, 1986, the Govt. in Food and civil supply deptt. has established the consumer Disputes Redressal commission at state level and consumer disputes Redressal forums in each dist. of the State for quick and speedy disposal of the consumer's complaint.

9.4.2 In pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, the state Govt. has established the following consumer courts :

- (i) State level consumer Redressal commission
(State Commission)
- (ii) Dist. Consumer Disputes Redressal forums
(Dist Forums)

The state Govt. has already constituted the state commission and Dist. forums for all Districts.

9.4.3 Govt. of India enacted and put in operation in all the states the consumer protection Act, 1986 for better protection of interests of consumers, by making provisions for the establishment of consumer council and the authorities for the settlement of consumer Disputes. In pursuance of the said Act, the State Govt. in exercise of the powers vested in it, has framed and published Gujarat consumer protection rules, 1988. District forums have also been established in all district (clubbed Districts) These district forums are presided over by officers of the cadre of district Judges. Hon'ble Supreme court has directed to establish an independent Dist. Forums in all Dist. as provided in section 9 of the Act. However, at first instance, Hon. Supreme court has also allowed to form independent Dist. forums after clubbing two-three districts if the No. of cases are less. Keeping this in view the State Govt. has constituted six independent dist. forums covering all Dists.

9.4.4 Out of the 6 independent Dist forums five Dist forums having head quarter at (1) Ahmedabad (2) Gandhinagar (3) Palanpur (4) Rajkot (5) Vadodra have started their functioning. The govt. has appointed president for Rajkot Dist. but president has not taken charge for Rajkot dist. govt. in food and civil supplies Dept. has recently established 2 independent forums viz. Bhuj at Kachchh at Palanpur. Further the group forums having headquarter at Rajkot and Bhavnagar are reconstituted and instead of 3 group forums 2 are made. The new having head quarter at Junagadh clubbed with Amreli forum is created. Therefore, now at palanpur, Bhuj and Junagadh 3 new forums are created. Further two more independent forums are likely to be made within short time. Therefore establishment of forums will be put in existence. Further in view of the supreme court decision in writ petition No. civil 1141/88 since there is a direction to set up a district forum in every dist. as envisaged by section-9 of the Act, there are all possibilities that independent forum for each district will be created in a near future and therefore the no. of district forum establishments would be increased a new forum i.e. 12 forums as follows.

1. Himatnagar (Sabarkantha)
2. Gandhinagar
3. Palanpur (Banaskantha)
4. Bhuj-Kutch
5. Surendranagar
6. Amreli
7. Bharuch
8. Valsad
9. Kheda
10. Panchmahals
11. Junagadh
12. Jamnagar

9.4.5 the new forums will be requiring funds for adequate Accomodation, office furniture and other office facilities like water cooler, cup-boards i.e. storewell for keeping records fans, racks, etc. as well as funds for pay and allowances of officers and staff.

9.4.6 The considering the above facts an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

9.4.7 For consturction of new office building for office of food and civil supplies controller, Ahmedabad city, land admeasuring 310.3 sqmts. out of final plot No. 182 of paldi T.P.No. 6 of city complex is allotted. Hence a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is to be made for construction work on the said land.

9.4.8 During the current year of 1996-97 finacial provision of Rs. 2.29 lakhs is made in budget. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is required in the financial year 1997-98. Therefore an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in the Annual plan 1997-98.

9.4.9 An outay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme

Distribution of provided Salt in I.T.D.P. Areas

9.4.10 In order to prevent various iodine Deficiency disorder in the polution, it has been decided by state Government to provide iodised salt in the I.T.D.P. Areas at subidised rates in the first instance. This will help in containing congenial deafness in the children primarily due to Iodine Deficiency in the mother and a number of other diseases iodised salt is proposed to be distributed at rate of Rs. 1/- per kg. in one Kg consumer poly pack iodised salt will be brought from the manufacturers and will be distributed in one Kg polyback to the consumers through fair price shope in I.T.D.P. areas. This arrangement wil be made by the Gujarat. State civil suppliant corporation ltd. Gandhinagar.

9.4.11 Under this scehme, this populaton of about 75 lakhs living in I.T.D.P. area will got the benefit of subsidisad iodised salt.

9.4.12 An outay of Rs. 515.-- lakhs is provided for the 1997-98 this scheme.

Annual plan 1997-98

To implement the consumer protection Act. 1986 and Gujarat consumer protection rule. 1986 folowed in proposed to provided.

(Rs. in lakhs)

SR. No.	Particulars	
1.	Creation of the posts	
	(1) President	}
	(2) Secretary	}
	(3) Gujarati steno grade- I	}
	(4) Senior clerk	}
	(5) Cerk-cum-tuypist	}
	(6) Peon-class-IV	}
II	Capital	
	Office Expenses	
	Rent, Bates& taxesm telephone offie expenses.	
	Grand Total	40.00

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of capital Concern
	2	3	4
PDS-1	Consumer Disputes Redressal commission	50.00	10.00
PDS-3	Poverty alleviation programme	515.00	0.00
Grant Total		565.00	10.00

9.5 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Introduction

Weight and Measures (Legal Metrology)

9.5.1 The Bombay Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959 protects the interests of the consumers. The Central Government has passed a new Act. i.e. Standards of Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1985 and Rules thereunder.

9.5.2 The new Act has a wide coverage, over and above the routine type of activities of verification and stamping of weights and measures used by trading community. It envisages calibration of instruments like clinical thermometer, taxi and autorickshaw meters, electricity meters, water meters etc. There is also a provision for regulating Packaged Commodities Act. The State Govt. is anxious to protect the consumer interest and have framed and published new rules.

9.5.3 The Government of India has passed standard of Weights and Measures (Enf.) Act, 1985. The State Government have adopted the same rules with effect from 1st April 1990.

Programme for annual plan 1997-98

9.5.4 The Bombay weights and Measures (Enf.) Act. 1985 provides for annual verification and stamping of Weights and Measuring instruments used by traders and annual verification for industrial establishments and bullions, considering the period of two years for verification, the weight and Measures instruments do not show the correct position due to improper handling. The annual verification in phased programme at all levels under the Act is to be introduced.

Implementation of the Packaged Commodities Rules. 1977.

9.5.5 The packaged commodities rules 1977 provide for indication of manufacturer's name, manufacturing date, retail price and net weight on sealed packages. These rules regulate interstate transactions of Packaged Commodities to establish fair trade practices. The work of construction of office buildings at Ahmedabad and Precision Laboratory is under progress. The total estimated cost of these buildings is Rs. 57 lakhs.

9.5.6 The Tribal area is spread out widely in the State so far as the Tribal area is concerned there are no regular markets. Adivasis purchase their goods from weekly markets known as 'Hatwada'. Adivasis are exploited by the traders. The Weights and Measures Act, is strictly in these areas to minimise exploitation. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for the scheme.

9.5.7 An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided for the above mentioned programme for the year 1997-98 under this sub-sector of Weights and Measures.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1	WAM-1 Regulation of Weight and Measures ACT	50	1.00
Grand total		50.00	1.00

10.1 GENERAL EDUCATION

Primary Education

Introduction

10.1.1 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 educational pyramid.

Review of Eighth Plan

10.1.2 Primary education forms part of the minimum needs programme. At the end of Eighth Plan, enrolment in the age group 6-11 was 59.07 lakhs children while in the age group 11-14 it was 25.34 lakhs children would be enrolled. Over all achievement would be 90%.

The likely position of enrolment at the end of 1995-96 and 1996-97 will be as under.

AGE GROUP	1995-96	1996-97
6-10	5863	5907
%	(128)	(130)
11-13	2422	2534
%	(85)	(88)

10.1.3 Against the total requirement of 33000 class rooms 9259 would be constructed leaving a backlog of 20000 class rooms at the end of 1995-96.

10.1.4 During Eight Five Year Plan 31000 in the class rooms were sanctioned under various schemes. All the single teacher's schools having enrolment genter than 35 have been provided with a post of second teacher.

10.1.5 All the children of SC, ST, O.B.C. & E.B.C. up to Std. VII in tribal area and in non-tribal area were supplied sets of school text-books at free of cost.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98.

10.1.6 The primary education forms part of minimum needs programmes and has been given highest priority. It is also included under the Basic Minimum Services.

10.1.7 The minimum needs programme aims at establishing a net work of certain services based on the criteria of uniformity and equality throughout the country. The programme taken up under the minimum needs programme has been given priority in allocation of funds during the Annual Plan 1997-98. The M.N.P. is expected to provide essential infrastructure to the weaker section of the society and the pupils in backward and remote area. The broad outline of the programme is as under.

Appointment of Add. Primary Teachers for Add. Enrolment

10.1.8 The position of enrolments in the age group 6-11 and 11-14 at the end of 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97 are as under.

		Figures in "000"		
AGE-GROUP		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
6-11	Boys	3161	3161	3125
	Girls	2694	2702	2782
	Total	5855	5863	5907

AGE-GROUP		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
11-14	Boys	1335	1404	1444
	Girls	969	1018	1090
	Total	2303	2423	2534
6-14	Boys	4496	4565	4569
	Girls	3662	3720	3872
Total		8158	8285	8441

10.1.9 It was targetted to achieve 128 % enrolment and 85 % enrolment for the age group 6-11 and 11-14 respectively at the end of Eighth Plan 1996-97. Overall coverage was expected 113% in the age group 6-14 by 1996-97. As suggested in the programme of action by the task force under National Policy on education 1986, 100 % enrolment is targetted by 2002.

10.1.10 It is targetted that out of 14.11 lakhs net additional pupils will be enrolled during the plan period under formal system. To man the add. enrolment, 2000 teachers will be required and for which an outlay of 216.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Construction of Class Rooms

10.1.11 Physical facilities is must for universalisation of elementary education. At the end of Eighth Plan the back-log in class room will be 20,000 class rooms. It is a huge task to meet with whole requirement however the state envisage to wipeout the shortage of class rooms through the various schemes. An outlay of Rs. 5523.00 lakhs is provided for construction of 5523 class rooms during the year 1997-98 at a rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per class room.

Physical Facilities in Primary Schools

10.1.12 Many schools lack in Physical facilities viz. Electrification, Sanitary facilities etc. It is proposed to improve each facilities in primary schools. An outlay of Rs. 36.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 at the rate of Rs. 36,000/- per schools and covered 100 school each year.

Programme for Upliftment of SC/ST & OBC

10.1.13 The National Policy on Education-1986 has laid special emphasis on the removal of disparities and equalise educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of these disadvantaged sections of society. The programme of action has outlined a number of steps to achieve the objective. Some of the important programme which the state Government has adopted are as under.

Free Supply of School Text Books

10.1.14 During Eighth Five Year plan the beneficieries were SC, ST, OBC and EBC students only. To achieve the goal of 100% universalisation of elementary education it is necessary to provide free text books to all pupils of Std. I to VII instead of above four categories in the eighth plan to attract them to school, nearly 56 lakhs pupils will be benefitted under the programme. An outlay of Rs. 2597.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Incentive to Tribal Pupils

10.1.15 Over and above free supply of school text books to Tribal, SC/Baxi and EBC pupils. Some ncentive have been given to tribal students.

Financial Assistance to Talented SC/ST and OBC Girl Pupils

10.1.16 Due to socio economic condition people do not send their daughters to schools after completing primary education up to Stx. IV. To attract talented girl pupils to prosecute their further study after Std. IV and also to minimize the rate of dropouts among girls at upper primary level a scheme of financial assistance of Rs. 100 per annum as per pupil under eighth plan to each

first girl from SC/ST and OBC in Std. V, VI and VII will be paid on merit at school level. During eighth plan only 99 talukas having low literacy rate as compare to State literacy rate were covered. Suggestions from Districts to extend the scheme to all upper primary of the State were discussed in working group and suggestion was accepted. An outlay of Rs. 115.20 lakhs proposed for the same. An outlay of Rs. 115.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening Supervisory Machinery

10.1.17 It is proposed to computerize the statistical data for each primary school of the state. To cope up with the work it is proposed to create a post for data entry operator for each district for each district and a programmer for the state level office. It is proposed to create some supervisory posts for monitoring the programmes. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Tarang Ullasmaya Jivan Programme in Primary School STD. I

10.1.18 A Programme of "Tarang Ullasmaya Education" for the students of the Std. I is in Operation under the primary schools of the State. Teachers handbood for this programme and training of teachers was done. The results of the programme was found very encouragable therefore State Govt. has decided to make it available in every primary school of the State.

10.1.19 In this programme the room of Std. I is being resovated upto 3 feet high surrounding the walls of the room. As it can be used like blackboard and it was the main object of the scheme. The walls will also be painted with figures of the syllabus of Std. I schools was already been covered with the help of UNICEF.

10.1.20 The remaining 33000 class rooms will be covered under this scheme during the year of 1996-97. UNICEF will share where public contribution is not available Remaining 50% share i.e. Rs. 450 per school will have to born by the State Govt. similarly in Std. II the programme will be continued during the year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

New Schemes

Improvement in Attendance

10.1.21 The drop-out rate is highest in Std. I & II also the average attendance in Std. I & II is very low. All the students of Std. I & II whose average attendance are above 70% will be awarded Rs. 100/- per girl per annum. An outlay of Rs. 899.20 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Award to UPE

10.1.22 The public school who attend 100% enrolment and 80% retention within two years, will awarded Rs. 10,000/- in third year Rs. 600.00 lakhs is proposed for plan period. Every year about 2000 schools will be awarded during last three years of the plan.

Upgradation of Primary Schools

10.1.23 Most of the students in rural area particular girls after Std. IV leave the education if the school have no facility for Std. V in his/her village. For achievement of U.E.E. all schools having upto Std. IV will be upgraded gradually upto Std. VII, under this scheme one additional teacher will provided if school not getting for Std. V as per norm. An outlay of Rs. 324.00 lakhs is provided for 1000 additional teachers for the year 1997-98.

District Primary Education Programme

10.1.24 For achievement of U.P.E. Central Govt. has started a District Primary Education Programme with the help of World Bank selected districts of State will finance by world bank. Each district will get Rs. 40 crores in plan period. Three districts (B.K., Panchmahals & Dangs) are selected in first phase. All the district will be covered under this scheme during Ninth Plan. 85% amount will be born by world bank and 15% amount will have to be born by State Govt. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is provided as 15% share of State Govt. for six districts for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening for R.C.

10.1.25 DIET at district level is not sufficient for recurrent training & orientation frequently. Resource Centre is very useful for same purpose. But present R.C. is not equipped with teaching - learning material. For improvement of quality education at Elementary stage the R.C. will be strengthened with laboratory, drawing equipment infrastructure facilities like duplicating machine & teaching learning equipment. An outlay of Rs. 248.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Adult Education : Introduction

10.1.26 The Director of Adult Education is over looking the literacy and Post-literacy campaigns operated in various districts and metropolitan cities of Gujarat State ever since April 1992. During 1991 two districts viz. Bhavnagar and Gandhinagar were made totally literate under literacy campaigns run from the State resources only.

10.1.27 The State Literacy Mission Authority was formed in 1990. 2/3 share was received from Government of India for the remaining 17 districts. At present all the 19 districts have completed total literacy campaign (TLC) and 13 districts have embarked upon post literacy campaign. During the 8th Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 2250.00 lakhs was sanctioned for 1/3 share of TLC/PLC projects and State run JSNS and NFE Programme etc.

10.1.28 From the year 1992 to 1996 an actual expenditure of Rs. 1357.14 lakhs was incurred and during 1996-97 an expenditure of Rs. 374.49 lakhs is estimated to be incurred. Thus Rs. 1731.63 lakhs will be utilised at the end of 8th Five Year Plan from among the amount sanctioned in the 8th Five Year Plan.

10.1.29 The centre-based scheme of Adult Education came to an end in the State with introduction of the TLC even since 1992. As against 50.00 lakhs estimated Adult illiterates only 40 lakhs were identified as real beneficiaries on the basis of Door to Door Survey carried out by ZSS of different districts. During the 8th Five Year Plan nearly 30 lakhs adult illiterates were made literate under TLC programme run by ZSS of different districts.

10.1.30 As approved by the National Literacy Mission Literacy campaign had to run for one year after completion of TLC two year programme of Post-Literacy campaign was introduced so that neo-literate may strengthen their ability to read write and count and also become aware of their social conditions and know the causes of their present position. They may also understand national issues like small family norms, health and hygiene and protection of environment etc. Thus 17 districts were sanctioned PLC programmes in the State.

10.1.31 The district which await NLM sanction of the PLC are Bharuch and Junagadh. Adult Education Programme is very important as it is incorporated in 20 Point Programme of the Prime Minister of India. It is also part and parcel of Minimum Needs Programme. The details of the schemes proposed under the Plan for 1997-98 are narrated below :-

(1) 1/3 Share for PLC. The remaining districts which were not covered by PLC in the 8th Five Year Plan will be covered in the first year 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 278.76 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(2) An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for Incentive grant to voluntary agencies as token outlay.

(3) Publicity under Adult Education Programme. The literacy campaign needs proper and wide publicity through different media such as print media T.V., Radio Film etc. and publication of Books, Posters etc. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

(4) An outlay of Rs. 0.24 lakh has been provided for the year 1997-98. Administrative set up, hiring of vehicle.

(5) Non-Formal Education. The total literacy campaign and post literacy campaign will be over at least by the first year of the 9th Five Year Plan. There are nearly 5.75 lakhs children in 9-

14 age group who have become, literat through TLCs. They will have to be covered under NFE projects. Near 4 projects i.e. 400 centres are proposed to be run by municipal different corporation in cities and hence state share are proposed. Each NFE project runs for two years during which a project cost of Rs. 11.56 lakhs for the first year and Rs. 11.32 lakhs for the second year is estimated out of which 60% will be borne by the Central Government and 40% will be borne by the State. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme.

10.1.32 The Institute of state Education has been upgraded in the year 1989-90 into a State level Training & Research Institution and named GUJARAT STATE COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING with 12 branches are functioning. Since las two years the training programmes for the teacher educators. Masters trainers and primary teachers were conducted by the DIET. There are in all 19 DIETs functioning in the state.

10.1.33 In order to upgrade the educational standard training to Elementry and Primary teachers in the areas like material production, Curriculum development, M.L.L., SO.P.T., Quality improvement have been kept in view in NEP-1986. Accordingly the GCERT Organises, through its DIETs such training programmes and workshops in the areas mentioned for capacity building of Elementary and Primary teachers.

10.1.34 The GCERT , adequately manned with its district level institutions is now in a position to take off all its training programmes in full swing under the schemes like UEE and UPE of for a qualitative improvement as envisaged in the NEP-1986. It is expected that almost 2.0 lakhs Elementary & Primary teachers would be covered under M.L.L. programme.

10.1.35 The trainings during the next five years will be extended to the 90,000 primary teachers working in Std. 5, 6, 7th. It is expected that during 9th Five Year Plan all the Elementary & Primary teachers will be covered and trained properly in new areas of UEP and UPP Programmes to meet the challenge. An outlay of Rs. 347.36 lakhs has been provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

10.1.36 The GCERT is a state level training institution which imparts training to elementary & primary teachers through DIET under the schemes like UEE & UPE as viewed in NEP 1986. Hence GCERT & DIETs ought to be furnished with all infrastructure facilites required for such training programmes. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98.

Training & Research Through GCERT

10.1.37 Training & Research are the main function of GCERT. For the capacity building of the teacher educators, DIETs personals, District functionaries & master trainers (Resource Persons) adequate training should be organised at grass-root leve. For proper effective training, needs of the trainees & trainors should be identified.

10.1.38 Research & Studies should be conducted at micro level in the field of primary education to find out the needs of the teachers, schools & students so target of UPE & UEE can be achieved as envisaged in NEP 1986. For training at different stages assist from State Govt.

10.1.39 Hence Under the above various schemes proposed from B-1 to B-7 for the training and Research - studies the financial provisions required for one year will be Rs. 136.20 lakhs.

Strenghtening of DIETs and Training Through Them

10.1.40 DIETs are the district level training Institution for improving quality of education & capacity building of the teachers through the adequate training with effective training materials are the mair functions of DIETs. Under the scheme like UEE & UPE as viewed in NEP - 1986 for improving the quality of education necessary training should be given to the elementary and primary school teachers and training materials should be developed.

10.1.41 Hence the DIETs ought to be furnished with all infrastructre facilities required for such training programmes & Local resource persons & Institutions should be oriented and trained adequately.

Strengthening of DIETs

10.1.42 As suggested in the plan the more weightage is given on the training of the Physical education, Art education, Environment education etc. as well as the basic requirements of the various DIETs like sanitation, Compound wall, Drinking water, Water storage, Garden developing, Audio-Video lab construction etc. assistance from the state Govt. of Rs. 5.16 lakhs per DIET is required. It is planned to cover 4 DIETs every year that makes the requirement of Rs. 22.64 lakhs per year. Hence the total plan provision required under the above schemes Rs. 136.30 lakhs in provides for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of Cluster Resource Centres

10.1.43 In 19 Districts there are about 2000 centres for capacity building and improving the quality of education at the Elementary and primary level of the primary teachers. Recurring training is required for them for guidance about their day to-day teaching in the class & Hard points which they meet during teaching-learning process in different subjects.

As viewed in NEP 1986 joyfull learning scheme is to be introduced for making the teaching-learning process intresting. Teaching materials are to be developed on the basis of the units to be taught for which they should be guided.

10.1.44 For recurrent training & Guidance to the primary teachers every month, CRC has been developed for twice month meeting of the teachers of Std. 1 to 4. These centres should be strengthened by means of providing them Raw materials. Contingency & Stationary for keeping recor etc. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Innovative Programmes

10.1.45 New technology in science field has been developing and is infused in every walk of life. Scientific development is necessary for the progress of state and country.

10.1.46 For developing scientific insight vision among the teachers & students science fairs should be organised for the awareness creation about the developing scientific research and studies veivs (insight) among the students as well as teachers.

10.1.47 Through such activity capacity of thinking & insight of research can be developed in the student mind about systematically thinking.

10.1.48 Under the innovative schemes central Education policy has also viewed to encourage the student & teachers through such activities.

10.1.49 New developed technology in the various field like agriculture, science, education etc. can be put to the notice of the society through such activities.

10.1.50 GCERT organises science fairs at district level and state level for the encouragement and awareness generation among the students and teachers as well as GCERT has also made the provision for giving the award to best educational field.

State Level Science Fair

10.1.51 This expenditure estimate is for preparing tentstalls, light, water, T.A. D. A. to the participants from the different district, Contingency, Honorarium, Incentives for the best Demostration etc.

District Level Science Fair

10.1.52 With help of the Govt. & Non-Govt. primary & Secondary schools, District Education office, District Education committee, principal of DIET etc. organises the science fair at district level under the guidance of the GCERT for which the aforesaid provision is necessary.

National Level Science Fair

10.1.53 GCERT is also initiate to take part in the national level science fair for presentation of the best item from the state level science fiar. It is expected that this may increase the enthusiasum

among the students and science teachers through such activity.

Incentive to the Talented Teacher-Educators & Institutions

10.1.54 There are certain talented teacher-educators & Institutions who are performing best work in the field of educational teaching and training. For the encouragement and inspiration their services should be appreciated with some kind of award. Under this scheme teacher-educators, DIET personnel, PTC Colleges, Secondary teachers, training colleges, CTE & IASE etc. will be covered. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Training Through CTE and IASE

10.1.55 Gujarat Vidyapeeth and RGT Govt. training college, Porbandar are upgraded into INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCE SECONDARY EDUCATION and 4 B.Ed. colleges are upgraded into the COLLEGE FOR TEACHER EDUCATORS, through these institutions lecturers of B.Ed. colleges & PTC colleges has been guided through in-service and pre-service training. The GCERT is the main controlling authority of the above CTE & IASE institutions.

10.1.56 For the capacity building of the teacher educators in-service training is to be given & latest teaching-learning materials & Educational literature is to be given to them. For strengthening of CTE & IASE for the training to the Heads of the Institutions, Teacher-educators & CTE and IASE functionaries below financial assistance from the state Govt. necessary. Total provisions required for the above scheme for one year it will be 13.2 lakhs in 1997-98.

Physical Education & Yoga

10.1.57 For healthy mind healthy body is necessary & for healthy thoughts, creative working capacity physical health should be sought and healthy, for achievement at the highest level concentration should be there that can be developed among the students through YOGA.

10.1.58 For developing the qualities like discipline, healthy thoughts, concentration, control & self-discipline systematic knowledge about the physical education and yoga should be given to the teachers through the systematic training.

10.1.59 NEP-1986 has viewed about the physical education & yoga. Central Govt. now gives more emphasis on yoga training to the teachers. An outlay of the Rs. 2.10 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Art Education

10.1.60 Education is for developing certain skills among the students. Skills like performing art and classical art can be developed from the early childhood. Art and Music make the life alive and make the teaching learning process interesting. Through art and music certain hard points in their learning process can be made very easy and interesting.

10.1.61 For making the childhood interesting & to develop the singing, writing, blowing, painting etc. skills in the children art education has been introduced.

10.1.62 Art teachers and teacher educators need proper training about this. Through them only art vocabulary, music, expression, performance art etc. can be developed among the students. DIETs personnel, Master trainers, Cluster resource persons etc. will be trained about the art education under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 0.60 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

Environment Education

10.1.63 Central Govt. is also giving more weightage to the environment education. Globalisation of the population has affected environment at every aspect. Environment should be preserved and protected. Students should learn to improve, protect and preserve the environmental aspects surrounding them i.e. water, wood, air, earth etc. This should be taught through the different angles from science, maths, social science etc. For this teachers & teacher-educators must be trained

as proposed in the scheme. Hence for the total financial provisions required for the one year will be Rs. 2.05 lakhs in 1997-98.

School Readiness

10.1.64 Pre-primary and primary education is the basic need for developing competation among the children. Activity based teaching is necessary for involving the children in teaching learning process in the class.

10.1.65 For improving the rate of drop-outs, maintaining regularly presence in the school & for access teaching should be intresting & school should have healthy atmosphere & well equipped. For achieving the goals of UPE, improving the quality of primary education as viewed in NEP-1986, school readiness programme is introduced. More emphasise has been given to joyfull learning in MLL scheme suggested by MHRD & introduced in Std. 1 to 4 from 1995 in aill primary schools of the state.

10.1.66 For capacity building about the school readiness in the teacher educators, DIETs personnel, Master trainers etc., training and workshops will be organised under the above scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3.40 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Capital Outlay

10.1.67 In ninth five year plan Rs. 125.00 lakhs are proposed for special repairs, additional sanitation facilities and additional civil work necessary and required for DIETs.

DIETs have very old buildings, some of them are donated by the old rulers of the state and those buildings are requiring the need for special repairs. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Direction And Inspection

Strengthening of District Education Office & Commissionerate of Higher Education

10.1.68 There is in-adequate staff for Inspection and Administration work in District Education Office and Commissionerate not-with-standing the fact that the work of Inspection and Administrative has increased substantially. It is proposed to strengthen District Offices and Commissionerate according to norms. An amount of Rs. 62.80 lakhs is provided in the year 1997-98. It is necessary to purchase 11 computer and 8 Jeeps for District Offices.

Secondary Education

Regulated Growth Of Non-Govt. Sec. Schools

10.1.69 In order to provide full development opportunity to the growth of Non-Govt. Secondary Education, a larger amount is required to meet the increasing expenditure on account of higher retention-rate and increasing number of students who continue schooling at Secondary level. An amount of Rs. 357.68 lakhs is provided for the year. It is proposed to open 55 new Non-Govt. Secondary School and 420 classes. For this purpose it is targetted to recruit 630 teachers.

Regulated Growth of Government Sec. Schools

10.1.70 It is proposed to open 4 new Govt. Secondary Schools in the remote uncovered areas. According to norms, 12 teaching and non-teaching will be recruited. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 47.25 lakhs is provided.

Coaching Classes For Weak Students

10.1.71 Students of weaker sections of the society who are also weak in studies are to be given special coaching so that they can keep pace with other students of their class. An amount of Rs. 76.80 lakhs is provided for the year. During the year 960 classes will be conducted and 19,200 students will benefit under the scheme.

Setting up of Book Bank

10.1.72 Under this scheme students of weaker sections of the society are to be provided free sets of text books on loan in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools. Text Book of standard Xth would be supplied by State Text Book Board. During the year 1,01,000 sets would be distributed among the students. One set cost is estimated Rs. 80.00. An amount of Rs. 81.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Construction Of Government Secondary Schools

10.1.73 A large number of the Govt. Secondary Schools are housed in very old buildings. Some of the buildings would have to be rebuilt. With the introduction of higher secondary classes in government secondary schools, it has also become necessary to construct additional rooms in the existing schools & 5 new schools building would be constructed. An amount of Rs. 199.35 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

G.I.A. To Secondary Schools For Vocational Guidance Centre

10.1.74 The Institute of Vocational Guidance is disseminating information regarding career opportunities and educational facilities amongst students by distributing literature and organising the students and teachers training camps etc. 240 schools are to be covered under this scheme. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for various such activities during the year.

State Scholarship to SC/ST Talented Students

10.1.75 It is proposed to give scholarships to the students standing First, Second and Third rank at Taluka level in Standard VII, VIII and IX to continue their further study in Standard VIII, IX and X. It is also proposed that students standing first, second and third in the Municipal Corporation level schools should be given separately scholarship at a following rate.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Rate / Annum</u>
First	500/-
Second	400/-
Third	300/-

10.1.76 It is proposed to cover 2178 students under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Assistance to Non-Govt. Schools For Games & Sports

10.1.77 The subject of Physical Education is voluntary at SSC school level and it is part of the curriculum at Higher Secondary in standard XI and XII as an optional subject. It is proposed to pay G.I.A. to schools for purchasing equipment for physical education at the rate of 50% sharing basis. A provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the year.

Higher Secondary Education

Development of Govt. Higher Sec. Schools

10.1.78 It is proposed to open 2 new Government Higher Secondary schools to accommodate additional number of students. 12 teachers and non-teaching staff will be recruited for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Free Education in Girls

10.1.79 Government has adopted the policy of free education for girls of all levels of education. Tuition fee is not charged from the girls studying in grant-in aid Higher Secondary Schools. Tuition fee is reimbursed to Non-Govt. Higher Secondary Schools. Tuition fee for girl students is reimbursed to those schools which are not taking grant from Government. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year. 2000 girls students would be covered under this scheme.

Orientation Courses For Principal and Teachers of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools

10.1.80 As a part of enrichment programme for in service teachers, it is proposed to organise orientation courses for principal, teachers of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the State. 30 Classes of orientation training courses would be conducted and 900 teachers would be trainee during the year. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Improving The Quality of Vocational Education

10.1.81 The vocational stream has been operating a large number of Higher Secondary Schools in the State. It is necessary to improve the quality of vocational education with a view to make in more purposeful and enable the students to develop specific skills through which they can launch self-employment units after completing the vocational education. As an alternative to pursuing the normal higher education in colleges, it is proposed to set up a State Council of Vocational Education as recommended under the programme of Action. The council would work as an agency for developing linkages between Vocational Education and the Industry. It is proposed to impart training to the teachers already working the Vocational Stream, so that they are aware of the specific objectives of the vocational education and are able to do justice to the curriculum and objective of the programme. A total provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided in this for the year 1997-98.

University and Other Higher Education - Development of Government College with Construction

10.1.82 Increasing trend of enrolment of students at the college level necessitates developing of existing college and establishing one new Government college and more additional divisions are proposed in the Tribal area during 1997-98. An amount of Rs. 189.37 lakhs provided which included Rs. 5.00 lakhs of Govt. college, Ahwa-Dang.

Special Coaching Classes for Weak Students of Colleges

10.1.83 Under this scheme, college students of weaker sections of the society who are weak in studies are to be given special coaching in selected subjects. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose. 55 classes will be conducted for eight months in a year with the help of two college lecturers and 1,100 students would be covered during the year.

Assistance to Non-Government Colleges

10.1.84 Due to higher enrolment trend at the college level, the existing Arts, Commerce, Science and law colleges would have to be further strengthened by way of sanctioning additional divisions and appointing new teaching staff and non-teaching staff. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Revision of Matching Share Against U.G.C. Grant to Universities and Colleges

10.1.85 A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs and 1.50 lakhs as the State share is made against the U.G.C. grants sanctioned for the State's Universities and Colleges respectively during the year 1997-98.

Loan Scholarship for Higher Education

10.1.86 This is a supplementary scheme of the similar scheme of the Government of India being implemented in the State. The students who do not get loan scholarship under the scheme of Government of India are given loan under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 18.75 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this purpose.

Free Education For Girls

10.1.87 Government has adopted the policy of free education to girls at all levels. Tution fee is not charged from girls studying in Non-grantable Non-Govt. colleges. Tution fee is given in cash to institutuion not taking grant from Government. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Development of State Universities

10.1.88 A provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs provided for the year 1997-98 for the development of State Universities.

Development of Languages

10.1.89 There are various schemes implemented by the Gujarat Sahitya Academy in development of languages. An amount of Rs. 78.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for this purpose. This provision includes the development of Government Sanskrit Pathshala also which include Rs. 25.00 lakhs for construction of Sahitya Bhavan.

Vishwa Gujarati Kosh

10.1.90 In order to provide a basic reference material for scholars and the general public, the need for an Encyclopedia in Gujarati has been felt since long. This is particularly important as Gujarati has become the medium of instruction in colleges and most of the scholars to their research in regional language. An amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98 for the publication of Gujarati Vishwa Kosh. This scheme is spread over the VIII and IX plan as the publication of the Encyclopedia is a time consuming activity.

10.1.91 Library Department is a developing department. It has yet to cover 2/3 rural population with this picture in mind weaker sector such as tribal backward costal boarder areas are covered in this draft of 9th five year plan. Moderanisation of existing libraries also forms the part of F.Y.P. A care is also taken to supply from reading materials and equipments to existing Libraries. In the year of 1997-98 Rs. 130.00 is provided for this scheme.

Library Development

10.1.92 During the year of 1997-98 there is a provision of Rs. 58.00 lakhs has proposed 23 New Taluka Libraries of in Bharuch, Kheda, Mehsana, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Valsad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Amreli, Panchmahals, Kachchh, Surendranagar, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts.

10.1.93 There are 78 Districts and Taluka libraries run by the State Government. Every year New publications are added to their stock which demands for tools and new equipments for it's storage (i.e. racks, library cupboards, tables, paper stands etc.) Moreover visual equipments are effective and it appeals for mass education. It is therefore provided Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

10.1.94 There are 78 Districts and Taluka libraries in the state some of them are at District and Taluka level respectively. Knowledge is vast and it comes out in book form as well as journals in huge quantity every day. To cope with this situation, new and reecat publications should find their place on the shelves of the library racks to satisfy the needs of the readers. During 1997-98 provided of Rs. 32.00 lakhs.

Construction of Buildings

10.1.95 Out of 18 District libraries, 11 District libraries have their own buildings and out of 52 taluka libraries 18 have their building. During 1997-98, provided of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Sports and Youth Sevices

10.1.96 Human Resource Development contributes significantly to the process of overall development. Youth constitute one third of the total population in the State Investment in enhancing their capabilities through programmes of collective activities, non-formal training, sports and adventure activities go a long way in making them an integral part of the development. Culture nad Heritage are the basic identity of a people and an indices of their development. It is therefore erroneous to perceive them as being superfluous to development. Gujarat has a very rich cultural heritage. The conservation of this heritage is essential. With this in view, the programmes have been envisaged in the Annual Development Plan for the year 1997-98.

Sports

10.1.97 The Annual Development Plan (ADP) - 1997-98, under the Sports sector, aims at broadbasing the sports activities on the one hand and attaining of excellence on the other. For the development of sports an outlay of Rs. 168.78 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. The broad basing of the sports activities is visualised through schemes such as, providing of equipment to the rural schools, youth clubs and provision for honorary coaching services by recognised sports-persons. New schemes have also been proposed which include purchase of non-consumable sports equipment, strengthening of Sports Authority of Gujarat (SAG) Central Office, strengthening the cadre of coaches and awards to coaches, assistance to SAG for putting up playfields and tracks in 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided under Border Area Development Programme for the construction of district sports complexes and for playfields and tracks at Bhuj and Palanpur.

Youth Services

10.1.98 For the overall expansion of youth activities in the State, an outlay of Rs. 31.22 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98. Activities covered include youth leadership training, yoga camps in Tribal and Non-Tribal area, Tribal Youth Festival, Development of Mountaineering, Adventure Centres, Water sports and other adventure activities.

Art and Culture

10.1.99 In keeping with the need to develop and encourage the performing and visual art forms an outlay of Rs. 225.31 lakhs has been provided. It is aimed to further strengthen the autonomous Academies of Lalit Kala and Sangeet Natak. To promote the talents amongst children, the Children Academy would organise children's festival, Children's Theatre and create Children's Park. An apex Centre for Arts in the State will be set up at the Sanskruti Kunj which will also have a Tribal Art Centre and a Folk Art Centre, National theatre Festival, Classical Dance and Music Festivals are also proposed. Merit Awards to the Artists, Documentation of Artists, Renovation and strengthening of establishment of Ravi Shankar Raval Kala Bhavan have also been proposed.

Archaeology

10.1.100 The Department of Archaeology aims at preservation and protection of the cultural heritage. To sensitize the public towards their heritage and create an awareness amongst them for its preservation, new schemes have been introduced. These include upkeep of area surrounding the monuments, celebration of monuments, Survey of buildings of archaeological and historical importance. An outlay of Rs. 105.64 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Development of Museums

10.1.101 The Department of Museums is concerned with the preservation of antiquities, natural history, science and cultural heritage. For this purpose setting up of Museum, enrichment of existing museums by addition of new collection, re-organisation of old galleries of museums on modern lines and research and creation of new museums of educational benefits is important. An outlay of Rs. 169.05 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98. For construction of museum in Tribal, Non-Tribal and Border area an amount of Rs. 58.05 lakhs has been proposed. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for Border Area Development Programme for the year 1997-98.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
GENERAL EDUCATION
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAYS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number & Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
	I.Elementary Education :		
1.	EDN-1 Additional teacher for additional enrolment in primary schools	216.00	0.00
2.	END-2 Construction of class rooms	5523.00	5523.00
3.	END-4 G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities	36.00	0.00
4.	END-5 Supply of school text books	2597.10	0.00
5.	END-6 Financial assistance to talented girls from SC/ST/OBC community	115.20	0.00
6.	END-7 Strengthening existing machinery at State and District level	14.00	0.00
7.	END-7A Student safety fund	5.00	5.00
8.	END-7B Tarang Vilas Scheme for Primary School in Std.I	22.50	0.00
	Total - Elementary Education	8528.80	5523.00
	Old Scheme		
	New Scheme		
9.	END Improvement of Attendent	899.20	0.00
10.	END Upgrading of Primary School	324.00	0.00
11.	END District Primary Edu. Progress (DPEP)	450.00	0.00
12.	END Strengthening of the R.C.	248.00	0.00
	Total :- New Schemes	1921.20	0.00
	Total :- Elementary Education	10450.00	5523.00
	III Adult Education :		
	A. Adult Education (Age group 15-35)		
13.	END-9 State Adult Education programme TLC & PLC Including TASP & SCP & 1/3 share of TLC & PLC.	278.76	0.00

1	2	3	4	
14.	END-11	Incentive grants to Voluntery Agencies	3.00	0.00
15.	END-15	Publicity under Adult Education Progress	10.00	0.00
16.	END-13	Administrative set up and hired of vehicle	0.24	0.00
		Total :- Adult Edu. (Age Group 15-35)	292.00	0.00
	B.	Non Formal Education		
17.	END-16	Ashalay Shikshan under NFE project	16.00	0.00
		Total :- Non Formal Education	16.00	0.00
		Total :- Adult Education	308.00	0.00
		II Teachers Training		
18.	END-8	Gujarat teachers training Council of Education Researcg & Training Programme	370.00	0.00
		Total :- Teachers Training	370.00	0.00
		IV Direction and Inspection		
	END-17	Strengthening of District Education office and Commissionerate of Higher Education	62.80	0.00
		Total :- Direction & Inspection	62.80	0.00
		V Secondary Education		
	END-18	Regulated growth of Secondary Schools	357.68	0.00
	END-19	Regulated growth of Government Secondary School	47.25	0.00
	END-20	Coaching classes for weak students in secondary schools	76.80	0.00
	END-21	Setting up of book banks	81.00	0.00
	END-22	Construction of Government Secondary Schools	199.35	199.35
	END-23	GIA to Secondary Schools for vocational guidance centre	4.00	4.00
	END-24	State Scholarships to SC/ST talented students	9.00	0.00
	END-27	Assistance to Secondary Schools for games and sports	60.00	0.00
	END	Teaching through computers (New School)	720.00	0.00
	END	Development of School Library (New Scheme)	60.00	0.00
	END	Improvement of education student of std. VIII & IX students.	20.00	0.00
	END	Scheme of search of talented students	10.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	
32.	END	Modernisation of Secondary Education Board, Gandhinagar.	20.00	0.00
33.	END	Decentralisation of Secondary Education Board	10.00	0.00
		Total :- Secondary Education	1675.00	199.35
		Higher Secondary Education		
34.	END-30	Development of Govt. Higher Secondary Schools	19.00	0.00
35.	END-31	Free Education for girls	15.00	0.00
36.	END-33	Orientation courses for principals and secondary teachers of Higher Secondary Schools	1.50	0.00
37.	END-34	Improving the quality of vocational Education (Non-Govt. Higher Secondary Schools)	1.00	0.00
		Total Higher Secondary Education	36.50	0.00
		VII University Education		
38.	END-35	Development of Govt. Colleges	189.37	174.37
39.	END-36	Special coaching classes for weak students of colleges	2.00	0.00
40.	END-40	Development and Expansion of Govt. college and Hostel	290.00	290.00
41.	END	Expansion and Development of University	220.00	220.00
42.	END	To set up Research Project of Culture Civilisation and history of Gujarat	10.00	0.00
43.	END	Publication of translation into Gujarati of other Indian languages.	40.00	0.00
44.	END-37	Assistance to Non-Government colleges	35.00	0.00
45.	END-38	Provision of matching share against U.G.C. grant to college	1.50	0.00
46.	END-39	Loan Scholarships for Higher Education	18.75	0.00
47.	END-40	Free Education for Girls	85.00	0.00
48.	END-41	Matching Grants to Universities against U.G.C. share	30.00	0.00
49.	END-42	Development of Universities of State (North Guj. Uni.)	50.00	0.00
50.	END-42A	Eligibility test for teachers of higher education	5.00	0.00
51.	END-42B	Dr. Ambedkar Open University	100.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	
52.	END	Teaching of foreign languages	100.00	0.00
		Total :- University Education	1176.62	684.37
		VIII Development of Languages		
53.	END-43	Developmetn of Sanskrit Language and Literature	7.00	0.00
54.	END-44	Development of Gujarat language and literature	58.00	25.00
55.	END-45	Development of Urdu, Sindhi and other languages	13.00	0.00
56.	END	GIA to Vishva Gujarat Kosh	7.00	0.00
		Total :- Development of Languages	85.00	25.00
		Total Higher Education	3036.00	908.72
		VI Swaraj Bhavan and Shahid Smarak		
57.	END-47	Swaraj Bhavan and Shahid Smarak	65.00	0.00
58.	END-48	Newcleus Budget	35.00	0.00
59.		Poverty Alleviation Programme	10.00	0.00
		Total :- General Education	14274.00	6431.72
		Cultural Activities - Edu.Department Libraries		
60.	END-55	Library Development	130.00	0.00
60.-A	END-57	Development of Archieves	13.00	0.00
		Total :- Art & Culture	143.00	0.00
		Sub-Total Education Department	14417.00	6431.72
		Sports and Youth Services		
61.	EDN-49	Integrated Scheme of Youth Welfare	31.22	-
62.	EDN-50	Sports Activities	33.00	-
63.	EDN-50	Sports Activities (SAG)	135.78	18.00
		Total Sr. No. 61 to 63	200.00	18.00
		Arts & Culture		
64.	EDN-51	Sangeet Natya Academy	180.94	46.00
65.	EDN-52	Lalit Kala Academy	44.37	-
66.	EDN-53	Development of Archaeology	105.64	-
67.	EDN-54	Development of Museaums	169.05	58.05
		Sub-Total 64 to 67	500.00	104.05
		Grand Total	15117.00	6553.77

10.2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Introduction

10.2.1. Today Gujarat ranks first in the Industrialisation amongs all the state in the country, Major industries like Oil Refinery, Fertilizer, Petrochemicals, Engineering Industries, Textile Industries, Chemical, Pharmaceuticals, Electronics, Computer etc. have multiplied in last few years. In the areas of Water Resource, Narmada is a gigantic project which is under implementation. Of late to accelerate the industrial development the state is giving specific emphasis on Infrastructure Development which includes power, roads, human resource development etc.

10.2.2 Gujarat State has developed Technical Education facilities commensurate with State and National Development. It has established so far 25 Degree Technical Institution and 37 Diploma Institutions in the State with an annual intake of about 4240 and 6180 for degree and diploma programmes respectively. There are 113 Certificate Level Institutions with intake of about 7950. Annual Development plan for the year 1997-98 has been pegged out at Rs. 4000.00 lakhs of which Capital Component is Rs. 1753.68 Lakhs

Annual Development Plan (1997-98)

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Total	Capital Component
State Scheme	3075.00	1753.68
World Bank Assistance Project	925.00	—
Provided for 1997-98 (Plan)	4000.00	1753.68

Objectives of Annual Plan 1997-98

1. Quality Improvement through Modernization, expanded and upgraded Teacher Training Curriculum Development and Career Development, Industry Institute Interaction, Learning Resources Development etc.
2. Capacity expansion by encouraging Self Financing Institutions and optimizing intake and resources in existing institutions.
3. Efficiency Improvement by strengthening D.T.E. & T.E.B.
4. To sustain WBA Project Activities for Polytechnics.
5. Establishment of Institute of Higher Learning in Engineering and Technology and to strengthen existing Post Graduate Programme.
6. To strengthen Academic Audit Cells, Admission Cell and Self-Finance Institute Cell.
7. To undertake refurbishing of existing old Institution Buildings including Hostels and Quarters
8. To strengthen Industry Institute – Interaction activities, Including Internal Revenur Generator MIS and NETWORKING of Institutions with DTE Office and TEB.
9. To sign Memorandum Of Understanding with Institutions of Higher Learning (Like India Institute of Technology) of National and International level.
10. To Promote Women Education.
11. Special coaching for SC, ST and Weaker Sections.

Review of Progress

10.2.3 During VIII five Year Plan, various Institutions at Degree, Diploma and Certificate level were established and there was considerable addition of intake. For the first time Degree and Diploma Technical Institutions were established on Self-finance basis. The progress achieved during VIIIth Five Year Plan at Degree, Diploma and Certificate level is highlighted below.

Degree Level

1. Two Government and five Self-Financed Degree Engineering Institutions were established. The intake was enhanced in existing Programmes as well as due to new Institutions. Total intake was increased by 1500.

In Degree Pharmacy, 130 seats were increased in existing Programme as well as newly established Degree Pharmacy Self-Financed College.

In Degree Architecture, two Self-Finance Institutions were established with an intake of 80.

Diploma Level

- 2 One Government and one Self-Finance Diploma Institutions were established. The total intake was increased by 1740 (300 Regular and 1440 Distance Learning Diploma). 66 seats were added in Post Diploma and 120 seats were added in Advance Diploma. 135 seats were added exclusively for Girls-students.

In Diploma Pharmacy two University-run Diploma Pharmacy Institute exclusively for girls with 60 intake area established. The total intake was increased by 140.

Certificate Level

- 3 One Vocational Centre was established with 20 intake. Existing Programmes were added in existing Institutions and moreover certain programmes were started on Self-Finance basis in Private Institutions. The total intake was increased by 800. The New Private Institutions total 20.
- II. The World Bank Project for strengthening of polytechnics was successfully implemented. The total expenditure up to September '96 has been 85% as against the total revised allocation of Rs. 85.00 Crores. The State was ranked No. 1 out of Nine states of the Phase -I in terms of implementation of the Project.

Direction & Administration

10.2.4 In strengthening of Directorate of Technical Education, following cells are proposed.

- (a) Academic Audit Cell : For Educational Audit of Degree and Diploma Institutions.
- (b) Admission, Counselling and Career Guidance Cell : This cell is for Central Admission of Degree, Diploma, Other State's reserved seats, Diploma to Degree, Distance Learning Programmes etc. and for Counselling and Career Guidance to the students and public.
- (c) Self-Finance Institute Guidance Cell : This cell is meant for promoting privatization of Degree, Diploma and Certificate Level Technical Education.
- (d) Training, Placement and Industry-Institute-Interaction monitoring Cell : This is to promote interaction with the Industries and placement of staff and students for training.
- (e) Strengthening of Continuing Education Cell activities : Just now this unit is working at Polytechnic level. It is proposed to extend same to Degree Institutions also.

0.2.5 Strengthening of Technical Examination Board includes, Curriculum Development Cell and Learning Resources Development Cell : Just now these cells are working at Polytechnic level. It is proposed to extend

the same to Degree Colleges also. The examinations reforms if the Continuous activity, same will be strengthened.

10.2.6 In Civil Works it is proposed to have separate building for admission work as same is creating problems of accommodating existing classes of higher semesters at Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad as well L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad during Admissions.

Allocation provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 218.00 lakhs

Technical High Schools

10.2.7 It is proposed to establish New Technical High schools and Vocational centres in needy areas. A survey will be carried out to identify the need and accordingly the place will be suggested.

10.2.8 It is proposed to complete construction of building for Technical High Schools and staff quarters for Technical Institutions at Vayara, Chhotaudepur, Veraval, Bhavanagar and Patan (NG) as spillover liabilities. The civil work is also proposed for the proposed New Institutions. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 Rs. 236.00 Lakhs

Government Polytechnics

10.2.9 The Schemes started under the World Bank Assistance is to be continued during this year as spill over liabilities, The same is to be continued for sustainability of the Project.

10.2.10 It is also proposed to rationalise intake in the programmes run at the existing Polytechnics as well as to introduce new need based programmes. Distance learning Programmes are to be extend by covering the remaining Polytechnics are study centres.

10.2.11 Suitable provision will be required for the new Polytechnics started at Chhotaudepur from the year 1994-95, under Tribal Area Sub plan as spillover liabilities.

10.2.12 It is Proposed to provide an auditorium and a seminar room in all the existing Government Polytechnics and refurbishing of old buildings of the polytechnic.

10.2.13 It is proposed to utilise computer facilities available with the Institutions for career development programmes in evening or spare time on self supporting basis. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 1579.00 Lakhs

Grant-In-Aid Polytechnics

10.2.14 It is proposed to strengthen Grant-in-aid Diploma Institutions as well as to rationalise the intake and introduce new programmes for optimum utilization of resources. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 40.00 Lakhs

Govt. Engineering Colleges

10.2.15 It is proposed to strengthen existing Degree Colleges. The computer facilities available with the Institutions are to be utilised for career development programmes on self-supporting basis.

10.2.16 It is proposed to rationalise intake of existing programmes for optimum utilization of resources and fulfil requirements of Graduate Engineers as per the need of Industries and Service Sectors.

10.2.17 It is also proposed to provided an auditorium and a seminar room in each of the existing Government Engineering Colleges. Moreover it is proposed to under take refurbishing of old buildings of existing Institiutios. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 878.00 Lakhs

Private Grant-in-Aid Engineering Colleges

10.2.18 It is proposed to strengthen existing Grant-in-aid Degree Institutions. It is also proposed to rationalise intake of existing programme and introduce need based new programmes. Allocation provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 84.00 lakh.

Scholarships

10.2.19 An amount of Rs. 0.20 Lakhs is provided for the scholarship for the year 1997-98 for Students seeking admission outside the State.

Teachers' Training

0.2.20 With the development and innovation of new technology it becomes necessary to train the Technical teachers in the new area. It is an accepted fact that the staff development should take place regularly particularly for content updating, education technology and attainment and acquisition of higher qualification and job training. It is proposed to make provision for orientation training programme for fresh teachers and training programme for Class II Staff and teachers of technicals high school for implementation of modular programme.

0.2.21 It is proposed to upgrade present Vocational Teachers Training Institute to a State Level Gujarat Technical Training Institute to cover training needs of all technical teaching and supporting staff of Degree, Diploma and Certificate level Institutions. Allocation for 1997-98 is Rs. 90.00 Lakhs

Students Amenities

0.2.22 It is proposed to provide student amenities in the remaining Degree and Diploma Institutions which are situated away from city area as well as to make Institutions in the city to be self-contained educational campus. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 33.00 Lakhs

Continuing Education

0.2.23 It is proposed to start continuing education centre at L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. The centre will undertake continuing education programme for Industries and Distance Learning Programs and Degree Courses. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 12.00 Lakhs

Staff Quarters

0.2.24 Necessary provision for completion of building works in progress will be required as spill over liabilities. It is also proposed to provide Quarters in the new institutions started in VIIIth Five Year Plan as well as to provide Quarters for Class III & IV staff where these facilities are not adequate. Moreover, staff quarters will be required for newly established Degree Colleges at Bhuj and Gandhinagar as well as polytechnics at Chhotaudepur. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 168.00 Lakhs

Hostels

0.2.25 As the admissions to students in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics are at the State Level, there are large number of Non-local student in such institutes. In order to promote good education, it is necessary to provide hostel facilities. This is more urgent and necessary for girls as enrolment of girls is increasing very fast. It is also proposed to construct hostels for Engineering Colleges.

0.2.26 Necessary Provision for completion of building works in progress and hostel for new Engineering colleges/Polytechnics will be required as spill over liabilities. Moreover, Hostels will be required at newly established Degree Colleges at Bhuj and Gandhinagar as well as polytechnics at Chhotaudepur. Allocation provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 231.00 Lakhs

Pharmacy Education

0.2.27 Earlier Pharmacy Education was under Health Department (Commissioner of Drugs), now it has been transferred to Directorate of Technical Education, w.e. 01.04.1991.

0.2.28 There are three Degree Level Pharmacy Colleges and nine Diploma Level Institutions. Some of these Institutions have been very recently started and need considerable amount of funds for buildings, equipments and recurring expenditure during Plan period as per norms of AICTE, New Delhi, Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi and respective Universities. It is also provided to strengthen Grant-in-aid Institutions. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 165.00 lakhs

For Govt. Inst. and For GIA Instt.
Rs. 83.00 Lakhs; and Rs. 82.00 Lakhs

Post Graduate Courses

10.2.29 It is proposed to strengthen Post Graduate Programmers as new technology and liberalized Industrial policy will call for trained professionals.

10.2.30 It is also proposed to establish an Institutions of higher learning of the level of I.I.T. in the State to fulfil the need of researchers and professionals. Allocation Provided for 1997-98 is Rs. 265.80 Lakhs

Border Area Development Programme

10.2.31 As Central Government Aid for Border Area Development Scheme in will not be forthcoming. The institutes and courses which were included in Border Area Development Scheme and now included in State Plan under appropriate sub head TED-2, TED-3 and TED-4, TED-15 are as under.

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Sr.	Item	Revenue	Capital
1.	Government Polytechnics, Bhuj	10.00	—
2.	Vocational Training Centre, Madhapar	—	10.00
3.	Diploma Electronics and Communication Engg. and Diploma Instrumentational and Control Engg. at Government Polytechnics Palanpur.	—	10.00
4.	Diploma Computer Aided Costume Design and Dress making and Diploma in Pharmacy at T.F. Gandhidham Polytechnic, Adipur.	10.00	—
Total		20.00	20.00

Fully Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Nodel Centre	8.00
2.	Post Graduate Courses	45.00
3.	Post Graduate Course in cryogenic	15.00
Total		68.00

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
TECHNICAL EDUCATION
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of Which Capital Content
	2	3	4
TED-1	Strengthening Administrative Machinery of Technical Education Department and Technical Examinations Board	218.00	30.00
TED-2	Technical High Schools/ Vocationalisation	236.00	90.00
TED-3	Development of Government Polytechnics	1579.00	483.68
TED-4	G.I.A. Polytechnics	40.00	0.00
TED-5	Development of Engineering Colleges	878.00	580.00
TED-6	G.I.A. to Pvt. Engg. Colleges	84.00	0.00
TED-7	Increase in number of Scholarships in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics	0.20	0.00
TED-8	Training of Teachers and Instructors	90.00	0.00
TED-9	Provision of Students Amenities	33.00	33.00
TED-10	Staff Structure	0.00	0.00
TED-11	Continuing Education Programme	12.00	0.00
TED-12	Constructions of Staff Hostel	168.00	168.00
TED-13	Constructions of Student's Hostels	231.00	231.00
TED-14	Development of Government Pharmacy Instts.	83.00	38.00
TED-15	G.I.A. to Pharmacy Instts.	82.00	0.00
TED-16	P. G. Courses	265.80	100.00
	Grand Total	4000.00	1753.68

10.3 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Introduction :

10.3.1 The Constitution of India enjoins the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people as its primary duty with a view to develop the human resources. It also underlines very specifically offer of facilities and opportunity by the State to people to develop their health. The importance being attached to the various services rendered by the "Medical and Public Health" sector programme can be seen from the fact that besides population control and safe drinking water, primary health care facilities also find a place of importance to the documents of National development council.

Programme For Annual Plan 1997-98

10.3.2 Programmes and schemes to be taken up during the year 1997-98 under "Medical and Public Health" sub sector are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Minor Head of Dvelopment	Outlay for Annual Plan 1997-98
1	2	3
1.	Direction and Admnistration	4.00
2.	Medcial Refief	1200.00
3.	Training	20.00
4.	Medical Education and Research	5000.00
5.	Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy and Minimum Needs Programme (ISMSH).	400.00
6.	Prevention and control of Communicable diseases.	2698.00
7.	Minimum Needs Programme (Health)	10050.00
8.	Food and Drugs COntrOl	100.00
9.	Family Weltere (State)	2000.00
10.	Other Programme (Nclu. School health)	228.00
11.	Central Medical Stores Organisation	25.00
12.	Poverty Alleviation Programme	150.00
13.	Boarder Area Development Programme	150.00
TOTAL (HEALTH)		22025.00

Public Health :

10.3.3 India is signatory to the ALMA ATA Declaration of 'Health for All by 2000 A.D. through comprehensive health Care services. Over the years, the State Government has built up fairly extensive network of community health centres, primary health centres and sub-centres in the rural areas of the State.

10.3.4 The Health infrastructure in Gujarat has developed very fast over the previous years especially in the seventh Five year Plan. The system with sub centres and primary health centres was established as a 'Base' to improve preventive promotive and curative health needs in the rural areas. This has been further expanded by linking up the referral services with community health centres and establishing a community health centre as per norm of one per 1.00 lakhs population. It was intended to provide a package of services which includes treatment of ailments, containment of different communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, immunization, environmental, sanitation, health education, nutritional education, family welfare services, births and deaths registration and collection of epidemiological and other programme data pertaining to health.

10.3.5 The criteria now adopted for establishing primary health centres and sub-centres are as under :

1. One Primary Health Centre for a population of 30,000 in non-tribal and 20,000 population in tribal area.
2. One sub-centre for a population of 5,000 in non-tribal and a population of 3,000 in tribal area.

Programme-Wise details are as shown under :

Direction and Administration :

10.3.6 The workload of health activities is increasing day by day and new programmes/schemes are added to the existing programmes/schemes. It has, therefore, become necessary to strengthen administration at regional level Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for these continued schemes.

Prevention and Control of Communicable Diseases

10.3.7 The prevalence of Malaria and tuberculosis has continued to be high in the State while leprosy has been controlled and tackled quite effectively. Under the National Eradication Programme, for various communicable diseases, the infrastructure, has already been built up in earlier plan periods. The Annual Plan of 1997-98 seeks to optimise the utilisation of the infrastructure already created.

National Tuberculosis Control Programme

10.3.8 There are about six lakh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The prevalence rate was about 1.6 per cent out of which 0.4% are Sputum positive. The morbidity rate is equal in rural and urban areas.

10.3.9 The mortality rate is 50 to 60 per lakh of population at present. There are 24 district T.B. centres and three Government T.B. Hospitals/Sanatoriums. Most of the District T.B. Centres are attached with isolation wards. There are 3563 T.B. beds available for indoor facilities of which two third are run by voluntary T.B. institutions organisations. An outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98, the details of which is as under :

Continued liabilities	Rs. in lakhs
Staff sanctioned for three isolation ward and staff nurses and pharmacists & staff for four additional Dist. T.B. Centres	92.50
50% State Share for Drugs & Medicines	200.00
Spillover construction work of additional Dist. T.B. Centres buildings	8.00
(Contd. Services)	<u>300.50</u>
New Services	

Estt. 2 New ADTC at Morbi and Porbander, X-Ray
and Health Education

27.50

TOTAL T.B. 328.00

National Filaria Control Programme :

10.3.10 There are 9 Filariae Control Units and 8 night clinics working in the State.

One Control unit at Vyara and four night clinics at Bardoli, Valsad, Bilimora and Veraval have been established during the previous year for which an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs is provided for continued liabilities. It is proposed to continue supply of larvicides according to the norms laid down by the Government of India to curb mosquito breeding in selected areas. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided as State share for the scheme with total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh under 50% sharing basis. Rs. 14.50 lakhs are provided for the year 1997-98.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

10.3.11 National Malaria Eradication Programme has passed through different stages since April 1977. The main objectives under modified plan of operation are :

To prevent deaths due to Malaria.

To reduce morbidity due to Malaria.

To sustain achievements under the programme so far gained.

State Government is incurring approximately Rs. 1500.00 lakhs under the State Non-Plan budget every year. Moreover under the 50% Central Assistance following items are proposed

1. Operation cost for the rural spray	Rs. 450.00 lakhs (Rs. 900.00 lakhs)
2. Operational cost for the Urban Malaria Programme	Rs. 250.00 lakhs (Rs. 500.00 lakhs)
3. Materials and supply towards insecticides	Rs. 1667.85 lakhs (Rs. 2925.70 lakhs)
4. Anti Malaria, Anti-larvae, Health Education material etc. will be about	Rs. 373.00 lakhs (Rs. 746.00 lakhs)
Moreover it is proposed to purchase Vehicles, introduced two urban malaria towns, creating post of Malaria Supdt.	Rs. 131.15 lakhs
5. Zonal and distt. level and construction work of Lab. rooms at PHCs and const. work of godowns at taluka HQs.	(Rs. 50% State Share proposed)

10.3.12 Thus the total expenditure to be incurred under N.M.E.P. would be Rs. 2299.00 lakhs. Provided under the state Plan.

(d) National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

10.3.13 National Leprosy Control Programme in 1982, designated as National Leprosy Eradication Programme in 1982, with the ultimeteem of eradicating the disease by the year 2000 A.D.

Due to the efficiency of multi-drug treatment (MDT) the prevalence rate has edcline from 2.27 per thousand population in the year 1984 to 0.30 per thousand popluation the year August 1995. Adequate infrastructure has already been developed under National Leprosy Eradication Programme.

10.3.14 The emphasis is to trace all the hidden cases of larosy and to bring recered ceases under multi-drug tratament under centrally spensered programme. The entire State is now covered under M.D.T. Project from 1991 July. For 1997-98, Rs. 6.50 lakhs are provided for spill over construction work of operation thestre compound wall Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provide. Moreover Rs. 1.50 lakhs are Provided for purchase of Micro-cellular shoes for Laprosy patient.

(e) Epidemic Control Programme :

10.3.15 The epidemic cell in the commission nate is responsible to analyse equidemological situation at different disease like diarrhoeas, cholers, Gastro-ententis, Typhoid, Jaundics, Meningities, food posinning and several other communicable diseases not covered under National Programme and investigation and containment measures. The cell also deals with the situation arising due to natural disaster.

Minimum Services (B.M.S.)

10.3.16 The Basic Minimum Services (MNP) aims to provided health care services as near as possible to the door steps of the ben ficiaries in general and weakear sections in rural and remot areas in particular. The rapid expansion of the Health infrastructure created during the seventh five year Plan has created many gaps in health care delivery system.

10.3.17 A brief summary of the existing building facilities for the health infrastructure developments far in the form of CHC, PHC and sub-centres in presented as below :

Item	No. Sanctiened	Const. Completed	Under construction	Backlog
CHC Bldg.	195 (185 functioned)	123	14 (9 from dener)	58
CHC staff Quarters	5265 required	2459	401	2405
Post-Mortum Rooms	195 required	144	30	21
PHC Bldg.	993 (958 functioned)	567	87	339
PHC staff Quarters	6951 raquired	2727	253	3971

PM Rooms	993 required	209	43	741
Sub-centre				
Building	7274 (Required)	2081	896	3697
			(600 from IPP-VII)	

The emphasis during the Annual Development Plan 1997-98 would be on consolidation of the Primary health care facilities in terms of physical amenities, equipments, manpower and construction of buildings.

(a) Community Health Centres

10.3.18 During the year 1997-98 Continued revenue liabilities of CHCs started during the year 1989-90 to 1997-98 would be met through a provision of Rs. 1336.20 lakhs.

Spillover Works

10.3.19 For the spillover construction work of 5 CHC 401 staff quarters in different CHCs, 30 post-mortum rooms at CHCs. 30 garages at CHS, an outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. Thus Rs. 1546.00 lakhs are provided for CHCs for continuing the scheme.

10.3.20 Moreover Rs. 1837.80 lakhs are proposed for strengthening CHCs for following new services.

- Cons. work of 62 uncompleted buildings at CHC
- Cons. work of 1200 S.Q. of CHCs.
- Purchase of 20 Ambulance vans.
- Establishment of 5 CHCs among one in TASP

Thus Rs. 3334.00 lakhs are provided for strengthening CHCs.

(b) Construction work of Sub-centres.

10.3.21 Out of 7274 sub-centres commissioned by the end of December 1996, only 2681 sub centres have their own buildings. At present 896 sub-centres (among 600 sub-centres under IPP-VII) are under different stages of constructions. An outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs is provided during 1997-98 towards completion of these spillover works. Moreover Rs. 2500.00 lakhs are proposed for new construction work of 1000 sub-centres. Thus Rs. 2670 lakhs are provided for 1997-98.

(c) Strengthening of sub-centres.

10.3.22 A sub-centre is usually manned by a team of health worker (Male or female). There is a disparity in number of female health workers (7284) and number of male health workers (4880). An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for continued and new liabilities.

(d) Strengthening of Primary Health Centres

10.3.23 As per in data available on rural population of 1991 census, the State needs 1009 PHCs out of which as discussed earlier 958 PHCs will be functioning at the end of Dec., '96. During the year 1997-98 the following activities are proposed in this regard. Continued revenue liabilities of PHCs started during 1989-90 to 1995-96 maintenance of five mobile projects in tribal areas and additional medicines to PHCs. A provision of Rs. 1256.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. Moreover Rs. 950.00 lakhs are provided for purchase of Mini-Ambulance of PHCs, creation of Post at PHCs Thus Rs. 2206.00 lakhs are provided.

(e) Construction work of PHCs building and staff quarters

10.3.24 Out of 958 PHCs functioning only 567 PHCs have their own building and 87 PHCs building (among 6 from donces) are under construction. 741 PHCs do not have post-mortum rooms (43 under

construcion). Similarly, against the requirement of 6951 staff quarters for essential staff, there are only 2727 staff quarters available and 253 staff quarters are under construction.

10.3.25 For construction work of 87 PHC buildings 43 post mortem rooms and 253 staff quarters are sanctioned during the year 1988-89 to 1992-93 would be followed up by allocation of Rs. 1320.00 lakhs Provided for 1997-98 and Rs. 1320 lakhs are Provided for new construction work of PHCs building and staff quarters. Thus total Rs. 1670.00 lakhs are Provided for 1997-98. would be followed up by allocation.

5) Other Programme (Health)

(a) Vaccine institute, Baroda

10.3.26 At present every year 40 to 50 lakhs Mi. BPL ARV vaccine is being manufactured at Vaccine Institute, Barod. In addition 5 lakhs donnes of Cholera Vaccine is prepared for amergency. TISSUE CULTURE ARV is proposed An outaly of Rs.16.00 lakhs is provided for purchase of instrument of vaccine institution, Baroda for the year 1997-98.

(b) Health Statistics Bureau :

10.3.27 There are 24 district level hospital in the State. For maintaining medical records, a post of Statistical Asst. In 9 hospitals and purchase of computers and data entry work on contract Rs. 5.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1997-98.

(c) Health Education :

10.3.28 In order to incredase owareness amongst the commnity and thus increase acceptance of diferent health services delivery schemes under different national health programme, there is a State Health Education Bureau in the Commissionerat. The Burau is responsible for preparing different types of health education materials namaly pamphlets, charts, flip books,albums slides, treaspencies etc. related different national programme for wide dissemination through exicsting network of primary health care system right upto the village level. An outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for above activites.

(d) School Health Programme :

10.3.29 School Health Programme is a part and parcel of State health education Burea. The main objective to be achieved under this programme is to inculcate good health habits among the school going children right from the beginning of their school going age in relation to awareness about presona hygine, prevention communicable diseses, nutrition education, safe drinking water, facters responsible for some communicable diseases and their prevention etc. In order to strengthen the existing educative and training activities in the primary and secndary schools, it is proposed to provide slides, films and other Audio visual aid printed natarials etc. Rs. 198.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1997-98 for above activities.

Family Welfare Programme :

10.3.30 The family welfare programme in the country has concentrated in the last two decades on demographic achievements, At the International Conference on Popluation and Developemnt at carioo in 1994, a new direction was chalked out whereby attention was focused on individual needs rather than demographic targets. The new emphasis therefore nignlights eduction of grils, the health of women, survivel of infants and young children and most important of all, the empowerment of women, as predominant in achieving population control. The objective therefore is to provide comprehensive reproductive helath services, so that couples are able to fulfill their reproductive goals.

10.3.31 The New approach will underline the functioning of the family welfare programme. The old system of hading down fixed annual targets will give way to a 'bottom up' system of planning, whereby the grass-root health worker will ascertain the communities needs, and plan for providing for these needs.

10.3.32 In order to improved Reproductive and Child Health Care, a provision has been made in the onstruction of maternity units in the existing sub-centires and a provision for related equipment and medicines. With extensive traning now having been imparted to traditional birth Attendants, it is proposed to

enhance compensation to Birth Attendants to make them more effective. There are 13 lakh deliveries conducted each year in the State. In order to ensure the safety of the mother and child particularly from infections, 10 lakh safe delivery kits will be distributed in the State.

10.3.33 The India Population project-7 (IIP-7) will continue in its final year in 1997-98. Two separate Reproductive and Child Health Projects are likely to be introduced with world Bank assistance during the year.

Medical Relief

10.3.34 Medical Relief is major Programme for Medical Section, Government has decided to, create atleast 200 beds, at district hospitals and 100 beds at taluka hospitals. Each district hospital should have one each 300 M.A./100 M.A./ & 50/60 M.A. X-ray machines. It is also decided to provide minimum 3 Ambulance at district level hospital and minimum 2 ambulances at taluka level hospital.

10.3.35 There are 23 district level hospitals, 22 class. I Hospitals One specialised hospital, 4 Mental Health Hospitals and 67 Class. II hospitals and dispensaries at the end of 1996-97. There are 6627 beds (including P.P. Unit beds) available in these hospitals. It is planned to offer wider curative services at the district hospitals and taluka hospitals under medical relief. To create new services and better services of existing departments of district and taluka level hospitals, it is proposed to provide X-ray services with Ultrasonography machines, Modernisation of Pathology laboratory, I.C.C. Units Orthopaedic and Gen. Surgery department and New Ambulance services. It is also planned to provide incinerator for proper disposal of hospital waste. As per Supreme Court direction to implement Mental Health Act, in each State, it is proposed to Plan for implementation of Mental Health Programme at district Hospitals.

An outlay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is provided under medical relief.

Training Programme (Medical) :

10.3.36 There are 17 General Nursing School for which an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Medical Education and Research

10.3.37 The Object of Medical Education and Research Programme is to develop appropriate and adequate manpower for managing the Health care service in the State, by imparting teaching and training to undergraduates and postgraduates medical and dental students, training of nursing and para medical personnel.

10.3.38 There are six Government Medical Colleges in the State at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Jamnagar, Rajkot and Bhavnagar with a total annual intake capacity of 825 seats. Under-Graduate courses in MBBS are run in all the six colleges whereas post graduate courses are run in the four Medical Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Jamnagar. There are two Government Dental Colleges one at Ahmedabad and other at Jamnagar. The Govt. Dental College at Ahmedabad has the facility of Post Graduate whereas the State Government has decided to start Post-Graduate courses at Government Dental College Jamnagar too. The Annual development Plan for the year 1997-98 has proposed to cover the requirements of all these Medical/Dental Colleges alongwith the teaching hospitals attached to them for which an outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs is provided.

10.3.39 During the Annual Development Plan for the year 97-98 Plan priority has been assigned to fully meet with the requirement of two new Medical Colleges set up at Rajkot and Bhavnagar. The priority is also given for requirement of post-graduate course to be started at Government Dental Colleges, Jamnagar. These include both the continued as well as new liabilities. The funds remaining after earmarking requirement for these two priority sectors, the remaining funds are proposed to be utilised for the continued liabilities and also for such needed service facilities in the existing Medical Colleges/Hospitals. The allocation of funds under the Medical Education and Research has been made accordingly. The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakhs provided for Medical Education and Research during the A.D.P. for the year 97-98 is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Medical Colleges		Other Sate		Total
	Rajkot & Bhavnagar		Medical Colleges		
	Continued Committed	New	Continued/ Committed	New	
Revenue :					
1. Staff					
2. Equipments	571.57	530.00	623.16	1595.62	3320.35
3. Funiture					
Capital :					
Building					
Others	1000.00	30.00	269.65	30.00	1679.65
Total	1571.57	560.00	892.81	1975.62	5000.00

Medical Colleges at Rajkot and Bhavnagar :

10.3.40 The Medical Colleges at Rajkot and Bhavnagar were started in 1995-96 each with an annual intake capacity of 50 students. Staff equipments and furniture for 1st and 2nd phase have already been provided and necessary provision is required to be made for staff, equipments, furniture, building etc., for the third and fourth phase of these colleges. The total amount of Rs. 2131.57 lakhs is proposed to meet with these requirements for both the colleges to meet with the revenue/capital requirements of both these Medical Colleges.

Dental Collage and Hospital, Jamnagar

10.3.41 The first batch of the BDS students in the Government Dantal Collage, Jamangar has alraady passed and the College has been recognised by the DCI for the EDS Course. The State Government has also decided to start post graudate coursa of MDS in the collage. The amount of Rs. 62.99 lacs is provided for the purpose.

10.3.42 As For the other new items for providing service facility in the Govrment Madical College/Hospitals, the amount of Rs. 2315.62 lacs is provided as follows :

(Rs. in lacs)

Sr. No.	Item				Amount
1.	Pollution Control at Ahmedabad Baroda, Jamnagar and Surat (Purchase of incinerators)				10.00
2.	Lift at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jamnagar and Surat				30.00
3.	Self-sufficient water supply at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jamnagar & Surat				30.00
4.	Drainage System at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Jamnagar and Surat				30.00
5.	Upgrading equipments/staff/Capital				
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
	1. Ahmedabad	547.07	20.00	567.07	
	2. Baroda	279.92	40.00	319.92	
	3. Jamnagar	342.15	70.00	412.15	
	4. Surat	210.00	130.00	340.00	
	5. Ajmer Gandhinagar	28.49	-	28.49	
	6. Dental Jamnagar	62.99	-	62.99	
	7. Dental Ahmedabad	25.00	-	25.00	
	8. Rajkot	265.00	30.00	295.00	
	9. Bhavnagar	265.00	-	265.00	
	Total	2025.62	290.00	2315.62	

Indian Systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy

10.3.43 The term Ayurveda means "Science of Life". It deals elaborately with measures of healthfuliving during the entire span of life and its various phases. Besides dealing with principles for maintenance of health, it has also developed wide range of the raphatic menas to combat illness. These principles of positive health and therapeutie measures relate to physical, mental, soul and spiritual welfare of human beings. Thus Ayurveda becomes one of the oldest system of Medicine dealing with both the preventive and curative aspects of life in a most comprehensive way.

Treatments of the disease generally consists in avoiding factors responsible for casuing disequilibrium of the body matrix or of any of its constituent parts through use of medicines, suitable diet, activity and reimen for restoring the balance and strenghtening the body mechanism to prevent or minimize further occurance of the disease. During treatment the wholeman is considered including the disease in question.

10.3.44 Homoeopathy is a system of treatment of diseases by drugs, usually prescribed in minute doses, that in a healthy person would produce symptome like those of the disease.

Minimum Need Programme

10.3.45 Under Minimum Needs Programme an amount of Rs. 127.00 lakhs has been proposed for

Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Dispensaries Building with staff quarter. Out of Rs. 127.00 lakh Rs. 105.00 lakh is proposed for spill over programme of Ayurvedic Dispensaries which were opened during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 7.00 lakh is proposed for spill over programme as construction of Dispensaries, Building with staff quarter during 8th Five Year Plan Rs. 15.00 lakh is provided for opening of 10 New Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural areas.

Drugs Control And Prevention of Food Adulteration :

10.3.46 The State Drugs Control administration is required to enforce the Acts relating to drugs and Food as Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and Drugs (Price Control) Order 1995. The Administration consequently will have to keep a watch on the production and quality of Drugs manufactured by existing and new units, Looking to the exploding growth of Pharmaceutical manufacturer and sales units in State. Necessary provision is also made to increase the testing capacity of Food and Drugs Laboratory, Baroda Regional Food Laboratory, Rajkot and Bhuj. At present there is no facility to test milk products and fruits for its bacterial counts at Public Health Laboratory, Bhuj. For that purpose necessary provision is also made to introduce uniform testing facilities in all this laboratories of the State. It is also planned to provide modern testing equipment to the Laboratories. It is also plan to provide latest communication equipment like wide Area Network (WAN). Local Area Network (LAN) and Fax facilities to the Circle offices as well as Head Quarter.

10.3.47 During this year necessary, provisions for staff are also made for the effective implementation of above Acts, and outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Central Medical Stores Organisation, Gandhinagar.

10.3.48 The Central Medical Stores Organisation, (CMSO) has been created to ensure supply of good quality of Medicines/Drugs and Equipments at the reasonable rates to the Government hospital and dispensaries run by the state to make the same available to the public as a welfare measure. With the growth of work the C.M.S.O.'s office and godown the present facilities of the office are not sufficient and the Medicine godown is badly required in order to ensure proper storage and distribution of drugs/medicine to ensure quality maintenance and smooth distribution of the same. At present C.M.S.O. has hired food grain godown from Gujarat Civil Supply Corporation. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for construction of godown building and administrative building.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

10.3.49 The terrain in Gujarat differs from district to district as well as from taluka to taluka and also within a taluka. There are hilly areas in eastern Gujarat from Danta to Dangs and coastal areas right from Umargam to Okhamandal and also coastal areas of Kutch. There are several talukas classified as drought prone areas. In the hilly and tribal areas as well as in the coastal areas, a health worker has to travel by foot 2 to 3 kms. from hamlet to hamlet in a particular village and also at a time the health worker. Through it was assumed that the setting up of the Health network based on sub-center, PRC and CHC will make health care service accessible and available to all in reality.

It has been our experience that for several deprived section of the population it is noted. This is due to geographical and other difficulties same section do not get the benefit of the services, as a result they become more and vulnerable to morbidity and mortality. The solution lies in the extending comprehensive health care services at their door steps. Therefore it is felt absolutely necessary to establish Mobile comprehensive Health care units to provide integrated rural health services in these remote difficult and hilly areas. It will be supporting mobile unit for selected pockets for about 16 to 20 villages on an average covering a population of 10000 to 20000. Along with curative services, these units will provide preventive services like immunisation, health, education, maternal and child health services, family planning etc. This unit will also provide necessary support and guidance to the existing male and female multipurpose health workers as well as dais.

1. These units will visit the selected villages hamlets on a fixed day and time, twice in a month.

2. All the team members will move together with the mobile van covering 23 villages in a day.
3. The Male and Female multi-purpose health workers of the respective villages of the existing P.H.C. will remain present at the time of Mobile Unit alongwith other male or female health supervisor of the existing P.H.C. These health workers will support activities of mobile unit on the day of its visits to a particular village.

10.3.50 An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided under poverty Alleviation Programme for 1997-98. The funds made available will be utilised for the following programme.

- i) Rs. 60.00 lakhs for "Mobile-Comprehensive Health Care" units in Rural Areas of State.
- ii) Rs. 33.00 lakhs for Mobile Comprehensive Health Care Units in Salt Industry District for Health Care Programme aimed to treat specific occupation diseases of salt workers.
- iii) Rs. 27.00 lakhs for providing medicines for T.B. Malaria Communicable Diseases.

10.3.51 Border Areas Development Programme :

This programme is being taken up as a supplemental/support programme for strengthening of Border Policing activities in the district of Kachchh and Banaskantha. Under the Medical and Public Health Sector an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1997-98. Details of the programme to be undertaken and outlays provided for them are as under :

a)	Seventeen Mobile Comprehensive Health Care units and other concerned Health	Rs. 83.00 lakhs.
b)	T.B. Control Programme in Banaskantha and Kachchh Districts	Rs. 19.00 lakhs
c)	National Malaria Control Programme	Rs. 48.00 lakhs

TOTAL	Rs. 150.00 lakhs
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ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan : 1997-98	
			Outlays	Of which Capital Content.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
I. Direction & Administration :				
1.	HLT-1	Strengthening of Directorate (Health & Medical Education)	4.00	0.00
		Total	4.00	0.00
II. Medical Relief (Medical) :				
3.	HLT-2	Strengthening of District Hospitals and increase of beds in District Hospitals & providing matching grants for instruments.	880.00	128.00
3.	HLT-3	Strengthening of Taluka Hospital and increase of beds in Taluka hospitals	186.00	15.00
4.	HLT-4	Constn. of Staff quarters in District & Taluka Hospitals.	134.00	134.00
		TOTAL	1200.00	277.00
III. Training Programme :				
Medical :				
5.	HLT-5	Expansion of General Nursing School ANM	20.00	0.00
		TOTAL	20.00	0.00
IV. Medical Education & Research :				
6.	HLT-6	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital, Ahmedabad.	755.37	117.70
7.	HLT-7	Expansion of Medical College & Hospital, Vadodara.	501.58	128.25
8.	HLT-8	Expansion of Medical College and Hospital Jamnagar.	616.64	121.00
9.	HLT-9	Expansion of Medical College & Hospital, Surat.	516.33	181.80
10.	HLT-10	Expansion of Medical Education Facilities	149.49	0.00
11.	HLT-11	Expansion of Dental College & Hospital, Jamnagar.	208.29	50.00
12.	HLT-12	Expansion of Dental College & Hospital Ahmedabad.	120.73	50.00
13.	HLT-13	New Medical College, Rajkot.	1116.43	530.00
14.	HLT-14	New Medical College, Bhavnagar.	1015.14	500.00
		TOTAL	5000.00	1679.65

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		V. Indigenous System of Medicines Ayurved and Homoeopathy :		
15.	HLT-15	Expansion of existing Ayurved College	82.00	42.00
16.	HLT-16	Expansion of Ayurved Hospital attached with teaching institutions.	8.65	3.65
17.	HLT-17	Research Botanical Survey & Harbs garden.	12.35	0.00
18.	HLT-18	Constn. of Hostel Building.	20.00	20.00
19.	HLT-19	Strengthening of the Directorate & Starting of D.A. s.	10.00	0.00
20.	HLT-20	Opening of New Ayurvadic Hospital Expansion of existing Ayurvadic Hospital	108.00	0.00
21.	HLT-21	Opening of Home. Dispensaries.	22.00	0.00
22.	HLT-22	Providing list at Akhanand Anand Arya, Hosp. A'bad.	10.00	10.00
		TOTAL	273.00	75.65
		Vi. Minimum Needs Programme :		
23.	HLT-23	Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural/Tribal Area.	120.00	-
24.	HLT-24	Constn. of Dispensaries building/staff quarters	7.00	7.00
		TOTAL	127.00	7.00
		Grand TOTAL	400.00	82.65
		Public Health :		
		VIII. Prevention and Control :		
25.	HLT-25	National T. B. Control Prgramme	328.00	8.00
26.	HLT-26	National Filaria Contral Programme	14.50	0.00
27.	HLT-27	National Malaria Eradieation Programme	2299.00	104.25
28.	HLT-28	Nucleus bugest for tribal area sub-plan	50.00	0.00
29.	HLT-29	National Leprosy Control Programme	6.50	5.00
		TOTAL	2698.00	117.25
		IX Minimum Needs Programme :		
30.	HLT-30	Upgrading of P.H.C. into 30 beded hospital Community Health Centre	3384.00	1940.00
31.	HLT-31	Constn. work of sub-centers (back log)	2670.00	2670.00
32.	HLT-32	Strengthening of existing sub-centres	120.00	0.00
33.	HLT-33	Upgrading of Dispansaries into PHCs/SCHs and new PHCs.	2206.00	0.00
34.	HLT-34	Constn. work of PHC building with staff quarterng (back log)	1670.00	1670.00
		TOTAL	10050.00	6280.00

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		X. Other Programme :		
35.	HLT-35	Expansion of Vaccine Institute, Vadodera.	16.00	0.00
36.	HLT-36	Strengthening of Health Education Bureau	9.00	0.00
37.	HLT-37	Health Statistics	5.00	0.00
38.	HLT-38	School Health	198.00	0.00
		TOTAL	228.00	0.00
		XI. Family Welfare (State Plan) :		
39.	HLT-39	Maternity banefits scheme for uneorganised female workers.	1900.00	1000.00
40.	HLT-40	State Share for the World Bank Project	100.00	100.00
		TOTAL	2000.00	1100.00
		XII. Drugs Control :		
41.	HLT-41	Expansion of Foods & Drugs Control Admn.	14.73	0.00
42.	HLT-42	Expansion of Intelligence Branch.	3.52	0.00
43.	HLT-43	Expansion of Food Laboratory at Vadodara & Bhuj.	47.35	0.00
44.	HLT-44	Strangthening of Regional Food Laboratory at Rajkot.	12.00	0.00
45.	HLT-45	Computerisation of statistical date	5.40	0.00
46.	HLT-46	Prvoding Captive Power Vadodara.	17.00	2.00
		TOTAL	100.00	2.00
		XIII. Central Medical Stores Orgn. :		
47.	HLT-47	Constn. of Office building and godown	47.00	25.00
		TOTAL	47.00	25.00
		XIV. Poverty Alleeviaiton Programme :		
48.	HLT-48	Mobile Proj. in rural areas.	150.00	0.00
		TOTAL	150.00	0.00
		XV. Border Area Programme :		
49.	HLT-49	Mobile comprehensive health Care Units (17) & new units (8)	150.00	0.00
		TOTAL	150.00	0.00
		GRAND TOTAL	22025.00	9538.55

10.4 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Introduction

10.4.1 The programme of water supply & sanitation envisages the provision of safe and protected water supply and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas in the State. Government of India has setup goals for providing drinking water supply facilities and sanitation in urban and rural areas. The main goals set up are as under :

10.4.2 Efforts will be made to provide safe drinking water facilities to the entire population in urban and rural areas during next five years. In view of the above, Gujarat state has also given highest priority to the programme of providing safe and assured drinking water. The financial allocations are made in the State MNP for providing drinking water to the rural areas. The Govt. of India also provides Central assistance to the State under its Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission also makes available funds for a certain specific programme like, excessive fluorides salinity, nitrates, etc. in water. GOI also provides assistance for border area development programme GOI also provide assistance for sanitation facilities in form of household sanitary latrines in rural areas under central Rural sanitation Programme.(CRSP).

10.4.3 There are 18509 inhabited villages in the State as per 1991 census which covers about 60% of the total population of the State. Remaining 34% of the population in the rural areas is covered by 264 towns. There are total 14928 "No Source" Village out of which 14565 are covered till March, 1996, leaving balance of 363 villages.

10.4.4 Government of India decided to consider the habitation as an unit instead of village and conducted a survey in the year 1992-93 under Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Survey was revalidated in the year 1994 by the agencies appointed by the State and Govt. of India the results of the above survey are as under :

1 Total habitations	30269
2 Fully covered(FC) habitations as on 1-4-1995	19970
3 Not covered(NC) habitations	1318
4 Partially Covered (PC) habitations (0-10)(LPCD)	1175
5 Partially Covered (PC) habitations (10-20) (LPCD)	2049
6 Partially Covered (PC) habitations (20-40) (LPCD)	5757
7 Total partially covered (PC) habitations	8981

10.4.5 There are 14928 No Source Village out of which 14565 village have been covered till March 1996 leaving balance of 363 Villages. It is planned to complete 130 Villages during 1996-97 leaving balance of 253 villages as on 1-4-1997. Similarly for habitation the position is as under :

Total NC habitations	1318
NC habitations covered during 95/96	470
Balance habitations to be covered as on 1-4-1996	848

It is planned to cover 600 NC habitations during the year 1996-97 leaving balance of 248 habitations as on 1-4-1997.

Government of India has given next priority to provide water to PC (0-10) habitations and accordingly it is planned. Moreover, it is also planned to cover PC habitations with 10-20 LPCD also. The position of PC habitations is as under :

Total PC habitations	8981
PC(0-10) LPCD	1175
PC(10-20) LPCD	2049
PC(20-30) LPCD } PC(30-40) LPCD }	5757

PC habitations covered during 1995-96 is 578 leaving balance of 8403 habitations. It is planned to cover 600 PC habitations including 400 (0-10 LPCD) during the year 1996-97 leaving 7803 habitations as on 1-4-1997

Urban water supply & Sanitation

10.4.7 In urban areas the responsibility of providing water supply and sanitation facilities, is that of the respective local body. But the State Government has accepted in principle to extend financial assistance under "AS & When" Programme, i.e. grant-in-aid is provided by the State Govt. As and when the funds are available at the stipulated rate. However, within the available resources, definite provision is made for such financial assistance. The share of local body is raised through LIC loans, if required. GWSSB helps local in raising the loan funds, which form the part of the plan provision.

10.4.8 At the end 1995-96, 255 towns have been covered and 21 towns have been covered under augmentation programme. During 1996-97, 7 towns are planned to be covered under augmentation programme. 24 schemes are in progress. The provision 1996-97 was Rs. 400.00 Lakhs. It is targeted to complete 6 projects during 1997-98 out of 24 projects which were in progress during 1996-97. The outlay for Rs. 350.00 Lakh is provided for GIA for the 1997-98.

Government Water Supply Schemes

10.4.9 Government water supply schemes at Kandla, Porbandar, Dwarka are operated by GWSSB on behalf of the State Govt. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs is provided for upgradation and maintenance of these Govt. Water supply schemes during the year 1997-98.

Accelerated urban water supply Programme

10.4.11 Govt. of India has launched a programme of providing drinking water to the Urban areas with population up to 20,000 beyond as per 1991 census. The pattern of Financial assistance is 50% GOI, 45% GOG and 5% beneficiary. Govt. of India had sanctioned 8 projects estimated to about Rs. 586.00 Lakhs. The work of these projects are in progress. Provision of Rs. 150.00 Lakhs is made during 1996-97.

10.4.12 An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98, since the schemes are to be implemented on sharing basis. It is also expected that some more schemes will be approved during 1997-98.

Urban Sanitation

10.4.13 53 towns have been covered at the end of March, 1996. It is Expected to cover 5 towns during 1996-97, against 9 schemes in progress. The Provision made is Rs. 600.00 Lakhs during 1997. The provision for 1997-98 is Rs. 300.00 Lakhs 2 Towns are proposed to be completed during 1997-98.

Urban Low Cost Sanitation

10.4.14 Up to March, 96 about 50,400 latrines have been constructed. It is proposed to construct 10,000 house hold sanitary latrines under low cost sanitation project(Urban). Provision of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs is made during 1996-97. It is proposed to construct 15,000 low cost latrines during 1997-98. A provision Rs. 300.00 Lakhs is made in 1997-98

Survey & Investigation

10.4.15 Field Surveys, soil testing, ground water surveys for water supply schemes are undertaken under this programme. The Provision of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs was made during 1996-97 for this programme. The provision of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs is provided in the year 1997-98.

Research & Development

10.4.16 Gujarat Jalseva Training Institute has been established at Gandhinagar for research work and imparting technical inservice training for water supply programmes. The institute has been declared by the World Bank as a "Nodal Agency" of the Nation. It imparts technical training to engineers from other States also. Moreover, Grassroot level training to village people is also imparted to make them self-sufficient for minor repairs of water supply schemes and hand pumps.

10.4.17 Central laboratories at Gandhinagar and Vadodara, 2 regional laboratories at Rajkot and Palanpur and 5 district laboratories at Valsad, Bhavnagar Jamnagar, Bhuj and Mehsana are working in addition to a mobile laboratory Further, it is also proposed to take up some works under water harvesting structures, defluoridation cum-desalination plants etc. Provision of Rs. 60.00 Lakhs was made for this programme during 1996-97. The provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Rural Water supply Programme (MNP)

10.4.18 During the year 1997-98, the provision proposed is Rs. 10900.00 Lakh. Under MNP is is proposed to cover different category of villages/habitations as mentioned below :

N Category	164
NC Category	248
PC (0-10 LPCD)	400
PC(10-20 LPCD)	688
<hr/>	
Total	1500

The above coverage will include regional schemes, schemes under Desert Development, schemes for tribal areas and anganwadies etc.

(A) "N" category (No Source category)

10.4.19 Out of 363 villages 69 villages are already existing in NC/PC category, leaving 294 villages, out of which 130 habitations are proposed to be covered in 1996-97. Thus, remaining 164 villages will be covered in 1997-98. The required fund to complete the schemes is Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

(B) NC category : (Not Covered category)

10.4.20 As mentioned above, NC Category habitations 248 numbers are proposed to be covered in 1997-98. 50% share of this coverage will be made available by Govt. of Gujarat under Accelerated Rural Water supply Programme. The fund requirement to complete these schemes is Rs. 900.00 lakhs Rs. 450.00 lakhs are provided under under Minimum Needs Programme as 50 % share of Government of Gujarat.

(C) PC category : (Partially Covered Category)

10.4.21 Similarly PC Category 0-10 LPCD and 10-40 LPCD habitations totalling Rs. 3100.00 lakhs 1088 are proposed to be covered. It is proposed to provide overall, out of which share of Government of Gujarat at 50%, i.e. Rs. 1550.00 lakhs is provided in 1997-98.

(D) Accelerated Rural Programme (Regional Schemes)

10.4.22 50 schemes covering 1356 habitations with estimated cost Rs. 15,000 lakhs are in programme. The expenditure up to 3/97 will be about Rs. 9500.00 lakhs the balance requirement will be Rs. 5500.00 lakhs. It is proposed to spend Rs. 2000.00 lakhs during 1997-98. Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 as 50% share of G.O.G.

(E) Anganwadi Programme

10.4.23 A provision of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is provided for anganwadi. This is 100% under ARWSP by G.O.I.

(F) MNP Regional Water Supply Schemes :

10.4.24 44 schemes covering 1260 habitations at an estimated cost Rs. 17,000 Lakhs are under progress. The expenditure would be about Rs. 7700.00 lakhs ending March'97. The balance would be Rs. 9300.00 lakhs. Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided in 1997-98 (100% cost is to be born by state Govt.)

(G) Desert Development Programme

10.4.25 5 regional schemes are in progress under Desert Development Programme. 3 schemes are about to be completed. 2 regional schemes are being taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 1050.00 Lakhs. These schemes are continued. Full provision will be made available from GOI for this programme.

(H) Regional Schemes awaiting approval

About 67 regional schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,500 lakhs for 1093 habitations are under process of approval. A token provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for such schemes has been proposed. For the hand pump in Tribal area a provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided in 1997-98. (100% cost to be borne by G.O.G.)

(I) Indo-Dutch Bilateral Assistance Projects :

10.4.27 Netherland Govt. has agreed to provide financial assistance for Ghogha Regional water supply project at an estimated cost of Rs. 2592.00 lakhs covering 79 villages Provision of Rs. 500.00 Lakhs is Provided for this project. Rural Water supply (MNP) Total outlay of Rs. 10.900 lakhs is provided for Rural Water supply projects including projects of special repairs to individual schemes, rejuvenation works for individual & regional schemes works to be undertaken for carrying out works in summer/ scarcity works to be taken up under special component plan, provision for canal lining, provision for purchase of water reservoirs/dams from irrigation Department etc.

GENERAL

Accelerated Rural water supply programme

10.4.28 It is expected that GOI would be providing assistance to the tune of Rs. 4500.00 lakhs for the above projects as part under ARWSP. However provision of Rs. 6150.00 lakhs has been provided for the above programme under State budget as matching provision.

Rural Sanitation

10.4.29 The sanitation programme aims at providing minimum possible sanitation facility in the rural areas by construction of low cost latrines. Therefore affordable and effective sanitation programme on large scale. like "Construction of low cost latrines" is adopted which is expected to facilitate effective disposal of Human waste and result in improving the living habits and conditions of the rural populations till March, 1996. in all 1,27,490 low cost latrines in rural areas have been constructed. It is envisaged to construct additional 30,000 low cost latrines during 1996-97 (including CRSP)

10.4.30 An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided under rural sanitation programme during 1996-97. Central Govt. has also taken up CRSP. It is planned to construct 25,000 low cost house hold latrines fully from the GOG funds and 40,000 house hold latrines for provision of below poverty line(BPL) would be constructed with the aid from GOI for which appropriate share of GOG would also be required. A total provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 considering above aspects.

Construction of office Building/Staff Quarters

10.3.31 The Construction of office building for the head office of the GWSSB at Gandhinagar is in progress. Similarly for construction of office building and staff quarters for the Circle/Devision offices, Govt. Land have been obtained at Vadodare, Dangs, Rajkot etc. For taking up construction work at the district places, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. The provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was made in 1996-97.

Border area Development programme

10.4.32 In order to accommodate the requirement in respect of water supply arrangements in two districts, i.e. Banaskantha & Kachchh Districts located on border, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided during 1996-97. Fro the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for water supply arrangements in the border areas of Banaskantha and Kachchh Districts.

Poverty alleviation Programme

10.4.33 Water supply facilities are provided to the villages identified under 'N' category in rural areas by the Govt. While the facilities to the urban towns and cities are provided by the local bodies themselves wherein the Govt., pays the Grant-in-aid according to the rules. However, it is found that there are no of hemlets comprising of Indira Avas Yojana, free housing schemes for landless under 20 point programme, other SC/ST/OBE and economically weaker people living in the rural area and slum dwellers of urban areas do not have adequate water supply facilities eventhough the main villages of towns are having water supply schemes. It is proposed to take up a programme of providing water to slum dwellers in urban areas and hemlets of Indira Avas Yojna, Free housing plot scheme for landless under 20 point programme, as well as hemlets of SC/ST/OBC and economically weaker section rural areas, having minimum population of 50 persons. Based on this, suitable extension scheme such as extension of pipeline, construction of standpost etc. Have to be taken up. If there is no scope of extension then low cost such as handpumps, source simple wells have to be constructed. On completion of the scheme, the same will have to be hand over for M&R either to village panchayats or to the concered local

bodies of the urban towns. There was a provision of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs in 1996-97. It is proposed to provide Rs. 200.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 100.00 lakhs will be for rural areas and Rs. 100.00 Lakhs for urban areas during 97-98.

Water supply to Fluoride affected Villages.

10.4.34 There are about 2388 fluoride affected villages in the State. The GOI provides 75% financial assistance for schemes. The Govt. of Gujarat provides 25% under plan. This year provision of Rs. 700.00 Lakhs is made for different schemes including defluoridation plants., etc. are being taken up during the year.

Different schemes like installation of defluorodation plants, individual water supply schemes, regional water supply schemes etc. have been sanctioned by the GOI under sub mission of Control of Fluorosis. The total estimated cost of these projects is about Rs. 7500.00 lakhs. Funding patrn for these submission projects is 75:25 of GOI and GOG respectively. Provision of Rs. 700.00 lakhs was made for the year 96-97 to matching GOI funds. It is planned to incur an expenditure of Rs. 2000.00 Lakhs in the year 1996-97.

In addition, it is also expected to obtain further GOI assistance for continuing these projects. Provision of Rs. 900.00 lakhs is provided during 1997-98, assuming the matching funds from GOI to the tune of Rs. 2700.00 lakhs. Thus, expenditure of Rs. 3600.00 lakhs is expected to be incurred for taking up the schemes for fluoride affected villages during the year 1997-98.

Recharging Programme

10.4.35 In view of scanty, uneven and erratic rainfull recharging of the existing source is necessary. A provision of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs was kept. A provision of Rs. 900.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Construction of Rain water strage tanks

10.4.36 Previously rainwater storage tanks were constructed by household to cater the need of the drinking water during the summer/scarcity period. This system was working nicely and water stored was such useful during summer period. The system is required to be motivated so that more and more tanks are constructed. The household will be paid subsidy at a rate to be decided later on. There was a provision of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs in 1996-97. It is provided to subsidise about 5000 such tanks Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Purchase of Small reservoirs

10.4.37 Underground water sources are becoming unreliable day-by-day. The water level is decreasing every year. Water quality has also deteriorating. In view of this, it would be advisable to make use of surface water available in reservoirs. There sre small reserviors available in Saurashtra and Kachch area proposed in the first instance. There was a provision of Rs. 200.00 Lakhs in 1996-97. A provision of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided in 1997-98.

Canal lining

10.4.38 The proposal to use the water saved by way of lining of canals for the purpose of drinking is found necessary. The water resources department would be required to be paid the amount for this by GOG in Health & Family Welfare Dept. A provision of Rs. 700.00 Lakhs is provided for this.

IEC & HRD

Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

10.4.39 Govt. of India has agreed to assistr Govt. of Gujarat for carrying out IEC programme in 4 districts at the first instance. The financial pattern is 50;50 of GOI and GOG. The OEC activities are being taken up in 4 districts as above by GOI. A provision of Rs. 20.00 Lakhs is provided as apart of GOG share.

Human Resource Development(HRD)

GOI has also approved proposal of setting up HRD cell in the state. GOI has agreed to bare a part of the expenditure for establishment of the HRD Cell. A provision of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs has been

provided for share of GOG. GOG has recently approved this proposal and the cell is also recently opened in GWSSB.

Implementation of Water supply scheme for saurashtra, kutch, North Gujarat and Panchmahal based on Sardar Sarovar Canal.

10.4.41 Narmada tribunal has allocated 1.6 MAFT(3582 MLD) of water for domestic and industrial use. Out of this 1.06 water, 0.86 MAF (2921 MLD) has been allocated for the drinking water needs of 8215 villages and 135 urban centres as detailed in Table-1 below. 0.20 MAF(661MLD) has been allocated for the industrial use.

Table-1
No. of villages and townd to be covered.

Sr.No	Districts	Villages	Towns
1	Saurashtra & Kutch	5825	100
2	Ahmedabad	377	12
3	Mehsana	542	13
4	Banaskantha	490	03
5	Sabarkantha	568	-
6	Panchmahal	413	-
Total		8215	135

10.4.42 The canal based drinking water supply plan for the Saurashtra, Kutch, North Gujarat Region including Panchmahal District has been conveyed taking in to consideration the population projection of the project area in the year 2011 and 2021. The project aims at supplying drinking water at the rate of 70 LPCD in the rural area and 100 to 140 LPCD in the Urban areas. It has therefore been planned to provide water to the projected population of 2,94,70,000 population in the year 2011 and 3,50,42,000 population in 2021. The project envisages to supply 1751 MLD water to the rural and urban areas on the basis of 2011 population and 2937 MLD based on 2021 population. This water demand has been adopted taking in to consideration the water available from the existing groun water and surface water sources in the projenct area and also its depletion ovar a period of time.

10.4.43 The project also envisages supply of 146 MGD (671 MLD) of water to the industrial installations including the major industries that are coming up in Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals and Ahmedabad Districts and the Ports located on the Saurashtra & Kutch coastline. Water to the industries will be made available on sale basis at rates to be decided by the Government.

10.4.44 The sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd.(SSNNL) has planned its canak construction programme with the objective of making available water in the main canal up to kadi and the Saurashtra Brach canal up to Lakhtar by December, 1998. The SSNNL has also planned to complete the construction of the Vallabhipur Branch and Maliya Brach by the said period.

10.4.45 The health & Family Department and the Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board have planned to draw water from the Saurashtra branch canal near Lakhtar and also from the till end of the Maliya and Vallabhipur branches. The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam will construct the offtake arrangements at these points from where water drinking shall be storage ponds having a capacity equivalent to 20 days area planned to be constructed at these offtake points as so to cover the canal closure periods. Trunk mains and sub trunk mains running in to a total length of nearly 2000 kms. for the Saurashtra and Kutch region have been planned. Likewise trunk mains and sub trunk mains running in to a length of nearly 600 kms have also been planned from the offtakes, from the main canals for the districts of Panchmahal, Sabarkantha, Mehsana and Banaskantha. (The conceptual planning has been carried out in consulation with Dr. C.C.patel, Advisor to the Government of Gujarat on Water Resources). It has been planned to take up the works of the storage ponds and the pipe line from Lakhtar upto Dwarka in stages. Detailed engineering design and contract formalities of other components of projects areas shall be carried out during 1997-98.

10.4.46 The total estimated requirement of funds has been worked as contained in Table-2 below:

Table-2

Estimated requirement of funds for the Narmadsa Canal Based Water Supply

Sr. No.	Plan	Requirement of Funds (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Supplying, laying, testing and commissioning of trunk main and subtrunk main pipelines including pumping stations, lift stations, treatment facilities etc. for Saurashtra & kutch	310000.00
2.	Supply, laying, Commissioning & testing of trunk mains and sub trunk mains including pumping stations and sub pumping stations for North Gujarat and Panchmahals.	60000.00
3.	Distribution network and upgradation of existing regional in Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat including Panchmahals.	100000.00
Total		470000.00

10.4.47 An outlay of Rs. 44000.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1997-98. The details of which are given below.

Table-3

Sr. No.	Project Planning	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Survey, Investigation, leveling, data collection etc.	300.00
2	Establishment of water Development authority and Strengthening organisational capacity and upgrading technical competence of the Gujarat Water Supply & Sewerage Board.	1000.00
3.	Equipment, Computer facilities, Software, maps, Drawings etc.	500.00
4.	Construction of enroute storages for canal waters and construction of intake works at various locations in Saurashtra, Kutch and North Gujarat	6500.00
5.	Supplying, laying, jointing, commissioning and testing of Mains and sub-mains, including valves and appurtanances for water transmission and conveyance from canal offtakes at Lakhtar, Maliya, Vallabhipur and Kadi etc. for supply and distribution to the various locations in the project areas.	30000.00
6.	Installation of pumping stations including civil, mechanical, electrical and electronic devices and power transmission facilities.	5700.00
Total		44000.00

Programme for the Year 1997-98

10.4.48 An outlay of Rs. 60,000.00 Lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 Major projects to be undertaken during the year is Narmada Canal based water supply project for supplying drinking water to Saurashtra, Kachchh and North Gujarat region, which are facing acute of water frequently. The provision for this project is made to the tune of Rs. 44,000.00 Lakhs. In addition other normal programme under water supply and sanitation sector are also proposed to be takeup Programmewise details are as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme	Outlay 1997-98		
		Normal	Bilateral	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A	Water Supply & Sanitation Programme.			
	WSS-1 Survey & Investgation	20.00	-	20.00
	WSS-2 Research & Devel	100.00	-	100.00
	WSS-3 Rural Sanitation (Grant-in-aid)	1000.00	-	1000.00
	WSS-4 Urban Sanitation			
	(1) Sewerage Proj. (GIA)	300.00	300.00	-
	(2) Low Cost Latrines (GIA)	300.00	-	300.00
	Total Urban Sanitation	600.00	600.00	-
	WSS-5 Urban Water Supply			
	(a) Govt. Water Supply Schemes	50.00	-	50.00
	(b) Grant-in-aid	350.00	-	350.00
	(c) LIC Loan	100.00	-	100.00
	(d) Matching amount for AUWSP (Small Towns)	50.00	-	50.00
	Total Urban Water Supply	550.00	-	550.00
	WSS-6 Rural Water Supply (MNP)			
	(a) Grant-in-Aid	6150.00	-	6150.00
	(b) Grant-in-Aid for Special repairs to Schemes(Rejuvenation)	1000.00	-	1000.00
	(c) GIA for special rapair to regional WSS	1500.00	-	1500.00
	(d) GIA for relief measures during summer/scarcity	100.00	-	100.00
	(e) Special Components	450.00	-	450.00
	(f) GIA for Bilatera; Schemes	-	500.00	500.00
	(g) Canal lining	700.00	-	700.00
	(h) Purchase of water eser/Dams	500.00	-	500.00
	Total Rural Water Supply	10400.00	500.00	10900.00
	WSS-7 Construction at Office			
	Building & Staff qrts.	200.00	-	200.00
	Others			
	(1) Border Area Devel Prg.	500.00	-	500.00
	(2) Poverty Alleviation programme (For halmets of economically weaker section facing acute storage of water supply)	200.00	-	200.00
	(3) Water Supply to fluoride affected areas	900.00	-	900.00
	(4) Reaching of Wells	900.00	-	900.00
	(5) Const. of Rain Water Storage Tanks	100.00	-	100.00
	(6) IEC	20.00	-	20.00
	(7) HRD	10.00	-	10.00
	Total(A)	15500.00	500.00	16000.00

B	Implementation of water Supply Scheme for Saurashtra, Kutch, North Gujarat and Panchmahal based on Sardar Sarovar Canal	44,000.00	-	44,000.00
Total (B)		44,000.00		44,000.00
Grand Total A+B		59500.00	500.00	60000.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE
SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

Sr.	Major Head of Development	Annual Plan 1997-98	
1	2	Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
WSS-1	Survey and Investigation	20.00	0.00
WSS-2	Research and Development	100.00	0.00
WSS-3	Rural Sanitation	1000.00	
WSS-4	Urban Sanitation	600.00	
WSS-5	Urban Water Supply	550.00	150.00
WSS-6	Rural Water Supply (MNP)	10400.00	8400.00
WSS-7	Cost. of Office Buldg. and Staff Qurts	200.00	200.00
WSS-8	Border Area Dev. Programme	500.00	500.00
WSS-9	Poverty Alleviation Prog.	200.00	200.00
WSS-10	Recharging Schemes	900.00	
WSS-11	Fluoride Schemes	900.00	900.00
WSS-12	Purchase of Reservoirs	500.00	500.00
WSS-13	Cost. of Rain water Storage Tanks	100.00	
WSS-14	I.E.C. & H.R.D. Tanks	30.00	
WSS-15	Water Supply & Sanitaion Implementation of Water Supply Scheme for Saurashtra, Kutch, North Gujarat & Panchmahals based on Sardar Sarovar Canal	44000.00	43500.00
	Total	60000.00	54350.00

10.5 HOUSING

Introduction

10.5.1 Housing is one of the basic necessities of life next to food and clothing. Housing has become a problem due to the rapid growth of population, rapid industrialisation and urbanisation. Shortage of housing is on account of natural growth in population and comparative stagnation in house building activities. The problem of housing has both qualitative and quantitative dimensions.

10.5.2 Urban population is living in slums in Kachcha houses. In 1981, there were 56.69 lakhs house holders of which 19 lakhs were in urban areas, of these 52.30% were living in one room and 29.40% were living in two room units. Also, it was observed that 58% of the urban population were living in rented houses.

10.5.3 The provision of shelter through the schemes of Housing for Economically Weaker sections and Slum Upgradation and Environmental Improvement scheme for the slum people has led to general improvement in hygienic condition of living. The housing activity has created secondary employment for a large number of population also.

Approach and Strategy :

10.5.4 The objective of housing is to provide better opportunities of securing housing facility to the Economically Weaker sections of the society and to improve the condition of huts and thereby improving living condition of slum dwellers and preventing spread of slum areas.

Programme for 1997-98

10.5.5 An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for Urban housing Sub-Sector. The broad break-up is as under.

Sr.No.	Programme	Outlay for 1997-98
1.	2.	3.
(1)	Urban Housing	1900.00
(2)	Urban Housing (Poverty Alleviation)	100.00
		2000.00

Urban Housing

10.5.6 An outlay of Rs. 1900.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1997-98 is provided for the following programmes under Urban Housing.

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Outlay for 1997-98
1.	2.	3.
1.	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	1000.00
2.	Low Income Group Housing Scheme	900.00
	Total	1900.00

The broad details of the schemes are as under.

EWS Housing

10.5.7 Persons having the monthly income upto Rs. 1250/- are eligible for houses constructed under this scheme. The ceiling cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 22,000/-. HUDCO grants loan for construction of houses on sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the unit. Therefore, the Gujarat Housing Board has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital".

10.5.8 The proposed outlay under this against the LIC loan. The dwelling units built are kept reserved as shown below for various categories of people.

- (i) 7% for S.C.
- (ii) 14% for S.T.
- (iii) 10% for SEBC
- (iv) 10% for Defence personnel
- (v) 3% for Blind & Physically Handicapped.

10.5.9 For 1997-98, it is targetted to construct 2800 units under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme for 1997-98.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme :

10.5.10 The persons having the monthly income from Rs. 1251/- to Rs. 2650/- can avail the benefit of houses constructed under this scheme. The cost of the dwelling unit is Rs. 50,000/-. The HUDCO grant loan assistance for construction of houses for sliding scale which is insufficient to cover the entire cost of the units

10.5.11 Therefore, the GHB has been authorised to utilise the loan given by the State Government under this scheme as "Seed Capital". The provision under this scheme is made against the LIC loan. The dwelling units built are kept reserved as pattern adopted in the EWS Scheme. An amount of Rs. 900.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 with a target of constructing 900 units.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

10.5.12 In order to provide assistance to the urban poor for construction of dwelling units, Government had introduced a scheme of financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- per beneficiary. The EWS houses are built by GHB/GSCB. The pattern of financing is as follows.

(a) Loan from HUDCO	16500.00
(b) Government Subsidy	4000.00
(c) Contribution from beneficiary	2000.00
Total	22500.00

10.5.13 The scheme covers the urban poor, residing both in municipal corporations as well as in municipal areas. It is proposed to cover 2800 beneficiaries during the annual plan 1997-98. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

10.5 Rural Housing

10.5.14 Shelter is one of the basic necessities of mankind. provision of shelter to the depressed section of the population is therefore the prime concern of both the State and the central Government. Out of the population of 413.10 lakhs (1991 Census). Gujarat has approximately 65.5% of its population living in rural areas. A majority of the population living in the rural areas comprises of people belonging to the scheduled Scheduled Tribes and other socially and economically backward castes and sub-castes. The State Govt..has accordingly launched an ambitious rural housing programme for the rural segment of the society subject to certain criteria. Rural Housing programmes are being implemented by various department in Gujarat State i.e., Social Welfare Department Tribal Development, Panchayat and Rural Housing Department which are allocating large amount for different rural housing programmes in the State. Member of the steering Group and the members of the Working Group feel that the implementation of various Rural Housing programmes by various departments are to be monitored and are to be executed by nodel department so that the duplication of different Rural Housing programmes, having less priority can be discontinued.

Aims and objects of the Annual Plan 1997-98

10.5.15 Major objectives of the rural housing programme for the Annual Plan 1997-98 are as under.

- (a) Increasing housing activities in the rural areas through providing financial assistance to the landless labourers and rural artisans for construction of houses as well as of upgradation and extension of rural houses.

10.5.16 The details of the eight five year plan progress is shown bellow.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the scheme	Eighth Plan Outlay/Target 1992-97	Expenditure Achievement for 92-97
1	2	3	4
(1)	HSG : 7. Housesites to land less labourers. (MNP)	300.00 (150000)	315.00 (174510)
(2)	HSG : 8 Assistance for teh cosntruction of houses on the housesites allotted (MNP)	8724.00	7960.00
(3)	HSG :9 Rural low inome group housing	1825.00 (4300)	72.2.03 (2916)
(4)	HSF L 10. E.W.S. Housing	125.00 (5000)	50.14 (671)
(5)	HSG:11. Provision of serviced developed plots	20.00 (2000)	0.00 (0)
(6)	HSG: 12 Upgradation of rural (373000)	4476.00 (80745)	1202.50
(7)	HSG : 13 Extension of Rural house	1500.00 (75000)	576.00 (25399)
(8)	HSG : 14 Assistance to building centres	30.00 (15)	6.00 (0)
	Total	17000.00	10831.67
(9)	HSG-15 Poverty Alleviation Programme		
(a)	HSG-8 Construction Assistance	0.00	656.73
		VIII the plan outlay was fixed but in Jan. 1993 and onward year	
(b)	HSG-12 Upgradation or Rural Houses	0.00	696.00 wise (34599)out lay was provided
(c)	HSG-13 Extension of Rural Houses	0.00	480.75
	Total outlay		Rs. 193.75
(9)	Total : HSG 15 Povt. Alle. Prog.	0.00	1833.48
(10)	HSG -17 Border Area Development plan outlay provided	0.00	94-95 Rs. 100
	Total Rural Housing		
	Incl. P.A.P.& B.A.D.P. Housing	17000.00	12665.15 (74.50%)

N.B. Physical Target and achievement shown in the bracket.)

10.5.17 Since the inception of the old scheme will June-96, 6,99,826 houses were constructed through Govt. assistance. This included 1,47,015 houses for the Scheduled Caste and 1,77,247 houses for the Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.

10.5.18 An outlay of Rs. 1656.00 lakhs (including an outlay of Rs. 175.00 lakhs under P.A.P.) is provided for the year 1996-97, which is likely to be spent for the construction of a total of 27,000 houses (including 3,000 houses to be constructed under the Poverty Alleviation Programme.) Against the target of 24,000 houses, 1019 houses are constructed and Rs. 47.53 lakhs are spent up to June 1996 under the poverty alleviation programme Rs. 6.99 lakhs are spent and 135 houses are constructed upto the June-96.)

Outlay provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98

10.5.19

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlay 1997-98	Physical Target for for 97-98
1	2	3	4
(1)	Rural low income group housing	280.00	400
(2)	Assistance to Building Centres.	6.00	2 centres
	Total :	286.00	
(3)	Poverty Alleviation Programme :		
(a)	Sardar Patel Awas Yojana State : (New Scheme)	1800.00	9,000 Beneficiary
(b)	Upgradation of Rural House Extension of Rural Houses.	614.00	24,60 Houses
(9)	Total : Povt. Alle. Prog.	2414.00	
(10)	Border Area Development Total Rural Housing : Incl. P.A.P. & B.A.D.P.	0.00 2700.00	Nil —

Sardar Patel Awas Yojana (New Scheme)

10.5.20 The existing scheme i.e. HSG : 7 Housesite for the landless labourers and rural artisans and HSG : 8' Assistance for the construction of houses to the landless labourers and rural artisans are becoming less popular due to the increasing cost of construction materials, increasing higher rate of labour charges and subsidy at a lower rate in comparison to other rural housing scheme run by the different department, like JRY, IAY, etc., Hence the working group has suggested to introduce a new scheme in the Ninth Five year plan 1997-2002. A new scheme has been introduced i.e. SARDAR PATEL AWAS YOJANA" at par with the INDIRA AWAS YOJANA wherein a 100% subsidy (State) is to be provided to the beneficiary under the poverty Alleviation Programme. Accordingly it was decided to merge the HSG-7 scheme - allotment of house sites and the scheme HSG-8 assistance for construction of houses with the New Scheme i.e. "Sardar Patel Awas Yojana" – HSG – 15 and the provision has been made of Rs. 1800.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 for 9000 houses/housesites under this scheme at par with the IAY for the Annual Plan 1997-98. With the new pattern of financial assistance to be provided per house is as under :

	For normal area.	For hilly area.
1) Construction of house with the Facility of sanitary latrine & smokeless Chulaha	Rs. 17,500.00	19,500.00
2) Cost of providing infrastructure and common facility	Rs. 2,500.00	2,500.00
Total Subsidy	Rs. 20,000.00	22,000.00

Identification of beneficiaries

5.20A Beneficiaries to be covered under the new scheme i.e. Sardar Patel Awas Yojana" Should be the landless labourers, rural artisans and economically weaker section of the society, (Rural poor) below the poverty line, who :

- (i) Have no house and facing difficulty of accommodation residence.
- (ii) Are residing in the joint family but due to more family members having insufficient accommodation have separate chulhas.
- (iii) After marriage wants to have a separate household-residence.
- (iv) Other needy person.

The order of priority for selection of beneficiaries amongst the target group is as follows :

- (i) SC/ST households who are victims of atrocities.
- (ii) SC/ST households below poverty line, headed by widows and/or unmarried women.
- (iii) Other SC/ST household below poverty line.
- (iv) Non SC/ST households below poverty line.

Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme

5.21 The Scheme covers the beneficiaries whose monthly income is between Rs. 1251.00 to Rs. 2650 under the scheme, houses are to be constructed within the unit cost of Rs. 1,00,000 as per the following financial pattern

(1) Loan from State Govt. or HUDCO (85% of unit cost of Rs. 70,000)	Rs. 70,000
(2) Contribution of beneficiaries	Rs. 30,000
Total	Rs. 1,00,000

5.22 Under the scheme the state Government provided loan to GRHB by obtaining an equal amount as loan from the L.I.C.

5.23 An outlay of Rs. 395.00 lakhs is provided for the construction of 900 LIG houses for the year 1996-97, out of which Rs. 25.72 lakhs are spent and 349 houses are under construction up to Aug. 96. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is provided for the Annual plan 1997-98 for the construction of 400 LIG Houses in the State.

Upgradation and Extension of Rural Houses

5.24 The scheme for providing financial assistance for construction of houses on free house-site plot was introduced in 1976. In the initial years the quantum of assistance was available even for the construction of kichcha houses. The life of such houses was obviously limited in comparison with that of pucca houses. Moreover most of these beneficiaries, being mostly from weaker section of the society, needed continued assistance for repairs, renovation, addition and alteration to such houses.

5.25 The scheme for providing financial assistance to weaker sections of the society was thus introduced in December '90 for the upgradation of such houses under certain conditions.

10.5.26 At present under the scheme, assistance can be provided to the beneficiaries as per the following pattern :

State Govt. subsidy	Rs. 1500/-
Institutional finance (HUDCO/Bank Loan)	Rs. 900/-
Beneficiaries contribution	Rs. 600/-
Total :	Rs. 3000/-

10.5.27 Priority is however being given to the beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and economically and socially weaker sections of the society.

10.5.28 Since the inception of the scheme, till June '96 96733 houses were upgraded. This included 17275 houses belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 33116 belonging to the scheduled Tribes.

10.5.29 An outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97 for the upgradation of 5250 houses. Out of which Rs. 8.93 lakhs are spent and 547 houses are covered for upgradation up to June '96.

10.5.30 An additional outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided for the upgradation of additional 463 houses under the Poverty Alleviation Programme during the year 1996-97, out of which Rs. 4.18 lakhs are spent and 260 houses are covered for upgradation up to June '96.

Extension of Rural Houses

10.5.31 In the rural areas of the State, the number of persons staying in a room exceeds 4. This results in over crowding. The overcrowding can be mitigated by extension of such houses. It has been noticed that beneficiaries from economically weaker section of the society are not able to do this work on their own.

10.5.32 The scheme for providing financial assistance to the weaker section of the society has thus been introduced for the extension of such houses under certain conditions from December '90.

10.5.33 Under the scheme, assistance can be provided to the eligible beneficiaries as per following pattern :

State Govt.Subsidy	Rs. 2500/-
Institutional Finance (HUDCO/bank Loan)	Rs. 1500/-
Beneficiaries contribution	Rs.1000/-
Total :	<u>Rs. 5000/-</u>

10.5.34 Priority is, however, given to the beneficiaries belonging to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and economically and socially weaker section of the society.

10.5.35 Since the inception of the scheme, till June. '96, 22,857 houses are extended. This includes 3,495 houses belonging to the Scheduled castes and 6,167 belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

10.5.36 An outlay of Rs. 74.00 lakhs is provided for the extension of 2,960 houses during th annual plan 1996-97, out of which Rs. 13.33 lakhs are spent and 529 houses are covered for extension up to June '96.

10.5.37 An additional outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is provided under the Poverty Alliveation Programme for the extension of 840 additional houses during the year 1996-97, out of which Rs. 5.42 lakhs is spent and 155 houses are covered for extension up to june 96.

10.5.38 An outlay of Rs. 614.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98 for the upgradation extension of 24560 houses in the State as a whole under the poverty alleviation Programme only.

10.5.39 The scheme is not becoming popular but looking to the objectives of the scheme the working group recommends that the scheme i.e. "upgradation of Rural Houses" and the scheme i.e. "Extension of Rural Houses" may be continued in the Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002 only for the beneficiaries who are elligible under the Poverty Alleviation Programme.

10.5.40 It is also recommended that the present pattern of financial assistance of Rs. 100/- for upgradation and Rs. 2500/- for extension is very low. Hence looking to the present price hike in the market, the working group proposed to provide Rs. 2500/- per unit for upgradation or extension of rural houses.

Govrnment Residential and Administrative Building

0.5.41 Outlay for Residential Buildings, Non-Residential Buildings and Air strips Helipad for the year 1997-98 is fixed at Rs. 1100.00 lakhs as under;

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Residential Buildings	540.00
(2) Non-Residential Buildings	430.00
(3) Air strips - Helipad	130.00
Total ...	1100.00

A) Residential Buildings

0.5.42 The programme for construction of residential quarters for Government servants had been taken up right from 1970-71. From 1971-72, to 1974-75, a good number of quarter could be taken up for construction, but hereafter the pace of construction slowed down, due to financial constraints 89,864 units have been completed upto 31-3-1996. According to the data collected as on 1-4-1996 regarding requirement of residential quarters, about 16,000 employees covering all the departments were on waiting list at various District and Taluka head quarters.

0.5.43 It is envisaged to construct 485 quarters during the year 1996-97. As such the net requirement of quarters as on 1-4-1997 would be about 15,515 at District and taluka head quarters covers requirements of all the departments of State Government.

Programme for 1996-97

0.5.44 There was a spillover liability of Rs. 4,070 lakhs as on 1-4-1996 for residential buildings. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1996-97 with a target to construct 485 quarters; which are at an advance stage of construction.

Programme for 1997-98

0.5.45 As on 1-4-1997 there would be spillover liabilities of about Rs. 3770.00 lakhs for Residential quarters. An outlay of Rs. 540.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1997-98 with a target to complete 485 quarters, which are in an advanced stage of construction.

1) Administrative buildings

2) Residential Buildings)

0.5.46 The works of Hostel type accommodation at Ahmedabad & Vadodara for Government officers transfer, are completed.

0.5.47 Construction of office buildings of various departments viz. Roads and Buildings of various departments, Finance Department, Home Department is covered under the plan.

Programme proposed for 1997-98

0.5.48 As on 1-4-1997 there would be spillover liabilities of about Rs. 10136.00 lakhs for non-residential buildings. An outlay of Rs. 430.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 with a target to complete works which are in an advanced stage of progress.

Development of Air Strips/Helipads

0.5.49 An outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is Provided for 1997-98 for development of Air Strips/Helipads at the various palces of the State.

0.5.50 The spillover liabilities and proposed programme for the year 1997-98 is as under;

Sr. No.	Details of work	Soill over liability 11-4-96 incl,new work of 1996-97	Budget provision 1996-97	Spill liabilities as on	outlay 1997-98 1-4-98
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I)	NORMAL				
(A)	Residential	300	255	2745	464.00
(B)	Non-Residential	10500	382	10118	370.00
	Total (A+B)	13500	637	12863	834.00
(II)	TRIBAL				
(A)	Residential	1070	45	1025	76.00
(B)	Non-Residential	86	68	18	60.00
	Total .. (A+B)	1156	113	1043	136.00
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II)	1+656	750	13906	970.00
(III)	For Air Strip & Helipads	-	50	-	130.00
	TOTAL ...	14656	800	13906	1100.00

10.5.51 There are 16 Airports in the Gujarat State. Out of these airports Surat, Morbi, Amreli and Mehsana airports are under the control of State Government, 18 Airports are under the control of Airport Authority of India, rest of four airports are under the control I.A.F. and private party.

10.5.52 On account of liberal and encouraging policy of the Government, State is experiencing rapid progress in Industrial sectors. The State Government is keen to facilitate the industrialisation with suitable provision of transportation. The Government is determined to develop present airports under the control of Government to initiate new airports. Government has been seeking expert guidance to prepare project saleable to private parties in valuing non Government financial resources to overcome financial shortage. The Government have decided to take expert services from private consultants RITES (New Delhi) to develop and expound Surat Airport into National Airport category and a well organised middle size airport at Ankleshwar. This venture would also help in deciding whether how for the privatisation is feasible on the assessment of financial liability. Messers RITES in their reliability for the project and with the help and consideration of the resourceful parties the works of this two projects may be possible through private organisers.

10.5.53 There is substantial increase in private air services. To encourage this, Government have been considering to give exemption from landing/parking charges.

10.5.54 There are Government existing old buildings in the Sahibag centonment area and Dhulia coal Ellisbridge area. State Government has decided to demolish the old buildings mentioned above and to construct new flat type building as per requirement. It is expected that the expenditure on this account will be met with from the selling of the surplus land available.

Police Housing

Residential Quarter for the police

10.5.55 Gujarat State Police Housing Corporation Ltd. is formed by the State Government mainly to take up construction of residential quarters for the police force of the Government of Gujarat against the actual requirement of 26000 residential quarters needs to be constructed.

10.5.56 Under the terms of service, policemen upto and including the rank of Police Inspector are required to be provided with Rent Free Accommodation by the State Government. To deal with the situation and problems of Law and Order effectively, strength of Police Force is increasing from time to time. Consequently, they are required to be stationed in the vicinity of their place of duty so that they are available immediately when required to deal with the Law & Order situation. If 100% requirement in this regard is to be satisfied then constructions of about 26,000 new residential quarters is necessary. Gujarat State Police, Housing Corporation Ltd. is set up by the State Government to take up in a speedier way such constructions activities of the police department and also to see its completion within a stipulated period.

10.5.57 Prior to set up Gujarat State Police Housing Corporation Ltd., the Construction works of 3186 quarters was entrusted to Gujarat State Construction Corporation Ltd. is Government Company set up to undertake various construction works. The project of Ahmedabad Zone (1 to IV) Baroda, Rajkot, Surat, Bharuch, Junagadh, Godhra, Bhuj and Himatnagar (First phase/Second phase) are in progress with 70 per cent loan assistance from HUDCO and 30 per cent share of the Government.

10.5.58 The provision of Rs. 2,00,000 (being 30 per cent Government share alongwith repayment of loan instalment and interest payable quarterly to HUDCO is required to be made in budget estimate of 1997-98 by providing loan to Gujarat State Construction Corporation.

Jail Housing

10.5.59 According to the Provisions of Jail Manual, it is necessary for the jail employees to stay in the jail premises for the maintenance of jail discipline and security. Hence facility of Rent Free Accommodation are provided to employees of the jail department. During the 9th Five Year Plan period, about 425 new residential quarters will be constructed at different locations in the State. During the year 1997-98, 76 new quarters are planned to be constructed for which Rs. 2 crores will be required.

10.5.60 Hence for the construction of Police Housing and Jail Housing Rs. 2800.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

(V) Infrastructure facilities to judiciary introduction.

10.5.61 on the recommendation of the chief justice and chief Minister's Conference and according to the judgement of supreme court dated 13 Novemeber, 1991, Government of India has decided to provide infrastructure facilities to judiciary on 50.50% sharing costs of the facilities. Accordingly the state Government has to provide 50% amount of the scheme as a plan allocation and simultenously 50% cost of the scheme is to be under on-plan as a Central Share. In view of the above, legal Department has prepared a scheme for providing infrastructure facilities to judiciary at an estimated cost of Rs.112.38 lakhs and the same is forwarded to Government of India for approval. The construction work of court buildings and quarters to be taken up under the scheme is as below :

			(Rs. in Lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the work	No.	Estimated cost
1.	Gujarat High Court Building.	1	4500.00
2.	Court buildings	109	2020.00
3.	Complex of small cause Court, Ahmedabad	1	622.82
4.	Complex court of metropolitan magistrate, Ahmedabad	1	983.45
5.	Residential quarters of Judicial officers.	248	1711.90
6.	Other facilities.	—	1400.00
Total :			11238.17

10.5.62 Out of the above total estimated cost of Rs. 11238.17 lakhs break up of construction cost and other estimated cost is as under

Particulars :		(Rs. in lakh)
1.	Cost of construction work of buildings.	1000.00
2.	work of R.B.	300.00
Total :		1300.00

Programme for 1997-98 :

10.5.63 An outlay of Rs. 1300 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for infrastructure facilities to judiciary Detailed break up is as under.

		(Rs. in lakh)		
Sr. No.	Particulars.	Outlay		Total
		State share	Central share	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	For construction of high court building	1000	1000	2000
2	For construction of residential quarter for judicial officers.	300	300	600
Total :		1300	1300	2600

10.5.64 Keeping in view the necessity to provide quarters at various places to the judicial officers on priority basis an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided for Residential quarters for judicial officers.

New Building of Gujarat High Court at Sola

10.5.65 The Gujarat State came into existence on 1-5-60 at that time no suitable office building for the High Court was available, hence Gujarat High Court started in a building meant for children's Hospital at Ahmedabad. The selection of site for construction of new building for High Court was under consideration for many years. Lastly, in the year 1991, it was decided to construct new building at Ahmedabad near village Sola. The construction work of Gujarat High Court Building started in financial year 1992-93, at an estimated cost of building is about Rs. 25.00 crores. upto now i.e. at the end of Financial year 1995-96 an expenditure of Rs. 1718.50 lakhs has been incurred. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs. 9.17 crores is incurred during the financial year 1996-97. It is expected that expenditure of Rs. 1000.00 lakh will be incurred during the financial year 1997-98 for the High Court Building.

Annual Plan 1997-98
Housing
Schemewise Outlays

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Scheme No.	Name of The Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
			Outlays Capital Content	Of which
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		I Urban Housing		
1.	HSG-1	Economically Weaker Section Housing Scheme	1000.00	1000.00
2.	HSG-2	Lower Income Group Housing Scheme.	900.00	900.00
3.	HSG-3	Poverty Alliviation Programme.	100.00	0.00
		Total - I	2000.00	1900.00
		II. Rural Housing		
4.	HSG-4	Rural law Income Group Housing Scheme	280.00	0.00
5.	HSG-5	Asstt. to Bldg. Centres	6.00	0.00
6.	HSG-6	Poverty Alleviation Prog. (Const. of Asstt.)	1800.00	0.00
7.	HSG-7	Sardar Patel Awar Yojana	614.00	0.00
		Total - II	2700.00	0.00
		III. Govt. Resi. & Admi. Bld.		
8.	HSG-8	Govt. Resi. & Adm. Bld.	1100.00	1100.00
		Total - III	1100.00	1100.00
		IV. Police & Jail Housing		
9.	HSG-9	Police & Jail Housing	2800.00	2800.00
		Total - IV	2800.00	2800.00
		V. Infra structure for Judiciary		
10.	HSG-10	Infrastruture for Judiciary	1300.00	1300.00
		Total - V	1300.00	1300.00
		GRAND TOTAL - I to V	9900.00	7100.00

10.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Trends in Urbanisation

10.6.1 Gujarat is the second most urbanised state in the country having 34.49% urban population. As per the 1991 census, the total urban population of the state is 141.64 lakhs. The average annual growth rate of urban population during 1981 to 1991 is 3.36 %. The number of class I and II towns has increased from 13 and 23 in 1981 to 20 and 27 respectively in 1991.

10.6.2 Apart from annual growth rate of urban centres, the immigration from the rural hinterland is also an effective force in process of urbanisation. The rapid urbanisation combined with the changing growth pattern in size and class of cities/towns, if not properly planned and regulated, results in haphazard and uneven development which in turn adversely affects the quality of life of urban dwellers. The other unavoidable problem as a result of rapid urbanisation area; traffic congestion, pollution shortfall of civic services and ultimately environmental degradation. In order to ease the problems and resolve the damages in phase, comprehensive planning is needed. The urban centres need to be continuously planned and the development needs to be continuously regulated to meet with the challenge of rapid urbanisation and urban growth.

Approach and Strategy

10.6.3 There are several agencies and institutions engaged in planning and management of urban development. The spectrum of urban agencies include the State as well as town/city level organisations like Town Planning and Valuation Department, Gujarat Housing Board, Slum Clearance Board, Gujarat Municipal Finance Board, Directorate of Municipal Administration, Urban Development Authorities, Municipalities, Municipal Corporation and others Government Agencies like Water Supply and Sewerage Board by State Public. Work Department etc. The other development are Health Department, Education Department Transport Department as well as Communication Department. Preparation of development plan for area development, integrated development of small and medium towns, environmental improvement urban poor, sewerage, water supply, solid waste disposal scheme with the assistance of the World Bank are the main activities of urban development.

Programme for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

10.6.4 An outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is provided for Annual Plan 1997-98 for the various Urban Development Programmes. The broad break-up of the proposed outlay is as under :

(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Name of the Scheme	outlay for 1997-98.
1.	2.
Town & Regional Planning	100.00
Urban Development Programme	105.00
Minimum Needs Programme	600.00
Other Schemes	1180.00
New Schemes	4015.00
Total :	6000.00

Town and Regional Planning

Grant in aid for the implementation of Development Plans and Town Planning Schemes.

10.6.5 As per prevailing norms, grant-in-aid is made available for implementation of development project included in final Town Planning Schemes and development plans. The provision under this scheme

is to be utilised for implementation of development plans and town planning schemes by assistance in terms of grant-in-aid. The development components of development plans and town planning schemes are encouraged to be implemented by providing the grant-in-aid under the scheme on basis of 50% cost sharing between State and the implementing agencies. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided

For the year 1997-98

City Survey and Village site Survey.

Introduction of City Survey in Six Municipal Area.

10.6.6 City survey is introduced under Section 95 read with Section 131 of the Land Reveau Code, It also provides the basis for preparation of Development Plans under the Town Planning Act. It's objects are three fold viz. (A) Administration, (B) Fiscal and (C) Legal. It provides Record of Rights showing clear rights, titles, interest, liabilities etc. of all individuals, local bodies and Govt., It is also useful for water supply, drainage, electricity, telephone, etc. works. The area of Municipal Corporation has extended and the Urban Land Celling Act is implemented within the Urban Agglemeratin Area of the 6 Corporations.

10.6.7 The Scheme was implemented in Ahmedabad Agglomeration Area in 1976-77 to 1984-85 the first two stages (Theodolite and P.T. Work) in all the 32 T.P. Schemes was completed at the cost of Rs. 88.40 Lakhs while the equiry work of 13 T.P. Schemes covering 92,698 Properties was in progress and 5,331 Properties were newly measured.

10.6.8 During the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, the equiry work of 8 T.P. Schemes was completed and the equiry work of 20 T.P. Schemes (covering 71838 properties) was in progress and 5,331 properties were newly measured at the cost of Rs. 83.75 Lakhs.

10.6.9 During the First Four of Eight Plan equiry work of 29,759 Property completed at the cost of Rs. 92.47 Lakhs. In the year 1996-97 equiry work of 15,342 property will be covered at the estimated cost of Rs. 26.54 Lakhs.

10.6.10 In the year 1997-98 at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 Lakhs 36,000 property will be covered under this scheme.

The staff deployed for aforesaid work is ad under :

Class - I...	15
Class - II...	—
Class - III...	90
Class - IV...	15
Total...	<u>120</u>

Purchase of Computer for Computerisation of City Survey Records

10.6.11 Computerisation of City Survey Record was done as experiment basis during Eighth Five Year Plan. Now-a-day computerisation is badly necessary and useful for the updation of Preservation System. Computerisation saves energy, time. Its main aim & object is to serve property holder to get their property card quickly and provide to compute mutations in V.F.-6

10.6.12 During the Eighth Plan provision of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs has been made to provided two Computer set for two cities. During 1995-96 one Computer was provided in Ahmedabad city at the cost of Rs. 4.97 Lakhs. Preliminal work like Software, Format etc. are in the final stage. Practical work of dāta entry will commence soon.

10.6.13 In the year 1996-97 one Computer will be provided for Computerisation in Vadodara District. In the year-1997-98 2 cities will be covered at the cost of Rs. 12.00 Lakhs to provided Computer and other equipment and ancilliary accessories for this purpose.

Creation of Staff Computerisation of City Survey Records.

10.6.14 During the Eight Plan, there was Plan for Urban Development U.D.P.4(b) which plan was proposed for Computerisation of Records of main cities.

10.6.15 During the year 1995-96, one Computer set has been purchased for Ahmedabad District at the cost of Rs. 4.97 Lakhs under this scheme. Computerisation of City Survey Record is very useful for the Department & Public also.

10.6.16 For the Introduction of City Survey computerisation department has consult Senior officers and discuss a lot after fruitful discussion and careful consideration of city survey record is badly necessary for updation and preserving of city survey records is the only benities. The Computerisation of city survey has been implemented in Mehsana and Ahmedabad in experimental bases, this project has been succeeded in the department.

10.6.17 To look after the work of Computerisation of City Survey Record no staff was proposed due to project was on trial basis. Now-a-days Computer is a badly requirement of the department. For the proper monitoring of the Computerisation, saperate new staff is bedly required.

10.6.18 An outlay of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is provided to complete Computerisation of Property cards (10 Cities), i.e. 51.00 Lakhs Property Cards. The following staff will generated to complete this work.

Sr. No.	Staff Pattern.	No. of Post
1.	Programmer (Shirastedar Cadre).	2
2.	Asst. Programmer. (M.S. Cadre).	2
3.	Attendant (Peon Cadre).	2

Introduction of City Survey in Etended Area of Municipalities

10.6.19 In this State the City Survey was Introduced 40 to 50 years ago. Due to Urbanisation, the Major Cities are devlopment fastly. In this circumstance the extendad areas of the Municipalities were not covered during old City Surveys.

10.6.20 Extension of City Survey is pre-requisite for orderly development of cities both by Local body and Govt. It also provide the record of rights, title, interest, and liabilitie of all the individual local bodies and Govt. on each property. The scheme of city Survey of extended area of the Municipalities is also useful for Adainistrative purpose and also for development purpose and also useful for determining N.A., Revenue, Detection of Encroachment of Govt. Land and Public Street Land and datection of Un-authorized N.A. use. It also provide accurate map which are useful for various purpose.

10.6.21 In the year 1997-98, 36,000 properties (Extended Minicipal Area) will be completed at the estimated cost of Rs. 52.00 Lakhs. The following staff will be generated to complete this work :

Sr. No.	Staff Pattern.	No. of Post	Pay-Scale. Rs.
1.	City Survey Mamlatdar.	1	2000-3500
2.	Enquiry Officer.	10	2000-3500
3.	Shirastedar.	1	1400-2300

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Nimtandar.	C III	5	1320-2040
5.	Surveyor.	C III	50	1200-1800
6.	Jr.Clerk.	C III	12	950-1500
7.	Process Surveyor.	C III	10	950-1400
8.	Peoa.	C IV	12	750-940

Lamination of Sanads

10.6.22 Enquiry work was started in Agglomeration area of Ahmedabad at the beginning of Seventh Plan. In the last stage of City Survey, Sanad & P. R. Card have been written.

10.6.23 P.R. Card is operated in day to day maintenance work P.R.Card is a original record. Which are kept long in a office. But, Sanad are issued to Property holder under L.R.C. 133. Property holders are paying Rs. 70/- per sanad.

10.6.24 Sanads are given in the prescribe form in paper. Sanads are issuing only once as per law. Sanad is important evidence for property. Sanad Form's/Paper are not in good quality. So lamination is necessary. Durebility of Sanad will be longer. There are so many representation from the Local bodies and Private people. They demand for the laminated sanad. In the year 1997-98, it has been proposed to 36,000 Sanads at the cost of Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.

Urban Development Programme

Urban Community Development Projects (UCD)

10.6.25 Urban Community Development Projects lay special emphasis on self help on the part of the local bodies to enable the relatively disadvantaged sections of the community to obtain maximum benefits from facilities provided under various Government and Municipal Programmes. The activities undertaken cover physical improvement, civic amenities, health and sanitation, recreation and cultural activities, educational activities, economic programmes such as employment, referral services, small saving etc. An Urban Community Development Project has an expenditure of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum, 40% of this is given as grant to municipal corporation and 60% to municipalities. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns :

10.6.26 Small and medium towns play a crucial role in the process of urbanisation. In order to check the rapid growth of metropolitan cities and to bring out integrated development of small and medium towns. The Government of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan 17 town were covered in Gujarat. The Scheme was continued during the seventh Plan and 10 more towns are covered under the scheme. During the 8th Five Year Plan, till now 9 project for the 3 towns are sanctioned by G.O.I. and the detail proposals reports for 3 more towns have been forwarded to GOI for approval. During Eighth Five Year Plan, the objectives of the scheme are broadened with objectives like generation of employment opportunities, rural urban and urban migration, developmental regional approach providing infrastructural facilities to support employment generation activities; and to evolve resource generation schemes for the local bodies. An outlay of 80.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Minimum Needs Programme

Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas.

10.6.27 The Government of Indian introduced the scheme of Environmental Improvement in slum areas. The scheme was transferred to state sector in 1974-75 and taken up under minimum needs programme. The scheme is implemented by municipal corporations, municipalities and urban/area development

authorities. The scheme envisages financial assistance of Rs. 800/- per capita for provision of basic amenities like drainage, sanitation, water supply, community latrine street light etc. in slums. Priority is given to the slum areas situated on government/municipal land and or areas predominantly inhabited by scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes. An outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme with a target of covering one lakh populations.

Other Schemes

Urban Basic Services.

10.6.28 The principal aim of this programme is to improve and upgrade the quality of life of the urban poor, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population, the women and children who tend to get neglected in urban setting. The Urban Basic Services Programme is implemented through the concerned municipal corporation and municipalities in accordance with the financial pattern of the scheme. Since 1992-93, the schemes has been transferred to the State Sector. 10 towns have been covered under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97. The GOI has now introduced a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz., Urban Basic Services for poor as a 100% Centrally Assistance from November 1990 which was similar to old Urban Basic Programme Scheme. Therefore the provision for the central assistance was provided under the Non-Plan sector under the scheme Urban Basic Service Programme up to the year 1992-93. The financial pattern of the scheme changed to 60:40 under which the state share of 40 % was to be taken from the provision made under Urban Basic Service Programme plan allocation. Since the pattern is changed accordingly. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Nehru Rozgar Yojna

10.6.29 For implementation of urban poverty alleviation and employment generation programme and for broad basing of the existing employment programme to cover different categories of urban poor the Government of India introduced the scheme in the urban areas as "NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA" (NRY) as a Centrally sponsored scheme. This scheme is targetted towards persons living below the poverty line in Urban areas i.e. those with household income below Rs. 11850.00 per year at prices. The NRY covers three schemes. They are :

- (i) Providing support for setting up of Urban Micro Enterprises in all urban settlements.
- (ii) Providing Urban Wage Employment for (a) settlements below 20,000 and (b) settlements between 20,000 and one lakh in the first phase.
- (iii) providing employment through housing and Shelter Upgradation for urban settlements between one lakh and 20 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provide for the year year 1997-98 for this scheme.

Urban Development Fund

10.6.30 In the face of increasing urban populatin and the pressing need to invest large funds in projects of a capital intensive nature, an Urban Development Fund has been constituted. Fund approves projects with the money in terms of loan assistance according to priorities. (and monitors the execution of the projects) The execution of the projects is left to the concerned Municipal Corporation or Urban Development Authority or Municipality. The funds are operated by High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. In these funds the State Government provides Seed Capital basic requirement of money. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for this scheme.

Sabarmati River Cleaning Project

10.6.31 Government of India Ministry of Environmenal and Forests has taken up the projects of cleaning the identified polluted stretches of Major rivers under the National River Action Plan. In Gujarat, Sabarmati River has been identified as a polluted River and its polluted stretches from immediate upstream of Ahmedabad city to Sabarmati Ashram and Sabarmati Ashram to Vautha have been selected by the Government at Rs. 99.00 cores.

10.6.32 An outlay of Rs. 465.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for Sabarmati River Cleaning Project under National River Action Plan.

Urban Assistance Plan for Poor (UAPP)

10.6.33 This scheme is started with the assistance from UNICEF. The UAPP provides financial and technical support for conducting the required training and orientation activities for the concerned officers, functionaries and community leaders (particularly women) of 27 Municipalities and 4 Municipal Corporation implementing the UBSP Programme 50 % of the Provision is made under plan as state support the rest being funds from UNICEF is provided under Non-plan. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided from the year 1997-98.

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme. (UAPP)

10.6.34 Considering the seriousness and complexity of the poverty scenario, P.M.'s UPEP is to redress the problem of urban poverty with a multi long term strategy. The programme is implemented in 27 towns having 50,000 to 1,00,000 populations. A central share of Rs. 5,83,59,000 has already been received during 1995-96 from Govt. of India. An outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98, assuming the scheme will be continued.

NEW SCHEMES

Urban Infrastructure

Fund for Water Supply Augmentation

10.6.35 The largest city of Gujarat - Ahmedabad has been supplying piped water at the average rate of 135 LPCD. However, 16% population living in slums by and large get water through stand posts where per capita supply is between 40 and 60 LPCD and 35% of the areas merged in the city limit in 1986 do not get municipal water supply. They depend upon private bores for 7.65% population as per 1991 census.

10.6.36 The next large city of Gujarat - Surat does not supply piped water to 33% of its population. 1/3rd of the city population of the city population take water from private bores or from the tankers from the municipal corporation. The 2/3rd population served by the corporation get 166 LPCD of water.

10.6.37 The Baroda city gives water at 160 LPCD and 98% population is covered.

10.6.38 The city of Rajkot serves 85% of its population through piped water and per capita water supply is 135 LPCD in normal times.

10.6.39 The city of Jamnagar supplies water at the rate of 100 LPCD to 66% of its population and 1/3rd population is given water on alternate day at the same rate which works out to 50 LPCD.

10.6.40 The city Bhavnagar has covered 90% of its population through piped water where the water supply rate is 180 LPCD.

10.6.41 An analysis of 101 out of 147 municipal towns of different categories has revealed that water supply position in various categories of municipalities is very poor.

10.6.42 In order to ensure that all the unserved population in municipal corporations areas and municipal towns get water through piped water supply. An outlay of Rs. 439.50 Lakhs is provided for 6 Municipal Corporations and Rs. 1025.50 Lakhs is provided for Municipalities. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 1465.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Sewerage Scheme

10.6.43 For the Maintenance of Health and Sanitation, it is essential to have underground sewerage system in all the urban areas in the State. It is proposed to cover various corporations and municipalities with underground sewerage system with the facility of sewerage treatment plant. An outlay of Rs. 439.50 lakhs is provided for Municipal Corporations and Rs. 1025.50 lakhs for Municipalities. Thus an outlay of Rs. 1465.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Solid Waste Management

10.6.44 For maintaining health and sanitation, the practice in regard to collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste are modernised by introducing the system of storage of waste at source, segregation of recycleable waste, community base primary collection system and safe transportation and disposal of waste. For meeting the solid waste management services, it would be necessary to create public awareness, provide, provide training to staff and introduce modernised equipment and machinery. An outlay of Rs. 139.50 and Rs. 325.50 for Municipal Corporations and Municipalities respectively. Thus, an outlay of Rs. 465.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this scheme.

Health Mapping of the Urban Areas

10.6.45 Urban Areas are facing a serious problem of water borne and vector borne diseases and quite often it spreads out in various pockets. For tackling this problem scientifically, it is essential to have health mapping of the urban areas by undertaking scientific study of the prevalent situation with a view to identify varieties of diseases in different pockets of the urban areas. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities

10.6.46 Urban/Area Development Authorities are expected to study the problems of their areas, to prepare the development plan as and Town Planning schemes for development area; and to implement the proposed development plans and Town Planning scheme. They are also expected to undertake various development programmes. They are empowered to obtain construction from the local bodies. They can also utilise the loan made available from HUDCO, LIC, Banks and available assistance under Integrated Development Programmes for urban areas of the above institutions. Since the Urban Development Authorities do not have their own financial resources, the Government provides financial assistance as Seed Capital. The Seed Capital in the form of loan provided to Urban Development Authorities as revolving fund to undertake various projects. An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Urban Planning

10.6.47 There are 4 categories, viz, Computerisation of DP-TDS records, preparation of sub-regional plans, strengthening of local/App. authorities and Center for Development of Urban Land readjustment technique under Urban Planning Scheme.

Computerisation of DP-TDS records

10.6.48 In the State at present, there are about 120 original and 54 revised sanctioned Development Plans and 158 Town Planning Schemes in force. The record in terms of ownership, area, services, betterment levy, incremental contribution as well as instalment of recovery for the sanctioned Town Planning schemes, monitoring of implementation of town planning schemes etc. needs to be computerised. So that review and revision would become easier and time saving. In order to achieve this objectives, it is proposed to provide Hard ware, Soft ware systems including stationary, repairs etc. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Preparation of Sub-regional Plan

10.6.49 In the days of liberal economic policy and globalisation, Gujarat is likely to get huge industrial investments. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the work of 10 Sub-Regional Plans with the help of Expert Consultancy Agency. Staff requirement is very negligible. One Senior Deputy Town Planner level post with a small planning unit having 2 middle level technical personnel will be the minimum requirement. This unit will look after all the consultancy project works and make necessary security. An outlay of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of Local/Appropriate Authorities

10.6.50 At present local authorities have no planning unit and hence there is a lack of effective planning control at local level. There is neither will nor skill of making and implementing schemes and other infrastructure projects. It is, therefore, proposed that town having population of more than 50,000 need

to be strengthened by way of assistance in creating a planning team consisting of a qualified planner (Class II) and one technical personnel at the initial stage during the year 1997-98. It is proposed to give a grant-in-aid at the rate of 50% of the actual expenditure under this scheme as assistance. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Centre for development of Urban Land readjustment technique

10.6.51 It is proposed to set up one centre at Gandhinagar for Development of Urban Land Readjustment Technique in the State. This centre will examine critically proposals and suggest diastic changes in terms of planning, administration locality, time, frame, organisation, structure, more effective public participation, public, private roads etc. The center will also impart training facility to planning professional so as to share experience and gear up such activities being implemented as well. the construction of the Center will cost Rs. 300.00 lakhs and another Rs. 300.00 lakhs will be necessary for equipping the office with library, computers, fax, remote sensing laboratory, auditorium and hostel as per International Standards. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 to purchase land for this scheme.

Institutional Strengthening

10.6.52 For effective Urban Management and for providing essential services, it is necessary to strengthen capability of urban local bodies by providing minimum qualified staff and also giving them training at level of services.

10.6.53 Several local bodies are not having adequate technical and administrative staff with the result the performance of the urban local bodies has remained by and large poor. It is, therefore, proposed a minimum number of technical persons in urban local bodies to handle management of essential services efficiently. It is proposed to recruit qualified engineers and public health personnel in these urban local bodies.

10.6.54 Simultaneously, technical staff working at the lower level are required to be trained by Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) situated in various parts of the State. Induction of training and inservice training are tools of government for upgradation of services in urban local bodies. It is, therefore, proposed that training for technical staff should be provided during the year 1997-98 onwards. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided to induct Technical Manpower and Training Manpower respectively for the year 1997-98.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	SCHEME No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	OUTLAYS OF WHICH CAPITAL CONTENT.
1	2	2A	3	4
1.	UDP-1	Grant In Aid for Implementation of of Dvelopment Plan & Town Planning Scheme	100.00	0.00
2.	UDP-2	Introduction of City Survey in 6 Muni. Corp. Area	40.00	0.00
3.	UDP-3	Purchase of Computer for Compurisation of City Survey records.	12.00	0.00
4.	UDP-4	Creation of Staff for Compurisation of City Survey Records.	5.00	0.00
5.	UDP-5	Introduction of City Survey in extended Area of Municipalities	52.00	0.00
6.	UDP-6	Lamination of Sanads.	3.00	0.00
7.	UDP-7	Urban Community Development Programme	25.00	0.00
8.	UDP-8	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.	80.00	0.00
9.	UDP-9	Scheme for Environemtal Improvement of Urban Slum Areas	600.00	600.00
10.	UDP-10	Urban Basic Service	200.00	0.00
11.	UDP-11	Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Erediction Programme. (PMI UPEP)	250.00	0.00
12.	UDP-12	Urban Assistance Plan for Poor (UAPP)	15.00	0.00
13.	UDP-13	Nehru Rojgar Yojna. (A) Urban Micro Enterprises (B) Wage Employment (C) Administrative Help (D) Shelter Upgradation	150.00 35.00 75.00 20.00 20.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
14.	UDP-14	Contribution Towards Urban Development Fund.	100.00	0.00
15.	UDP-15	Sabarmati Cleaning Project.	465.00	0.00
16.	UDP:16	Urban Infrastructure. (a) Fund for Water Supply Augmentation 1. For 6 Municipalities 2. For Municipalities (b) Sewerage Scheme 1 Municipal Corporation 2 For Municipalities (C) Solid Waste Management 1. In Municipal Corporations. 2. In Municipalities.	3800.00 1465.00 439.50 1025.50 1465.00 439.50 1025.50 465.00 139.50 325.50	3800.00 1465.00 439.50 1025.50 1465.00 439.50 1025.50 465.00 139.50 325.50

1	2	2A	3	4
		(d) Health Mapping of the Urban Areas	5.00	5.00
		(e) Seed Capital to Urban/Area Development Authorities	400.00	400.00
17.	UDP-17	Urban Planning.	187.00	0.00
		(a) Computerisation of DS-TDS records	100.00	0.00
		(b) Preparation of sub-regional Plans	52.00	0.00
		(c) Strengthening of Local/App. Auths	20.00	0.00
		(d) Center for Development of Urban Land readjustment Technique	15.00	0.00
18.	UDP-18	Institutional Strengthening.	28.00	0.00
		(a) Induct Technical Manpower	20.00	0.00
		(b) Training Manpower	8.00	0.00
		TOTAL	6112.00	4400.00

10.7 CAPITAL PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

10.7.1 Gandhinagar, the new capital of Gujarat is situated on the Bank of river Sabarmati occupying an area of about 5,738 hectares. The city proper is planned to the western bank of Sabarmati river which is also the source of water supply for the city. It is predominantly the administrative centre of the state and consequently may acquire an important cultural and civic position. Its population according to 1991 census is about 1,03,000.

The main work areas in the city are

- (1) Capital Complex and Government offices
- (2) Light Industries areas
- (3) City Centre.
- (4) Public Institutions areas.
- (5) Shopping, Commercial and warehousing areas.

10.7.2 The regular pattern of main roads divide the city into rectangular 'sectors' measuring one kilometer by three fourth kilometer with an area of 75 hectares. Light industries, which may not alter the basic character of the city are now being established. It is estimated that about 25,000 workers will be engaged in such industries. An area of about 120 hectares has been earmarked for this purpose to the north of the city. It includes the provision of industrial training school and technical institution required close proximity with the workshop.

10.7.3 The city civic centre occupies an area of 75 hectares, which accommodates the major civic, cultural and business facilities for the city and the main bus terminus for internal and regional traffic routes. Besides an area of about 50 hectares has been earmarked for public institutions accommodating public schools and colleges with residential facilities. It has also a main shopping centre and ware-housing area.

Development of City

10.7.4 The development of the city depends on the services such as water supply drainage, electricity, roads etc. Activities, of the Capital Project involves an overall development of land, development of plots to be disposed in auction, construction of buildings for residential, administrative and social economic functions of the public.

Review of Progress

10.7.5 17,390 residential units of various categories are completed, 31 bungalows for Ministers and 40 Secretaries bungalows have also been constructed. A small compled for Raj Bhavan has been provided near the Minister Enclave, Major Public and civic building completed by March, 1996 are as under ;

Main Sachivalaya Complex including Legislativive Assembly building, Heads of offices buildings, town hall, hospitals, colleges, Secondary and Primary school buildings, Circuit House, Pathikashram, Commercial Complexes, Library, Gymkhana Sports Complex and Parks, Gardens and entertainment complex known as fun world.

Initially water supply with intake jack well, radial collecting well, filtration plant, overhead tanks, pipe lines for 9.00 m.g.d. have been provided.

Sale of Land

10.7.6 Land utilisation planning of the city is as under :-

				(in hectare:s)
Item		Total	Already utilised	Balance to be utilised
1		2	3	4
1	Residential Government Buildings	114.28	104.50	9.78
2	Private Plots	568.75	458.50	110.25
3	Commercial Shops, offices	34.41	6.51	27.90
4	Board, Corporation, Central Government	43.84	13.67	30.17
5	State Government Offices	119.93	103.86	16.07
6	Public Institution	161.73	98.88	62.85
7	Industrial	390.25	348.11	42.14
TOTAL		1433.19	1134.03	299.16

10.7.7 For the period ending March, 1996 925 hectares of land were sold or allotted for various purposes like Residential, Educational, Religious, Commercial and other Institutions yielding a cumulative proceeds of Rs. 41.00 Crores.

10.7.8 In edition to above, Government have given 157.65 hectares of land free of costs for laying the railway line from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar for Railway Station yard and staff quarters. The G.H.B. has been allotted land for construction of residential houses for public including residential unit for economically weaker sections, low income groups, middle income groups etc., Government servants, M.Ps., M.L.As. and affected persons were also allotted about 14,000 plots at fixed price and rest of the plots are sold through public auction.

Programme Proposed For 1997-98

10.7.9 An outlay of 729.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for the following activities :-

		(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	Works in progress	325.00
(2)	New works	25.00
(3)	Police Bhavan	154.00
(4)	Gandhinagar Development Authority (GDA)	225.00
TOTAL		729.00

Police Bhavan

10.7.10 The head quarters of the State Government have been shifted to Gandhinagar and gradually all the offices of the heads at departments are being shifted to Gandhinagar in pursuance of this decision of the Government it has been decided to construct the State Police Headquarters for housing the offices of the Director General and Inspector General of Police and other State level offices of the police department, namely CID (Crime and Railway) Intelligence, Army Unit, Telecommunications in their proposed "Police Bhavan". The proposed "Police Bhavan" will also house the offices of the Director, Finger Print Bureau, the Chief Examiner of Questioned Documents, the

office of the State Traffic Branch, the offices of the State Prohibition Squad, the State Vigilance Branch and other offices attached to the above units.

10.7.11 The accommodation available at present at Ahmedabad is neither adequate nor is it in conformity with the yardstick prescribed by the Government. There is also no provision for accommodating any increase in staff in any of the offices. It is therefore imperative that the State Police Headquarters and the offices attached there should be immediately shifted to Gandhinagar in premises constructed for the purpose. The administrative approval for the purpose of construction of "Police Bhavan" at Gandhinagar has already accrued construction work is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 154.00 lakhs is provided for "Police Bhavan" for the Annual plan 1997-98.

Gandhinagar Development Authority (GDA)

10.7.12 The Gandhinagar Development Authority (GDA) has been constituted for its Development. Therefore the development activity within the area will be taken care of by this Authority. The work is being undertaken by the Urban Development and Urban Housing Department. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98.

**A.NNUAL PLAN - 1997-98
CAPITAL PROJECT
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS**

Rs. in lakhs

Sr. No.	Scheme Name of the scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
No.	No.	Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1	SCP-1 Capital Project	350.00	350.00
2	SCP-2 Police Bhavan	154.00	154.00
3	SCP-3 Gandhinagar Urban Development Authority (GDA)	225.00	225.00
Total		729.00	729.00

10.8 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Introduction

10.8.1 Communication is a powerful and effective medium for dissemination of various development programmes undertaken by the Government. It helps in bridging the gap between the Government and the people in general. The use of this medium with vast potential for positive publicity not only help the people to have an access to the development schemes meant for them as well as their active involvement and reactions to such schemes and to the policies of the Government, but also go a long way in safeguarding the interests of vulnerable sections of the society. Communication of various development programmes and anti-poverty programmes, all round progress made by the State in different spheres and involvement of common man in the same is of vital importance. The need for expanding the role and network of the mass media so as to reach the farthest corners of the State is of utmost importance. In the process of social transformation, media play very vital role. Viewed in this perspective, the provision of minimum facilities to the backward and vulnerable areas which need special treatment in the provision of information services assume greater significance.

10.8.2 The prime objective of the dissemination of information regarding various development schemes is to ensure that the benefits of such schemes percolate right upto the last man at lower rung of the society. In view of this, it is proposed (i) to select most suitable programmes for the areas of different regions (ii) formulate schemes for the preparation of comprehensive publicity material in simple and local language for people in general on various development and social upliftment activities going on in the State.

10.8.3 The Commissionerate of Information, through the mass communication media consisting of radio, television, films, the press, publications, advertising, rural TV network and traditional modes of dance and drams continues to play an effective role in helping the people to have access to free flow of information.

10.8.4 The board out line of the scheme to be taken up during the Annual Plan for 1997-98 are given in the following paragraph

		(Rs. in lakhs)
S.No.	Item	Annual plan 1997-98 Outlay
I	Direction and Administration	
1	Utilisation of publicity media	444.00
II	Field Publicity	
2	Rural Broadcasting & Est of Television Centres	94.00
3	Exhibition	-
4	Setting up of Field Publicity Units	81.00
III	Others	
5	Construction of Office buildings	10.00
6	Capital share to the Gujarat Film Dev. Copn.	1.00
Total		630.00

Upgradation of Information Technology

10.8.5 Advanced technology, in the fields of dissemination of information, storage and transmission of information, has developed equipments such as computers, E-mail, multi media, modem etc. The Commissionerate of Information has planned to utilise such equipments to improve its news and other media services.

10.8.6 Similarly to operate these modern equipments services of technicians and experts will also be required. Such technical posts will be created in the Commissionerate. Services of experts will be hired as and when required.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1997-98.

Strengthening of News Services Establishment

10.8.7 Giving up-date news to the newspapers, news agencies, Doordarshan, All India Radio and other transmission networks is the prime responsibility of the Commissionerate of Information. The number of newspapers published in the State has increased considerably. Similarly, Doordarshan centre at Ahmedabad has been linked up with all the low and high power transmitters in the State. With the rapid growth of the print and electronic media in the State, scope of publication and telecast broadcast of news have been increased considerably. To meet the growing needs of the news media, the Commissionerate of Information has planned to strengthen its news services by having additional media personnel and establishing speedy news transmission technology.

10.8.8 To strengthen the news services 5 posts of Sr. Sub editors will be created. These personnel will remain in constant touch with the Government departments and concerned ministers for immediate release of development news-articles, video audio coverages etc. An outlay of Rs. 4 lakhs is provided for this purpose for the year 1997-98.

Establishment Exp. (conti. item)

10.8.9 For video news coverage two units are functioning at Ratkot and Vadodara. The Commissionerate of Information has also one unit at SPIPA for arranging training programmes for the officials of the Commissionerate. The establishment is to be continued. The expenditure of Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the year of 1997-98 is proposed.

Umatic Camera : Purchase and Replacement

10.8.10 Doordarshan is a very popular medium for immediate dissemination of information. The Commissionerate of Information has taken advantage of this popular media by providing Umatic camera at six places in the State. Video visuals of important events are being shot through out the State and sent to Doordarshan for its regional news bulletin. Doordarshan, in near future will accept news coverage on Beta-cam only. One Beta-cam with Umatic camera editing set up, vehicle and other accessories will be required at Ahmedabad, Technical personnel, cameraman, driver & cleaner will also be required. Purchase of Beta-cam camera and editing setup at a cost of about Rs. 51 lakhs and that of establishment Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

10.8.11 The life of Two Umatic cameras purchased before ten years has expired and are to be replaced by camera. During 1997-98 one more Umatic camera will have to be replaced. Thus three Beta-cam will be required for replacement costing Rs. 39.00 lakhs (Rupees 13 lakhs each).

10.8.12 The purchase of instruments and expenditure of establishment will cost Rs. 51.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98.

Journalist Insurance Scheme

10.8.13 Newspapers play important role in the welfare of the society and moulding healthy public opinion.

10.8.14 The Commissionerate of Information has implemented a scheme to cover accredited journalists under the Group Insurance Scheme. About 1000 accredited journalists were covered at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per year.

10.8.15 The insurance of Rs. 50,000 is provided to journalists under this scheme. This amount of insurance should be increased to Rs. 75,000.

An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98

Production of Films

10.8.16 Documentary films on development activities and projects of the State of Gujarat for disseminating information to large sections of the population in urban as well as remotest areas are being prepared by the Commissionerate. It is proposed to continue the production of documentary films and news-real in the Plan year 1997-98. These 35 mm film documentaries are released in Gujarat theatrical circuit by Film Division, Govt. of India and also their reduced prints in 16 mm are prepared of releasing them in rural areas through publicity units of this Commissionerate.

10.8.17 For encouraging good cinema in the State, the Government of Gujarat gives State awards to the regional film producers as well as best technicians and artists. The Government also purchases 16 mm prints of Awarded Gujarati Feature Films every year for showing them to the rural audience.

10.8.18 With expansion of television network in India, it has become most powerful medium of mass communication. Film Section of the Commissionerate also makes TV films on development activities of the State and telecast it through Doordarshan centres.

10.8.19 In the age of popular media of Television the media of film exhibition through TV and Video projector are most effective. It appeals to the far end to remote areas. It is proposed to continue to prepare and exhibit 90 minutes video cassettes entitled 'GUJARAT DARSHAN'.

Sponsored TV Programme

10.8.20 It is proposed to start sponsored TV programme on Ahmedabad Doordarshan. 25 minutes programme on culture development and asmita of Gujarat will be fortnightly in the beginning. The charges to be paid to doordarshan and a production cost would be around Rs. 10,000 per programme. Commissionerate will get free 150 second advertisement time. The yearly expenditure would be about Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

For all these provisions an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

10.8.21 Out of above it is proposed to produce documentary on tribal development. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 is proposed.

Traditional Media

10.8.22 The traditional media consisting of lok diara, lok katha, katha kirtan, drama, bhavai, folk-songs, pupet show is a live entertainment media for the purpose of creating awareness among the people about various State programmes of socio-economic significance. The Commissionerate utilises this rural based media very effectively. It is planned to expand the programmes under the scheme. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Publicity Through Other Than Print Media

10.8.23 In Gujarat people residing in remotest areas are also to be educated about the welfare activities being undertaken for their betterment. The uneducated masses tribals and backward class people are educated through the easiest way of disseminating information through display of hoardings, kiosks at strategic points frequently visited by the masses in the villages, cities and towns and also through mass media including Doordarshan, Akashvani and Cinema slides in theatres. It is also proposed to erect own hoardings on Government sites. In order to achieve the aforesaid objective, an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for Annual plan 1997-98.

Publicity of Literature on Development Activities

10.8.24 The publication Division of the Commissionerate of Information publishes information

regarding cultural heritage, development in various fields and details of Government programmes in different formats of print media, such as books, pamphlets, posters etc. 'Gujarat Rojgar Samachar' is a fortnightly publication for the unemployed youth Dipotsavi Annual of 'Gujarat' is a prestigious cultural publication.

10.8.25 It has been planned to publish about 50 various publications every year. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Tribal Area Sub-Plan

10.8.26 Out of above it is proposed to publish literature in tribal development. The expenditure will be Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98.

Jan Jagruti Programme

10.8.27 To attract the young generation towards development activities, awareness campaign amongst the school and college students and women is essential. It is proposed to arrange essay writing, elocution competitions, seminars, and other such programmes for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Advertisement to Newspapers

10.8.28 Advertising is an important media to disseminate Government messages to the people. The Commissionerate of Information approves newspapers for release of Government advertisements. The Commissionerate release advertisement to newspaper on special occasions such as Independence Day, Republic Day, State foundation Day Diwali, Birthday anniversary of Sardar Patel, Gandhi Jayanti, Van Mahotsava Day etc. Besides this advertisements on certain campaigns, such as Nashabandhi, Health, National integration, tree plantation movement are also released.

10.8.29 To mould the public opinion on Government programmes, special advertisements in the form of articles and features page are released. There is considerable increase in the number of newspaper published in the State. The advertisement expenditure is also increased accordingly.

An outlay of Rs.160 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.30 Out of above it is proposed to issue advertisement on tribal development. An outlay of Rs.10 lakhs for the year 1997-98 is required.

Strengthening of Administration

10.8.31 With the expansion of the activities of the Information Commissionerate, it is absolutely necessary to strengthen the administrative and inspection wing of the Commissionerate. It is proposed to create one post of Addl. Director in the Commissionerate who will look after all the outdoor publicity media programmes. Further it is absolutely necessary to have effective control on the expansion scheme for the same purpose. It is proposed to provide one additional inspection unit for the inspection of taluka units. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh is provided for the purpose in the year 1997-98.

Estiment of Press Akademi

10.8.32 Government has considered to established Gujarat Press Akademi during the plan year 1997-98. It is proposed to provide finance assistance as Grant in aid (A) other to Gujarat Press Akademi amounting Rs.2.00 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

10.8.33 Thus a total outlay of Rs.444.00 lakhs is provided for the programmes undertaken in the Head of "Utilisation of Publicity Media".

Rural Broadcasting & Establishment of Television Centre

Rural Broadcasting Community Viewing Scheme

10.8.34 Radio and Television are most powerful media of mass communication and education. Government of India and Government of Gujarat, therefore, proposes to take maximum benefits of these most powerful media for the propagation of policies and programmes of the Government. Under

the scheme, the Commissionerate of Information and Broadcasting, installs and maintains community radio and televisions sets in villages for mass viewing.

10.3.35 There are 18230 inhabited villages in Gujarat State out of which 8500 villages are situated in economically backward and tribal areas. All these villages are required to be covered under Community Viewing Scheme.

10.3.36 By 31-3-1997, 6000 villages will be covered under the scheme and remaining about 12000 villages are required to be covered. However, considering the financial budgetary provisions made for the year 1997-98, it is proposed to install and maintain 750 colour TV sets, at an established expenditure of Rs.90 lakhs for the year 1997-98.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.37 Out of the above, it is proposed to install 100 colour TV sets under tribal area sub for which financial outlay is provided for Rs.12 lakhs for 1997-98

Replacement of Vehicles

10.8.38 Rural Broadcasting has in all 37 vehicles for the installation and maintenance of community TV sets 10 vehicles all the Jeeps will outlive their services during coming years will be required to be replaced. Each jeep will cost nearly Rs.4.00 lakhs Considering this for replacement on one vehicles.

An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 is provided.

Setting Up Publicity Field Publicity Units

10.8.40 The role of Publicity units is well reorganised. The publicity will be instrumental in spreading the messages through traditional media, such as Bhavais, play, katha kirtan, folksongs and audio visual media. In Panchayat Raj administration, they will play very active role.

10.8.39 The field publicity units arrange film shows, display exhibitions, issue press notes regarding development and socio-economic changes in the talukas and feedback to Government regarding present events, liberty service and distribution of publications on development.

10.8.41 It is, therefore, proposed to promote services of field publicity units at the taluka level. At the end of Eighth Plan, 42 units at taluka centres are functioning. The outlay of Rs.77.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 is provided for three units already existing.

10.8.42 Information Commissionerate can very effective function if it is provided with upto date fast vehicles and film projectors. The vehicles and film projectors completing prescribed limits needs to be replaced. The Commissionerate is replacing the vehicles and film projectors of District / Taluka offices in phase manner. In the year 1997-98 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for replacement of vehicle and projector.

Tribal Area Sub Plan

10.8.43 Out of above, an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided for Tribal areas sub plan for the year 1997-98.

Construction of Buildings of Information Centres

10.8.44 Various development programmes launched by the State Government are required to be highlighted through our Information Centres. The Information Centres normally consist of a Reading room, Library, Press room, Exhibition hall and film auditorium. Looking to the various activities of the Information Centres, Government has decided to construct separate buildings.

10.8.45 The construction work of Mahiti Bhavan at Bharuch, R.B. Office at Palanpur Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 looking to the plan ceiling.

Share Capital to Gujarat Film Development Corporation

10.8.46 The Corporation is functioning for the projection and preparation of films. It is proposed to provide financial assistance as share capital contribution amounting to Rs. 1.00 lakh for the year 1997-98.

SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS

Rs. in lakhs

Sr. No.	Major Hear of Development	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1	PUB-1 Utilisation of Publicity Media	444.00	-
2	PUB-2 Rural Broadcasting & Establishment of Television Centres	94.00	-
3	PUB-3 Exhibition	-	-
4	PUB-4 Setting up of Field Publicity Units	81.00	-
5	PUB-5 Construction of Building	10.00	10.00
6	PUB-6 Share Capital	1.00	1.00
Total		630	11

10.9. WELFARE OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD CLASSES.

Introduction

10.9.1 In the Constitution of India, special mention has been made for the amelioration of weaker sections of our society., It has been specifically directed that the State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In conformity with these provisions, vigorous and systematic efforts are being made by the Government to bring about socio-economic amelioration of the weaker sections of the society in general and of the backward classes in particular.

10.9.2 The Government of India, have classified the Backward Classes into four main categories i.e.Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes, Gujarat State has also adopted the above classification. In addition, the state Government had appointed Baxi Commission to study the social and economic condition of the backward classes (other than scheduled castes 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 limit of Rs. 4,800/- per annum and following specified occupations. These people have been designated as Economically Backward Classes (EBC) Further from 1978-79, the state Government has also taken up the implementation of welfare schemes for religious and linguistic minorities. Thus, in Gujarat, the following seven categories are recognised as backward classes :

- i) Scheduled castes.
- ii) Scheduled Tribes.
- iii) Nomadic Tribes.
- iv) Denotified Tribes.
- v) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
- vi) Economically Backward Classes and
- vii) Minorities.

10.9.3 The Population of Scheduled Castes in the State, as per 1991 Census is 30.60 lakhs and that of Scheduled Tribes is 60.61 lakhs i.e 7.41% and 14.22% respectively of the total population of 413.10 lakhs of the State. Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes population is estimated at 7 lakhs. Socially and Educationally Backward classes and Economically Backward classes constitute a sizeable proportion of State's population. The Population of the Minorities is 30.00 lakhs. Various development programmes in general sectors are also aimed at taking ameliorative measures for the people living below the poverty line. small and marginal farmers etc. These categories would include a large majority of the backward classes classified above. All departments are required to make special provisions for scheduled castes and Tribes and these are aggregated in to special Component plan for scheduled castes and Tribal Area Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, Special schemes which are of supplementary nature are prepared for the welfare of other backward classes to bring on at par with other sections of the society.

10.9.4 Nearly 80% population of Scheduled Tribes is concentrated in 32 Talukas of 8 districts and Tribal Area Sub Plan is being implemented since 1975-76 in these talukas and 15 pockets of tribal concentration. The population of scheduled castes is scattered all over the State with a little more concentration in North Gujarat and Saurashtra Districts. The other backward classes are also spread all over the State almost uniformly. For Economic upliftment of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation and the Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation have been set up. Similarly., for socially and Educationally Backward Classes and the minorities. The Gujarat Backward class Board and Gujarat Minorities Board are functioning.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

10.9.5 An outlay Rs. 13000.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98 for welfare of SC/NT/DNT/SEBC and minorities, broad break up of which is given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sr. No.	Category	Group	outlay for 1997-98
1	2	3	4
1)	Scheduled caste	Education	2181.00
		Economic Upliftment	3520.50
		Health Housing and others	1123.50
		Direction and Administration	150.00
		Total	3975.00
2.	N.T. and D.N.T.	Education	170.0
		Economic upliftment	13.00
		Health housing and others	17.00
		Direction and Administration	
		Total	200.00
3.	S.E.B.C.	Education	2974.30
		Economic upliftment	495.00
		Health housing and others	972.70
		Director and Admin	72.00
		Total	4514.00
4.	E.B.C.	Education	237.00
		Economic upliftment	20.00
		Health housing and others	43.00
		Direction and Administration	—
		Total	300.00
5.	Minorities	Education	55.00
		Economic upliftment	46.00
		Health housing and others	1.00
		Direction and Administration	3.00
		Total	105.00
	Grand Total	Education	5617.30
		Economic upliftment	4094.50
		Health housing and others	2140.20
		Direction and Administration	242.00
		Total	12094.00
	Poverty Alleviation Programme	S. C.	325.00
		S. E. B. C.	425.00
		E. B. C.	15.00
		Minorities	141.00
		Total	906.00
	Programme for S.C/NT/D.N.T./SEBC/EBC & Minority		13000.00

Welfare of the scheduled castes and NTs/DNTs

Introduction

10.9.6 The Constitution of India (Article 46) Specifically directs that the state shall promote special care for the education concessions and Economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in

particular of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In order to fulfill this mandate, special efforts are being made by the Government to bring to rapid socio economic development of the Scheduled castes in the State. The backward classes in the State comprise the Scheduled Caste (SCs) The Nomadic Tribes and Denotified Tribes (NT/DNTs).

10.9.7 The population of the Scheduled Caste in the State, as per 1991 is 30.60 lakhs i. e. 7.41% of the total population of 413.00 lakhs. The population of scheduled castes is scattered all over the State with some concentration in the North Gujarat and Saurashtra District. The specific provision made for the scheduled castes in all the sectors of development are aggregated into the Special Component plan (SCP) for the Scheduled Castes.

10.9.8 The schemes under the backward class welfare sector are divided in the following four groups.

- (1) Education.
- (2) Economic Upliftment
- (3) Health, Housing & Other Schemes
- (4) Direction & Administration

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

10.9.9 In respect of some of the schemes like various types of Scholarships, grant-in-aid hostels, Government hostels, residential schools, Pre-Examination training centres, Balwadis, it is necessary to increase the numbers, sub-stantially in order that the demand for higher in take may be satisfactory. As per Govt. of India guidelines special emphasis has been given to improve the quality of these belonging to the scheduled castes and NT/DNT communities good quality of life, Educational facilities economic aid, and provided better housing amenities.

10.9.10 There is a great importance and need of education for the poor people. with a view to fulfill requirements of the various schemes under Backward classes programmes. An outlay of Rs. 4500-00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. Programme wise financial outlay and main physical targets are given for the year 1997-98 shown as under.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Castes	Education	Economic uplift	Health Housing & other	Dir. & Admn.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sch. Castes	2181.00	520.50	1123.50	150.00	3975.00
NT/DNTs	170.00	13.00	17.00	-	200.00
Poverty alleviation Programmes (S. C.)	255.00	25.00	45.00	-	325.00
Rohitlitation of Scavengers	-	3000.00	-	-	3000.00
TOTAL	2606.00	3558.50	1185.50	150.00	7500.00

Detailed Allocations or the main programmes is given below

(Rs. in lakhs)

For various scholarships schemes	1492.25
For GIA/Govt. Institution for its maintenance and new development	803.60
For construction of GIA/Govt. hostels buildings	114.50
For Kunvabainu Mameru	200.00
For Employments	380.00
For Training programmes.	75.00
For housing	547.00
For Victims of atrocities & Contingency Plan	269.00
For Corporation & Board	80.00

For Administration	150.00
For Miscellaneous schemes	63.65
Total	<u>4175.00</u>
For Poverty Alleviation Programme	325.00
For Rehabilitation of Scavenges	<u>3000.00</u>
Grand Total	<u>7500.00</u>

1. Education

10.9.11 The literacy percentage by Scheduled Castes in Gujarat was 39.78% as against the general literacy level of 43.70% as per 1981 census. The literary rate has increased upto 50.49% or Scheduled Castes in comparison of Genral literacy rate 51.15% as per 1991 census.

Pre-S. S. C. Scholarships

10.9.12 The Schemes under this group are given top priority to raise the level of literacy. Pre- S. S. C. Scholarship are given to SC students from 5th to 10th students in private as well as Government Schools, at the following rate.

Govt. Schools

Std. V. TO VII Rs. 75/- p.a.

Std. VIII to X Rs. 125/- p. a.

In Private Schools

Std. V TO VII Rs. 175/- p. a.

10.9.13 The Scholarships are given without consideration of annual imcome criteria. For the year 1997-98 Rs. 258.00 lakhs has been provided under state plan and Rs.245.00 lakhs has been provided under the poverty alleviation programme under the scheme. Total 4,55,000 students will be benefited.

Scholarshps for pre S. S. C. Children Whose Parents are engaged in unclean occupations

10.9.14 with a view to providing good environment and residential facilities to those engaged in unclean occupations like scavenging tanning and flaying and unable to send their children to schools, Pre S.S.C. schloraships are given as per Govt. of India revised scheme. Under the scheme, a provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided under State Plan and 35000 Students will be benefited.

Increase in Food Bill of Engineering and Medical Students

10.9.15 The SC Students residing in hostel attached with college are given Rs. 125/- p. m. per student as a food bill assistance from the state fund. For the year 1997-98, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made and 1000 students will be benefitted.

Scholarship for Students in technical and professional courses.

10.9.16 Under the Scheme, Rs. 100 per month scholarship is granted to Students for professional Course Rs. 65/- p. m. in the State and Rs. 165/- p. m. in outside State. For the year 1997-98, 2500 students will be given scholarship, for this purpose Rs. 51.00 lakhs is provided.

Free Books and Clothes To Neddy children of SC Studying in Std. I TO VII

10.9.17 Under the Scheme two pair of uniforms is given at cost of Rs. 150/- per student. For the year 1997-98 Rs. 400.00 lakhs for scheduled caste and 94.00 lakhs for Nomadic and Denotified Tribes is provided and 2,80,000 of SC and 70,000 students of NT/DNT will be benefited.

Opportunity cost and Special Scholarhsips to most BC Students

10.9.18 With a view to providing more incentives to vulnerable group of Scheduled Caste Namely of Bhangi. Hadi, Nadia, Senva, Turi Garo, Harijanbawa, Vanker-Sadhu, and more backward communities of cost. For primary student in standard I to VII, Rs. 350/- p.a. for Boys and Rs. 500/- p.a. for girls students, while is std. VIII to X Rs. 200/- p.a. for boys and Rs. 240/- p.a. for girl students are awarded.

For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 255.00 lakhs for scheduled Caste and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for NT/DNT has been made and 65,000 S. C. students and 5,000 NT/DNT students will be benefited.

Grant-in-Aid Hostels

10.9.19 The grant-in-aid hostels for SC and NT/DNT are run through the voluntary agencies. At present 458 Grant-aid hostels for Scheduled Castes and 8 hostels for NT/DNTs are run in state

Grant-in-aid Hostels

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The Financial pattern of assistance to grant-in-aid institutions are given below.

- (A) Maintenance grant is of Rs. 225/- p.m. per inmate for 10 months on the sanctioned strength of hostels.
- (B) 90% grant on pay for Gruhpati/Gruhmata is paid Rs. 1600 to Rs. 1900 on the basis of required qualification.
- (C) 90% of cook and assistance cook is paid Rs. 800/- and Rs. 450/- pay is paid to the watchman.
- (D) Building rent is paid at 90% on the reasonable of rent certified by the Ex. Engineer.
- (E) The recognised hostel is paid token grant of Rs. 3000/- during the first year of its recognition.

10.9.20 During the year 1997-98, 20 new grant-in-aid hostels for scheduled Castes will be opened. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 132.50 lakhs is provided for scheduled Castes and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for NT/DNTs G. I. A. hostel.

Establishment and Development of New Government Hostels

10.9.21 Government hostels are run by the department for Schedule Caste college going students. At present 41 Government hostels are run. All the new facilities are given with free of cost. For the 1997-98, 2 new Government hostels will be opened and 200 seats will be increased in existing hostels for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 and Rs. 71.00 lakhs is provided for construction of Government hostels building.

Ashram Schools

10.9.22 Ashram Schools are run on the grant-in-aid basis through voluntary agencies. At present 99 Ashram Schools are run. and 5 new Ashram Schools will be opened for Scheduled Caste. A provision of Rs. 210.00 lakhs is made for scheduled castes and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the NT/DNTs for the year 1997-98

Residential schools for talented students

10.9.23 To provide opportunity to the academically backward but talented students of scheduled castes to enable them for studying in the residential schools equipped with all modern amenities and to provide free lodging and boarding. The residential schools are run from the year 1986-97. At present 17 residential schools are existing. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the development of residential schools and Rs. 40.00 lakhs for construction of building.

Award of prize, students securing Higher Rank In Public Examination of STD-X & XII

10.9.24 A scheme is implemented to give special incentive prize to those S. C. brilliant students who secure 60% and above in S. S. C. and H. S. C. board examinations and ranked among first five students in S. S. C. and among first three students in each stream in H. S. C. examination from to Rs. 500/- upto Rs. 2500/- An outlay of Rs. 00.30 lakhs is provided for 1997-98

10.9.25 During the year 1994-95, the State Government has decided to give two awards namely (1) Ambedkar Award and (2) Mahatma Gandhi Award to the persons who have worked for the upliftment

of weaker section. It shall carry an amount to Rs. 1.00 lakh each. Dr. Ambedkar Award shall be presented on 14th April every year and Mahatma Gandhi Award shall be presented on 2nd October every year. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for year 1997-98.

2. Economic Upliftment

Employment programme

10.9.26 The Central thrust of The Ninth plan is maximise employments. Alongside, the objective of ensuring great or across for disadvantaged groups to employment opportunities has also to be pursued. with a view, it is proposed more waitage are given for employments and training programmes under B.C. Sector. Physical targets are proposed and provision are made for the year 1997-98 as below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Provision	Targets
1) Manav Garima Yojana		
i) F. A. for Self employments (Rs.1000/- susbsidy and Rs. 1000/- loans)	300.00	12,500
2) F. A. For Purchase or Amber Charakhas (Rs. 1700 subsidy i. e. 50%)	2.00	117
3) F. A. For Law & Medical Graduates		
i) Rs. 10,000 50% loans & 50% subsidy for lawyer (Rs. 50,000/-50% Subsidy and 50% loan)	31.00	60
4) F. A. For Small Entrepreneur in urban Areas (Rs. 50,000/- 80% loans and 20% Subsidy)	45.00	90
5) F. A. For Petrol Pump Kerosene & Gas Agency (Rs. 50,000/- 4% interest loan)	2.00	4
TOTAL	380.00	31,805
Training Programme		
1) Mahila Tailoring Centres Stipend Rs. 150/- p. m. each centres 20 women are admitted Duration of training six months 25 Centres are run	24.50	1000
2) Mahila T.C.P.C. one centre as run. Radio and T. V. repairing stipend Rs. 100/- p. m	1.00	20
3) Training to B. C. Artisans at Approved work sops	0.20	20
4) Pre Examination training centre At Present 6 Centres are run Scheduled caste candidates, while appearing in the competitive examination conducted by various commissions board etc. either fair or do not fair well due to their weak foundation of studies and lack of general knowledge Pre examination training centre are therefore run by social welfare department to prepare these candidates for the competitive exams. The trainees are given stipend @ Rs. 200/- p. m. while under training.	5.00	1000
5) Training Complex At Gandhinagar This Training Complex is conducted by this department to provide Hostels facilities with same as above. pre Examination Training Centre for Competitive examination state, U. P. C. Board etc.	8.30	200
6) IAS/IPS Training Classes through SPIPA Scheduled caste candidates who desire to appear in the Union Public Service Commission for IAS Examination, State Govt.	5.00	50

has set up IAS Training class		
7) Training Cum Production Centres	16.00	250
12 T. F. C. are run stipend @ Rs. 125 p.m		
is given to S. C. Trainees Training cum production		
Centres are run through the Directorate of Cottage Industries		
8) Computer and Training to S. C. Educated Unemployed youths	20.00	400
Total	75.00	2,940

Safai Kamdar Welfare Board

19.9.26 In order to provide all facilities and overall development of safai kamdar communities the State Government has been set up a Safai Kamdar Welfare Board from the year 1995-96 for the year 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the establishment and maintenance of this board.

3) Health & Housing Schemes

Free Medical AID

10.9.27 The S. C. and N. T./D.N.T. persons having annual income less than Rs. 12000/- p. a. are given Rs. 125/- p. m. for treatment of T.B. For cancer it is Rs. 300/- p. m. till the recovery of disease for leprosy Rs. 250/- p.m. till the recovery of disease for this purpose an amount of Rs. 45.74 lakhs has been provided under State plan and under the Poverty alleviation programme A Provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been made. Under the Scheme 11,00 patients will be assisted

Balwadis

10.9.28 To Incultivate good habits in S. C. children through balwadis pre primary education is given. At present 770 balwadis for scheduled castes and 66 for NT/DNTs are run through V. A. in the State. Grant of Rs. 19000/- p. m. is given for each balwadis for the year 1997-98. 20 new balwadis will be opened. it is therefore, Rs. 73.00 lakhs is provided.

Housing Programme

F. A For Housing on Individual Basis.

10.9.29 Under the Scheme the SC/NT/DNT persons income limit of Rs. 12000 p. a are granted subsidy of Rs. 9000/- and income limit less than Rs. 6400/- p. a. are granted subsidy of Rs. 12,700/- for construction of house on Individual basis. A provision of Rs. 316.00 lakhs is made for 4500 houses. for vulnerable group communities Rs. 180.00 lakhs is provided for 2000 houses.

F. A. TO CO. Op Housing Societies

10.9.30 Under Co-operative Housing societies scheme. Societies are given 70% loan and 20% subsidy as per ceiling cost of Rs. 30,000 is urban a gas and Rs. 20,000 for rural areas, Income limit has been fixed at Rs. 12000/- p. a. for new society An amount of Rs. 51.00 lakhs is provided for 20 co-operative Societies for scheduled castes and NT/DNT.

Financial Assistance For Encouragement to Inter-caste Marriage between Hindu castes and scheduled castes.

10.9.31 Hindu Society, Castes System is the base for the inequality and consequently in to untouchability. The inter caste marriage between the caste hindu and S. C. have been proved to be very effective step in breaking the caste barriers. At present Rs. 15000 are being given as incentive for the marriage between scheduled castes and hindu caste. And outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided and 166 couples will be assisted during the year 1997-98.

(A) Financial Assistance for Kuvarbatnu Mameru to S. C girls Marriage

10.9.32 At present a scheme namely financial assistance for kuvarbatnu Mameru implemented from the year 1995-96 Under the scheme, the Scheduled Caste girls are given Rs. 5000 for Mameru for their marriage. The Income Limit is Rs. 1100/- p.a. the assistance are not given in cash but by way of national saving certificate to the S. C. girls. Under the scheme, 4000 girls will be given assistance. therefore a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Nagrik cell

10.9.33 The State Government has taken various measures with a view to eradicate untouchability from the society. A special cell has been created in this Directorate of Social Welfare which carry out different scheme for eradication of untouchability and to look after the atrocity cases against scheduled castes. 18 intensive block have been created and 1 post of project officer has filled in 18 districts of the state at taluka level. These blocks are intended to make the masses aware about the urgent need to eradicate untouchability by intensive publicity. Moreover the following relief are also given to the effected persons in case of atrocities from the year 1995-96 is as under.

(1) Murder/Death of persens	Rs. 2,00,000
(2) Permament disabilitlity	Rs. 2,00,000
(3) Temporary disability	Rs. 10,000
(4) Rape.	Rs. 50,000

For the year 1997-98, a proveision of Rs. 82.00 lakhs is provided under state plan for the victims of atrocities.

10.9.34 Three special courts are being established at the Ahmedabad (Rural) Palanupur and Kachch or the effective implementation of the P. C. R. Act. 1955 and S. C. and S. T. Atrocities (Prevention) Act-1989 of this purpose Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is provided under the state plan.

Poverty Alleviation Programme 1997-98

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	outlay 1997-98	Targets
(1) BCK-3 Pre S. S. C. scholarship	245.00	1,70,000 students
(2) BCK-13 G. I. A. to B. C. hostel std. XI to XII	10.00	10 Hostels
(3) BCK-37 F. A. to small enterprenure in urban area	25.00	50 persons
(5) BCK-44 Free medical Aid	45.00	4500 Patients
	Total	
	325.00	

The Main Targets Are as Under

20	New Grant-in-aid hostels for S. C. will be opened
2	New Govt. Hostel will be opened
200	Seats will be increased in existing Government Hostels.
2	New Residential schools will be developed.
5	New Asram Schools will be opened for S. C
20	New Balwadies will be opened for S. C. children
4000	Girls will be given assistance for Memeru.
165	Coupples will be given assitance for the intercaste marriage.
255000	Student will be given Pre. S. S. C. scholarship.
70000	Students will be given special scholarship.
350000	Students will be given assistance under free Two Pair uniforms.
80000	Students will be gien scholarship under Government of India Pre. S. S. C. Scholarships scheme.
11000	Patient will be given free medical aid.
6500	4500 House on individual basis and 2000 houses for sweeper and scavenger will be constructed.

- 33805 Persons will be given assistance for cottage industries and self employments scheme (Manav Garima Yojana)
- 200000 Students of std. I to IV will be given pre S. S. C. scholarships. (New Scheme)
- 1000 Mahilas will be given assistance under Apani Beti Apna Dhan Yojana.

Centrally Sponsored Programme 1997-98

10.9.35 Under centrally Sponsored Programme, a Provision of Rs. 1396.80 lakhs is made under B. C. sector. The Govt. of India has given central Assistance for the Welfare of Sch. Caste on 100% and also 50.50% Matching basis. The following schemes are proposed Under C. S. P.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	Name of the Scheme		Outlay 1997-78
1.	Govt. of India Post matric Scholarship	100%	800.00
2.	State Scholarship for Pre. SSC Students. Whose Parents are engaged in unclean occupations.	50:50	300.00
3.	Book bank for students of Medical & Engineering Colleges	50:50	1.00
4.	GIA building construction of girls hostels	50:50	6.00
5.	Construction of Govt. hostels for Boys	50:50	12.50
6.	Construction of Govt. hostels for Girls	50:50	58.50
7.	Pre. Examination Training Centre.	50:50	5.00
8.	Training Centre & Complex at Gandhinager	50:50	3.30
9.	Nagrik Cell	50:50	82.00
10.	Staff for scheme of protection of civil Right. Act.	50:50	22.00
11.	(A) Special Court S. C. /S. T. 1989 Act.	50:50	5.00
12.	(A) Contingency Plan for P. C. R Act. 1955 & Atrocity Act. 1989	50:50	100.00
Total			1395.30

New Scheme

10.9.36 The following New Schemes are proposed for the year 1997-98

(1) Pre. Matric Scholarships to S. Cs. and NT/DNTs student studying Std. I to IV.

10.9.37 At present. Pre S. S. C. Scholarships are given to S.Cs. and NT/DNTs students studying in Std. V to X. This scholarships are awarded without consideration of income critria but there is no any incentive or scholarships given in std. I to IV to S. Cs. students. Hence lots of Backward Class children are left out. in the primary schools in rural areas. Therefore the ratio of the drop out is very high, therefore it is proposed to awarded the pre S.S.C scholarship in standard I to IV to S. Cs. & NT/DNTs studens During the year 1997-98 200,000 students will be awarded schuiarship of Rs. 75/- p.a. for this prupose Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

(2) Financial assistance to purchase instuments to the students of Scheduled Castes sudying in Engineering degree/diploma courses

10.9.38 Under this new scheme it is suggested to provide Rs. 1000 financial assistance to the all students of scheduled castes studying in Civil Engineering. Mechanical Eelctical. Chemical Electronic, Archicect, Plastic and Fine Arts etc. course for purchasing instruments. The financial assistance will be given to all students whose parents/guardians income is not more than Rs. 44500 per annum. The Financial assistance will be provided to 1000 sutdents of Scheduled Castes, for this purpose, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for the year 1997-98.

(3) Fellowship to the scheduled castes students studying in M. Phil & P.hd

10.9.39 It is suggested that the Scheduled Castes students studying in M.Phil or P.hd in any recognised universities or in Gujarat vidyapith to provide fellowship of Financial Assistance of Rs. 200 per month for M. Phil and Rs. 25000 per month for p.hd. The benefit will be given without considering income criteria to every Scheduled Castes Students. Every year 50 students will be covered under the scheme and a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for the year 1997-98.

(4) Dry Hostel for Scheduled Castes students who are studying in higher education in Municipal corporation areas in state.

10.9.40 The Social Welfare Department runs hostels for Scheduled Caste Students studying in higher education in state with full facilities. But limited numbers of Scheduled Castes students are accommodated in the Govt. hostels due to less number of hostels. Therefore the remaining students study without such facilities. To provide better facilities to the all Scheduled Castes students studying in higher education in urban cities of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Bhavnagar and Gandhinagar. Here there are better higher education institutes exists 6 new Dry Hostels need to be opened up. So the Scheduled Castes students can stay in hostel and get higher education in the cities. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 16.50 lakhs is made for the year 1997-98.

(5) Computer training to Scheduled Castes Students

10.9.41 The Scheduled Castes students are not getting job/service in Govt. office/Public and Private sectors after their completion studies. Hence most of S.Cs. Students are unemployed and day by day number of unemployed S. Cs. students are increasing. Due to development of the industries, and other various sectors, the demand of the computer knowing persons are increasing every day. Hence, the S. Cs. unemployed Youth to give computer training and necessary assistance for their employment. It is therefore proposed that 2000 youth are trained in computer education system under the scheme, DCA, DCP, DFC, DBS courses will be included.

10.9.42 The SCS students will get training free of cost. The State govt. has decided the institutions, and selected students are sponsored to the institution. During the plan period, 400 youth will be trained, for this purpose an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

(6) Apani Beti Apana Dhan

10.9.43 To Provide financial assistance on the occasion of female child birth to the Scheduled Castes women "Apani beti Apana dhan" Under this scheme. The Scheduled castes married women who give birth of female child are provided financial assistance of Rs. 500 cash for nutritious food and medicine within 15 days from delivery and Rs. 2500 in form of "Indira Vikas Patra or Kisan Vikas Patra" to the new born female child within thirty days of birth A Provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made for the year 1997-98.

Modification of Existing Schemes

Name of the Scheme	Existing Pattern	Revised Assistance
(1) In public Schools Pre. Matric Scholarships Std. V to VII	Rs. 75	Rs. 150 p.a.
In Private Schools Std. V to VII	Rs. 175	Rs. 225 p.a.
Std. VIII to IX	Rs. 125	Rs. 250 p.a.
(2) Increase in food bill of Eng. & Medical Students.	Rs. 125 p.m.	Rs. 250 p. m
(3) Scholarships to students of Technical & Professional Course	Rs. 100 p. m.	200 p. m.
(4) Free Medical AID T. B	Rs. 125 p. m.	250/ p. m.
Income limit	upto 12 months. Rs. 12000 p.a.	Rs. 24000 p.a.
(5) F.A. For Housing on Individual basis (Sweepers & Urban housing Scheme)		

- Upto income limit Rs. 6400 Rs. 12,700 Rs. 18000
above Rs. 6400 upto Rs. 12000/ p. a. Rs. 9000 Rs. 18000
Income limit Rs. 12,000 Rs. 24000
- (6) Co. operative Housing Society
Urban area Rs. 30,000 Rs. 50,000
Rural area Rs. 20,000 Rs. 35,000
Income limit Rs. 12,000 Rs. 24,000
- (7) The Rate of Rs. 2500 loan and Rs. 1000 subsidy for self employment under Manav Garima Yojana will be proposed.
- (8) Under the financial assistance to law and Medical graduate scheme the following rate are proposed enhancement.
- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1. Lawyer | Rs. 10,000 | Subsidy | Rs. 10,000 | Loan. |
| 2. Doctor | Rs. 50,000 | Subsidy | Rs. 50,000 | Loan. |
| 3. Surgical Home | Rs. 50,000 | Subsidy | Rs. 2,50,000 | Loan. |
- (9) In the Mahila Tailoring Centers the sewing machine subsidy of Rs. 400 will be enhanced up to Rs. 2000 subsidy to each women after completing the training as per rules.
- (10) Inspection Unit : To make effective administration of Dist. offices and monitories of dist. offices, and inspection unit is proposed to be set up with some staff. For this purpose is an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided for the year 1997-98.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

10.9.44 The basic thrust of The IXth Five year Plan 1997-2002 is on social transformation. The focus will be on human resources and around development of socially and Educationally Backward communities. The plan schemes in this sector are basically for providing social services divided in to the following sub sector.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sub Sector	Education	Economic Upliftment	Health Housing & other Schemes	Direction & Admn.	Total	Poverty Alleviation Programme	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SEBC	2974.30	495.00	972.70	72.00	4514.00	425.00	4939.00
EBC	237.00	20.00	43.00	-	300.00	15.00	315.00
Mino	55.00	46.00	1.00	3.00	105.00	141.00	246.00
Total	3266.30	561.00	1016.72	75.00	4919.00	581.00	5500.00

Education

10.9.45 The Main activities under this programme for 1997-98 are given below.

In MOst of these schemes duly normal increase of about 10% is suggested keeping in view the over all constraint of ceiling indicated for the IXth Five Year Plan. However in respect of some of the schemes like Scholarship Grant in aid hostels Government hostels. Ashram Schools. Residential schools it is necessary to increase the outlay substantially in order that the demand for higher intake may be satisfactory

Pre S. S. C Scholarship

10.9.46 Pre S. S. C. Scholarship is given to socially and Educationally Backward student from Std. V to X in private recognised and Government school. During the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 272.00 lakhs is made to give scholarship to 2,17,600 students.

Free Books and Clothes

10.9.47 Under this scheme S.E.B.C., E.B.C. and minority students who are studying in std. I to VII are given two pair of uniform within the limit of 150 Now it is proposed to increased this rate up to Rs. 250 A provision of Rs. 1794.00 lakhs has been made to give 11.96 lakhs of studnets.

Opportunity Cost and Special Scholarship of Socially and Educationally Backward class students (12 most Communities)

10.9.48 with a view to provide more incentive to Socially and Educationally Backward Class students will be awarded special scholarship including opportunity cost for primary Std. I to VII Rs. 350 for Boys and Rs. 500 for Girls and Std. VIII to X Rs. 200 for boys and Rs. 240 for girls. Under this scheme an outlay Rs. 125.00 lakhs is provided to give benefit to 29,411 Students.

Scholarships for post S.S.C. Students

10.9.49 The Post S. S. C scholarship are given to Girls and 12 most Socially and Educationally Backward Class communitites on par with SCs/STs which are prescirbed by the Government of India for various faculties which are mainly classified in 5 groups For the year 1997-98 total 22500 Nos. of SEBC students will be given mosr S. S. C. scholarship and provision of Rs. 225.00 lakh is made.

Establishment and Development of Government Hostels.

10.9.50 Government hostels are run by the department for college going student. All facilities like lodging boarding are given free of cost. In the year 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 91.00 lakhs is made.

Ahsram Schools

10.9.51 Ashram Schools are run on the Grant in aid basis through voluntary Agencies. In the year 1997-98 for 5 new Ashram schools and maintenance of the Ashram school, a provision of Rs. 155.00 lakhs is made.

Residential Schools for talented students

10.9.52 With a view to provide opportunities for better education to talented students to enable them to study in the Adarsh Residential Schools equipped with all modrn amenities and to provide free loding and boarding the resedential schools are run from the year. 1985-86 A provision of Rs. 170.00 lakhs is made for the year 1997-98.

Economic Upliftment

F. A. for cottage Industries selfemployment including bamboo work and traditional occupation

10.9.53 The Socially and educationally backward class persons desired for starting cottage Indsutries and professions are give subsidy @ 33 1/3% of the unit cost or Rs. 5000 whichever is less under the bankable schemes. Under "Manav Garima Yojana" S.E.B.C.E.B.C. and Minority persons are given Rs. 2000 in which Rs. 1000 subsidy and Rs. 1000 intrest free loan for self employment. During the year 1997-98 a provision of Rs. 310.00 lakhs is made.

Employment and Training Programme

10.9.54 The central thrust of the Ninth Plan is to maximise employment Alongwith the objectives of ensuring greater accesss for women and other disadvantage groups to employment opportunities has also to be pursued with a view to guideline of the IXth Plan more waitage is given in training schemes are run by the department and the provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is made.

1. 27 Mahila tailoring Centrrers are running for Women
2. For socially and Educationally Backward Class unemployed educated youths are given coaching and training in 6 pre Examination Training centers.
3. Training-cum production centers are run by the Directorate of Cottage Industries under which training of turning fitting welding wiremen electrician motor rnechanic etc are given.
4. The Socially and Educationally Backward Class educated youths are given stipends for taking training in I.A.S/I.P.S. competitive examination

Health Housing & Other Schemes

Free Medical aid

Under free medical aid scheme a provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is made to give assistance for medicines and foods.

Balwadis

10.9.55 Balwadis are run on grant in aid basis through voluntary agencies for the children of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes. Each balwadi is given grants of Rs. 21105 per annum. During the year 1997-98 25 new balwadis will be opened and a provision of Rs. 76.00 lakhs is made.

Housing Programme

10.9.56 The basic thrust of the IXth Plan is social transformation. The focus will be on human beings and the allround development of the weaker sections of our society, with this view priority is given to the housing programmes. The following main targets are proposed for the year 1997-98.

1. Under the Scheme namely financial assistance for construction of a house on individual basis Rs. 215.00 lakhs is made for construction of 2888 houses and Rs. 6.00 lakhs is made under Rural Housing Scheme for 67 houses.
2. Under Co-Op-Housing Rs. 30.00 lakhs is made in the year 1997-98

F. A, For Mameru/Mangalsutra

10.9.57 This Scheme has been introduced from the year 1995-96. Under this scheme, Socially and Educationally Bankward class and Economically Backward Class girls are given Rs. 5000 financial assistance in which Rs. 2000 in cash Rs. 3000 for Kisan Vikas Patra at the time of marriage. During the year 1997-98 3840 girls are given financial assistance and a provision of Rs. 192.00 lakhs is made.

Pro-poor Programme 1997-98

10.9.58 An outlay of Rs. 581.00 is provided under Poverty Alleviation Programme (SEBC, EBC & MINO) for the year main Physical Targets under pro-door programme are as under

1. 2.89 lakhs Students in Std. V to X will be given Pre. S. S. C Scholarship and Rs. 361.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98
2. A Provision Rs. 75.00 lakhs is made for the scheme of free Medical Aid.
3. A Provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for the scheme of cottage Industries for loan and Subsidy
4. A Provision of 33.00 lakhs is made for the scheme of residential shcools for Agariya communities
5. Minority persons will be given training for Dimond cutting, handicraft, Ambroidary and motor driving
6. Minority persons will be given loan for purchase of milk cattle. Sheep goats and paultary on par with SCs/STs and Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Introduction

10.9.59 With a view to emancipate the submerged humanity i.e. weaker section of society people known as backward classes of India who are governed by unfavourable social, cultural and economical circumstances and lacking in resources, opportunity, incentives and background to achieve success in terms of formal equality are given protection, safeguards and concessions under the various articles of our constitution. It has been specifically directed in the constitution that "the state shall promote with weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled Tribes".

10.9.60 Sociologically speak it implies a policy of leveling equality and rewarding human rights to those who have become the victims of some forms of discrimination or neglect.. Much has been achieve so far and much needs to be done in this direction as old factors of discrimination which comes in the way of achieving prosperity establisjing harmony and integration during the process of dynamic change that in taking place.

10.9.61 The population of Scheduled Tribes in Gujarat as per 1991. Census is 61.62 lakhs i.e. 14.92% of the total population of the state i.e. 413.10 lakhs. Government have given directives to all departments to make special provision for weaker section from their general programme, under tribal area sub plan. However, it is essential to make special efforts and schemes which may be of supplementary nature, for the welfare of scheduled tribes to bring them on at per with other sections of the society.

10.9.62 The problems of raising substantially, the socio-economic level of these groups though difficulty, can neither be postponed, nor left to be taken care of by general economic growth. Amongst the scheduled tribes, kolgha, Kolcha, Padhar, Sidi, Halpati, Kotwali etc. are primitive or more backward, special schemes have been formulated for these more backward tribes, so also more liberal rules for getting financial assistance have been made. About 82.5% population of scheduled tribes is concertrated in 33 talukas, including Pavi-Jetpur, 17 pockets including MADA' pockets of Amod and 4 cluster covered under 9 ITDPs in & districts out of 19 districts of the state. Remaining about 17.5% of scheduled tribes population is scattered and dispersed all over the state outside ITDPs.

10.9.63 The Scheduled tribes welfare progamme is mainly grouped under 4 broad heads : 1) Education 2) Economic upliftment 3) Health, housing & other schemes 4) Direction and administration.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

10.9.64 The basic thrust in the Annual Plan 1997-98 is on Common Minimum Programme Focus will be on human resources and allround development of scheduled tries. The plan scheme in this sector are basically for providing social services and are devided into the following sub-sections.

Outlay for 1997-98

(Rs. in Lakhs)						
Sub Section	Education	Econ. uplift,	Health Housing	Dir.& Admn.	Admn. Machi.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ST	610.00	48.50	197.00	44.00	-	900.00
TASP	3170.00	202.00	559.00	81.00	88.00	4100.00
TOTAL	3780.00	250.00	756.50	125.00	88.00	5000.00

This provision includes Rs. 400 lakhs of poverty Alleviation programme.

10.9.65 The main target under these programme for the year 1997-98 are show below :

Education

10.9.66 The literary percentage of scheduled tribes as pen the 1981 cencus was 21.14% against the general literacy rate of 43.70% which has one upto 29.67% against the general literacy rate of 51.15% in the state asper 1991 census. This shown that the scheduled tribes are far behind in literacy level.

Merit Scholarship to pre S.S.C students.

10.9.67 The schemes under this group are given top priority to raise the level of literacy. Pre S.S.C. scholarship are given to STs students for standards Vth to Xth in private as well as government schools, at the following rate. The rates has been revised in the year 1993-94. The income limit is deleted.

Govt. Schools	Percentage	Existing rates
Std. V to VII Govt./Govt. recod.	38% & above.	Rs. 75/- p.a
Std. VIII to X In private schools	38% & above.	Rs. 125/- p.a
Std. V, VI & VII	45% & above	Rs. 175/- p.a

10.9.68 For the year 1997-98 A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is made & 64000 student will be benefited and more over under poverty Alleviation Programme Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided 1,60,000 students will granted Scholarship.

Scholarship for technical and Professional Courses.

10.9.69 Under the scheme, Rs. 125/- per month scholarship is granted to students for ITI course, for professional courses Rs. 65/- p.m. in the state and Rs. 165/- p.m. outside the state. For the year 97-98 900 students will be given scholarship for this purpose Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided.

Scholarship for the students of Pilot Training

10.9.70 The scheduled tribes person who desire to taking pilot training or any other professional cources are paid Rs. 3.00 lakhs as loan by installments. The rates of loan are propose to more by 2 lakhs i.e. 4 lakhs per person. For the year 97-98 Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed, 3 students will be benefited under the scheme.

Free Books and Clothes to Children of ST/TASP Studying in STD. I to VII (Annual income up to Rs. 15,000/-)

10.9.71 Under the scheme, Rs. 150 will be given for two pairs of uniform per students. 500.00 lakhs is provided and 3,33,333 scheduled tribed students will be given banefited.

(A) : Vidya Sadhana Yojana (Bicycles Gift)

10.9.72 Under this scheme, a scheduled tribe girl students studying in std. 8th will be given a free bicycle by Government. For the year 1997-98 aproximately 25385 girls will be covered under the scheme and provision of Rs. 330.00 lakhs is provided.

Opportunity cost to boys and gir!s students belonging to Kotwaliya, Kolgha Kolcha, Kotwalia, Padhar, Dubla and Siddi in STD. I TO X

10.9.73 With a view to providing more incentives to primitive groups of scheduled tribes, i.e. more backward community of STs Kolch, Kolgha, kotwalia, Kathodi, Padhar, Siddi, Dubla, Halpaties are awarded speical scholarships including opportunity cost. Fro primary students in standard I to VII Rs. 350/- p.a for boys and for Rs. 500/- p.a. for girls students. In std. VIII to X Rs. 200/- p.a. for boy and Rs. 240/- p.a. for girls are awarded. In the year 97-98, an outlay of Rs. 200.50 lakhs is provided and 61692 students will be benefited.

Grant in Aid to Backward Class S.T. Hostels

10.9.74 The grant-in-aid hostels are run through the voluntary agencies. At present 794 grant-in-aid hostels are run in state. In these hostels, approximately 36983 students are accommodated . For the year 96-97, old grant-in-aid hostels for Std. VII to X will be maintained An amount of Rs. 340.00 lakhs has been provided 12 new grant-in-aid hostels will be opened. More over 10 Dry hostels per std. 8 to 12 will be opened where the students will be given mess allowance of Rs. 375/- per month and free Accomodation in 33 Tribale Talukas and Rs. 60.00 Lakhs is provided 1997-98 under proverty allevation programme.

Additional Coachinc Centres in GIA and Govt. Hostels

10.9.75 Under the scheme the students studying in standaerd VII to X and residing in grant-in-aid

hostels and govt. hostels are given free coaching of the subject like English, Maths and Science other skilled programme Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided.

Establishment and Development of new Government Hostels.

10.9.76 Government hostels are run by the department for college going students. All the facilities like lodging and boarding are provided free of cost. At present 24 boys and 19 girls, totaling 43 Govt. hostels are run In these hostels approximately 3000 students are accommodated. In the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided. 3 new Govt. hostels (one for DSt and one for TASP) and maintenance of existing 43 Govt. hostels Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been kept maintenance and Development more over it is propose to open & New Dry hostels for college going students and for post graduates students studying in University two Dry Hostels will be started in which the students will be provide Rs. 500/- per month as a mess allowance and free resident facility with necessary Govt. staff. In the & Tribal Districts Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme.

Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys and Girls.

10.9.77 Under this scheme, for 1997-98 Rs. 95.00 lakhs has been provided for construction of boys and girls hostels.

10.9.78 NewSchemes proposed under the eudcation programme as given below

Tuition fees for the STs students studying in STD-VIII to X in recognised Schools Attached with Hostels & other facilities.

10.9.79 The Bright scheduled tribes students who wants to study in highly recognised schools attached with hostels are not able to study, because of their higher rates of Tuition fees and some other expensive fees. To give admission opportunities to bright students in recognized schools in the Annual Plan 97-98 an outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided to grant Rs. 250/- tuition fees per month to 200 students.

Scholarship to ST Students Studying in STD. I to IV.

10.9.80 At present the scheduled Tribes students studying in std. Vth to Xth are provided Rs. 75/- p.a. to Rs. 175/- p.a. in different std. without income limit, No scholarship are provided to studece of Std. I to IV. So to protect drop-out in primary education the incentives of scholarships has proposed in 1997-98. Under the scheme Rs. 75/- p.a. to boy students & Rs. 100/- p.a. to girl students will be granted scholarships without income limit Rs. 700.00 lakhs is provided to cover 8,00,000 S.T. Students of Std. I to IVth.

Working Women Hostels

10.9.81 In the major cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Valsad & Bharuchi it is very difficult to get residence on rent at basic for working women there fore in the Annual Plan in above mentioned city it has been proposed to open one working women hostel at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for one hostel.

Award of Prizes to Students of STD. XTH & XIITH at District level.

10.9.82 The scheme of Award of prizes for the students stands in Ist to Vth rank in the Std. Xth & Ist to IIIrd rank in std. XIth are awrded prizes at state level. this scheme will be extended at district level. Rs. 4.40 lakhs is provided to cover 323 student.

10.9.83 Awarded to Prizes to Students comes Ist Rank in final degree Examination in college taken by Universities in Medical, Engineering, Agricultural, Pharmacy & Aruvud Stream. To give special incentive to St. Students who possess final degree in the higher education i.e. in stream of Medical, Engieering, Agricultrual, Pharmacy Aruvud and stands university first amongst scheduled Tribes will be given Rs. 5000/- per candidate at present considering 5 categories & universities in Gujarat every year 40 candidate will be given prized of award. For 1997-98 Rs. 1.20 lakhs is provided & 24 students will be covered.

Technical Training to Tribal Students fail in STD. IVTH & onwards.

10.9.84 In Tribal area sub-plan there ae 33 talukas included in 9 ITDPS of districts of Gujarat State at present there is a critical problem of employment most of the tribal families have no enough income

to run their families for livelihood and they have no full time employment for the whole year in remote areas. The students fail in Std. IVth will be given training & smithing, turning, feeting and other professional courses conducted as per 'TRYSEM'. For 1997-98 Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided & an expenditure of Rs. 5000.00 per student has been estimated.

1.9.85 Fellow ship to S.T. students studying Mphil & Phd. courses :- Under the scheme Rs. 2000/- p.m. fellowship will be awarded to the student of Mphil courses & for PHD courses Rs. 2500/- p.m. fellowship will be awarded. For the year 1997-98 Rs. 4.40 lakhs is provided 10 students will be covered.

Ashram Schools

10.9.86 Ashram School area run on the grants in aid basis through voluntary agencies. At present 393 Ashram schools & 81 Post Basic Ashram Schools run in State. for maintenance of the Ashram Schools for scheduled tribes, an outlay of Rs. 820.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for development of Ashram schools, & to open new Ashram Schools., Where the literacy rates is less than 40% in the tribal taluka.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS FOR TALENTED STUDENTS

10.9.87 To provide opportunity to the backward but accademically telented students of scheduled tribes to enable them for studying in the adarsh residential schools equipped with all modern aminities and to provide free lodging and boarding the residential schools are run from the year 86-87. At present 18 boys and 10 for girls totaling 28 schools are run and approximately 2500 students are accommodated.

10.9.88 In the year 97-98 an outlay of Rs. 327.00 lakhs is provided for maintenance/development and construction of existing residential schools. Out of this, a provision of Rs. 202.00 lakhs is meant for maintenance and development of existing residential schools. More over Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been kept for construction of existing residential school building.

(2) Economic Upliftment :

10.9.89 The central thrust of the Annual Plan is to maximise employments. Alongside, the objective of ensuring great or across for disadvantaged groups to employment opportunities also to be pursued. With a view it is proposed to give more waitege to employments and training programmes under backward class sector. The following schemes are run and provision and physical targets are proposed in the year 97-98.

Financial Assistance for Cottage Industries, Manav Garima (Self Employment) Including Bamboo Work & Traditional Occunpation :

10.9.90 The Scheduled tribes persons who desires to start cottage industries are grantd 50% subsidy on the unit cost of the project or Rs. 5000.00 whichever is less. under the scheme of Manav Garima (Self-employment) total Rs. 2000/- is granted out of which Rs. 1000/- as interest-free loan and Rs. 1000/- as subsidy.

10.9.91 The Manav Garima Scheme will be proposed to enhanced from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2500/- subsidy & 1000/- loan to Rs. 2500/- loan. This scheme will have separate provision under the plan. For traditional crafts & for purchase of 200 bamboo for bamboo work etc. Rs. 1000 is granted. For 97-98 a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided & Rs. 32.50 lakhs is provided under Manav Garina. Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided under poverty alleviation programme for cottage industries.

F.A. To law & medical Graduate

10.9.92 Under this scheme law graduates are granted Rs. 5000/- loan & Rs. 25,000/- & medical graduates are granted to Rs. 25,000/- loan and Rs. 25,000/- Subsidy. The rates of financial assistance are fixed during 1989-90. There is no increase in rates of subsidy & loan. looking to the cost of Books. Office expenditure etc being very higher & medical profession is also very costly. Therefore in 1997-98 the revised rates are as under :

For law graduates Rs. 5000/- loan to Rs. 50,000/-

Rs. 5000/- Subsidy to Rs. 50,000/-

Total assistance Rs. 1,00,000/-

For Medical Graduates Rs. 25,000/- loan to Rs. 2,00,000/-

Rs. 25,000/- subsidy to Rs. 1,00,000/-

Total assistance Rs. 3,00,000/-

M.D./M.S. will be granted 2.50 lakhs loan & 2.50 lakhs subsidy against the bank loan up to Rs. 20 lakhs repayable in 5 years equal instalments.

For 1997-98 Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided & 2 Doctor / 5 lawyers will be assisted.

Tailoring centres for women :

10.9.93 At present 19 tailoring centres are run, Rs. 150/- P.M. stipend is given to trainee up to six months & Rs. 400/- is granted for purchase of sewing machine in the year 1997-98. the tribal women will be given more professional training like training in Grih-Udhog netting, weaving etc. the stipend will be proposed to revised from Rs. 150/- P.M. to Rs. 250/- P.M. Trainee will be granted loan upto Rs. 10,000/- per unit from mahila economic development Corporation. Where 50% assistance will be granted by the department 1997-98 Rs. 9.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme.

pre examination Training Centres :

10.9.94 Pre Examination training centres are run through state Government for the year 1997-98 the stipends is proposed to be revised as under :

For lectures Rs. 30/- per lecture to Rs. 100/- per lecture (local)

Rs. 40/- per lecture Rs. 120/- per lecture (for outsider)

Stipends to local trainees Rs. 150/- p.m. to Rs. 250/- p.m. for outside trainee Rs. 250/- p.m. to Rs. 350/- Rs. p.m.

For the year 1997-98 Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided under the development of Scheme.

Stipend to IAS / IPS, CA/CS Course :

10.9.95 Under this scheme other S.T. Students in the course like CA / CS. professional course of Banking / Management etc. will be included and they will be entitled for benefit of the scheme. For the year 1997-98 Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided

Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Gandhinagar

10.9.96 Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation provides loan to tribal through the co-operative societies under family oriented through the co-operative societies under family oriented programmes as well as for consumers goods sales and for purchase of agricultural product. The corporation had been provided Rs. 20.00 crores as share capital by state Government. In the year 1997-98 Rs. 30.00 lakhs is for its share capital.

Financial Assistance to S.T. farmers for purchasing Agril, land

10.9.97 Under the scheme the scheduled Tribes agriculturist are granted Rs. 10,000/- per acre maximum upto Rs. 20,000/- For the 1997-98. The Subsidy has been proposed to increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per acre & maximum up to Rs. 50,000/- For this purpose Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed & 20 persons will be assisted.

Financial Assistance for dealerships of petrol, Gas agencies :

10.9.98 For Gas, kerosene, petrol agencies the scheduled Tribes youths are granted margin money loan up to Rs. 50,000/- for the year 1997-98. This loan has been proposed to increase from Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 200,000/- & the provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is provided to assist 3 persons.

(3) Health, Housing other Schemes

Free Medical AID

10.9.99 the scheduled tribes persons having annual income less than Rs. 12000/- assistance are granted free medical aid. This existing rates are proposed to be increase which can be shown as under.

	Existing rates	Proposed revised rates
For the treatment of T.B.	- Rs. 125/- p.m. (Maximum upto 12 months)	Rs. 250/- p.m. maximum till the recovers

For cancer	- Rs. 300/- p.m. till the recovery of	Rs. 500/- p.m. up to recovery of disease.
For Serious metarnity	- Rs. 200/- per case Rs. 500/- per case	Rs. 500/- per case
For Leprecy	- Rs. 250/- per month	Rs. 400 per month

10.9.100 An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided and 5000 patients will be assisted. The Income limit has been proposed ot increase from rs. 12000/- p.a. to Rs. 24000/- p.a.

Balwadis

10.9.101 To cultivate goods habits in Scheduled Tribe children through balwadis, pre-primary education is given. At present 746 balwadis are run through voluntary agencies. For the year 97-98, Rs. 35.60 lakhs has been proposed for maintenance of Balwadis. 20 new balwadies in TASP area and 5 new balwadies outside TASP area will be opened.

Housing Programme

Financial Assistance for Housing on Individual Basis, Halpati Housing Board & PWR 219 Society.

10.9.102 Under the Scheme, the Scheduled tribes person having income limit of Rs. 12000/- p.a. granted subsidy of Rs. 9000/- for construction of house on individual basis the pattern of assistance has been provided to be revised as per D.R.D.A Indira Awas Yojna. The income limit will be Rs. 24,000/- p.a. The financial assistance will be raised from Rs. 9,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 125 lakhs is provided for 615 houses. For Halpatis communities Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been provided for 600 house. Under co-operative societies scheme, societies are given 70% loan & 20% subsidy as pe proposed revised celling cost of Rs. 50,000 in urban areas and Rs. 35,000/- for rural areas. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for 3, Co-operative societies for Scheduled Tribes.

F.A for Kuvarbai's Mamera / Mangalsutra Yojna

10.9.103 Under the Scheme approximately 4000 Scheduled Tribes brides (800 brides under outside TASP and 3200 brides under TASP) will be covered and An outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for 1997-98. The couple also will be covered under insurance shceme of Rs. 50,000/- for Ten years.

Direction and Administration

Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at all level

10.9.104 A separate Directorate of Tribal Development has been set up from the year 1993-94. To strengthen the administration for the year 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 23 Lakhs is provided.

Proverty Alleviation Programme of Scheduled Tribes

10.9.105 The State Government is keen to take concrete steps for poor amongst the scheduled tribes. i.e. the weaker sections of the society following schemes are included under the poverty alleviation programme.

Pre S.S.C Scholarship to S.T. Students

10.9.106 To raise the level of literacy the rates of Pre-SSC scholarship has been revised last year i.e. 1992-93 Rs. 75/- p.a. to Rs. 175/- p.a. is granted per students in differ standard. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided to cover 1,80,000 Students S.Ts in 1997-98 included under plan.

Dry Hostels For Std VIII to X and 7 Std. XI to XII.

10.9.107 At present, grant in aid hostels are run for secondary education i.e. for std. VIII to X and in these hostels, 355 of the Students of Std. XIth & Std. XIIth are accommodated for 1997-98. It is proposed to open new 8 Day Hostels for Std. VIII to X the & 2 Dry Hostels for STD. XIth & XIIth. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for opening of 10 hostels in 1997-98.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

10.9.108 Under the bankable scheme of cottage industries the scheduled tribes persons are granted loan upto Rs. 60,000/- and Subsidy upto Rs. 24,000/- for this purpose Anoutlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 to cover 250 persons.

F.A. to Housing on individual basis for primitive Tribes

10.9.109 This scheme is newly introduced in 1997-98. Under the Scheme the most Backward Scheduled

Tribes Communities of Kolgha, Kolcha, Kotwalia, Siddi and Padhar called as Primitive tribes will be granted Rs. 20,000/- for Construction of Housing on individual basis. There will be no income limit for these tribes. For 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided and 75 persons will be benefitted.

10.9.111 Under the poverty alleviation programme total Rs. 400.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Key Targets for 1997-98

1. 10 New Grant-in-aid Hostels will be opened (8 for TASP & 2 For STS)
2. 2 New Government Hostels will be opened.
3. 10 new Dry hostels will be opened out of which 8 for std. VIII to Xth & 2 for Std. XIth XIIth.
4. 10 new Dry Hostels will be opened for College going students, out of which 8 for graduate levels & 2 for Post Graduates Students.
5. Existing Residential Schools will be developed.
6. 25 new Balwadies will be opened and existing 696 balwadies will be maintained covering 20880 number of children.
7. 5000 patients will be granted assistance under free medical aid.
8. 25000 Scheduled tribes girl students Studying in Std. VIIIth of high school will be awarded free bicycle under vidya Sadhna Yojana.
9. 4000 brides will be covered under Kuvarbai Mamera/Mangalsutra Yojana.
10. 625 houses on individual basis and 600 houses for halpatis will be constructed.

Centrally Sponsored Programme 1997-98

10.9.112 Under centrally sponsored programme an outlay of Rs. 973.85 lakhs is provided under Backward Class sector. The Government of India has given central assistance for the welfare of Scheduled tribes on 100% and also 50 : 50% matching basis. The following scheme are included under C.S.P.

			(Rs. in lakhs)
Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme		Outlay for 1997-98
1.	(a) Post S.S.C. Scholarships	100%	847.00
2.	Vocational training Insti.		90.00
3.	Fellowship (TRTI)	100%	1.45
4.	Book Bank for students in medical and engineering college	50:50	2.50
5.	GIA for building construction of boys hostel	50:50	13.00
6.	GIA for building construction of girls hostels	50:50	8.00
7.	Pre-examination training centre.	50:50	2.50
8.	Training Centre & complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	0.50
9.	Tribal Research & Training Institute	50:50	8.90
Total...			973.85

Nucleus Budget

10.9.112 Generally the socio-economic condition of the dispersed tribals is not better than the tribals residing in TASP areas. Most of them are landless and living below poverty line. their requirements various in different district. In order to meet their urgent needs and requirements of these weaker persons, outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided from the State flow for the year 1997-98. This outlay will be distributed to various District Development officers and other agencies in non-ITDP Districts and Project Administrators in the tribal districts through the Tribal Development Commissioner for the welfare and economic upliftment of dispersed tribals.

Development of Primitive Groups

10.9.113 In the Gujarat State there are 29 Scheduled tribes, out of which five most backward tribes

are declared as primitive tribes Viz. Kotwalias, Kathodis, Padhar, Siddis, Kolgha Kotwalias, Kathodis and Kolgha tribes reside in the tribal sub-plan area -While Padhar and siddis reside in outside tribal sub-plan area.

10.9.114 Special programmes for the upliftment of primitive tribes are undertaken by Government of Gujarat, special funds are allotted in the State budget from the year 1982-89. Family oriented as well as area and community development schemes are taken up every year.

10.9.115 Under various heads of development schemes, like assistance for input kits, vegetable seeds bullocks, bullockcarts, oil engine, electric motor, assistance for fertilisers, fruits, crafts and plans, improved agricultural implements, irrigation well, levelling of land, Kyari making assistance for milch animals, cattle feeds, cattle shed, training in animal husbandry, and poultry rearing, assistance for poultry units, assistance for various trades and self employment, provide educational facilities and school uniform electrification in their houses, supply of drinking water and such hundred schemes were taken for their development.

10.9.116 For the year 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakhs is provided under the scheme. (Rs. 90.00 lakh from State fund and Rs. 190.00 lakh from S.C.A) This will be fully utilised at the end of the year. The most of the scheme will be of the same nature as in the previous years.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98

10.9.117 The outlay for the year 1997-98 envisaged total outlay of Rs. 290.00 lakhs (Rs. 100/- lakhs from state fund and Rs. 190.00 lakh special central assistance.) for Primitive Group in ITDP and primitive Group in non-ITDP area.

Administrative Machinery for T.A.S.P.

10.9.118 The Government of Gujarat has evolved a system of functioning within the existing administrative framework which would approximate to the condition of single line administrative control. The tribal areas of the State have been demarcated into project areas for which separate administrative structure has been sanctioned. Each project team is headed by the Project Administrator rank of Additional Collector except for Banaskantha and Dang Districts. For the District of Banaskantha and Dnags, the responsibility as the Project Administrator is entrusted to District Development Officer and Collector respectively. They have also been given the support of specialist in agriculture, co-operation and forests and other administrative staff. Such Nucleus staff in the form of the subject specialist etc. are out of the panchayat raj fold. Some sort of administrative control is however being extended to the project administrator over the project officer cum taluka development officer and other Government and Pachaya staff working in the project areas.

10.9.119 To look after the implementation of the project and monitoring and evaluation of the schemes, the post of Tribal Development Commissioner at the State level was created from 27th April, 1982. Subsequently, the Government has also created the post of Secretary-Cum-Tribal Development Commissioner with the supporting staff of the rank of Director of Primitive Group and Ex-Officio Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Director (plg.), Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Director (Agri.) Deputy Director (A.H.) and other administrative staff. Tribal Development Commissioner is also solely responsible for the implementation of T.A.S.P. Government has created the post of Joint Director (Tribal Welfare) under the Directorate of Social Welfare for implementing and monitoring the tribal welfare schemes.

Programme for 1996-97

10.9.120 For the year 1996-97, an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs including Rs. 10.00 lakhs of capital content was provided for strengthening administrative machinery at different levels, construction of staff quarters and extension of office building and the provision for continuation of staff at ITDPs and staff of Tribal development, Evaluation and Monitoring Cell in the commissionerate. The outlay for the year 1996-97 will be fully utilised at the end of the year.

Annual Plan 1997-98

10.9.121 For the year 1997-98, an outlay of Rs. 88.00 lakhs including Rs. 15.00 lakhs of capital component is provided for strengthening and administrative machinery at different levels, construction of staff quarters and the outlay for continuation of staff at ITDPs and staff of Tribal Development Evaluation and Monitoring cell in the Commissionerate.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES
SCHEME WISE OUTLAY
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES & NTs/DNTs

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98 Outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4
(1) Education			
1.	Bck-3 Merit Scholarship to Pre. S. S. C. students	SC NT/DNT Total	225.00 33.00 258.00
2.	Bck-4 State Scholarship for pre. SSC students whose parents are engaged	SC NT/DNT Total	300.00 0.00 300.00
3.	Bck-5 State Scholarship for post SSC Girls students not eligible because of income criteria, service & Family Size	SC NT/DNT Total	225.00 33.00 258.00
4.	Bck-6 Increase in food bill of Eng. & Medical Student	SC/ NT/DNT Total	30.00 0.00 30.00
5.	Bck-7 Scholarship for post SSC students (other than SC/ST) like NT/DNT	SC NT/DNT Total	18.00 0.00 18.00
6.	Bck-8 Scholarship for student of Technical (other than SC/ST) like NT/DNT	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	18.00 0.00 18.00
7.	Bck-9 Scholarship to SC student for pilot training.	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	4.00 0.00 4.00
8.	Bck-10 Free Books & clothes to children SC/NT/DNT whose annual income is up to Rs. 15000/-	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	400.00 94.00 494.00
9.	Bck-11 Opportunity cost to Boys & Girls Student belonging to bhangi hadi. Nadia & Senva in Std. I to X.	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	275.00 15.00 290.00
10.	Bck-12 Book grant Scheme for students in Medical & Eng. colleges.	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	3.50 0.15 3.65
11.	Bck-13 GIA to Backward class Hostel including general (Cosmopolitan) Hostel & electrification.	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	140.00 1.50 141.00

1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Bck-14	GIA for building constuction of Boys Hotels.	SC/NT NT/DNT Total	9.00 0..10 9.10	- - -
13.	Bck-15	GIA for building contuction of Girls Hostels	SC NT/DNT Total	6.00 6.00	- -
14.	Bck-16	Additional coaching centre in GIA. & Govt. Hostels	SC NT/DNT Total	1.70 1.70	- -
15.	Bck-17	Establishment & Development of Govt. Govt. Hostels	SC NT/DNT Total	150.00 150.00	- -
16.	Bck-18	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys	SC NT/DNT Total	50.00 50.00	50.00 -
17.	Bck-19	Contruction of Govt. Hostels for girls	SC NT/DNT Total	10.00 10.00	10.00 -
18.	Bck-20	Purchase of Private land for constr- uction of hostel for Boys & Girls	SC NT/DNT Total	- 00.00	- 0.00
19.	Bck-21	Ahram Schools	SC NT/DNT Total	210.00 5.00 215.00	- - -
20.	Bck-22	Residential-school for talented Students.	SC NT/DNT Total	240.00 240.00	40.00 40.00
21.	Bck-23	Award of prizes student securing Higher rank in public exmination of Std. X & XII.	SC NT/DNT Total	0.30 0.00 0.30	- - 0.00
22.	Bck-23(A)	Award or Gandhivadi - & Ambed- karvadi Youth in (SC) in Social Wel Fare Field	SC NT/DNT Total	2.00 0.00 2.00	- - 0.00
23	Bck-	Fellowship to the M. phil and P. H. D. for S. C. Students	SC NT/DNT Total	2.00 0.00 2.00	- - 0.00
24	Bck-	F.A. for Equipments to Eng. Students Higher rank in public exmination of Std. X & XII.	SC NT/DNT Total	10.00 - 10.00	- - 0.00
24 (A)	Bck-	Dry Hostel for S.C. students Higher rank in public exmination of Std. X & XII.	SC NT/DNT Total	16.50 16.50	- -
			SC	2170.00	104.00
		Total Education	NT/DNT	170.00	0.00
			Total	2340.00	104.00

1	2	3	4	5
	(2) Economic Upliftment			
25	Bck-24 F. A. for Manav Garima Yojana and felt employment Std. X & XII.	SC NT/DNT Total	290.00 10.00 300.00	140.00 - 140.00
26	Bck-25 F.A for purchahse of Amber Cahrkhas	SC NT/DNT Total	2.00 2.00	- - 0.00
27	Bck-26 F.A. to Law & Medical Graduates	SC NT/DNT Total	20.00 1.50 21.00	10.00 - 10.00
29	BCK-28 Mahila Training cum production centre.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	7.61 0.00 1.00	1.00 0.00 0.00
30	BCK-29 Training to scheduled castes artisans at approved work shops.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	0.25 0.00 0.20	0.20 0.00 0.00
31	BCK-30 Setting up & running of Training cum production Centre.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	16.00 0.00 16.00	 0.00 0.00
32	BCK-31 Pre. examination Training centre & Chorthand, typ- ing classes etc.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	10.00 0.00 10.00	 0.00 0.00
33	BCK-32 Training complex & centre at Gandhinagar.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	8.30 0.00 8.30	5.00 0.00 5.00
34	BCK-33 Stipend to Scheduled castes students for IAS IPS & allied services.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	7.10 0.00 5.00	5.00 0.00 0.00
35	BCK-34 Dry hostel for technical coureses trainees under other professions.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	2.50 0.00 2.50	 0.00 0.00
36	BCK-35 Scheduled Caste Eco. Deve lopment corporation Gandhinagar.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	75.00 0.00 75.00	 0.00 0.00
37	BCK-35(A)Safai kamdar Welfare- Board.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	15.00 0.00 15.00	15.00 0.00 0.00
38	BCK-36 F.A. to Agri. Labourers for Purchase of- equipment.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	0.30 0.10 0.00	0.48 0.10 0.00
39	BCK-37 F.A. to Small enterper enures in urban areas.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	20.00 0.00 20.00	16.00 0.00 16.00

1	2	3	4	5
40	BCK-38 F.A. to S.C. Farmers for purchasing of agri. land.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	15.00 0.50 15.50	- 0.00
41	BCK-39 F.A. to S.C. Farmers for repairing of oil pump & electric motors.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	0.50 0.50	 0.00
42	BCK-40 F.A. to electrification of Jivandhara Well.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	5.00 5.00	 0.00
43	BCK-41 F.A. for petrol pupmp. kerosene & gas agency.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00
44	BCK-42 F.A. for shifting of charmakunds.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	 0.00	 0.00
45	BCK-43 Rehabilitation of scavangers in S.C.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	3000.00 3000.00 300.00	- 0.00
	BCK- Computer Training - classes for S.C. students	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	20.00 20.00	 0.00
	TOTAL ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	3530.50 13.00 3543.50	173.00 0.00 173.00
	(3) HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER :-			
46	BCK-44 Free Medical aid	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	25.00 7.00 32.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
47	BCK-44 (A) F.A. to Thariar Bapa Seva Sarita Yojana.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	5.00 0.00 5.00	 0.00
48	BCK-45 Balwadis	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	70.00 3.00 73.00	 0.00
48	BCK-45 Balwadis	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	70.00 3.00 73.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
49	BCK-46 Special facilities to children for Balmandir run by voluntary organisation.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	0.25 0.25	 0.00
50	BCK-47 F.A. to youth & mahila mandal for seavtural-activities.	SC NT/DNT	 0.00	 0.00
51	BCK-48 Community Centre.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	10.00 10.00	10.00 10.00
52	BCK-49 F.A. for Housing on Individual basis.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	300.00 6.00 306.00	 0.00

1	2	3	4	5
53	BCK-50 F.A. for Housing in urban areas.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	10.00 10.00	 0.00
54	BCK-51 F.A. for Housing to sweeper & scavengers Bhangi, Hadi, Nadiya and Senva, Vankar Shadhu bava etc.	SC TOTAL	180.00 180.00	NT/DNT 0.00
55	BCK-52 F.A. to P. W. R.-219 Co. Op. Housing Society.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	50.00 1.00 51.00	35.00 0.70 35.70
56	BCK-53 F.A. to encourage of Intercaste Marriages.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	25.00 25.00	 0.00
57	BCK-53(A) F.A. for encourage of mameru for SC Girls.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	200.00 200.00	 0.00
58	BCK-54 G.I.A. to District panchayts.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	 0.00	 0.00
59	BCK-55 Social Education camps.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	3.50 3.50	 0.00
60	BCK-56 Group Insurance Scheme for sweepers & scavan gers.	SC NT/DNT	10.00 10.00	 0.00
61	BCK-57 Nagrik Cell.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	82.00 82.00	 0.00
62	BCK-58 Ressearch Unit for S.C.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	2.00 2.00	 0.00
63	BCK-59 Nucleus Budget.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	10.00 10.00	 0.00
	BCK- Group Insurance Scheme beneficiers of P.W.R. 219 (Included from 1989 Co. Op Soc. onwards.)	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	3.00 3.00	 0.00
	BCK- Contingency plan for P.C.R. Act. 1955 and Atrocity. act. 1989.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	100.00 100.00	 0.00
	BCK- Janta accident Insurance scheme for counde of Kunvarbainu Mamendej scheme	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	13.75 13.75	 0.00
	BCK- Incentive for community marriage.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	5.00 5.00	 0.00
	BCK- F. A. to Apani Beti - Apna Dhan.	SC NT/DNT TOTAL	30.00 30.00	 0.00
		SC	1134.50	45.00

1	2	3	4	5
	TOTAL HEALTH HOUSING & OTHER	NT/DNT	17.00	0.70
		TOTAL	1151.50	45.70
	(4) DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION :-			
64	BCK-60 Saff for scheme of civil rights protection Act.	SC	22.00	
		NT/DNT		
		TOTAL	22.00	0.00
65	BCK-60(A) Special Court of SC/ ST 1980 Act.	SC	5.00	
		TOTAL	5.00	0.00
66	BCK-61 Special Court of Bhangi welfare.	SC	2.00	
		NT/DNT		
		TOTAL	2.00	0.00
67	BCK-62 Streanthening of admint nistrative machinery at all level & post matric scholarship.	SC	5.00	
		NT/DNT		
		TOTAL	5.00	0.00
68	BCK-63 Strengthening of Staff for Special Component Plan.	SC	55.00	
		NT/DNT		
		TOTAL	55.00	0.00
69	BCK-64 Purchase & maintenannce of vehicles.	SC	6.00	
		NT/DNT		
		TOTAL	6.00	0.00
70	BCK-65 Evaluation, planning & Monitoring cell.	SC	45.00	
		NT/DNT		
		TOTAL	45.00	0.00
		SC	140.00	0.00
	TOTAL DIRECTION & ADMN.	NT/DNT	0.00	0.00
		TOTAL	140.00	0.00
		SC	6975.00	322.00
	GRAND TOTAL	NT/DNT	200.00	0.70
		TOTAL	7175.00	322.70
	POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME :-			
1	BCK-3 Merjit Scholarship to students.	SC	185.00	
2.	BCK-13 GIA to Backward class hostel including genral (Cosmopolition) Hostels & electrification.	SC	10.00	
3.	IND-59 F.A. for beneficiary of SC Corporation self employment in cottege Ind. traditional occupation.	SC	60.00	
4.	BCK-37 F.A. to small enterpr enures in urban areas.	SC	25.00	20.00
5.	BCK-44 Free Medical aid.	SC	45.00	
	TOTAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME	SC	325.00	20.00
		SC	7300.00	342.00
	GRAND TOTAL	NT/DNT	200.00	0.70
		TOTAL	7500.00	342.70

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Sr. Number and Name No. of the Scheme Content	category	Outlay Capital	cf which	
1	2	3	4	
(B) Welfare of SEBC/MINO/EBC EDUCATION				
1.	BCK-66 Merit Scholoorship for Pre. S.S.C. Students	SEBC EBC MINO TOTAL	180.00 50.00 42.00 272.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
2.	BCK-67 State Scholorship for Post S.S.C. Girls Student Not Eligible because of Income criteria	SEBC	160.00	0.00
3.	BCK-68 Increasting Food Bill for Medical and engg.	SEBC	1.00	0.00
4.	BCK-69 Scholorship for post S.S.C. Students (other than SC/ST) like NT-DNT & SEBC Studnents.	SEBC	1.00	0.00
5.	BCK-70 Scholorship for Students Studying in Higher secondary STD. I. E. XI & XIT	SEBC EBC MINO Total	70.00 20.00 8.00 98.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
6.	BCK-71 scholorship for students technical and professional courses Total	SEBC EBC MINO 56.00	45.00 8.00 3.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
7.	BCK-72 scholorship to B. C. students for pilot training	SEBC	4.00	4.00
8.	BCK-73 free Books & Clothes to Children of SC/ST NT-DNT Landless Lab- Ourers whose parents Annual Income is Rs. 15000/- & SEBC	SEBC EBC Total	1635.00 159.00 1794.00	0.00 0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	BCK-74 Opportunity cost to Boys & Girls students belonging to bhangi. hadi in SC/NT-DNT & 24 communities of SEBC in Std. I To X	SEBC	125.00	0.00
10.	BCK-75 Book Bank for students medical & engg. cooleges	SEBC	4.00	0.00
11.	BCK-76 gia to backward class hostels including general (Cosmopolitan) hostels & electrifi.	SEBC MINO Total	211.00 2.00 213.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
12.	BCK-77 gia for building construction of B.C. boys hostels	SEBC	13.00	0.00
13.	BCK-78 gia for building consturction of B.C. girls hostels	SEBCclabbed with BCo.77		
14.	BCK-79 SEBC Additional coaching centre in gia. : govt. hostels	EBC Total		
15.	BCK-80 establishment : Development of Govt. Hostel for Boys & Girls	SEBC	91.00	0.00
16.	BCK-81 Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys	SEBC	50.00	0.00
17.	BCK-82 Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	SEBC	50.00	0.00
18.	BCK-84 Ashram Schools	SEBC	155.00	
19.	BCK-85 SEBC Residence Shools for Talented Students	165.00	50.00	
20.	BCK-86 Award of Prizes Students Securing	SEBC	0.30	

1	2	3	4	5
	Higher Rank in Public Examinations of Std. X & XII			
21.	BCK-86-A Adult Education Total : Education :-	SEBC SEBC EBC MINO TOTAL	2974.30 237.00 55.00 3266.30	104.00 0.00 0.00 104.00
	ECONOMIC UPLIFTMENT			
22.	BCK-87 F. A. for Self Employ- ment in Cottage Ind-EBC Ustries. Traditional Occupation Like Wadi. Bhavaiya	SEBC EBC MINO TOTAL	260.00 20.00 30.00 310.00	50.00 5.00 10.00 65.00
23.	BCK-88 F.A. for Purchase of Camels for Rabari. Bharwad	SEBC	3.00	0.00
24.	BCK-91 F. A. To Law and Medical Graduates	SEBC	10.00	5.00
25.	BCK-92 Tailoring centre for Women	SEBC MINO TOTAL	20.00 1.00 21.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
26.	BCK-95 Setting Up and Running of Training Cum Production Centre	SEBC	0.00	0.00
27.	BCK-96 Construction of Building for Training Cum Production Centre	SEBC		
28.	BCK-97 Pre. Examinations Training Centre & Shorthand Typing Classes	SEBC	10.00	0.00
29.	BCK-97-A Working Men Shed	SEBC	3.00	0.00
30.	BCK-98 Stipend To B.C. Stup- Ent for I.A.S./ I. P. S. and Allted Services	SEBC	2.00	0.00
31.	BCK-99 SEBC Corporation and Other Boards	SEBC MINO TOTAL	160.00 15.00 175.00	104.00 0.00 104.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	BCK-100 F. A. for Agri. Labourers for Purchase of Equipments	SEBC EBC TOTAL	0.00	0.00
33.	BCK-101 F. A. To Small Enter-Urban Areas	SEBC	1.00	0.00
34.	BCK-102 F. A. To Farmers for for Purchasing Agri. Land	SEBC	2.00	0.00
35.	BCK-102-A F. A. To Farmers for Electrification of Jivandhara Wells	SEBC		
36.	BCK-103 F. A. To B. C. Farmers for Repairing of Oil Pump & Electric Motor	SEBC		
37.	BCK-104 F. A. for Purchase of Oil Enging Or Electric Motor	SEBC	5.00	5.00
38.	BCK-105 F. A. for Dealership for Petrol Pump Kerosene & Gas Agency	SEBC	2.00	2.00
	TOTAL : Economic : Upliftment	SEBC EBC MINO TOTAL	478.00 20.00 46.00 544.00	166.80 5.00 10.00 181.80
	Health Housing & Other Schemes			
39.	BCK-106 Free Medical Aid EBC 13.00 TOTAL 33.00	SEBC	20.00	
				0.00
40.	BCK-107 Balwadis MINO 1.00 TOTAL 76.00	SEBC	75.00	
				0.00
41.	BCK-108 F. A. To Youth and Mahila Mandal for Cultural Activities	SEBC EBC MINO TOTAL		
42.	BCK-109 Community Centre	SEBC	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
43.	BCK-110 F. A. To Housing on Individual Basis	SEBC EBC TOTAL	210.00 5.00 215.00	0.00
44.	BCK-111 F. A. for Housing in Urban Areas	SEBC		
45.	BCK-112 F. A. To Co. Op. Housing Societies for SEBC.	SEBC	30.00	21.00
46.	BCK-113 F. A. To Co. Op. Housing Societies Through Rural Housing Board	SEBC EBC TOTAL	3.00 3.00 6.00	0.00
47.	BCK-114 Gia To District Panchayat	SEBC		
53.	BCK-115 Social Education Camps	SEBC	5.70	
48.	BCK-116 Special Plan for the Identified By SEBC in Identify Taluka	SEBC	370.00	
49.	BCK-117 Nucleus Budget	SEBC	3.00	
50.	BCK-117-A F. A. for Mameur / Mangalsutra	SEBC EBC TOTAL	170.00 22.00 192.00	0.00
51.	BCK-117-B F. A. to Apani Beti Apana Dhan	SEBC	100.00	
	TOTAL : Health :	SEBC	989.70	24.00
	: Housing & :	EBC	43.00	0.00
	: Other :	MINO	1.00	0.00
	: Schemes :	TOTAL	1033,70	24.00
DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION :				
52.	BCK-118 F. A. To Voluntary Agencies for Propagaganda and Village Level Administration	SEBC	3.00	
53.	BCK-119 Strengthening of	SEBC	69.00	

1	2	3	4	5
	Administrative Machinery At All Level	MINO	3.00	
		TOTAL	72.00	0.00
54.	BCK-120			
	Purchase and Maintenance of Vehicles	SEBC		
		TOTAL		
	: Direction :	SEBC	72.00	0.00
	: And :	MINO	3.00	0.00
	: Administration :	TOTAL	75.00	0.00
		SEBC	4514.00	294.80
	GRAND TOTAL	EBC	300.00	5.00
		MINO	105.00	10.00
	TOTAL		4919.00	309.80

Sr. No. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98			
			Outlays	of Which Capital center	
(C) Welfare of STS/TASP					
1.	121	Merit Scholarshpep to Pre SSC Students (Plan Scheme)	ST TASP TOTAL	30.00 50.00 80.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
	121	Merit Scholarship to Pre SSc Students -Do- Poverty Allevation	ST TASP TOTAL	50.00 150.00 200.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
		Total (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation)	ST TASO TOTAL	80.00 200.00 280.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
2.	(New)	Tuition Fees for the STS. Students Studing in STD. VIII To X In Recognised Schools Attached with Hostels & Other Facilities	ST TASP TOTAL	3.00 3.00 6.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
3.	(New)	Scholarship to ST Students Studing in STD. I To Iv	ST TASP TOTAL	140.00 560.00 700.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
4.		State Scholarship for Post SSC Girls Students not Eligible Because of Income Criteria, Service & Family Size	ST TASP TOTAL	12.00 5.00 17.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
5.	123	Increase in Foodbil of Engineering & Medical Students	ST TASP TOTAL	30.00 20.00 50.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
6.	124	Scholarship for students of Technical & Professional Courses	ST TASP TOTAL	4.00 5.00 9.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
7.	125	Scholarship to Students For Pilot Traning & Other Such Professional Courses	ST TASP TOTAL	8.00 4.00 12.00	8.00 4.00 12.00
8.	126	Free Books & Cloths to Children of Annual Income is up to Rs. 15000/-	ST TASP TOTAL	90.00 10.00 500.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
9.	126(A)	Bicycle Gift Under "Vidya Sadhana Yojana"	ST TASP TOTAL	15.00 315.00 330.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
10.	127	Opportunity Cost to Boys & Girls Students in STD. I To X	ST TASP TOTAL	34.00 166.50 200.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
11.	128	Book Bank for Students In Medical & Engineering Colleges	ST TASP TOTAL	3.00 2.50 5.50	0.00 0.00 0.00
12.	(New)	F.A for Purchase to Instruments & Other Stationery for Medical & Engineering ST. Students	ST TASP TOTAL	5.00 5.00 10.00	0.00 0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	
13.	129	GIA to Backward Class Hostels including General (Cosmopolitan) Hostels & Electrification (Plan Scheme)	ST TASP TOTAL	60.00 280.00 340.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
	129	DO-Poverty Allevation GIA to Backward class Hostels including Genral Hostels Total (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation)	ST TASP TOTAL ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 60.00 60.00 60.00 340.00 400.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
14.	130	GIA for Building Construction of Boys Hostels	ST TASP TOTAL	8.00 10.00 18.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
15.	131	GIA for Building Constroction of Girls Hostels	ST TASP TOTAL	8.00 5.00 13.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
16.	132	Additional Coaching Centres in GIA Hostels	ST TASP TOTAL	3.00 5.00 8.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
17.	133	Establishment & Development of Government Hostels for Boys & Girls	ST TASP TOTAL	35.00 65.00 100.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
18.	(New)	Technical Training to Tribal Students Fail in STD.IV & Onwards	ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 10.00 10.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
19.	(New)	Dry Hostels for Boing Sudents (Poverty Allevation Programme)	ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 60.00 60.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
20.	(New)	Working Women Hostels (Poverty Allevation Programme)	ST TASP TOTAL	5.00 0.00 5.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
21.	134	Construction of Govt. Hostels for boys	ST TASP TOTAL	15.00 35.00 50.00	15.00 35.00 50.00
22.	135	Construction of Govt. Hostels For Girls	ST TASP TOTAL	10.00 30.00 40.00	10.00 30.00 40.00
23.	136	Purchase of Private Land for Construction of Hostels for Boys & Girls	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
24.	137	Ashram Schools	ST TASP TOTAL	15.00 600.00 615.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
25.	138	Residential Schools for Telented Students	ST TASP TOTAL	17.00 310.00 327.00	0.00 125.00 125.00
26.	139	Award of Przes to Students Securing Higher Rank in Public Examination of STD XI & XII	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5
27. (New)	Award of Prizes to Students of STD. Xth & XIIth at District Level	ST TASP TOTAL	2.40 2.00 4.40	0.00 0.00 0.00
28. (New)	Award of Prizes to Students comes 1st Rank in Final Degree Examination in Collge Taken by Universities in Medical, Engineering, Agricultural, Pharmacy & Arurved Stream,	ST TASP TOTAL	1.20 0.00 1.20	0.00 0.00 0.00
29. (New)	Fellowship to ST Students Studing in M.Phil & P.hd. Courseb	ST TASP TOTAL	4.40 0.00 4.40	0.00 0.00 0.00
	Total-Education (Plan Scheme)	ST TASP TOTAL	555.00 2900.00 3455.00	33.00 194.00 227.00
	Total-Education (Poverty Alleviation)	ST TASP TOTAL	55.00 270.00 325.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
	Total-Education (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation) Economic Upliftment	ST TASP TOTAL	610.00 3170.00 3780.00	33.00 194.00 227.00
30. 140	F.A For Cottage Industries Traditional Occuption & Bamboo Works ETC. (Plan Scheme)	ST TASP TOTAL	10.00 40.00 50.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
31. 140(A)	Manav Garima Yojana	ST TASP TOTAL	10.00 22.50 32.50	5.00 11.25 16.25
	F.A for Cottage Industries (Poverty Alleviation Programme)	ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 60.00 60.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
	Total (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation)	ST TASP TOTAL	20.00 122.50 142.50	5.00 11.25 16.25
32. 141	F.A to Law & Medical Graduates	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 8.00 10.00	1.00 4.00 5.00
33. 142	Tailoring Centres for Women	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 7.00 9.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
34. 143	Training To Backward Artisana at Approved workshops	ST TASP TOTAL	5.00 9.00 14.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
35. 144	Setting Up & Running of T.C.P.C.	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 5.00 7.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
36. 145	Contruotion of Building For T.C.P.C	ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 2.00 2.00	0.00 2.00 2.00

1	2	3	4	5
37. 146	Pre Examination Centre & Shorthand, Typing Classes	ST TASP TOTAL	5.00 2.50 7.50	0.00 0.00 0.00
38. 147	Training complex & Centre at Gandhinagar	ST TASP TOTAL	0.50 0.00 0.50	0.00 0.00 0.00
39. 148	Stipend to Backward Class Students For IAS/IPS, C.A &C.S ETC	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 0.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
40. 149	Dry Hostel for Technical courses Trainees under Apprentiship ITI & Other Professions	ST TASP TOTAL	0.50 0.00 0.50	0.00 0.00 0.00
41. 150	ST Corporation & Other Board	ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 30.00 30.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
42. 151	F.A. to Agricultural Laboures for Purchase of Equipments	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
43. 152	F.A to small Entreprenures in Urben Areas	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 4.00 6.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
44. 153	F.A. to Farmers for Purchase of Agricultural Land	ST TASP TOTAL	4.00 6.00 10.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
45. 154	F.A to Famers for Repairing of Oil Pumps & Electric Motors	ST TASP TOTAL	0.50 1.00 1.50	0.00 0.00 0.00
46. 155	F.A for Delership for Petrol Pump, Kerebone Gas Agecy Total - Economic Upliftment (Plan Scheme) Total - Economic Upliftment (Poverty Allevation) Total (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation) Health Housing & Others	ST TASP TOTAL ST TASP TOTAL ST TASP TOTAL ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 4.00 6.00 48.50 142.00 190.00 0.00 60.00 60.00 48.50 202.00 250.50	2.00 4.00 6.00 8.00 51.25 59.25 0.00 0.00 0.00 8.00 51.25 59.25
47. 156	Free Medical AID (Plan Scheme)	ST TASP TOTAL	15.00 60.00 75.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
48. 158	Balwadies	ST TASP TOTAL	5.40 30.20 35.60	0.00 0.00 0.00
49. 158	Special Facilities to Children for Balmandir run by Voluntary Organisation	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	
50.	159	F.A to Youth & Mahila Mandal for Activities	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
51.	160	Community Centres	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 1.00 3.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
52.	161	F.A To Housing on Individual Basis	ST TASP TOTAL	25.00 100.00 125.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
53.	(New)	F.A to Housing on Individual Basis to Primitive Tribes (Poverty Alleviation Programme)	ST TASP TOTAL	5.00 10.00 15.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
54.	162	F.A to Housing in Urban Areas	ST TASP TOTAL	4.00 5.00 9.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
55.	163	F.A to Halpati Housing Board.	ST TASP TOTAL	20.00 100.00 120.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
56.	164	F.A to P.W.R-219 Co.Op. Housing Society	ST TASP TOTAL	3.00 4.00 7.00	2.10 2.80 4.90
57.	165	Free Legal Assistance for Civil & Criminal Proceedings	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
58.	166	G.I.A to district Panchayats	ST TASP TOTAL	2.00 3.00 5.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
59.	167	Social Education Camps	ST TASP TOTAL	1.00 1.00 2.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
60.	167	Nagrik cell	ST TASP TOTAL	20.00 10.00 30.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
61.	168(A)	F.A for Kuvar Bai Mangal Sutra Mamera	ST TASP TOTAL	40.00 160.00 200.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
62.	169	Tribal Research & Training Institute Ahmedabad.	ST TASP TOTAL	7.10 1.80 8.90	0.00 0.00 0.00
63.	170	Nucleus Budget	ST TASP TOTAL	40.00 60.00 100.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
64	171(New)	"Ren Basera" For Scheduled tribes Labourer	ST TASP TOTAL	0.00 10.00 10.00	0.00 0.00 0.00
		Total	ST	192.50	2.10
		Health Housing & Others	TASP	549.00	2.80
		(Plan Scheme)	TOTAL	741.50	4.90
		Total	ST	5.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Health Housing & Others (Poverty Allevation)	TASP	10.00	0.00
		TOTAL	15.00	0.00
	Total (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation)	ST	197.50	0.00
		TASP	559.00	0.00
		TOTAL	756.50	0.00
	Direction & Administration			
65. 172	Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at All Level	ST	9.00	0.00
		TASP	14.00	0.00
		TOTAL	23.00	0.00
66. 173	Purchase & Maintenance of Vehicles	ST	0.00	0.00
		TASP	2.00	0.00
		TOTAL	2.00	0.00
67. 174	Development of Primitive Tribes	ST	35.00	0.00
		TASP	65.00	0.00
		TOTAL	100.00	0.00
	Total Direction & Administration	ST	44.00	0.00
		TASP	81.00	0.00
		TOTAL	125.00	0.00
68 175	Administrative Machinery for TASP.	ST	0.00	0.00
		TASP	88.00	15.00
		TOTAL	88.00	15.00
	Grand Total (Plan Scheme)	ST	840.00	43.10
		TASP	3760.00	263.05
		TOTAL	4600.00	306.15
	Grand Total (Poverty Allevation)	ST	60.00	0.00
		TASP	340.00	0.00
		TOTAL	400.00	0.00
	Grand Total (Plan Scheme & Poverty Allevation)	ST	900.00	43.10
		TASP	4100.00	263.05
		TOTAL	5000.00	306.15
	Social Welfare Dept	SC	7300.00	342.00
		NT/DNT	200.00	0.70
		SEBC	4939.00	294.80
		EBC	315.00	5.00
		MINO	246.00	10.00
	TOTAL (S.W.D)		1300.00	652.50
	Tribal DEVE. DEPT.	ST	900.00	43.10
		TASP	4012.00	248.05
	ADM MACHI FOR	TASP	4012.00	248.05
	Total (TDD)		500.00	306.15
	GRAND TOTAL			
	S. W. D + T. D. D		18000.00	958.65

10.10 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Introduction

10.10.1 Under the labour and Employment sub sector, activities, pertaining to labour service and labour welfare, enforcement of various labour laws and implementation of various labour welfare measures are undertaken. It also covers employment services, vocational training, vocational guidance etc. The following schemes are implemented under this sector :

- (1) Schemes ensuring effective enforcement of labour Law aiming at better living conditions for workers, timely intervention in labour unrest situations so as bring about speedy settlement of disputes without resort to strikes, lockouts and work stoppage.
- (2) Educating workers and managerial personnel for promoting worker-management harmony and labour welfare and adoption of health, safety and welfare and adoption of health, safety and welfare measures in factories, especially those using hazardous chemicals.
- (3) Enforcement of laws aiming at the safe working maintenance and manufacture of steam boilers.
- (4) Social security schemes like Group Insurance, financial assistance for treatment of serious diseases etc. are implemented for agriculture and rural workers.
- (5) Effective enforcement of minimum wages in agriculture, providing suitable machinery for effective implementation of Minimum Wage Act and for upliftment and welfare of labourers in rural areas.
- (6) Converting available manpower into employable resources by providing the much needed vocational training facilities at the artisans level and other training schemes of short duration through a well laid down network of Industrial Training Institutions.
- (7) Schemes related to Employment Services, to help job Seekers in getting jobs and providing required manpower to employers.
- (8) Vocational and Career Guidance to Students, to helping them for applying for loans etc.
- (9) Assisting Employment seekers to take up self employment through self - employment camps helping them for applying for loan etc.

Review of Progress :

10.10.2 An outlays of Rs. 6400.00 lakh for normal Plan and Rs. 6804.62 for Poverty Alleviation Programme has been decided for Eighth Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3484.65 lakhs is provided under the sector Labour & Labour Welfare for the financial year 1996-97 including poverty Alleviation Programmes.

(1) Commissioner of Labour :

10.10.3 The schemes under this sub-sector mainly aim at providing suitable machinery for proper and smooth implementation of various labour laws which ultimately help the labour and management in evolving cordial relations leading to higher productivity and improvement in the working as well as living conditions of workers and maintenance of peaceful industrial relations.

10.10.4 An outlay of Rs. 403.00 lakhs is provided for the VIII Five year plan.

10.10.5 An outlay of Rs. 65.25 lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1992-93. An expenditure of Rs. 52.92 Lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.6 An outlay of Rs. 58.62 lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs. 48.83 Lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.7 An outlays of Rs. 55.80 Lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1994-96, an expenditure of Rs. 50.66 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.8 An outlay of Rs. 50.80 lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1995-96, an expenditure of Rs. 43.02 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.9 An outlay of 76.55 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97. This will be fully utilised during the year.

10.10.10 An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98

10.10.11 An outlay of Rs. 92.00 lakhs is provided for the VIII Five year Plan.

2) Industrial and Labour Courts :

10.10.12 An outlay of Rs. 16.40 lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1992-93. An expenditure of Rs. 39.20 lakhs has been incurred.

10.10.13 An outlays of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was provided under this Sector for the financial year 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs. 42.17 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.14 An outlays of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was provided under this Sector for the financial year 1994-95, an expenditure of Rs. 42.17 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.15 A provision of Rs. 61.00 lakhs is made under this sector for the financial year 1995-96, an expenditure of Rs. 60.27 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.16 An outlays of Rs. 92.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1996-97 and the same will be utilised till the end of the year.

10.10.17 An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98

10.10.18 In the Eighth Five Year Plan, three posts of member, Labour Courts has been Sanctioned. One new Labour Court has been sanctioned in the year 1994-95 and two more labour Courts have been sanctioned in the year 1995-96. It is also proposed to construct one building at Bharuch and to expand the present building at Nadiad. The work of Nadiad building is completed.

10.10.19 For the building at Bharuch, the construction work is going on. The expenditure of Rs. 28.28 lakhs has been incurred for this construction. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

3) Director of Employment and Training :

10.10.20 At the end of Seventh Five year plan (85-90), there were 42 ITIs with an intake capacity of 25,196 seats.

10.10.21 At the end of Seventh Five year plan (85-90), there were 42 ITIs with an intake capacity of 25,196 seats.

10.10.22 For VIII Five year plan (1992-97), a target of starting 15 new ITIs and introduction of 7000 new seats under Craftsman Training Scheme, was fixed. The physical targets are fully achieved at the end of 1993-94. At present 123 ITIs are functioning with total intake capacity of 42,560 seats.

10.10.23 Under VIII Five year plan Programme, 24 new ITIs with total intake capacity of 2,928 seats have been started, and 2,348 additional seats have been introduced. 18 mini-ITIs with intake capacity of 2,072 seats have been upgraded under this plan programme.

10.10.24 During the plan periods, additional 19 GIA ITIs with intake capacity of 2,056 seats are also started.

10.10.25 An outlays of Rs. 1010.70 lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1992-93. An expenditure of Rs. 1161.37 lakhs has been incurred in normal plan. An amount of Rs. 454.12 lakhs was provided under Poverty Alleviation Programme for the financial year 1992-93, an expenditure of Rs. 348.92 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.26 An outlays of Rs. 853.20 lakhs was provided under this sector for the financial year 1993-94. An expenditure of Rs. 954.02 lakhs has been incurred in normal plan. An amount of Rs. 796.00 lakhs was provided under Poverty Alleviation Programme for the financial year 1993-94, an expenditure of Rs. 697.77 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.27 A total provision of Rs. 1043.10 lakhs was made for the year 1995-96 And expenditure of Rs. 828.69 lakhs was incurred during the year 1994-95. An amount of Rs. 796.00 lakhs was provided under Poverty Alleviation Programme for the financial year 1994-95, an expenditure of Rs. 560.42 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

10.10.28 A total provision of Rs. 1033.10 lakhs was made for the year 1995-96. And expenditure of Rs. 1126.12 lakhs was incurred during the year an amount of Rs. 796.00 lakhs is provided under poverty alleviation programme for theyear 1995-96 an exenditure of Rs. 496.12 lakhs was incurred during the year Rs. 796.00 lakhs for poverty Alleviatin Programme which will be fully utilised.

10.10.29 A total provision of Rs. 2296.00 lakh is provided for the year 1996.97 which included Rs. 796.00 lakhs for Poverty Allenisation Programme which will be fully utilised.

(4) Rural Labour Commissioner :

10.10.30 An outlay of Rs. 3858.50 Lakhs was provided in the 8th Five year plan for the Rural Labour Administration. By the end of 8th Plan that Rs. 3491.69 lakhs is likely to be incurred. The main reason for the less expenditure is due to late allocation of the fund in the year 1992-93 and late sanction of PAPs,

10.10.31 During the plan period Rural Labour Administration has made 4,84,079 inspections of Agriculture Labour and has made payments of an amount of 45,96,013.00 through persuasion of Agriculture labour.

10.10.32 The Rural Labour Administration has successfully implemented followin welfare schemes for the Agriculture Labour and other Rural Workers through Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board.

- (1) Group Insurance Scheme for Agriculture Labour.
- (2) Group Insurance Scheme for Salt Workers.
- (3) Group Insurance Scheme for Forest Workers.
- (4) Group Insurance Scheme for Fishermen.
- (5) Rural Workers Welfare Centre – 207 Centres
- (6) Salt Workerrs Welfare Centre - 45 Centres.
- (7) Seasonal Balwadi – Cum – Crench for salt workers – 50 centres.
- (8) Organisation of General Awarreness Shibirs for Rural Workers.
- (9) Assistance in serious and chronic diseases by giving medicine and cash assistance in the case of major operation.
- (10) Group Insurance Scheme in the case of Accidental death for Rural Workers.
- (11) First Aid Box Scheme.
- (12) Construction of Rest shed and Residence for Salt Workers.
- (13) Overall development Schemes for the Rural Workers.

Programme for Annual Plan 1997-98.

10.10.33 An outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs is provided for labour Welfate Sub-sector including Poverty Alleviation Programme during 1997-98. The break up is as under.

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sr. No.	Minor Head of Development	Oulay Provided for 1997-98
1	2	
	(A)Labour Services and Labour Welfare :	
1.	Industrial Relations	144.
2.	Working Condition and Safety	20.
3.	General Labour Welfare	170.
4.	Social Security for Labour	2.
5.	Research and Statistic	2.
6.	Other Promotional Activities	40.
7.	Centrally Sponsored Programmes	1.
Total (A)		380.

1	2	3
(B)	Employment Service and Training.	
8.	Training Services	2533.75
9.	Employment Services	131.25
	Total (B)	2665.00
(C)	Poverty Alleviation Programme :	
1.	Rural Labour Commissioner	954.04
2.	Director of Emp. Training	000.00
	Total : P. A. P. (C)	<u>954.04</u>
	Total : (A) + (B) + (C)	<u>4000.00</u>

Industrial Relations :

10.10.34 The State labour Commissionerate implements various labour laws i.e. Central and State Acts, Apart from the increase volume of work relating to conciliation and adjudication of industrial disputes, the State Government has set up a special Cell for giving special attention and providing requisite facilities to the women and child labour. This Cell monitors the implementation of provisions relating to the rights and benefirs provided under the various labour laws.

10.10.35 Voluntary institutions which are prepared to undertake quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the working of the statutory scheme of workers participation in their undertakings are assisted through grant-in-aid and the trade union leaders are helped in their role through various training programmes.

10.10.36 Considering the fact that there is rapid industrialisation in the State and more and more workmen have become aware of their rights, the number of industrial disputes has been considerably increasing. In order to cope with the increased workload of the Industrial Courts and Labour Courts. Five more post of Meers. Industrial Court and 13 new labour Courts were sanctioned during the Seventh Five year plan. It is proposed to create one industrial court, and one Labour Courts during the year 1997-98. It is also propose to provide an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for on going construction work of labour court building at Bharuch.

10.10.37 An outlays of Rs. 144.00 lakhs is Provided for various activities under Industrial Relations for 1997-98.

2. Working Condition and Safety :

10.10.38 The number of chemical and other factorise is increasing rapidly from year to year. In order to event occurrence of major hazards dur to major gas leakage, fire or explosion, it its necessary to make suitable arrangements for industrial safety throught better vigilance, proper identification of hazardous industries and development of expertise for inspection and enforcement, Likewise the number of new steam boiler and econimisers in increasing every year. The existing strength of the administrative machinery of the Factory Inspectorate and Boiler Inspectorate needs to be strengthened further.

10.10.39 An outlay of Rs. 20.45 lakhs is provided under the Minor Head Working Conditions and Safety for 1997-98.

3. General Labour Welfare :

10.10.40 Migrant Workers are mainly emplyed in construction works like dams, roads, bridges, in suger-cane-cutting, Khandsari Factories, fishing, ship-breaking and textile mills, exploitation of such workers by contractors often takes place. It is therefore, necessary to continue the existing staff for effective implementation of the inter-state Migrant Workmen Act, 1979.

10.10.41 Agricultural Labourers are one of the poorest sections in rural areas. The State Government has taken all possible measures to ensure that the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act are not violated in the employment of agriculturists and other rural employment. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the taluka level machinery by increasing the number of field offices. The administrative machinery at the Commissionerate would also be suitably strengthened.

10.10.42 Children are often engaged in employment like agriculture construction diamond-cutting and polishing and as waiters in hostels and restaurants. It is therefore, proposed to identify such children and provide them informal education facilities. The scheme would be implemented through the Gujarat Welfare Board and such other agencies for which they would be given-in-aid. In rural areas, children in the age group of 8-17 are engaged in cottage industries and they are deprived of formal education. These children have been given the informal education through the Rural Welfare Centres and other Voluntary agencies in the State. This scheme is proposed to continue for the year 1996-97.

4. Social Security for Labour :

10.10.43 Project Assistance for the unorganised labour through social institutions is a scheme which is implemented for the welfare of workers and labourers of the unorganised sectors in urban as well as rural areas. The Scheme also envisages to give aid to social institutions undertaking the family welfare programme for workers of the unorganised sector.

10.10.44 The Inter State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 Provides for certain Facilities to be provided to inter-state migrant workers. In south Gujarat, a number of workers come from Maharashtra for sugar-cane cutting and they require to be provided necessary amenities. In Order to ensure effective enforcement of the act, it is essential to have District Supervisory Organisation. There is a separate cell for this purpose. It is proposed that the Inter State Migrants workers, estimated to be about 1 lakh may be provided with basic facilities for period of six months in a year when they migrate. The scheme envisages appointment of an honorary organiser in each centre on a payment of Rs. 500 as an honorarium and an expenditure of Rs. 600 per month toward other facilities such as refreshment to children, informal education etc.

10.10.45 The agricultural labour and other rural labour are unprotected. They do not get employment during the whole year. Their employers keep changing. Therefore, neither agricultural and rural labour nor the employer can spare any money for providing social security in case of death of an earning member in the family. As the income of these labourers is very low, it is not possible for them to contribute to any insurance and social security scheme. Therefore, it is a fundamental responsibility of the State to provide funds for the Group Insurance Scheme and other security measures for agricultural and rural labour. Different Categories of Rural workers such as brick workers, handloom workers, khadi workers, pottery workers etc. are covered under this Group Insurance Scheme.

With a view to impart training to trade Unions and other Labour institutions, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made or grant-in-aid to such union for socially desirable activities.

10.10.46 Thus For various activities under the Minor Head General Labour Welfare an outlay of Rs. 170.48 lakh is provided for 1997-98

5. Research and Statistics

10.10.47 Management Information systems is the backbone of administration. Hence, for collection labour statistics, the administrative machinery has to be equipped with modern instruments to compile information for the purpose of taking decisions. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the existing section by providing a personal computer.

10.10.48 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakh is provided under the Minor Head Research and Statistics for the year 1997-98.

6. Other Promotional Activities

10.10.49 Under the Gujarat Un-Protected Manual Workers (Regulation) Act, 1979, two Boards viz. Ahmedabad cloth Markets and Shops labour Board, Ahmedabad and the Railway yards and Goods Sheds Un-protected

Manual workers Board for Ahmedabad have been constituted. These boards aim at protecting rights of unorganised and un-protected workers engaged in railway yards and sheds, and in the cloth markets of Ahmedabad. It is proposed to continue the existing scheme of providing financial assistance in the form of loan to these boards.

10.10.50 The Gandhi Labour Institute was established by the State Government in 1979 mainly with the twin objectives of promotion of harmonious industrial relations and providing social justice to labour its principle means of action are research, training and education. The institute aims at serving the cause of labour, which includes un-organised labour and organised labour in private and public sectors. For strengthening and expansion of its activities, an outlay of Rs. 5.50 lakhs is proposed for 1996-97.

10.10.51 The scheme of the State Shram Awards was started in 1990-91. A total of 10 Awards is given to workers, with a view to recognise outstanding performance by industrial workers in the field of increase in production and productivity, maintaining industrial peace and contribution during emergency arising out of major accidents. The awards carry a cash prize and a certificate.

10.10.52 There are 252 Rural Welfare Centres spread over the State. They function as window for the rural poor and assist them in accessing labour welfare measures and economic benefits from ongoing schemes.

10.10.53 Thus an outlay of Rs. 40.53 Lakhs is provided under the Minor Head Other Promotional Activities like Development of Institutions for 1997-98.

7. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

10.10.54 An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1997-98 for the rehabilitation and survey of bonded labour.

(B) Employment And Training

10.10.55 The Annual Development Programme for the year 1997-98 envisages an outlay of Rs. 2665.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 1615.00 lakhs are provided for ongoing schemes and Rs. 1050.00 are provided for new items including capital components.

Training Sector :

1. Craftsman Training Scheme :

10.10.56 This is the most important scheme of the Department covering planned growth of the ITIs setup in the state. The Craftsman Training Scheme is directly connected in developed skilled manpower at different operating levels in various ITIs.

10.10.57 At the end of Seventh five Year Plan (85-90) there were 42 ITIs with an intake capacity of 25196 seats 24 new ITIs with intake Capacity of 5088 seats were started; during the annual plan 1990-91 & 1991-92.

10.10.58 During the VIII Five year Plan (1992-97) against the physical targets to start 15 new ITIs and introduction of 7000 new seats, 58 new ITIs with intake capacity of 2072 seats have been upgraded during plan period. At present 124 ITIs with total intake capacity of 43312 seats are functioning in the State.

10.10.59 A total provision of Rs. 803.85 lakhs was made under Craftsman Training Scheme during the year 1995-96 against which expenditure was Rs. 930.97 lakhs.

10.10.60 During the year 1996-97, 600 additional seats in various trades are started and 320 seats unpopular trades have been converted in popular trades. Besides one new ITI at Rapar with intake capacity of 152 seats have been started.

10.10.61 Prior to VIII Five year plan the Govt. I.T.I.s under Craftmans Training Scheme were started at distant places or big cities. Hence the young poor persons residing in the interior areas of the State could not avail the benefits of said training facilities. Hence during 8th Five year plan 38 new ITIs have been started at small towns/ villages and training facilities of 8500 seats were created under poverty Alleviation programme. The admission qualification and procedure is same for entire Craftsman training scheme seats. It is not

possible to differentiate the trainees admitted on seats sanctioned under poverty Alleviation programme. Total of 43312 seats are sanctioned under Poverty Alleviation Programme. Total of 43312 seats are sanctioned in the State for the youth of the State. Candidates having lower income can also avail the benefit of these seats on the basis of merit. Hence training facilities sanctioned under Poverty Alleviation Programme. are merged alongwith other seats.

10.10.62 A total Provision of Rs. 1290.25 lakhs made for the year 1996-97, which will be fully utilised.

10.10.63 An outlay of Rs. 1440.89 lakhs with capital content is to be provided for the year 1997-98 for all ongoing schemes including world Bank Schemes. out of which Rs. 506.14 lakhs (including capital) will be allotted under Tribal area sub plan.

10.10.64 It is proposed to increase 500 additional seats in various job oriented trades in existing ITIs. This will be done keeping in view the demand of various new large industries in the State. An outlay for Rs. 100.00 lakhs is to be provided for this purpose during the year 1997-98, out of which Rs. 20.00 Lakhs will be allotted under Tribal Area sub plan.

Improvement of Standard of training

Inviting of guest lecturers from industry

10.10.65 With a view to improve the quality of training in ITIs and to link the requirement of industry, it is felt necessary to arrange guest lecturers of the experts from the concern fields of Industries in ITIs. It is pay honorarium to guest lecturers at the rate of Rs. 200.00 per hour. During the year 1997-98 about 2000 guest lecturers will be organised. An outlay for Rs. 5.00 lakhs is to be provided during the year 1997-98.

Identification of Training Needs

10.10.66 Identification of Training needs, trainers and training equipments in the growing field viz. power, port, chemical, petrochemicals, telecommunication, health & care, transports and high-tech agriculture etc. is essential. It is proposed to carry out survey for the same through private agencies/institutes. An outlay for Rs. 15.00 lakhs is to be provided for the same during the year 1997-98.

Construction of ITIs Building

10.10.67 At present 124 Govt. ITIs are functioning in the State. out of which 41 ITIs have their own Admi. & Workshop buildings. Rest of ITIs are functioning in rented buildings. Many of the rented buildings are not in satisfactory position in terms of space and other facilities. As a result these ITIs cannot be affiliated with NCTVT. It is therefore necessary to carry out construction of admi. & workshop buildings to fulfill the norms laid down by Govt. of India and to help improve the quality of training. In view of resource constraints it is proposed to complete the ongoing construction works which have been started during 8th five year plan, for which total outlay of Rs. 612.00 lakhs is to be provided which have been included in concerned schemes.

10.10.68 During the year 1997-98 it is proposed to take up new construction of 1 ITI for which Rs. 15.00 lakhs is to be provided.

Purchase of deficit Machinery / Equipment under C.T.S

10.10.69 During 8th Five year plan 58 new ITIs with 13028 seats were started against the target of 15 new ITIs and 7,000 seats. As a result it was not possible to get affiliation with NCTVT without provision of Machinery Equipment as per Trade syllabi. To provide better training facilities and to get affiliation with N.C.V.T. it is proposed to provide Rs. 516.00 lakhs for the procurement of deficit machinery / Equipments during the year 1997-98 under C.T.S. Out of which of 160.00 lakhs will be allotted under T.A.S.P. and Rs. 10.00 lakhs will be allotted for Special Component Plan (S.C.P.)

Creation of New/Deficit Staff/Post :

10.10.70 It is necessary to provide adequate technical / administrative staff in I.T.I.s and in the Directorates and R.D.D. office's as per the norms of the Training Manual of the D.G.E.&T. New Delhi. To partly meet

with the requirement of Training & for sound administration it is proposed to provided Rs. 25.00 lakhs for providing deficit staff during the year 1997-98, out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs will be allotted under Tribal Area Sub Plan.

World bank Project

10.10.71 The World Bank Assisted Vocational Training Projects is expected to be granted an extension for one year i.e. upto 31-12-97 as per DEGE & T letter No. DGET/2 (3) /95/CPIU/PE Dt. 30-8-96.

10.10.72 Under the World Bank Assisted Project Various job oriented trades are introduced, viz. Computers, Wireless Operator, Electronics, etc. and total 544 seats are started in 9 ITIs, and 4 new women wings with high tech trades like Electronics, Radio & T.V. Mech., Computer etc. with intake capacity of 288 sets are established 144 seats are added in 2 existing women wing, during VIII five year Plan.

10.10.73 To meet with ongoing demand of maintenance of machinery one maintenance workshop and 5 maintenance cells are started during plan project, under world Bank Schemes. The self employment courses have been introduced in 4 ITIs with intake capacity of 120 seats during plan period.

10.10.74 To impart practical training to fresh apprentices a Basic Training Centre is started at Ankleshwar and to impart theoretical instructions to fresh apprentices 4 Related Instruction Centres at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot & Surat are started under World Bank Project during plan period. For implementation & effective monitoring of various schemes introduced various schemes introduced under World Bank Project a "State Project Implementation Unit" (SPIU) is also started during VIII Five year Plan.

Modernisation of I.T.I.S. under World Bank Project

10.10.75 Under this scheme it is proposed to modernise the ITIs which have completed 15 years by replacement of machinery and purchasing of new Machinery Equipment. Accordingly under World Bank Project 18 ITIs & 18 trades are covered. During the year 1996-97 Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been provided for this scheme. Which is expected to be fully utilised. To complete the world Bank Programme it is necessary to provide Rs. 270.00 lakhs during the year 1997-98.

10.10.76 Thus an total Outlay for Rs. 2386.89 lakhs is Provided for the year 1997-98 for Craftsman Training Scheme.

Grant-in-Aid ITIs

10.10.77 Due to limited admission capacity of trainees in Govt. ITIs pattern courses were started in Grant-in-aid ITIs from the year 1981-92. There are 79 GIA ITIs with an intake capacity of 7232 seats. During the year 1997-98 this scheme is to be treated as ongoing scheme for which Rs. 100.00 Lakhs is to be provided.

Advance Vocational Training System :

10.10.78 Under Advance Vocational Training Systems a special short terms modular training programme for industrial workers for upgrading technical skill was introduced in 3 ITIs viz Ahmedabad, Surat & Rajkot during plan Period. An outlays for Rs. 19.04 Lakhs is to be provided for this ongoing scheme during the year 1997-98, out of which Rs. 14.00 lakhs is Capital component.

National Apprenticeship Training Scheme

10.10.79 The scheme is envisaged as an important instrument of employment formation as it offers suitable upgradation of skills to the educated unemployed people by utilising the available training facilities in different types of industries/units. It is helping persons to get job in various industrial establishments. It is the most cost-effective scheme Industrial Training Scheme. At present about 19500 seats are allotted in various establishments in the state. This scheme is to be treated as ongoing scheme during the year 1997-98. An outlay for Rs. 15.85 lakhs is to be provided during the year 1997.98.

Strengthening of Training Wing of head Quarters

10.10.80 The staff strength of the Directorate both at head quarters and Regional Offices is far below the norms laid down by GDE&T, Govt. of India, New Delhi, As a result the quality & quantity of works in

implementation of various skill development programmes do not suffer some posts are sanctioned during VIII Five year plan under this scheme. An outlays for Rs. 11.97 lakhs is to be provided during the year 1997-98 ongoing expenditure.

Employment Service

Strengthening of Directorate of Employment (Employment Wing)

10.10.81 There is a need to meet the dynamics of employment market, match the employment demand and supply. Gujarat has started a unique concept of survey of industrial area for job requirements and bringing industrialists and required trained manpower together. Looking to need, a separate regional office at Baroda, for effective monitoring of the work at regional level, and the EDP cell at the Directorate have been established during 8th Five year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided to be during the year 1997-98 as ongoing scheme.

Expansion of Employment Service

10.10.82 To improve the efficiency and quality of services in employment exchanges a programme of computerisation was taken up during the 8th plan and all the 19 District Employment Exchanges were computerised. This Computerisation speeded up works of registration and submissions, improved, the quality of services and efficiency of employment exchanges. It is therefore, necessary to cover the 8 Town Employment Exchanges and the 7 computerisation Programme. It is Proposed to Computerised all (Eight) Town Employment Exchanges and all (seven) University Employment Information & Guidance Bureau at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the year 1997-98. It is also proposed to replaced old Computer System on eight Employment Exchanges at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the year 1997-98.

10.10.83 Due to changes in information technology and changing economic scenario, the role of employment exchanges also need to undergo changes. Instead of relying heavily on registration and submission of Job-seekers, the emphasis needs to be more on vocational guidance. Therefore, it is proposed to make all employment exchanges as employment Assistance Centres (Rojgar Sahay Kendra) to provide effective vocational guidance to job-seekers. It is proposed to start five Rojgar Sahay Kendra at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the year 1997-98.

10.10.84 Rojgar Bharti Melas organised by this department have received good response from the employers in the private sector and the jobseekers. This greatly facilitated employers in getting required manpower and the job-seekers to get jobs. It is provided to continue to organise Rojgar Bharti Melas on regular and sustained basis during the year 1997-98.

10.10.85 To enable the employment officers to discharge effectively and efficiently the above functions and other regular functions of employment department such as CNV inspections, collection of EMI data. Conducting manpower survey etc. It is necessary to provide vehicles (Jeeps) to all the 19 District Employment Exchanges and 4 Regional Offices. It is proposed to provide vehicles (Jeeps) to five Employment offices Regional & offices at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.00 Lakhs during the year 1997-98.

10.10.86 An outlay of Rs. 103.25 lakhs is to be provided during the year 1997-98 for above programmes; out of which Rs. 9.25 lakhs will be utilised as ongoing expenditure and Rs. 22.00 lakh will be allotted in tribal Area sub plan.

Youth Employment Service and Occupational Information

10.10.87 To provide extensive Vocational guidance and career counseling to the youths, a scheme of career corner in 1900 Highschools and 100 colleges were started during 8th Five Year Plan. At Present an honorarium of Rs. 50/- P.M. and Rs. 75/- P.M. in schools and colleges respectively is paid to the councillors of these career corners. In addition it is necessary to sanction Rs. 500/- per annum for concern literature to each of the career corners for efficient counselling. For the year 1997-98 this scheme is to be treated as ongoing scheme. An outlay of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is to be provided during the year 1997-98, for this purpose out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is for ongoing programme.

Nucleos Budget

10.10.88 The Programmes under this scheme are implemented by the Commissionarate of Tribal Development throught the concerned Project Administrators. This budget is placed at the disposal of concerned Project Administrations. An outlays of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs is proposed under this scheme during the year 1997-98.

10.10.89 Thus in all amount of Rs. 2665.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1997-98 including ongoing expenditure for Employment and Training.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

10.10.90 The State Government has started various poverty alleviation programme since the end of 1992, for the upliftment of the people living below poverty line. This programmes are proposed to be continued durring the 9th plan period.

10.10.91 An amount of Rs. 3,166.50 lakhs was provided in the 8th plan forr this programmes for the Rural Labour Aministration and an amount of Rs. 2852.50 lakhs would be expended by the end of 8th plan.

10.10.92 Out of the Annual plan provisions proposed for the Rural Labour Administration Amounting to Rs. 1160.00 lakhs, an amounts of Rs. 954.04 lakhs is provided for the poverty Alleviation Programmes as all the beneficiaries are living under below poverty line. The details of the scheme if as under. :

Detailed Expenditure on Social Security to unorganied Rural Workers

(Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Detail	Physical Target (Workers)	Unit Cost	Financial Provision For 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Group Insurance Scheme			
	(a) For Landless Agriculture Laboures	35 Lakhs (Coverage)	6.43	225.00
	(b) For Salt-Workers Fishermen and Forest workers	2,73,873 (Coverage)	7.31	12.50
	(c) Accidental Insurance Scheme For Rural Workers	70 Lakhs (Coverage)	2.75	110.00
	(d) Gruh Suraksha Scheme for Rural Workers	7 Lakhs (Coverage)	10.00	70.00
	(e) Sewastya Suraksha Scheme for Rural workers	70 Lakhs (Coverage)	5.00	200.00
2.	New Rural Workers Welfare Centres	100 Centure	46,000	46.00
3.	General Awarness Shibir	200	5,000	10.00
4.	(a) First Aid Box Scheme	307	3,500	10.74
	(b) Assistance in Major Operation.	19	1,00,000	19,00

No.	Detail	Physical Target (Workers)	Unit Cost	Financial Provision (Rs. in lakhs) For 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
5.	Non Formal Education	25	6,000	1.50
6.	Welfare Schemes for Inter and intra State Migrant Rural workers			
	(a) Seasonal Balwadi cum-crench	50	18,000	9.00
	(b) Construction of			
	— Residence	100	25,000	25.00
	— Rest Shed	20	25,000	5.00
	(c) To provide drinking water tanks	200	5,000	10.00
	(d) Assistance for the opening of fair Price Ration Shop	5	5,000	0.25
7.	Assistance to DWARKA Groups in marketing	2,500	2,000	30.00
8.	Establishment of voluntary organisation of Rural Women Workers.	20	62,500	12.50
9.	General Development Scheme.	—	—	26.72
Grand Total				823.21

Detailed Expenditure Welfare Activities for salt workers

(Rs. in lakhs)

No.	Detail	Physical Target (Workers)	Unit Cost	Financial Provision For 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	Groups Insurance	45,000 Salt Workers	—	7.50
(2)	Rural Workers Welfare Centres (P.A.P. (Old)	45 Centres	36,000	16.20
(3)	General Awareness Shibir	45	5,000	2.25
(4)	First Aid Box Scheme	45	36,000	1.58
(5)	Assistance in Major Operation	6	1,00,000	6.00

No.	Detail	Physical Target (Workers)	Unit Cost	Financial Provision (Rs. in lakhs) For 1997-98
1	2	3	4	5
(6)	Non Formal Education	25	6,000	1.50
(7)	Conceturction of			
	— Residence	250	25,000	62.50
	— Rest Shed	30	25,000	7.20
(8)	— To Provide drinking Water tenk	120	5,000	6.00
(9)	Assistance for the opening for fair price ration shop.	2	5,000	0.10
(10)	Annuala to DWARKA Group in marketing	100	2,000	20.00
Total :				130.83

10.10.93 For Labour and Employment Sub-sector, an outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98. Out of which Rs. 954.04 lakhs is provided for poverty Alleviation Programme.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS**

(Rs. in Lakhs.)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of which Capital content
1	2	3	4
1.	(A)– Labour Industrial Relation		
	1. LBR – 1 Expansion of Labour establishment	33.85	0.00
	2. LBR–2 Implementation of Labour Laws for women & Child Labour	6.00	0.00
	3. LBR–3 Modernising Liabrary at Head Quarter Office	0.35	0.00
	4. LBR–4 Grant-in-aid to trade Union Workers & others	0.35	0.00
	5. LBR–5 Workers participation in joint Management	0.35	0.00
	6. LBR–6 Machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages Act	3.10	0.00
	7. LBR–7 Opening of New Industrial Courts	12.00	0.00
	8. LBR–8 Opening of Nw Labour Courts	80.00	0.00
	9. Construction of Building for Labour courts	8.00	8.00
	Sub total – 1	<u>144.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>
II	Working Condition & Safety		
	10. LBR–10 (1) Strentgthening of Existing Induastial Hygeine Laboratory	6.30	0.00
	11. LBR–11 Agencies for propagation & Training of safety Measures	0.20	0.00
	12. LBR–12 Strengthening of Establishment of Chief Inspector of Factories	5.80	0.00
	13. LBR–13 Strenghtensing of Estt. of Chief Inspector of Steam boiler	5.40	0.00
	14. LBR–14 (1) Strentgthening of Regional Offices of Boiler Inspectorate	2.75	0.00
	Sub total – 2	<u>20.45</u>	<u>0.00</u>
III	General Labour Welfare		
	15. LBR–15 Protection and Welfare of unorganised rural labours	170.48	0.00
	Sub Total - 3	<u>170.48</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of which Capital content
1	2	3	4
IV	Social Security of Labour		
16.	LBR-16 GIA to Trade Unions and Social Institutions For Socially desirable Objectives	2.00	0.00
	Sub Total of IV	2.00	0.00
V	Research & Statistics		
17.	LBR - 17 Establishment for Colection of Labour Statistics	2.25	0.00
18.	LBR - 18 Labour laws review Comittee	0.25	0.00
	Sub Total of v :	2.50	0.00
VI	Other promotional Activities		
19.	LBR -19 Impementation of Gujarat un-protected Manual Worker Regulation Act, 1979 : To constitute a Statutory Board	0.25	0.00
20.	LBR - 20 G.I.A. toGandhi labour Institute for research, Training and Development Programme	5.00	0.00
21.	LBR -21 Establishment of Rural Labour Welfare Board	34.48	0.00
22.	LBR - 22 Scheme of Shuram Awards	0.80	0.00
	SubTotal of VI :	40.53	0.00
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme :		
23.	LBR - 23 Abolition of Bonded Labour	1.00	0.00
	Sub Total VIII :	1.00	0.00
	Total (A)	380.96	8.00
	(Labour Service and Labur Welfare)		
	(B) Employment service & Training Craftsman & Alted Training		
	EMP-1 Craftsman Training Scheme	2386.89	613.00

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlays	of which Capital content
1	2	3	4
2.	EMP-2 Industrial Training centre (GIA ITIS)	100.00	0.00
3.	EMP-3 Advanced Vocational Training Scheme	19.04	14.00
	Total : VIII. Craftsman & Allied Training	2505.93	627.00
VII	Centrally Sponsored Scheme : IX. Apprenticeship Training		
4.	EMP-4 National Apprenticeship Training Scheme	15.85	0.00
	Total : IX Apprenticeship Training	15.85	0.00
	x. Other Programmes		
5.	EMP-5 Strengthening of Training wing of head quarters	11.97	0.00
	Total : X. Other Programmes	11.97	0.00
	XI. Employment services		
6.	EMP-6 Strengthening of the Directorate of Employment and training	7.00	0.00
7.	EMP-7 Expansion of employment Services	103.25	0.00
8.	EMP-8 Youth employment service & Occupation information	11.00	0.00
9.	EMP-9 Nucleus budget	10.00	0.00
	Total : XI. Employment Services	131.25	0.00
	Total : B: Employment Services	2665.00	627.00
	(C) Poverty alleviation programme XII-Labour		
10.	LBR-10 Social security fund for Rural workers	823.21	0.00
11.	LBR-11 Welfare activities for salt workers	130.83	0.00
	Total of PAP	954.04	0.00
	Total : Labour & Employment (A + B + C)	4000.00	635.00

10.11 SOCIAL WELFARE

Introduction :

10.11. 1 This sub-Sector of the Social Welfare pertains to the development of women and children, which is viewed from two aspects.

- a) Social defence and protective measures; and
- b) Development of children and empowerment of women.

10.11.2 The traditional concept of social defence is now undergoing conceptual changes with women and children being viewed more as human resources and not as essentially weak or only in need of care and protection. Hence, the Government of Gujarat has established the Commission rate of Women and child Development with a view to promote a positive image of women which will facilitate their empowerment and the integrated health development of children.

1.11.3 Under the programme of Social Defence, the following priorities and schemes are proposed for the year 1997-98.

Programme for 1997-98

An outlay of Rs. 730.00 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan, 1997-98 which is indicated as under :

Sr. No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Outlay for 1997-98
I	Direction and administration	20.00
II	Child Welfare	40.00
III	Women Welfare	115.00
IV	Education and Welfare of physically handicapped	180.00
V	Correctional Services.	30.00
VI	Welfare of poor and Destitutes	6.00
VII	Other schemes of Social Defence	25.00
VIII	Construction programme	40.00
IX	Women and Child Welfare Development	194.00
X	Prohibition	80.00
Total :		730.00

Direction and Administration :

10.11.4 This is an on going scheme, under which the state and district machinery is covered On account of increase and expansion of the department with various new schemes and work it is felt the need for staff both at state and district level, and have recommended the following staff during 1997-98.

10.11.5 For easy and quick communication a fax machinery for Director's office is proposed for which Rs. 0.30 is provided for year 1997-98.

District level staff Creation of Senior Clerk :

10.11.6 At District Level in the office of District Social Defence for the post of six senior clerks is proposed for the year 1997-98 for which an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided

Proposal for Jeep Vehicles and xerox Machine for all Districts

10.11.7. In order to have effective monitoring of the function of various legislative work and supervision of different scheme ten Jeeps for the District Social Defence Officer for eight Major Districts of the state and two for head quarter with post of ten drivers is proposed for which an outlay of Rs. 19.50 lakhs is provided for year 1997-98, and also xerox machine is proposed for all districts.

Training, Research and Seminar in the field of Social Welfare and Human Resources Development Centre for the Directorate.

10.11.8 As an on-going programme of training, workshops, seminars and conferences for voluntary organisations and police and judicial officers is proposed to be continued and for which Rs. 0.50 lakh is provided for the year 1997-98.

10.11.9 Thus an outlay of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided for the lakh scheme for the year 1997-98.

10.11.10 For accommodating all these programmes and outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for this sector is provided for year 1997-98.

II Child Welfare

Development programmes for Children

10.11.11 The total likely expenditure of VIII the plan is estimated at Rs.99.25 lakhs against the outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. This is due to popularity of the scheme of Bal kendras, Juvenile Guidance Centre and the Da Care Centres. Both these programmes under the scheme need to be developed.

Juvenile Guidance Centre :

10.11.12 To continue 13 Juvenile Guidance Centres and to start one Juvenile Guidance Centre for the year 1997-98 for which an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided

Welfare of Street Children.

10.11.13 For the Welfare of street children 2 centres are proposed for the year 1997-98 which has an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided. This project will meant for the street Children of STown. It will provide formal and non-formal education additional skills, health and hygiene care, better economic activities and other necessary protection.

Thus Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 in the Child Welfare sector.

II. Women Welfare

Expansion and Development of Institution under Moral and Social Hygiene :

10.11.14 As an on going scheme of Expansion and Development of Institutions under Moral and Social Hygiene it is proposed to develop state Home and Reception Centre with adequate staff on similar pattern. And also it is proposed to start one Reception Centre during 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Family Counseling Centres

10.11.15 The need for Family Counselling Centres is much felt in the days of stress and strain. The ill treated women and cases of family mal adjustment and Conflicts would be dealt with in these centres. The non institutional programme is proposed for continue centres and starting 1 new family counselling centre in year 1997-98.

10.11.16 For this scheme an outlay of Rs 13.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98.

Financial Assistance to Destitute Widow for Rehabilitation.

10.11.17 During the VIIIth plan, an outlay of Rs. 81.00 lakh was provided and the expenditure is likely to be incurred Rs. 225.23 lakhs at the end of VIIIth five Year plan. From July 1995, the rate of the assistance is raised from Rs.100/- to Rs. 200/- therefore the number of beneficiaries have increased. For the next five

years it is expected increase in number of beneficiaries to nearly 10000 as the scheme has become very much popular and known to the people. Thus it is provided an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs for 1997-98 to cover 2000 beneficiaries.

Marriage Assistance to Widows

10.11.18 In order to encourage widow marriage it is proposed the scheme of Marriage Assistance to widow for the year 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to cover 100 widows. This scheme will give the assistance of Rs. 1000/- to a widow who remarriages.

Financial Aid to unmarried women

1.11.19 As such there is no scheme for unmarried destitute women of age of 45 years, it is proposed to have a scheme for Financial Aid to unmarried women like the scheme of financial Assistance to Destitute widows. Thus an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 500 beneficiaries for the year 1997-98 is provided.

Education and Welfare of physically Handicapped. Scholarships for physically handicapped students.

10.11.20 The Scheme is in operation and number of beneficiaries increase every year. Against the VIIIth plan outlay of Rs. 320.00 lakhs. The expenditure at the end of VIIIth plan is likely to reach 600.00 lakhs. The present number covered during 1997-98 is 10800.

Prosthetic aids and appliances to P.H

10.11.21 The VIIIth plan provision was Rs.100.00 lakhs but the expenditure by the end of VIIIth plan is likely to be Rs.49.01 lakhs. About 4128 persons will be covered under the scheme. To cover 900 beneficiaries an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided for 1997-98.

SCW-10 Development of services for Physically Handicapped

(The version of grant in Aid to school and Institutions to be changed).

Under the scheme following items are covered at present :

- (i) Development of existing institutions for physically handicapped (Government)
- (ii) Development of existing institutions for physically handicapped (voluntary)
- (iii) Building for vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Female, Vadodara
- (iv) Mental Hygiene Clinics
- (v) S.T.Coupon scheme.

Rs. 50.00 lakhs are suggested for this scheme for year 1997-98.

Structural Training for Disabled for Economic Rehabilitation

10.11.22 In order to make physically handicapped economically independent it is essential to impart pre-vocational training programme for proper rehanbilitation. Under the programme vocational training like coursary in phisiotherapy, short-hand motor-rewinding, electric fitting, computer, programming, commercial art, fine Art, Music, etc. are proposed for disabled, the courses will be almost on ITI level to facilitate better marketing to candidates it is provided an outlay of 1.00 lakhs for 200 beneficiaries for the year 1997-98.

Community Based Rehabilitation Programme

10.11.23 Due to lack of information and knowledge about the welfare schemes the needy and poor cannot avail of the benefits of the scheme. Therefore it is very much essential to establish community Based Rehabilitation which will reach the programme to the community. Under the programme, at Taluka level field worker or a volunatry social worker will be trained the progrmme of handicapped. This worker will programme to the community. It is provided an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh for 4 project for the year 1997-98.

Operative and post-operative programmes for polio-patient:

10.11.24 There is a large number of plio-affected patients in the state. In order to curb down the population

of physically handicapped it is felt to have operative and post-operative programme for such patients, This programme will be operated through reputed NHOs. It is provided outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98 which will cover 30 patients so to say one operation may cost Rs. 3000/-

To Start Institutions for Cerebral-palsy and Multidisable persons :

10.11.25 There are Institutions for physically handicapped, blind mentally deficient children and Deaf and Dumb children. There are some people with multi-hand cappareness for whom there is no such institution. And so it is necessary to have institutions for the people who have cerebral palsy

10.11.26 And multi-category handicapped. The object of such Institution would to provide shelter and care. This scheme may be operated through NHOs under grant-in-aid Code. It is proposed to start five institutions during 1997-98 with an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs

Composition of Sangam for Disabled persons

10.11.27 It is proposed to encourage and motivate them to form an association organisation to foster their common interest and provide them a forum for discussion and dialogue. This project will be carried out with "Sangam" scheme which is a group of persons with disability living in villages be organised, Each "SANGAM" will be assisted by Rs. 15000/- for suitable economic activities. The "SANGAM" may be recognised by the Directorate of Social Defence. It should be a registered organisation under Charity Act. or Bombay public Trust Act, It is provided an outlay of 10.00 lakhs for 40 "SANGAM" at taluka level for the year 1997-98.

V. Correction Services :

10.11.28 Establishment of Institutions under Juvenil Justic Act.

The existing institution under juvenile Justic Act as per the norms of Government of India are required to up grade and develop. Besides it is also proposed to carry out the phasewise training programme for all categories of functioning at administrative, planning and implementation level. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided for the scheme for 1997-98.

Programmes for Correction and Rehabilition of Dallnquents and Vagrants

10.11.29 It is proposed to develop the on-going scheme of prevention of Juvenile Beggary and Delinquency and Vagrancy it is provided Rs. 14.00 lakhs for 1997-98.

Drug-De-Addiction Scheme :SCW-13

10.11.30 The termination of HIV infection and Aids through shared injecting equipment has added a new dimenton to the drug problem At pasent there are 12 Centres are in operation with the Central Scheme at 90: 10 level. It is totally Cenrally sponsored Scheme. It is also porposed to start such like wise 5 Drug-De Addiction Centre in the State under Grant-in-aiid Code through Ng0s. The pattern of the grant would be sanctioned at the rate of 90% and the rest 10% would be born by the concerned Ngos. Thus an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for 1997-98.

Rs. 30.00 lakhs are suggested under this sector for year 1997-98.

VI Welfare of poor and Destitute SCW

10.11.31 In the scheme of Welfare of poor and Destitute the following Aftercare and Rehabilitation programmes are suggested as follow during 1997-98 for which an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------|
| (i) | Aid to Released prisoners upto Rs. 1000/- | |
| (ii) | Rehabilitation Assistance to discharge from correctional Institutions | Rs. 5,000/- |
| (iii) | Rehabilitation Assistance to gril for their marriage. | Rs. 10,000/- |
| (iv) | Scholarships to the orphens (under-graduates) | Rs. 1,500/- |
| | (post-graduates) | Rs. 2,000/- |

10.11.32 The scheme thus covers various categories of beneficiaries for their rehabilitation. Rs.5.70 lakhs are provided for year 1997-98.

Assistance to Institution for Marriage Ceremony of inmates.

10.11.33 From rehabilitation of inmates of correctional institution marriage ceremony is celebrated to meet the expenditure of marriage ceremony it is provided an outlay of Rs. 0.30 lakhs for the year 1997-98 Hence Rs. 6.00 lakhs are provided for year 1997-98 under this sector.

VII Grant to voluntary organisation

10.11.34 For the Development of existing services and encouraging new services for voluntary organisation no provision is suggested for year 1997-98.

VIII other schemes of social Defence

10.11.35 This is Antoyoday programme. The provision is made to cover the old age pension beneficiaries. It is provided an outlay Of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for this scheme for the year 1997-98.

IX Aids for the funeral Ceremony to old Age pensioner

1.11.36 For the burial of old age pensioners it is provided an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98. Thus for the whole scheme under the other programme an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-08 Hence Rs.25.00 lakhs are provided for year 1997-98 under this sector.

X Other Schemes of Social Defence

1.11.37 For the pending construction of Institution it is provided an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the year 1997-98.

10.11.38 And also for the construction of one new home for Mentally deficient children, Vadodara. Hence overall Rs. 456.00 lakhs are provided for the year 1997-98.

Woman & Child Development

10.11.39 The Commissionerate of Women and Child Development is mainly concerned with the promotion of women's development. Since there are no field officer at district levels, the development programme of the Com,missionerate is implemented through registered nongovernment organisations spread throughout the State. The Commissionerate is expected to take on increased responsibilities with enhanced financial allocations during the 9th plan period. The schemes to be implemented in 1997-98 are outlined below :

Strengthening of the commisionerate of Woman and child Development

10.11.40 Since the activities to be undertaken by the Commissionerate during the 9th plan period are to be increased substantially, it is necessary to strengthen the Commissionerate for effective implementation of plan schemes. Looking to the paucity of staff, it will be necessary to strengthen the administrative machinery for implementing the much larger programme envisaged. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Establishment of District level Offices of the Commissionerate

10.11.41 There are posts of Extension Officers (Class III post) in 6 districts viz. Mehsana, Vadodara, Valsad, Banaskantha, Junagadh and Kheda. Extension Officers interact with non-government organisations implementing the programme for the Commissionerate. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Seminars and camps for creating awareness in women about the evils of dowry child marriages, etc.

10.11.42 Awareness Generation Programmes are conducted by registered nongovernment organisations to increase the levels of awareness of women on a variety of subjects like consumer rights, health, nutrition, development programmes of government, energy conservation, etc. Each non-government organisation is required to conduct 3 programmes in a very covering at least 100 women in each awareness generation seminar' camp. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Establishment of Legal Aid Centres

10.11.43 The Commissionerate provides financial assistance to registered nongovernment organisations of running Legal Aid Centres for women. A provision of Rs. 26 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for maintenance of the existing Legal Aid Centres/ establishment of new Legal Aid Centres.

Establishment of creches through voluntary organisations in District

10.11.44 Registered non-government organisations are provided financial support by the Commissionerate to run creches for 20 to 40 children so that, the children of working women are taken care of when the mother is away at work. These creches are for children in the 0-6 age group. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 under this scheme.

Special incentives to women entrepreneurs and professionals

10.11.45 This scheme envisages distribution of awards for extending due recognition to women who have achieved high levels of excellence in different fields. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for 1997-98.

Setting up of state Commission for women

10.11.46 A taken provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for 1997-98 for setting up State Commission for women.

Documentation and Publication

10.11.47 Financial assistance is given to Registered Non-government organisations for preparation of publicity material and for taking up studies subject of importance to women. A financial provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98. **Counselling Centres for Adolescent Girls Yuvati Vikas Kendras**

10.11.48 This scheme is being implemented to extend guidance and counselling facilities to adolescent girls in the age group of 13 to 20 years. financial assistance is given to registered non-government organisations to run these centres. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98 for maintenance of the existing Yuvati Vikas Kendras establishment of new Yuvati Vikas Kendras.

Training Programmes

10.11.49 Gender sensitisation Workshops are being conducted by registered non-government organisations with financial support from the Commissionerate. These workshops focus on important issues relating to women and are expected to create a supportive environment for removing gender bias and promoting women's empowerment. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for 1997-98.

Working Women's Hostels

10.11.50 Working Women's Hostels provide accommodation to women who are part of the work force of the State. Financial assistance is provided to registered non-government organisations for running such hostels. financial provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for 1997-98.

Mahila Margdarshan Kendra

10.11.51 Registered non-government organisations are to be given financial assistance of running centres which will operate as information bureaus furnishing information to women regarding women-oriented schemes of the Central and State Governments, training and employment opening for women in the public and private sectors and other kinds of information which the women visiting the centre may seek. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided 1997-98.

Prohibition

10.11.52 The plan schemes pertain to different schemes regarding prohibition propaganda and education of people on prohibition. The details of the schemes are as under:

Starting of new Nashabundhi Sanskar Kendras.

10.11.53 The purpose of starting New Sanskar Kendras is to provide alternative recreation activities to the

youth, so that they are not attracted towards different intoxicant for the purpose of recreation. The purpose is to divert the youth in the rural areas towards the meaningful activities which may provide more energy. And help them to develop constructive out look for the life. Some organisations also run the educational activities for children which give them awareness towards evils of liquor and other intoxicants from their childhood. Thus, the Sanskar Kendras have considerable potential to create healthy atmosphere if the society. It is proposed that for the 9th, five year plan the scheme may be continued and to raise the limits of grant to Rs. 10,000/- per year to meet the recurring expenditure and Rs.15000/-to met the expenditure of nonrecurring nature. It is proposed that the Sanskar Kendras which are sanctioned earlier should be continued and may be paid R.s 10.000/- per year to meet the recurring expenditure and also to start kendras in the year 1997-98. an outlays of Rs. 4.25 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

Intensive prohibition drive in the tribal areas

10.11.54 This scheme envisages intensive drive for prohibition propaganda and education to people in the tribal areas. The habit of consuming liquor and other intoxicants is very widely prevalent in the triba! areas. This perhaps is one of major causes for the economic and socially backwardness of this segment of the society. Therefore, there is a need to carry out intensive prohibition propaganda and educate people of the ill effects of liquor and other intoxicants and divert their energies and urge for recreation towards more meaningful subjects. For this purpose prohibition propaganda may be carried out by hoardings, posters, publicity through All India Radio and Doordarshan, street plays, sammelans of sarpanchas, workers, youth representatives etc.

10.11.55 Sanskar Kendras which are started in the tribal areas, run the activities for providing alternative recreation activities to the youth, bringing awareness towards the ill effects of intoxicants among children etc. Total 18 Sanskar Kendras which are functioning in the tribal areas. The expenditure of these Sanskar Kendras functioning in the tribal areas is to be booked under this scheme. There is also a proposal to star new 5 Sanskar Kendras in the tribal areas during year 1997. The present expenditure limit for Sanskar Kendras may b raised to Rs. 10.000/- per year for recurring expenditure and Rs. 15,000/- for non-recurring expenditure for new Sanskar Kendras. There is proposal to start new Sanskar Kendras in the year 1997.

10.11.56 Ther is a proposal to start new scheme to involve the isntitutions working in the rural areas in the fields of youth activities and women development activities. For this purpose in each taluka 20 centres for youth activities and 20 Centres for women activities are provided during the 9th. five year plan. It is provided that each centre may be given a grant of Rs. 1,000/- per year to conduct activities pertaining to prohibition, in addition to their other normal activities. The activities may be in the nature of meetings, shibirs, street plays, Bhajans, dabate Competitions in the village schools, drawing comptitions in the village schools, etc. Here the selection of the programmes will be left to the local centres and the centres will meet the expenditure of such programme from the grant of Rs. 1,000/- If there is any excess expenditure, that will be meet by the centres from their other funds.

10.11.57 An additional propagada unit shall be created for panchmahal and Sabrkantha Dist. at the expenditure Rs.12.00 lacs.

10.11.58 The provided expenditure for year 1997 for the youths centres will be Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

10.11.59 The expenditure of the women centres for the year 1997-98 will be Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

11.11.60 The expenditure envisaged for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 36.00 lakhs.

Intensive drive for prohibition propaganda

10.11.61 Awareness among the people for the evil effects of drinking habits, consumption of liquor etc. is very vital component for the success of prohibition policy This propaganda may be carried out through various publicity medias such as hoardings, posters, All India Radio, Doordashan, and street plays, rallies etc. Besides that liternatures giving useful informations about the damage done by liquor and other intoxicants, drugs etc. to the human beings, articles of some learned activites is also proposed to be printed and distributed to the masses so that the massage of prohibition is spread to the general public. The expenditure during 1997098 may be Rs.3075 lakhs.

10.11.62 It is also proposed to start new schemes of creating areas. The role to be played by these centres is very important since in the villages a group of youth and/or the group of women will be created to take care of the propagation of prohibition in the village and surrounding villages and will also work as a watchdog of the activities of the anti-social elements. For this purpose the institutions which are functioning in the field of youth activities and activities with respect to women education or development will be identified by the committee at the taluka level. The centre thus selected may carry out the activities of prohibition propaganda in addition to their other normal activities. The activities to be carried out by such centres may be in the nature of meetings, sammelans, group discussions, debate competitions in the local schools, drawing competitions in the local schools sports activities, Bajans and musical competitions, garbas etc. The village institution could meet their expenditure pertaining to prohibition propaganda from the grant of Rs. 1000.00 to be given to them. It is proposed to start Four such centres in each talukas during the 1997-98. The provided expenditure of the youth centres for the year. 1997-98 will be Rs. 5.36 lakhs.

Purchase and/or production of full length documentary feature films.

10.11.63 Intensive prohibition propaganda publicity and education for utilising available mass medias such as films show. Television, video films etc. For carrying out propaganda for prohibition and imparting education to the people films have proved to be very effective media. It is also proposed that the prohibition Department should undertake the production of some films or tele-films on the subject of prohibition. It is proposed that the full length films may be purchased and may be displayed in the rural area. These films would help the publicity work since it attracts a large number of people at the place of display of films. The necessary message of prohibition may be imparted to the gathering along with these films. The expenditure envisaged for the year 1997-98 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation in the state for shibir, seminar, sammelans training camp for students, youth women etc.

10.11.64 Education to the people about the advantages of prohibition policy. evil effects of consumption of liquor and other intoxicants is very important for the success of prohibition policy. Involvement of people, leaders, activities. workers from various walks of life is essential. such involvement can be ensured by holding seminars, workshops, training programmes to different categories of workers of participants at different levels such as state level. district level taluka level. There is also a need to build up a cadre of workers, who have strong faith in the prohibition policy and who are supposed to go to rural areas, tribal areas and also to and backward areas which are prone to the evils of intoxicants. Such workers can do wonders if proper training is imparted to them through seminar workshop training at different levels. To meet the objective of educating the people to strengthen the base of prohibition policy it is proposed to 6.00 is provided for the year 1997-98. This amount may be through the state agencies, local self Government panchayats of different levels, voluntary agencies etc.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

SOCIA WELFARE

SCHEMEWISE OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Annual Plan 1997-98	
		Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4
I. Direction and Administrative			
1.	SCW-1 Strengthening of Administrative Machinery at state level and Dist. level	19.50	—
2.	SCW-2 Training Research and seminar in the field of social Welfare	0.50	—
Total		20.00	—
II Child Welfare			
3.	SCW-3 Development programme for Children	25.00	—
4.	SCW-4 Street children programme	15.00	—
Total : II		40.00	—
III Women Welfare			
5.	SCW-5 expansion and development of Institution under Morel and social hygiene	13.00	—
6.	SCW-6 Financial Assistance to widows for their rehabilitation	80.00	—
7.	SCW-7 Marriage assistance to widow	10.00	—
8.	SCW-8 financial aid to unmarried women	12.00	—
Total III		115.00	—
IV Education and Welfare of physically Handicapped.			
9.	SCW-9 Scholaerships for physically Handicapped	90.00	—
10.	SCW-10 Prosthetic aids/Appliene and other relief to P.H. persos	10.00	—
11.	SCW-11 Grant-in-aid to ph H. Schools and Institutions	50.00	—
12.	SCW-12 Standard training for dissabled for economic rehabilitation	1.00	—
13.	SCW-13 Operative and Post Operative Programme for polio patients	10.00	—
14.	SCW-14 Community based Rehabilitation proramme.	2.00	—
15.	SCW-15 Institution for Celebural Palsy Multi disable persons	7.00	—

1	2	3	4
16.	SCW-16 Composition of SANGAM for disabled persons	10.00	—
	Total IV	180.00	—
V	Correctional Services	8.00	—
	Under children act and expantona and Development of Institutions		
17	SCW-17 Correction and Rehilitation programmes for delinqueats and Begars.	14.00	—
18.	SCW-18 Drug-De Addition programme	8.00	—
	Total - V	30.00	—
VI	Welfare of poor and Destitutes		
19.	SCW-19 Aftercare and Rehhibition programmes for (i) aid to released prisoners (ii) Assistance to discharges for rehilitation in trades (iii) Marriage assistance to destitute girls (IV) Assistance to victim and their familes (V) discharges from correctionall Institutions 8525100	5.70	—
20.	SCW-20 Assistance to Institution for marriage ceremony of inmates	0.30	—
	Total - VI	6.00	—
21.	SCW-21 Cash Assistance to in finmed aged persons	5.00	—
	Aid for teh funeral cermemony to and age pensioner	20.00	—
	Total VII	25.00	—
	VIII. Construction Programme		
22.	SCW-22 Provision of buiding for new and existing institution 8435100	40.00	—
	Total - VIII	40.00	—
23.	SCW-23 Starting of New Nasabandhi Sanskar Kendra.	4.25	—
24.	SCW-24 Prohibition activities an intensive prohibition drive in the tribal areas of the state.	36.00	—
25.	SCW-25 Prohibition Actvities and In- tensive prohibition drive in the state.	30.75	—
26.	SCW-26 Preparing & purchasing of full lenth dcumentary and video films for prohibition propaganda.	3.00	—
27.	SCW-27 Grant-in-aid voluntary oorgan- isation in the State for shibir, samminar, seminars. Training camp.	6.00	—
	Total - IX	80.00	—

1	2	3	4
	X. Women & child welfare Development		
28.	WCD-1 Development Programme of GWEDC Ltd.	100.00	—
29.	WCD-2 Strengthening the Commissionerate	30.00	—
30.	WCD-3 Establishment of Dist. level offices	8.00	—
31.	WCD-4 Organising Seminar/Camps or creating awareness in Women towards evils.	3.00	—
32.	WCD-5 Establishment of Legal Aid Centres.	26.00	—
33.	WCD-6 Establishment of Creches through NGOs	2.00	—
34.	WCD-7 Special Incentives for Women Women Entrepreneures	1.00	—
35.	WCD-8 Setting up of Commission for Women	1.00	—
36.	WCD-9 Documentation & Publication	4.00	—
37.	WCD-10 Counselling Centre for Adolescent Grils.	10.00	—
38.	WCD-11 Training Programmes	2.00	—
39.	WCD-12 Working Women Hostel	1.00	—
40.	WCD-13 Mahila Margdarshan Kendra	6.00	—
	Total :	194.00	—
	Grand Total	730.00	

10.12 NUTRITION

10.12.1 Nutrition programme is a part of National Health Policy. It is stated that "National and Regional" strategies should be developed and implemented on a time bound basis to ensure adequate nutrition for all segment of the population through a well developed distribution system specially in the tribal rural area and urban slums. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Programme provides a package of services to the child comprising [1] Supplementary Nutrition [2] Immunization [3] Health Check-up [4] Referral Services [5] Non-formal pre-school Education and [6] Nutrition and Health Education for mothers through Anganwadies. An anganwadi centre usually covers population of 1000 in the rural/urban slum areas and 700 in the tribal areas. Various Nutrition Surveys have estimated that the calories and protein deficiency among children below 6 years of age is 300 calories and 10-12 gram protein respectively. Similarly among pregnant women and nursing mothers calories and protein deficiency has been observed to be 600 calories and 18-20 gram of protein. Supplementary Nutrition is provided for over coming this deficiency to the beneficiaries under this programme.

AIMS and Objectives

10.12.2 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) blocks are intended to Reach out to expectant and nursing mothers and children of the age group of years and offer the following health care services.

- To improve the nutrition and health status of the children in the age group 0-6 years.
- To provide good environmental condition needed for physical social and psychological development of the children.
- To reduce incidence of low birth weight babies and remove malnutrition among children and thereby reduce mortality and morbidity among children.
- To reduce school drop out rate by providing stimulation to 3-6 years children.
- To enhance effective co-ordination at the policy implementation level among Govt. Departments to promote child development.
- To educate women between 15 to 45 years in better child care practices and responsible motherhood.

Review of Progress

10.12.3 As on 30-11-96, there are 163 ICDS Projects sanctioned by State Govt. Out of these, 139 projects are fully operationalised and others are partially functioning at the end of Nov. 1996. Moreover, the Govt. of India has sanctioned 38 new Rural and 3 Urban ICDS projects. In addition to this it is proposed 8 new ICDS Projects in Annual Plan, 1997-98.

Financial Outlay

10.12.4 During the year 1996-97, the total outlay earmarked in the annual plan is Rs. 4700/- lakhs for providing supplementary nutrition and other health services under nutrition programme. For 1996-97 the physical target is fixed at 16.50 lakhs beneficiaries at the end of Nov., 96 the expenditure of Rs. 610 Lakhs is incurred with the coverage of 13.75 lakhs beneficiaries under the nutrition programme.

Proposal for Annual Plan 1997-98

10.12.5 During the year 1997-98, an amount of Rs. 4550/- lakhs is provided under the State plan budget to cover 17.46 lakhs beneficiaries under the nutrition programme. In addition to the beneficiaries of other nutritional programme like Weat Based Nutrition and Special Nutrition Programme funded by State Govt. Moreover, the Govt. of India has sanctioned new 38 ICDS rural projects and 3 urban projects during the year 1995-96. These all projects are yet to be sanctioned by the State Govt. Further, it is proposed to sanction 8 projects during the annual development plan 1997-98. The newly sanctioned projects and its anganwadis will cover the additional beneficiaries. Thus, a provision of 4550/- lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 with the physical target of 17.46 lakhs beneficiaries under nutrition programme.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
NUTRITAION
SCHEME WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr.	Name of the Scheme	outlays		Annual Plan out lay of which capital
1	2	3		4
1.	ICDS Non Tribal 2236-Demand-41	3950.00	3000.00	NIL
2.	ICDS Tribal 2236 Demand-94.	700.00	1200.00	NIL
3.	Special Component Plan 2225, Demand-93.	350.00	300.00	NIL
4.	Special Nutrition Programme 2236, Demand-41	00.00	50.00	NIL
Total :		5000.00	4550.00	NIL

10.13 MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME

Introduction

10.13.1 Mid-day Meal Scheme to provide hot cooked Mid-Day Meal to the school children of Standard 1 to 7 in primary schools run by State Government and local bodies has been in existence in Gujarat State since November, 1984.

10.13.2 Since 1st August 1995, Government of India has introduced a Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education throughout the Country where by school children of all schools including private schools from standard 1 to 5, will be provided 100 gram applicable to only 131 E.A.S. Blocks (Employment Assurance Scheme) in the state. Quarterly allocation of free foodgrains will be made by Government of India to the State and free foodgrains will be released through the Food Corporation of India.

10.13.3 The Primary objectives of the schemes are as under :-

1. Provision of hot Mid-Day Meal to the Children in primary school, numbering about 26.50 lakhs.
2. To raise the nutritional standard of school going children there by to increase the enrolment and attendance and reduce dropout.
3. To generate employment by recruitment of staff from rural areas to run the scheme.
4. To cater for universal school based health coverage.
5. Rising step toward social and National integration and above all universalisation of primary Education and removal of poverty.

Review of Progress

10.13.4 During the academic year 1995-96, an average number of 25.07 lakhs children attended Mid-Day Meal centres each day and the expenditure incurred towards it was Rs. 7488.34 lakhs.

10.13.5 To supplement the nutritional standard of the school going children of primary school with health cover three types of therapeutic medicines to improve Eye sight and decrease night blindness, to increase percentage of hemoglobin in the blood and to flush out intestinal worms were introduced. Perhaps Gujarat is the first State in India to introduce such a package of programme of providing medicines on such a large scale. During the year 1995-96 Rs. 306.28 lakhs is spent towards this medicinal package. After some evaluation studies, it has been brought out that the health condition of children have substantially improved.

Programme during 1997-98

10.13.6 The average number of children that are likely to attend Mid-Day Meal centres during 1997-98 is expected to rise to 26.50 lakhs/day.

10.13.7 An outlay of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is provided for the State Annual Plan 1997-98 for Mid-Day Meal Programme.

A brief note on new items

Construction of Kitchen-Sheds

10.13.8 Need for construction of kitchen-sheds is an acute and a long felt one. It is not only important to serve healthy food but it should be cooked in a clean and healthy way and served also in a neat and clean surrounding. In rural Gujarat, in most of the schools, the food is cooked in open which makes it to dust and dirt which can pollute the food in many ways than one. Hence in order to ensure safely and hygienic conditions of food, kitchen-shed can only ensure hygienic, bacteria-free food safe from possible pollution.

10.13.9 It is realised at the same time that proper kitchen-room / shed may cost Rs. 1.00 lakh each. Therefore due to its exorbitant cost only a few thousand kitchen-shed have been built so far. Realising that at such a low speed it will take more than 10 years to cover entire state of Gujarat, therefore a novel way of construction of workable kitchen-shed with cement sheets and iron bars has been worked out and experimented. This kitchen-shed will cost to the Government exchequer not more than about Rs. 7000/- per shed and this way

within a year or so, the remaining kitchen-shed in the entire Gujarat State can be provided at a much cheaper cost. It is proposed to give this work on turn key basis to manufacturer of cement sheds themselves who will also be required to contribute voluntarily in the project. Incidentally, Government of India has also emphasized the important of need for construction of kitchen-shed and have agreed to bear the labour cost which could be substantial. Therefore about 15000/- such kitchen-sheds have been proposed @ Rs. 7000/- per kitchen-shed amounting to Rs. 1050.00 lakhs in the first two years of the plan.

Introduction of Health Card, Weighing Machine etc.

10.13.10 To assess whether the given nutrition diet has improved the health status of the primary school children and have gained weight and to maintain the data/records of such health examination at hand, it is proposed to have health card for each beneficiary on a yearly basis. For measuring weight, provision of 10 weighing machine per taluka in the initial stage i.e. $184 \times 10 = 1840$ weighing machine @ Rs. 500/- per machine a provision of Rs. 5.20 lakh has been provided for the ensuing annual plan 1997-98 and Rs. 26.50 lakhs for health card, each at cost of Re. 1/- for 26.50 lakh beneficiaries.

Provision of scales (Tol-map) at the Mid-Day Meal Scheme Centre

10.13.11 Since inception of the programme, the staff engaged in cooking activities have not been provided with scale/measure (tol-map) and find it very difficult to adhere to the accuracy required in the maintenance of stocks of foodgrains / vegetables etc. Chance of excess and reduction in weights of commodities is likely to occur as and when the inspections are carried out.

10.13.12 In order, there is no pilfreg, and the stocks remain accurate and exact, and also proper caloric value food is provided to the children, it is felt essential to provide the scales and measures to the MDM centres. Hence an amount of 400.00 lakhs has been provided in the ensuing annual plan at rate of 1600/- per tol-map (scale) for 25000 MDM centres located in rural areas.

Provision of insecticides for Vanfog machines

10.13.13 A provision was made in the budget of 1995-96 for purchase of fogging machine so that the MDM premises where children take food could be made clean, hygienic and free from insecticides / bacteria. The importance of this was fully realised, during the outbreak of dengui / plage fever and at last MDM administration could independently ensure the cleanness of their premises without depending upon local authority. Though the machine have been purchased at one time basis but there is a need now for purchase of insecticides like pytethrim, Mehthathreen, Noyan etc. as per suitability. Hence a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for the Annual plan 1997-98 for purchase of suitable insecticides.

Purchase of Vehicles

10.13.14 To keep the scheme running in perfect condition, it is essential to carry out surprise inspection of the centres at all times so that chances of theft, pilfreg, etc. can be prevented and staff engaged in cooking activities kept on alert. The vehicles at present with the MDM Commissioner in the HQrs as well in the district are not at all in good servicable condition and need all time repairs which is very costly. In commissionerate there is only one vehicle and no. of inspection to be carried out can not be accomplished with only one vehicle and hence the need for one more car and metador for HQrs. Similarly six Jeeps have been proposed for the district @ 8.00 lakhs per vehicle amounting to 25.00 lakhs with staff of two drivers.

Use of Audio-Visuals and mass media education, for popularising MDM programme

10.13.15 It is increasingly realised that MDM scheme is a not a scheme but a movement because its success lies on more and more and public awareness and publicity of the scheme. Today only about 60% of the total student of the primary school are taking advantage of the scheme and our objective is to increase an attendance to cen percent. To achieve this and also to educate even the organiser of the scheme as to how to run it successfully, some attention is to be paid to the audio visual media mass communication proper education of the organisers and also making of publicity and educative films. In view of this, a separate provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan 1997-98.

10.13.16 The scheme envisages an average cost per day of Rs. 1/50 per child, against which actual

expenditure towards each mid-day meal exceeds Rs. 2/- owing to the rising costs of essential commodities and increases in over head costs. This is inspite of the fact that Rice and Wheat is given free by Central Government whose cost component comes per child per day 65 ps. This is because Central Government free Rice and Wheat is given to students of Std. 1 to 5 and that too is limited to 138 blocks. State Government has to bear full cost for rest of the beneficiaries and due to rising cost the actual expenditure comes more than Rs. 2/- per meal. Hence the provision of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is very less and inadequate to meet the minimum cost of food requirement for the scheme. Keeping in view the coverage of above new items the actual requirement will be for an amount of about Rs. 8765.00 lakhs as asked for by us in our earlier proposal and a revised ceiling as per above figure is again required to be done.

Employment

10.13.17 Mid-Day Meal centres are managed by part-time mostly women workers, (organisers, cooks and helpers). During 1997-98 over 80,000 such workers are expected to be employed, and the Mid-Day Meal Programme is expected to generate over 125 lakh days of part-time employment.

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
MID-DAY MEAL PROGRAMME
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme No.	Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
1.	Mid Day Meal Scheme	6000.00	1050.00

11.1 TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL

Introduction

11.1.1 The Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration (SPIPA) imparts pre-service and in-service training to various categories of Officers and Staff including training programmes sponsored by Government of India.

11.1.2 It is proposed to improve and increase class rooms, residential accomodation and hostel amenities for the trainees. It is also proposed to strenthen Library, Computer cell, transport and to add modern training equipment and teaching classes at SPIPA. An Outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is provided for 1997-98 for following programme.

Proposal for the year 1997-98

Campus Buildings and Regional Centres.

11.1.3 The object of this scheme is to stregthen the facilities by addition/alteration/renovation works according to requirements in the existing structure of SPIPA, hostel building, staff quarters besides Construction of new Staff quarters for regional centre at Rajkot. An outlay of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme. The details about the works is given in appended statement no. 1

Development of SPIPA

11.1.4 This scheme includes starting of new training centres stengthening of existing library, Computer Cell, Research Unit and purchase of modern training equipment construction of new quarters and alteration of staff quarters etc. for SPIPA and regional centres. An outlay of Rs. 143.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98 for this Scheme. The details of expenditure to be incurred is given in appended statement no.2.

Strengthening of Infrastucture of Campus building & regional centre capital work.

Justification note

11.1.5 For the year 1997-98 under the Plan Schemes TDP-1 an outlay is Rs. 17.00 lakhs. It is proposed for the following items to be taken under this scheme. The details of the works to be taken up during the 1997-98 are as under.

Sr. No.	Name of the works	Estimated Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
	TDP-1. Campus building & Regional Centres.	
1.	Expansion of Existing staff Quarters and additiona alteration in office & Hostel Building at SPIPA.	10.00
2.	Construction of New Staff Quarters at Regiona Centre, Rajkot.	7.00
	TDP-1	17.00

11.1.6 For the year 1997-98 under the Plan Scheme PLAN ceiling allotted to SPIPA is Rs. 160 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 17 lakhs has been allotted for the construction works to SPIPA and new Staff quarters at Regional centre at Rajkot.

11.1.7 New building for regional centre at Rajkot is going to be completed in year 1996-97. For providing residential Staff Quarters an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed.

11.1.8 At present there are not sufficient number of staff quarters for the staff of SPIPA. Day by day demand for staff quarters are increasing and some additions in the existing staff quarters are also required to be under taken. For the construction of new staff quarters at SPIPA and additional alteration in existing staff quarters, the provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

11.1.9 As mentioned above works to be under taken on hand during the year 1997-98. Total amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan Scheme TDP-1.

Development Activities of Sardar Patel Institute of Public Administration, Ahmedabad.

During the year 1997-98 under the Plan Scheme TDP-2 an outlay is Rs. 143.00 lakhs, it is proposed for the following items to be taken under this scheme at SPIPA

Sr. NO.	ITEM	Outaly 1997-98 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Opening of New video unit at SPIPA	9.84
2.	Opening of New Deocumentation Centre at SPIPA	11.30
3.	Strengthening of Research Unit at SPIPA	9.00
4.	Opening of New Training wing for public understanding	2.24
5.	Opening of New Centre for Women Studies	14.44
6.	Opening of New Centre for Panchayati Raj at SPIPA	14.44
7.	Opening of New Publication centre at SPIPA	12.75
8.	Opening of Centre for Sustainable development at SPIPA	7.99
9.	Modernisation of SPIPA & Regional Centers.	61.00
Total TDP-2		143.00

1.1.11 Looking to the expansion of SPIPA and some more new centres proposed to be created during the year 1997-98, the institute should be well equipped with the modern training equipments. So the following equipments are proposed to be purchased during the year 1997-98.

- (a) Three-gun Video projection System/LCD panev video Prjoection.
- (b) Note Book Computers
- (c) Pentium System (Computer)
- (d) Copier Machine
- (e) Water Heating System for Hostel building.

11.1.12 At present some rooms of hostel are equiped with solar water heating system which proved cost beneficiary so it is proposed to cover all the rooms by non coventional solar energy, water heating system.

Development of Offical languages.

11.1.13 For the scheme under development of offical language, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1997-98.

11.1.14 In this scheme, it is proposed to prepare Publication of Glossary namely supplementary "Bruhad Vahivati Shabdakosh" and Translation and Publication of Hindi edition of "Gujarati Bhasa Parichaya".

11.1.15 It is also proposed to organise exhibition and seminars at district level of the State and also purchase and preparation of exhibition materials, boards, posters and souvenir and proposed to research work for publication of "Laghukosh" and "Shabda Sanchaya" containing administrative terms being used in the various departments of Sachvalaya and subordinate offices.

11.1.16 Thus, an outlay of Rs. 170.00 lakhs is provided for this sub-sector "Training of Development Personnel" for the year 1997-98.

Police Academy

11.1.17 In the State of Gujarat, not a single State Level Police Academy is there. Each and every State in the Country has got one such State Level training institute. Presently there are two small institutes for training of Constabulary at Vadodara and for Sub-Inspectors at Junagadh. But these institutes do not have any facility in training the senior officers and in training the policemen and officers in highly technical aspects like mob disposal, dealing with terrorists, drung mafias etc. For training the police personnel in these aspects, it was necessary to have a full-fledged Training Academy. It is proposed to set up the same at Karai near Gandhinagar.

11.1.18 In the first year i.e. 1997-98, it is proposed to take up construction of bore, pump room water tank, quarter guard, security room. In addition to this one barrack that can accommodate about 300 police personnel in Firing Range would be constructed. An outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs is provided for theyear 1997-98.

**ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT
SCHEMewise OUTLAYS**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Number & Name of the Scheme	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlays	Of which Capital
1	2	3	4
TDP-1	Strengthening of Infrastructure of Campus Building & (Actual alocation 207.80)	17.00	17.00
TDP-2	Modernisation of S.P.I.P.A Administ- Ration & Regional (Actural alcoation 74.20) Centres of Development Activities	143.00	
TDP-3	Other Administrative Services Development of Offical Language	10.00	
TDP-4	Police Academy	140.00	140.00
Total		310.00	157.00

DEPARTMENT OF DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

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DOC, No.....

Date.....

9-9496

25-4-97

PART 3
STATEMENTS

STATEMENT-I
MAJOR HEAD WISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
I AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES			
1	Crop Husbandary	5000.00	560.91
2	Soil & Water Conservation	5000.00	0.00
3	Animal Husbandry	1050.00	72.76
4	Dairy Development	100.00	9.50
5	Fisheries	1450.00	421.21
6	Forestry & Wild Life	15040.00	13681.79
7	Storage, Ware Housing & Marketing	85.00	65.00
8	Agricultural Research & Education	1230.00	283.20
9	Agricultural Financial Institutions	930.00	930.00
10	Co-operation	2730.00	2176.40
	TOTAL (I)	32615.00	18200.77
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
1	Integrated Rural Development Prog. (IRDP) & Allied Prog.	3041.25	0.00
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme(DPAP)	1172.50	0.00
3	Desert Development Programme	361.55	0.00
4	Strengthening Training Facilitie For Rural Development	12.75	0.00
5	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	450.00	0.00
6	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	0.00
7	Assistance to GSRDC	13.50	0.00
8	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	1462.50	0.00
9	Special Employment Generation Programme	120.00	0.00
10	Poverty Alleviation Programme	102.15	0.00
11	Adarsh Gram Yojana(AGY)	10970.00	0.00
12	Indira Avas Yojana	1993.05	0.00
13	Million Wells Programme	323.25	0.00
14	Employment Assurance Scheme	2452.50	0.00
	Sub-Total:1 to 14	22495.00	0.00
15	Land Reforms	115.00	27.10
16	Community Development & Panchayats	800.00	178.00
	Sub Total	915.00	205.10
	Total (II)	23410.00	205.10
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL			
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	94500.00	94500.00
2	Major & Medium Irrigation	24113.00	24113.00
3	Minor Irrigation	17137.00	15207.00
4	Command Area Development	1000.00	0.00
5	Flood Control (Anti Sea Erosion etc.)	500.00	500.00
	Total (III)	137250.00	134320.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
IV ENERGY			
1	Power	62000.00	61980.00
2	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	1100.00	0.00
	Total (IV)	63100.00	61980.00
V INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS			
1	Village and Small Industries	8825.70	0.00
2	Other than Village & Small Industries	5133.14	343.00
3	Mining	141.16	0.00
	Total (V)	14100.00	343.00
VI TRANSPORT			
1	Ports and Light Houses & Shipping	0.00	0.00
2	Roads & Bridges	14900.00	9400.00
3	Road Transport	0.00	0.00
	Total (VI)	14900.00	9400.00
VII COMMUNICATIONS			
1	Modernisation of Wireless Network	450.00	450.00
	Total (VII)	450.00	450.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
1	Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	437.00	103.00
2	Ecology and Environment	500.00	0.00
	Total (VIII)	937.00	103.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
1	Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Machinery)	50.00	5.00
2	Tourism	350.00	1.00
3	Surveys & Statistics	120.00	99.26
4	Civil Supplies	565.00	10.00
5	Other General Economic Services		
	(i) Decentralised Dist. Planning	10000.00	0.00
	(ii) Weights & Measures	50.00	1.00
	Total (IX)	11135.00	116.26
X SOCIAL SERVICES			
Education			
1	General Education	14274.00	6431.72
2	Technical Education	4000.00	1753.68
3	Sports & Youth Services	200.00	18.00
4	Arts & Culture	643.00	104.05
	Sub-Total(1 to 4)	19117.00	8307.45

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MAJOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
5	Medical & Public Health	22025.00	9538.55
6	Water Supply & Sanitation	60000.00	54350.00
7	Housing	9900.00	7100.00
8	Urban Development	6112.00	0.00
9	Capital Project	729.00	729.00
10	Information & Publicity	630.00	11.00
11	Welfare of SC/ST & Other Backward Classes	17912.00	1018.45
12	Administrative Machinery for TASP	88.00	15.00
13	Labour & Employment	4000.00	635.00
14	Social Welfare	730.00	40.00
15	Nutrition	4550.00	0.00
16	Mid-day Meals Programme	6000.00	0.00
	Sub-Total (5 to 16)	132676.00	73437.00
	Total (X)	151793.00	81744.45
XI GENERAL SERVICES			
1	Other Administrative Services (Training of Development Personnel)	310.00	157.00
	Total (XI)	310.00	157.00
	GRAND TOTAL	450000.00	307019.58

STATEMENT II
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
MINOR HEADWISE OUTLAYS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
I AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES			
1	CROP HUSBANDARY		
1	Direction and Administration	341.75	₹27.00
2	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	163.25	0.00
3	Manures and Fertilisers	133.31	13.08
4	Plant Protection	104.35	16.35
5	Crops Production Programmes	604.50	0.00
6	Horticulture	1400.00	40.33
7	Extension and Farmer's Training	1028.33	164.15
8	Water Management & Agril. Engineering	1026.64	0.00
9	Farmers Insurance	76.01	0.00
10	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	36.86	0.00
11	Others	55.00	0.00
12	Border Area Development	10.00	0.00
13	Nucleus Budget	20.00	0.00
	SUB - TOTAL : CROP HUSBANDRY	5000.00	560.91
2 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION			
1	Soil Conservation	4957.00	0.00
2	Other Programmes	43.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL:SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION	5000.00	0.00
3 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY			
1	Direction and Administration	48.20	0.00
2	Extension and Training	1.50	0.00
3	Veterinary Services & Animal Health	330.59	57.59
4	Administrative Investigation and Statistics	35.00	0.00
5	Cattle and Buffaloe Development	451.10	9.10
6	Poultry Development	66.68	0.88
7	Sheep and Goat Development	20.60	0.10
8	Other Livestock Development	20.83	5.09
9	Feed & Fodder Development	45.50	0.00
10	Nucleus Budget	30.00	0.00
	SUB - TOTAL : ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	1050.00	72.76
4 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT			
1	Direction and Administration	22.25	0.00
2	Cattle-cum-Dairy Development	72.75	9.50
3	Nucleus Budget	5.00	0.00
	SUB - TOTAL : DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	100.00	9.50

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
5	FISHERIES		
1	Direction and Administration	20.00	0.00
2	Inland Fisheries	378.42	0.00
3	Brackish Water Fisheries	15.48	0.00
4	Marine Fisheries	267.61	210.51
5	Processing, Preservation & Marketing	37.00	0.00
6	Extension & Training	17.00	0.00
7	Fisheries Co-operatives	294.49	174.20
8	Assistance to Public Sector & Other Undertakings	0.00	0.00
9	Research & Education	100.00	0.00
10	Other Expenditure	25.00	10.00
11	Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00
12	Border Area Development Programme	25.00	25.00
13	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	224.00	1.50
14	Special Component Plan	46.00	0.00
	SUB - TOTAL : FISHERIES	1450.00	421.21
6	FORESTRY & WILDLIFE		
1	Direction and Administration	330.48	0.00
2	Survey & Utilisation of Forest Resources	202.00	0.00
3	Statistics	17.69	0.00
4	Communication & Buildings	382.40	354.75
5	Assistance to Public sector and other undertaking.	20.00	20.00
6	Forest Conservation & Development	188.66	188.66
7	Extension (social Forestry)	1234.07	1220.72
8	Forest Produce	325.53	314.15
9	Extension & Training	25.56	0.00
10	Management of Zamindari	202.20	202.20
11	Other Expenditure	220.59	0.00
12	Research	83.79	0.00
13	Preservation of Wild life	224.37	0.00
14	Secretariate Economic Service	3.50	0.00
15	Compensatory Afforestation	1340.66	1289.06
	TOTAL	4801.50	3589.54
16	Border Area Development Programme	336.00	336.00
17	Integrated Forestry Dev. project	9501.25	9501.25
18	New Projects	401.25	255.00
	SUB TOTAL:: FORESTRY	15040.00	13681.79

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
7	STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING		
1	Marketing	80.00	60.00
2	Storage & Warehousing	5.00	5.00
	SUB TOTAL: STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & MARKETING	85.00	65.00
8	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION		
1	Education	444.40	173.40
2	Extension Education	88.10	9.00
3	Research	697.50	100.80
	TOTAL:AGRI.RESEARCH & EDUCATION	1230.00	283.20
9	INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS		
1	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions	930.00	930.00
	SUB TOTAL:INVESTMENT IN AGRI. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	930.00	930.00
10	CO-OPERATION		
1	Direction & Administration	67.60	0.00
2	Credit Co-Operatives	1073.00	680.00
3	Warehousing & Marketing Co-operatives	2.00	0.00
4	Processing Co-operatives	290.00	290.00
5	Co-Operative Sugar Factories	1200.00	1200.00
6	Consumer's Co-Operatives	12.40	6.40
7	Co-operative Training & Education	30.00	0.00
8	Nucleus Budget	50.00	0.00
9	Border Area Development	5.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL: CO-OPERATION	2730.00	2176.40
	TOTAL : I : AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	32615.00	18200.77
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
11	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
1	Integrated Rural Development Programme	3041.25	0.00
2	Drought Prone Areas Programme	1172.50	0.00
3	Desert Development Programme	361.55	0.00
4	Strengthening Training Facilities for Rural Development	12.75	0.00
5	Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas	450.00	0.00
6	Regional Rural Banks	20.00	0.00
7	Assistance to GSRDC	13.50	0.00
8	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana/NREP	1462.50	0.00
9	Special Employment Generation Prog.	120.00	0.00
10	Poverty Alleviation Programme	102.15	0.00
11	Adarsh Gram Yojana (AGY)	10970.00	0.00
12	Indira Avas Yojana	1993.05	0.00
13	Million Wells Programme	323.25	0.00
14	Employment Assurance Scheme	2452.50	0.00
	SUB TOTAL: SPECIAL PROG. FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	22495.00	0.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
12 LAND REFORMS			
1	Consolidation of Holdings	2.10	0.00
2	Financial Assistance to the Assignees of Surplus Land under G.U.L.C. Act, 1972	4.45	0.00
3	Strengthening of Revenue Admn. an updating of land records	12.00	3.00
4	Others	96.45	24.10
	TOTAL:LAND REFORMS	115.00	27.10
13 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS			
1	Direction & Administration	28.00	18.00
2	Training,Research,Surveys etc.	2.00	0.00
3	Sarvodaya Yojana	110.00	0.00
4	Grant in aid to Gram Panchayat for construction of Panchayat Ghar and Quarter for Talati cum Mantry	160.00	160.00
5	Panchayat Finance Board	500.00	0.00
	SUB-TOTAL:COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATS	800.00	178.00
	TOTAL:II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	23410.00	205.10
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL			
14 WATER DEVELOPMENT(IRRIGATION)			
1	Sardar Sarovar Project	94500.00	94500.00
2	Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects	2106.00	2106.00
3	Major Irrigation Projects	1616.00	1616.00
4	Medium Irrigation Projects	7931.00	7931.00
5	Drainage	690.00	690.00
6	Modernisation of Canals	1454.00	1454.00
7	Flood Control & Anti-sea Erosion Works	500.00	500.00
8	Other Programme	10316.00	10316.00
	SUB-TOTAL:WATER DEVELOPMENT	119113.00	119113.00
	15 MINOR IRRIGATION	17137.00	15207.00
	16 COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	1000.00	
	TOTAL : III : IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	137250.00	134320.00
IV ENERGY			
17 POWER DEVELOPMENT			
1	Hydel Generation	3288.00	3288.00
2	Thermal Generation	22197.00	22197.00
3	Transmission & Distribution	33600.00	33600.00
4	Rural Electrification	2768.00	2768.00
5	Otthers	147.00	127.00
	SUB:TOTAL-POWER DEVELOPMENT	62000.00	61980.00
6	Non-Conventional Sources including Biogas	1100.00	0.00
	TOTAL (A+B) ENERGY	63100.00	61980.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
18 INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS			
1	Large, Medium and Small Industries	8516.00	0.00
2	Village & Cottage Industries	5133.14	343.00
3	State Govt. Undertaking	141.00	0.00
4	Mines and Minerals	141.16	0.00
5	Dir. of Govt. Printing & Stationeries	168.70	0.00
	TOTAL : INDUSTRIES & MINERALS	14100.00	343.00
VI TRANSPORT			
19 PORTS & LIGHT HOUSES & SHIPPING		0.00	0.00
20 ROADS & BRIDGES		14900.00	9400.00
21 ROAD TRANSPORT		0.00	0.00
	TOTAL :VI:TRANSPORT	14900.00	9400.00
VII COMMUNICATIONS			
22 MODERNISATION OF WIRELESS NETWORK		450.00	450.00
	TOTAL : VII : COMMUNICATIONS	450.00	450.00
VIII SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT			
23 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME		437.00	103.00
24 (1) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME		90.00	
	(2) WATER POLLUTION CONTROL	410.00	
	TOTAL :VIII: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT	937.00	103.00
IX GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES			
25 Secretariate Economic Service			
	(PLANNING MACHINERY)	50.00	5.00
26 TOURISM		350.00	1.00
27 STATISTICS		120.00	99.26
28 CIVIL SUPPLY Consumer's Protection		565.00	10.00
	OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
29 DECENTRALISED DISTRICT PLANNING		10000.00	
30 WEIGHTS AND MEASURES		50.00	1.00
	SUB TOTAL-OTHER GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	10050.00	1.00
	TOTAL :IX: GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	11135.00	116.26

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
X SOCIAL SERVICES			
31 GENERAL EDUCATION			
1	Elementary Education(MNP)	10450.00	5523.00
2	Adult Education	308.00	0.00
3	Teachers Training	370.00	0.00
4	Direction And Inspection	62.80	0.00
5	Secondary Education	1675.08	199.35
6	Higher Secondary Education	36.50	0.00
7	University Education	1176.62	684.37
8	Development of Languages	85.00	25.00
9	Swaraj Bhavan and Shahid Smarak	65.00	0.00
10	Nucleus Budget	35.00	0.00
11	Poverty Alleviation Programme	10.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	14274.00	6431.72
12	Sports & Youth Services	190.00	18.00
13	Border Area Development	10.00	0.00
	TOTAL	200.00	18.00
ART & CULTURE			
17	Development of Libraries	130.00	0.00
18	Development of Archives	13.00	0.00
19	Sangeet Nritya Natya Akademi	225.31	46.00
20	Development of Archeology	105.64	0.00
21	Development of Museums	164.05	58.05
22	Border Area Development	5.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	643.00	104.05
	SUB TOTAL- GENERAL EDUCATION	15117.00	6553.77
32 TECHNICAL EDUCATION			
1	Direction & Administration	218.00	30.00
2	Technical High Schools	236.00	90.00
3	Govt. Polytechnics	1579.00	483.68
4	Govt. Engineering/Technical Colleges	878.00	580.00
5	G.I.A to Engineering Colleges	84.00	0.00
6	Scholarship	0.20	0.00
7	Training	90.00	0.00
8	Students Amenities	33.00	33.00
9	G.I.A to pvt. Polytechnics.	40.00	0.00
10	Pharmacy Institutions	82.00	0.00
11	Construction of Staff Quarters	168.00	168.00
12	Construction of Student Hostel	231.00	231.00
13	Development of Govt.Pharmacy Institution	83.00	38.00
14	P.G. Courses	265.80	100.00
15	Continuing Education Centre	12.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL- TECHNICAL EDUCATION	4000.00	1753.68

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
33 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH			
1	Direction & Administration	4.00	0.00
2	Hospital & Dispensaries (Medical Relief)	1200.00	277.00
3	Training Programme	20.00	0.00
4	Medical Education & Research	5000.00	1679.65
5	Indigenous System of Medicine Ayurved & Homeopathy (incl. M.N.P.)	400.00	82.65
6	Prevention & Control of Communicable Disease	2698.00	117.25
7	Minimum Needs Programme(P.H.)	10050.00	6280.00
8	Drugs Control	100.00	2.00
9	Central Medical Stores Organisation Buildings for Public Office & Godowns	25.00	0.00
10	Family Welfare (State Programme)	2000.00	1100.00
11	Other Programme (including School Health Programme)	228.00	0.00
12	Poverty Alleviation Programme	150.00	0.00
13	Border Area Development	150.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL-MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH	22025.00	9538.55
34 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION			
1	Survey & Investigation	20.00	0.00
2	Research & Development	100.00	0.00
3	Urban Sanitation	600.00	0.00
4	Rural Sanitation	1000.00	0.00
5	Urban Water Supply	550.00	150.00
6	Rural Water Supply	10400.00	8400.00
7	Flouride Schemes	900.00	900.00
8	Construction of Office Buildings and Staff Quarters	200.00	200.00
9	Border Area Development Programme	500.00	500.00
10	Poverty Alleviation Programme	200.00	200.00
11	Recharging Schemes	900.00	0.00
12	Purchase of Reservoirs	500.00	500.00
13	Constru.of Rain Water Storage Tanks	100.00	0.00
14	I.E.C.& HRD Tanks	30.00	0.00
15	Implementation of water supply scheme for Saurashtra,Kachchh,North Gujarat & Panmahal based on SARDAR SAROVAR CANAL	44000.00	43500.00
	TOTAL-WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	60000.00	54350.00
35 HOUSING			
1	Urban Housing Urban	1900.00	1900.00
2	Housing (PAP)	100.00	0.00
	TOTAL-URBAN HOUSING	2000.00	1900.00

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
	2 Rural Housing		
	(a) Other Rural Development Programme	286.00	0.00
	(b) Poverty Alleviation Programme	2414.00	0.00
	TOTAL-RURAL HOUSING	2700.00	0.00
	3 Govt.Residential Quarters and Buildings	1100.00	1100.00
	4 Police Housing	2800.00	2800.00
	5 Infrastructure for Judiciary	1300.00	1300.00
	TOTAL- HOUSING	9900.00	7100.00
36	URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
	1 Town and Regional Planning	100.00	0.00
	2 Urban Development Programme	105.00	0.00
	3 Minimum Needs Programme	600.00	0.00
	4 Other Schemes	200.00	0.00
	5 New Schemes(8th F.Y.P.)	515.00	0.00
	6 New Schemes(9th F.Y.P.)	4480.00	0.00
	7 City survey (R.D.Prog.)	112.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL- URBAN DEVELOPMENT	6112.00	0.00
37	CAPITAL PROJECT	729.00	729.00
38	INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
	1 Direction & Administration	444.00	0.00
	2 Field Publicity	175.00	0.00
	3 Others	11.00	11.00
	SUB TOTAL - INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING	630.00	11.00
39	WELFARE OF SCs,STs AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES		
	((A) Scheduled Castes		
	1 Direction and Administration	150.00	0.00
	2 Education	2181.00	115.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	3520.50	233.00
	4 Health,Housing & Other Schemes	1123.50	39.00
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	325.00	20.00
	SUB TOTAL	7300.00	407.00
	((B) Scheduled Tribes		
	1 Direction and Administration	41.55	0.00
	2 Education	614.65	33.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	48.50	8.00
	4 Health, Housing & Other Schemes	195.30	2.10
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	900.00	43.10

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SR. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
	(C) Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
	1 Direction & Administration	81.00	0.00
	2 Education	3070.00	194.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	237.00	65.45
	4 Health, Housing & Other Schemes	624.00	2.80
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	4012.00	262.25
	(D) Notified /Denotified Tribes		
	1 Direction & Administration	0.00	0.00
	2 Education	170.00	0.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	13.00	5.00
	4 Health, Housing & Other Schemes	17.00	0.70
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	0.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	200.00	5.70
	(E) Socially & Educationally Backward Classes		
	1 Direction & Administration	72.00	0.00
	2 Education	2974.30	94.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	495.00	165.80
	4 Health, Housing & Other Schemes	972.70	24.00
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	425.00	1.60
	SUB TOTAL	4939.00	285.40
	(F) Economically Backward Classes		
	1 Direction & Administration	0.00	0.00
	2 Education	237.00	0.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	20.00	5.00
	4 Health, Housing & Other Schemes	43.00	0.00
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	15.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	315.00	5.00
	(G) Minorities		
	1 Direction & Administration	3.00	0.00
	2 Education	55.00	0.00
	3 Economic Upliftment	46.00	10.00
	4 Health, Housing & Other Schemes	1.00	0.00
	5 Poverty Alleviation Programme	141.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL	246.00	10.00
	SUB TOTAL- WELFARE OF SCs,STs & OBCs	17912.00	1018.45
	(H) Administrative Machinery for TASP	88.00	15.00
	TOTAL	18000.00	1033.45

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SRI. No.	MINOR HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
		Outlay	of Which Capital Content
1	2	3	4
40	LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE		
	(a) Labour Welfare		
1	Industrial Relations	144.00	8.00
2	Working Conditions and Safety	20.45	0.00
3	General Labour Welfare	170.48	0.00
4	Social Security of Labour	2.00	0.00
5	Research and Statistics	2.50	0.00
6	Other Promotional Activities	40.53	0.00
7	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	1.00	0.00
	TOTAL (Labour Welfare)	380.96	8.00
	(b) Training & Employment		
1	Craftsmen & Allied Training	2505.93	627.00
2	Apprenticeship Training	15.85	0.00
3	Other Programmes	11.97	0.00
4	Employment Services	131.25	0.00
	TOTAL (Training & Employment)	2665.00	627.00
	Poverty Alleviation Programme	954.04	0.00
	SUB TOTAL- LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE	4000.00	635.00
41	SOCIAL WELFARE		
1	Direction and Administration	20.00	0.00
2	Child Welfare	40.00	0.00
3	Women Welfare	115.00	0.00
4	Education & Welfare of Physically Handicapped	180.00	0.00
5	Correctional Service	30.00	0.00
6	Welfare of Poor & Destitutes	6.00	0.00
7	Other Schemes of Social Defence	25.00	0.00
8	Construction Programme	40.00	40.00
9	Prohibition	80.00	0.00
10	Women & Child Development	94.00	0.00
11	Guj.Women Economic Development Corporation	100.00	0.00
	SUB TOTAL- SOCIAL WELFARE	730.00	40.00
42	NUTRITION		
	Special Nutrition Programme & Integrated Child Development Scheme	4550.00	0.00
43	MID DAY MEALS PROGRAMME	6000.00	0.00
	TOTAL: X : SOCIAL SERVICES	151793.00	81744.45
	XII GENERAL SERVICES		
44	TRAINING OF DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL	310.00	157.00
	TOTAL -XI - GENERAL SERVICES	310.00	157.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	450000.00	307019.58

STATEMENT-III
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
PHYSICAL TARGETS

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES			
	1. Crop Husbandry			
	1. Production of Foodgrains			
	1 Rice	000 Tonnes	1000	
	2 Wheat	000 Tonnes	1750	
	3 Jowar	000 Tonnes	322	
	4 Bajra	000 Tonnes	1580	
	5 Maize	000 Tonnes	520	
	6 Other Cereals	000 Tonnes	63	
	7 Pulses	000 Tonnes	605	
	Total: Foodgrains	000 Tonnes	5840	
	2. Commercial Crops			
	(i) Oilseeds			
	(a) Major Oilseeds			
	Groundnut	000 Tonnes	2505	
	Castor seed	000 Tonnes	580	
	Sesamum	000 Tonnes	130	
	Rapeseed & Mustard	000 Tonnes	465	
	Total:(a)	000 Tonnes	3680	
	(b) Other Oilseeds			
	Soyabean	000 Tonnes	5	
	Sunflower	000 Tonnes	10	
	Total:(b)	000 Tonnes	15	
	Total Oilseeds (a+b)	000 Tonnes	3695	
	(ii) Sugarcane	000 Tonnes	1440	
	(iii) Cotton of 170kg	000 Bales	2240	
	(iv) Tobacco	000 Tonnes	255	
	3. (a) Production under Major Horticulture Crops			
	1. Production of Fruits	Lakh M.T.	28.00	148.06
	2. Production of Vegetables	Lakh M.T.	23.00	119.57
	3. Production of spices	Lakh M.T.	3.00	15.68
	4. Production of Planting Materials	No. in lakhs	5.00	27.37
	5. New area to be covered under fruits crops.	Ha.	10000	37662
	6. No. of housewives to be trained in the technic of fruits and vegetables preservation	No.	5000	15385
	4. Improved Seeds			
	(i) Production of Seeds			
	(a) Cereals	000 Tonnes	36.15	
	(b) Pulses	000 Tonnes	5.15	
	(c) Oilseeds	000 Tonnes	6.15	
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	2.05	
	Total: (i)	000 Tonnes	49.50	

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
(ii)	Distribution of Seeds			
	(a) Cereals	000 Tonnes	19.37	
	(b) Pulses	000 Tonnes	2.08	
	(c) Oilseed	000 Tonnes	6.47	
	(d) Cotton	000 Tonnes	1.47	
	Total:(ii)	000 Tonnes	29.39	
5.	Chemical Fertilizers			
	(i) Nitrogen	000 Tonnes	620	
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	000 Tonnes	198	
	(iii) Potasic (K)	000 Tonnes	49	
	Total:(NPK)	000 Tonnes	867	
6.	Plant Protection			
	(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	000 Tonnes	5	
	(ii) Area Coverage			
	(a) Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	4000	
	(b) Non-Foodgrain Crops	000 Hect.	5000	
	Total 000 Hect.	9000		
7.	High Yielding Varieties			
	(a) Cereals			
	(i) Rice-			
	Total area	000 Hect.	640	
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	550	
	(ii) Wheat-			
	Total area	000 Hect.	690	
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	530	
	(iii) Jowar-			
	Total area	000 Hect.	645	
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	180	
	(iv) Bajra			
	Total area	000 Hect.	1390	
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	1110	
	(v) Maize-			
	Total area	000 Hect.	790	
	Cropped area under HYV	000 Hect.	220	
	Total area under the above five Cereals	000 Hect.	3975	
	Total cropped area under the HYV for above five Cereals	000 Hect.	2590	

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	(b) Commercial Crops			
	(i) Cotton			
	Total area	000 Hect.	1290	
	Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	520	
	(ii) Castor			
	Total area	000 Hect.	345	
	cropped Area under Hybrid	000 Hect.	310	
8.	i. (Area to be covered)			
	(i) Foodgrains			
	a) Rice	000 Hect.	640	
	b) Wheat	000 Hect.	690	
	c) Jowar	000 Hect.	545	
	d) Bajra	000 Hect.	1390	
	e) Maize	000 Hect.	390	
	f) Other cereals	000 Hect.	90	
	g) Pulses	000 Hect.	955	
	Total	000 Hect.	4700	
	Commercial Crops			
	(ii) Oilseeds			
	(a) Groundnut	000 Hect.	1910	
	(b) Castor	000 Hect.	345	
	(c) Sesamum	000 Hect.	250	
	(d) Rape & Mustard	000 Hect.	360	
	(e) Soyabean	000 Hect.	10	
	(f) Sunflower	000 Hect.	20	
	Total	000 Hect.	2895	
	(iii) Sugarcane	000 Hect.	150	
	(iv) Cotton	000 Hect.	1524	
	(v) Tobacco	000 Hect.	66	
2.	Soil Conservation			
	Area under Soil and Water Conservation measures	Hect.	44224	44224
	Farm pond	No.	6667	6667
3.	Animal Husbandry			
	(i) I.C.D.Projects	Nos.	1	10
	(ii) No.of Frozen Semen (Bull)Stations	Nos.	-	4
	(iii) No.of insemination performed with exotic bull semen	lakh Nos.	2	21
	(iv) No.of cross-breed animals (females)	lakh Nos.	0.20	2.28
	(v) Establishment of Sheep Breeding farms	Nos.	-	3
	(vi) Goat Breeding Farm	Nos.	-	1
	(vii) Sheep & Wool Extension Centres	Nos.	-	168
	(viii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	Nos.	-	1
	(ix) Intensive Egg. & Poultry Productions cum-Marketing centres	Nos.	-	12

Srr. Noo.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	(x) Estt.of Fodder Seed Production Farms	Nos.	-	9
	(xi) Veterinary Dispensaries	Nos.	5	458
	(xii) Polyclinics/Hospitals	Nos.	-	14
	(Xiii) Poultry Service Centres.	Nos.	-	107
4.	Dairy Programmes			
	Dairy Products			
	(i) Milk	000 Tonnes	202	4102
	(ii) Eggs	Million	28	578
	(iii) Wool	Lakh Kgs.	0.60	21.80
5.	Fisheries			
	(i) Fish Production			
	(a) Inland	000 Tonnes	7	67
	(b) Marine	000 Tonnes	30	630
	Total:	000 Tonnes	37	697
	(ii) Mechanised Boats (IBM/OBM/CANOES/FRB)	Nos.	246	1201
	(iii) Fish seed production (Spawns)	Million	10	310
6.	Forest			
	Community Forestry Project (Raising of Seedings)	Nos.in Lakhs.	1500	1500
7.	Marketing,Storage & Warehousing			
	(i)Estt.Of New Yard/Sub-Yard	Nos.	393	6
	(ii)Creation of storage capacity	000 MT	176	15
8.	Agriculture Finance Institution			
	Long Term Loan	Rs. in lakhs	70423	14500
9.	Co-operation			
	(i) Short term loan	Rs.in crores	1671.25	600.00
	(ii) Medium term loan	Rs.in crores	52.87	20.00
	(iii) Retail sale of consumer goods in Urban areas	Rs.in crores	499.68	110.00
	(iv) Retail sale of consumer goodsin Rural areas	Rs.in crores	923.94	204.00
	(v) Consumer co-op. societies to be organised	Nos.	459	70
	(vi) Cooperative sugar factories (organised)	Nos.	10	2
	(vii)Processing Units(organised)	Nos.	6	1
	(NET)			
II.	FRURAL DEVELOPMENT			
10.	Special programme for R.D.D.			
	1. I. R. D. P.			
	(i) Beneficiaries assisted	Nos.	75000	392662
	(ii) TRYSEM			
	a. Youths trained	Nos.	8700	62313
	(iii) DWCRA			
	a) Women Group to be organised	Nos.	3225	6860

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	2. Jawahar Rojgar Yojna Mandays to be Generated	Lakh mandays	92.00	1154.74
	3. Indira Awas Yojana	No. of Awas	47454	133291
	4. Million Wells Scheme	No. of Wells	1724	25926
	5. Employment Assurance Scheme (Mandays)	In lakhs	163.50	426.77
	6. D P A P(WSDP) Projects	Nos.	100	469
	7. DDP(75:25) Projects	Nos.	100	257
	8. DDP(100%) Projects	Nos.	100	288
	9. Adarsh Gram Yojana	Nos.	3657	10929
	11. Community Development & Panchayats Sarvoday Yojna Centres	Nos.	30	
			Maintenance	
III IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL				
	12. Minor Irrigation			
	(1) Ground water(Potential)	000 Hect	1.50	287.90
	(2) Surface Water(Potential)	000 Hect	8	230.70
	(a) Potential (ACRDD)	000 Hect	4.2	1589.2
	(b) Utilisation(ACRDD)	000 Hect	1	1396
	13. (a) Major & Medium Irrigation			
	(1) Potential(NWRD)	000 Hect	15	1365
	(2) Utilisation(NWRD)	000 Hect	20	1210
	(b) Sardar Sarovar Project Potential	000 Hect	50	50
	Utilisation	000 Hect	40	40
	14. Command Area Development			
	Construction of Field Channels F.C. 16700	ha. W.C.	10500	70567
			879368	
	(c) Land levelling	ha.	1440	95459
	Construction of Field Drainage	ha.	4250	17384
	Introduction of Warabandhi	ha.	15600	660881
	Adoptive Trials	No.	166	4105
	Demonstrations	Ha/No.	80	7882
	Farmer's Training	No.	270	4105
	Formation of Farmer's Society	No.	12	74
IV ENERGY				
	15. Power Development			
	(i) Installed Capacity	MW	641	7468
	(ii) Electricity Generated (+ Purchased)	MK WH	37390	37390
	(iii) Electricity Sold	MK WH	30660	30660
	(iv) Transmission Lines (220 Kv & Above)	CKM	700	10825

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	(a) Pumpsets/Tube wells Energised	No	30000	628858
	(vi) Biogas Plants(AC&RDD)	Nos.	13000	33500
	(vii) Improved Chullahas(P&RHD)	Nos.	31500	340870
	V. INDUSTRY & MINERALS			
16.	Industry			
1.	Incentive to Industrial Units in Backward Area	No. of Units	300	-
2.	Investment Subsidy to Thrust Industry	No. of Units	16	-
3.	Incentive For Quality Upgradation & adopting ISO 9000	No. of Units	370	-
4.	Enterpreneurship development Programme	No. of Trainees	1900	-
5.	Co-operative Industry industries	Soc. Ind.	188 9470	- -
	VI. TRANSPORT			
17. i.	Roads	Kms	450	72210
	ii. Villages connectivity	Nos.	250	17217
	VII. GENERAL ECO.SERVICES			
19.	Tourism			
(i)	Foreign Tourists	In lakh	0.36	0.36
(ii)	Domestic Tourists	In lakh	85	85
	VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES			
20.	Education			
	Elementary Education			
(i)	Upto Class IV (age group 6-10)	PUPIL		
	(a) Total Enrolment			
	Boys	000	50	3175
	Girls	000	18	2800
	Total	000	68	5975
	Percentage to age-group			
	Boys		0	139
	Girls		0	128
	Total	0	134	
	(b) Enrolment of SCs			
	Boys	000	5	305
	Girls	000	2	252
	Total	000	7	557
	Percentage to age-group			
	Boys		0	180
	Girls		0	157
	Total	0	169	

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	(c) Enrolment of STs			
	Boys	000	3	498
	Girls	000	2	377
	Total	000	5	875
	Percentage to age-group			
	Boys		0	149
	Girls		0	114
	Total	0	132	
	(ii) Classes VI-VIII age-group			
	(a) (11-13) Enrolment			
	Boys	000	66	1500
	Girls	000	110	1200
	Total	000	176	2700
	Percentage to age-group			
	Boys		0	80
	Girls		0	66
	Total	0	73	
	(b) Enrolment of SCs			
	Boys	000	12	140
	Girls	000	12	99
	Total	000	24	239
	Percentage to age-group			
	Boys		0	142
	Girls		0	74
	Total		0	108
	(c) Enrolment of STs			
	Boys	000	25	200
	Girls	000	20	128
	Total	000	45	328
	Percentage to age-group			
	Boys		0	75
	Girls		0	61
	Total		0	68
	PRIMARY TEACHER	Nos.	2000	2000
	ADULT EDUCATION			
	ILLITERATE/NEO LITERATE	000	8	8
	ADULTS AGE GROUP 9-35			
	NON FORMAL EDU. ILLITERATE CHILDREN	000	0.8	0.8
	AGE GROUP 9-14			
	NEO LITERATE ADULTS AGE GROUP 9-35	000	28	28
	ARE TO BE COVERED UNDER CONT. EDU.			
	CENTRE & NODEL CERCS			

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	Secondary Education			
(ii)	Classes IX-X Enrolment			
	Boys	000	0	589
	Girls	000	0	394
	Total	000	0	983
	Higher Secondary Education			
((iii)	Classes XI-XII Enrolment			
	Boys	000	0	255
	Girls	000	0	186
	Total	000	0	441
	Enrolment in vocational courses			
	Boys	Nos.	0	16583
	Girls		0	12836
	Total		0	29419
	Teachers	Nos.	120	67314
221.	Health & Family Welfare			
(i)	Hospitals			
	(a) Urban	No.	2	29
	(b) Rural	No.	0	50
(ii)	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries			
	(a) Urban	Nos.	40	1863
	(b) Rural	Nos.	180	12522
(iii)	Health Centres			
	(a) Community	Nos.	5	190
	(b) Primary	Nos.	5	963
	(c) Sub Centres	Nos.	0	7274
(iv)	Control of Diseases			
	(a) Leprocy Hospital	Nos.	0	3
	(b) Leprocy Control Units	Nos.	0	12
	(c) Filaria Units/Control Units	Nos.	0	8
	(d) Dist.T.B.CentresNos.	2	26	
	(e) T.B. Isolation Beds	Nos.	20	450
	(f) Cholera Combat Team	Nos.	0	1
222.	Sewerage & Water Supply			
A	Urban Water SupplyTowns(No's)	6	22	
C.	Urban Low Cost Sanitation			
	(a) Latrines constructed	Nos.	15000	36608
	(b) Towns coveredNos.	2	16	
D.	Rural Water SupplyVillages/Habit	1500	5222	
E.	Rural Sanitation			
(i)	Latrines constructed (CRSP)	Nos.	65000	107406

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
23. Housing				
	(i) Rural Housing			
	(a) Upgradation of Rural Houses.	Nos.	25000	59699
	(b) Sardar Patel Housing Programme	Nos.	9000	9000
	(ii) Rural Low Income Group Housing Scheme	Nos.	3416	400
	(iii) Police Housing	Nos.	735	4261
24. Urban Development				
	(i) Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Slum population covered	Nos.in Thosand	100	100
25. Labour & Labour Welfare				
	(i) Craftsmen Training			
	(1) No.of I.T.Is.(Govt.)Nos.	0	124	
	(2) Grant in aid I.T.Is.Nos.	0	72	
	Labour Welfare			
	(a) Group Insurance Scheme for Rural LabourersNos.in lakhs	0	27	
	(b) No.of Labour Welfare Centres	Nos.	0	25
	(c) Organisation of awareness generation shibirs Nos.		0	209
26. Welfare of Backward Classes				
	(i) Pre-Matric Educational Incentives			
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends			
	SC/NT/DNT	lakh student	4.55	17.98
	SEBC/EBC/MINO	lakh student	5.10	17.16
	ST/TASP	lakh student	2.24	7.07
	(b) Other Incentives like Boarding Grants, Books, Stationery & Uniforms			
	SC/NT/DNT	student	3.50	15.34
	SEBC/EBC/MINO	student	12.91	33.78
	ST/TASP	student	3.95	13.50
	(ii) Economic Aid			
	(a) Manav Garima Yojana	000 personSC	12.5	61.00
	ST 0.60	5.00		
	(b) Self Employment (Bankable)	000 personSC	17.0	85.00
	ST 4.00	35.00		
	(c) Kunverbai nu Mameru	000 FemalesSC	4.00	12.00
	ST 4.00	12.00		
	(d) Cottage Industry(SEBC) beneficieries 17.00	000		98.00
	(iv) Vidhya Sadhana Yojan (bicycle to be provided to ST girls	'000 girls ST	25.00	109.00

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Target for 1997-98	
			(Net)	(Cum)
1	2	3	4	5
	(iv) Hostels			
	(a) Hostels Started			
	SC/NT/DNT	Nos.	27	194
	SEBC/EBC/MINO	Nos.	15	485
	ST/TASP	Nos.	40	899
	(b) Hostel Bldgs. Constructed			
	SC/NT/DNT	Nos.	10	45
	SEBC/EBC/MINO	Nos.	-	-
	ST/TASP	Nos.	5	15
277	Social Welfare			
	(i) Assistance to destitute Widows	Nos.	2000	10074
	(ii) Scholaship to Physically Handicapped Students	Nos.	10800	94486
288	Nutritlon(ICDS)			
	(a) Projects	Nos.	8	171
	(b) Beneficiaries	Nos. in lakh	0.96	17.46

STATEMENT-IV
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
OUTLAYS FOR BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES/MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME
(RS. IN LAKHS)

SCHEME NO	PROGRAMME	OUTLAY 1997-98
1	2	3
	FOREST	
FST-17	Firewood/Forest Produce Resources Plantation	22.31
FST-19	fuelwood & fodder plantation	253.52
	TOTAL-FOREST & ENVI.DEPT.	275.83
	ENERGY	
PWR-	Improved Chulha (P & RHD.)	50.00
	TOTAL : ENERGY	50.00
	ROADS AND BRIDGES	
	Connecting Villages with Link Roads	1000.00
	TOTAL-ROADS & BUILDING DEPT.	1000.00
	GENERAL EDUCATION	
	I. Elementary Education :	
EDN-1	Additional teachers for additional enrolment in primary schools	216.00
EDN-2	Construction of class rooms	5523.00
EDN-4	G.I.A. to schools for improvement of physical facilities	36.00
EDN-5	Supply of free schools text books	2597.10
EDN-6	Financial assistance to talented girls from SC/ST/OBC community	115.20
EDN-7	Strengthening existing machinery at State and District level	14.00
EDN-7A	Students safety fund	5.00
EDN-7B	Tarang Ullas Scheme for Std.I	22.50
	TOTAL I	8528.80
	II. Adult Education :	
	A. Adult Education(Age group 15-35)	
EDN-9	State Adult Education programme(SAEP)	278.76
EDN-11	Incentive grants to Voluntary organisations	3.00
EDN-12	Publicity	10.00
EDN-13	Administrative set up and the hiring of jeep	0.24
	SUB-TOTAL : A	292.00
	B Non-formal Education	
EDN-16	Ashaley Shikan Under NFE Project	16.00
	SUB-TOTAL: B	16.00
	TOTAL-Adult Education :	308.00
	TOTAL GENERAL EDUCATION	8336.80

(RS. IN LAKHS)

SSCHEME NNO	PROGRAMME	OUTLAY 1997-98
1 1	2	3
	MID DAY MEALS	
MMDM-	MID DAY MEALS	6000.00
	TOTAL- MID DAY MEALS	6000.00
	TOTAL- EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	14836.80
	MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	
	I.Indian Syst.of Medicine & Homeop.	
HHLT-33	Opening of Ayurvedic Dispensaries	111.80
HHLT-34	Construction of dispencary building/staff quarters	10.00
	TOTAL-I	121.80
	II.Strengthening of P.H.C/C.H.C	
HHLT-43	Upgrading of P.H.C.	3384.00
HHLT-44	Construction work of Subcentres (back log)	2670.00
HHLT-45	Strengthening of existing Sub-centres	120.00
HHLT-46	Upgrading of Dispensaries in to PHCs.	2206.00
HHLT-47	Construction work of PHC buildings.	1670.00
	TOTAL-II	10050.00
	TOTAL-MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	10171.80
	WATER SUPPLY	
WVSS-4	Rural Sanitation (Rural latrines)	1000.00
WVSS-6	Rural Water Supply	10900.00
	TOTAL-WATER SUPPLY	11900.00
	NUTRITION	
NTITR-1	Nutrition including ICDS	4550.00
	TOTAL-NUTRITION	4550.00
	TOTAL-HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE DEPT.	26621.80
	RURAL HOUSING	
HSISG-8	Sardar Patel Awas Yojana	1800.00
	TOTAL-PANCHAYAT & RURAL HSG. DEPT.	1800.00
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
UDDP-9	Environmental Improvement Of Urban Slum	600.00
	TOTAL-URBAN DEV.& U.HSG.DEPT.	600.00
	CIVIL SUPPLIES & CONS.PROT.	
PDOS-1	Consumer's Protection	50.00
	TOTAL-FOOD & CIVIL SUPP.DEPT.	50.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	45234.43

STATEMENT-V
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
Physical Target under Basic Minimum Services/Minimum Needs
Programme

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	Annual Plan 1997-98 Targets	
			Cum.	Net
1	2	3	4	5
1	Area Oriented Scheme for Fuelwood & Fodder Project	Hect.	15000	3000
2	Firewood/forest produce resources plantation	Hect.	625	0
3	Improved Chulla	000	341	32
4	Rural Roads Villages connectivity	No.	17217	250
5	Elementary Education			
	(a) Class I - V			
	(Age -Group 6-10 Years)			
	Enrollment	000	5975	68
	(b) Classes VI-VIII	NO.	2700	176
	(Age Group 11-14 Years)			
	Enrolment	-do-		
6	Rural Health			
	(a) Ayurvedic Dispensaries	No.	10	10
	(b) PHCs	No.	963	5
	(c) Sub- Centres	No.	7274	0
	(d) Community Health Centres	No.	190	5
7	Rural Water Supply Villages Covered	No.	5222	1500
8	Rural Sanitation			
	i) Household Latrines Constructed	No.	172406	65000
9	Rural Housing			
	Sardar Patel Housing Programme	'000	9	9
10	Nutrition :	No.		
	a) Projects:	No.	171	8
	b) Beneficiaries	Lakhs	17.46	0.96
11	MID-DAY-MEAL Programme			
	Beneficiaries Children	lakhs		
12	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums			
	Persons benefitted	'000	100	100

STATEMENT-VI
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES ON SHARING BASIS

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SRR. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	PATTERN OF FUNDING	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			STATE SHARE	CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3	4	5
I	Crop Husbandry			
1	Intensive cotton Development Programme	75:25	30.00	90.00
2	National Pulses Development Project	75:25	35.00	105.00
3	Oilseed Development Programmme	75:25	400.00	1200.00
4-	Intigrated Cereal development Programme	75:25	100.00	300.00
5	Techonology Mission Maize	75:25	7.50	22.50
6	Sustainable Development of Sugarcane baise cropping system	75:25	32.00	129.34
7	Timely reporting estimates of area and production of crops	50:50	21.20	21.20
8	Improvement of crop statistics	50:50	15.66	15.66
	Sub total:DAG:-		641.36	1883.70
II	Horticulture			
1	Establishment of oilpalm nurseries	50:50	4.45	13.35
2	Area for expansion programme of oilpalm cultivation	50:50	29.62	83.87
3	Use of plastics in agriculture	50:50	30.00	270.00
	Sub total:-Horticulture		64.07	367.22
	Total:(Crop Husbandry)		705.43	2250.92
	Soil and Water Conservation			
1	Reclamation of Alkali soil in Gujarat	50:50	200.00	200.00
	Animal Husbandry		200.00	200.00
1	Disease Control Programme	50:50	20.00	20.00
2	Strengthening of Statistical wing	50:50	35.00	35.00
3	Marketing of livestock and livestock product	50:50	2.00	2.00
	Total:(Animal Husbandry)		57.00	57.00
	Fisheries			
1	Fish Farmers Development Agencies	50:50	198.27	23.00
2	Brackish water fisheries Development	50:50	15.48	15.30
3	Development of fisheries harbour	50:50	185.50	185.50
4	Mechanisation of Fishing Crafts O.B.M.	50:50	6.00	6.00
5	Development of Marine Coastel Area Through Motorisation Fishing IBM	50:50	0.60	0.60
6	Intorduction of FRP Wooden Boats for Plegic Fishing	75:25	0.50	1.50
7	Value addition	50:50	5.00	5.00
8	Small scale fisheries Co.operative	50:50	2.00	2.00
9	Group Accident Insurance scheme for Fishermen members of co-operative societies	50:50	2.81	2.81

(Rs.n Lakhs)

SR. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	PATTERN OF FUNDING	ANNUAL PLAI 1997-98	
			STATE SHARE	CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3	4	5
10	National Welfare scheme (normal+ tribal)	50:50	50.00	50.00
	Total : (Fisheries)		466.16	291.71
	Forest			
1	Area oriented of the Fuel wood and fooder project	50:50	988.57	253.52
	Total : (Forest)		988.57	253.52
	Co-Operation			
1	Scheme for providing assistance to Co.op. Institutions in the Co.operatively under developed areas as assistance to Distt. Central Co-op. Bank for Non-overdues Coverage	50:50	20.00	20.00
	Total: (Co-operation)		20.00	20.00
	Rural Development			
1	Integerated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) & Allied Prog.	50:50	2730.00	2730.00
2	Rural Group Insurance Scheme	50:50	7.50	7.50
3	TRYSEM Infrastructure	50:50	112.50	112.50
4	Training for Rural youth for Self Employment(TRYSEM)	50:50	191.25	191.25
5	Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Programmes(JRY)	20:80	1462.50	5850.00
6	Indira Awas Yojana	20:80	1993.05	7972.20
7	Million Wells Scheme(MWS)	20:80	323.25	1293.00
8	Emplooyment Assurance Scheme(EAS)	20:80	2452.50	9810.00
9	Draught Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) Desrt Development Programme	50:50 25:75	1172.50 361.55	1172.50 1084.35
10	Development of Women & Children (DWCRA)	50:50	450.00	450.00
11	Strengthening Training facilities for Rural Development	Partly	12.75	5.00
	Total:Rural Development		11269.35	30678.60
	Land Reforms			
1	Computerisation of Land Record	Partly	11.00	43.50
2	Purchase of computer for land record	50:50	3.00	3.00
3	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and updating of Land Records	50:50	12.00	12.00
4	Construction of building for registration offices	50:50	19.40	19.40
5	Centralised storage of stamp strengthening and moderation of stamp offices	50:50	6.20	6.20
	Total:- Land reforms		51.60	84.10

(Rs.in Lakhs)

S/R.. NO)	NAME OF THE SCHEME	PATTERN OF FUNDING	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			STATE SHARE	CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3	4	5
Command Area Development				
1	Establishment of CAD Organisation	50:50	342.00	342.00
2	Farm Development works	50:50	412.90	412.90
3	Science & Technology	50:50	4.00	4.00
4	Education & Training	50:50	20.00	20.00
5	Strengthening setting up of water co-ope. societies	50:50	8.00	8.00
6	Conjuctive use of Ground & Surface Water	50:50	5.00	5.00
7	Introduction of sprinkler drip system of irrigation	50:50	2.00	2.00
8	Soil Survey	50:50	0.40	0.40
9	Radio Telephone	50:50	26.00	26.00
Total:Command Area Develop.			820.30	820.30
Energy				
1	Improved chulhas		50.00	11.95
2	Bio-Gas		140.00	360.00
Total Energy			190.00	371.95
Industries and Minerals				
1	Promotion of traditional Industries	50:50	374.00	374.00
Total : (Industries & Minerals)			374.00	374.00
X General Education				
1	National Service Scheme	7:5	248.10	347.30
2	Vocationalisation of Education - G.I.A to Voluntary Agencies.	75:25	3713.90	2475.00
2	Vocationalisation of Education - Supervision Direction & Placement	50:50	49.65	49.65
3	National Talanted Scholarship Rural Areas	50:50	3.50	5.00
4	Education Training Programme (INSAT) TV set to primary school under E.T. programme	25:75	2.25	6.75
Total:General Education			4017.40	2883.70
Medical & Public Health				
1	National T.B. Control Programme	50:50	200.00	200.00
2	National Filaria Control Prog.	50:50	10.00	10.00
3	National Malaria Eradication Prog.	50:50	2299.00	2299.00
4	Indian Population Programme	10:90	100.00	900.00
Total:-Medical & Public Health			2609.00	3409.00
Water Supply				
1	Accelerated Urban W.S. Scheme	50:50	50.00	50.00
2	Flouride Sub Missiom (RWS)	25:75	900.00	2700.00
Total :(Water Supply)			950.00	2750.00

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SR. NO	NAME OF THE SCHEME	PATTERN OF FUNDING	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			STATE SHARE	CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3	4	5
Urban Development				
1	Integethered Development of Small and Medium Town.	50:50	80.00	120.00
2	Urban Basic Service for Poor	60:40	200.00	300.00
3	Nehru Rozgar Yojana	60:40	150.00	225.00
4	Sabarmati River Cleaning Project	50:50	465.00	465.00
5	P.M.'S Integrated Urban Poverty Eredication Programme	50:50	250.00	250.00
6	Urban Assistance plan for poor	50:50	15.00	15.00
	Total: (Urban Development)		1160.00	1375.00
Welfare of S.C.,S.T. and other Backward Classes				
(A) Welfare of Scheduled Castes				
1	Pre metric Scholarship for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation	50:50	300.00	300.00
2	Book grant for SC Student	50:50	3.50	3.50
3	GIA for Building Construction of Girsl Hostels	50:50	6.00	6.00
4	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Boys	50:50	50.00	50.00
5	Construction of Govt. Hostels for Girls	50:50	10.00	10.00
6	Pre examination Training Centre & Shorthand Typing Classes	50:50	10.00	10.00
7	Training Centre & Complex at Gandhinagar	50:50	8.30	8.30
8	Rehabilitation of Scevangers in SC	50:50	100.00	100.00
9	Nagrik cell	50:50	82.00	82.00
10	Staff for Civil Rights protection Act.	50:50	82.00	82.00
11	Spl.court of SC/ST 1989 Act	50:50	22.00	22.00
12	Contigency plan for PCR ACT 1955 & atrocity Act 1989	50:50	5.00	5.00
	Total		678.80	678.80
(B) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes				
13	Book Bank for Students studing in Medical & Engineering Colleges	50:50	2.50	2.50
14	Construction of Government hostel for boys	50:50	18.00	13.00
15	Construction of Government hostel for Girls	50:50	13.00	13.00
16	Pre Exam. Training Centre	50:50	2.50	2.50
17	Training Complex at G'nagar	50:50	0.50	0.50
18	Nagrik Cell	50:50	10.00	10.00
19	Tribal Research Trg. Instt.	50:50	8.90	3.90
	Total : (Welfare of ST)		55.40	55.40
	Total:Welfare of SC, ST and OBC	50:50	734.20	734.20

(Rs.in Lakhs)

SFR.. NNO)	NAME OF THE SCHEME	PATTERN OF FUNDING	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98	
			STATE SHARE	CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3	4	5
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE				
1	Bonded Labour	50:50	1.00	1.00
2	Craftsmen Trainig scheme	50:50	312.75	312.75
3	Advanced vocational system	50:50	7.04	7.04
4	National Appenticeship training scheme	50:50	3.85	3.85
5	Strengthening of training wing at H.Q.	50:50	6.97	6.97
	Total : (Labour & Labour Welfare)		331.61	331.61
	Construction of Residential quarters for the officers judiciaries at service place	50:50	300.00	300.00
	Mid-day-meal			
	Nutrition programme	50:50	22.75	22.75
	GRAND TOTAL:		24078.80	46754.84

STATEMENT-VII
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
FULLY CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

SR NO	PROGRAMME	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3
I CROP HUSBANDRY		
(A) Extension & Farmer's Training		
1	Demonstration of intensive cultivation of Maize for SC/ST.	1.00
2	Establishing Technology Transfer Centre for farm women in Gujarat.	100.52
3	Establishing Technology Transfer centre for Farm women in TASP.	115.77
(B) Agricultural Economics & Statistics		
4	Crop Estimation Survey on Fruits and Vegetables	9.00
(C) Dry Farming		
5	Free Minikits for Cereal crops in dry farming crops Distribution of Vegetable Minikits	28.20
(D) Agriculture Engineering		
6	Integrated seeds development for non easily assessible and remote area	1.00
7	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation by giving subsidy to farmers for purchase of tractor(3 OPTO) power tiller & Power operated improvrd implements.	80.00
8	Scheme for National projet on developement of fertiliser use in law consumption & rainfed areas.	8.15
9	Sccheme for balanced and integrated use of fertilisers.	8.00
10	Establishment of bio-fertiliser production unit by Gujarat Agro-Industries Co-op.	20.00
	Total	371.64
II SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION		
11	Scheme for Soil Conservation in the the catchment for River Valley Project of Mahi, Ukai & Damanganaga	252.00
12	National Watershed Programme for rainfed agriculture in non-tribal and tribal area.	3626.32
	Total (Soil and Water Conservation)	3878.32
III ANIMAL HUSBANDRY		
Disease control programme		
13	Rinderpest Eradication Zero Programme	43.00
14	Barccass and by-products utilisation plants and hide-flaying	30.00
15	National Bull Production Programme for Gir Cattle.	26.20
16	Urea treatment programme.	10.00
	Total (Animal Husbandry)	109.20
IV FISHERIES		
17	Developing of Inland Fisheries stats.	4.56
18	Jakhau Fisheries Project	1000.00

SR# NO	PROGRAMME	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98 CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3
119	Okha Fisheries Project	50.00
200	Diesel for mechenised boats.	525.00
	Total (Fisheries)	1579.56
VI FORESTS		
211	River Valley Proj.Dantiwada	38.20
222	Minor forest incl.Medicinal plants.	162.40
233	Scheme for Seed Development Programme	25.20
244	Management of sanctuary & National Park.	17.40
255	Modern Forest Fire control methods	40.00
266	Developement of Gir and Barda Sanctuaries.	9.45
277	Developement of wild Ass Sanctuaries.	3.35
288	Develop. of Jessore,Ratanmahal Dumkhal Sloth bear sanctuaries.	6.60
299	Deve. of Vansda National Park.	8.10
300	Establishment of Marine National Park.	7.10
311	Deve. of Black buck National Park.	2.40
322	Deve. of Nalsoravar,Khijadia, Porbandar Great Indian bustard bird Sanctuary.	2.80
333	Eco-developement in and around Sanctuaries and National Park.	12.00
344	Deve. of seed produccion areas under world bank aided Forestry Research Education & Extension Project.	46.90
355	India Eco-developement project(W.B.)	549.20
	Total(Forests)	931.10
VII CO-OPERATION		
366	Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund	40.00
377	FA to labour co-op./forest labour co-op.	6.16
388	FA to Women Co-operatives.	4.40
	Total (Co-operation)	50.56
VIII RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
399	Desert Development Programme	1800.00
	Total(Rural Development)	1800.00
IX ENERGY		
400	Bio-gas	
	Total (Energy)	0.00
X INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS		
411	Promotion of traditional Industries.	163.00
	Total(Industries & Minerals)	163.00
XI GIENERAL EDUCATION		
422	INISSET Project	1022.00
433	National merit scholarship	2.50
444	National fitness cores	230.00
455	Scholarship to non Hindi speaking student in non Hindi state for post metric student in Hindi	2.10

SR NO	PROGRAMME	ANNUAL PLAN 199'-98 CENTRAL SHARE
1	2	3
	46 Administrative cell	5.00
	47 National loan scholarship to maritorious students	0.20
	Total General Education	1261.80
XII TECHNICAL EDUCATION		
	48 Nodal Centre National Technical Manpower Information System	8.00
	49 Post Graduate Courses	60.00
	Total : (Technical Education)	68.00
XIII MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH		
	50 National Programme for Control of Blindness	20.00
	51 National Leprosy Control Programme	50.00
	52 Family Welfare Prog.	8500.00
	53 National Aids Control programme	200.00
	Total (Medical & Public Health)	8770.00
XIV WATER SUPPLY AND SEWEAGE		
	54 Rural Water Supply (ARWSP)	450000
	55 Rural Sanitation (CRSP)	50000
	Total(Water Supply & Sewerage)	500000
XV WELFARE OF S.C.,S.T. AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES		
	56 Government of India Scholarship for post SSC } SC students }ST/TASP	80000
		84700
	57 Vocational Training Institute.	9000
	58 Fellowship	140
	Total(Welfare of SCs. STs. and Other Backward Classes)	173840
	GRAND TOTAL	2572158

ANNEXURE -VIII

ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98

STATEMENT REGARDING EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS.

(RS.IN LAKHS)

Sr.No.	Name of project	Funding Agency	Estimated cost		Outlay Annual Plan 97-98			
			(a)Original	(b) Revised (Latest)	(a)State share	(b) Central share	(c) Other agency to be specified	(d) Total
1	2	3	4		5			
1	Training women in agril. 'TWA Proj. Netherland Govt.	Nether Land Government	a)Original Rs. 256	b) Revised Rs. 573 lakhs as for March '92 price level due to devaluation of rupee	216.29			
2	National Water Managemnr Project Phase-I W.B. Credit No: 1779-IN	World Bank	524.00	(for Dharoi-LBMC & Meshwo)	1125.00			
3	Strengthening highways	World Bank	105000.00		850.00			
4	World Bank Aided Project Pollution Control	World Bank	a) 240	b) 240	164.78			
5	Integrated Forestry Development Project Gujarat Phase III	OECE Japan	60847.70		9501.25			
6	Integrated Watershed Deve-lopment Project (Plains)	World Bank	(a)4565.68	(b)4951.25	1125.00			
7	Development of Polytechnics Statewise	As per pattern by the WB Authority	(a)6500.00	(b)8500.00	925.00			
8	Irrigation Hydrology project W.B. No 2774 IN	IDA WB	(a)4203.00	(b)4203.00	1087.00			
9	Water resources development & management Phase I (SIPS for pilot		(a)252.00					

Sr. No.	Name of project	Funding Agency	Estimated cost		Outlay Annual Plan 97-98			
			(a)Original	(b) Revised (Latest)	(a)State share	(b) Central share	(c) Other agency to be specified	(d) Total
1	2	3	4		5			
	project)	Netherland	(b)290.00		190.00			
10	Providing hydro plus fuse gates on four existing dams	France	(a)1352.20 (b)1352.20		470.00			
11	Integrated river basin planning (Sabarmati)	France	(a)1300.00 (b)1300.00		20.00			
12	Water resources consolidated project (WRCP)	WB	(a)41700.00 (b)41700.00		20.00			
13	Augmentation surface water recharge in North Gujarat		(a)11065.00 (b)11065.00		20.00			
	GRAND TOTAL				15714.31			

STATEMENT-IX
ANNUAL PLAN - 1997-98
BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (STATE PLAN)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	1997-98 Outlay
1	2	3
1	CROP HUSBANDARY	
	(i) F.A.for purchase of mini tractor	10.00
	Sub Total	10.00
2.	ANIMAL HUSBANDAERY	
	(i) Improvement of veterinary Aid	8.90
	(ii) Intensive Sheep Development Programme	3.00
	(iii) Establishment of Sheep breeding Farm	0.10
	Sub Total	12.00
3	DAIRY DEVELOPMENT	
	(i) Banni Development Scheme	24.75
	(ii) State Committment of OFP	2.00
	Sub Total	26.75
4	CO-OPERATION	
	(i) Co-operation 18-A for construction of godowns	5.00
	Sub Total	5.00
	TOTAL I (AC & RDD)	53.75
5	FISHERIES	
	(i) Providing Water Supply Facilities at Jakhau Terminal under BADP	25.00
	TOTAL II (P & F D)	25.00
6.	FOREST	
	(i) Massive tree planting programme	336.00
	Sub Total	336.00
	Environment & Pollution Control	
	(i) Grant-in-aid to institute of desert ecology	25.00
	Sub Total	25.00
	TOTAL III (F&ED)	361.00
7.	ROADS AND BRIDGES	
	(i) Improvement of Roads in border] areas(State works)]	100.00
	(ii) Improvement of Roads in border] areas(Panchayat works-MDRs)]	100.00
	Sub Total	100.00
	TOTAL IV (R&BD)	100.00
8..	GENERAL EDUCATION	
	(i) Sports activity(SAG)	10.00
	(ii) Development Museums	5.00
	TOTAL V (YS&CAD)	15.00
9..	HEALTH	
	(i) Mobile Compresensive Health Care Unit	150.00
	Sub Total	150.00
	Water Supply	
	(i) Schemes for water supply	500.00
	Sub Total	500.00
	TOTAL VI (H&FWD)	650.00
	GRAND TOTAL	1204.75

STATEMENT-X
ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
1	2	3
I	(B) RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
	(i) Poverty alleviation Programme.	102.15
	Total- (I)	102.15
II.	COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	
	(i) Training Programme for tanners	3.00
	(ii) Financial Assistance to salt workers	75.00
	Total -II	78.00
III.	(A) HEALTH	
	(i) Poverty alleviation Programme.	150.00
	Total- III	150.00
	(B) WATER SUPPLY	
IV	(i) Water supply & Sanitation.	200.00
	Total- IV	200.00
	HOUSING	
V.	(A) Rural housing	
	(i) Sardar Patel Awas Yojana	1800.00
	(ii) Upgradation to rural housing	614.00
	Sub-Total (A)	2414.00
	(B) Urban Housing	
	(i) Poverty alleviation Programme.	100.00
	Sub Total (B)	100.00
	TOTAL - V	2514.00
VI	(A).PROG.FOR SC	
	1. Merit Scholarship	245.00
	2. GIA Backward class hostel electrification	10.00
	3. Financial Assistance to Small Enterprenurs in Urban Area	25.00
	4. Free Medical Aid	45.00
	TOTAL - A	325.00
	(B).PROG.FOR SEBC	
	MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS	
	(i) S E B C	329.00
	(ii) Minorities	32.00
	Free Books & Clothes to Minorities Students in Std. 1-7	99.00
	Residence School for children of salt workers	33.00
	F.A. to self employment in cottage industries and traditional occupation	
	S E B C	1.00
	Minoroty	5.00
	Financial Assistance to Small Enterprenurs in Urban Area	2.00
	Training to B. C. Artisons at approved Wrokshop	5.00

Sr. No.	NAME OF THE SCHEME	ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98
1	2	3
	FREE MEDICAL AID	
	(i) S E B C & Minorities	60.00
	(ii) E B C	15.00
	TOTAL - B	581.00
(C)	PROGRAMME FOR MINORITIES	
	(i) Training to artisans at approved workshops	5.00
	(ii) F.A. to self employment in cottage industries and traditional occupation	5.00
	TOTAL - C	10.00
(D)	PROGRAMME FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES	
	1. Merit Scholarship	200.00
	1. Dry Hostel for Std. XI, XII	60.00
	2. Dry Hostel for College Going Students	60.00
	3. Working Women Hostel	5.00
	4. Economic Upliftment	60.00
	5. Financial assistance to small enterprenures	
	6. Financial Assistance to Primitive tribes Housing	15.00
	7. Financial Assistance to Halpati Housing	15.00
	TOTAL - D	415.00
	Sub-Total VI	1331.00
VIII	LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	
	(i) Social security funds for rural workers	823.21
	(ii) Welfare activities for salt workers	130.83
	Sub-Total VII	954.04
	GRAND TOTAL (I TO VI)	5329.19

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